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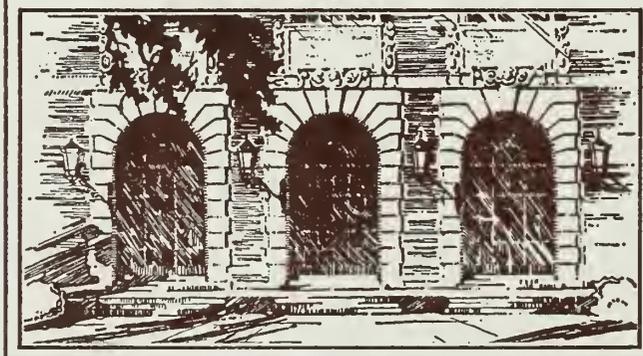
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AGRICULTURE



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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1952

A MOST HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OF YOU!

All of us in the Extension Editorial Office would like to express our gratitude to you for your interest in reaching the people of Illinois with information on better farming and better homemaking.

Certainly much credit for the prosperity of Illinois agriculture must go to the daily newspapers of the state and to the radio stations for the time and space that have been devoted to "informing" both farm families and others who are interested in better farming.

We sincerely hope our service will be helpful to you in 1952. We would appreciate your suggestions on how we can make our efforts more productive.

And on this first day of the New Year, we want to wish you a most successful and happy 1952.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE
330 Mumford Hall
Urbana, Illinois

1947

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES, PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING

1. MUST HAVE NEWS FOR ALL THE YEAR

All of us at the National Historical Society would like to know our friends and see the year ahead in advance. The purpose of this is to provide you with better planning.

Definitely each year for the progress of Illinois as a whole and for the state members of the state and for the state members. For the time and when that has been done in the past, with your families and other who are interested in the future.

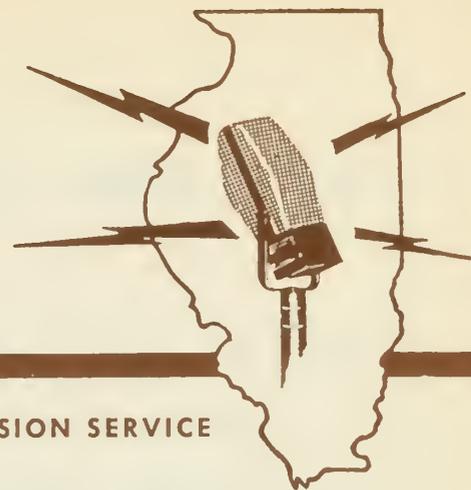
We sincerely hope our service will be helpful to you in the future. We would appreciate your suggestions as to how we can make our service more useful.

And of this first day of the New Year, we want to wish you a most successful and happy 1947.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
120 Maryland Mall
Baltimore, Illinois

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1952

Winter Brush Spraying Has Four Advantages

URBANA--One big advantage of spraying brush this winter with 2,4,5-T in oil is that this treatment will kill species which survive the summer foliage sprays, says a University of Illinois authority.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife points out three other advantages of winter brush sprays: (1) they kill taller brush, (2) they avoid the danger of drifting spray killing farm crops, and (3) they use labor and equipment in the slack season when it's not busy.

The best time for winter brush spraying is any time from about December 1 until leaves appear next spring. Undesirable woody plants are killed easily and fairly cheaply.

Slife says plenty of farmers have had good results in cleaning out brush with winter sprays. And he has had good results with brush up to 12 inches in diameter at the trunk.

Slife emphasizes that he is not recommending that all brush be sprayed to kill it. But along drainage ditches, fencerows, pastures, and other places where brush is troublesome, winter sprays are the cheapest and most convenient way to get rid of brush.

Form 101

Section 101

FOR FEDERAL SERVICE, 1950

Section 101 - General Provisions

(a) This section shall apply to all persons who are employed by the Federal Government on or after January 1, 1950, and to all persons who were employed by the Federal Government on January 1, 1950, and who are not otherwise covered by any other law.

(b) The term "Federal Government" means the United States Government, including the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions, and the Government of the District of Columbia.

(c) The term "employee" means any person who is employed by the Federal Government, whether or not he is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he is a member of the civil service.

(d) The term "civil service" means the service of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch, and whether or not it is a part of the regular service.

(e) The term "regular service" means the service of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch, and whether or not it is a part of the regular service.

(f) The term "executive branch" means the executive branch of the Federal Government, including the departments, agencies, and commissions.

(g) The term "agency" means any department, bureau, office, or commission of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

(h) The term "commission" means any commission of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

(i) The term "department" means any department of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

(j) The term "bureau" means any bureau of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

(k) The term "office" means any office of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

(l) The term "commission" means any commission of the Federal Government, whether or not it is a part of the executive branch.

Winter Brush Sprays - add 1

Here are the recommendations based on four years of tests using six chemicals on about 15 kinds of brush in 10 locations.

Recommended dosage is 1 pint of 2,4,5-T--the ester form--in 3 gallons of light oil. Diesel or fuel oil or kerosene are cheapest.

You can either spray the whole plant or just the trunk. If you treat only the trunk, be sure the spray reaches down to ground level. You only need to spray 18 inches high on the trunk.

Best equipment for applying winter sprays seems to be a hand sprayer. Slife says one spray usually is enough to kill oak, willow, osage orange, elm, blackberries, wild cherries, and other troublesome brush plants. You may need a follow-up spray next winter to catch a few spots that were missed. And don't be disappointed if the brush develops leaves next spring, because the chemical may not take effect until summer.

-30-

LJN:bb

Good, All-Purpose Mineral Mixture Given

URBANA--A good, all-purpose mineral mixture for Illinois farmers to use in supplementing regular rations for all livestock is given in Circular 688, Minerals in Livestock Feeding, just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

H. H. Mitchell, animal nutritionist, says the mixture includes equal parts of finely ground limestone, bonemeal, dicalcium phosphate or defluorinated rock phosphate, and salt. Use iodized salt if you're guarding against thyroid troubles.

If you'd rather not get and mix these ingredients, you can buy a commercial mixture put out by a reliable manufacturer.

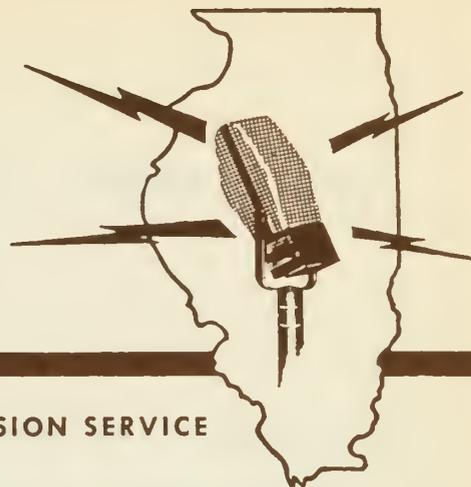
The mineral needs of different classes of livestock are also given in Circular 688. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

-30-

LJN:bb
12-27-51

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1952

Winter Weather Can Actually Spoil Food in Home Freezer

URBANA--You may not believe it, but cold winter weather can actually spoil frozen food in your home freezer.

W. J. Wills, in the Illinois College of Agriculture, explains that if the electricity goes off for long enough because of a storm, food in your freezer may thaw and spoil.

But Wills has a solution. He says when the electricity goes off, probably the best thing to do is to lock the freezer and carry the key to be sure no one opens the freezer.

It's important to keep the door or lid closed, because the ordinary freezer will keep frozen food in good condition for 48 to 72 hours if it is not opened. A full freezer will usually hold food longer than a nearly empty one.

Wills adds that during the winter many people put too much meat in a freezer to be frozen at one time. Most freezers can handle only about 35 pounds. Overloading forces the motor to run too long and often to burn out. At other times the fresh meat thaws food that is already frozen.

If your freezer motor burns out, call in the appliance dealer or perhaps your local locker plant operator.

Farm

Kelley Blaney

1000 N. 1st Street, Lincoln, NE 68502

My first experience with a rotary phone was in 1955.

My father had a rotary phone in his office and I remember being fascinated by the way the dial worked.

At the time, I was in high school and my father was a doctor.

One day, he took me to his office and showed me how to use the rotary phone. He explained that each number on the dial represented a different letter of the alphabet. It was quite interesting to me at the time.

My father had a rotary phone in his office and I remember being fascinated by the way the dial worked. He explained that each number on the dial represented a different letter of the alphabet. It was quite interesting to me at the time.

It's interesting to think that the rotary phone was still in use in 1955. I remember being fascinated by the way the dial worked. He explained that each number on the dial represented a different letter of the alphabet. It was quite interesting to me at the time.

I remember that a rotary phone was quite common in the 1950s.

My father had a rotary phone in his office and I remember being fascinated by the way the dial worked. He explained that each number on the dial represented a different letter of the alphabet. It was quite interesting to me at the time.

If you're interested in learning more about the history of the rotary phone, I'd be happy to help you find some information.

10/10/2023

Can't Be Too Careful in Controlling Anthrax

URBANA--Illinois farmers were warned today by a University of Illinois veterinarian that "it is impossible to be too careful in dealing with anthrax."

Dr. G. T. Woods, in the College of Veterinary Medicine, says 11 outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in Illinois from August to November. Cases have also been reported recently in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, and Florida.

It has been claimed that anthrax does not occur in hogs. But Dr. Woods says that most of the 11 Illinois cases were in swine, and the rest in cattle. The disease can kill nearly all types of farm animals, including swine, and it also attacks humans.

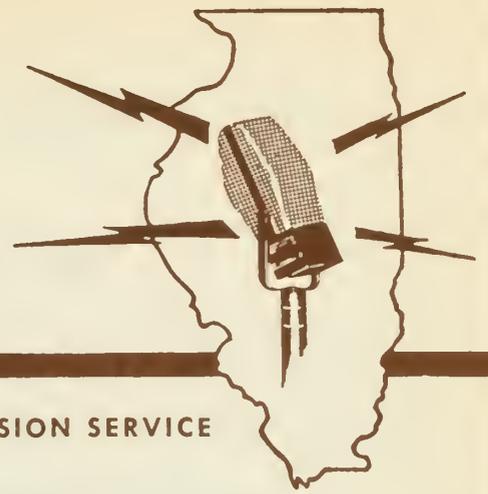
Dr. Woods points out that anthrax is a fast-striking killer and can stay in the soil of contaminated farms for years. This makes it hard to stamp out.

If the disease strikes your livestock, get a diagnosis from your veterinarian before you even touch the animals. If it is anthrax, you can take three steps to help to control the disease:

1. Completely burn or bury the dead animals, manure, bedding, and other contaminated material, and disinfect the area with a 5 percent lye solution.
2. Isolate the sick animals, and carry out treatment under the directions of your veterinarian. He will vaccinate the rest of the herd to prevent spread of the disease.
3. Help protect livestock and human health by enforcing the quarantine of your farm to prevent the disease from spreading.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1952

Birdsfoot Trefoil Has Four Advantages Over Alfalfa, Ladino

URBANA--Birdsfoot trefoil, one of the newer pasture legumes, has four advantages over alfalfa and Ladino clover, according to agronomists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They say that birdsfoot trefoil will last longer, even though closely grazed; it is more tolerant of acid soils; it is quite drouth-resistant; and it grows well in climate that has been hard on alfalfa and Ladino.

J. C. Hackleman, extension crops specialist, recommends the Empire strain of birdsfoot trefoil for Illinois. The legume is adapted to climate throughout the state. Some of the best stands are found in Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago counties.

Main drawback of birdsfoot trefoil is that it's hard to get a stand. It seems to catch better alone and does not grow well in competition with grasses. Hackleman says not to worry if you don't get an excellent stand the first year. It's slow in coming and may take two years. He's known of several cases where the stand looked like a failure the first year but produced well the second year.

Yields of dry hay from birdsfoot trefoil, alone or in mixtures, have exceeded 5,000 pounds an acre. And a small patch at Urbana is still thrifty after 22 years.

Farm

Rail News

FOR RAILROADS, SWISS & CO.

Standard Time and the Standard Time System

Standard Time is one of the most important factors in the development of the world's commerce, and it is the basis of the Standard Time System. It is the result of the efforts of the Standard Time Commission, which was organized in 1884 at the International Meridian Conference in Washington, D. C.

The Standard Time System is based on the Greenwich Meridian, which is the zero point of longitude. The world is divided into 24 time zones, each one hour apart. The Standard Time System is the basis of the Standard Time System, which is the result of the efforts of the Standard Time Commission, which was organized in 1884 at the International Meridian Conference in Washington, D. C.

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1884
1884

Fancy Prices Don't Necessarily Mean High-Quality Tile

URBANA--You can't tell high-quality drain tile by its price.

That's the conclusion of Ben Muirheid, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, after testing 31 samples of tile.

One sample of 6-inch tile retailing for \$105 per thousand feet failed to meet even minimum specifications, while another costing only \$88 per thousand feet tested extra-quality.

The specialist suggests that you order tile by its quality. For tile to be laid for mains and deeper than six feet, ask for "Extra Quality." For all other tile, ask for "Standard."

If your dealer doesn't know these terms, have him ask the manufacturer. All tile producers know the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials and whether their tile meet those requirements.

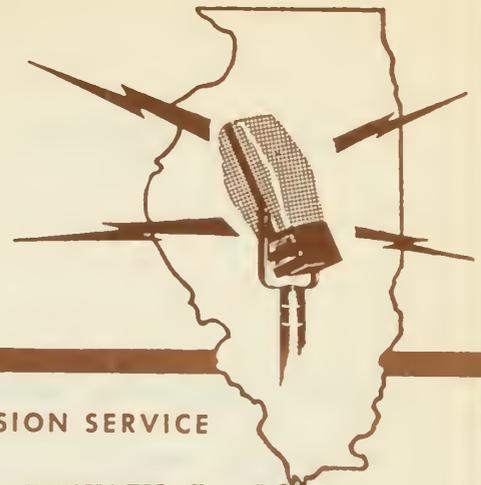
Muirheid says it means little to buy tile by "strength." Most of the 31 samples were strong enough, even though they failed to meet other minimum requirements. When tile failed to meet accepted standards, the reason always was that they were too porous and absorbed too much moisture.

Concrete and shale tile stood up well in the tests. Concrete tile that were rejected invariably were made at plants which did not use accepted methods of making good concrete.

To check on the quality of tile, see your county farm adviser or write the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of the physical requirements of drain tile.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1952

1951 Progress in Soil Survey Work

URBANA--A new soils map and report for Kendall county is now being printed and will be ready for distribution soon, according to soil survey men in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They say that during 1951, they worked on soils reports for Kendall, Henderson, Menard, Lawrence, Will, and Williamson counties. Each report is in a different stage of completion.

The Henderson county soil map has been printed and the report to accompany it is being written. For Menard county, the soil map went to the printer last week. During the past summer field work was finished on the maps for Lawrence and Will counties. And field work was started late last summer on the soil map for Williamson county.

During 1951 a new report was published for Iroquois county.

Soil maps and reports show the type of soil, amount of slope, and much other helpful information for farmers, lenders, farm managers and others. Single copies are available free from farm advisers or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

There are published soil maps and reports available for 72 counties, with maps only for eight more counties. In the other 22 counties nothing is available for general distribution, but farm advisers have a soils map for reference.

Journal of the Royal Society

FOR THE YEAR 1912

Soil Fertility in the British Isles

THE following is a summary of the results of the investigations carried out by the Agricultural Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in connection with the Soil Fertility Survey, during the year 1912. The results are given in the form of a series of reports, each dealing with a different aspect of the problem. The first report is in a different stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The second report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The third report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The fourth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The fifth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The sixth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The seventh report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The eighth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The ninth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available. The tenth report is in a similar stage of completion. The Department is at present engaged in the collection of data, and the results are being published as they become available.

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Make Your New Chick Flock Pay

URBANA--A high-quality chick flock, started soon and properly cared for, will give you larger returns through higher egg production next fall when the markets are at their best.

Poultryman Sam Ridlen, in the Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests ordering the chicks now to insure delivery in March or April, the best brooding time for Illinois. A healthy flock, started in the early spring, will be laying their best at the peak of the market from September to December.

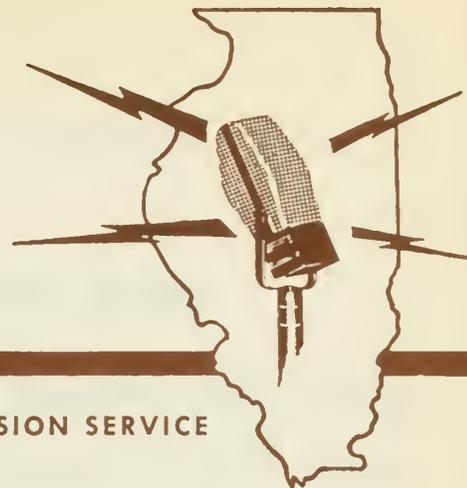
Better order high-quality chicks from a reliable hatchery--chicks from stock tested for pullorum disease and known to be free from other contagious diseases. They may cost more in the beginning, but with the keen competition and high costs of production, you can't afford to waste time or money on poor-quality stock.

In caring for baby chicks, never overcrowd them in the brooder. Ridlen says to allow one square foot of floor space for every two chicks up to the age of six weeks, and one square foot for every chick after that age.

Proper sanitation is necessary for success in brooding chicks. So, if you are going to use an old brooder for the new flock, Ridlen advises that you thoroughly clean and disinfect the brooder house and all equipment before the chicks arrive. It's a good idea to start the brooder a few days before the chicks are delivered to insure complete dryness, regulate the heat, get rid of the disinfectant fumes, and check the equipment for good working condition.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1952

Square Dancers Meet at Urbana January 30

URBANA--Illinois square dance clubs are invited to send their dancers to the Winter Festival, Wednesday evening, January 30, during Farm and Home Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Recreation specialist E. H. Regnier says the first 20 clubs who say they will help will be accepted. Each set may provide its own caller and dance any figure it chooses to the tune of Sally Goodin. All 20 sets will demonstrate at the same time.

Rural Youth and open class square dance teams will perform in the preliminaries of the 1952 Illinois Farm Sports Festival all day on January 30. You can enter through county farm or home advisers. Selected sets of these dancers will take part in the Winter Festival.

Program for Winter Festival includes a square dance floor show and two hours or more of square dancing to guest callers from Illinois and Indiana. Everyone who can get onto the huge floor in George Huff Gymnasium will have a chance to dance to these guest callers.

Other entertainment at Farm and Home Week includes the annual Open House at the Illini Union, the Illinois Rural Music and Drama Festival, the exhibits open all afternoon daily in Bevier Hall, and many other sidelights to the educational program.

Farm

Radio News

THE NATIONAL BOARD, JANUARY 7, 1934

Executive Committee of National Board

Members of the Executive Committee are invited to attend their dinner at the National Board, Wednesday evening, January 30, at the Hotel New York at the Illinois College of Agriculture. The dinner will be held at 8:00 P.M. and the first 50 seats reserved for the Executive Committee. The dinner will be held at the Hotel New York at the Illinois College of Agriculture. The dinner will be held at 8:00 P.M. and the first 50 seats reserved for the Executive Committee. The dinner will be held at the Hotel New York at the Illinois College of Agriculture. The dinner will be held at 8:00 P.M. and the first 50 seats reserved for the Executive Committee.

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Water-Oil Mixture Being Tried Again for Winter Brush Sprays

URBANA--An improvement in winter brush spraying that worked well last winter is being tried more thoroughly and on a wider scale this season in University of Illinois tests.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife in the College of Agriculture says the improvement is using a 50-50 mixture of oil and water as the carrier for the brush-killing chemical 2,4,5-T. Formerly oil alone was used.

By substituting water, costs can be cut a little.

The main advantage of doing chemical brush control in winter is that spraying then kills some kinds of brush which survive summer foliage sprays.

Slife says the new mixture includes 1-1/2 gallons of water, 1-1/2 gallons of oil, and 1 pint of 2,4,5-T. An emulsifier is added to get the oil and water to mix.

This combination is being sprayed on oak, osage orange, wild cherry, and elm at Urbana, Dixon Springs, and Morris.

Diesel oil, fuel oil, or kerosene are most often used in brush sprays and cost about 15 cents per gallon. That's around 45 cents for 3 gallons of oil as called for in the old mixture. Cost of oil in the new mixture would be about 23 cents, or a saving of some 22 cents. The amount of 2,4,5-T remains the same for both mixtures.

Slife explains that savings would be minor on small areas, but they would really mount up for large-scale jobs, like a 40-acre field. These bigger jobs are especially typical of the southern half of Illinois.

Experimental results with the new type of...

The first experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 1000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

The second experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 2000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

The third experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 3000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

The fourth experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 4000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

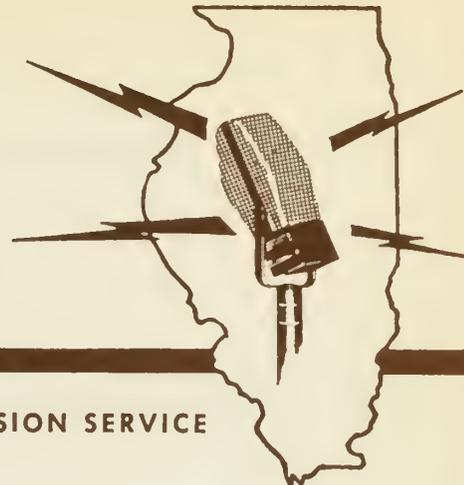
The fifth experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 5000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

The sixth experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 6000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

The seventh experiment was conducted in a room of approximately 7000 cubic feet. The results showed that the new type of... was significantly more effective than the old type...

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1952

5 Most Popular Short Course Classes Named

URBANA--Soil management, gas engines and tractors, rural electrification, livestock care and farm management--in that order--are the five most popular courses among farm young men attending the winter short course at the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports director M. J. Scott.

Seventy-five men and three women from 47 Illinois counties are attending the first winter short course. Students vary in age from 17 to 55 years. About 95 percent of them live on farms. They range from hired hands to large-scale owners and operators.

Teachers say the students are attending for a purpose. They are, on the average, more mature than college freshmen. Short course students are regular in attendance, anxious to learn and willing to work, spontaneous, cooperative and aggressively curious.

On the social side, three student committees have been planning the programs for the Wednesday night supper club, creative leisure activities and sports.

Several students now attending the short course are planning to enroll in the regular 4-year course of the College of Agriculture if they are not drafted.

Furnace

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH JANUARY 2, 1952

Most Popular News Service Shows

THIRTY-SIX MILLION management, gas engine and motor, year
classification, 1950-1951 and 1952-1953 in this order
and the five most popular news services from 1950 and 1951
which show a decrease in the number of subscribers, reports
showed 21.5 percent.

Seventy-five per cent and three years from 1950 to 1951 in 1951
and 1952 the first three news services, 1951-1952 and 1953-1954
from 1950 to 1951, about 10 percent of total news service, 1951-1952
from 1950 to 1951, 1952-1953 and 1953-1954.

Students are the primary and secondary for a purpose. The
of the service, news service from 1950 to 1951, 1952-1953
students are reader in 1950-1951, 1952-1953 and 1953-1954
and 1954-1955, respectively and 1955-1956.

On the other side, three student organizations have been plan
the program for the newspaper also suggest this service for
news service and sports.

Students should be encouraged to read news and service
to provide in the regular news service of the College of Journalism
it that are not limited.

1-8-52

Good Cow Care Means Top Winter Milk Production

URBANA--Your dairy cows won't go on strike this winter, but neglect will bring lowered milk production.

Dr. L. R. Bain, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says dairymen can keep milk yields up, no matter how bad the weather gets. But it will mean giving the dairy herd a little extra attention.

One suggestion is to take good care of the cow's udder. If the udder becomes swollen and inflamed, or if a teat is badly injured, call your veterinarian. Prompt treatment helps to keep cows on the production line.

Dr. Bain recommends letting the cows exercise. But don't make them stand outside for several hours in rainy or severely cold weather. When they are in the barn, be sure they have plenty of clean bedding so that their udders and teats won't be exposed to the cold floor.

Another suggestion is to see that the cows have plenty of chill-free water. Cows forced to drink icy water will drink less than they should. Another thing, if a cow laps water with her tongue, it may mean she has a sore tooth that needs the attention of a veterinarian.

And be sure to check the herd for lice. Lice spread rapidly in cold weather, often causing decreased production and unthriftiness.

How Do You Know You Have a Cold?

URGENT--Some delay has occurred in the winter, but
 report will be given later with production.
 Dr. J. S. Fain, University of Illinois College of Veteri-
 nary Medicine, says diagnosis can now be made in the winter for
 and the weather gain. But it will mean giving the dairy herd a little
 extra attention.

One suggestion is to keep good care of the cow's udder. If
 the udder becomes swollen and inflamed, or if a tear is pulled
 All your veterinarian. Proper treatment helps to keep cows on the
 production line.
 Dr. Fain recommends testing the cow's udder. For this
 and then stand outside for several hours in water or heavily cold
 water. When you are in the water, be sure that your glass of clean
 water is kept there where you can see it. Be exposed to the cold
 water.

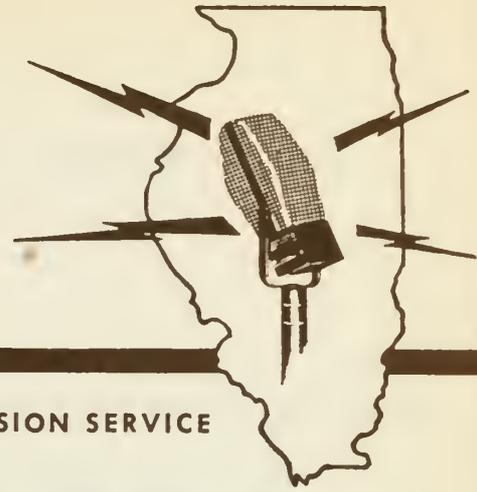
Another suggestion is to see that the cow has plenty of
 (1) Clean water. Give plenty of clean water with little
 and dry matter. Another thing is to see that your udder is clean.
 you mean the cow has a sore throat that needs the attention of a veteri-
 narian.

And be sure to check the herd for... the spread of
 in cold weather, often causing increased production and un-

1-1-68

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1952

Treat Ewes for Worms Early in Winter

URBANA--Rid your bred ewes of stomach and nodular worms this winter, and you'll have less trouble with worms in your lambs next spring.

Dr. N. D. Levine, parasitologist of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says wormy ewes seed down lots and pastures with parasite eggs. Then after the lambs are born, they rapidly become infested with worms.

Dr. Levine says phenothiazine is the most effective drug known to fight stomach and nodular worms in ewes. You can get the drug from your veterinarian and treat your flock according to directions given on the container.

It's best to treat each ewe separately to make sure each one gets the right amount. This can best be done by using a capsule or a drench.

But the specialist warns not to treat ewes during the last month of pregnancy. If you do, rough handling may make them abort. That's why it's better to worm them early in the winter.

Form

Radio News

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Special Report for your news in Chicago

Chicago - All your news was of special and national interest
this morning, and you'll have the news with you in your hands
and ready.

Dr. W. E. Baring, head of the department of the University of
Illinois, has just published his report on the
state and future of the American people. The report is
very timely because it shows the way.

Dr. Baring's report is the most authoritative
known to date about the American people. You don't
know your own country and that's your first step
toward giving to the world.

It's hard to read and we repeat it to you each day
and the right amount. This can be done by using a special
device.

But the specialist says not to read over the
word of progress. If you do, you'll be
that's why it's better to read that with the state.

1934
10-10-34

No Substitute for Accurate Dairy Records

URBANA--You wouldn't think of driving a car at night without headlights, would you? Yet some dairymen are "driving blind" in managing their farms because they do not keep accurate records.

Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairyman, declares there is no substitute for accurate records on identification, breeding and production.

Selection of replacement heifers and a sound breeding program both depend greatly on keeping accurate records and studying them.

Identification records are needed because other records are of little value unless every animal is positively identified. You can identify by photographs or color markings, tattoo, chains around the neck or horns, ear-tagging or branding. Whatever system you use, keep it up to date.

Breeding records help you get the most production from each cow. Fryman says a Purdue test showed that dry cows in good condition gave 29 percent more milk after calving than cows not properly fitted. An adequate dry period is a "must" for highest production. Breeding records also show the breeding health of the herd.

To keep production records, Fryman suggests joining a dairy herd improvement association. The records are sure to be kept then, and they give cost of production as well as amount of production. The records also give information on profitable feeding and management.

See your farm adviser if you're interested in joining one of the 88 DHIA's now operating in Illinois.

RECORDS OF THE ILLINOIS FISH COMMISSION

UNLESS YOU SPECIFICALLY ASK FOR A COPY OF THIS REPORT WITHOUT DELAY, IT WILL BE SENT TO YOU BY REGISTERED MAIL. THE REPORT IS BEING PRINTED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1922. THE REPORT IS BEING PRINTED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1922. THE REPORT IS BEING PRINTED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1922.

RECORDS OF THE ILLINOIS FISH COMMISSION. RECORDS OF THE ILLINOIS FISH COMMISSION. RECORDS OF THE ILLINOIS FISH COMMISSION.

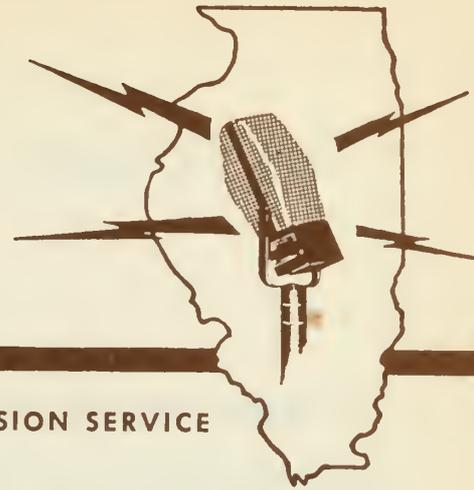
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

Facts, Fun for All at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--New information and plenty of fun for everyone are on the program for Farm and Home Week January 28-31 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

G. L. Jordan says half-day sessions are scheduled on tractor selection and care, swine, poultry, sheep, beef, and dairy calf raising, and a review of some agronomy research tests.

Legume-grass crops will take up two half-day periods. Three farmers will explain how their legume-grass programs work on livestock, dairy and grain farms. And for a look into the future, there will be a discussion by farmers and agricultural economists on "Illinois Agriculture--1955 Model."

For the women, there will be 13 special classes in home-making subjects like child guidance, flower gardening, household equipment, choosing becoming clothes, home freezing and home storage.

As for entertainment, there's the Music and Drama festival, open house in the Illini Union, the Winter Festival, several banquets and other events.

Plenty of rooms are available in University dormitories and private homes at \$2.00 to \$3.00 a night, so you won't need to write in advance for reservations.

FARM

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1952

Special Program for All of Iowa and Home Week

DES Moines - New information and plans of the for everyone are

on the program for Iowa and Home Week January 13-19 at the Illinois

College of Agriculture.

G. L. Jordan says half-day sessions are scheduled on Tues-

day for selection and care, wine, poultry, sheep, beef, and dairy units.

and a review of some agency research results.

Home-week events will take up two half-day periods. These

farmers will explain how their home-week program works on live-

stock, dairy and grain farms. And for a look into the future, there

will be a discussion by farmers and agricultural economists on "Illi-

ness Agriculture-1952 Model."

For the women, there will be 15 special classes in home-

making subjects like child nutrition, flower gardening, household

equipment, choosing breeding animals, home freezing and home storage.

As for entertainment, there's the State and Home Festival

and Home Week in the Illinois State Fair, and Home Festival, several live-

radio and other events.

Many of these are available in University home-week and

Home Week home at 8:00 p.m. a night, so you won't need a radio

to receive for reservations.

Your Youth Receive Highest 4-H Honor

URBANA--The highest honor a 4-H member can receive went to four Illinois farm youth today when they were chosen to attend National 4-H Club Camp to be held next June in Washington, D. C.

Receiving the top honor were Juanita Johnston, 19, Preemption, Mercer county; Charlotte Ross, 20, Rochester, Sangamon county; Jack Ottosen, 20, Stockton, JoDavless county; and Gordon Ropp, 20, Normal, McLean county.

Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of girls' and boys' 4-H work, respectively, say the four were chosen by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois for their leadership qualities, outstanding 4-H achievements and participation in project and community activities.

These outstanding young folks will represent the 57,000 Illinois 4-H'ers among the approximately 200 delegates from all 48 states and several foreign countries.

During the week at National Club Camp, the young people will visit Congress and various government offices, go on educational tours to historic places and experience other kinds of citizenship training. They also will hear some top speakers in the workings of democratic government and summarize what they learn in discussion groups.

JN:bb
1-7-52

-30-

Borrowed: If your wife doesn't care to go out in the evening, she loves her home or hasn't much to go out with.

Life is a handicap race. The better your equipment, the better record you must make to get by.

Outgoing Letters 1-1-1950

MEMPHIS--The District Office is pleased to advise you that your letter of 1-1-50 regarding the proposed bill for the purpose of amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, has been referred to the appropriate committee.

The bill is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3010, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. The bill is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3010, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C. The bill is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3010, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

These outstanding bills will represent the work of the Department of Justice in the area of education and labor. The bill is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3010, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

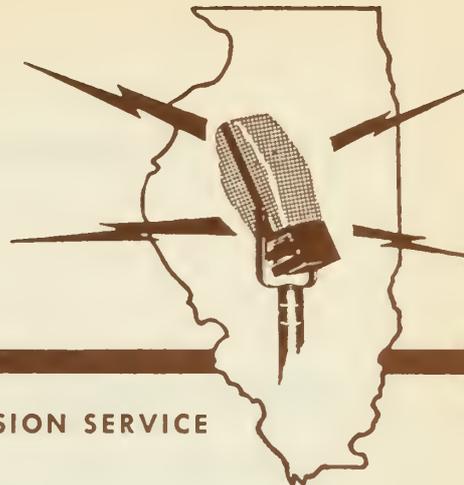
During the year 1949, the Department of Justice has been very busy with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department has been very busy with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department has been very busy with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

1-1-50
7-12

Enclosed: 10 copies of the bill for the purpose of amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The bill is being considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 3010, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1952

Watch Best Cows for Ketosis

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian points out that ketosis may strike any cow in your dairy herd, but the most likely victims are your best cows that have calved recently.

Dr. R. D. Hatch says that if the disease strikes, milk production may drop off seriously. In severe cases cows may die during an attack unless they are treated early. Cows with mild cases may recover without treatment.

If you suspect that a cow has ketosis, call your veterinarian immediately. The cow may not recover unless she gets prompt attention.

Ketosis most often strikes soon after calving when the milk flow is heavy. The cow loses her appetite, and milk production falls off rapidly. Most cows seem sleepy and are wobbly.

To prevent ketosis, feed an adequate, well-balanced ration during the dry period so that the cow will be in good condition at calving time. After she has calved, provide her with a high-carbohydrate ration by feeding either molasses or plenty of corn and other grains.

Form

Radio Man

FOR RELEASE ONLY, JANUARY 21, 1950

Page One of Two

RE: [Illegible]

New Calf Starter Gives Excellent Results

URBANA--A new, low-cost, simplified calf starter suitable for farm mixing has been giving excellent results in tests at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dairyman K. E. Gardner reports that average growth rates of about 60 calves on test were above normal and compared closely with those of 20 control calves receiving a starter containing dried skim milk and a wide variety of other feeds.

The starter for the 60 test calves included 50 percent ground yellow corn, 20 percent ground or crushed oats, 27 percent soybean oil meal, 1 percent salt, 1-1/2 percent steamed bone meal and 2/10 of 1 percent of a dry, powdered vitamin A and D supplement.

The calves first received this starter at two weeks of age and were carried on it to four months of age. They received it free-choice up to 4-1/2 pounds daily, with good-quality alfalfa hay free-choice.

Gardner says the calves were limited to a total of only about 350 pounds of whole milk fed over an 8- to 10-week period. This is less than half the whole milk often fed by farmers who do not use the calf-starter method. Less whole milk means lower cost calf feed.

The dry vitamin supplement provided 4,000 units of vitamin A and 800 of vitamin D in each pound of starter. The powder is easy to mix with other ingredients and can be obtained at poultry feed stores.

The test will end sometime this spring and a more complete, detailed report will be made then.

How Fall Market Overlooked Deaths

DEATHS--A total of 100 deaths were reported in the fall market. The fall market has been giving excellent results in terms of the volume of Illinois volume of business.

Deputy E. J. ... reports that average death rate of ... in fall was above normal and compared closely with ... a market containing ... and a wide variety of other items.

The volume for the 50 best cities included 50 percent more ... in volume of ... 57 percent increase ... 1-1's volume showed more than ... of a ... and B ...

The volume first received this market in two years of ... was added in it in two weeks of ... They received 11 ... in 1-1's volume ...

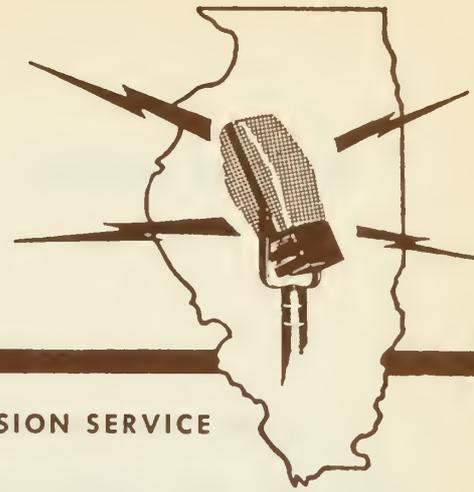
Deputy ... the volume were limited to a total of only ... of volume with the ... in 1-1's volume ... less than half the volume with ... who do not ...

The ... provided 4,000 units of ... and 800 of ... The volume is ... and can be obtained as ...

The ... and ... this ... and a ...

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1952

Treat Fence Posts Yourself and Save

URBANA--You can save both time and money in keeping up fences by treating the wooden posts yourself with chemical preservatives.

W. L. Meek, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that more than 20 million wooden fence posts are used in Illinois every year. Many of these would last longer if treated properly with chemicals before the posts are put into the ground. And you can save as much as 50 percent of the cost of the posts if you treat your own instead of buying commercially treated ones.

Tests at the college indicate that a home-grown fence post, properly treated, should last at least 15 years. About 1,200 posts used in the tests were set in fence lines in 1942. In 1951 more than 90 percent of these posts were still sound, and Meek says they apparently will last for several more years.

Preservatives used in the tests included pentachlorophenol--or penta--copper naphthenate and a 100-SS salt solution. The cold-soak method--the easiest to use on your own farm--was used in treating most of the posts.

For more information on how to treat your own fence posts, write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, or ask your farm adviser for Circular 636, "Preserve Your Posts With Penta," or F114, "Treating Fence Posts on the Farm With Creosote."

Radio News



FOR THE RADIO ENTHUSIAST...
PUBLISHED WEEKLY...
VOLUME 10 NUMBER 10

THE RADIO ENTHUSIAST'S GUIDE

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Swine Testing Quadruples Since 1947

URBANA--More than four times as many litters were production-tested in swine herd improvement associations in 1951 as in 1947.

In reporting this progress today, Harold Parrett, Champaign county hog raiser, also announced that the fifth annual meeting of the state-wide Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association will be held Thursday, January 17, in the farm bureau building at Ottawa.

Production-testing of swine means weighing all pigs at 56 days of age. These records of litter weights are the basis for choosing future breeding stock, since several tests have shown a close connection between weaning and market weights of pigs.

Parrett says the spring farrowing summary for 1947 listed 401 litters tested throughout the state, with a total of 2,524 pigs weighed. In 1951, 1,710 litters were tested and 11,258 pigs weighed. This year 19 local associations with 221 members are enrolled in the state group.

LJN:bb

-30-

This Mineral Mixture Saves You Money

URBANA--You can save from \$2 to almost \$10 per hundredweight on a mineral mixture for your cows, as a Clinton county farmer did.

Here's the story from Vincent Kohrs, dairy herd improvement association tester. He says dairyman Charles Luginbuhl made that saving when he mixed two parts of bonemeal, two parts of feeding-grade lime and one part of salt together.

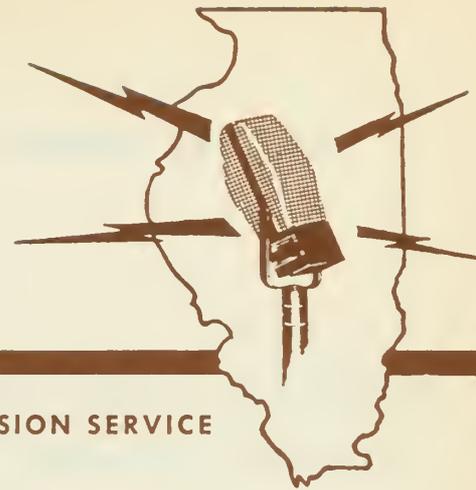
Kohrs says the cost of this mixture was around \$2.50 per hundredweight compared with \$4.25 to \$12 for commercial mixtures.

MCD:bb
1-9-52

-30-

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1952

Farmhouse Is Like a Suit of Clothes

URBANA--A farmhouse is a bit like a suit of clothes. It can be either a good fit or a bad fit for what's inside.

This comparison came today from Keith Hinchcliff, farm buildings specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. You can soon locate the trouble and fix it when your clothes don't fit. But many families force themselves to fit into houses that serve their needs no better than a glove would fit your foot.

To avoid picture windows without picture views or doors facing cold north winds and snow, consider the effect of sun and prevailing winds. The sun can provide heat and light in winter when you need it--if you plan the house for it. The same thing applies to avoiding excessive heat in summer when you don't need it. Bedroom windows also can be placed to catch the cooling southwest breezes in summer.

Another factor affecting house arrangement is location of the driveway. In some cases it's easier to move the driveway than to reorganize the house so that it will be better served from the driveway.

Two free leaflets give lots of help on farmhouse remodeling or construction. They are "How to Fit Your Farmhouse to Your Farmstead" and "How You Can Remodel Your Model T Farmhouse." You can get copies from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Furn

Real Estate

THE FURNACE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPERTY IS NOT A PART OF US

Change in Tax Law Probably Means Lower Taxes

URBANA--A change in income tax regulations makes it possible for most livestock farmers to save on 1951 income taxes and to obtain a refund of about \$300 to maybe \$2,000 on back taxes.

N. G. P. Krausz, University of Illinois agricultural lawyer, says the change provides that animals sold from a dairy or breeding herd can now be considered as sale of capital assets. Any profit is capital gain and only one-half of the profit is taxable. Previously, unless the herd was reduced in size, all such gain was taxable.

To qualify under the new provision, you must hold all animals for draft, breeding or dairy purposes for at least 12 months from date of birth or purchase. To file a claim for tax refund for the tax years 1948, 1949 and 1950, you must have held them for only six months.

Krausz says to file a claim for refund before March 15, 1952, if you have been denied capital gain treatment on sale of livestock. This would apply only to 1948, 1949 and 1950, since a 3-year statute of limitations generally prevents going back any further.

According to Krausz, the average farmer with three tax exemptions who sells around \$1,500 worth of breeding and dairy animals each year can expect a refund of about \$300. For larger operators, it may amount to \$1,000 to \$2,000.

If you have sold draft, dairy or breeding animals in 1951 that were held for more than 12 months, report them on Schedule D as long-term capital assets.

And set up a depreciation schedule showing separately each animal held for draft, dairy or breeding purposes.

Change in Tax Law Provides Favorable Treatment

URBANA--A change in income tax regulations makes it possible for most livestock farmers to save on 1954 income taxes and to obtain a refund of about \$200 to \$300 on each head.

W. O. E. Weaver, University of Illinois agricultural lawyer, says the change provides that animals sold from a herd or flock here can now be considered as sale of capital assets. Any profit is capital gain and only one-half of the profit is taxable. Previously, unless the herd was reduced in size, all such gain was taxable.

To qualify under the new provision, the herd must have all animals for draft, breeding or dairy purposes for at least 18 months from date of birth of members. To file a claim for the refund for the tax years 1952, 1953 and 1954, the sale must have taken place after the date.

Weaver says to file a claim for refund before March 15, 1955, if you have been denied capital gain treatment on sale of livestock. The refund will apply only to 1952, 1953 and 1954, since a 3-year statute of limitations generally governs such tax matters.

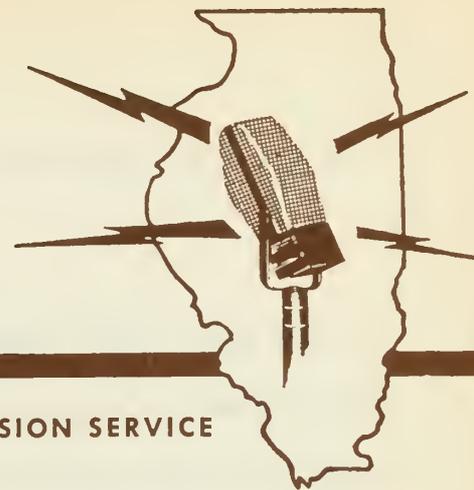
According to Weaver, the average farmer with three tax-exempt animals who sells around 200 head of breeding and dairy animals each year can expect a refund of about \$200. For larger operations, it may amount to \$1,000 to \$2,000.

If you have sold draft, dairy or breeding animals in 1954 that were held for more than 18 months, report them on Schedule D on Form 1041 capital assets.

For set up a corporation, Weaver suggests, especially when animals held for draft, dairy or breeding purposes.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1952

McDermott Named to Agricultural Editorial Staff

URBANA--Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture today announced the appointment of James. K. McDermott as assistant extension editor and assistant professor of extension in the college. The appointment is effective February 1.

McDermott is now assistant extension editor at the University of Missouri. He graduated from Missouri in 1947 and received his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1949. During World War II he served as a second lieutenant in the army, receiving the Purple Heart for wounds received in action as a combat rifle platoon leader.

In announcing the new editorial appointment, Dean Rusk pointed out that the position would permit the college's editorial office to expand its program of undergraduate and in-service training in the field of information methods.

"Nearly all of our agricultural and home economics graduates can benefit greatly from some basic training in the fields of news writing, radio broadcasting and visual aids," Dean Rusk said.

FARM

Radio News

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1954

McDonnell Award to Agricultural Specialist

WASHINGTON - Dean H. Hall of the University of Illinois has been named as the recipient of the McDonnell Award for his contributions to the field of agricultural economics. The award is presented annually to the author of the best book published in the field of agricultural economics during the year.

Dean Hall's book, "The Economics of Agriculture," published in 1953, is the recipient of this year's award. The book is a comprehensive study of the economic aspects of agriculture, covering such subjects as the production of agricultural products, the distribution of agricultural products, and the economic development of agriculture.

Dean Hall is currently a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois. He has also served as a consultant to the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The McDonnell Award is named in honor of the late John H. McDonnell, a prominent agricultural economist and a former dean of the University of Illinois. The award was first presented in 1948.

McDermott Appointed - add 1

"At the same time, our county farm advisers and home advisers are depending more and more on local newspapers and radio stations as effective means of reaching farm families with new and important information. Many of the advisers have requested additional assistance and training in the use of these important outlets."

Dean Rusk also indicated that McDermott would assist the editorial office in initiating research studies aimed at determining the effectiveness of various methods of reaching people with educational information.

HR:bb

-30-

Spray Operators to Hear About New Chemicals for Weed Control

URBANA--New chemicals for weed control is one of four topics to be covered by L. M. Stahler, federal agronomist, at the 4th Custom Sprayers' Training School to be held January 24-25 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Stahler's other three subjects are soil sterilants, TCA for grass control and livestock poisoning from weeds sprayed with 2,4-D.

Program chairman H. B. Petty says Stahler is one of five out-of-state authorities on the program. They come from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Preharvest sprays, brush control, spittlebug control, seeding rye and legumes by airplane, and latest weed and insect control recommendations are other subjects on the program. About 200 custom sprayers and others are expected to attend the conference. There is a \$1.00 registration fee.

LJN:bb
1-11-52

-30-

Dr. Donald Anderson - 4111

At the same time, the country team advisors and local visitors are developing more and more an effective means of teaching their families with new and improved information. Many of the advisors have received additional training and training in the use of their language courses.

Don Rock also indicated that WUOL's work would assist the editorial office in initiating research studies aimed at determining the effectiveness of various methods of teaching people a second language.

(2)

W:db

Very Sincerely,
Donald Anderson

VERBA - The committee for good control is one of four teams to be covered by the WUOL. Several advisors of the 4th team for Special Teaching School will be held January 22-23 at the University College of Chicago.

Stellar's other three subjects are well established, but for your contact and interest regarding them would contact with W. L. T. Thomas, Assistant W. D. Kelly and Stellar in one of the out-of-state activities on the program. They come from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan.

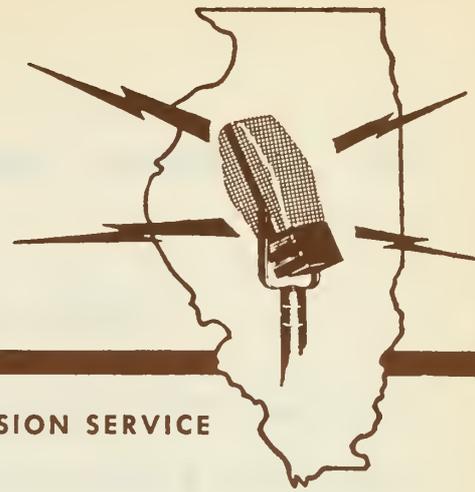
Respectfully yours,
Donald Anderson
WUOL, University of Chicago

(2)

W:db
1-22-53

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1952

Smaller Forage Seed Supplies Likely

URBANA--The general trend toward smaller production of legume and grass seed is likely to continue during 1951, according to a report today from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Agricultural economist G. L. Jordan and graduate student W. M. Herr say that the 1951 United States production of red clover, alsike, alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover and timothy--all six--was 27 percent smaller than for 1950, and about the same as the 1940-49 average.

They feel that smaller production is likely again this year due to the current emergency and resulting economic situation. Emphasis will probably continue on production of food and feed crops, especially if the price of these crops rises faster than the price of forage seeds.

Illinois growers received lower prices in 1951 for red clover, sweet clover, timothy and redtop seed than the 1945-49 average, while prices of alsike and lespedeza were up.

Seasonal price rises from harvest time to sowing time have averaged 50 percent in Illinois for sweet clover, 23 percent for red clover and 42 percent for timothy. These figures apply to the years 1934-50, excluding the war and price control years.

-30-

LJN:bb
1-11-52

1951

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1951

Illinois Report Shows Favorable Outlook

URBANA—The harvest from Illinois grain production of 1950 was the highest in the state since 1927, according to a report today from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Agricultural economist G. H. Taylor and graduate student W. M. Berry say that the 1950 United States production of red clover, alfalfa, timothy, brome, and other hay crops was 15 percent above the 1949 level, and about the same as the 1947-48 average.

They feel that similar production is likely again this year due to the current emergency and resulting economic situation. Illinois will probably continue its production of hay and red clover, especially at the point of high acreage that has been the result of lower needs.

Illinois growers received lower prices in 1950 for red clover, sweet alfalfa, timothy and other hay than the 1947-48 average, while prices of alfalfa and legumes were up.

Research plans also were approved for the coming year by the Illinois Experiment Station. The station will continue its work on alfalfa and other hay crops, and will also continue its work on the production of alfalfa and other hay crops.

Small Towns Can Survive by Providing for Farmers' Needs

URBANA--Small towns with populations under 2,500 can survive the competition from larger cities by specializing in providing the immediate services that farmers need.

C. L. Folsie, rural sociologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says these services include excellent machinery repair shops, banks, local elevators, groceries, drugstores and medical service. Farmers need these services from day to day. They can be provided more economically in smaller towns than in larger ones, but they must be equal in quality to those obtainable in larger towns. Folsie adds that village residents must make farmers feel that they are a part of the community. The interests of the two groups depend so much on each other that each can profit in many ways by improved relationships and efforts toward improving community life.

Folsie warns that farmers will take their business elsewhere if small towns do not meet their needs.

-30-

LJN:bb

Feed Best Hay to Highest Producing Cows

URBANA--If your supply of good-quality hay is limited, feed it to the highest producing cows.

That's the suggestion of C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, in helping dairy farmers stretch their hay supply as far as possible. Because of a rainy summer last year, there is more than the normal amount of second-rate hay on hand.

Rhode says an abundance of good hay, fed with the right grain mixture, will really step up production. He says that adding molasses to low-quality hay at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per cow each day will improve the palatability of the hay.

-30-

LJN:bb
1-11-52

Small Towns and Counties in Illinois

Small towns and counties in Illinois have long been known for their... the population has been... of maintaining in... the industrial... and...

Small towns and counties in Illinois have long been known for their... of maintaining in... the industrial... and... always need... they can be... provided more... in... that would be... in... these... have... and... to a part of the... in... to... in... to... and...

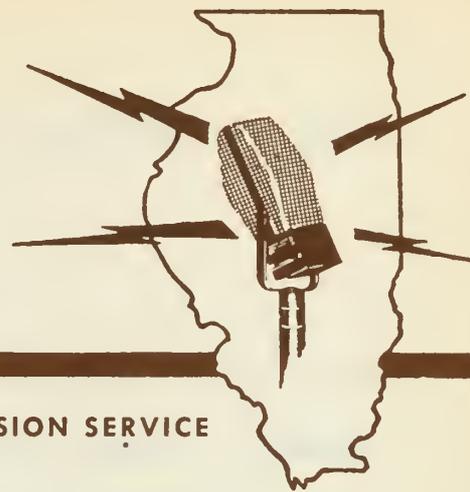
Small towns and counties in Illinois have long been known for their... in... and...

Small Towns and Counties in Illinois

Small towns and counties in Illinois have long been known for their... in... and... that a... in... of... the... and... will... of...

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1952

Good Care of the Ewe Saves Lambs--Increases Profits

URBANA--Your profits in sheep raising will depend on the number and weight of animals you sell. And good care of the ewe at lambing will increase your profits by saving more lambs for the market.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep work in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the ewe needs plenty of good-quality roughages to eat after she comes off pasture; and, after lambing, plenty of clean water with the chill removed.

For roughages, Garrigus suggests feeding legume hay or grass silage alone, or corn silage supplemented with protein and limestone. A grain supplement, which can be a mixture of corn and oats, should be added to the ration about a month before lambing. Feed each ewe from 1/2 to 3/4 pound of mixture each day until lambing.

Separate the ewes that are about to lamb, and visit their quarters frequently. Garrigus says you can probably save some lambs out of each crop by just being there if something goes wrong.

After lambing, hurdle the ewe and her lamb in a pen by themselves so they can get used to each other. When the ewe is running with her lamb, double the feed she was getting before lambing.

One other tip: Provide a non-drafty creep for the lambs, with clean, dry bedding and the choicest feed in the rack.

Turn

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES, JANUARY 27, 1935

Radio News of the Day - January 27, 1935

UNION-BOYCOTT STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY
The union of the city of New York has announced a general strike for the day of January 27, 1935. The strike will include all city employees and will be in support of the union cause.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it will issue a new set of regulations for the control of the production of certain agricultural products. These regulations will be effective on January 27, 1935.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the relief of certain veterans. The bill provides for the payment of certain benefits to these veterans and will be effective on January 27, 1935.

SEPARATE THE SEAS
The U. S. Navy has announced that it will separate the seas of the Pacific Ocean into two distinct areas. This action will be effective on January 27, 1935.

AFTER LUNCH
The U. S. Navy has announced that it will hold a luncheon for the members of the fleet on January 27, 1935. The luncheon will be held at the Navy Club in Washington, D. C.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT
The State Department has announced that it will issue a new set of regulations for the control of the production of certain agricultural products. These regulations will be effective on January 27, 1935.

Last General Session Speaker Completes Program

URBANA--Farm and Home Week program for January 28-31 at the Illinois College of Agriculture was completed today when Dr. Reuben Hill, noted authority on family living, was secured to address the general session on Wednesday, January 30.

Program chairman G. L. Jordan says Dr. Hill's topic is "The Rural Family in the Present Situation."

Dr. Hill has had about 15 years of experience in at least 10 states in teaching courses in marriage and the family to college students and in private counseling and research. He is at present on the staff of the University of North Carolina.

The sociologist has taught at the University of Wisconsin, Iowa State College, the University of South Dakota and during summer sessions at the University of California, the University of West Virginia and Columbia University. He also has led family life institutes in Iowa, Virginia, West Virginia, Colorado, Illinois, Utah and North Carolina. And he has written or co-authored five books and numerous articles in popular magazines.

With his background and in today's tense times, Dr. Hill's talk should be especially appropriate and helpful for everyone.

Other general session speakers are Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture on Monday, January 28, speaking on "Our Accomplishments and the Job Ahead;" Tuesday, General C. W. Christenberry on "Time in the Military Service Is Not Wasted;" and Thursday, a lecture-demonstration on "Atomic Energy in Agriculture" by C. L. Comar of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Local General Medical Research Fellowship Program

CHICAGO - The local general medical research fellowship program for January 20-21 is being held at the University of Illinois College of Medicine. The program was organized by Dr. Richard Hill, who is currently on family living, was secured to address the general session on Wednesday, January 20.

Professor Richard G. L. Jones says Dr. Hill's topic is "The Social Basis of the Family in the Present Situation". Dr. Hill has had about 15 years of experience in research in various fields in medicine and the field of college students and in various countries and research. He is at present on the staff of the University of North Carolina.

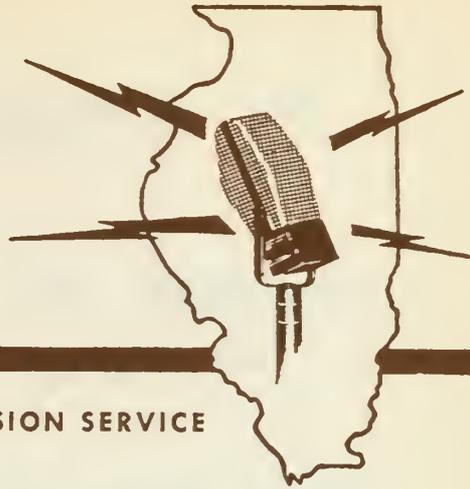
The program has been at the University of Wisconsin, Iowa State College, the University of Iowa, and other various locations at the University of California, the University of Washington and Columbia University. He also has had family life in Illinois in Iowa, Virginia, West Virginia, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio and North Carolina. He has had fellowships on an individual basis and numerous articles in popular magazines.

With his background and in today's tense times, Dr. Hill's talk should be especially stimulating and helpful for students.

Other general session speakers are Dean K. F. Bush of the College of Agriculture at Iowa, January 20, speaking on "The Role of the Farmer in the World"; Dr. W. W. Hastings, speaking on "The Role of the Farmer in the World"; and Dr. J. L. Jones, speaking on "The Role of the Farmer in the World".

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1952

Lewis Receives Special Sears Scholarship

URBANA--A special \$200 scholarship in the Illinois College of Agriculture has been awarded by Sears Roebuck and Company to Charles E. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Lewis, Hersman, Brown county, announces assistant dean C. D. Smith.

Charles was named the outstanding freshman winner of a Sears scholarship and thus received the special award for sophomores.

Charles is the seventh child in a family of nine children. Both of his parents graduated from the Illinois College of Agriculture, and except for two younger sisters all of the Lewis children have either graduated from or are now attending their parents' alma mater.

Four freshman girls studying home economics and 15 freshman and sophomore boys majoring in agriculture received Sears scholarships this school year.

The four girls are Rita Dite, Manhattan; Joyce Faw, Washburn; Mrs. Florence White McMahan, Lerna; and Jean Ringenberg, Chicago.

Freshman boys winning scholarships were Marion F. Brink, Golden Eagle; James W. Buxton, Sullivan; Allen G. Cole, Palmyra; Kenneth G. Comer, Casey; Jon F. Ellis, Penfield; David L. King,

Friday

Radio News

WOL CHICAGO, JANUARY 13, 1942

Chicago's Special School

Special school for handicapped children in the Illinois Capital Building has been opened by State Board of Education and Chicago Board of Education. The school is for children who are physically handicapped and who are unable to attend regular schools. The school is the result of a study made by the Illinois State Board of Education and the Chicago Board of Education. The school is located in the Illinois Capital Building. The school is for children who are physically handicapped and who are unable to attend regular schools. The school is the result of a study made by the Illinois State Board of Education and the Chicago Board of Education. The school is located in the Illinois Capital Building.

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Sears Scholarships - add 1

Plainfield; Charles J. Ricketts, Oswego; Gerald L. Ross, Greenfield; Hershel D. Sanders, Christopher; Jerry R. Steffen, Carlock; and William N. Weber, McHenry.

Sophomore scholarship winners were Robert W. Adams, Alendale; George R. Lander, Danvers; William E. Weingart, Jr., Lincoln; and Lewis. All four young men received Sears awards as freshmen.

Each scholarship is worth from \$100 to \$200. Awards are based on scholarship, leadership, and financial need. This is the 15th year of Sears awards at the University of Illinois.

LJN:bb

-30-

Spittlebug Control Major Topic at Custom Sprayers' School

URBANA--C. R. Weaver, assistant entomologist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, will discuss spittlebug control at the 4th Custom Sprayers' Training School January 24-25 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Program chairman H. B. Petty says Weaver has done some of the most outstanding work in the country on the control of spittlebugs--the insects which threaten to become a major legume pest in Illinois next year.

Brush control, methods of spraying brush and livestock poisoning from weeds sprayed with 2,4-D are some of the topics to be discussed by other specialists from Purdue University, Dow Chemical Company and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MCD:bb
1-14-52

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Division of Investigation

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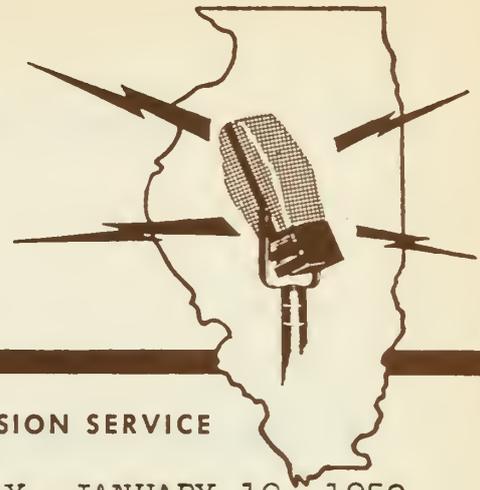
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1952

Growing Grass Through Asphalt Is Farm and Home Week Topic

URBANA--Growing grass through asphalt is one of eight interesting progress reports on agronomy research at the University of Illinois to be given during the 51st Farm and Home Week, January 28-31.

M. B. Russell, head of agronomy work, will preside at the Thursday afternoon agronomy research revue January 31.

A light spray of special asphalt on newly seeded grass waterways, lawns and roadside shoulders has given encouraging results in controlling erosion and helping the seeding start growing well. It looks, from three years of tests, as if the grasses will grow readily through the asphalt.

Other topics on the two-hour session include chemical defoliation, effects of growth hormones on corn, fertilizing plants by spraying nitrogen on the leaves, new corn hybrids, a freak strain of soybeans without nodules to fix nitrogen, and clay as the soil "bank."

These are only eight of about 300 reports given on all phases of farming at Farm and Home Week.

Besides information, there is entertainment too--Music and Drama festival, square dancing at the winter festival, and banquets for stockmen, seedsmen, turkey raisers, rural pastors, farm record keepers and several other groups.

FOR RELEASE DATE: JANUARY 19, 1964

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

WHEREAS, the undersigned, being duly qualified, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, to-wit:

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, to-wit:

A list of names of persons who have been appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the Dallas County Board of Directors, to-wit: [illegible names]

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Dallas, Texas, to-wit: [illegible text]

Witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1964.

University Expands Tractor Valve Study

URBANA--You may have less tractor valve trouble in the future if an expanded research program at the Illinois College of Agriculture is successful.

Tests are now being conducted on 10 farm tractors to find the causes and cures of tractor valve troubles. Soon 60 tractors used in normal farm operations will be on test.

Here's how the test will be run: Twenty farm tractors in the Champaign-Urbana area will be equipped to operate on "white" gasoline, with alcohol-water injection devices to prevent knocking by this low octane fuel. Another 10 tractors will be equipped with exhaust valve rotators, in addition to the 10 that have already been on test with this device.

Twenty other tractors operated with the usual valves and normal fuels will be included as part of the test to check on the results obtained on the test tractors.

The expansion to 60 tractors results from a \$22,570 grant to the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois and the USDA Northern Regional Research Laboratories at Peoria.

George E. Pickard, head of power and machinery studies at the University, will supervise the research. Dean Hopkins, 1950 graduate in agricultural engineering, has been appointed research assistant to carry on the expanded project, which was started in 1948.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is the policy of the University of Illinois Police Department to provide a high quality of service to the campus community. This is accomplished through the cooperation of the Illinois State Police and the University of Illinois Police Department.

The University of Illinois Police Department is a full-time, professional law enforcement agency. It is organized to provide a high quality of service to the campus community. This is accomplished through the cooperation of the Illinois State Police and the University of Illinois Police Department.

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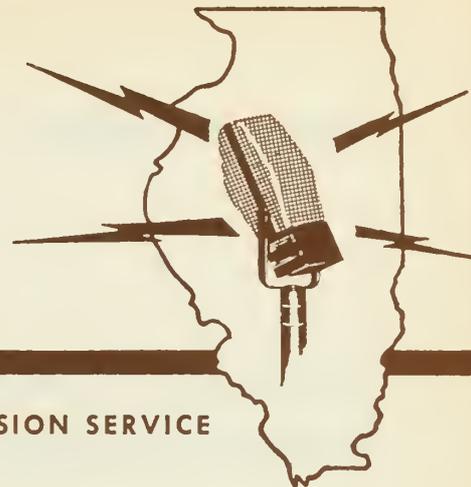
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1952

Use of Atom By-Products to Be Shown at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--The most interesting of about 300 reports at Farm and Home Week, January 28-31, at the Illinois College of Agriculture could very well be the last session on the program, believes program chairman G. L. Jordan.

Winding up the four-day program is a lecture-demonstration on "Atomic Energy and Agriculture," by Dr. C. L. Comar, laboratory director of the Atomic Energy Commission.

By using radioactive carbon, which gives off harmless amounts of atomic rays, and feeding it to a plant, scientists can follow that carbon through the plant and know exactly where it is and how the plant is using it at all times. That's why radioactive carbon and other such plant foods are called "tracers."

The same principle can be applied to studying how animals use various nutrients. The calcium, for instance, is "tagged" with radioactive rays, and the nutrient is then followed through the animal and measured with ordinary photographic plates or Geiger counters.

Dr. Comar's lecture-demonstration will show several examples of how atomic energy by-products are being used in agricultural experiments now. Some work was done at Illinois with radioactive phosphorus on oats last summer.

Proper Feeding Prevents Ketosis in Ewes

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian points out that proper nutrition for ewes now will help to prevent ketosis at lambing time.

Dr. Jesse Sampson, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, says ketosis, also called pregnancy disease, is mainly a problem of good feeding and management. Unless the ewe gets enough carbohydrates in her feed, she uses too much of her body fat and develops the disease.

The veterinarian says that if ketosis occurs it's usually during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy.

One safeguard is to give the ewe liberal amounts of good legume hay and one-fourth pound of grain daily, beginning the eighth to sixth week before lambing. Increase the grain slowly to one pound a day during the fourth to second weeks.

Dr. Sampson adds that a moderate amount of exercise is also desirable. One way to get ewes to exercise when the weather permits is to feed them some distance away from the shed.

LEA:lw

-30-

Leaf Spraying Is on Program for Custom Sprayers

URBANA--Spraying liquid nitrogen on plants is a new method of fertilizing that is attracting lots of attention. And that's one of 25 topics to be covered during the 4th Custom Sprayers' Training School set for January 24-25 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Program chairman H. B. Petty adds that one of the most helpful sessions should be a "bull session" on problems of commercial sprayers, the operators themselves making up the panel to lead the discussion.

LJN:lw
1-16-52

-30-

PROPER FEEDING PRACTICES IN ILLINOIS

URBANA—A University of Illinois veterinarian points out that proper nutrition for your cow will help in maximum returns at milking time.

Dr. James Gannon, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, says that, like other domestic animals, it needs a program of good feeding and management. Unless the cow gets enough energy under in her feed, she may not get her body fat and develop the disease.

The veterinarian says that if energy losses are small during the month of little milk of pregnancy.

One statement is to give the cow liberal amounts of good roughage and one-third pound of grain daily, beginning the night to eight weeks before calving. Increase the grain slowly to one pound a day during the fourth to seventh weeks.

Dr. Gannon adds that a moderate amount of exercise is also desirable. One way to get more exercise when the weather permits is to feed them some distance away from the shed.

DEAL-iv

Good Feeding is a Program for Better Spenters

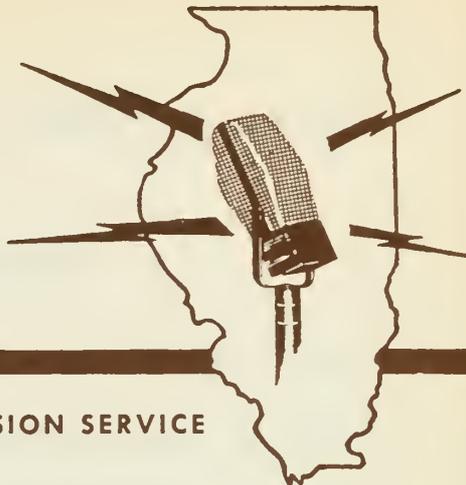
URBANA—Spending little nitrogen on plants is a new method of fertilizing that is attracting lots of attention. The first of one of 25 colleges to be covered under the 410 United States Fertilizer School set for January 24-25 at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Program chairman F. H. Feltz adds that one of the most important aspects should be a full session on problems of commercial fertilizers, the operators themselves making up the panel to lead the discussion.

DEAL-iv
1-18-62

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1952

Resolution--Rid Your Dairy Herd of Brucellosis

URBANA--Here's a tip for dairymen who still haven't made a New Year's resolution: If your dairy herd has brucellosis, start getting rid of the disease right away.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says even a magician won't be able to help you if you delay starting to rid your dairy herd of brucellosis. After January 1, 1955, Grade A milk must come from brucellosis-free cows.

"Nearly 20 percent of the dairy herds and 5-1/2 percent of the cattle in Illinois have brucellosis," Dr. Woods says. "In some dairy herds it will take several years to raise replacements for cows that should be marketed. That's why eradication programs should be started now."

Dr. Woods advises that if you have a brucellosis-free herd now you take every precaution to keep it that way. If you have an infected herd, see your veterinarian about starting an eradication program. And write to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, for Circular 554 on brucellosis in cattle.

And here's another tip: If you buy replacements for your herd, the safest ones to get are tested, brucellosis-free, unbred heifers.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, BUREAU OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, BUREAU OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING

The Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Weighing and Measuring, is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the world.

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Cash Grain Sales Volume Goes Up 75 Percent Since 1935

URBANA--Marketings of cash grain have increased more than sales of any other farm product in Illinois during the past 15 years.

L. J. Norton, University of Illinois agricultural economist today pointed out that the increase from 1935 to 1950 was from 204 million to 359 million bushels, or 75 percent. Few people realize that this major change has taken place.

Norton says the only product which approached cash grain in rate of increase was eggs, which went up 50 percent in sales from 1940 to 1950.

The increase in cash grain sales represents the growing use of Illinois soybeans, corn and oats in industry, in foreign countries and as feed in other parts of our country.

LJN:bb

-30-

225 Expected at Sprayers Meeting

URBANA--About 225 persons are expected tomorrow at the opening of the 4th Custom Sprayers' Training School at the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports program chairman H. B. Petty.

Among the 27 topics on the two-day program are insect round-up, latest weed control recommendations, and around the calendar with herbicides. Others are brush control, preharvest sprays, spittlebug control, leaf spraying of fertilizers, new things in livestock insect control, and airplane seeding of rye and legumes.

All are designed to furnish latest facts on all phases of custom spray work so that operators can do the most effective job.

One especially helpful session should be a panel discussion by the operators themselves on Thursday evening. They will talk about their problems and how some men have solved them. In preceding conferences this "bull session" has been one of the most popular periods.

-30-

LJN:bb
1-18-52

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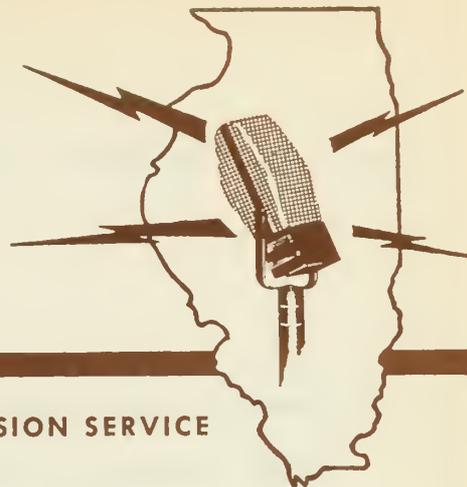
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1952

High Crop Yields Most Important for High Earnings

URBANA--For most farmers the most important way to keep net farm earnings high during the next 10, 20 or 30 years will be to grow high crop yields.

That's the conclusion of M. L. Mosher, retired farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture with 45 years of experience. He reached this conclusion after visiting a number of north-central Illinois farmers to study their methods. These men had grown the highest 10-year average yields of all corn, soybeans and oats.

Mosher found during these visits that all eight of the following things are needed to grow the highest crop yields:

1. Sound drainage and erosion control programs
2. Soil testing and use of needed plant foods
3. Use of legume-grass crops to improve soil fertility
4. Careful use of all animal manures
5. Careful attention to seedbed preparation
6. Careful selection and preparation of seed
7. Careful planting and cultivation
8. Careful handling of all crops harvested, fed down, or used for soil improvement.

Form

State of

IN SENATE, JANUARY 19, 1909

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908, is herewith submitted to the Senate, together with the report of the Auditor General on the same.

The report of the Auditor General is herewith submitted to the Senate, together with the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of 1907, chapter 100, section 1.

Approved and ordered printed, this 15th day of January, 1909.

General Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	1
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	2
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	3
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	4
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	5
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	6
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Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	8
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	9
Report of the Auditor General on the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for the year ending June 30, 1908.	10

Machine Saves Manpower in Setting Posts

URBANA--You will be able to set fence posts four times as fast with a new power post-driving machine as you can by the hand setting method.

You'll also be able to see this machine in action during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois. Foresters will put in a section of fence on January 29 and 31 at 2 p.m. east of the agricultural engineering building.

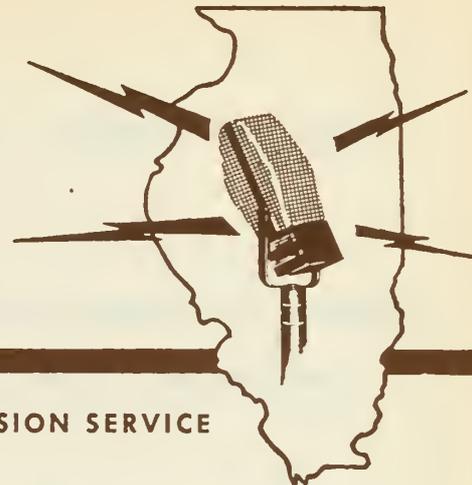
J. J. Jokela, forestry assistant at the University, reports that two men using the new machine set 30 or more wooden fence posts an hour in tests. This is about four times as fast as hand setting, and almost three times as fast as power digging. It is also faster than hand-driving steel fence posts, and much less actual hand labor is involved. The machine also drives steel posts.

Jokela believes these new machines will operate well under Illinois conditions. His experience with them indicates that power-driving will work under almost any condition of soil and topography except on very steep slopes or on very stony soils.

Illinois farmers now use about 20 million fence posts every year. Any new labor-saving device for setting fence posts will save many man-hours of labor every year.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1952

Community Service Awards to Be Made at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Presentation of community service awards to seven counties will highlight the Rural Youth program of Farm and Home Week January 28-31 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Seven scholarships totaling \$2,200 will be awarded to rural youth groups from seven counties for their outstanding community service work during 1951. The scholarships are worth \$250, \$300 or \$400 each. Any high school graduate living in each of the winning counties is eligible to apply for the scholarship to the University of Illinois for the 1952-53 school year.

S. A. Robert of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad will present the awards at the Rural Youth luncheon on Monday, January 28. The G.M.& O. sponsors the program in 30 Illinois counties which it serves. Seventeen counties entered the 1951 contest.

Judges for the contest were H. Clay Tate, editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph; Mrs. A. R. Raohlfing, Farmington, immediate past president of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs; and Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer.

Another rural youth feature will be reports from Viva Moody, Whiteside county, and Rosemary Archibald, Will county, International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Illinois, who spent last summer living and working on various European farms.

Fairfax

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH JANUARY 24, 1951

Community Councils Award to 25 Best in Fair and Home Show

Twenty-five community councils of the Washington area were awarded the 1950-51 award for the best in fair and home show. The award is given by the National Council of Community Councils, which is a part of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The award is given to the community council which has the best record in the fair and home show. The award is given to the community council which has the best record in the fair and home show. The award is given to the community council which has the best record in the fair and home show.

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How Heavy Should I Feed Hogs?

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock specialist today offered some suggestions on how heavy to feed hogs with the market seasonally low and with corn prices fairly high.

Harry Russell says there are three things to remember:

1. As you probably know, it takes more corn to put a pound of gain on a 250-pound hog than on a 200-pound hog.
2. Heavy hogs generally sell for a lower price than hogs of moderate weight.
3. The market, of course, may go up or down.

Russell says it takes 4.5 bushels of corn to put 50 pounds of gain on a 200-pound hog, but it takes 4.9 bushels to put the same gain on a 275-pound hog.

Figuring prices at \$2 for corn and \$20 for hogs, here's what hogs of various weights today would have to bring a month from now to pay for the extra gain: 200-pound hogs, \$20.50 a hundredweight; 225-pound hogs, \$20.55 a hundredweight; 250-pound hogs, \$20.67 a hundredweight; and 275-pound hogs, \$20.69 a hundredweight.

These figures would work the same way with the prices at \$18.50 for hogs and \$1.85 for corn, or at any other 10-to-1 ratio.

How Heavy Should I Feed Hogs?

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIVESTOCK SPECIALIST TALKS

offered some suggestions on how heavy to feed hogs with the answer personally low and with corn prices fairly high.

Harvey Russell says there are three things to remember:

1. As you probably know, it takes more corn to put a pound of gain on a 200-pound hog than on a 300-pound hog.
2. Heavy hogs generally sell for a lower price than hogs of moderate weight.
3. The answer, of course, may go up or down.

Russell says it takes 4.5 bushels of corn to put 25 pounds

of gain on a 200-pound hog, but it takes 4.3 bushels to put the same gain on a 300-pound hog.

Feeding prices at \$5 for corn and \$10 for hogs, here's what

hogs of various weights today would mean in terms of cents per pound for the entire unit: 200-pound hogs, \$50.00 a hundredweight; 250-pound hogs, \$50.00 a hundredweight; 300-pound hogs, \$50.00 a hundredweight; and 350-pound hogs, \$50.00 a hundredweight.

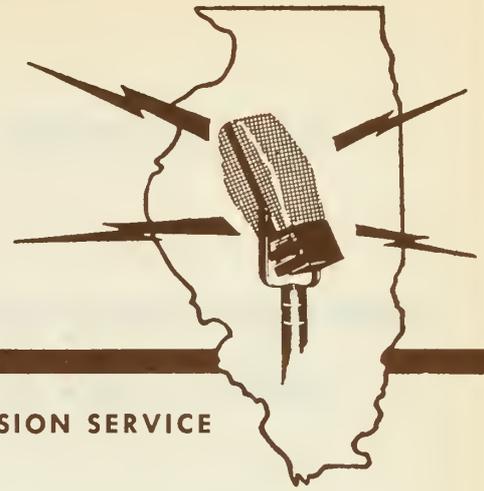
These figures would work the same way with the prices of

\$10.00 for hogs and \$1.00 for corn, or at any other 10-to-1 ratio.

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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1952

Wide Variety in Program at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Everything from movies of the Rose Bowl game to a discussion of the soundness of today's high farm land prices is on the program for Farm and Home Week January 28-31 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

G. L. Jordan, program chairman, said today that all details for the 4-day event were virtually complete. Now it's up to the weatherman. Snow and storms are sure to cut attendance, as they did last year, when only about 3,500 persons registered. But good weather will boost attendance to around 5,000, which is normal.

Movies of the Illinois 40-7 win over Stanford in the Rose Bowl will be one of about 15 kinds of entertainment which everyone can enjoy Monday night, January 28, at the annual Illini Union Open House.

Discussing farm land prices Wednesday afternoon will be an insurance company vice president, the proprietor of an Illinois farm mortgage company and a University agricultural economist.

Of special interest to farm women and to consumers generally is a demonstration on meat selection and preparation on Wednesday morning by University meats specialist Sleeter Bull and Miss Reba Staggs of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and a report on a national survey showing what consumers want in meat.

Overeating May Be Deadly for Feeder Lambs

URBANA--A DeWitt county farmer found that overeating disease in his feeder lambs could be expensive. He lost 13 choice feeder lambs to the disease recently.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says lambs that make "hogs" of themselves at the feed bunk are the ones that usually have the disease. He explains:

"When a lamb overeats on concentrates, certain bacteria in the intestines give off a poison that kills the lamb. Most lambs have the bacteria--the trouble starts when they eat too much."

Your biggest and best lambs are usually the ones that get the disease. They have more chance to overeat because they can push between smaller lambs at the bunk and eat their feed too.

To avoid overeating troubles, see that each lamb has plenty of bunk space and that the hay rack is kept filled with good quality hay. Lambs that eat plenty of hay aren't quite so hungry when feeding time comes.

Another thing, vaccination against overeating disease helps to reduce losses. Veterinarians emphasize, however, that vaccination still is no substitute for good feeding practices.

Owners of large flocks sometimes escape serious trouble another way. They sort their lambs for size so that each animal in a group has the same opportunity to get up to the feed bunk.

Overcoming Hay Feeding Problems

URBANA.—A recent survey shows that overeating hay is the leading cause of hay fever in his feeder lands could be expensive. In fact it costs feeder lands to the disease seriously.

Dr. L. D. Besser, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says James that some "hay" or haymovers at the feed bank are the ones that usually have the disease. He explains: "When a hay crop is overmatured, certain bacteria in the stalks give off a poison that kills the hay. Most hay has these bacteria—the trouble starts when they are cut up."

Your present and best hay and usually the hay that has the disease. That hay was chosen to overeat because they are best between earlier stages of the hay and not later hay too.

To avoid overeating troubles, the best way is to feed hay in small amounts and let the hay rest in hay filled with good quality hay. James says that plenty of hay when it comes to feeding hay feeding time comes.

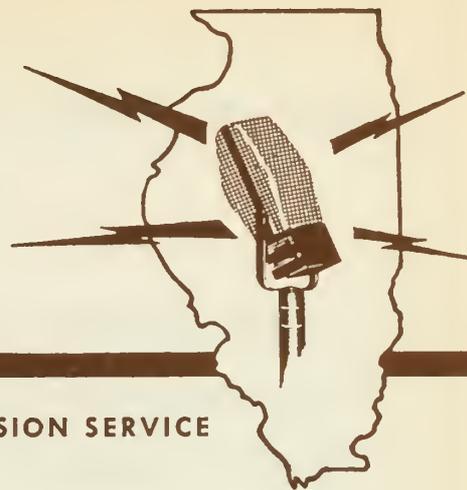
Another thing, vaccination against overeating disease can reduce losses. Vaccination against, however, that vaccination still is the solution for good feeding practices.

Overeat of large fields some/less weeks various fields another way. They want their lands for also as that each animal in a group has the same opportunity to get up to the feed bank.

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1-21-52

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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1952

Two New Features Popular at 1952 Legume-Grass Shows

URBANA--Two new features are proving popular in the 1952 Illinois Legume-Grass Winter Show, now touring the state to promote wider use of legume-grass mixtures.

They are a question-and-answer period between visiting farmers and College of Agriculture specialists, and a discussion with prize winners in the hay and silage contest on "how I did it."

Harry Russell, extension livestock specialist, says about 800 persons attended the first four county meetings in Cumberland, Clark, Crawford and Wabash counties last week; and attendance should be at least that high at meetings this week in Edwards, White, Saline and Jefferson counties.

Last year the show, made up of 10 big, colored exhibits showing how to grow and use more legume-grass crops more profitably, visited 32 counties, where some 9,000 persons saw it. It is sponsored by the University of Illinois agricultural extension service. The same show is visiting 33 new counties this year between January 15 and March 15.

The hay and silage contest again is a big drawing card, says Russell. In Clark county 37 hay and 12 silage samples were entered. A quiz show with questions taken from information on the 10 exhibits also has been well received.

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Radio News

THE BUREAU OF BUREAU. JANUARY 28, 1935

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Vaccination No Cure-All for Brucellosis in Cattle

URBANA--Vaccination is a valuable aid in checking brucellosis in your cattle herd, but don't expect it to do the whole job.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says vaccination should never be substituted for blood testing, removal or isolation of infected cattle, strict sanitation and good herd management.

Vaccination is usually not recommended for adult cattle. When calves are vaccinated, most of them will not react to the blood test when they become adult cattle

Dr. Woods says vaccination is no cure-all. For this reason, it should not be started until you and your veterinarian have planned how to utilize the other steps in a good control program.

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Two Illinois Counties Awarded 4-H Merit Plaques

URBANA--Champaign and Whiteside counties have won 4-H merit plaques for outstanding work in farm safety and farm electricity in the state last year.

The General Motors award was given to Champaign county for its farm and home safety program. Over 200 4-H'ers took an active part in this project.

Westinghouse Educational Foundation awarded the merit plaque to Whiteside county for its farm electric program. Twelve of the 17 Whiteside 4-H Clubs had 55 members enrolled in this project.

Both programs were under the supervision of the Illinois Extension Service.

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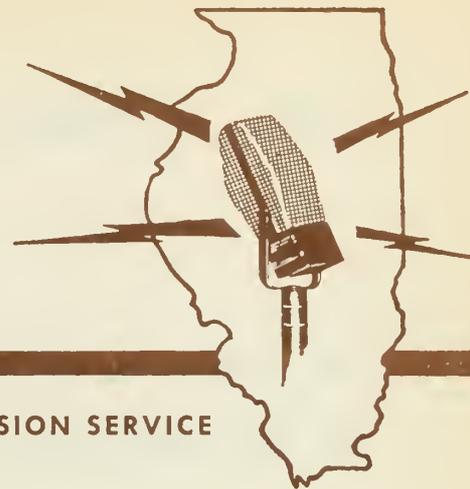
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

Clean Farm Shop Is Safer

URBANA--Cut down accidents in your farm shop by keeping the place clean and storing the tools and equipment systematically.

J. W. Mathews, executive secretary of the Illinois Rural Safety Council, says that orderliness, along with good lighting and safe tools and equipment, will make work in your farm shop safer.

Have plenty of light over your work centers. Be sure to provide good ventilation to keep harmful fumes from accumulating while you are working.

Mathews offers these five suggestions for controlling fire hazards:

1. See that your shop's heating equipment is installed correctly and is operating right.
2. Be careful when you store or use inflammable liquids.
3. Repair any defective electric appliances or wiring.
4. Don't let oily rags accumulate.
5. Keep a fire extinguisher in the shop.

When you're welding, wear protective gloves and face shields. Make sure there are no materials near welding equipment that might be ignited from sparks or welding flames.

Radio Navy

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Radio Navy

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1. The first step in the process is to determine the exact frequency of the signal.

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3. The third step is to determine the exact direction of the signal.

4. The fourth step is to determine the exact time of the signal.

5. The fifth step is to determine the exact nature of the signal.

The following information is for your information only and should not be used for any other purpose.

Three New Oat Varieties, One of Wheat Announced

URBANA--Three new varieties of oats will be available in 1953 in small quantities to a few specialized seed producers to increase supplies.

And Saline wheat, a new high-yielding variety, will be available to farmers generally for fall planting in 1952.

This report was given today by plant breeder O. T. Bonnett in the University of Illinois to a Farm and Home week audience. The 4-day session began today.

LaSalle, one of the three new oat varieties, has been high-yielding in northern Illinois and has some resistance to race 45 of crown rust. It comes from a cross between Marion and Clinton types.

Missouri 205, developed at the Missouri Experiment Station, is high-yielding, has excellent test weight and shows strong resistance to race 45 of crown rust.

The third variety, as yet unnamed, is a cross between Clinton and Santa Fe varieties. Bonnett explains that Santa Fe is considered a poor variety for Illinois, but it has unusual resistance to race 45 of crown rust. The development program has attempted to combine the good qualities of Clinton variety, which has little resistance to race 45, with the superior resistance of Santa Fe.

As for wheat, the plant breeder says about 1,000 bushels of Saline have been planted by qualified seed producers to increase supplies, and about 20,000 bushels should be available from those growers this summer after harvest. Saline has had an outstanding yield record during 7 years of field tests. It has excellent-quality grain and stiff straw and often yields better than Royal and Vigo, two popular varieties.

Wheat Varieties for the Future

Grains--Toward new varieties of wheat will be available in 1952 in small quantities for a few specialized seed growers to the extent supplies.

And better wheat, a new high-yielding variety, will be available to farmers generally for fall planting in 1952.

This report was given today by Plant Breeder G. T. Bennett in the University of Illinois in a Room and Home week audience. The report session began today.

Labeling, one of the things that are varied, has been the result of the work of the Illinois and has been maintained to year 45 of wheat yield. It comes from a cross between Indian and Chinese types. Material 202, developed at the Midwest Regional Station in high-yielding, has excellent heat tolerance and strong winter hardiness to year 45 of wheat yield.

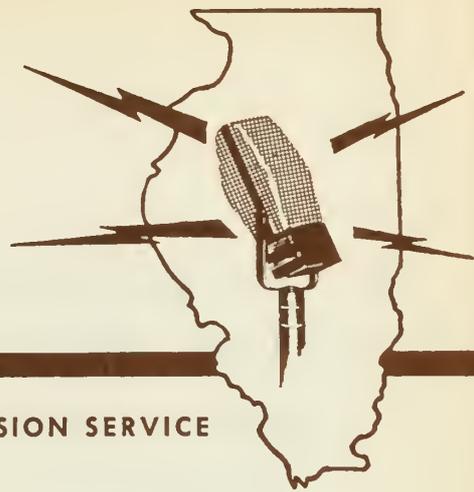
The wheat variety, as yet unnamed, is a cross between Chinese and Indian varieties. Bennett explains that 202 is a cross between a good variety for Illinois, and it has unusual resistance to rust and other pests. The development program has attempted to combine the best qualities of Indian varieties, which has little resistance to rust, with the superior resistance of Chinese wheat.

At the same time, the plant breeder says about 1,000 bushels of wheat have been planted by qualified seed growers to increase supplies, and about 20,000 bushels should be available from these growers this summer after harvest. Bennett has had an outstanding yield record using 7 bushels of grain per acre. It has excellent quality grain and high yields and other traits better than wheat and vigor, two popular

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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1952

Economist Looks for Lower Grain Prices

URBANA--An agricultural economist at the University of Illinois says he expects grain prices to work down rather than up during the course of 1952.

Speaking at the University's Farm and Home Week today, economist L. J. Norton said the final outcome on '52 grain prices "will turn on the size of the grain crops this year." Here are some of the forces which he explained would probably have a depressing effect on grain prices.

First of all, farmers will start harvesting the '52 winter wheat crop in about four months. It's only a little over five months to the beginning of oat harvest.

"These new crops," Norton points out, "will cast their shadows ahead onto the market."

Canadian farmers still have a part of their 1951 wheat crop to harvest, and this job will start as soon as the snow goes off the Canadian fields. At about this same time, the Great Lakes will open to navigation and Canadian wheat will compete more freely in the world market.

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Economist Looks for Lower Grain Prices - 2

This Canadian competition is coupled with the fact that the United States has sold a large part of the quota of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement. This is "bargain" wheat. On each bushel this government pays a subsidy of about 60 to 65 cents a bushel, which reduces the price to the foreign buyer.

Norton says that while it is true that two other wheat exporters, Australia and Argentina, are short of wheat and that non-European countries are taking more wheat than they formerly did, these conditions are well known and "have long been discounted into the price."

The corn supply picture stacks up something like this:

The 1951 crop appears to have been well below the likely use of corn during the 1951-52 crop year. And much of the crop was of low quality because of the early frosts in parts of the Corn Belt. For these reasons, many people think the market for good corn will work higher during the season.

Balancing this outlook, however, is the fact that the corn supply situation has been well known for some time and probably has been fully discounted in the market price picture. There also will be some reduction in livestock and poultry feeding this year. And it is likely that the government will be under pressure to move more of its CCC-held corn into active supply channels.

With both sides of the picture in mind, Norton says that he believes we have seen about the peak of the corn market and that prices are more likely to ease off than to go higher.

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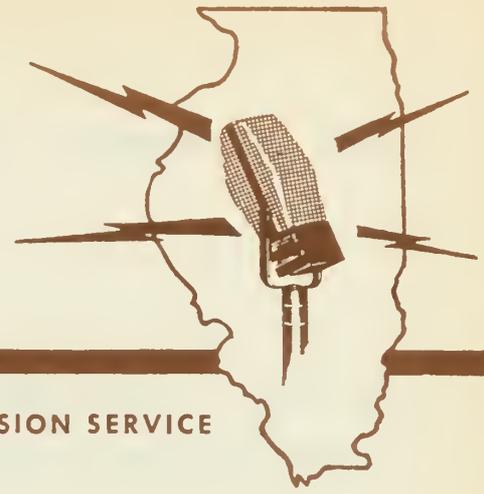
The work of the Government for the year 1951
has been a year of great activity. The Government
has been working hard to improve the economy and
to provide for the needs of the people. It has
been successful in many of its efforts. It has
been able to reduce the rate of inflation and to
bring about a more stable financial situation.

During the year 1951, the Government has
been working to improve the economy and to
provide for the needs of the people. It has
been successful in many of its efforts. It has
been able to reduce the rate of inflation and to
bring about a more stable financial situation.

With the aid of the Government, the people
will be able to live a more comfortable life.
The Government will continue to work hard to
improve the economy and to provide for the
needs of the people.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1952

Rid Young Calves of Horns

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says horns are all right on automobiles, but they're often troublesome on cattle.

Dr. L. R. Bain says a good time to dehorn your calves is when they're 7 to 10 days old. Dehorning young calves is much more simple and humane than dehorning adult cattle, and all you need is a commercial paste or liquid or a caustic stick. But be careful that the mixture doesn't run into the calf's face or eyes.

Calves more than two months old can be dehorned with an electric dehorner, a horn gouge or a tube dehorner. The important thing about using any method is to do a thorough job and not leave a horn fragment that may grow into a stub.

Many cattle owners have found that it works well to dehorn right after calving time in the spring before flies come and before the herd is turned out to pasture.

Breeders of polled dairy and beef cattle say they have another solution to the horn problem. Their advice is to raise polled cattle so that you won't be troubled with horns in the first place.

Research Helps Solve Corn Fertilizer Problems

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils specialist today outlined some of the ways in which research is helping to answer practical questions raised by farmers.

P. E. Johnson told a Farm and Home Week audience that farmers in the southern part of the state, for example, have a special fertilizer problem in getting high yields of corn. The area generally south of Mattoon is naturally low in limestone, phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen.

Farmers in this area wanted to know what fertilizers to use and what results to expect. They also wanted to know whether clover would do a satisfactory job of supplying nitrogen for corn.

To get the answers, soils research workers initiated a series of experiments on test fields of 10 to 20 acres each, located on actual farms in the problem area.

Here are some of the facts the tests turned up:

1. Muriate of potash, applied on plowed ground and disked in ahead of corn planting, gave close to peak yields on those fields that had been limed and phosphated and had grown clover the year before.
2. Corn yield increases for starter fertilizer were in direct relation to the potash content of the soil when used on low-potash soils in the presence of either legumes or commercial nitrogen.
3. Red clover, sweet clover and other legumes supplied a high amount of nitrogen to corn grown on low-nitrogen soils.

Report of the Police Department, Albany, N.Y.

Whereas the Department of Police of Albany, N.Y., has received information that some of the men in this country are being in some places at various points in the country.

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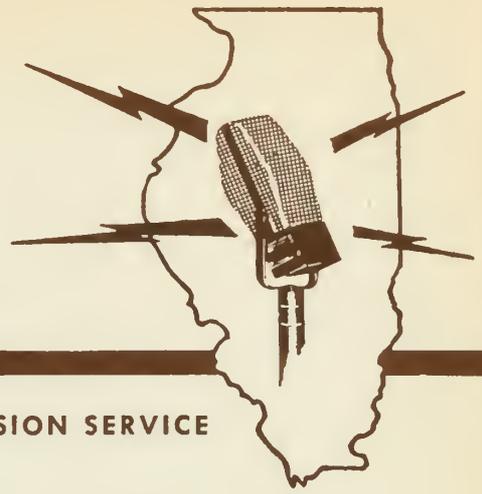
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1952

Feed Right Amount of Antibiotic

URBANA--Research shows that 10 grams of a good antibiotic in a ton of feed are enough. If you feed more, your ration is more expensive than it needs to be.

That's the advice of G. R. Carlisle, livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Carlisle points out that extensive research shows that aureomycin, terramycin, bacitracin and procaine penicillin are all effective when fed at the rate of 5 milligrams per pound of total ration. Five milligrams per pound equals 10 grams per ton.

Feed control laws now require that antibiotic carriers be labeled with the number of grams of antibiotic per pound. If the carrier you buy contains 2 grams of antibiotic per pound, you'll want to put 5 pounds of the carrier in each ton of total ration. If the carrier contains 5 grams of antibiotic per pound, you'll need only 2 pounds of the carrier per ton.

If you mix your antibiotic in your protein supplement first, you'll need to add 45 grams of the antibiotic to each ton of supplement.

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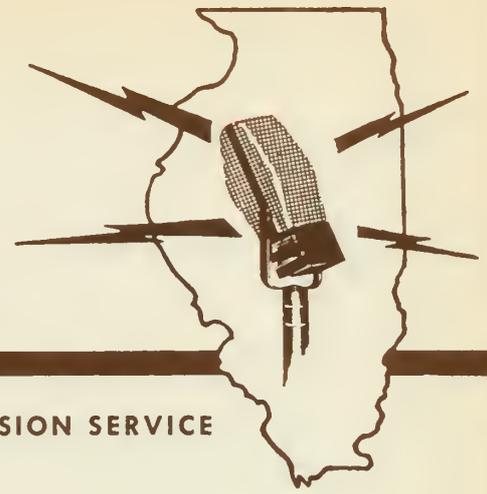
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Tips on Keeping Basement Dry

URBANA--A basement with wet feet is a curse to the homeowner. While a magic wand won't make the basement dry, here are some tips that may help. They come from housing specialist Keith Hinchcliff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The most obvious cure is to build a dry basement to start with. That means tile drainage for the footing and perhaps diagonal tile lines under the basement floor to the footing tile. It also means a sound, water-proof concrete or masonry wall, with one or two water-proof coatings on the outside of the wall.

A good poured concrete wall, properly cured, will be about as watertight as you can build a basement wall. With masonry walls, make sure the tiles or blocks are laid with full mortar joints of waterproof mortar.

If you already have a basement that leaks, check first to see whether the roof water is carried away with downspouts onto splash blocks or into a tile drain. Your lawn should be graded to slope away from the house foundation too.

Waterproof water cement paints for interior basement walls are inexpensive and effective when they are properly applied and cured.

FURNITURE

RATTLE BLANKS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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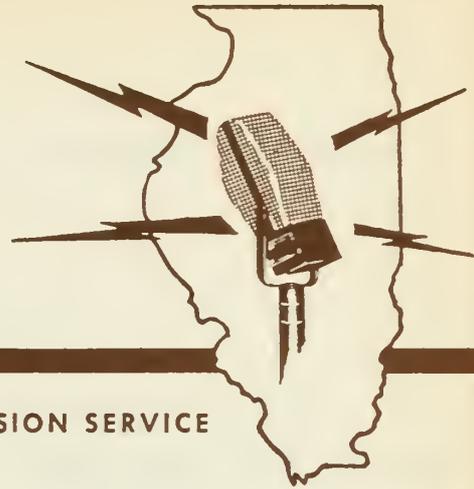
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1952

New Mum Varieties Bred at Urbana

URBANA--Remember those eye-catching chrysanthemums you saw the other day in the florist's window display? Chances are they were bred and developed at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in Urbana.

C. J. Birkeland, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Illinois, reports that a chrysanthemum breeding program was started at the experiment station in 1908. Since that time 78 new varieties of greenhouse mums have been released to the florist industry.

In 1953 the horticulture department plans to introduce five more mum varieties. And 13 new seedlings have been placed on trial for possible introduction in 1954.

In addition to the work with mum varieties, breeding programs are in progress on carnations, African violets, snapdragons, amaryllis and freesias.

Besides its flower development, the experiment station has bred sweet corn hybrids, tomatoes, lima beans, peaches, a strawberry, an apple, a Persisn (English) walnut and a hullless popcorn variety.

At the present time there are 47 research projects in process at the station. Out of these will come new varieties of vegetables, fruits, and flowers which you may enjoy in the future.

Form

Kodak News

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1954

THE NEW FINANCIAL YEAR

1954-1955. The new financial year begins on the 1st day of the month of January. The new financial year begins on the 1st day of the month of January. The new financial year begins on the 1st day of the month of January.

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Illinois Farm News - 2

Advance Planning, Ordering for Windbreak Pays

URBANA--If you're planning to put in a windbreak this spring you'll save time and money if you first map out the exact location of the trees and figure the number you'll need. Then order the trees well in advance of planting time so that you'll get the ones you want.

W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the best location for a windbreak is on the north and west sides of your farmstead; and the best time for planting extends from the last week in March to the first week in May.

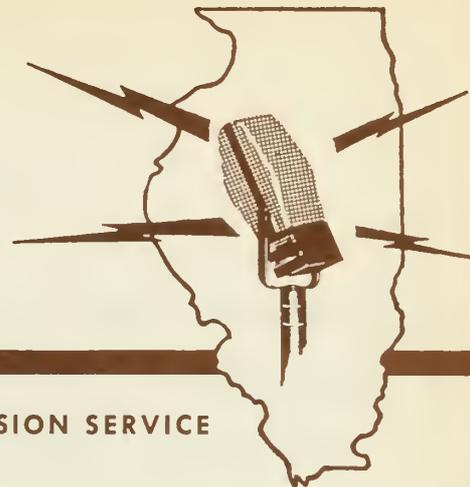
If the job looks too big to complete this spring, spread it out over two years. The comfort and protection an established windbreak will give your farmstead will more than make up for the work and expense involved in starting it.

For extra help in planning a windbreak, ask your farm adviser for Circular 38, "Windbreaks for Illinois Farmsteads." He'll also have a copy of a booklet, "Trees for Windbreak Planting, Spring, 1952," which lists the trees available from Illinois nurseries.

And if you get a chance, visit a well-established windbreak. Your farm adviser will know the location of some in your county.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1952

Classes Begin in New Veterinary Science Building at University

(Note to editor: Enclosed is a mat which you may wish to use to illustrate the story. In the picture are four freshman veterinary students learning the structure of a chicken as the second semester anatomy class begins in the new College of Veterinary Medicine building. With Professor L. E. St. Clair are Wallace E. Brandt, Colfax; John D. Clayton, Polo; Charles M. Josephson, Roseville; and James E. Fitzgerald, Paris.)

URBANA--Veterinary education in Illinois took one more step forward today when second semester classes began in the newly completed veterinary science building at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Robert Graham, dean of the veterinary college, says the new four-story structure is one of the finest in the United States for training veterinarians. Of modern design, it has facilities for teaching, research and diagnosis of animal diseases.

Moving into the new building started in January from a former residence which had been used temporarily to house several of the college's offices and teaching and research laboratories. Funds were appropriated for the building by the state legislature in 1949, and construction started in March 1950.

-more-

Classes Begin in New Veterinary Science Building - 2

Veterinary students will be taught basic science courses in the building. These courses include anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, bacteriology and parasitology, as well as lecture courses in veterinary clinical medicine.

The clinic and hospital of the veterinary college is housed in a forty-year-old remodeled cattle barn, Dean Graham says. Third- and fourth-year students will continue to be taught clinical and hospital courses in the remodeled barn until a new clinic and hospital building is provided. Funds for this building have not been requested by the University's board of trustees.

The recently completed veterinary science building will accommodate full classes, but smaller classes must be accepted to prevent swamping the present meager clinical facilities in medicine and surgery provided for teaching third- and fourth-year students.

The veterinary college, the newest college at the University of Illinois, was established by the board of trustees in 1944. The first class of 24 veterinary students was admitted in 1948, and in June 1952 it will become the first class to be graduated from the University. All students at the college are residents of Illinois, and most of them are veterans of World War II.

Two years of preveterinary instruction are required for admission to the four-year professional veterinary curriculum. The six years of training will qualify Illinois veterinary students to give valuable service to agriculture in the control of animal diseases and to protect the public against animal diseases communicable to man.

Voluntary agencies will be invited to help with the collection of specimens. These include the Virginia Museum of Natural History, the University of Virginia, and the U.S. Geological Survey. The collection of specimens will be made in the basin.

The basin has been divided into two sections. The upper section is a 100-foot wide strip of water, and the lower section is a 100-foot wide strip of water. The basin is divided into two sections. The upper section is a 100-foot wide strip of water, and the lower section is a 100-foot wide strip of water. The basin is divided into two sections. The upper section is a 100-foot wide strip of water, and the lower section is a 100-foot wide strip of water.

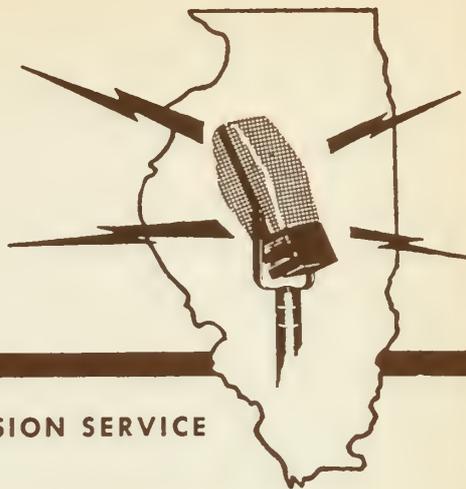
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1952

Guard Against Undulant Fever at Calving, Farrowing Time

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says a 60 cent investment in a pair of rubber gloves to wear when handling newly born pigs and calves is cheap insurance for farmers against the danger of undulant fever.

Dr. G. T. Woods, College of Veterinary Medicine, says several Illinois farmers ran up good-sized hospital and doctor bills when they were sick with undulant fever. They traced the disease to handling young pigs or calves whose mothers had brucellosis.

It's easy for dairymen and swine raisers to take an "it can't happen to me" attitude toward undulant fever, Dr. Woods says. But 445 persons in Illinois were ill many weeks during 1951 because they didn't bother to take precautions against the disease. Often it takes years to completely recover from undulant fever.

It's also much safer to call your veterinarian to treat a cow which has not cleaned properly after calving, instead of trying to do the work yourself. Often the reason for the trouble is that the cow has brucellosis. In this case it's better to let someone do the job who has had experience in protecting himself against the disease.

THE BUREAU OF BROADCASTING, FEBRUARY 7, 1933

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE BUREAU OF BROADCASTING

QUESTIONS--The Bureau of Broadcasting is a part of the Federal Communications Commission and is authorized to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in radio communications. It is also authorized to regulate the use of the radio spectrum and to issue licenses to radio stations.

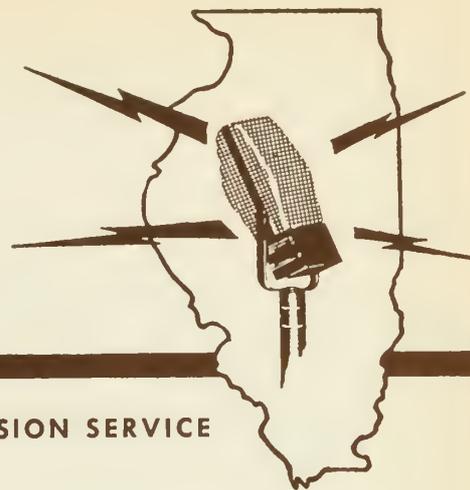
Dr. G. V. Smith, Director of the Bureau of Broadcasting, has announced that the Bureau is planning to issue a report on the present status of radio broadcasting in the United States. This report will be published in the near future and will contain a detailed analysis of the industry.

It is also planned to issue a report on the economic aspects of radio broadcasting. This report will discuss the financial condition of radio stations and the impact of radio on the economy. It is expected that these reports will provide valuable information to the public and to the industry.

The Bureau of Broadcasting is also planning to issue a report on the technical aspects of radio broadcasting. This report will discuss the latest developments in radio technology and the impact of these developments on the industry. It is expected that this report will provide valuable information to the public and to the industry.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1952

Use Freezer or Locker Economically

URBANA--Use your locker or home freezer like a food checking account with frequent deposits and withdrawals.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says real economy in storing frozen foods comes from constant use of the locker or freezer. There's no point in filling the freezer once a year and leaving the food in it for so long that it's barely edible. The value of frozen food doesn't increase with time like the value of a savings account.

Frozen foods storage and processing is getting to be "big business" in Illinois, according to Wills.

Last year 100 million pounds of meat were processed for frozen storage by Illinois' 552 locker plants. The plants alone represent an investment of over \$16 million, and the processed meat was probably worth more than \$6 million. About 72 percent of it was for storage in commercial lockers and the remainder for home freezer use.

Wills says that storage and processing costs were fairly uniform throughout the state last year. Over 86 percent of the drawers in locker plants rented for \$14 a year or less, and about 90 percent of the firms charged 4 cents or less to process each pound of food.

1917

Radio News



The Radio News, Volume 1, No. 1

The History of Radio

Radio is the most important invention of the modern age. It has revolutionized communication and entertainment.

The history of radio begins with the discovery of electromagnetic waves by James Clerk Maxwell in 1867. It was not until the late 19th century that these waves were first used for communication.

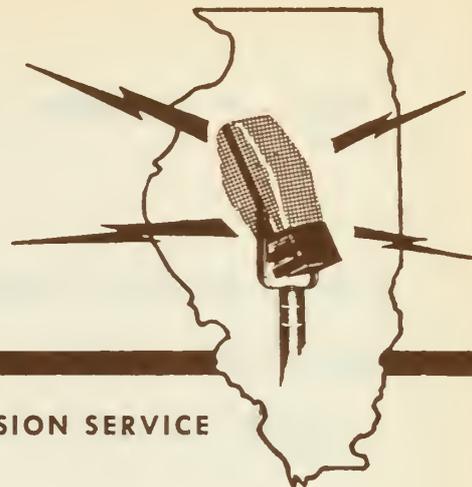
The first practical radio system was developed by Guglielmo Marconi in 1895. He demonstrated that radio waves could be used to transmit messages over long distances.

In 1901, Marconi successfully transmitted a radio signal across the Atlantic Ocean. This marked the beginning of long-distance radio communication.

The development of vacuum tube technology in the early 20th century allowed for the creation of more powerful and reliable radio receivers and transmitters.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1952

Scion Stock Available for New Apple Variety

URBANA--A new, high-yielding, late-keeping apple variety named Crandall looks promising for Illinois fruit growers, says a report issued today by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

C. J. Birkeland, head of horticultural work, says scion wood is available now--as long as it lasts--from the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. And small trees will be available from nurserymen in the fall of 1953.

Four trees producing Crandall variety were planted in a variety test orchard in 1932, and in 1951 they produced 86 bushels of fruit. Birkeland says this is an excellent yield.

The original tree yielded an estimated 55 to 60 bushels last year, which is three or four times a normal yield. However, this tree was never thinned or pruned as trees would be in an orchard.

One outstanding characteristic of Crandall is that it reaches its best quality in late February or mid-March, after most other apple varieties are well past their prime.

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1933

Redie News

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT THE EDITOR

THE NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR 1933

THE NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR 1933

The following books are available for the year 1933. They are published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

1. *Soil Fertility*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

2. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

3. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

4. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

5. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

6. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

7. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

8. *Plant Nutrition*, by G. E. Bickelmann, Dept. of Horticultural Work, U. of Ill.

Crandall apple - add 1

The Crandall was selected from 46 seedlings derived from a cross of Rome Beauty and Jonathan varieties made in 1914. The cross was made by the late Prof. Charles S. Crandall, who directed fruit breeding work at Illinois for many years.

The tree grows vigorously and forms a rather low-spreading tree of the Rome type, with crotches which seldom split out. The leaves are less susceptible to apple scab than those of either Jonathan or Rome Beauty. Blotch and sooty blotch have not been a problem to date.

Crandall apple has a yellow color with up to 95 percent glossy, medium-red over-color. It usually averages as large as Jonathan or larger. Its flesh is yellowish-white, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Crandall rates very high either as dessert or cooked.

In storage the Crandall develops a heavy wax over the skin which helps to keep it fresh, firm and moist. It has not shown any spotting of the skin which is so common with Jonathan and Baldwin.

The Crandall hangs well to the tree but may be picked by October 10 at Urbana.

LJN:lw

-30-

Danforth Scholarship Awarded Illinois 4-H'ers

URBANA--Two Illinois 4-H'ers have been named 1952 winners of 4-H Danforth scholarship awards covering the cost of a two-week leadership training camp next August near Shelby, Michigan.

Winona Jean LeSeure, 19, Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, and Philip Hobson, 19, Greenfield, Greene county, were selected by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois to represent the 57,000 Illinois 4-H'ers.

The awards, founded by William H. Danforth, feed company executive, are made on the basis of 4-H leadership and activities, scholarship and character. One boy and one girl are selected from each state.

MCD:lw
2-4-52

-30-

The Grandall was selected from 46 seedling families from a cross of Rome Beauty and Jonathan varieties made in 1914. The tree was made by the late Prof. Charles S. Grandall, who directed fruit breeding work at Illinois for many years.

The tree grows vigorous and bears a rather low-spreading form of the Rome type, with crooked and rather slender apple buds. The leaves are less susceptible to apple leaf curl than those of other Rome types or Rome Beauty. Bitter and sourly flavored have not been a problem.

Grandall apple has a yellow color with up to 25 percent red. The fruit is medium-sized average, it usually averages as large as 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Its flesh is yellowish-white, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Grandall ripens very rich either as tart or cooked. In storage the Grandall develops a heavy wax over the skin that helps to keep it fresh, firm and moist. It has not shown any signs of the skin scald as is common with Jonathan and Baldwin. The Grandall bears well on the tree but may be picked by hand in a basket.

Illinois Apples and Apples in Illinois

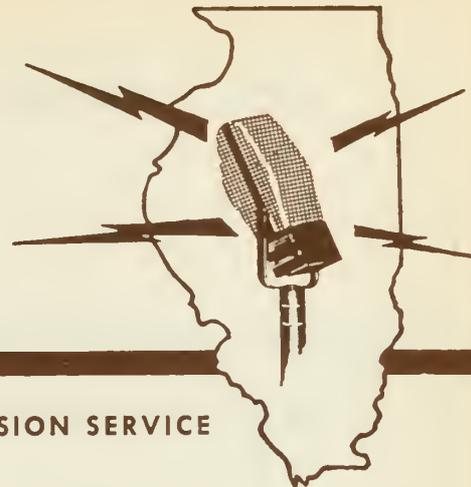
Illinois - The Illinois Apples have been made since 1905 when the first Illinois Apples were developed in the State of Illinois. The first Illinois Apples were made near Shelby, Michigan.

Illinois Apples are made by the University of Illinois in Urbana, Illinois. The first Illinois Apples were made near Shelby, Michigan.

The words, "Illinois Apples" are registered trademarks of the University of Illinois. The words, "Illinois Apples" are registered trademarks of the University of Illinois. The words, "Illinois Apples" are registered trademarks of the University of Illinois.

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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1952

Guessing About Poultry Disease Doesn't Pay

URBANA--Five poultry diseases which may strike your flocks this winter are easily mistaken for one another. They are bronchitis, coryza, Newcastle disease, chronic fowl cholera and laryngotracheitis.

Dr. L. E. Hanson, University of Illinois veterinarian, warns that guessing about these diseases can cause severe losses. If disease strikes, take two or three live, sick birds to your veterinarian or to a diagnostic laboratory. Prompt and correct diagnosis goes a long way toward the control of disease and its future prevention.

To help sick chickens recover, provide good ventilation to assure dry quarters, and keep plenty of good feed and clean water before them. Often a wet mash encourages chickens to eat.

Dr. Hanson says you can control Newcastle disease and laryngotracheitis in your future flocks by vaccinating the birds during the range season. Coryza, bronchitis and fowl cholera can best be controlled by shipping all hens to market at the end of the laying season.

Strict sanitation in your poultry house helps greatly to prevent diseases.

Two Confusions Explained on New Egg-Grading Law

URBANA--Two confusions among farmers about the new Illinois egg-grading law were cleared up today by E. E. Broadbent, University of Illinois egg marketing specialist.

Broadbent says Illinois poultrymen do not have to candle and grade their own eggs before selling them. And they do not need a license of any kind.

Here are four main provisions of the law which went into effect December 5:

All eggs sold at retail or wholesale must be candled. Farmers selling direct to consumers or storekeepers do not have to candle their eggs.

All eggs sold at retail must be labeled to show grade (quality) and size (weight), or they must be labeled "ungraded."

For most purposes, five grades of eggs will be sold: A Extra Large, A Large, A Medium, B Large, and ungraded eggs.

Dealers shall be licensed, but farmers need no license.

Broadbent explains that the law requires that tradespeople do the candling. They do not have to grade the eggs; but if they do not, the eggs must be labeled "ungraded" when sold at retail.

Farmers do not have to pay the \$1 retail license if they sell only their own eggs from their own flocks to their own retail customers.

Many retailers have stopped buying eggs from farmers on a farm-run basis and are buying quality, graded eggs. Studies show that when farmers sell their eggs by U. S. standards and grades--and stay with it--they get about 6 cents more a dozen. They also improve the quality of their eggs and increase the size of their flocks.

Section 1. Short Title.

Section 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the Illinois Farm Sales Act.

Section 2. Definitions.

Section 2. As used in this Act, the following definitions shall apply: (a) "Farm" means any real estate, including any improvements thereon, which is used for the production of food, fiber, or other agricultural products.

(b) "Farm owner" means the person who is the owner of a farm.

(c) "Farm sale" means the sale of a farm by a farm owner.

(d) "Auctioneer" means a person who is licensed under this Act to conduct farm sales.

(e) "Retail sale" means a sale of a farm to a person who is not a licensed auctioneer.

(f) "Wholesale sale" means a sale of a farm to a licensed auctioneer.

(g) "Farm sale contract" means a contract for the sale of a farm.

(h) "Farm sale agreement" means an agreement for the sale of a farm.

(i) "Farm sale certificate" means a certificate of sale of a farm.

(j) "Farm sale proceeds" means the proceeds from the sale of a farm.

(k) "Farm sale commission" means the commission payable to an auctioneer for the sale of a farm.

(l) "Farm sale fee" means a fee payable to a farm owner for the sale of a farm.

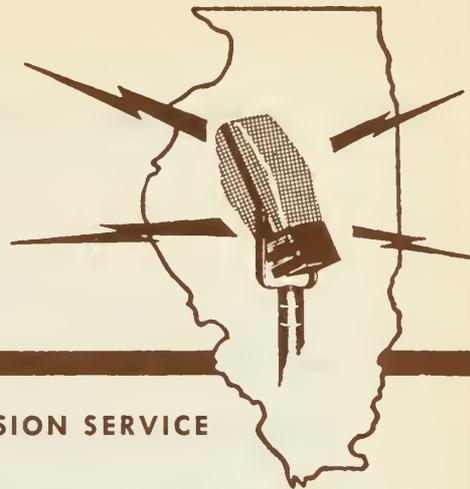
(m) "Farm sale tax" means a tax payable on the sale of a farm.

(n) "Farm sale record" means a record of the sale of a farm.

Section 3. The Board of Farm Sales shall be composed of seven members, five of whom shall be farmers and two shall be members of the public. The Board shall have the honor of the State and shall be subject to the control of the General Assembly. The Board shall have the honor of the State and shall be subject to the control of the General Assembly.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1952

Illinois Timber Supply Is Growing

URBANA--Illinois' timber wealth is increasing every year.

J. N. Spaeth, head of the department of forestry at the University of Illinois, says there is enough marketable timber in the woods of Illinois to build 800,000 six-room homes. That's almost as many homes as will be built next year in the whole country!

But, even better, Illinois is harvesting less than half of its annual timber growth of 400 million board feet of lumber. The rest is being added every year to the estimated timber "reserve" of 10 billion board feet.

Spaeth says Illinois started with 14 million acres of forest land. At one time overcutting trimmed that down to not much more than 3 million acres. The figure has increased to 4 million acres at the present time, mainly because in recent years Illinois farmers and woodsmen have harvested only part of the timber growth. The rest they have allowed to accumulate as a basis for future growth.

In this way, not only the standing reserve of timber increases, but annual production grows too, so that each year more and more will be added to the timber balance.

FULL

Radio News

FOR RELEASE: FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Illinois Timber Supply Is Growing

URBANA--Illinois' timber wealth is increasing every year. L. W. Speck, head of the department of forestry at the University of Illinois, says there is enough available timber in the woods of Illinois to build 600,000 six-room houses. That's almost a half million more than will be built next year in the whole country!

But, even better, Illinois is investing less than half of its annual timber growth of 400 million board feet of lumber. The rest is being added every year to the available timber "reserves" of 10 billion board feet.

Speck says Illinois started with 14 million acres of topsoil in 1890. At one time over 100 million acres had been lost and more than 3 million acres. The figure has increased to 4 million acres at the present time, mainly because in recent years Illinois farmers and woodmen have harvested only half of the timber growth. The rest has been allowed to accumulate as a basis for future growth.

In this way, not only the standing reserves of timber in the state, but annual production grows too. In 1947, 1.5 billion board feet will be added to the timber balance.

W-11
1-10

Iodine Needed in Brood Sows' Rations

URBANA--Cuts aren't the only things iodine is good for. It's also needed in the rations of brood sows. Unless sows get enough iodine in their feed, they are apt to farrow weak or dead pigs.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says one swine producer lost 50 litters of pigs. A laboratory examination suggested that the losses might have been caused by iodine deficiency. The remainder of the pregnant sows were supplied with iodine, and the losses were checked.

Dr. Woods says the soil in the northern part of Illinois and in some of the eastern counties is deficient in iodine.

You can supply your sows with iodine by providing them with stabilized iodized salt, which is available at your feed dealer. Or you can get a medicinal iodine product from your veterinarian to mix with the sow's feed.

LEA:lw

-30-

DHIA Records Help Sell Calf for \$350

URBANA--Here's another example of how nicely dairy herd improvement association records pay off:

Louis Ralston, tester in Schuyler and Brown counties, says one of his loyal DHIA boosters sold a 6-month-old Brown Swiss heifer last fall for \$350. That's an excellent price.

The farmer says he could not have sold her at so high a price if he had not had several years' records on her dam, which the buyer studied carefully before buying.

LJN:lw
2-6-52

-30-

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Legume Grass Winter Tour -- One of the finest educational displays ever exhibited in the state, this show includes 10 big, colored exhibits showing how to grow and use more legume grass crops more profitably. Four extension specialists will be on hand to answer questions while folks see the exhibits. In addition, the program includes a hay and silage quality contest, quiz show, time for discussion and a question-and-answer period.

Locations of Legume Grass Winter Tour showing are as follows:

Fayette County -- Monday, February 11, 1952

Clinton County -- Tuesday, February 12, 1952

Calhoun County -- Wednesday, February 13, 1952

Greene County -- Thursday, February 14, 1952

Christian County -- Friday, February 15, 1952

For further information, see your local farm adviser.

ILLINOIS STATE COLLEGE

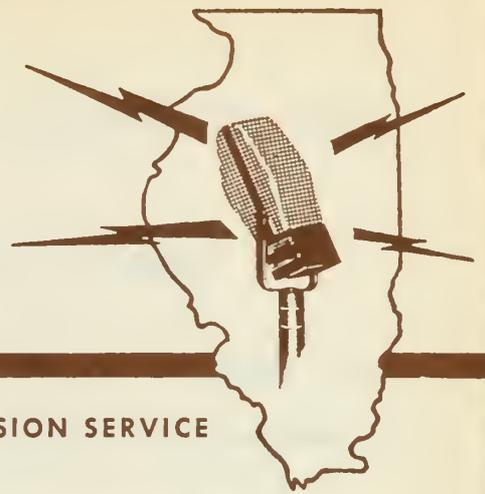
Class Winter Term - One of the finest educational displays ever exhibited in the state, with many interesting exhibits showing how to grow and use our Illinois State crops more profitably. For extensive information visit the Agricultural Extension Office with the exhibits. In addition, the program includes a day and night county extension work, time for discussion and a question-and-answer period. Locations of Illinois State Winter Term meetings are as follows:

Peoria County - Monday, February 14, 1932
Clinton County - Tuesday, February 15, 1932
Delaware County - Wednesday, February 16, 1932
Greene County - Thursday, February 17, 1932
Shelby County - Friday, February 18, 1932

For further information, see your local extension agent.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1952

Feed Savings of Rye Pasture Given

URBANA--The man with a couple acres of good rye pasture for winter and early spring hog pasture is really "in the clover."

D. E. Becker, swine specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that on a dry-matter basis rye pasture contains 27 percent protein and 67 percent total digestible nutrients. It also contains plenty of necessary vitamins. These two facts make rye a great feed-saver of concentrates and corn.

For weanling pigs fed about one month in the fall, one acre of rye saved 270 pounds of concentrate feeds. When stocked with 10 fall pigs carried to 200 pounds, one acre of rye was worth 631 pounds of concentrate feeds. During the winter gestation period, one acre of rye will furnish ample forage for 4 to 6 sows and will replace 100 pounds of concentrates and 500 pounds of legume hay in their ration.

But rye's greatest value is for early spring pasture. One acre will carry from 12 to 16 sows and litters for the entire nursing period. During this time it will replace 100 bushels of corn and 560 pounds of protein supplement.

Of course, says Becker, you can't do anything now about seeding rye pasture for use this spring. But look at those feed savings, and then promise yourself you'll seed a couple acres next August so that you can be "in the clover" with all the advantages of rye pasture.

Don't Buy Bonham, Exeter, or Advance Oat Varieties for Seed

URBANA--Illinois farmers were warned today by College of Agriculture agronomists to avoid buying three unadapted varieties of oats now being sold in the state.

Crops specialists J. C. Hackleman and W. O. Scott say that the oat varieties Bonham, Exeter and Advance are not suited to Illinois conditions. They are lower in yield, lodge easier, mature later and are more susceptible to diseases than recommended varieties.

Previously the two men had warned that four other unadapted varieties of oats were being sold at fancy prices. They were Larain, Abegweit, Fortune and James Hulless. These four should also be avoided, along with Bonham, Exeter, and Advance, named today.

Varieties recommended for northern and central Illinois are Clinton, Bonda, Andrew, Marion, and Nemaha. For central Illinois, Mindo also is recommended. For southern Illinois, Benton, Columbia, Andrew and Nemaha are recommended.

LJN:lw

-30-

4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale Set for Saturday, February 23

URBANA--The date of Saturday, February 23, has been set for the fourth annual 4-H and FFA calf club sale in the Livestock Pavilion at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman, says the sale is one of the best places to get an animal for a dairy project. About 100 head of select dairy heifers born after July 1 will be auctioned to 4-H and FFA members. There will be about 20 to 25 calves from the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Brown Swiss breeds, and 10 to 15 Ayrshires.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle association to help young folks secure excellent project heifers.

LJN:lw
2-6-52

-30-

FOR RELEASE ONLY, FEBRUARY 11, 1950

Illinois State University - Illinois State University is pleased to announce the results of the 1949-50 dairy herd improvement project. The project was conducted by the Illinois State University Dairy Herd Improvement Project, which was organized in 1947. The project was designed to improve the quality of the dairy herd in Illinois by selecting the best animals for breeding. The project was conducted in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Illinois State University Dairy Herd Improvement Project. The project was successful in that it resulted in the selection of many excellent animals for breeding. The project was also successful in that it resulted in the improvement of the dairy herd in Illinois. The project was conducted in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Illinois State University Dairy Herd Improvement Project. The project was successful in that it resulted in the selection of many excellent animals for breeding. The project was also successful in that it resulted in the improvement of the dairy herd in Illinois.

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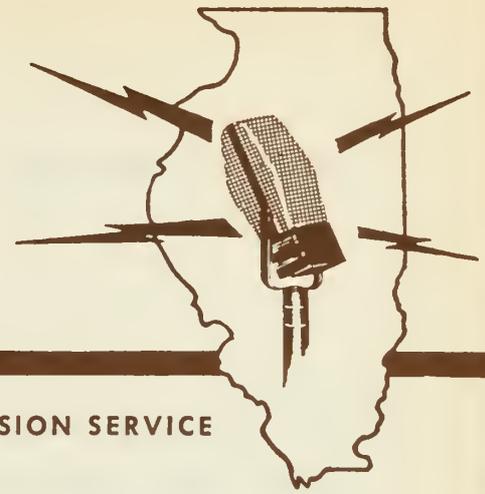
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1952

More Milk by Letting Cows Drink Plenty of Chill-Free Water

URBANA--It pays to make it easy for cows to drink plenty of chill-free water during the winter barn-feeding season.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says cows will drink water an average of 10 times each day if given the opportunity. It's also true that they will give more milk when they drink at will than when watered twice a day.

William Hopkins, McDonough county DHIA tester, says one of his members has partly solved the watering problem. He built a windbreak 10 feet high which runs from the barn past the water tank. The water heater keeps the water warm enough, and the windbreak makes it more comfortable for the cows to drink.

LJN:bb
2-8-52

-30-

Borrowed from here and there: What we really need is not New Deals, Fair Deals, Square Deals, but good old-fashioned Ideals.

From Abraham Lincoln: "It is not the qualified voters, but the qualified voters who choose to vote, that constitute the political power of the State."

Some persons cause happiness wherever they go; others whenever they go.

-30-

1945

Public News

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1945

Public News by the Department of Public Information

Public News is published weekly to provide the public with the latest news and information. It is a free service provided by the Department of Public Information.

The Department of Public Information is pleased to announce that it has received a grant from the National Endowment for Democracy to support its public information activities.

The Department of Public Information is also pleased to announce that it has received a grant from the National Endowment for Democracy to support its public information activities.

For more information, please contact the Department of Public Information at 1234 Main Street, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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New Ag Engineering Building Named

URBANA--The new 9,000-square-foot building for agricultural engineering work at the University of Illinois has been officially named the agricultural engineering research laboratory.

D. G. Carter, acting department head, said today the structure would provide space urgently needed for the research and graduate student teaching programs which have expanded greatly since 1942.

In the past 10 years the full-time staff has doubled--from about 12 to some 24 persons. Much of this expansion has come in research men working on basic and practical agricultural engineering problems. The graduate student teaching program, begun in 1948, now has 15 students enrolled, each doing his own research work.

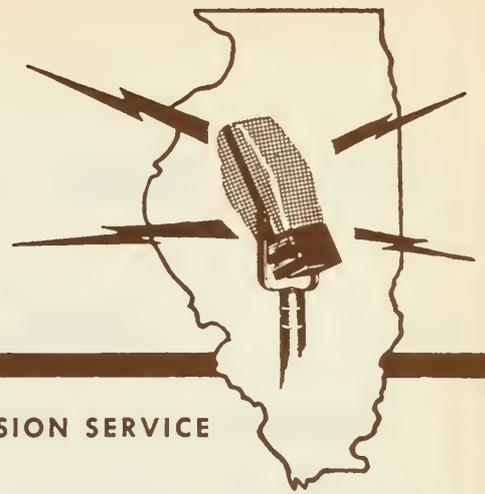
Carter says the one-story, 45-by-200-foot building will be of concrete block construction with red brick facing and a flat roof. Work on the foundation and concrete floor was started last fall.

Four types of studies will be carried on in the new laboratory. They are farm electrification, soil and water engineering, farm structures and power and machinery.

Some of the practical problems to be studied in the new laboratory include automatic feed grinders, better methods of drying grain and hay, development of new and better farm machinery, such as a sunflower harvester and field shellers for corn, and improvement of a water-alcohol injection device for tractors.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1952

Milk Vending Machines May Be Profitable

URBANA--Large volume sales may be made through milk vending machines, and these sales may be profitable, says a report today from two University of Illinois milk marketing specialists.

G. C. Kleiman and R. W. Bartlett say that any interested dairy, large or small, may do well to invest in one or more machines, provided the management chooses the right machines, locates them with care and sees that they are well serviced.

A fairly accurate estimate of the number of sales needed per day to meet all expenses of an automatic machine is 70 units. At that rate the gross return per year to a dairy plant from a vending machine would be \$1,785. Gross return from the same volume of milk sold wholesale from a plant would be \$1,071. That leaves \$200 for depreciation and about \$500 to the operator for servicing, maintaining and cleaning the machine.

The two men say some operators will need \$500 a year to cover running expenses, while others who are more efficient will show a profit on a volume of 70 units a day. Sales per machine frequently run from 100 to 300 units, and sometimes more.

107-Bushel Corn Yield New Record for 21 Soil Test Fields

URBANA--A new state-wide record corn yield of 107 bushels an acre was set during 1951 on 21 soil experiment fields of the Illinois College of Agriculture. The previous high was 102 bushels in 1948.

Soils man L. B. Miller said today the 107-bushel new record was the average of top-yielding corn plots at the 21 fields scattered over the state. Average corn yield on untreated plots at all fields was only 38 bushels an acre.

The highest yield among all fields was 134 bushels an acre, at the McNabb field in Putnam county. Manure and limestone were applied to a rotation of corn-corn-oats-legume hay.

In southern Illinois, the Toledo field in Cumberland county produced 121 bushels of corn an acre on Cisne silt loam. Untreated land yielded only 20 bushels, or one-sixth as much. The land was treated with limestone, rock phosphate and muriate of potash.

To grow high yields at Toledo, organic matter and nitrogen were supplied by crop residues and legumes from a four-year rotation of corn-soybeans-wheat-mixed legume-grass hay.

Miller says on all test fields organic matter and nitrogen were supplied by either legumes and crop residues or by barnyard manure. The success of the rotation is due mainly to generous use of limestone, rock phosphate and muriate of potash where needed. Under this system the annual cost per acre for minerals is about \$1 for limestone, \$2 for phosphate and \$3 for potash. Larger crop yields more than pay back this investment--sometimes several times over.

Yield of Corn in Illinois

Yield of corn in Illinois for 1932 was 32.5 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a decrease of 1.5 bushels per acre from the 1931 yield of 34 bushels per acre.

The yield of corn in Illinois for 1932 was 32.5 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a decrease of 1.5 bushels per acre from the 1931 yield of 34 bushels per acre.

The highest yield of corn in Illinois for 1932 was 45 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. This was at the University of Illinois farm near Urbana.

In southern Illinois, the yield of corn for 1932 was 30 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a decrease of 2 bushels per acre from the 1931 yield of 32 bushels per acre.

To grow high yields of corn, it is necessary to use high quality seed and to apply fertilizer liberally. The yield of corn in Illinois for 1932 was 32.5 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Miller says in his report that the yield of corn in Illinois for 1932 was 32.5 bushels per acre, according to the report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a decrease of 1.5 bushels per acre from the 1931 yield of 34 bushels per acre.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952

Don't Let Disease Into Your Poultry Flock

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says forgetting the little things of poultry sanitation can be just as dangerous as spilling disease germs in your poultry flock.

Dr. L. E. Hanson says it's important to buy healthy day-old chicks, brood them in sanitary surroundings and rotate yards and ranges. But the small things of poultry sanitation, if overlooked, can also lead to losses from disease.

He points out that poultrymen may spend hours cleaning and disinfecting a poultry house and then slip up on some other step in sanitation. One of these things is failure to disinfect shipping crates or feed sacks before returning them to the flock area.

Keep visitors out of your poultry houses and yards, and stay out of theirs. Before entering your flock area, step into a pan of disinfectant to kill germs that may be on your boots.

Make your poultry house bird- and rodent-proof. Disease outbreaks are sometimes traced to sparrows, rats or mice.

Dr. Hanson adds that it's a good idea to keep chickens of different age groups separated. Older hens may be carriers of disease germs, so plan to market them each fall and clean and disinfect the laying house before the pullets move in to start the laying season.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH, SEPTEMBER 28, 1955

How to Measure Into Your Family Blood

...-A laboratory at Illinois...
...the little things of daily medicine...
...spilling disease news in your family blood.

Dr. J. S. ...
...disease news in early...
...But the real thing of daily medicine...
...also lead to cancer and disease.

...the point out that...
...infecting a family...
...one of these things...
...also lead to cancer and disease.

...your visitors out of your...
...out of blood...
...infectious...
...also lead to cancer and disease.

...Dr. ...
...disease news...
...also lead to cancer and disease.

Rural Youth Compete for Scholarships in 1952

URBANA--Illinois Rural Youth groups in 29 counties again in 1952 will be eligible to compete for community service scholarships totaling \$2,200 to the University of Illinois, according to an announcement today by Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture.

This program of awards is sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad in cooperation with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. Scholarships will be awarded to seven of the 29 counties which the railroad serves in Illinois for the excellence of their community service programs during 1952.

Two of the scholarships will amount to \$400, three will be for \$300 and two for \$250. They will be used for study in agriculture or home economics during the school year 1953-54.

Rural Youth groups in eligible counties earn the awards for their counties on the basis of their community service activities during 1952. Judging will be based on a final narrative report submitted at the end of the year. Any boy or girl in the seven winning counties may apply for a scholarship.

Dean Rusk says there will be one change in this year's program: Educational and recreational activities will count toward scholarship awards, as well as community service activities.

The 1951 scholarships were awarded as follows: Grundy and Pulaski-Alexander county Rural Youth groups, \$400; Sangamon, Morgan and Marshall-Putnam, \$300; and Macoupin and Randolph, \$250.

Other eligible counties include Cass, Cook, Greene, Jackson, Jersey, LaSalle, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Mason, McLean, Menard, Monroe, Peoria, Perry, Pike, Scott, St. Clair, Tazewell, Union, Will and Woodford.

Final Youth Groups for 1952

URBANA - Illinois Board of Education is pleased to announce that 10 youth groups will be eligible to compete for the annual service award. The award is given to the University of Illinois, according to an agreement made by the Board of Education of the College of Education. This program of awards is sponsored by the State Board of Education and is conducted in cooperation with the Extension Service of the College of Education. Applications will be accepted by mail to the State Board of Education, Urbana, Illinois, for the award of \$250.00. The award is given to the youth group which has the highest average score in Illinois for the year 1951-52.

Two of the youth groups will receive \$250.00 each and two will receive \$125.00 each. There will be \$500.00 in total for the youth groups. The award will be given to the youth group which has the highest average score in Illinois for the year 1951-52.

Final Youth Groups in Illinois consist of the youth groups which are eligible on the date of their normally scheduled activities. The award will be based on a final activity score at the end of the year. Any boy or girl in the youth group may apply for a scholarship.

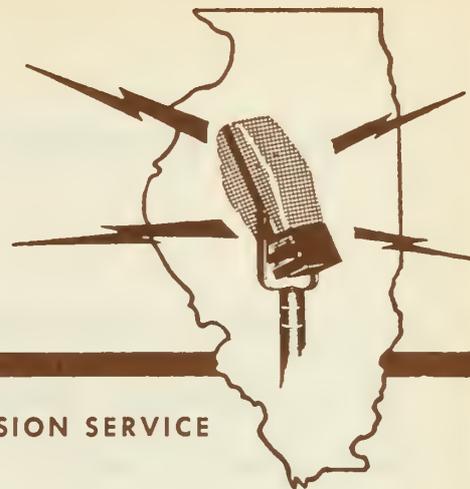
That youth groups will be the winner of this year's award. The award is given to the youth group which has the highest average score in Illinois for the year 1951-52.

The 1952 youth groups were awarded as follows: Final Youth Groups for 1952

Other eligible youth groups include: Final Youth Groups for 1952

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1952

Perry, New Soybean, Announced

URBANA--A new, high-yielding, high oil, lodging-resistant soybean named Perry, which is suited to southern Illinois, was announced today by agronomists in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The variety was developed cooperatively by Illinois and 11 other agricultural experiment stations in midwestern states and the regional U. S. Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Illinois.

Only about 3,000 bushels of Perry seed are available in Illinois for 1952 planting. All of it is being allotted to experienced certified seed growers to increase supplies. Ample supplies for general farm plantings are expected in 1953.

J. C. Hackleman, Illinois extension agronomist, says Perry is suited for growing in Illinois south of a line between Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri. In this area Perry is expected to replace Wabash, Chief, Gibson and Patoka varieties.

The new variety is adapted to a 100-mile belt north and south extending across southern Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

-more-

Perry - add 1

Since 1946 in Illinois, Perry has consistently yielded 3 to 5 bushels more per acre than Wabash, Chief and Patoka varieties. In 16 tests Perry yielded from 35 to 38-1/2 bushels an acre at test plots in Effingham, Clinton and Saline counties.

Seed producer Fred Bergmann in St. Clair county had a yield of 44 bushels an acre for Perry in 1951.

Oil content of Perry averages 21.5 percent on a moisture-free basis, or 2/10ths of 1 percent more than Wabash.

Perry is a yellow-seeded variety, about 5 days later in maturity than Wabash. It is erect-growing and is less susceptible to frog-eye leaf spot disease than Patoka, but is not so resistant as Wabash. But even when frog-eye leaf spot has been severe, Perry has consistently outyielded Wabash.

Perry came from a cross made in 1939 by L. F. Williams of the U. S. Regional Soybean laboratory between Patoka and strain L7-1355. After several years of selection and testing, a pure-line selection was made by A. H. Probst and G. H. Cutler at the Purdue Station.

Perry is the ninth improved soybean variety to come mostly from a USDA-state cooperative soybean breeding program since about 1945. These better varieties have produced about 20 percent higher yields and 10 percent higher oil content than previous varieties.

Since 1946 in Illinois, Ferry has consistently yielded 2 to 3 bushels more per acre than Weibach, Chief and Felsch varieties. In 1957 tests Ferry yielded from 25 to 38-1/2 bushels an acre at least three times as much as Weibach, Chief and Felsch varieties.

Seed producer Fred Gerstmann in St. Clair county had a yield of 44 bushels an acre for Ferry in 1957.

Oil content of Ferry averaged 21.3 percent on a moisture-free basis, or 21.1 percent on a wet basis.

Ferry is a yellow-seeded variety, about 2 days later in maturity than Weibach. It is erect-growing and is less susceptible to soy-bean leaf spot disease than Felsch, but is not so resistant as Felsch. But even when Felsch leaf spot has been severe, Ferry has consistently outyielded Weibach.

Ferry came from a cross made in 1932 by L. F. Williams of the U. S. National Soybean Laboratory between Felsch and strain 17-175.

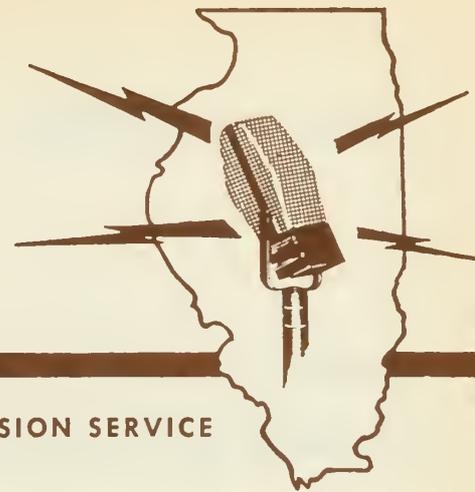
After several years of selection and testing, a pure-line selection was made by A. B. Frost and G. W. Miller at the Purdue Station.

Ferry is the third highest yielding variety to come out of the U.S.A. state cooperative soybean breeding program since about 1940. Three other varieties have produced about 50 percent higher yields and 10 percent higher oil content than previous varieties.

W-11-58

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1952

Parasites Are Waiting for Your Spring Pigs

URBANA--Roundworms in old hog lots and pastures are the bogeymen that are waiting to get your young pigs this spring.

Dr. N. D. Levine, animal parasitologist at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says it's time to rid your farm of the worm menace by starting the McLean county system of swine sanitation. He states:

"A moderately wormy pig eats about \$5 more feed to gain 200 pounds from weaning to market and requires five more weeks to reach market weight. With proper sanitation you can raise more pigs per litter, cut feed costs and get your hogs to market earlier."

First used in McLean county, Illinois, the McLean system has been proved on thousands of farms throughout the United States. It relies on keeping worms out of your pigs by good management rather than using drugs after pigs become parasitized.

Briefly, the four steps are: (1) Clean the farrowing pens thoroughly, and sterilize with scalding water and lye to destroy worm eggs; (2) wash the sow before putting her into the farrowing pen; (3) haul the sow and litter to a newly rotated pasture; and (4) keep the pigs on clean pasture.

1970

Radio News

NOT FOR PUBLICATION, FEBRUARY 11, 1962

Radio News for the Year 1961

During the past year the radio has been a very important part of the news

coverage that the nation has not seen since the war.

Dr. H. G. Linton, editor-in-chief of the University of

Illinois College of Journalism, says that the radio has been a very

important part of the news coverage by radio in the United States since the war.

He states:

"A radio station which has about 25 years of history has

been able to survive and prosper in a very competitive market.

With proper management and a good news program, a radio station

can be a very successful part of the news coverage."

First used in 1922, radio news has become an important part of the news

coverage of today's events. It has become an important part of the news

coverage of today's events. It has become an important part of the news

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coverage of today's events. It has become an important part of the news

Steers Make Cheap Gains at Dixon Springs

URBANA--Regardless of the winter feeding method, all cattle marketed from the Dixon Springs Experiment Station last fall were outstanding for feed economy.

H. A. Cate, extension assistant at the Station, reports that 30 head of newly weaned steers were divided into three groups in November 1950. All groups were handled the same except during a winter feeding period of 160 days.

During that period one group was well wintered on corn silage, hay and soybean oil meal in drylot. One was wintered on hay alone in drylot, and another was wintered on fescue pasture.

All steers averaged 456 pounds in weight at the start of the experiment. When they were marketed 376 days later, the well-wintered lot averaged 907 pounds; the hay-wintered lot, 861 pounds; and the pasture-wintered lot, 873 pounds.

The steers brought \$34 per hundredweight on the East St. Louis market. However, the necessary selling price (including marketing costs, original cost of steers, cost of harvested feed and shrink) was only \$24.22 a hundredweight for the well-wintered lot, \$23.10 for the hay-wintered lot and \$21.34 for the pasture-wintered lot.

Original cost of the steers was figured at 32 cents a pound in the fall of 1950. Even at today's price of 40 cents a pound for comparable steers, the necessary selling price under the same feeding management would be only \$28.24 a hundredweight for the well-wintered steers, \$27.34 for the hay-wintered lot and \$25.49 for the pasture-wintered lot.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCH

The first part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1951. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The first section of the report deals with the work done in the laboratory. It is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the study of the properties of the material, the second with the work done in the study of the mechanism of the reaction, and the third with the work done in the study of the kinetics of the reaction.

The second section of the report deals with the work done in the field. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the study of the properties of the material, and the second with the work done in the study of the mechanism of the reaction.

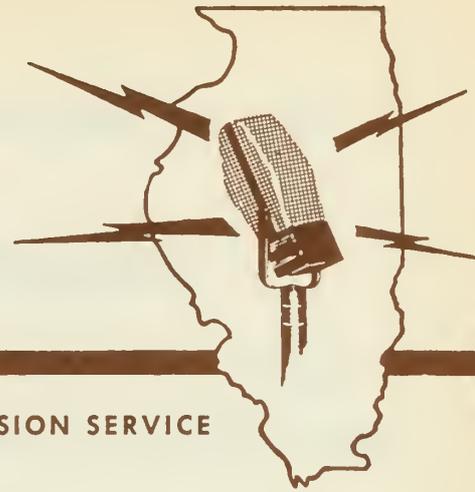
The third section of the report deals with the work done in the study of the kinetics of the reaction. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the study of the rate of the reaction, and the second with the work done in the study of the order of the reaction.

The fourth section of the report deals with the work done in the study of the mechanism of the reaction. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the study of the nature of the intermediate products, and the second with the work done in the study of the nature of the transition state.

The fifth section of the report deals with the work done in the study of the properties of the material. It is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the study of the physical properties, and the second with the work done in the study of the chemical properties.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1952

Top Heifers at U. I. Calf Club Sale Saturday

URBANA--Illinois 4-H and FFA members will have an opportunity to secure top-quality dairy calves for club projects at a special calf club sale at the University of Illinois next Saturday, February 23.

The sale, sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, is expected to bring together some of Illinois' most select heifers and place them in the hands of young people who are looking toward a dairying future.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairy specialist with the College of Agriculture, says about 100 heifers born after July 1 will be auctioned to the boys and girls. About 20 to 25 calves each in the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Brown Swiss breeds are consigned to the sale. And about 10 to 15 Ayrshires will be available.

Rhode pointed out that many of the heifers sold in the three previous calf club sales had come through with flying colors in show rings.

Sale headquarters will be the livestock pavilion at the south end of the College of Agriculture campus, Urbana.

\$4 Sunshade Saves Up to \$31 Yearly in Gasoline Evaporation

URBANA--Put a simple sunshade over your gasoline storage tank, and paint it white. In that way you can save up to \$31 a year that would otherwise be lost through evaporation.

H. P. Bateman, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, says that if you use 1800 gallons of gasoline a year it's possible to lose 162 gallons through evaporation caused by the sun alone.

When you figure between 20 and 22 cents a gallon for the gas, that's about \$32 to \$35 actually disappearing into thin air! The sunshade and white paint can cut that loss to as little as \$4.

Bateman also showed that evaporation losses are greater in winter than in summer when tanks are exposed to sunlight. So don't wait until next spring or summer to provide protection.

Underground storage tanks are more effective than above-ground storage in controlling evaporation, but they can be dangerous, too. Leaks may develop in pipelines which could contaminate your water supply. And explosions and fires have occurred from underground leaks.

If you plan underground storage, buy a high-quality tank, coat the outside with waterproofing material and do everything possible to prevent leaks.

In both types of tanks, keep dirt and water drained from the bottom of the tank.

Bateman points out that, besides being costly, evaporation increases the gum content of stored gas. This causes valve trouble and loss of power and makes your tractor or car harder to start.

A Summary of the Work Done in the Laboratory

GENERAL - The work done in the laboratory over the past few years has been directed towards the study of the properties of the various types of tanks and the effect of the various factors on the rate of evaporation.

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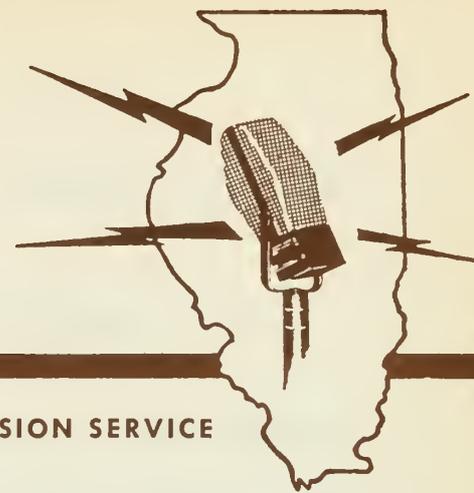
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

Grass Waterway Costs Vary From \$111 to \$270 an Acre

URBANA--Costs of building a grass waterway vary from an average of \$270 an acre where the waterway is less than one acre in size down to only \$111 an acre for waterways three acres and larger.

This report came today from W. H. Heneberry and E. L. Sauer, soil conservationists in the Illinois College of Agriculture. It is based on a survey of 59 farmers in northeastern Illinois. Most farms were located on Elliott-Ashkum and similar soil types. There was no marked difference in cost for the different soil types.

The study also showed that the larger the area drained by the waterway, the smaller the per acre cost. For a drainage area of less than 100 acres, it cost \$3.04 an acre drained to build the waterway. But if it drained 300 acres or more, the average cost of the waterway was only 35 cents per acre.

Where bulldozers or road graders were used to build the waterway, they accounted for 70 to 75 percent of the total cost. Where farm equipment was used, it represented only 42 percent of total construction cost.

Heneberry says on 15 farms where waterways were built with farm equipment only, the per acre cost was less than 40 percent as large as when a bulldozer was used, and about 65 percent as large as when a road grader was used.

FAIR

Radio News

THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF CANADA

Radio News - 1937

During 1937 the Board continued its work in the development of the radio industry in Canada. It has been particularly active in the field of broadcasting, and has taken a number of steps to improve the quality of the service. One of the most important of these steps has been the introduction of a new system of licensing, which will ensure that all stations are operated in accordance with the highest standards of efficiency and economy.

The Board has also been successful in its efforts to secure the necessary funds for the development of the industry. It has received a number of grants from the Government, and has also raised a considerable amount of money from the public. This money has been used for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of new equipment, the construction of new stations, and the improvement of existing ones.

It is hoped that these efforts will result in a more efficient and more economical radio industry in Canada. The Board will continue to work for the improvement of the service, and will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the highest standards are maintained at all times.

It is also hoped that these efforts will result in a more efficient and more economical radio industry in Canada. The Board will continue to work for the improvement of the service, and will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the highest standards are maintained at all times.

Schools to Be Held on Preventing Losses in Stored Grain

URBANA--Preventing losses in stored grain is the subject for a series of four identical one-day meetings for country grain elevator men and farmers to be held next week.

L. F. Stice, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says losses on stored grain have been high in Illinois for the past year. Last summer it was sick wheat. Now it's high-moisture corn--with much of it already damaged--and some soybeans are not keeping well.

Grain dealers face potential losses, more expense and problems in customer relations in handling these grains. Farmers face heavy discounts when damaged stored grain is sold.

To meet this situation, four meetings are scheduled to discuss problems of handling, storing and processing grains. The program is the same for each meeting. Here's the schedule: Tuesday, February 26, in Ottawa at the Farm Bureau auditorium; Wednesday, February 27, in Macomb at the Farm Bureau auditorium; Thursday, February 28, in Greenville at the Women's building; and Friday, February 29, in Decatur at the Farm Bureau auditorium.

Dr. Mary MacMasters, nationally known authority on grain spoilage, opens each day's program at 10 a.m. with "What Causes Grains to Spoil." Following this comes "The Processor's Problems With Damaged and Kiln-Dried Grains" by a processor. After lunch John Ramser, University of Illinois crops drying specialist, will report on methods of farm drying. And an Illinois PMA committeeman will finish up with "Regulations on Handling and Storing CCC Grains."

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1952

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Legume Grass Winter Show--An educational display which includes ten big, colored exhibits showing how to grow and use more legume grass crops profitably. Four University of Illinois extension specialists will be on hand to answer questions while folks see the exhibits. Show includes a quiz program, hay and silage quality contests, time for discussion and a question and answer period.

Time for the show in each location will be from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. - locations and dates of the show are as follows:

Morgan - Scott County--Tuesday, February 19, 1952

Pike County--Wednesday, February 20, 1952

Brown Schuyler County--Thursday, February 21, 1952

Menard County--Friday, February 22, 1952

For further information, see your local farm adviser.

University of Illinois--4-H and F.F.A. Calf Club Sale - Saturday, February 23, 1952. Sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, the sale will offer about 100 heifers born after July 1.

Breeds on sale will include Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire.

Sale headquarters will be in the Stock Pavilion at the south end of the College of Agriculture campus, Urbana.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Illinois State University - an educational institution which includes
high school, college and graduate departments. The University of Illinois extension
specialists will be on hand to answer questions while the show
the exhibition. They include a book program, two and three
daily lectures, time for discussion and a question and answer
period.

Time for the show in each location will be from 9:30 a.m. to
5:00 p.m. - locations and dates of the show are as follows:

Urbana - State University - Tuesday, February 15, 1955

Urbana - Wednesday, February 16, 1955

Urbana - Thursday, February 17, 1955

Urbana - Friday, February 18, 1955

For further information, see your local newspaper.

University of Illinois - 4-5 and 6-7 A.M. - Saturday, Feb-

ruary 23, 1955. Sponsored by the Illinois Department of Public

Education. The sale will offer about 100 million bond shares

and 1

shares on this will include Johnson, Johnson, Johnson

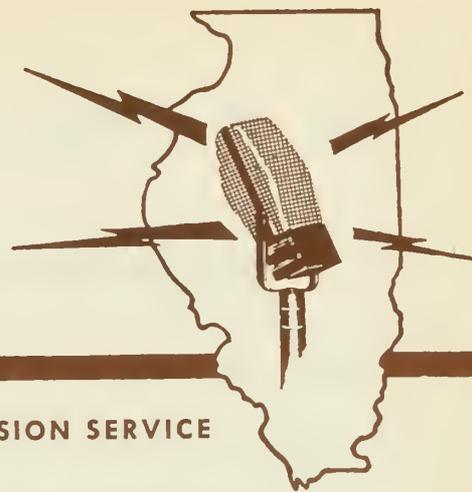
and Johnson.

This bondholders will be in the stock market at the same end

of the College of Agriculture campus, Urbana.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1952

New Record for Fertilizer Sales in Illinois

URBANA--More mixed fertilizers, fertilizer materials and rock phosphate were sold in Illinois during the first six months of 1951 than during any similar previous period.

Soils specialist Touby Kurtz of the Illinois College of Agriculture said today that tonnage of each group was up around 30 percent.

Sales of mixed fertilizers totaled 310,000 tons from January through June last year. For the same period, 234,000 tons of rock phosphate were sold, plus 83,500 tons of fertilizer materials like superphosphate and nitrogen carriers.

These figures are supplied voluntarily by registered Illinois fertilizer firms. Kurtz emphasizes that the information therefore depends entirely on the accuracy of the companies' reports.

The average analysis for the 10 leading mixed fertilizers showed about a 10 percent increase for both nitrogen and potash.

The amount of potash in fertilizer materials was almost twice that reported for the spring period of 1950. Tonnages of soluble phosphate materials were slightly less.

Radio News

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT THE BUREAU

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. - (AP) - The Federal Bureau of Investigation today announced that it has received information that a group of individuals is planning to conduct a series of demonstrations in the Washington area during the next few weeks.

The demonstrators are expected to picket the White House and other government buildings. The FBI is currently monitoring the activities of the group and has advised the appropriate agencies of the situation.

The demonstrators are expected to be active in the Washington area during the next few weeks. The FBI is currently monitoring the activities of the group and has advised the appropriate agencies of the situation.

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4-H, FFA Sale Calves Can Be Shown Next Summer as Senior Calves

URBANA--All calves offered at the coming 4-H and FFA calf club sale were born after July 1, 1951, and therefore can be shown in any competition next summer as senior heifer calves, reports C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman.

The sale is set for this Saturday, February 23, in the Livestock Pavilion at the Illinois College of Agriculture. About 100 calves of the five dairy breeds will be auctioned.

Some outstanding records have been made by heifers from the three previous sales. Sponsor of the sale is the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle association. The purpose is to help Illinois young folks get first-rate dairy heifers for their 4-H or FFA projects. Only bona fide members from Illinois will be allowed to buy the calves.

LJN:bb

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Henderson Is New Safety Council President

URBANA--New president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council is Melvin Henderson, associate professor of vocational agriculture at the University of Illinois.

Other officers for 1952 elected at the group's recent annual meeting were: 1st vice president, Marvin J. Nicol, Illinois Chain Store Council; 2nd vice president, E. I. Pilchard, state agricultural 4-H club leader, Illinois College of Agriculture; executive secretary, J. W. Matthews, agricultural engineer, College of Agriculture; and treasurer, Clarence Kleckner, Illinois State Grange, Rockford.

A 15-member executive committee also was elected.

The Illinois Rural Safety Council is an organization whose main job is to help reduce accidents and fires in rural Illinois.

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2-15-52

Report of the State Board of Education

During the year 1924-25 the Board of Education has been engaged in a study of the various phases of the public school system in Illinois. This study has been conducted through the medium of a series of conferences and reports from the various State Normal Schools and State Teachers' Colleges. The purpose of this study is to determine the needs of the public school system in Illinois and to recommend such measures as may be necessary to meet these needs. The following are the main findings of the study:

The first finding is that the public school system in Illinois is in a state of transition. The old system, which was based on the local school district, is being replaced by a new system based on the county or city. This new system is still in its infancy and needs to be developed.

The second finding is that the public school system in Illinois is in need of more funds. The present system is based on a property tax which is not sufficient to meet the needs of the system. It is recommended that the State Board of Education should recommend to the General Assembly that the State should contribute a certain amount of money to the public school system each year.

The third finding is that the public school system in Illinois is in need of more teachers. The present system is based on a system of training teachers in the State Normal Schools and State Teachers' Colleges. It is recommended that the State Board of Education should recommend to the General Assembly that the State should contribute a certain amount of money to the public school system each year to be used for the training of teachers.

Recommendations of the State Board of Education

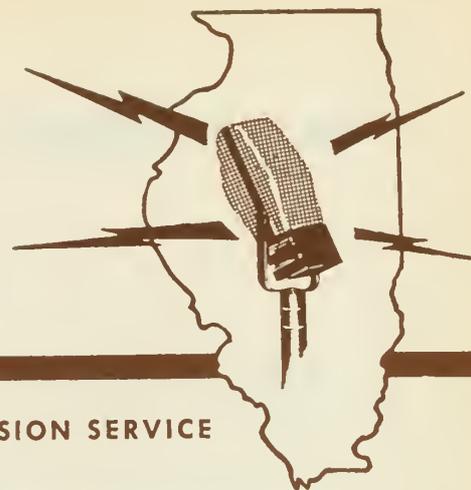
The Board of Education recommends that the State should contribute a certain amount of money to the public school system each year. This amount should be based on the number of children in the public school system and should be used for the training of teachers and for the purchase of books and supplies.

The Board of Education also recommends that the State should contribute a certain amount of money to the public school system each year to be used for the purchase of books and supplies. This amount should be based on the number of children in the public school system and should be used for the purchase of books and supplies.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1952

Check Losses From High-Moisture Corn

URBANA--Illinois farmers holding high-moisture corn in storage may be facing serious losses.

L. F. Stice, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, says some damage from moisture has occurred already, and more can be expected with warmer weather.

Prices on good-quality corn are expected to hold or even increase later, so it will probably pay to dry good corn with more than 20 percent moisture and hold it--especially since wet corn is now heavily penalized.

Stice points out that farmers who have corn to sell have three choices, depending on the condition of their corn: sell it now, dry it or let it dry naturally.

If the corn already shows damage like blue-eye mold, it might be wise to sell. The price penalty is probably less now than it will be when warm weather increases the damage.

But farmers who need all their corn to feed livestock are in the tightest spot. Artificial drying may be the most profitable answer to their problem.

On any corn testing lower than 20 percent moisture, Stice says farmers will be money ahead to let it dry naturally.

Form

Radio News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, FEBRUARY 21, 1955

Special Report: The New Radio

WASHINGTON - The new radio service is being developed in a way that may be the most significant development in the history of the industry since the advent of the radio.

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Save on Farm Buildings by Using Farm-Grown Lumber

URBANA--You can make surprising savings in cost of farm buildings by using your own farm timber.

C. S. Walters, forester in the University of Illinois, today reported that the Clifton brothers in Iroquois county had total cash costs of \$35 per thousand board feet when they cut 15,000 board feet of timber from their farm woodland two winters ago. Imported lumber would have cost them about \$120 per thousand board feet if they had bought it. That's almost a 4-to-1 difference.

Lumber from Illinois farm woodlands is just as good for many uses as wood from the west coast or the south. And Illinois timber is much cheaper because it doesn't have to be kiln-dried, planed and shipped two or three thousand miles.

The Clifton brothers borrowed a chain saw to cut the trees and make them into logs. It took two men about two weeks between chores to do this work and to bunch the logs for hauling.

The sawmill operator hauled the logs to the mill and sawed them into one-inch lumber for \$33 per thousand board feet. It cost \$30 to haul the lumber back to the farm.

With their lumber the Cliftons built a 35 by 50 foot henhouse for 600 birds and still had about 10,000 board feet, or about two-thirds of the lumber, left for future use.

Walters says this lumber came mostly from hackberry and buckeye, which farmers do not ordinarily consider to be timber trees. However, they produce good lumber.

The \$35 per thousand cost to the Cliftons does not include the cost of their own labor or the usual return for stumpage.

and on Farm Holdings by Using Farm-Owner Labor

THESE--You can make surprising savings in cost of farm

holdings by using your own farm labor.

D. S. Walters, Director in the University of Illinois, re-

ports that the Illinois experiment in farmholdings has shown

that costs of \$25 per thousand board feet when they are \$2,000 board

feet of labor from their own woodlands and vineyards are reported

under which have been over three times as high as reported board feet if

you had bought it. That's almost a 100% difference.

Lower Farm Illinois farm woodlands is just as good as

any other in the country. And Illinois has

in its most rugged terrain it doesn't have to be thin-skinned, planted

and shipped two or three thousand board feet.

The Illinois experiment showed a 100% saving in cost of farm

holdings when they are used. It took two and a half weeks to

clear to do this work and to plant the trees for planting.

The results operator showed the trees to the mill and saved

the mill one-third labor for \$25 per thousand board feet. It cost

\$20 to send the lumber back to the mill.

With their lumber the Illinois mill is \$5 per foot per

year for the mill and still has about 10,000 board feet of about

100,000 of the lumber, left for future use.

Walters says the lumber has really been harvested and

lumber, which farmers do not ordinarily consider to be timber trees.

The \$25 per thousand board feet to the Illinois does not include

the cost of their own labor or the usual return for management.

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1952

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Legume-Grass Winter Show--This display of 10 big, colorful, educational exhibits will be in the counties listed below between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on the days listed. Four University of Illinois extension specialists will be on hand to answer questions. Also includes quiz programs, hay and silage contest, and discussion.

Hancock County--Tuesday, February 26, 1952

Warren County--Wednesday, February 27, 1952

Rock Island County--Thursday, February 28, 1952

Jo Daviess County--Friday, February 29, 1952

For further information, see your local farm adviser.

Country Grain Dealers' Conferences on Preventing Losses in Stored Grain

Four conferences have been arranged to help answer questions of country grain dealers who have been having problems in handling, storing and processing grains. Meetings start at 10:00 a.m. Information included on the causes of grain spoilage, problems with damaged and kiln-dried grains and regulations on handling and storing CCC grains. Dates and locations of these meetings are:

LaSalle County--Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1952 - Farm Bureau Auditorium, Ottawa

McDonough County--Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1952 - Farm Bureau Auditorium,
Macomb

Bond County--Thursday, Feb. 28, 1952 - Women's Building, Greenville

Macon County--Friday, Feb. 29, 1952 - Farm Bureau Auditorium, Decatur

DAKOTA AREA SCHEDULE

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of exhibits will be in the counties listed below between the
hours of 9:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on the days listed. For
University of Illinois extension specialists will be on hand
to answer questions. Also included are program, fee and
allage contact, and discussion.

Black Hawk County--Tuesday, February 26, 1952

Franklin County--Wednesday, February 27, 1952

Madison County--Thursday, February 28, 1952

Waukegan County--Friday, February 29, 1952

For further information, see your local farm adviser.

Other Areas: Homeowners or Farming in Other Areas

Four conferences have been arranged to hold farm questions
of county fair dates who have been having problems in
handling, storing and processing wool. Questions start at
10:30 a.m. Information included on the causes of grain
spoilage, problems with shearing and killed-out ewes and
recommendations on handling and storing 500 ewes. Dates and
locations of these meetings are:

Madison County--Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1952 - Farm Bureau Building, Madison

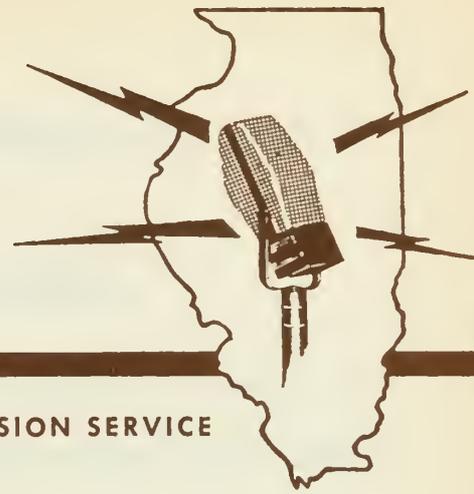
Franklin County--Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1952 - Farm Bureau Building

Black Hawk County--Thursday, Feb. 28, 1952 - County Building, Waterloo

Waukegan County--Friday, Feb. 29, 1952 - Farm Bureau Building, Waukegan

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1952

1952 Goal--3,000 New 4-H Members

URBANA--A goal of 3,000 new members has been set for Illinois 4-H'ers in their membership drive during National 4-H Club Week, March 1 through 9.

Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state 4-H Club leaders in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the 1952 goal in Illinois is 60,000 members. In 1951 there were some 57,000 4-H'ers.

During National 4-H Club Week, special invitations will be extended to eligible boys and girls in each county to become new 4-H members. Boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age are qualified to join 4-H and "learn by doing" some farming, homemaking or community activity. Young folks who are interested can ask their local county farm or home adviser for enrollment cards.

Each 4-H Club is guided by county extension workers and a local club leader. But 4-H'ers elect their own officers, help plan their own programs, choose their own projects and demonstration subjects and decide on affairs of their own clubs.

The 1952 4-H theme is "Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H." Most clubs carry on community improvement activities where all members have a responsibility. In addition members have their own individual projects to make them better farmers or homemakers of the future.

Form 101

Radio News

THE RADIO NEWS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

THE RADIO NEWS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Moisture-Resistant Paints Help to Prevent Paint Failures

URBANA--One of the best ways to cut down paint failures on exterior sidings in old houses is to apply a moisture-resistant paint, such as an oil or rubber base or aluminum paint.

Keith Hinchcliff, University of Illinois farm housing specialist, says the moisture-resistant paint is applied to inside surfaces of outside walls. In other words, moisture-resistant paints won't help on interior wall partitions.

Moisture from the kitchen, laundry, bathroom or a wet basement often works through the wall and causes outside paint to blister and peel. In such cases, it's wise to use an oil or rubber base or aluminum paint on the inside wall when you redecorate.

On homes being built, insulation is recommended, including a vapor barrier on the warm side of the wall or ceiling. The barrier prevents moisture from collecting in the wall or behind the paint. You can use waterproof paints, papers or foils for a barrier.

Here are four other suggestions to help get a longer lasting paint job: (1) Buy good-quality paint with a large percentage of pigment to carrier--usually 50 percent or over by weight. For permanent structures, high-quality paint is a saving in the long run. (2) If you plan to wait 8 or 10 years before repainting, it will probably be best to use a soft, self-cleaning type of paint. Harder paints, including those with zinc oxide pigments, have advantages if you repaint within 4 or 5 years.

(3) Always apply paint in dry weather when no temperature drop is expected. (4) And paint over a firm base only. It's tedious work to scrape off loose paint, but it must be done.

Moisture-Resistant Paints Help to Prevent Peeling Paint

GRANA--one of the best ways to cut down peeling paint on exterior sidings in old houses is to apply a moisture-resistant paint such as an oil or rubber base or aluminum paint.

Keith Hinchcliff, University of Illinois farm housing specialist, says the moisture-resistant paint is applied to inside surfaces of outside walls. In other words, moisture-resistant paint can't help on interior wall peeling.

Moisture from the kitchen, laundry, bathroom or a wet basement often works through the wall and causes outside paint to blister and peel. In such cases, it's wise to use an oil or rubber base or aluminum paint on the inside wall when you repoint.

In homes being built, insulation is recommended, including vapor barrier on the warm side of the wall or ceiling. The barrier prevents moisture from collecting in the wall or behind the paint. You can use waterproof painted papers or walls for a barrier.

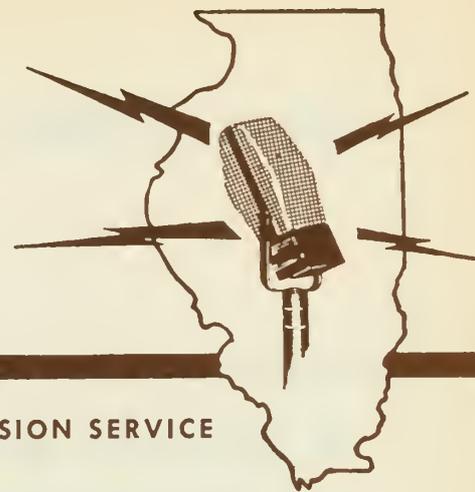
Here are four other suggestions to help get a longer lasting paint job: (1) Use good-quality paint with a large percentage of pigment to carrier--usually 50 percent or over by weight. For maximum

performance, high-quality paint is a saving in the long run. (2) If you plan to wait 8 or 10 years before repainting, it will probably be best to use a self-levelling type of paint. Further factors including those with rigid oxide pigments, have advantages if you repaint every 4 or 5 years.

(3) Always apply paint in dry weather when no temperature drop is expected. (4) And paint over a firm base only. It's better to scrape off loose paint, but it must be done.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1952

Hoping Doesn't Prevent Losses From Hog Cholera

URBANA--Unless you have a special brand of good luck, you'll find it much cheaper to vaccinate your young pigs than to take a chance on hog cholera, America's No. 1 swine killer.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says an Edgar county swine raiser took a chance and lost 40 of his fall pigs to hog cholera.

If you put off having your pigs vaccinated because it costs too much, just remember that hog cholera losses cost heavily. You can usually have 50 weaning-age pigs vaccinated for about what it would cost if you lost one good market-weight hog.

The best time to have your veterinarian vaccinate your pigs is when they are at about weaning age, says Dr. Woods. At that age they're cheaper to vaccinate than when they get older, and they're easier to handle.

Hog cholera strikes any time of the year. If your hogs haven't been vaccinated, have your veterinarian do it right away--especially if there's hog cholera in your neighborhood. And this spring don't rely on good luck. Have your spring pigs vaccinated while they're still young.

Faint header text at the top of the page.

Radio News

THE RADIO NEWS, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1933

Special Report: Federal Reserve Policy

DEBATE-There has been a special issue of the Radio News. It is not a special issue of the Radio News, but it is a special issue of the Radio News. It is a special issue of the Radio News. It is a special issue of the Radio News.

Dr. G. F. Moore, President of the Federal Reserve Board, has said in his report that the Federal Reserve Board has decided to raise the discount rate. This is a very important decision. It will have a great effect on the economy.

If you are not sure of the facts, you should read the report. It is a very interesting report. It is a very important report. It is a very interesting report. It is a very important report.

The best time to read the report is now. It is a very important report. It is a very interesting report. It is a very important report. It is a very interesting report.

Let's hope that the Federal Reserve Board will make a wise decision. It is a very important decision. It is a very interesting decision. It is a very important decision. It is a very interesting decision.

Fermented Milks Conference Set for March 4-5

URBANA--Manufacture of yoghurt and Bulgarian cultured milk is among the topics scheduled for a dairy technology conference on starters and fermented milk drinks to be held March 4 and 5 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Five of the seven talks on the program are by out-of-town authorities, including men from the University of Florida, Purdue University and milk plants in Rockford, Peoria and Chicago.

A demonstration of making fermented milk drinks and taste-testing them will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4. There will be an all-day program on Wednesday.

LJN:bb

-30-

New Field of Study to Be Investigated

URBANA--A new field affecting Illinois farmers will be studied by a newly appointed staff member in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

He is Kirk Fox, Jr., whose job is to look into the economics of the food industry. He will consider such questions as what factors affect the location of food plants like packing plants.

Fox, son of the editor of Successful Farming magazine, was named research associate in food industries in the food technology department, effective February 15.

He was graduated from the University of Chicago in June 1948 and received his master's degree from that institution in December 1951. He worked with the Cowles Foundation on developing the use of statistics in economic research and also taught part-time at Northwestern University.

Fox, aged 30, is married and has one child and is a Navy veteran.

-30-

LJN:bb
2-20-52

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
 SUBJECT: [Illegible]
 [Illegible text follows, appearing to be a report or recommendation.]

-2-

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a report or recommendation.]

-2-

Location of Garden Important to Success

URBANA--Location of your garden is mighty important in the success of your efforts, says the 1952 Illinois Garden Guide, just issued by three vegetable crops men in the University of Illinois.

B. L. Weaver, W. A. Huelsen and Lee Somers say that location is just as important as training and know-how, sustained interest and effort.

In farms and small towns, the ideal garden site is a well-protected area of loam sloping a bit to the south. Plenty of sunshine is essential, and so is freedom from trees and shrubs--they take plant food and water from far beyond their shade line.

In cities, a vacant lot that has good soil and that is open to sunshine can be used. But it's hopeless to try gardening where tall buildings shut out sunlight or where there is too deep a fill of excavated dirt.

Root crops like potatoes and carrots need soil that does not become hard and compact as it dries out.

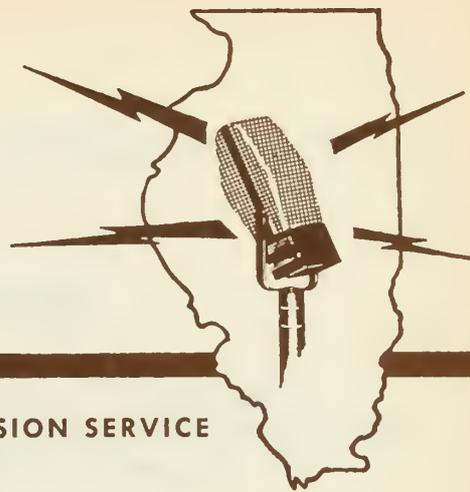
Your garden site should be well drained or capable of being well drained. Too much moisture is not good for most vegetables. Plant roots must have air. When the soil is soaked with water, no air reaches the roots, and they die.

You can drain a wet garden by laying tile in the soil or by digging shallow furrows to take away surface water. Or in city gardens you might raise the level of the planted rows a few inches above surrounding soil.

Group gardening is especially recommended for city families who have no suitable garden site.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1952

Three More Grain Dealers' Schools Scheduled

URBANA--The first one-day school for country elevator men and farmers on preventing losses in stored grain was held today in Ottawa, with three identical sessions to follow in other locations this week.

L. F. Stice, extension economist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says tomorrow's meeting is to be held in Macomb in the Farm Bureau auditorium; another will be held on Thursday at Greenville in the Women's building; and the final one will be on Friday, February 29, in Decatur at the Farm Bureau auditorium.

Uncle Sam is emphasizing larger production again in 1952. These meetings are an effort to conserve the feed and food grains grown last year. Losses of stored grain--wheat, corn and some soybeans--have been high in Illinois this past year. The four meetings are planned to help meet problems of handling, storing and processing grains. They are staged cooperatively by the University of Illinois agricultural extension service and the state board of vocational education.

Topics to be covered include what causes grain to spoil, processors' problems with damaged and kiln-dried grains, what happens to grain in storage, and regulations on handling and storing CCC grains. The program for each meeting is the same.

LJN:bb
2-22-52

Radio News

FOR COUNCIL MEETING, FEBRUARY 25, 1932

Radio News - Summary of Proceedings

Minutes - The first meeting of the Council for County Extension was held on February 25, 1932, at 8:00 P.M. in the County Extension Building. Present were: Mr. J. H. ...

Mr. J. H. ... presented a report on the progress of the work during the past year. He stated that the work had been carried on in accordance with the plan adopted at the last meeting. He also reported on the results of the various projects...

The report was read and approved. The Council then turned to the report of the County Extension Committee. This report dealt with the work of the various committees and the progress of the work in the various parts of the county. The report was read and approved. The Council then turned to the report of the County Extension Committee...

The meeting closed at 10:30 P.M. The next meeting of the Council will be held on March 15, 1932, at 8:00 P.M. in the County Extension Building. The Council adjourned.

Local Dairyman Ranks Among Top 10 in State for January

(Editor's note: This story is written as a "fill-in," since you'll be interested only in the dairyman placing among the top 10 herds in Illinois for January who comes from your area.)

URBANA--The herd of _____, _____, ranked _____ high among all 1,599 dairy herd improvement (2d, 5th, etc.) association herds on test for January, says a report issued today by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The report shows that _____'s _____ herd averaged _____ pounds of butterfat per _____ cow from _____ pounds of milk. This was done on twice-a-day milking.

_____ 's record compares with a state average of 28.2 pounds of butterfat from 723 pounds of milk for the 1,599 DHIA herds including 33,757 cows.

By ranking among the top 10, _____'s herd placed in the highest producing two-thirds of 1 percent of all DHIA herds. In other words, at least 99 percent of all herds produced less than his.

LJN:bb

Ten Highest Producing Herds--January 1952

Association	Owner	Town	No. cows	Breed	Pounds	
					Milk	Fat
Christian	Don Elliott	Edinburg	15	PBH	1,509	63.1
Whiteside	William Wiersema	Prophetstown	18	PB&GH	1,326	56.0
Stephenson #4	Allen Bonebright	Lena	17	PBH	1,411	54.9
Kane #1	Clanyard Farm No. 3	Huntley	27	PBH	1,304	54.4
Ambraw	Eugene Stout	Olney	5	PBJ	905	53.7
Kankakee #2	Albert Peters & Son	Kankakee	21	PBH	1,436	53.0
Ogle #1	Forrest Gillespie	Oregon	28	PBH	1,254	53.0
Winnebago #2	Milton Miller	Rockford	16	PB&GG	1,089	51.9
Effingham #1	Henry J. Dust	Shumway	15	PB&GH	1,406	50.8
Madison #2	Leland Steiner	Highland	11	H	1,569	50.5

PBH--purebred Holsteins; PB&GH--purebred & grade Holsteins; PBJ--purebred Jerseys; PB&GG--purebred & grade Guernseys; Holsteins.

Local Farming News Shows Up In Sight For January

Editor's note: This story is written as a "fill-in" since you'll be interested only in the delivery schedule and the 10 days in Illinois for January who come from your area.

VERMONT-You paid by

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (city) _____ (state) _____ (zip)

Association sends on last for January, and a report issued today by

the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The report shows that

_____ (name) _____ (address) _____ (city) _____ (state) _____ (zip)

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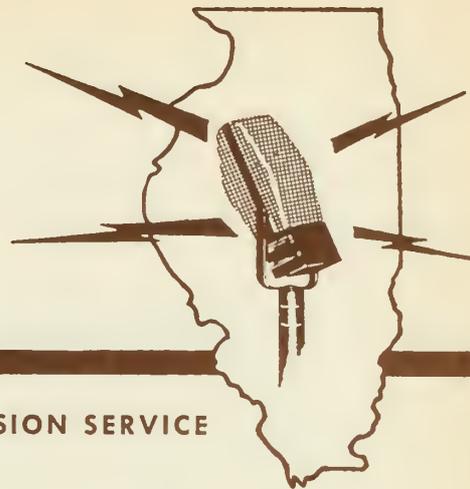
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1952

Handy Protein Feed Cost Chart Available Free

URBANA--A handy guide for figuring the cost per pound of protein in dairy feeds is now available free from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This guide, prepared by the department of dairy science, lists 17 high-protein feeds commonly used by dairy farmers. The cost per pound of protein is given for each of these feeds when they're priced anywhere from \$80 to \$136 per ton. Just by picking the present price of any feed, you can find the cost per pound of protein in that feed.

For instance, linseed meal contains 35 percent protein. At \$84 per ton for the meal, the protein would cost 12 cents a pound. At \$100 a ton, the protein would cost 14 cents a pound.

As all dairymen know, it's the concentrates in the ration that make up a big part of the total cost of feed. With this free chart, you can see at a glance where you're getting your best protein buy. Write for your copy today to the dairy science department, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

Radio News

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

Radio News for the Week Ending Feb. 27, 1936

WEDNESDAY - A week ends for listening the very best of

music in daily life as we continue from the beginning of

this year, marked by the beginning of this century.

It is significant that music has been playing the part

of a kind of music in this part of the world since the

beginning of the world, and it is still playing the part

of a kind of music in this part of the world since the

beginning of the world.

For instance, music was playing its part in the

beginning of the world, and it is still playing the part

of a kind of music in this part of the world since the

beginning of the world, and it is still playing the part

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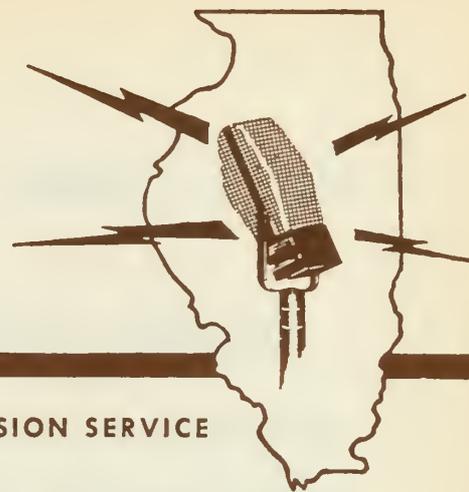
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of a kind of music in this part of the world since the

beginning of the world.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1952

Dry Dairy Cows Need Good Care

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says that contented Cora, the well-cared-for cow of the milking herd, often becomes neglected Nora when she is dry.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the College of Veterinary Medicine says cows deserve good care all the time, not just when they are milking. The kind of care cows get during the dry period helps to determine the amount of money they will earn when they freshen.

To insure good milk production records, feed your dairy cows properly, advises Dr. Woods. Cows in good condition at calving time usually give far more milk than cows that have been getting hay and a little corn. Good rations also build resistance to disease.

Check the cow's udder and milk carefully for signs of mastitis before removing her from the milking line. A good time to have your veterinarian treat the cow is while she's dry. And always watch dry cows for signs of infection. If mastitis appears, have it treated promptly to prevent udder damage.

If there are lice or mange in the dairy herd, Dr. Woods says to treat the dry cows too. Lindane, used as a dust, will get rid of the lice. If the cattle have both lice and mange, use the lindane in a spray. In either case, be sure to use this chemical according to the manufacturer's directions.

Form

Radio News

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Very Confidential - See Only Special Agents

1937-1-15 - A review of the file of the subject, [redacted], was made. The subject was born [redacted] and is a [redacted]. He became a member of the [redacted] in [redacted].

Dr. E. T. [redacted] of the College of [redacted] Medicine was contacted and advised that the subject was a [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject of this report was [redacted] in [redacted].

It is noted that the subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted].

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It is noted that the subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted]. The subject was [redacted] and was [redacted] in [redacted].

\$27.50 in Soil Treatment Brings \$143 in Extra Crops for 1947-51

URBANA--A complete soil fertility treatment costing only about \$27.50 an acre for the five years 1947-51 has produced larger crops worth \$143 on the agronomy farm of the University of Illinois.

Soils man L. B. Miller says the five-year average increase in corn yields was 41 bushels an acre on land where a program of applying the necessary limestone, rock phosphate and potash and growing legumes was begun in 1947. The soil had been depleted from 10 consecutive corn crops previously. Since 1947 a rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and legume-grass hay has been followed.

Under this system the 1951 corn yield was 95 bushels an acre. This compares with a 69-bushel crop on the same land with the same treatment, but in a two-year rotation of corn and soybeans.

The five-year average increase in corn yield for the corn-soybean rotation over yields on the original depleted land was only 19 bushels an acre, compared with a 41-bushel increase shown by the four-year rotation.

Miller says that 4 tons of lime, 1,600 pounds of rock phosphate and 200 pounds of potash an acre were applied after the soil was tested. Lime and phosphate should last for 16 years, but 200 pounds of potash are put on every two years.

These plant foods cost about \$1.00 per acre per year for lime, \$2.00 for rock phosphate and \$2.50 for potash. That's \$5.50 a year, or \$27.50 for five years.

Value of all crops for the five years 1947-51 in the four-year rotation was \$143 more than all yields from untreated land. That's before deducting soil treatment and other costs. The \$143 was the value of extra crop yields figured at prices paid on the farm at harvest time each year.

437.50 in Soil Treatment Excess 1981 in Extra Output for 1982

UNIVERSITY - A complete soil fertility treatment costing about \$47.50 an acre for five years 1977-81 has produced better crop yields than the average farm of the University of Illinois, says E. E. Miller, says the five-year average treatment is more likely to be applied on farms where a program of soil fertility is necessary. Miller says that phosphate and potash are being depleted from the soil. The soil has been depleted from 1967-71, says Miller, says that 1981 a rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and sorghum-corn has been followed.

Under this system the 1981 crop yield was 55 bushels an acre. This compares with a 48-bushel crop on the same land when the soil treatment was in a two-year rotation of corn and soybeans. The five-year average increase in crop yield for the soil treatment over yields on the original depleted land was only 10 bushels an acre, compared with a 50-bushel increase shown by the two-year rotation.

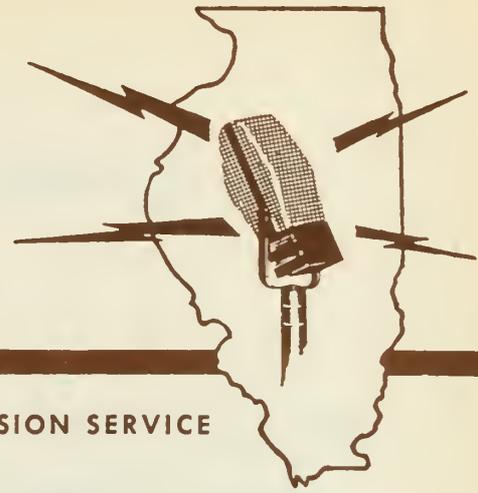
Miller says that a ton of fertilizer, 1,000 pounds of rock phosphate and 500 pounds of potash are being applied each year to the soil. The soil and phosphate should last for 10 years, says Miller, says that the soil is being depleted at an average rate of 100 pounds of phosphate and 50 pounds of potash per acre every two years.

These plant foods cost about \$1.00 per acre per year for phosphate and \$2.00 for potash. That's \$3.00 a year, or \$17.50 for five years.

Yields of all crops for the five years 1977-81 in the soil treatment were 10% higher than all yields from untreated land. Miller says that the soil treatment and other crops, the 1981 crop yields of corn, soybeans, wheat and sorghum-corn were 10% higher than the yields of untreated land.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1952

Fertilize Trees, Evergreens This Spring for Healthy Growth

URBANA--For healthy, vigorous growth in your shade trees and evergreens this spring, fertilize them as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

H. R. Kemmerer, landscape specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends a high-nitrogen fertilizer.

As for the amount to apply, here's an easy rule: Put on three or four pounds of a 10-8-6 or 10-6-4 fertilizer for each inch of trunk diameter at a height of 4.6 feet above the ground. If trees are less than 6 inches in diameter, cut that amount in half.

To apply the fertilizer to shade trees, use a punch bar to make several small holes two feet apart and about 18 inches deep in the soil under the branch spread of each tree. Put a small amount of fertilizer in each hole, and fill with top soil or peat.

It's a good idea to fertilize young trees every year, but for older trees once every three years is enough.

For pine, spruce and other evergreens, you can use the same types of fertilizers and methods of application. But they need less fertilizer. Two pounds are enough for each inch of trunk diameter.

Be careful not to spill any high-nitrogen fertilizer on the evergreen foliage, because it will "burn" the foliage.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE FIRST, MARCH 27, 1954

Atomic Energy, Development That Brings New Energy

WASHINGTON—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced that it has approved the construction of a new nuclear power plant at Shippingport, Pa. The plant is expected to be completed in 1957 and will have a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts.

A. J. Santoro, assistant secretary in the Division of Reactors, announced a new design for a nuclear reactor, known as the Shippingport reactor.

The reactor is a gas-cooled, graphite-moderated, low-pressure, low-temperature reactor. It will be used to produce heat for the production of electricity. The reactor is expected to be completed in 1957 and will have a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts.

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Successful Sheep Grower Gives Tips on Lambing

URBANA--Here are some tips on successful lambing practices from a man who knows--Carl H. Dunbar of McDonough county, who was first-place winner in his division of the 1951 Illinois sheep production contest.

Dunbar says these practices have helped him to reduce losses during lambing:

About a month before lambing begins, he starts feeding a little shelled corn, sprinkled with a 30 percent protein--30 percent molasses supplement and gradually increases the amount to about three-fourths of a pound a day. He feeds this mixture once a day in outside troughs, filling them while the ewes are shut in the barn.

The ewes also get all the alfalfa they can eat twice a day in troughs inside the barn. Loose iodized salt is set out in boxes in every section of the barn. Dunbar says so far this ration has eliminated the usual losses from lambing paralysis.

Before lambing starts, Dunbar sets up four brooder pens along a wall in the sheep barn. Tight board panels covered with sheet metal form the fronts. Entrance doors are about four feet high. He puts three-cornered wooden hovers with heat lamps about two feet from the floor in two of the pens. In the others, he hangs reflectors high enough not to burn the ewes.

After each ewe and her lambs are removed from the brooder, Dunbar pens them apart from the other ewes and lambs until they become acquainted. But, before removing the ewe and lambs from the brooder, he says he makes sure that the ewe's milk is flowing freely and that the lambs are getting it.

Commercial Eggs Under First Two Months

CHICAGO--New egg production in commercial laying operations

has a new low level. The number of hens in the country, it was

first-time since in the history of the 1920's. Illinois alone has

lost 100,000.

Industry says these conditions have helped to cut egg production

to a low level.

About a month before laying begins, the birds' feeding a

little spoiled egg, combined with a 25 percent protein diet

causes replacement and normally increases the amount of food eaten

by 20 to 30 percent a day. The birds are eating more a day in certain

places, filling them with the eggs and meat in the house.

The eggs also get all the protein they can get before a day

of laying. Inside the house, these birds will eat one or more in

very portion of the year. The egg is the only source of

protein in the egg. The egg is the only source of

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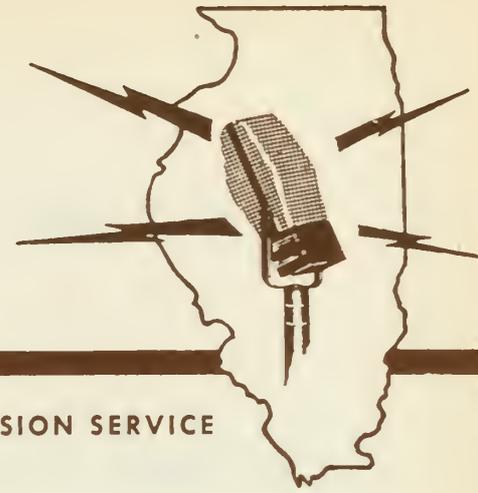
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1952

"Cheap" Tractor Oil Can Be Expensive

URBANA--If you short-change your tractor with cheap lubricating oil, it may kick right back at you with a big repair bill and a serious breakdown in the busy season.

Farm machinery specialist George Pickard of the Illinois College of Agriculture says it's possible to save up to 3/4 cent per hour of tractor operation by buying cheap oil instead of a premium-quality oil. But look what cheap, inferior oil can do to your engine.

It can form a heavy sludge in cold weather that will block the oil screen, stop the flow of oil to the bearings and may burn out a bearing or two. It also oxidizes more easily than high-quality oil, causing more varnish to form. Varnish collects with carbon on the pistons and in the ring grooves.

Stuck rings make your engine an oil-eater. They also cause rapid wear of rings and cylinder walls and blow-by into the crankcase. Blow-by causes acid to form in the oil. Oil pumped into the combustion chamber causes heavy deposits, resulting in pre-ignition and loss of power. Cheap oil may also corrode the bearings.

Pickard says good oil avoids these troubles. Buy premium oil from a reputable dealer in your own community. He has to live with his customers, so he will give you what you pay for.

Lead in Paint Is Highly Poisonous to Cattle

URBANA--Paint which is peeling off barns or fences is just as poisonous to cattle as fresh paint, if they both contain lead.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says a farmer who lives in McLean county recently lost a 400-pound calf after it had chewed and licked paint from a board fence which had been painted years ago. He had previously lost nine other calves, probably from the same thing.

Cattle are often poisoned when they lick fresh lead paint from newly painted surfaces, Dr. Beamer states. But they can also be poisoned when they chip off loose paint with their teeth or eat chips that have fallen to the ground. He adds:

"Poisoning from lead acts quickly. But many deaths can be prevented if a veterinarian treats the animal immediately."

If paint is peeling from a surface, the safe thing to do is keep your cattle away from it until the loose paint is removed and disposed of. When you paint again, you'll be doubly safe if you use one of the nonlead, nonpoisonous paints now available.

Another thing, don't throw empty paint buckets or old batteries into barnyards or pastures. Livestock licking the paint bucket or eating the lead plates in the battery may soon get enough lead to kill them.

-30-

LEA:bb
2-27-52

Buying high-quality, adapted seed is one of the easiest, cheapest ways to produce highest possible crop yields, say agronomists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the proposed amendment to the Wisconsin State Constitution, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The proposed amendment is as follows: "The Wisconsin State Constitution shall be amended so as to provide for the election of the Governor and the members of the State Senate for a term of four years, and so as to provide for the election of the members of the State Assembly for a term of two years."

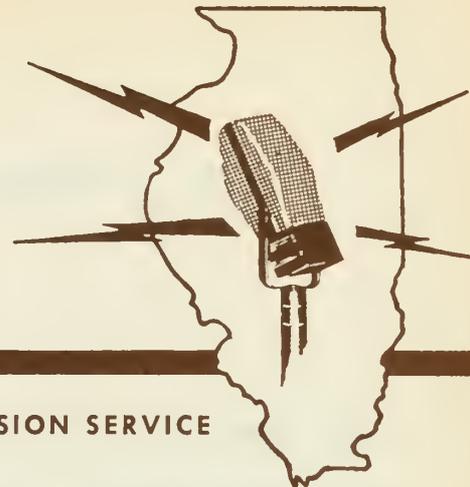
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours truly,
 J. W. [Name]

100-100

During the past few years, the Wisconsin State Archives has been fortunate to receive a number of valuable documents from the State of Wisconsin, and it is with pleasure that we have been able to preserve them for the use of the people of this State.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1952

Low-Cost Heat Lamps Valuable Pig-Savers

URBANA--Every pig that dies from chilling at farrowing time means you've lost about \$6.50. But you can save many baby pigs by installing heat lamps that cost only about \$1.25 or less.

That's the word today from S. W. Terrill, head of swine work in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The first 12 hours of a baby pig's life are the most critical. If the temperature around them is below 45 degrees, they need extra heat to avoid chilling. The most common way to make it warmer is to install a heat lamp in a protected corner of the farrowing pen.

You can get a 250-watt infrared heat lamp from a hardware or electric supply store for \$1.25 to \$3.00. Or you could buy a clamp-type reflector and plug for about \$2.50, plus a special pig light for 65 cents. Another plan is to make your own pig brooder with reflector and put in an ordinary 150-watt bulb costing only 20 cents or so.

The \$6.50 value of each baby pig includes about \$5.00 for feed for the sow and \$1.50 for all other costs.

Whatever heat lamp system you use, it's sure to pay for itself if it saves only one baby pig.

Terrill emphasizes that pigs should be placed under the lamp right after birth, because they might not find it without help. After pigs are a week old, they probably won't need any extra heat.

Vibriosis Appears in Illinois Cattle, Sheep

URBANA--Illinois farmers who know all about rain and snow storms today learned of vibriosis storms that cause severe abortion outbreaks in cattle and sheep.

H. E. Rhoades, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says vibriosis is not a new disease, but it's new to most Illinois livestockmen. Striking quickly, the disease may cause more than 12 percent of the cattle in a herd to abort.

Sheep may have an even higher abortion rate. In DeWitt county recently, a farmer was able to save only three lambs from 24 ewes. This means the flock had an 88 percent abortion rate.

To prevent vibriosis, be sure the cattle or sheep you buy come from farms that have never had trouble with the disease. If it strikes, isolate the aborting animals and keep them separated. When they return to normal, clean out their pens and disinfect them thoroughly.

Losses from vibriosis are most severe the first year, and then the disease tends to die out. Cows usually recover without help if they are given a 90-day breeding rest. So far there is no vaccination against the disease.

If disease strikes, get help from a veterinarian, advises Professor Rhoades. An accurate diagnosis is needed to rule out other diseases that also cause abortions.

Vibriosis most often strikes cattle during the fifth and sixth months of pregnancy, although it may occur any time. Sheep may go up to a week or two of full-term pregnancy before aborting.

Illinois State - 2

URBANA—Illinois farmers who have a hard time and who
 from today forward of various sources that have been applied
 to the state in cattle and sheep.

H. E. Knicker, University of Illinois College of Veterinary
 Medicine, says vitreous is not a new disease, but it is new to
 Illinois livestock. It is a disease of the eye and is
 said to be present in the cattle in a herd in Iowa.

Based on data on over 1000 cases of the disease in
 Illinois, a farmer was able to see only three cases from 1947
 to 1949. This means the disease has an 88 percent mortality rate.

The present vitreous, he says, has been in the state for
 some time but has never been reported with the disease. It is
 believed, Knicker says, that the disease was introduced from
 the west to Illinois. It is a disease of the eye and is
 fatal.

Losses from vitreous are said to be heavy. The disease, he
 says, has been found in the eye. Losses are heavy because
 of the disease. It is a disease of the eye and is fatal.

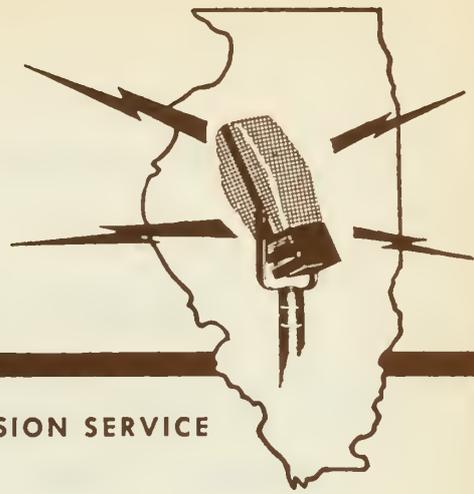
Knicker says that the disease is a disease of the eye and is
 fatal. It is a disease of the eye and is fatal.

Illinois farmers, he says, are being told to watch for
 the disease. An expert in the disease is being sent to
 Illinois to help with the disease.

Illinois has other diseases of the eye and is being told
 to watch for the disease. It is a disease of the eye and is
 fatal.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1952

Manure Pastures Now for More Feed With Higher Protein

URBANA--You'll get more feed from your pastures--and it will have a higher protein content too--if you manure them now.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says manure is one of the best fertilizers for pastures. Right now, in late winter and early spring, is a good time to manure your pastures.

Rhode says dairy pasture tests at the College of Agriculture show that manured plots yielded more than twice as much forage as plots without manure. Furthermore, the manured grass contained from 5 to 20 percent more protein than untreated grass.

LJN:bb

-30-

Ideas on Marketing Small Livestock Consignments More Efficiently

URBANA--A University of Illinois authority today suggested six ways of handling small consignments of livestock more efficiently during marketing and thereby reducing selling costs.

Livestock marketing specialist W. J. Wills recommends truck partitions that are easier to install; a cheap, adequate portable loading chute; efficient farm pickup service; proper protection of animals from too much fighting while en route; market reports that are easier to understand; and a continual study at the markets of the problem of small consignments as it applies to most efficient use of facilities.

-30-

LJN:bb
2-29-52

Radio News

THE VILLAGE TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

Wanted: Higher Education for the Poor

LEARN—The first step toward higher education for the poor is to have a higher level of education for the poor. Dr. A. Rhoads, University of Illinois, Chicago, says that one of the best methods for raising the level of education and early training is a good one in which the government should take the lead. Rhoads says that the present state of the College of Education shows that the average level of education for the poor is about 10 to 15 years less than that of the average for the whole country. He says that the present state of the College of Education is such that it is necessary to have a higher level of education for the poor.

-2-

Wanted: Higher Education for the Poor

LEARN—A University of Illinois study says that the present state of the College of Education is such that it is necessary to have a higher level of education for the poor. The study shows that the average level of education for the poor is about 10 to 15 years less than that of the average for the whole country. It says that the present state of the College of Education is such that it is necessary to have a higher level of education for the poor.

-3-

Stop Fast Spread of Mange by Spraying With Lindane If Needed

URBANA--Illinois beef cattle men were urged today to check their animals for mange, or scabies, and to spray them if needed.

H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, and Dr. G. T. Woods, of the College of Veterinary Medicine, say that mange is increasing at an alarming rate. When mangy cattle are also infested with lice, they gain weight much more slowly than they normally would.

According to Dr. Roy Thompson, state division of livestock industry, "During the 1951 International Livestock show, 17 cases of scabies were found in Illinois cattle shown. . . .Western herds have become infested with scabies through bulls purchased in Illinois. If something is not done to control scabies, our shipments to other states will be restricted.

Petty and Dr. Woods emphasize that mange infestations noticed now should be treated immediately. You'll get best results by spraying cattle thoroughly twice, about 10 days to two weeks apart. It's important to get them soaking wet. Use either lindane or BHC powder, but follow manufacturer's directions carefully. A pressure of about 150 to 250 pounds seems to give best control.

While beef cattle are most often infested with mange, the pest is also found on dairy cattle.

LJN:bb
2-29-52

-30-

Bulletin 548, free from farm advisers or the College of Agriculture, Urbana, gives the farming methods followed by high-earning hog raisers, dairymen, sheep producers and poultrymen whose incomes were well above average of most efficient farmers.

Report of the Illinois State Department of Health on the Epidemic of Poliomyelitis in Illinois

ILLINOIS - Illinois had 10,000 cases of poliomyelitis in 1952. This is the highest number of cases in the history of the State. The epidemic began in the summer of 1952 and continued through the fall and winter months. The disease is a viral infection of the central nervous system and is characterized by paralysis of the muscles of the arms and legs. It is most common in children under the age of 15 years.

H. B. Ferty, Chief of the Illinois State Department of Health, reported that the epidemic of poliomyelitis in Illinois was the most severe in the history of the State. He stated that the disease was first reported in Illinois in the summer of 1952. The first case was reported in Chicago on August 1, 1952. The disease spread rapidly throughout the State and by the end of the year, over 10,000 cases had been reported. The epidemic continued through the fall and winter months and reached its peak in the month of December, 1952. At that time, over 3,000 cases were reported each week.

According to Dr. Ferty, the epidemic of poliomyelitis in Illinois was the most severe in the history of the State. He stated that the disease was first reported in Illinois in the summer of 1952. The first case was reported in Chicago on August 1, 1952. The disease spread rapidly throughout the State and by the end of the year, over 10,000 cases had been reported. The epidemic continued through the fall and winter months and reached its peak in the month of December, 1952. At that time, over 3,000 cases were reported each week.

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This report is the most complete report of the epidemic of poliomyelitis in Illinois. It is also the most complete report of the epidemic of poliomyelitis in Illinois.

Polio is a viral disease of the central nervous system. It is most common in children under the age of 15 years. The disease is characterized by paralysis of the muscles of the arms and legs. It is most common in children under the age of 15 years. The disease is most common in children under the age of 15 years.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1952

Pick a Good Hoe for Your Garden

URBANA--One of the most common errors among home vegetable gardeners is to have an awkward, heavy hoe.

Gardening specialist B. L. Weaver in the Illinois College of Agriculture says too many persons use a hoe that's fine for mixing mortar. The average gardener "wouldn't even give shed room" to such an unhandy implement. And Weaver feels that "often a bad hoe adds to a person's disgust in trying to keep a garden clear of weeds."

Weaver recommends a light-weight hoe with a blade not over six inches wide and only three or four inches high. A hoe is meant to cut weeds just below the surface of the soil, not to work it up. The blade should be hung on the handle at an angle that will make it possible to use the hoe with least effort.

Besides a good hoe, essential garden tools are a spading fork, garden rake, planting line and trowel. A small duster or sprayer is a necessity, while a long-handled, five-tine fork is handy for gathering up crop residues.

For larger gardens that are intensively cultivated, a wheel hoe is almost a necessity because it saves so much time and labor. A seed drill is another highly desirable piece of equipment. Garden tractors have a place only in commercial gardens.

1917

Radio News

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Let's look for the best results

UNIVERSITY—One of the most common defects among business executives is to have an overcast, heavy day.

General manager E. J. Weaver in the Illinois office... application says for work, returns and a few days for doing... The business manager "couldn't even give a word" to help... the company's equipment. The Weaver said that "it was a bad idea to... Weaver's office is trying to keep a constant check on results.

Weaver recommends a light-weight box with a glass top and... six inches wide and only three or four inches high. A box in... to not weigh less than the surface of the soil, and to have it... The plate should be hung in the middle of the soil and left there if... possible to use the soil with least effort.

Besides a good box, additional ground work and a certain... work, garden work, fertilizer, etc. are vital. A well-dusted... planting is a necessity. While a long-cumulative, five-day test is fairly... the gathering of crop residues.

The larger method that are intensively cultivated, a... one is almost a necessity because it saves on seed and soil... and half as much again. The results of the test of... and for use - take out in commercial garden.

Sprays, Dusts for Hogs Must Be Used Carefully

URBANA--Sprays and dusts used in the swine herd to kill lice and mange mites may kill your pigs, too, if you don't follow directions carefully.

Dr. C. C. Morrill, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that when it comes to BHC, lindane, or chlordane, a good practice is to buy a ready-made product and then follow the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinarian in applying it.

The veterinarian says you're not likely to run into trouble when the lindane or BHC used in the spray or dust contains only 1/10 of one percent of the gamma isomer. Higher concentrations are sometimes used, but they are not so safe. Chlordane spray and dust also are relatively safe when they contain 1/10 of one percent of chlordane.

Dr. Morrill adds that young pigs are more likely to be poisoned by these pesticides than older pigs. So, to be safe, treat your sows before you put them into the farrowing house.

If you treat suckling pigs, dilute the spray or dust to one-fourth the concentration used on older pigs. Talc or pyrophyllite may be used to dilute the dusts, but be sure to mix the dust thoroughly and keep it dry.

For all-round use, sprays are more effective than dusts. They are easier to dilute, mix and apply correctly than dusts and may be used any time except in severely cold weather.

Various. Basis for Use of Various

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and range... will... your... if you...
... various...

By D. D. Merrill, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that when it comes to BAC, linseed, or other...
a good practice is to buy a ready-made product and then follow the...
directions of the manufacturer or veterinarian in applying it.

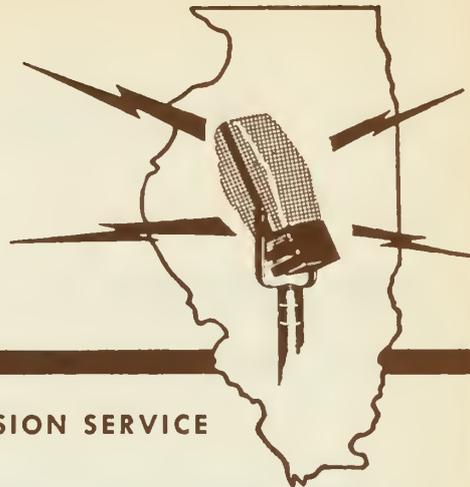
The veterinarian says you're not likely to see...
when the linseed or BAC used in the spray or dust...
of one percent of the same...
times used, but they are not so safe...
and relatively safe when they contain 1% of...
Dr. Merrill adds that young pigs are more...
by these... than other...
... before you put them into the... house.

If you treat... pigs...
... the concentration used on other...
... to dilute the... but be sure to mix the...
... if dry.

For all...
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1952

Hog Prices Higher in '52

URBANA--Hog prices in 1952 will average slightly higher than they did in 1951, but chances are they won't follow the "normal" seasonal price patterns.

W. L. Fitzgerald, swine marketing specialist at the University of Illinois, says that the summer price rise will come earlier than usual this year, but price ceilings on wholesale pork will curb this rise.

If free market prices are in effect, top hog prices will probably stay around \$25 to \$26 at Chicago during July, August and September. But the wholesale pork ceilings are set to permit packers to pay about \$23 for prime-choice barrows and gilts and still come out even--if they get ceiling prices for all pork cuts and by-products.

When top hog prices get above \$23, the squeeze is on, and although prices may go to \$24 for a few days, they won't stay there long. Packers can't afford to buy many hogs at that price while present wholesale ceilings are in effect.

During the fall months, prices should not decline as much as they did last year. When the fall decline does come, it will probably be at least 45 days later than usual.

Radio News



For further information, write to 402

the Radio News, Inc.

...-ing to be in 1937 will be a very busy one for the radio industry. The industry has been through a very hard time in 1936, but it is expected that the industry will be in a much better position in 1937.

W. A. ... of Illinois, who has been in the industry for many years, says that the industry is expected to be in a much better position in 1937. He says that the industry has been through a very hard time in 1936, but it is expected that the industry will be in a much better position in 1937.

If the ... point was in effect, the ... will ... the ... of the industry will be in a much better position in 1937. The industry has been through a very hard time in 1936, but it is expected that the industry will be in a much better position in 1937.

... the ... of the industry will be in a much better position in 1937. The industry has been through a very hard time in 1936, but it is expected that the industry will be in a much better position in 1937.

... the ... of the industry will be in a much better position in 1937. The industry has been through a very hard time in 1936, but it is expected that the industry will be in a much better position in 1937.

Higher Hog Prices in '52 - add 1

Higher feed prices will encourage farmers to feed light and carry hogs longer this fall. In that way they can use 1952 corn for putting on final weight.

Fitzgerald says that fall pigs should make money this year. As it looks now, it's a good idea to plan for as many pigs as your equipment and labor can manage.

The hog-corn ratio should be better in the next feeding year than it was in 1951, but not so good as in 1949 and 1950.

Although there will be talk of live hog price ceilings as prices rise, Fitzgerald says there isn't much chance of such a regulation. Neither is it likely that wholesale price ceilings on pork will be increased or removed, especially since 1952 is an election year.

MCD:bb

-30-

Native Sheep Flocks Return \$462 Yearly

URBANA--With total average returns of \$462 yearly, native flocks of sheep proved a profitable sideline on 14 north-central Illinois farms for the 10 years 1936-45.

This is shown by a recent study of profitable livestock farming methods made by M. L. Mosher, retired University of Illinois farm management specialist, and reported in Bulletin 548.

The seven flocks with highest returns averaged \$142 for each \$100 of feed fed, compared with \$117 for the seven with lowest returns. Both groups were about the same size, having 35 ewes each.

But the high-return flocks sold some 3,900 pounds of mutton and wool for 56 cents more per hundred pounds, produced 100 pounds more meat and wool for \$1.34 less, and were fed more pasture and protein concentrates in proportion to grain.

LJN:bb
3-3-52

-30-

Wool from Sheep

Higher feed prices will encourage farmers to feed light and
not have longer this fall. In that way they can use 1952 corn for
feeding on final weight.

Wittgenstein says that fall price should mean money this year.
It looks now, it's a good time to plan for a very big crop
shipment and labor can manage.

The hog-man says that he expects in the next feeding
year than it was in 1951, but not as good as in 1950 and 1951.
Although there will be a rise of live hog prices during the

year also, Wittgenstein says that he's much chance of such a regular
crop. However, he is likely that wholesale prices will be very high
if increased or removed, especially since 1952 is an election year.

Wool from Sheep

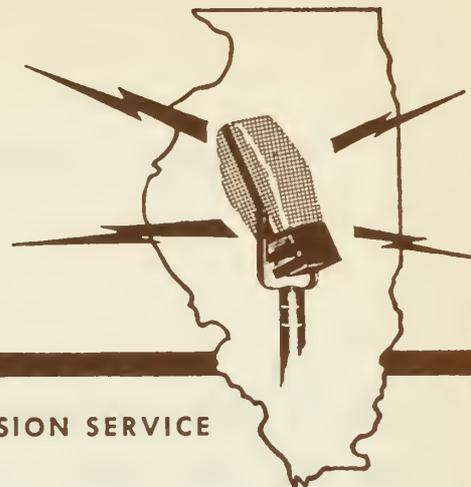
WITTGENSTEIN--With local average returns of \$4.57 per acre, native
breeds of sheep proved a profitable addition to the north-central Illinois
farm for the 1951-52 season.

This is shown by a recent study of profitable livestock farm
operations made by M. E. Wittgenstein, professor of Illinois farm
management, and reported in Bulletin 292.

The seven farms with highest returns averaged \$142 for each
acre of land fed, compared with \$117 for the seven with lowest re-
turns. Both groups were about the same size, having 15 acres each.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1952

Illinois 4-H'er Returns Soon From Puerto Rico

URBANA--After spending six weeks in Puerto Rico this winter as a Farm Youth Exchange delegate, Doris Baity, 24, Flora, will return to Illinois about March 20.

Miss Baity, home economics teacher at Greenville high school, was one of the eight young men and women from as many states who flew from Washington, D. C., on February 1 to San Juan, Puerto Rico, explain Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state 4-H Club leaders.

After spending several days at the University of Puerto Rico for orientation, the group traveled with agricultural extension people for about 10 days to study social and economic conditions in the country. They now are finishing four weeks of living and working on some of the larger sugar, coffee and coconut farms.

In a return program, 12 young Puerto Rican farm folks will come to this country early this summer to live and work on our farms.

Doris was graduated from the University of Illinois in June 1949. She was a 4-H Club member for eight years, worked as county youth assistant for two summers, and served as recreation counselor at 4-H Club camp for three summers.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 A.M., MARCH 7, 1954

Illinois - After Spending Six Weeks In Court, State Wins

SPRINGFIELD—After spending six weeks in court, the state today won its case against the Illinois State Board of Education, which had sought to force the board to pay the salaries of its members.

Miss Betty, board secretary, is expected to appeal the ruling. The state's case was heard in the Illinois Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the state. The board had argued that its members were not entitled to salaries because they were not performing any duties.

After spending several days in the courtroom, the state prevailed with its arguments. The board had argued that its members were not performing any duties and therefore were not entitled to salaries. The court ruled that the board members were performing their duties and were therefore entitled to salaries.

In a court opinion, the court stated that the board members were performing their duties and were therefore entitled to salaries. The court also stated that the board members were not performing any duties and were therefore not entitled to salaries.

The state's case was heard in the Illinois Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the state. The board had argued that its members were not performing any duties and were therefore not entitled to salaries. The court ruled that the board members were performing their duties and were therefore entitled to salaries.

Foot Disease Causes Lameness in Cattle, Sheep

URBANA--If some of your cattle or sheep start to limp this winter or spring, give the hoof a close examination. Foot rot may be causing the trouble.

Dr. L. E. Boley, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says some herds have severe outbreaks of foot rot. It usually appears when animals have to stand in barnyard mud, especially if the mud contains sharp stones, sticks or cinders.

To prevent the disease, keep the barnyard well drained and provide plenty of bedding in the shed. Although few animals die of the disease, weight and production losses may result when animals become so lame that they refuse to walk to feed and water.

When lameness appears in your sheep or cattle, wash the hoof and keep the animal in a clean, well-bedded pen, advises Dr. Boley. If the infection gets worse after a day or two, call your veterinarian. Neglected cases of foot rot often take several weeks to cure.

LEA:bb

-30-

Illinois Leads Nation in 1951 Corn Production

URBANA--Illinois led the nation in corn production last year with a total of 494 million bushels, according to University of Illinois Bulletin 552.

The free booklet also reports that Illinois led the corn-belt states in per acre yield with a state-wide average of 55 bushels an acre. Only the state of Washington, with only 19,000 acres of corn, produced a larger per-acre yield.

Bulletin 552 reports the performance of 328 hybrids grown at eight test fields. From the data on yield, disease resistance, height of ear, lodging, moisture content, stand and reaction to corn borers, you can easily pick the hybrid best suited to your farm.

JN:bb

-30-

3-3-52

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, MARCH 7, 1958

CHICAGO--It is one of your duties as a farmer to keep your
livestock healthy and free from disease. This is especially true
when you are raising animals for sale or slaughter.

Dr. E. J. Bost, veterinarian at the University of Illinois,
has some helpful suggestions for you. It usually is
best when animals have to stand in pens or stalls, especially if
they are crowded together, to keep them clean and dry.

To prevent the disease, keep the pens and stalls clean and
dry. This means that you should clean the pens and stalls
regularly. It is also important to keep the animals clean
and dry. This means that you should wash the animals
regularly with clean water.

When animals appear in your pens or stalls, wash the pens
and stalls with clean water. This means that you should
wash the pens and stalls with clean water. It is also
important to keep the animals clean and dry. This means
that you should wash the animals with clean water.

Illinois Leads Nation in 1957 Farm Production

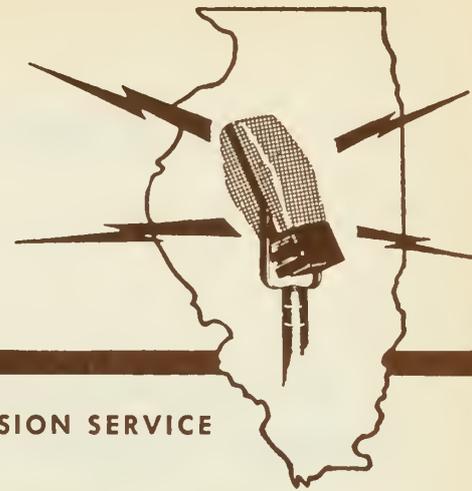
CHICAGO--Illinois led the nation in farm production last year
with a total of \$4.8 billion, according to University of Illinois
Bulletin 575.

The 1957 production of Illinois was the highest in the
country. This was due to a number of factors, including
the fact that Illinois has a large area of land under
cultivation. Only the state of Washington, with only 13,000
square miles of land, produced a larger percentage of
the nation's total farm production.

Bulletin 575 reports the production of 258 species of
crops and livestock. From the sale of yield, disease resistance, yield,
and lodging, wheat was the most important crop. It was
the main reason for the high production of grain in
the state.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1952

Parasites in Farm Livestock Are Costly Pests

URBANA--You'll give free board and lodging to thousands of unwelcome guests on your farm this year if you're not careful. These uninvited guests are the parasites that invade farm livestock.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says the most common parasites in livestock are worms, lice, mites, ticks, flies and fleas. All of these pests can do a good job of reducing the profits from raising livestock.

Because of parasites, infested animals eat more feed than healthy stock to produce the same amount of meat, milk and eggs. In addition, worms and other parasites often stunt young animals or kill them, as well as make them more susceptible to other diseases.

The cheapest and best way to fight parasites is to keep them out of your herds and flocks in the first place. This calls for good sanitation and management. An important step is to raise your livestock and poultry on newly rotated pastures or ranges and keep them away from contaminated permanent pastures and lots.

If parasites manage to infest your livestock, see your veterinarian to find which pests are causing the trouble. Then, to be safe, follow his directions to get rid of them.

Form

Radio News

FOR RELEASE 2/10/54, WASH DC, 1954

Transfer in from livestock and dairy farms

WASHINGTON--The five-year-old and leading to thousands of
transfer points on your farm this year if you are careful. These
transfer points are the animals that transfer from livestock.

Dr. G. T. Moore, veterinarian at the University of Illinois,
is the most common transfer in livestock and dairy farms. This
is the most common transfer in livestock and dairy farms. This
is the most common transfer in livestock and dairy farms. This

Review of livestock, including animals and dairy farms
which means to produce the same amount of meat, milk and eggs. In
livestock, water and other resources often affect young animals on milk
and as well as other farm more susceptible to other livestock.

The cowboys and best out to light transfer in to keep
as one of your hands and limbs in the first place. This will be
of sufficient and movement. An important step is to raise your
livestock and dairy to help transfer in to raise your
as many two transferred livestock and dairy.

If possible, transfer to transfer your livestock, see your vet
transfer in this time and raising the livestock. There is no
to follow his directions to get the job done.

Ladder Should Be Help--Not Hazard

URBANA--Walking under ladders, like breaking mirrors, is supposed to be bad luck. But careless handling or reckless climbing of unsafe ladders can be disastrous!

Melvin Henderson, president of the Illinois Rural Safety Council, reports that falls cause more deaths among farm folk than any other type of killer except motor vehicle accidents. Falls from broken or dangerous ladders cause many of those deaths.

Henderson lists these commonsense safety rules for the care and use of ladders:

Keep ladders in good repair. Before using them, check carefully for rusted or loose bolts and nails, and cracked, rotten or loose rungs or supports. Make the needed repairs immediately.

Set the ladder securely before climbing it, with the bottom placed about one-fourth the height of the ladder away from the wall. Don't take chances on having the ladder slip. Tie it, or have someone hold it.

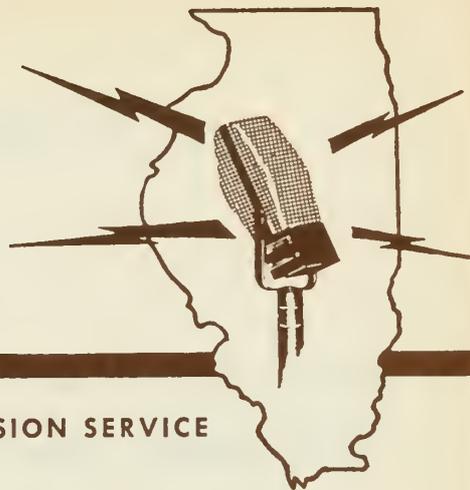
Always face the ladder when climbing up or down, and hold on with both hands, taking one step at a time. Any tools or materials you can't carry in your pockets should be hoisted with a hand line.

Work facing the ladder and holding on with one hand. Don't overreach or pull or push too hard while working. And never work on a ladder in a high wind.

Store ladders in a handy place in case of fire or other emergencies. But place them carefully where they can't fall over, or be tipped over, and where people won't run into them.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1952

New Pest--Spittlebug--Appears Only Threat in 1952 Insect Outlook

URBANA--A new insect in Illinois--the spittlebug--appears to be the only threatening pest in the state-wide insect situation for 1952. Otherwise the outlook is for little insect damage.

H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, emphasizes the difficulty of forecasting insect outbreaks even six months in advance. But, from information now on hand, this is the insect outlook for 1952:

The new spittlebug pest appears threatening in about 25 northeastern counties--north and east of a line from Paris to Bloomington to Freeport. The situation may be severe, especially on clover and alfalfa, and all signs point to more trouble than in the past. Some 100,000 acres of legumes in the danger area are expected to profit greatly from spraying with BHC or lindane in late April or early May.

European corn borer numbers were cut down to a low of about 3 borers per 100 stalks of corn as of October 1951. With the present population, first-generation borers this summer cannot be very damaging. But, if everything favors the borer, numbers can become threatening by next fall.

-more-

Radio News



FOR SALES ONLY, PRICE \$1.00

Part-time Radio Stations in the District

There are about 150 part-time radio stations in the District. The first of these was WJLA, which began broadcasting in 1927. It is now owned by the American Broadcasting Company. Other stations include WJLA-TV, WJLA-FM, and WJLA-TV2.

WJLA-TV, established in 1941, is the first television station in the District. It is owned by the American Broadcasting Company. WJLA-FM, established in 1954, is the first radio station in the District to broadcast in stereo. It is owned by the American Broadcasting Company. WJLA-TV2, established in 1961, is the first television station in the District to broadcast in color. It is owned by the American Broadcasting Company.

The new television station, WJLA-TV2, is located in the District. It is owned by the American Broadcasting Company. The station is expected to begin broadcasting in the fall of 1961. It will broadcast in color and will also carry the American Broadcasting Company's programming.

WJLA-TV2 is expected to begin broadcasting in the fall of 1961. It will broadcast in color and will also carry the American Broadcasting Company's programming. The station is expected to be one of the most popular stations in the District.

Through our new station, WJLA-TV2, we are now a part of the American Broadcasting Company. We are expected to begin broadcasting in the fall of 1961. We will broadcast in color and will also carry the American Broadcasting Company's programming.

Insect Outlook - add 1

For chinch bugs and grasshoppers, only severe drought during late May and June could favor them enough to cause much trouble from either pest.

Wireworms have been more numerous during the past two years, but Petty cannot predict whether or not they will be serious this years.

A recurrence of damage from white grubs, like we had in 1950, will not come until 1953. But eggs will be laid this summer which will hatch and overwinter as small white grubs to bother us in 1953.

Grape colaspis may cause trouble again this year.

MCD:bb

-30-

Have Practical Land-Use Program Ready After Brush Removal

URBANA--Regardless of how brush is removed, it's important for a farmer to have a practical program of land use for the land after it is cleared, says Fayette county Farm Adviser J. B. Turner.

He tells of one man who leased 50 acres for five years. Ten acres were in heavy timber; the rest was covered with blackberries, sprouts and buck brush. The first summer the 40 acres provided pasture for only 10 cows. Late that summer the farmer mowed it and wind-rowed the brush with a stalk rake so that it could be burned. He then spent \$30 an acre for lime, phosphate and a seeding mixture of Ladino, lespedeza, timothy and fescue.

During 1951, 50 cattle were grazed on this pasture from April 1 to November 1. Weighing records showed that the steers gained an average of 2 pounds a day and sold at 30 cents a pound. At that rate the gain amounted to 60 cents per day per animal, or a total of \$25 per day for the herd.

Turner figures the return from this reclaimed brush pasture amounted to more than \$75 an acre last summer alone, with three years more to go on the lease.

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LJN:bb
3-5-52

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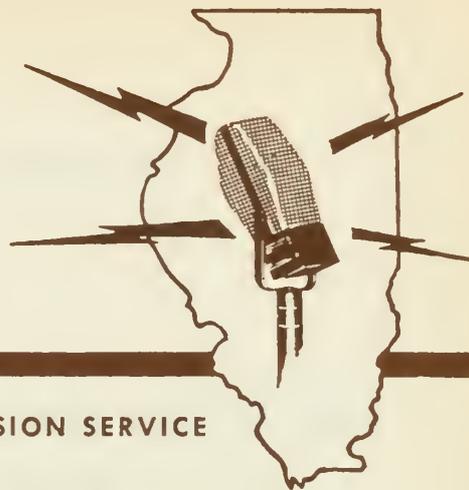
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1952

High-Earning Poultry Businesses Earn \$3,000 More for 1936-45

URBANA--High-earning poultry enterprises earned \$3,000 more than low-earning poultry businesses for the 10 years 1936-45. That's enough to pay a good share of a boy's or girl's expenses for four years in college.

That's the report in Bulletin 548, just issued by the Illinois College of Agriculture and written by M. L. Mosher, retired farm management specialist with 45 years of experience.

In Bulletin 548, Mosher reports on 100 north-central Illinois farms that kept complete records on their poultry business for 1936-45. The 30 farms with highest returns averaged \$220 income for each \$100 spent for feed. The 30 farms with lowest returns averaged only \$141.

That \$79 difference, when applied to the average flock in the group, amounted to just over \$300 annually, or a good \$3,000 for the 10 years. The average flock of 157 hens ate \$390 worth of feed yearly.

The 10-year average return for all flocks was \$177 for each \$100 spent for feed.

-more-

Journal

Radio News

THE WEEKLY NEWS, APRIL 11, 1939

Radio News for the Week

USDA - With a total of 1,400,000 acres, the 1939-40 cotton crop is the largest in the history of the United States. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000.

The report is based on data from the College of Agriculture and Forestry at M. I. Moore, which has been established with a view to increasing the production of cotton.

In 1938, the cotton crop was 1,300,000 acres. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000.

The 1939-40 cotton crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000. The crop is expected to be worth \$1,400,000,000.

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\$3,000 More on Poultry - add 1

Mosher found six reasons for larger earnings when he compared the 30 high-earning flocks with the 30 low-earners.

The flocks with highest returns earned an average of 88 cents (23 percent) more per hen.

Feed cost per hen was 53 cents (20 percent) less.

High-earning flocks laid 22 more eggs per hen (18 percent).

The price received for eggs was 1 cent a dozen more.

A larger share of eggs were laid during October, November and December.

High-return flocks were given more protein feeds in proportion to total weight of all feed fed.

Bulletin 548 tells the farming methods followed by high-earning poultry, swine, dairy, sheep and beef cow farms. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture.

LJN:bb

-30-

Wider Interest Being Shown in Broiler Contest

URBANA--Wider interest is being shown in the 1952 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest than in the preceding two contests, reports Sam Ridlen, poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Requests for entry blanks have come from several counties not represented in other years, and 4-H and FFA members seem to be showing a livelier interest than before.

The contest, to stimulate interest in raising broilers, is open to any Illinois boy or girl between 10 and 21 years of age. Attractive prizes of ribbons, trophies and cash will be awarded to sectional and state winners, and a certificate to everyone who completes the contest. Deadline for entries is midnight, March 20. You can get rules and entry blanks from farm advisers, high school agriculture teachers or hatcherymen.

-30-

LJN:bb
3-7-52

1,000 More on Fertility - eds

Woods found six reasons for the larger number of eggs...

...the 30 high-ranking flocks with the 20 low-ranking.

The flocks with highest returns earned an average of 38

cents (92 percent) more per hen.

Feed cost per hen was 22 cents (26 percent) less.

High-ranking flocks laid 22 more eggs per hen (16 percent)

The price received for eggs was 1 cent a dozen more.

A larger share of eggs were laid during October, November

and December.

High-ranking flocks were given more protein feeds in propor-

tion to total weight of all feed fed.

Results are similar to the findings reported by other

investigators. The study was conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture.

WJ:bb
-30-

What Interest Rate Shows in World Contact

URBANA-Wider interest is being shown in the 1958 Illinois

World Contact Survey. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

World Contact Survey. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Results for entry places have come from several countries

of approximately 10 other years. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

having a similar interest rate survey.

The survey, to stimulate interest in world contact, is

being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

World Contact Survey. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

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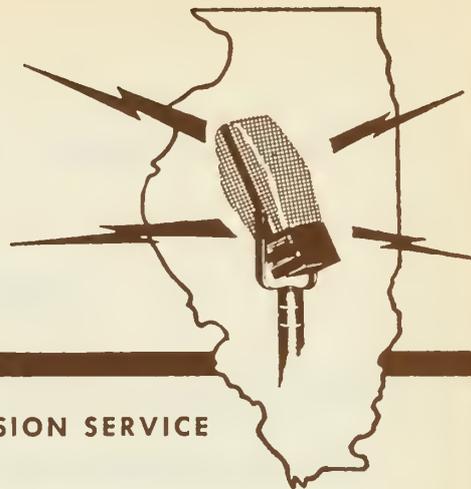
World Contact Survey. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

World Contact Survey. The survey is being conducted by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

WJ:bb
-31-

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1952

Build Combination Hog House

URBANA--A combination hog house was recommended today for Illinois swine raisers who need more shelter for sows and baby pigs during spring farrowing season.

Farm buildings specialist H. L. Wakeland, in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the movable building can serve as a central farrowing house with six pens now at spring farrowing time and for summer farrowing. Later this spring, summer and fall it can serve as a unit house for shade and shelter.

The combination hog house is shown in Plan 511, available for 30 cents from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Each side, 8 by 20 feet in size, has a wide roof overhang which covers a central alleyway when the two halves are pulled together to face each other. With a removable 2-inch wood floor, you have most of the labor-saving features of a central house.

Wakeland thinks two men could build both halves in only two days, maybe less. Even if you buy the lumber and materials, it should cost only about \$400 for both units, and possibly less. Native farm woodlot lumber should cost only about half as much.

Sell Cull Cows, Veal Calves on Seasonally High Market

URBANA--Illinois dairymen can increase their income from the sale of cull cows and veal calves by selling on the seasonally high market, says W. J. Wills, University of Illinois livestock marketing man.

Wills gives these five simple precautions in shipping cattle to market which should help to increase returns by reducing losses from death, crippling and bruising:

- (1) Avoid overcrowding, (2) provide good loading facilities, (3) dehorn cows before shipping, (4) give them adequate bedding, and (5) protect them from excessive heat or cold.

Income from sale of cull cows and calves is more important than most persons realize, Wills says. In Illinois it amounts to about one-third as much as returns from dairy products.

Under a free market cull cows normally sell at highest prices in May. Poorest months are October and November. Dairymen who arrange to have their cows freshen in the fall, when milk prices are highest, can pick out the low producers and sell them on the seasonal high spring market.

For veal calves, seasonally high prices are paid from September through February. For dairy calves, there is no particular seasonal high period.

Wills also urges dairymen to raise heavier cows for three reasons: (1) Heavier cows, especially of the heavier breeds, tend to produce lower test milk and present price differentials generally encourage lower test milk. (2) Heavier cows tend to grade higher when sold for meat. (3) Heavier cows tend to produce heavier calves.

WILLIAMS' REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

CHICAGO, ILL., 1911. WILLIAMS' REPORT ON THE ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

The following is a summary of the report of the committee on the Illinois State News, as presented to the Board of Directors of the University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th day of May, 1911.

The committee has had the honor to receive from the Board of Directors of the University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, a copy of the report of the Illinois State News, dated May 15, 1911, and has had the pleasure to read the same.

- (1) The Illinois State News is a valuable and interesting publication.
- (2) The Illinois State News is a valuable and interesting publication.
- (3) The Illinois State News is a valuable and interesting publication.

The committee has the honor to acknowledge the valuable and interesting information furnished to it by the Board of Directors of the University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, and to express its appreciation for the same.

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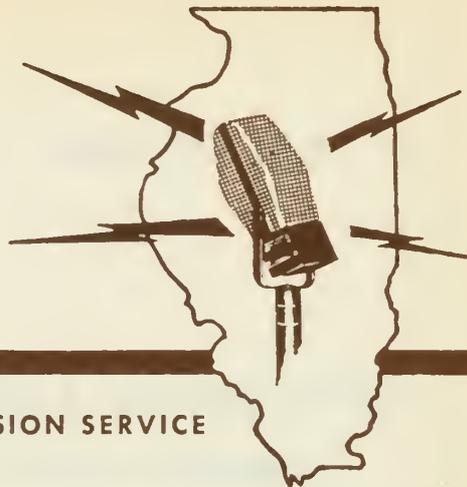
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

Prizes Listed for Junior Broiler Contest

URBANA--A long and attractive list of prizes has been set up for the 1952 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, announces Sam Ridlen, University of Illinois poultryman.

Sizable cash prizes and ribbons will be awarded down to 10th place to sectional winners in the northern, central and southern districts. Five trophies will go to the state winners. Each contestant will receive a certificate showing how his entry rated.

Ridlen says several hundred dollars in prize money has been furnished by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association, one of the sponsors of the contest. Other sponsors are the state department of agriculture, College of Agriculture, and poultry industry.

The contest aims to encourage more efficient broiler production. Any young person in Illinois who is between 10 and 21 years of age when the contest begins is eligible to enter. Deadline for entries is midnight, Thursday, March 20, just one week from today. Farm advisers, high school agriculture teachers and hatcherymen have entry blanks.

Illinois Turkeys Have Less Pullorum Disease

URBANA--Pullorum disease has been handed a decisive defeat by Illinois turkey breeders. With this defeat Illinois becomes a leading state in pullorum disease eradication in turkeys.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says, "Ninety-five percent of the flocks tested under the Illinois Turkey Growers' Association plan this year were pullorum free. For the past four years only about 25 percent of the flocks have been free of the disease."

The thing that whipped pullorum, says Dr. Alberts, was buying turkey eggs from pullorum-free breeding flocks and hatching them in pullorum-free hatcheries. Plans for making this attack were made last year at a meeting of Illinois turkey growers.

Members of the turkey growers' association drew up a strict pullorum disease eradication plan. Much of its success is credited to the fact that the pullorum-controlled classification of the National Turkey Improvement Plan was discarded in Illinois, and only the pullorum-clean and pullorum-passed flocks were recognized.

Thirty-eight turkey flocks with 16,000 birds were tested this year by the veterinary college. Thirty-six of the flocks were free of pullorum disease on the first test, and two flocks were free on the second test.

Dr. Alberts believes turkey raisers will demand pullorum-free turkey poults in the future because they have increased livability. In addition, he says that flocks free of pullorum disease produce a more uniform, profitable and high quality bird.

Illinois State Board of Education

1911-1912. The Board of Education of the State of Illinois, created by the Illinois Constitution of 1870, and continued by the Illinois Constitution of 1898, and the Illinois Constitution of 1910, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Illinois State Board of Education for the year ending June 30, 1911.

The report of the Illinois State Board of Education for the year ending June 30, 1911, is a most interesting and valuable document. It contains a full and complete account of the work of the Board during the year, and also a full and complete account of the work of the schools of the State during the year. The report is a most valuable document, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge its receipt.

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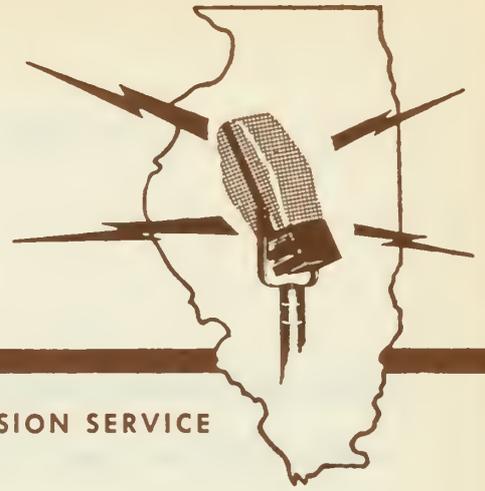
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1952

Chemical Spray Cleans Out Brush Before Tree-Planting

URBANA--You can almost entirely clean out the "weeds" in an area to be planted as a farm forest by spraying the brush before you plant the young trees.

Forester Ralph Lorenz in the Illinois College of Agriculture says the "weeds" in proposed forest areas are the woody shrubs and small, undesirable trees which compete with trees planted for timber.

Mixed brush of this type in Hancock county was largely eliminated from a forest planting site, set aside for reforestation, by a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Brush was mostly elm, bur oak, hawthorn, hickory and shingle oak. It ranged from 3 to 12 feet high.

After sprayings in July 1950 and July 1951, 96 percent of the 350 shrubs and weed trees had dead tops and either no basal sprouts or only weak sprouts. The other 4 percent had a partial kill of leaves. Every single shrub or weed tree was affected by the spray.

You can use a foliage spray about midsummer containing about 2 pounds each of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T acids per 100 gallons of water. Or you can spray the base of the brush, preferably when the plant is dormant, at the rate of 16 pounds of 2,4,5-T acid per 100 gallons of kerosene, fuel oil or distillate. A regular farm crop sprayer can do the job.

Radio News

THE WIRELESS TELEVISION, BIRMINGHAM, 1935

Chemical Tests for the Group of Test-Fluorides

Uranium--You can almost certainly obtain the "lead" in any case to be placed as a test for the presence of the group of test-fluorides.

Fluorides with boron in the Illinois College of Agriculture and the "lead" in hydrogen borate were the only ones which could be identified with boron which were placed for the purpose.

When boron of this type in boron borate was largely limited to a boron fluoride also, and also for the purpose of a mixture of 2, 4-D and 5, 7, 8-D. Such was made also for the purpose, boron and boron also. It is found that 2 to 3 test also.

After repeating in 1935 and 1936, the amount of the boron and boron was found to be about the same as in 1935. The other 4 percent was a boron fluoride of boron. The boron fluoride was also found to be about the same as in 1935.

You can use a fluoride group about 10 percent containing about 10 percent of 2, 4-D and 5, 7, 8-D which are in solution of water. In this group the boron fluoride was the only one which was found to be about the same as in 1935. A boron fluoride was also found to be about the same as in 1935.

Two Suggestions on Landscaping

URBANA--A University of Illinois landscape gardening specialist today urged home owners to buy only the plants and shrubs they need and not to look for any bargains.

H. R. Kemmerer says a nursery catalog can be a big help in planning the landscaping for your home grounds. But don't let pretty pictures sell you plants you don't need. Each plant you buy should fit into your over-all landscape plan.

As for bargains, cheap plants often look attractive for only a short time, while the better ones last for several years. In general, buy good plants, even if it means buying fewer of them and delaying completion of your landscaping. It will cost you less in the long run and you'll be more satisfied.

Woody ornamental plants are generally sold in three size groups: seedlings or rooted cuttings, small plants that require a few years to grow to effective size, and medium-sized plants that give immediate effect.

Seedlings or rooted cuttings are cheapest, but they're so small they should be planted in a nursery row first, where you can water, weed and protect them before transplanting to their final location.

Small-sized plants are moderate in price, give a fairly good ornamental effect in a year or two, and are less liable to injury than the seedlings.

Medium-sized plants give immediate ornamental effect, but are more costly and the shock of transplanting may slow down their growth so that the smaller ones will catch up in a short time.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE NATION

The first step in the formation of the United States was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This document declared the thirteen colonies to be free and independent states, no longer under British rule.

The next step was the signing of the Constitution in 1787. This document established the framework for the federal government, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The Constitution was signed by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. It was then ratified by the states, and it became the supreme law of the land.

The Constitution provided for a strong central government, but it also protected the rights of the states and the people. This balance of power was a key feature of the new government.

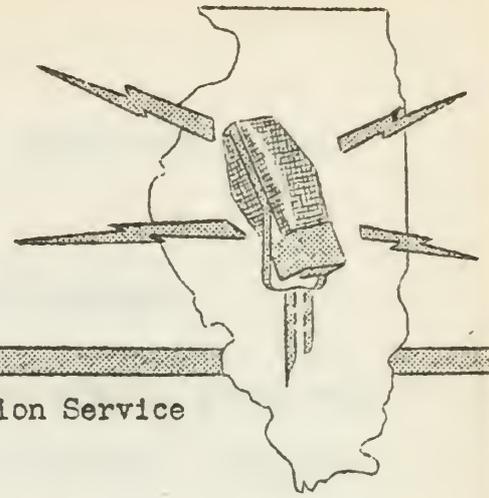
The first Congress met in 1789 in New York City. It was the first time that the federal government was operating under the new Constitution.

The first President of the United States was George Washington. He was elected in 1789 and served from 1789 to 1797.

Washington's leadership was crucial in the early years of the nation. He established the precedents for the executive branch and helped to unify the country.

farm

Radio News



University of Illinois

College of Agriculture

Extension Service

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1952

Livestock Parasite Control Calls for More Sanitation

URBANA--If you try to short-change your livestock by attempting to control parasites with drugs instead of sanitation, they'll short-change you by bringing lower prices at market time.

Dr. N. D. Levine, animal parasitologist, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says there is no substitute for good sanitation when you raise livestock. Drugs cannot undo the damage already done by worms.

The way to fight parasites is to keep them out of your herds and flocks in the first place. There's nothing hard about it.

Provide clean, disinfected quarters or clean, noninfested pastures for the birth of young animals. Separate the young animals from the adults as soon as possible. Avoid poorly drained pastures, rotate pastures frequently and don't overstock them.

Dr. Levine says babies of the barnyard live better, gain faster and utilize feed more profitably when they are kept free of parasites.

Entries Coming in at Good Rate for Junior Broiler Contest

URBANA--Entries have been coming in at a pretty good rate for the 1952 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. Thirty-three entries from 12 counties had been received as of last Wednesday, reports Clarence Ems, contest chairman.

With the deadline set for next Thursday, March 20, the entries are now coming in fast. Ten were received last Tuesday alone. Ems adds that several counties that had no entries in other years have already sent in several this year.

Ems thinks the total this year will about equal or possibly exceed the 1951 record number of 178 contestants from 34 counties.

Any Illinois boy or girl between 10 and 21 years of age is eligible to enter the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. Its purpose is more efficient broiler production. At least \$400--and maybe more--is available in total prize money. You can get entry blanks from farm advisers, high school agriculture teachers and hatcherymen.

LJN:bb

-30-

New DHIA Member Saves \$70 Worth of Grain in One Month

URBANA--Clarence Netemeyer, Clinton county dairyman, has saved almost the full cost of his dairy herd improvement association fees for all of 1952 in only one month--by cutting down on his cows' grain and feeding them according to production.

Vincent Kohrs, DHIA tester, says that Netemeyer, a new DHIA member, had been feeding 1 pound of grain for each 1 2/3 pounds of milk produced daily. This was at least twice as much grain as he needed to feed.

Kohrs says the extra grain was costing Netemeyer \$70 a month for his 6-cow herd. Annual cost of DHIA testing in Clinton county is only about \$85. Your farm adviser can tell you about joining a dairy herd improvement association to increase your returns.

LJN:bb
3-12-52

-30-

Articles Coming in as Best Sale for Illinois Health Program

CHICAGO - Articles have been coming in at a pretty good rate

for the 1967 Illinois Health Program of 700,000 articles. Thirty-

three articles from 15 counties had been received as of last Wednesday.

Reports indicate that, compared with

with the health care program, the articles

are now coming in fast. They were received last Tuesday night. But

also that several counties that had no articles in other years have

already sent in articles this year.

The Illinois State Health Department is pleased to receive

articles. The 1967 record number of 700,000 articles from 30 counties.

The Illinois State Health Department is pleased to receive

articles to enter the Illinois Health Program. Its program

is now offering health insurance to 100,000 - the same number

is available in total state money. You can get any plan from

your address, with annual enrollment fee and postage.

-2-

1/1/68

How ILLIA Health Plan 700,000 Articles in One Month

CHICAGO - District Health Department officials are

pleased to report that the health program is receiving

articles for all of 1967 in only one month - the same number

articles and health care according to statistics.

Victims of the ILLIA health plan that Wednesday, a new ILLIA

program had been leading I guess of health for each 1 1/2 counties of

the program. This was at least twice as much as in 1966.

articles to lead.

Health care for the state was leading Wednesday, 700,000

articles for the health plan. Annual cost of ILLIA health plan

is only about \$10. Your health insurance will pay about \$100

for a daily health insurance contribution to insurance your health.

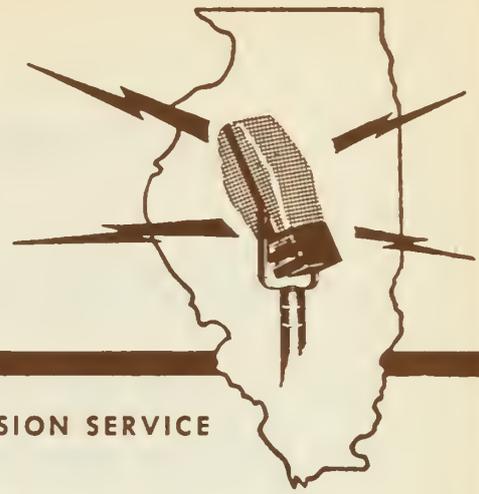
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1952

Grape Colaspis May Be Corn Threat

URBANA--Grape colaspis, a corn insect which has had its ups and downs in Illinois recently, may cause trouble again this year, according to H. B. Petty, entomologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Normally the grape colaspis is found only in corn fields where clover or soybeans grew the year before. In those cases the insect overwinters in the soil as a small grub which feeds on the corn roots.

Petty says damage from the insect is almost impossible to detect until the corn is at least 4 to 8 inches high, and sometimes not until it has reached 2 feet. The sign of grape colaspis damage is purple streaking on the lower leaves of the corn--also typical of a phosphorus deficiency.

Petty recommends these measures to help control the pest:

Plow red clover, lespedeza and redtop as early as possible this spring. Keep down weed growth by disking and checking fertility. Delay planting and add a starter fertilizer high in phosphate content.

FALL 1937

Historical Notes

FOR RELEASE UNDER E.O. 13526

Large Cisterns May Be Found

USDA - Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a unit located within the Department of Agriculture, has announced that it has discovered a large cistern in Illinois recently, and other similar cisterns are being sought in other parts of the State. According to H. E. Lally, entomologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Bureau of Entomology, the cisterns are of the type known as "cisterns" and are used for the storage of water.

Normally the large cisterns are found only in hard limestone areas where they are built into the rock. In those areas the cisterns are built into the wall of a small cave which is the entrance to the cistern.

Lally says that from the insects which were found in the cisterns it is believed that the cisterns are of the type known as "cisterns" and are used for the storage of water. The cisterns are built into the wall of a small cave which is the entrance to the cistern. The cisterns are of the type known as "cisterns" and are used for the storage of water.

Forty specimens of the insects were found in the cisterns. The cisterns are of the type known as "cisterns" and are used for the storage of water. The cisterns are built into the wall of a small cave which is the entrance to the cistern.

Save Third of Time and Labor With Milking Room and Pen-Type Barn

URBANA--Illinois dairymen can save about one-third of the time and labor in milking cows by using a well-designed milking room with loose housing, instead of the usual stanchion-type barn.

That's what observations plus time-travel studies have actually shown on Illinois dairy farms, says Thayer Cleaver, federal agricultural engineer stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Tests show that in an ordinary stanchion barn one operator with two bucket-type milking machines can milk about 18 cows an hour. But in a milking room with three elevated stalls one operator with two bucket-type machines can milk about 25 cows an hour. In both cases buildings were well arranged and operators used good work methods.

Milking rooms with loose housing are faster and easier for milking because they require fewer operators and they can be easily changed to meet your own situation.

Here are recommended combinations of operators and machines for a milking room and loose-housing setup for various-sized herds:

For fewer than 10 cows: one operator, two elevated milking stalls and one machine. For 10 to 15 cows: one operator, two stalls and two machines. For 15 to 30 cows: one operator, three or four stalls and two machines.

Cleaver has found also that most cows eat their concentrates in about six minutes in the milking room. For exceptionally high producers needing more grain, seven and one-half minutes seem enough. But in conventional stanchion barns cows often take 12 to 15 minutes.

You can get plans for efficient arrangement of both stanchion and loose-housing barns from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Save Time of Time and Labor With Miking Room and New Type

URBANA--Illinois farmers can save about one-third of the time and labor in miking cows by using a self-actuated miking room with loose housing, instead of the usual stallion-type barn. That's what observations this time-level studies have in- tell show on Illinois dairy farms, says Roger Cleaver, regional entomologist stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture. Tests show that in an ordinary miking room with one operator with two bucket-type miking machines can milk about 18 cows an hour. But in a miking room with three elevated stalls one operator with two bucket-type machines can milk about 55 cows an hour. In both cases buildings were well equipped and operators used good work methods.

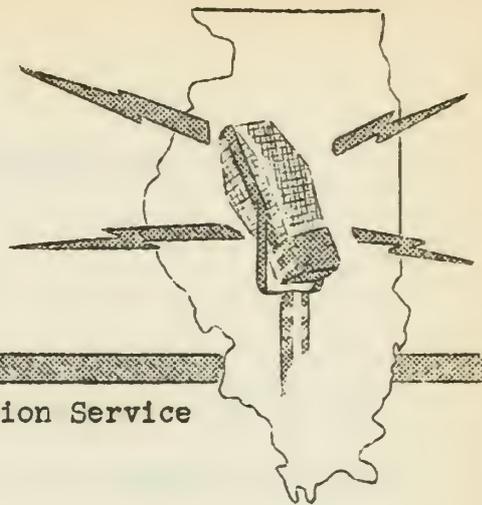
Miking rooms with loose housing are faster and easier to miking because they require fewer operators and they can be easily changed to suit your own situation.

Here are recommended conditions of operators and equipment for a miking room and loose-housing type for various-sized herds: For fewer than 10 cows: one operator, one elevated miking stall and one machine. For 10 to 15 cows: one operator, two stalls and two machines. For 15 to 25 cows: one operator, three stalls and two machines.

Cleaver has found that with good self-actuated miking stalls about six minutes in the miking room. The operator only has to make miking once again, even and the stall miking once again. In conventional stallion barns some operators take 10 to 15 minutes. You can get plans for efficient arrangements of both stalls and loose-housing barns from the College of Agricultural Science.

farm

Radio News



University of Illinois

College of Agriculture

Extension Service

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1952

Deadline for Entering Broiler Contest Is Thursday, March 20

URBANA--With deadline for entries this Thursday, March 20, entries for the 1952 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest are continuing to come in at a good rate.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the contest offers young folks an excellent opportunity to learn how to raise broilers. This project could easily grow into a nice business of their own. Either 50 cockerels or 100 straight-run chicks are to be fed for 11 weeks.

Besides the experience they gain, contestants have a chance to share in \$400 in prize money, plus ribbons and trophies. And everyone who completes the contest will receive a certificate showing how his entry placed.

Any Illinois young person between 10 and 21 years of age is eligible to enter the contest. It is sponsored by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association, state department of agriculture and College of Agriculture. You can get entry blanks from farm advisers, high school agriculture teachers or hatcherymen. Remember, deadline for entries is midnight, this Thursday, March 20--only two days away.

Radio News

Radio News



University of Illinois College of Agriculture Urbana, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS RADIO NEWS, APRIL 15, 1933

Radio for Political Purposes

Radio has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion.

The radio has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion.

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Radio has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion. It has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion.

Radio News

Three Reasons for Low February-March Hog Prices

URBANA--Larger supplies of pork, dovetailing of spring and fall pig crops, and cautious buying on the part of consumers are the three reasons for an unseasonal slump in hog prices now.

That's the explanation of W. L. Fitzgerald, agricultural economist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In February hog prices were about \$5.00 per hundredweight less than a year earlier. Normally, though, prices show some strength in February and March--between the usual early winter and spring seasonal price drops.

Briefly, we have larger supplies of pork than we had a year ago. Consumers are taking this supply only at lower prices.

Fitzgerald says much of the story of abnormally low hog prices lies in rate of hog slaughter. For the United States the slaughter rate averaged 7 1/2 percent higher than a year ago. That means more pork.

Also, there was overlapping of spring and fall pig crops. Early fall farrowings showed an increase last year. These pigs are now coming to market in large numbers. Thus the spring run started earlier than usual and there has not been the normal sharp drop in market receipts at this season, which would strengthen prices.

Finally, a year ago consumers were on a buying spree. They were buying meat and other items aggressively. That is not true today. They're saving more and buying conservatively.

This slow consumer reaction has reflected on wholesale pork prices, which for February at Chicago averaged 20 percent lower than a year ago, and also on live hog prices at Chicago, which were down 12 percent.

Two Reasons for Low Soybean Prices

CHICAGO--The soybean crop, described as being the
in the north, and another factor on the part of processors and the
two reasons for an unusual drop in soybean prices.

That's the explanation of W. E. Fitzgerald, agricultural

economist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In February the price was about \$1.00 per bushel.

as high as a year earlier. However, prices were low again.

February and March between the two crops and prices

second price drop.

Soberly, we have a large surplus of soybean oil in a year.

of processors are taking this supply into account.

Fitzgerald says much of the crop is processed by soy

less than in past years. For the United States the

highest rate is about 7 1/2 percent higher than a year ago. This

and more profit.

also, there was overproduction of soybean oil in the crop.

his fall harvest showed an increase last year. That price was

to come to market in large numbers. The soybean crop was

after that time and that was the main reason for the

that results of this season, which were satisfactory.

Finally, a year ago processors were on a buying spree. They

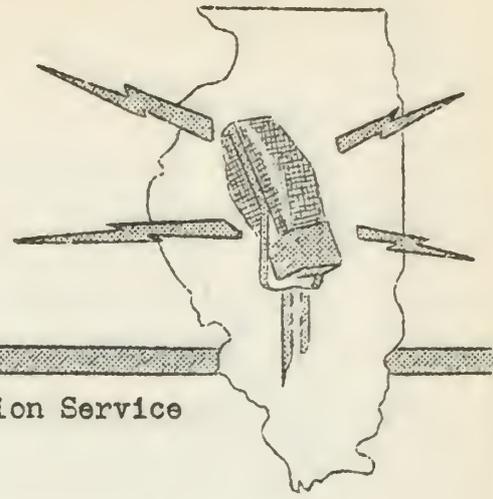
to buying more and being more active.

This low soybean price has resulted in a decline in

and also on the part of processors, which were

farm

Radio News



University of Illinois

College of Agriculture

Extension Service

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1952

Alternate Grazing Like Sleep

URBANA--Alternate grazing of pastures has the same effect on a field as sleep has on a person, according to pasture specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

We all need a good night's rest so that we'll be ready to work the next day. And a pasture needs an occasional rest so that plants can recover from the grazing and be in strong condition to furnish more feed.

Dixon Springs tests have shown that moderate, alternate grazing produced the highest animal gains per acre from legume-grass mixtures.

In these tests four 20-acre fields, each with the same soil treatment and seeding, were grazed differently. Field 1 was pastured heavily and continuously; field 2, moderately and continuously; field 3, heavily and alternately; and field 4, moderately and alternately.

For 1948-50, the 3-year average gains were 309 pounds an acre on field 4, grazed moderately and alternately. This was the highest average for any field.

Both heavily grazed fields have lost many of the legumes, while the moderately grazed fields still have a desirable mixture of grasses and legumes after four years of grazing.

7:00 PM

Radio News



City of Illinois Office of the Director of

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1951

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, REPORTS THAT...

It is noted that a good night's rest is very important to the health of the individual and that a regular sleep schedule is essential to the well-being of the individual. The following information is being furnished to you for your information.

It is noted that the following information is being furnished to you for your information. The following information is being furnished to you for your information.

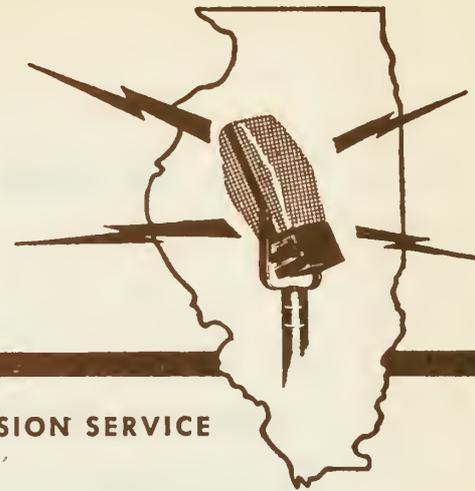
In that case, your health is very important and should be maintained. It is noted that the following information is being furnished to you for your information.

For 1950, the year average was 100 points and the following information is being furnished to you for your information.

It is noted that the following information is being furnished to you for your information. The following information is being furnished to you for your information.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1952

Deadline for Entering Broiler Contest Tonight, Midnight

URBANA--With 68 entries received in four days, it looks as if a record number of Illinois young folk will enter the 1952 Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest before the deadline for entries today, Thursday, at midnight.

That's the view of Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman.

Ems reported 101 entries from 26 counties as of last Monday. This was a gain of 68 entries and 14 counties over the preceding Wednesday. Leading county was Stephenson with 19 entries, followed by Logan with 12 and Madison with nine.

Ems noted last Monday that, with four more days to go before the March 20 deadline, entries were still coming in at a good rate. Chances therefore look good for this year's entries to exceed the record of 178 entries from 34 counties last year.

The contest, to encourage better broiler production, is open to any Illinois young boy or girl from 10 to 21 years of age. Prizes include \$400 in cash, plus ribbons and trophies. In addition, everyone who completes the 11-week feeding period will receive a certificate. Besides possibly receiving one of these prizes, entrants can learn about raising broilers and possibly develop their own business from that experience. You can get entry blanks from high school agriculture teachers, farm advisers or hatcherymen.

Form

Radio News



FOR RELEASE ONLY, MARCH 20, 1952

Urbana--With 58 entries received in two days, it looks as

a record number of Illinois young folk will enter the 1952 Junior
Urbana--With 58 entries received in two days, it looks as
a record number of Illinois young folk will enter the 1952 Junior
Urbana--With 58 entries received in two days, it looks as

That's the view of Clarence Lee, executive committee chairman.
Lee reported 140 entries from 26 counties as of last Monday.
There was a gain of 25 entries and 14 counties over the preceding Mon-
day. Leading county was Stephenson with 12 entries, followed by
Madison with nine.

Lee noted last Monday that, with four more days to go before
March 20 deadline, entries were still coming in at a good rate.
There's a record book for this year's entries to record the
total of 175 entries from 74 counties last year.

The contest, to encourage better project production, is
to say Illinois young boy or girl from 12 to 21 years of age,
and include 2400 in total, plus ribbons and trophies. In addition,
those who completed the 11-week training period will receive a day-
later. Besides possibly receiving one of these prizes, entrants
learn about raising projects and generally develop their own skills
and have that experience. You can get entry blanks from high schools
and local teachers. For address or information.

Swine Grower's Day Set for April 10, Urbana

URBANA--Practical aspects of feeding artificial milk to pigs will highlight the Illinois Swine Growers' Day, scheduled for April 10 at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the program will center around what's new in swine feeding.

Supplementing high-protein corn, results of creep-feeding experiments, protein studies and research results with antibiotics will also be featured.

Robert Buck, master hog producer from Ainsworth, Iowa, will tell about hog-raising in Washington county, Iowa. Damon Catron, head of the swine division at Iowa State College, will discuss new developments in swine feeding there.

In the only shift away from feeding on the program, L. E. Johnson, Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will tell about new milestones in animal breeding research.

Everyone who wants to view the experiments now under way at the college will have a chance to tour the swine farm from 8 to 10:30 a.m. All other sessions will be held in the auditorium.

CD:bb

-30-

One way to grow more corn is to plant more acres and pour on the fertilizer. Another way is to grow more legumes in a rotation. Experiments have shown in a 3-year rotation of corn-corn-wheat, corn yield was 38 bushels an acre per year. With two years of alfalfa added to this rotation, corn yield jumped to almost 70 bushels an acre.

The Governor's Job For April 1, 1975

UNSWAN - Practical aspects of finding suitable work for
 he will highlight the Illinois State Governor's Job scheduled for
 all 10 of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

E. W. Trevell, head of the State Division of the University
 Illinois College of Agriculture says the Governor will receive
 two seats now in other fields.

Supplementing his-constant copy results in long-feeding
 various, positive studies and research results with scientific
 it also be followed.

Robert Egan, senior vice president, from Alton, Ill.,
 to help about dog-raising in Washington county, Iowa, Dixon, Ill.,
 to of the State Division as Iowa State College, will discuss the
 assignments in other feeding areas.

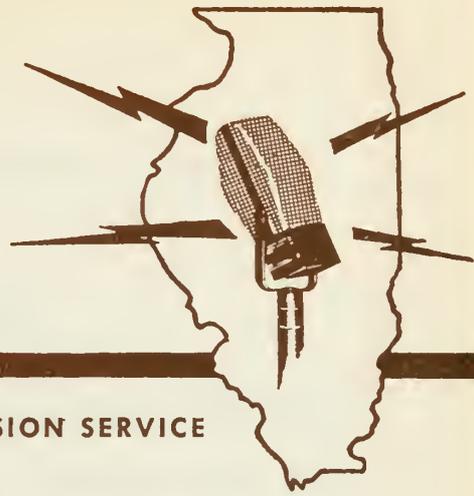
In the only 1975 year from feeding on the program, L. E.
 Dean, Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture,
 Iowa, will talk about new methods in animal feeding research.

Everyone the same to view the research and other say
 officials will have a chance to look the other side from E to
 a. All other sessions will be held in the auditorium.

One who to give more help in to find more ways and give the
 research. Another way to do good work research in a position.
 to have about the State Division of Agriculture, says Trevell
 to discuss research for Iowa. Many the same as Illinois other
 a position, says Trevell, would be given to discuss in 1975.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1952

Clean Up Entire Farmstead Before Spring Work

URBANA--Before the busy spring work season, one of the most sensible jobs you can do is to extend spring housecleaning to your whole farm. It's for your own safety.

Studies from the Illinois Rural Safety Council show that, next to poor judgment, disorder is the largest single cause of injuries. Rural safety specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture say that various forms of trash are responsible for hospitalizing one out of every five farm accident victims.

So indoors and outdoors, get rid of trash, paper, scattered boxes and boards, rags and rubbish. They're serious fire hazards and ideal breeding places for rats.

Tear down and dispose of broken, wobbly steps which can cripple someone for life.

Remove old, tottery buildings on your farmstead. They certainly don't make your place look any prettier, and their often the cause of serious injuries.

Throw out unmarked bottles of poison, and don't take chances even on clearly marked poisons. Be absolutely sure they're out of reach of your children and animals.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE ONLY, MARCH 21, 1952

Lead Up Radio Broadcast Before Spring Work

UNION-Organized the day ending with several out of the week
 enable you can do in so extent saving money-making in your
 sole farm. It's for your own safety.

Statistics from the Illinois Rural Safety Council show that
 out in poor judgment, disorder is the largest single cause of in-
 juries. Rural safety specialists in the Illinois Council of Agricul-
 ture say that various forms of trash are responsible for hospitaliza-
 tion out of every five farm accident victims.

To improve and outdoors, get rid of trash, paper, cardboard
 cans and boards, rags and rubbish. These are serious fire hazards and
 will breeding places for mice.

Test down and dispose of broken, wobbly steps which can
 cripple someone for life.

Remove old, rotting buildings on your farmstead. They can
 easily don't wear your place look any prettier, and their rotten
 wood is serious injurious.

They are unmarked paths of poison, and don't take children
 you or easily used poison. Be absolutely sure they're out of
 reach of your children and animals.

Swine Brucellosis Testing in Illinois Doubles in 1951

URBANA--Illinois farmers had a record high of 30,023 hogs tested for brucellosis during 1951. In 1950, only 15,862 swine were tested.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says that, although more hogs were tested in 1951, only 8 percent of them were reactors or suspects. More than 12 percent were reactors or suspects in 1950.

The county with the largest number of swine tested was Henry with 2,903. No swine were tested in six counties.

Dr. Woods credits the increase of brucellosis testing to the new state law which requires boars to be tested and free of brucellosis before they can be sold. He believes the law has brought a new "brucellosis-conscious attitude" to many swine breeders.

"But many thousands more boars, sows and gilts must be tested each year and eradication programs put into effect before there can be any hope of eradicating brucellosis from Illinois swine herds," Dr. Woods says.

The veterinarian adds that the importance of eradicating brucellosis from Illinois swine cannot be overemphasized. The disease often causes storms of abortions and breeding failures in sows. And in humans it causes the severe disease known as undulant fever.

Wine Production Testing in Illinois Doubles in 1961

URBANA--Illinois farmers had a record year in 1961 with 20,773 acres planted for wine production during 1961. In 1960, only 12,000 acres were planted.

Dr. G. V. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says that, although more vines were tested in 1961, only 5 percent of them were positive for diseases. In 1960, 12 percent were positive. In 1960, 10,000 acres were tested.

The county with the largest number of vines tested was Henry. In 1961, 2,500 acres were tested in six counties.

Dr. Woods credits the increase of wine production to the fact that the law which requires vines to be tested and free of diseases before they can be sold. He believes the law has brought a new "consciousness" to many wine producers.

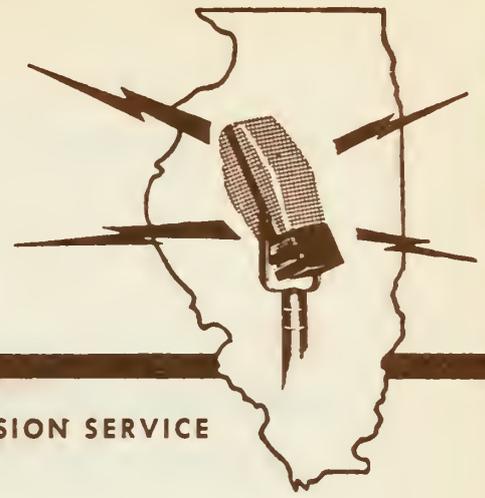
"But many thousands more plants, vines and trees will be tested each year and additional programs put into effect before long," he says. "The hope of eradicating diseases from Illinois wine grapes," Dr. Woods says.

The veterinarian adds that the importance of eradicating diseases from Illinois wine grapes cannot be overestimated. The diseases can cause a loss of production and breeding failure in vines. "It causes the same disease found in commercial trees."

APR 1969

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1952

Trees for Reforestation Still Plentiful

URBANA--Illinois farmers with reforestation plans can still get plenty of trees in several varieties, according to W. F. Bulkley, forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

For southern Illinois, the varieties on hand include loblolly, shortleaf, Virginia and pitch pines; cottonwoods and soft maples; and multiflora rose (Grade 1 recommended).

Farmers in northern and central Illinois can still get jack and pitch pines, and white pine, which will thrive any place in the state if the soil is good. In hardwoods, black locust, cottonwood, soft maple, red gum, sycamore and multiflora rose are still plentiful.

For eroded soil, washed areas or southern slopes, Bulkley recommends jack or pitch pine or, especially in southern Illinois, Virginia pine.

For more information, price lists and order blanks, write to the Department of Forestry, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Turn

Radio News

FOR PUBLICATION, MAIL TO, 1932

THE RADIO INDUSTRY

THE RADIO INDUSTRY has shown a steady increase in the number of stations and in the amount of broadcasting time. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the number of stations in the United States has increased from 1,000 in 1925 to over 2,000 in 1932.

The growth of the radio industry has been rapid and has attracted the attention of the public. The radio has become a powerful medium for the dissemination of news and information. It has also become a source of entertainment and a means of social contact.

The radio industry has also become a major source of revenue for the government. The Federal Radio Commission has imposed a license fee on all radio stations. This fee is based on the power of the station and the number of stations in the area. The revenue from these licenses is used to fund the operations of the Commission.

The radio industry has also become a major source of employment. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has estimated that there are over 100,000 people employed in the radio industry. This includes station operators, engineers, and other personnel.

The radio industry has also become a major source of information for the public. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has estimated that over 100 million people listen to the radio each day. This makes the radio one of the most widely used means of communication in the United States.

1932

Five New Greenhouse Mums to Be Released

URBANA--Five new varieties of greenhouse chrysanthemums will be released to florists next fall, announces John Culbert, flower specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Two of them will be the latest blossoming types of any on the market. They are Illini Snowbound, a white decorative blossom, and Illini Yellow Snowbound, a yellow "sport" from Illini Snowbound.

These two mums bloom during the first week of January. Culbert says they are distinctly later in maturing than most mums, which normally blossom any time between October 15 and December 25.

Illini Yellow Snowbound developed from a yellow blossom that appeared for some unknown reason on the white variety later named Illini Snowbound. A sudden change like this, in which offspring are greatly different from parents, is called a "sport" or mutation. Several commercial varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers have originated as "sports."

The other three new mums to be introduced next December are Illini Igloo, a white pompon; Illini Sunspot, a large yellow pompon; and Illini Tangier, a red-bronze decorative type.

University of Illinois floriculture students made the crosses to produce the five new mums as part of their regular class work. Culbert chose the parent lines. These five new varieties will increase the total number of varieties released under this system to eighty.

Culbert emphasizes the fact that the new mums are greenhouse varieties for commercial florists, not for home gardeners. The University has no plants for distribution.

The New Genus of the Family [Illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Volume [Illegible] Number [Illegible]

Two of them will be the latest discovered types of [Illegible]

in [Illegible]. They are [Illegible] and [Illegible].

of [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

These two were first taken in the first week of January, 1912.

It is said that they are [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

Several [Illegible] are also between October 15 and December 25.

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but [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

and [Illegible] [Illegible]. A [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

is [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

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of [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible].

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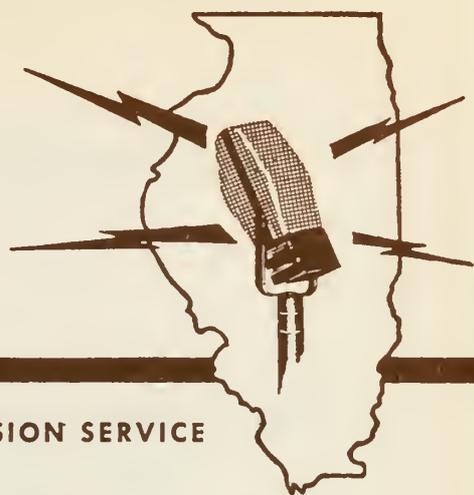
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1952

Antibiotics Do Most Good for Young Pigs

URBANA--Antibiotics do the most good for swine when they're fed to young pigs--from weaning to 100 pounds liveweight, according to a swine specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

D. E. Becker says Illinois tests show no benefit to baby pigs from adding antibiotics to the ration of brood sows between breeding and weaning times. The antibiotics don't seem to be harmful, but they're not necessary.

For healthy growing-fattening pigs--between weaning and 100 pounds liveweight--antibiotics speed up the rate of gain from 10 to 20 percent, largely because the pigs eat more feed. But when pigs over 100 pounds liveweight are fed antibiotics, they have shown only about a 5 percent increase in gains.

For unhealthy pigs, adding antibiotics during the growing-fattening period may boost average daily gains 100 percent or more. Unhealthy pigs respond better because antibiotics cut down on scours, diarrhea and some forms of enteritis.

1947

Radio News

WIP RADIO NEWS, MARCH 24, 1947

Participation in War Work for Young Men

WARREN—(Special)—As the war ends the time has come for young men to turn their attention to the future. The War Relocation Authority is offering special training in the field of agriculture.

D. A. Baker, area director, says that the purpose is to help

young men obtain education in the field of agriculture.

Working and learning classes. The activities have been to be carried out for the next few months.

The training program is being carried out in the

War Relocation Authority camps in the state of California.

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The program is being carried out in the War Relocation Authority camps in the state of California.

How About This Handy Farrowing Stall?

URBANA--Although spring farrowing season is fairly well along, there's still time to build a handy farrowing stall.

S. W. Terrill, head of swine work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says farrowing stalls are meant for use indoors in a farrowing house or an old barn.

This particular stall has the following advantages:

It saves many baby pigs that might otherwise be crushed, because it's built in such a way that the sow can't lie on her pigs so easily or bite them.

It saves space because it's smaller than the usual farrowing pen. It requires only a 4 by 8 foot space for sow and litter. Then, too, you can use one farrowing stall for several sows during a farrowing season by moving sows and litters out onto pasture soon after farrowing.

Another advantage is the saving in time because the sows need less attention during farrowing. And the stalls are probably less expensive than a farrowing crate which is enclosed on all sides.

It's also probably easier to clean a farrowing stall than a regular farrowing pen, and it's easier to catch the baby pigs.

One drawback to this farrowing stall is that it may be harder to feed and water the sow.

County farm advisers have a printed sheet with pictures and directions for this farrowing stall, which was designed by Iowa State College.

THE BIRTH OF THE NATION

...the first step in the process of creating a new nation...

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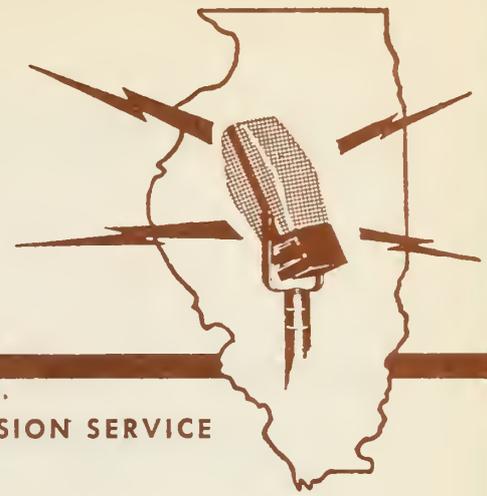
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1952

Plant Oats New Way--In Wide Rows; Get More Corn

URBANA--It may sound funny, but by plugging every other hole in your grain drill this spring, you should be able to boost your corn yield nicely in 1954.

That's the report today from a University of Illinois crops specialist, G. H. Dungan. He says you can plug every other hole with a small removable metal plate.

By planting oats in 14- or 16-inch rows instead of the usual 7- or 8-inch width, you'll probably lose about 5 bushels of oats worth around \$5 at today's prices, but you should gain some 25 bushels of corn worth about \$50 or so.

Dungan explains that wide rows let lots more sunlight get down to the legumes seeded in oats, and legumes need lots of bright light for best growth. You'll lose about 10 percent in oat yields, and test weight will average about 5 percent lighter. But you'll get a much better legume stand in your grain.

Then let the legume stand over for a year, using it for hay or pasture during that time and returning the animal manure to

-more-

Oats in Wide Rows - add 1

the soil. When you plow down the legumes in the spring of 1954 just before corn in the rotation, the extra green manure should boost your corn yields by about 25 bushels an acre.

That has been the result during 7 years of tests at the College of Agriculture. Many farmers who have planted oats in wide rows have had similar results. And the same story has been reported from Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Michigan and Nebraska.

Most grain farmers would probably prefer to plow down a catch crop of legumes the year after seeding, in 1953, instead of letting it stand over a year. Dungan says they should get almost as good a response in larger crop yields from a catch crop legume as from a standover. And they should be able to increase the nitrogen in the green manure of a catch crop by seeding oats in wide rows.

Uncle Sam is calling for more corn this year, and we should do all we can to produce more--without hurting the soil. But, says Dungan, now is the time to get ready for bumper corn yields in 1953 and 1954. We'll probably need all the corn we can grow then, too.

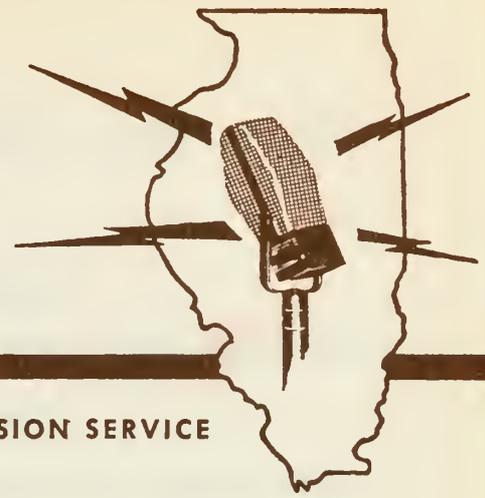
Dungan's tests with 16-inch rows showed 43 percent more clover plants per acre, and they were 20 percent taller in August after the oats were harvested. He used red clover. He figures conservatively that this extra growth should mean one more ton of clover--roots and tops--containing 40 pounds of nitrogen. It takes $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of nitrogen to grow 1 bushel of corn. So that extra 40 pounds of nitrogen should produce about 27 more bushels of corn when plowed down.

All you need to do is sow at the regular rate--2 bushels an acre--and plug every other hole in your grain drill with a small, removable tin plate.

Besides letting in more sunlight, wide rows make for less shading of small grain and thus let in still more sunlight. And competition for plant foods is cut down.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1952

Pig's Needle Teeth Cause Injuries

URBANA--Needle teeth in your newborn pigs may be tiny, but they're sharp enough to cause injuries that pave the way for infection.

Dr. R. D. Hatch, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says germs which cause bullnose in pigs are often present in barnyards and lots. If pigs injure each other while fighting, these germs may get into the wounds and cause swollen noses and sore mouths.

Some families within most breeds of swine have trouble with needle teeth. If your pigs injure each other, their teeth should be clipped.

Dr. Hatch says to be careful not to injure the gum or the skin during the operation. If you do, you will be giving the germs the same chance to cause infection.

Sometimes it's easier and safer just to dull the teeth with a file. But if you do clip the, be sure that you wash and sterilize the clipper and that you apply disinfectant to every injury.

Radio News

Radio News

THE WILSON SYSTEM, MARCH 26, 1938

It's Radio's Teeth Cause Injuries

WHEN - Radio's teeth in your mouth may be sharp as they're sharp enough to cause injuries that have the way for infection.

Dr. H. G. Bates, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that when teeth become sharp in places and often point in dangerous and fatal. It also injures the other teeth. When teeth are not into the mouth and cause infection and sore mouths.

When teeth are sharp most breeds of wild have trouble with their teeth. If your dog injures each other, their teeth should be clipped.

Dr. Bates says to be careful not to injure the dog or the teeth during the operation. If you do, you will be giving the animal some chance to cause infection.

Sometimes it's easier and safer to clip the teeth with a file. But if you do clip the teeth you must clip them the right way and not too early.

4-17
11-22

For Medium-Color Yolks, Keep Hens Off Green Pasture

URBANA--If you want to produce quality eggs that consumers prefer, keep your hens confined to the laying house.

That's the suggestion from poultry specialist Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He urges poultry farmers to keep their hens away from spring pastures now greening up.

The reason, explains Ridlen, is that too much grass and green plants cause dark yolks which are often strong in flavor. Consumers want medium-colored yolks with uniform color and no strong flavor. Careful control of the feed of laying hens will assure yolks which consistently have the desired medium color and taste.

Some eight to ten days before the yolk is released in the hen's body to become part of an egg, its color is determined by pigments from the hen's diet. These pigments are found in grasses and other green plants, leaf meals and yellow corn.

In the ordinary ration, dark coloring of the yolk rarely comes from corn and leaf meals. But grass and green plants in the diet do cause dark yolks.

Moreover, wide variation in yolk color happens in flocks allowed to run loose on pasture. Some hens stay close to the feeders, eating practically nothing but mash and scratch grain. These hens lay medium-colored yolks. Other hens range widely, eating lots of greenstuffs. They lay dark-colored yolks which generally are strong in flavor and not popular with the quality-minded consumer.

How to Grow a Good Crop of Corn

WATER - It is well to provide water for the corn plants, especially during the hot summer months, but not to over-water.

There is no suggestion that corn should be planted in the fall.

The Illinois College of Agriculture - He does not say to

keep their hands away from planting corn in the fall.

The reason, according to the Illinois College of Agriculture, is that the corn plants

will not be able to stand the winter weather in Illinois.

It is suggested that corn should be planted in the fall in the

South. Careful selection of the land to be planted is very

important. Corn plants have the ability to stand the winter

weather in the South. The corn is planted in the

fall and the corn is harvested in the fall.

There is no suggestion that corn should be planted in the

fall in the North. The corn is planted in the

fall and the corn is harvested in the fall.

There is no suggestion that corn should be planted in the

fall in the South.

However, the author of the article in the

Illinois Farm News says that corn should be planted in the

fall in the South. The corn is planted in the

fall and the corn is harvested in the fall.

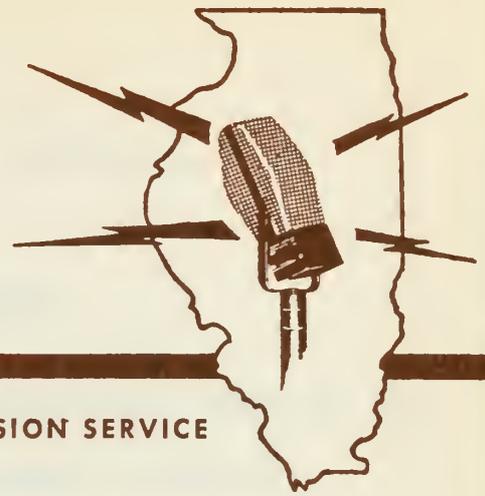
There is no suggestion that corn should be planted in the

fall in the North. The corn is planted in the

10-10

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1952

Rye Pasture Worth \$90 an Acre

URBANA--When one acre pays you back \$90 in only five months, that's something to talk about. Most farmers, you know, figure that they're doing all right if they gross \$100 from one acre in a whole year.

But Basil Slagle, Brown county hog raiser, says that a 6-acre rye pasture saved him \$540 worth of feed from last September 10 to February 10. He figured corn at \$1.90 a bushel and protein supplement at \$110 a ton. And since February 10 he's been getting lots of feed before turning his pigs onto Ladino clover pasture this spring.

Now is the time to plan things so that you'll have some of his valuable rye pasture next spring.

Dick Carlisle, University of Illinois livestock specialist, says Slagle's rye pasture was in red clover in 1951. He plowed it last August 1 and seeded two bushels of Balbo rye on August 15. On September 10 he turned in 20 gilts. A month later he took them off and turned in 20 sows for about two weeks. From October 24 until December 1 he had 165 head of fall pigs on the pasture. On December 1 he took them off and put 17 gilts and 115 pigs on. They were still here on February 10 with plenty of pasture still left.

Form

Radio News



THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR PUBLICATION ONLY

URGENT - 10:45 AM - 1/11/50 - 100-100000-100000
TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-100000) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) P
RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 1/11/50.

RE: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director, FBI.
New York office advised that on 1/11/50, a confidential source
advised that a copy of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated
1/10/50, from the New York office to the New York office,
concerning the activities of the New York office, was
being reviewed by the New York office.

The LHM was found to contain information which was
not available to the New York office.

It is noted that the New York office is currently
conducting an investigation of the activities of the
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of the New York office. It is noted that the New York
office is currently conducting an investigation of the
activities of the New York office.

New Illinois Egg Law Not to Blame for Low Egg Prices

URBANA--The new Illinois egg grading law has not been an important cause of lower prices paid to farmers for eggs recently.

That's the view of a University of Illinois agricultural economist L. H. Simerl. He says the drop in egg prices has been general throughout the whole country.

The U. S. average price for February 1952, compared with a year earlier, shows a drop of 6.8 cents. In Illinois the price was off 6.9 cents. The price in Indiana was down 6.4 cents; in Iowa, 7 cents; and in Missouri, 8.1 cents. These price drops are about the same as in Illinois; yet these states have no new egg law.

Another point: This February Illinois egg prices were 4.3 cents below the U. S. average; in February 1951 Illinois farmers received 4.2 cents less than the U. S. average. These figures all show that the Illinois price drop has not been out of line with the U. S. average.

Simerl believes the two most important reasons for low egg prices are probably increased production and uncertainty about future consumer demand.

Egg production for the U. S. was 10 percent larger in February than a year ago, but population increased only about one percent. Along with this higher output, prices of many products were slipping in January and February, so dealers were not anxious to buy up large stocks of eggs.

THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

CHAPTER I - THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT WESTERN OCEAN AND THE
FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY MADE BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THE first view of a discovery of Louisiana was made by
Christopher Columbus, the great navigator, who discovered the
continent of America in 1492.

THE first voyage made by Christopher Columbus was in 1492
and he discovered the continent of America in 1492. In 1492
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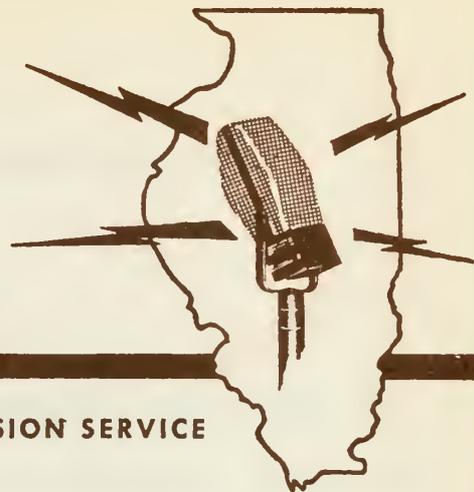
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1952

Simple Precautions Save Baby Pigs

URBANA--Two simple precautions for saving as many baby pigs as possible from April farrowings are to use pens with guard rails or farrowing crates and to protect the pigs for the first few days with heat lamps or incubators.

Harry Russell, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it's important to follow these two pig-saving precautions because more than half of the pigs lost die during the first two days after farrowing. And in that time each dead pig has already cost you about 140 pounds of feed fed to the sow.

Russell advises feeding weak or chilled pigs small amounts of one part of corn syrup in two parts of water. If you keep pigs on wood or concrete floors for more than 10 days, swab the sow's udder daily to help prevent anemia. Make the solution by dissolving one pound of copperas in three quarts of water.

Get the pigs started eating early by offering them cracked, hulls or rolled oats when they are two weeks old.

The sow's ration for the first 10 days after farrowing should be bulky. One good ration is 30 pounds of corn, 30 pounds of oats, 25 pounds of wheat bran and 15 pounds of supplement. When the pigs take all the milk readily, drop the bran and increase the corn and oats.

Radio News



FOR PUBLICATION, MARCH 22, 1932

THE PROBLEMS OF THE RADIO INDUSTRY

GENERAL - The radio industry has reached a point where it is no longer a novelty but a necessity. It has become a part of our daily lives and is essential for our progress. The industry has grown rapidly and has become one of the most important factors in our economy. It has provided us with a means of communication that is quick and efficient. It has also provided us with a means of entertainment that is both interesting and educational. The industry has made great strides in the past few years and it is expected that it will continue to do so in the future.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE RADIO INDUSTRY - The radio industry has many problems that it must face in the future. One of the most important problems is the problem of interference. As the number of radio stations increases, the amount of interference also increases. This makes it difficult for listeners to hear the stations they want to listen to. Another problem is the problem of ownership. There are many different groups that own radio stations and they often have conflicting interests. This makes it difficult to coordinate the industry and to make decisions that are in the best interests of the public. A third problem is the problem of financing. Radio stations are expensive to operate and they need a lot of money to stay in business. This makes it difficult for new stations to get started and for existing stations to expand.

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Some Chemicals Used on Farms May Poison Livestock

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says lead is still the number 1 chemical killer of livestock in Illinois, although arsenic and poisonous plants cause their share of losses.

Dr. R. P. Link says that most chemicals are safe enough when used according to directions, but carelessness in using them leads to the loss of many animals each year.

Lead paints cause the majority of chemical poisonings. The paint never loses its poisonous effect, even though it has been on a board for 20 years. Animals licking or chewing the paint are likely to be poisoned.

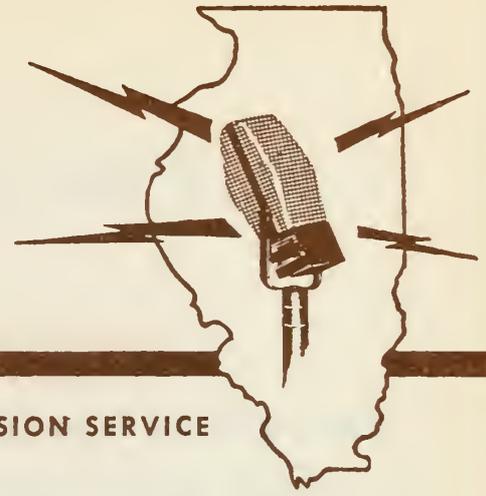
Two other sources of lead are discarded paint buckets and the lead plates of discharged storage batteries or dry cells.

Sudan grass and wild cherry trees sometimes contain highly poisonous hydrocyanic acid. Livestock should not graze Sudan grass that has been stunted by drouth or by frost until the new growth is more than eight inches high. Leaves of wild cherry trees are most dangerous when the branch has been broken from the tree and the leaves are wilting.

The arsenic in lead arsenate sprays used on fruit trees is also a hazard to livestock health if the spray is handled carelessly. Sometimes it causes losses when the spray collects on the grass or in ponds that are used as a water supply for livestock.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1952

Check Sump Pump Switch, Float and Drain

URBANA--Nothing is more useless than a sump pump under water in a flooded basement.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, says a pump covered with water obviously can't do its job. Besides that, there's a good chance the water will completely ruin the electric motor.

Before that happens to your pump this spring, better make sure it can operate as it should.

Corrosion and dirt may plug up a pump that has not operated since last spring or summer and keep it from starting.

Just to make sure the pump works, either fill the sump with a hose or lift the float with your hand to see that it will turn on the switch and start the motor. If the switch is corroded or the float is stuck, the motor probably won't start.

It's also a good idea to check the operating condition of your pressure water system if it is installed in a pump pit. Spring thaws and rains increase the chances of water filtering into the pit, even in a system that has kept out excess water all through the winter.

Make sure the pit drain is open and can carry off any excess water that may seep in.

Here's a Good Home-Mixed Chick Starting Mash

URBANA--Illinois poultrymen who want to save mixing costs and use home-grown grain have been asking for a good chick starting mash they can mix themselves.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultryman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, has a starting mash that is showing good results on a number of Illinois farms, and the chicks really like it. Here it is:

For every 500 pounds of the mash, combine: 167 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of pulverized oats, 50 pounds of ground wheat, 25 pounds of alfalfa meal, 90 pounds of soybean oil meal (41% protein), 50 pounds of meat and bone scraps (50% protein), 15 pounds of dried whey, 1/10 pound of dry vitamin D (2,000 units per gram), 15/100 pound of feed grade manganese sulfate and 2 1/2 pounds of iodized salt.

This starting mash gives a 20 percent protein level.

Naturally, 1/10 of a pound of vitamin D, or even 2 1/2 pounds of iodized salt, can't be evenly spread through a 500-pound mash without mixing them beforehand with smaller quantities of the mash.

So Ridlen suggests that poultrymen pre-mix the vitamin D and salt with several pounds of the rest of the mixture, or with some ingredient such as the 25 pounds of alfalfa, before adding it to the total 500-pound mash.

Other than grinding equipment, no special mixing tools will be needed. Ridlen says an ordinary scoop will do a thorough job of mixing.

Illinois' a Good Home-Like State

URBANA--Illinois' Government has been in a hurry to get the state's home-like atmosphere and the home-grown grain have been making for a good which according to them they can all themselves.

The Illinois' extensive production at the Illinois College of

agriculture, has a starting point in showing good results in a

number of Illinois' farms, and the output really has 17. Rate is an

For every 100 pounds of the main, contains 167 pounds of

yellow corn, 100 pounds of white corn, 90 pounds of

soybean meal, 20 pounds of alfalfa meal, 90 pounds of alfalfa hay

and (100 pounds), 20 pounds of meat and bone scraps (100 pounds)

of pounds of dried feed, 100 pounds of dry alfalfa 10,000 units for

and 10,000 pounds of feed grade sorghum stalks and 2 1/2 pounds

of iodized salt.

This starting point gives a 25 percent protein level.

Naturally, 1/10 of a pound of vitamin D or more 2 1/2

pounds of iodized salt, and it is usually spread through a 200-pound

and without mixing these together with smaller quantities of the

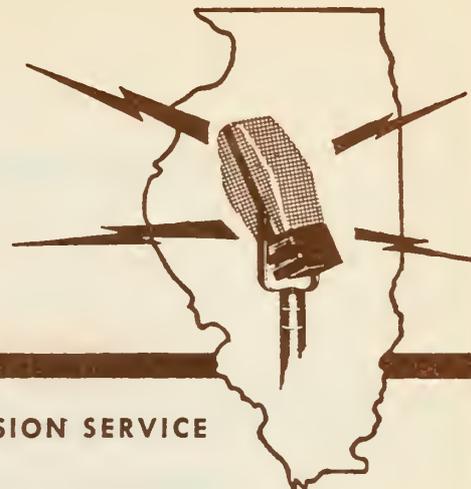
and.

So Illinois' suggests that government provide the vitamin D
to salt with several pounds of the salt of the mixture, or with some
distributed such as the 25 pounds of alfalfa, before adding it to the
total 200-pound salt.

When then getting equipment, an official mixing table will
be needed. Illinois' says an ordinary mixer will do a thousand lbs of

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1952

Swine Protein Needs Will Highlight Swine Growers' Day

URBANA--Well-balanced swine rations may not require so much protein as has been recommended, according to recent tests at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

S. W. Terrill, head of swine work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, will discuss results of these tests at the Illinois Swine Growers' Day April 10 at Urbana.

Terrill says that actually it is the amino acids in protein that are vital to swine growth and maintenance, gestation and lactation. He adds that a balanced ration containing soybean oil meal and other good protein sources will usually provide plenty of these amino acids. However, grains--corn, oats, etc.--usually have a rather poor balance of the essential amino acids.

Another topic highlighting the program for Swine Growers' Day will be a report on latest work at the College of Agriculture in feeding artificial milk to baby pigs.

L. E. Johnson, Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, will discuss latest research results in swine breeding. Robert Buck, master Iowa hog producer, will tell about hog raising in Washington county, Iowa.

An optional tour of the swine farm is scheduled for 8 to 9:30 a.m., with the program in the auditorium starting at 10 a.m.

Radio News

The United States, March 21, 1942

What Program Radio Will Broadcast in the Future, by

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J. W. Trevitt, head of radio work at the Illinois College
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Trevitt says that radio is in the same state as
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Report Issued on Custom Work Rates

URBANA--A report was issued today by the Illinois College of Agriculture on estimated custom rates for farm work in 1952.

R. H. Wilcox, agricultural economist who compiled the report, says the custom rates for about 35 farm jobs are based on the estimates of over 850 Illinois farmers and custom spray operators. It is their combined judgment of what they will pay when they hire custom rigs or what they will charge others to do the work.

All rates were compiled from a questionnaire filled in by farmers who hired custom work done and operators who did the work.

All farm advisers have a copy of the report, so you can get the going rates in your area from your county adviser. Or you can write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of the report.

RHW:bb

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Boost Production by Choosing Adapted Seed

URBANA--One important way Illinois farmers can help boost production of feed grains this year is to use improved varieties of seed best suited to their own area.

That's the urgent recommendation of folks in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Uncle Sam is calling for 15 percent more corn on six percent more acreage, so that means that larger yields are needed to meet the goal. And we've been feeding corn faster than we've been producing it.

Choosing the best corn hybrid for your farm should be easy after looking over Bulletin 552 from the College of Agriculture. It gives the results of tests last year on 328 hybrids. They were compared as to yield, moisture content, lodging, percent of stand and in some cases resistance to corn borer and various diseases. You can get a free copy of Bulletin 552 from your farm adviser.

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Export Market on Custom Duty Rates

UNSWA-4 report was issued today by the Illinois College of Agriculture on estimated custom rates for farm goods in 1950. A. H. Wilson, agricultural economist who compiled the report, says the custom rates for about 25 farm goods are based on the rates of over 200 Illinois farmers and custom duty processors. In their combined judgment of what they will pay when they ship goods to what they will charge others to do the work.

All rates were compiled from a questionnaire filled in by farmers who filed custom work done and operators who did the work. All farm advisers have a copy of the report, as do the state extension offices in your area from your county adviser. A copy of the report is also available at the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of the report.

Local Production by Geoscientists

UNSWA-3-2-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-12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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1952

Two New Corn Hybrids Released

URBANA--Two new, outstanding corn hybrids, developed at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, have been approved for release to corn-belt farmers.

R. W. Jugenheimer, in charge of corn improvement work at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, says they're "the best prospects turned out during the past several years."

The two new types are named AES 805 and AES 702. There is no seed of either left for farmers to plant this season. However, there is plenty of foundation seed on hand for hybrid seed companies to plant. So seed should be plentiful for farmers next year.

A committee of plant breeders from 12 corn-belt states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture made the official approval recently at a meeting in Chicago. The group approved "only hybrids with outstanding performance," according to its report.

The group considered the performance record of 45 new experimental hybrids chosen from among hundreds developed by 12 corn-belt state agricultural colleges. Of these 45, only three were approved for release. Two of the three came from Illinois.

FAIR

Radio News

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1954

Two New Hybrid Corns

Two new hybrid corns, developed by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, have been approved for release to commercial growers.

E. V. Goodenough, in charge of corn improvement work at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, says that "the two new hybrids showed out during the past several years."

The two new types are named AXI 502 and AXI 503. They are a cross of either red or yellow dent corn with a white dent corn. They are being released to growers for use in the 1954 season.

A committee of plant breeders from 15 corn-producing states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture met in Urbana, Illinois, recently to discuss the new hybrids. The group approved "early release" of the new hybrids, according to the report.

The group considered the performance record of the new hybrids during the past several years. The hybrids were developed by Dr. E. V. Goodenough and his staff at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. They are being released to growers for use in the 1954 season.

Two New Corn Hybrids - add 1

AES 805, tested in seven states, yielded 99 bushels an acre, as against an average of 90 bushels for seven other hybrids tested in that group. AES 805 also was superior in resistance to lodging, smut and leaf blight disease. It ranked best of the group on ears dropped during harvesting, with none at all. The ears were also unusually free of husks, a desirable trait for machine harvesting.

AES 805 is adapted south of a line from Kankakee to Rock Island and to that belt in neighboring states.

AES 702, tested in five states, yielded 83 bushels an acre, a 3-bushel gain over the average of eight hybrids in that group. It was definitely superior to the others in resistance to leaf blight and lodging and was as good in all other characteristics.

AES 702 is adapted north of a line from Kankakee to Rock Island, except the Lake county area, and to that belt in nearby states

These two new hybrids are another example of practical returns from the \$2 million research program of the College of Agriculture. About 250 scientists of all kinds are experimenting on some 325 projects in all branches of agriculture, home economics and veterinary medicine.

In a national magazine article on Illinois research, the writer says: "State statisticians estimate the cash returns to the nation of all University of Illinois discoveries at more than \$400 million a year."

Two New Corn Hybrids - add 2

"As a result of the University's research," they say, "the industrialists and farmers of Illinois alone are making more money each year than the state has spent on the school since its founding in 1868."

Jugenheimer explains that growing experimental hybrids in several states with widely different soil and weather conditions tests them rather thoroughly. Testing these two Illinois hybrids in five or seven states amounted to the same thing as testing them for five or seven years in one location. Thus the testing program to prove a hybrid before releasing it to farmers is speeded up greatly.

For this summer, Illinois has entered eight of its best hybrids in the tests--more than any other midwestern state except Ohio, which also has entered eight.

Jugenheimer was unanimously named chairman of the hybrid corn technical committee which approves new hybrids. He will serve for three years.

LJN:bb

-30-

Record Number Enter Broiler Contest

URBANA--A record-breaking total of 252 entries from 49 counties has come in for the 1952 Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, reports Clarence Ems, contest chairman.

This is considerably larger than the previous record of 178 entries from 34 counties last year.

"It's the best we've ever had during the three years of the contest," says Ems. He indicated, also, that enthusiasm of youngsters who entered was high. Deadline for entries was March 20.

Illinois boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age will grow either 50 cockrels or 100 straight-run chicks for 11 weeks before regional and state final judging in June. Prices include at least \$400 in cash plus ribbons and trophies. Everyone who completes the contest will receive a certificate.

LJN:bb
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As a result of the University's research, the Board of Education and University of Illinois have been advised that the State has a significant amount of land which is available for the development of a new State University.

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Board of Education - 1968

MEMORANDUM - A record-keeping total of 500 entries from 1968 to 1970 has been prepared for the Board of Education. The Board of Education has been advised that the State has a significant amount of land which is available for the development of a new State University.

This is considerably better than the previous record of 400 entries from 1968 to 1970.

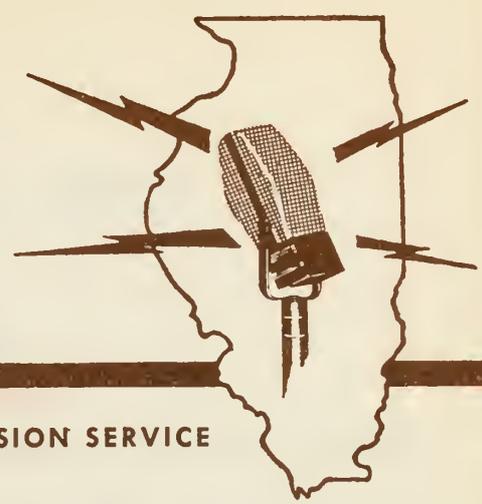
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Illinois State Board of Education has been advised that the State has a significant amount of land which is available for the development of a new State University. The Board of Education has been advised that the State has a significant amount of land which is available for the development of a new State University.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1952

Catron to Discuss Swine Feeding Research at Urbana

URBANA--Damon Catron, one of the foremost authorities on swine in the Midwest and head of swine nutrition research at Iowa State College, will discuss recent research developments in vitamin B₁₂ and other phases of swine feeding at the annual Swine Growers' Day April 10 at the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Tests show that pigs lacking enough vitamin B₁₂ do not reach top growth, do not feed efficiently, are extremely sensitive and have rough hair coats.

Tests at the Iowa Experiment Station indicate that the requirement for weanling pigs is about 4 micrograms of vitamin B₁₂ per pound of total ration.

Catron's talk will also cover results of many recent studies on protein needs, amino acid requirements, the role of antibiotics in swine rations, and synthetic milk for baby pigs.

Five talks by Illinois swine specialists will make up the morning session. Catron and two other out-of-state authorities will speak in the afternoon. Swine growers are invited to attend a swine disease panel at the auditorium of the Veterinary Medicine building at 3:30 p.m.

Form

Radio News

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY, APRIL 24, 1952

Effort to Discredit Soviet Espionage Activities at Home

WASHINGTON--James Watson, one of the foremost authorities on

radio in the Midwest and head of the National Council on

Radio, will discuss Soviet espionage activities in various

parts of the country at a series of public hearings

which will be held in the Illinois Division of the National

Radio Council in Chicago, Illinois, on

April 24, 25, and 26. The hearings will be held in the

Chicago Convention Center.

Watson, who is also a member of the National

Radio Council, will discuss the activities of Soviet

agents in the radio field.

Watson's talk will also cover the activities of Soviet

agents in the radio field, and will be held in the

Chicago Convention Center.

Watson's talk will also cover the activities of Soviet

agents in the radio field, and will be held in the

Chicago Convention Center.

APR 24 1952

Rotation of Pasture Controls Coccidiosis in Lambs

URBANA--You can get the jump on coccidiosis in your spring lambs this year by using good management practices, says a University of Illinois animal parasitologist.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine points out that regular rotation of the lambs' pasture is the most important single step in controlling coccidiosis. Rotation prevents the pasture from becoming too highly contaminated.

Other important steps are to separate the lambs from the ewes as early as possible, provide clean drinking water, and feed balanced, nutritious rations.

Dr. Levine says coccidiosis is caused by a tiny parasite that is swallowed with contaminated grass or water. It strikes the intestinal tract, causing diarrhea and often death.

Young lambs less than two months old are most likely to get the disease. Old ewes are usually infected with the germs but are not harmed by them. The ewes are the ones that contaminate the pastures and spread the disease to the lambs.

LEA:bb
3-28-52

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Illinois 4-H'ers will take part in eight national awards programs this year. All programs are more than 15 years old.

* * * * *

Total numbers of livestock and poultry for 1952 are almost exactly at the average number for 1910-52. Although meat animal numbers have been increasing fast since 1949, they are still far short of the 1944 peak.

-30-

Control of Pasteurized Condensed Milk

URGENT - You can see the fact on condensation in your opinion
from this year by using good management practices, with a minimum
of Illinois animal pasteurization.

Dr. H. G. Linton of the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine
points out that regular testing of the milk, pasteurized in the past,
was not a step in controlling condensation. Regular testing
the pasteurized milk is highly recommended.

Other important steps are to separate the milk from the
water as early as possible, provide clean drinking water, and feed
balanced, nutritious rations.

Dr. Linton says condensation is caused by a few bacteria
that are washed with contaminated grass or water. It arises from
contaminated feed, causing diarrhea and other ailments.

Young calves tend to be more susceptible than older calves to
the disease. Old cows are usually infected with the disease but are
not harmed by them. The milk may be pasteurized to
prevent and control the disease in the milk.

4/1/53
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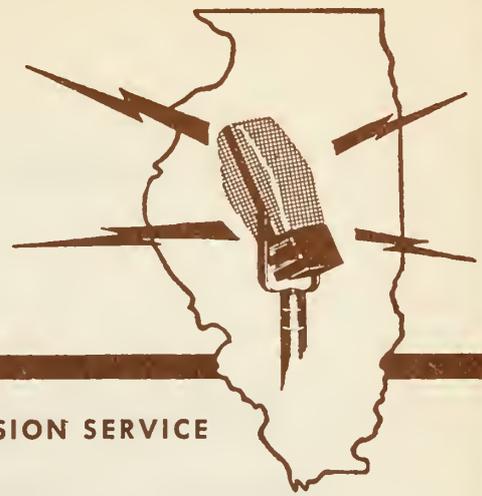
Illinois 4-1-53 will take away in eight counties
throughout the year. All pasteurized milk must be pasteurized.

Total number of livestock and poultry for 1952 was 1,000,000
which is the average number for 1940-52. Although many animals
have been inspected last year 1952, they are still the
best of the 1952 year.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1952

Swine Growers' Day Has Added Session on Five Top Swine Diseases

URBANA--The latest news on the five top swine diseases, including anthrax, will be told at Swine Growers' Day next Thursday, April 10, at the University of Illinois.

Dean Robert Graham of the College of Veterinary Medicine says this new section on swine diseases has been added to the program. Five staff veterinarians will give the latest facts on anthrax, new hog cholera vaccines, gastroenteritis, atrophic rhinitis and swine dysentery.

These important diseases will be discussed in the auditorium of the new veterinary medicine building from 3:30 to 4 p.m. on April 10. You can also ask questions about these and other diseases from 4 to 4:30 p.m.

Anthrax has been identified by the veterinary college on 57 farms in 14 counties since last August.

Leaders of the discussions are H. S. Bryan, "Anthrax"; P. D. Beamer, "New Hog Cholera Vaccines"; C. C. Morrill, "Gastroenteritis"; G. T. Woods, "Atrophic Rhinitis:" and L. E. Boley, "Swine Dysentery."

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH JUNE 1, 1958

Wine Diseases: New Test Shows Cause of Leaf Roll

CHICAGO—The latest news on the cause of wine diseases, the leaf roll, will be told at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 1, at the University of Illinois.

Leaf roll, a disease of the grape vine, is a serious problem to this day because of the damage it has done to the vineyard. The new test, which has been developed by the University of Illinois, will give the leaf roll a definite diagnosis and will also indicate the cause of the disease, whether it is caused by a virus or a bacterium.

These important diseases will be discussed in the following: the new test for leaf roll, the cause of leaf roll, and other diseases of the grape vine. You can also ask questions about these and other diseases from 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Leaf roll has been identified by an extremely simple test in 14 countries since last year.

Leaf roll of the grape vine was first reported in 1957 by Dr. Robert W. Hill, University of Illinois, Urbana. It was first reported in 1958 by Dr. J. J. Wines, University of Illinois, Urbana. It was first reported in 1959 by Dr. J. J. Wines, University of Illinois, Urbana. It was first reported in 1960 by Dr. J. J. Wines, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Five More Swine Herds Have Anthrax

URBANA--Five new outbreaks of anthrax were identified in swine by practicing veterinarians in Champaign, McLean, McDonough, Will and Sangamon counties during the two weeks ending March 28.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says the disease has also been reported in DeWitt, Douglas, Edwards, Effingham, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Menard and Vermilion counties. The veterinary college and other laboratories have confirmed the diagnosis of anthrax on 57 farms since August.

Dr. Beamer says tests made by the veterinary college have revealed anthrax spores in a sample of imported bone meal.

Anthrax is an especially dangerous disease. It can strike nearly all farm livestock, including cattle, swine, horses and sheep. And it may also cause a severe infection in man.

In livestock anthrax often hits fast, causing deaths before the farmer knows his animals are sick. Swine often have a severe swelling in the neck region, although some die suddenly without showing any symptoms.

If you suspect anthrax, Dr. Beamer says to contact your veterinarian and avoid handling sick or dead animals. Anthrax may spread to persons who handle sick or dead animals or their discharges.

According to practicing veterinarians, penicillin and large doses of antianthrax serum are helpful in treating animals suffering from anthrax. Antianthrax serum is also valuable in preventing anthrax in healthy, exposed animals.

Anthrax has also been reported in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida and California. Four humans have been infected in Ohio, Indiana, Florida and California.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CONTROL OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTION

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss the problem of the control of the spread of infection in the light of the present knowledge of the nature of the infection process.

The first question which arises is: what is the nature of the infection process?

The second question is: how can the spread of infection be controlled?

The third question is: what are the principles of control?

The fourth question is: what are the practical measures of control?

The fifth question is: what are the results of control?

The sixth question is: what are the conclusions?

The seventh question is: what are the recommendations?

The eighth question is: what are the references?

The ninth question is: what are the acknowledgments?

The tenth question is: what are the closing remarks?

The eleventh question is: what are the final thoughts?

The twelfth question is: what are the final conclusions?

The thirteenth question is: what are the final recommendations?

The fourteenth question is: what are the final thoughts?

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The eighteenth question is: what are the final conclusions?

The nineteenth question is: what are the final recommendations?

The twentieth question is: what are the final thoughts?

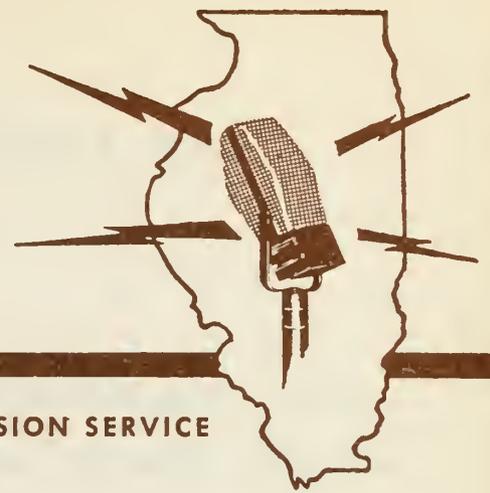
The twenty-first question is: what are the final conclusions?

The twenty-second question is: what are the final recommendations?

The twenty-third question is: what are the final thoughts?

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1952

Here's the Story of a Top Dairy Farm

URBANA--Without hiring any labor, a father-son team on a northeastern Illinois dairy farm produced 383,000 pounds of milk last year--enough to give a pint a day to 1,050 persons for a whole year.

That's an excellent production record, says farm management specialist J. B. Cunningham in the Illinois College of Agriculture. But, more important, they produced all this milk at low cost. That's the kind of management that makes for good income.

Father and son milk 35 Holsteins on their 225-acre farm, and they have 23 heifers. They produced their large milk output with 22 months of labor, none hired.

Besides nearly 192 tons of milk, the two men produced 17,800 pounds of pork, 3,250 bushels of corn, 1,600 bushels of oats, 850 bushels of wheat, 150 tons of corn and grass silage and 150 tons of hay.

Yet all this production came from soil that rates only 5.5 in fertility, with 1 as best and 10 as poorest soil in Illinois!

This efficient family team also keeps a small flock of sheep to control weeds and thus saves some labor on that job.

-more-

Radio News

FOR RELEASE ONLY, APRIL 1, 1952

The Story of a Year in the Farm

Without hiring any labor, a farmer and his son on a 100-acre Illinois dairy farm produced 27,000 pounds of milk last year—enough to give a pint a day to 1,000 persons for a whole year. That's an excellent production record, says farm economist Professor J. B. Cunningham in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He says, however, that he would not be too sure of this year's record. The kind of weather that makes for good income.

Father and son milk 32 Holsteins on their 252-acre farm, and they have 23 heifers. They produced their largest milk output with 20 cows of last year's herd.

Besides nearly 100 tons of milk, the two men produced 17,000 pounds of pork, 2,500 pounds of corn, 1,500 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of wheat, 150 tons of corn and straw silage and 150 tons of hay.

Yet all this production was from only one acre only 2.5 acres of land. With 1 acre and 10 to 15 percent more in alfalfa and clover, the family could have even more. A small flock of sheep and control weeds and trees would also have been good.

Top Dairy Farm - add 1

What's the secret of their high production success? It's made up of a lot of things like labor-saving tricks, careful records and good care of the soil. But mainly these five things spelled high returns to the father-son team:

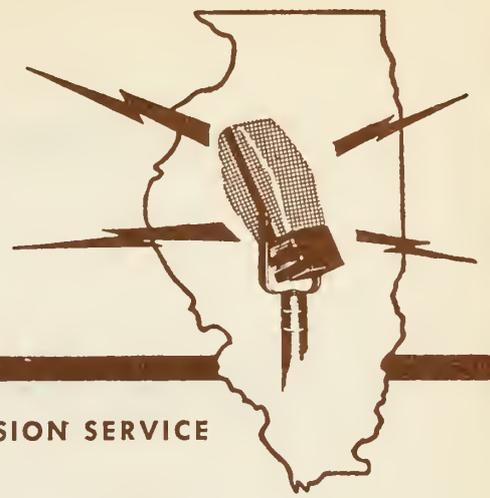
1. High crop yields, especially roughage, on land that is well suited to growing roughage.
2. Maximum use of good-quality roughage, which means cheap feed cost.
3. High production of milk, veal calves and hogs at a low cost--made possible by cheap feed and good management.
4. Healthy livestock through strict sanitation, vaccination, and balanced rations.
5. Attention to details. The family has kept farm records in cooperation with the Extension Service for 20 years and has studied them carefully with Don Smith, Farm Bureau Farm Management fieldman. They're well informed and know how to put into practice the things that fit their needs.

To save labor and boost production, the two men have hay bunks under the mow door, a hydraulic jack to raise self-unloading wagons, a grain elevator to elevate hay bales, an electric hay hoist to carry bales up to the top of the mow, a barn cleaner, automatic drinking cups in their conveniently arranged stanchion barn and automatic electric waterers for hogs and calves.

Father and son follow a six-year rotation on their own 170 acres: corn-oats-4 years of alfalfa-brome. On 55 acres of rented land, the rotation is indefinite. Their land has been tested and treated with lime, rock phosphate and potash. They use 150 pounds of 4-16-16 an acre on corn ground, an occasional light application of 33-0-0 on 40 acres of permanent pasture and 25 pounds of 0-20-0 with each load of manure.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1952

Corrected Total of Entries for Broiler Contest Is 241

URBANA--A corrected total of 241 entries from 48 counties has been announced for the 1952 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest by Clarence Ems, contest chairman.

An earlier total included some late entries received after the March 20 deadline.

The new total of 241 entries still sets a new record, exceeding the previous high of 178 entries last year.

In the 1952 contest, Stephenson county led with 24 entries, followed by Logan county with 18, McHenry county with 17, Sangamon and Christian counties with 13 each, Monroe county with 12, Menard county with 11 and Shelby county with 10.

LJN:bb

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Grasshoppers No Problem if Weather Normal This Year

With normal weather conditions, grasshoppers probably won't be any problem to Illinois farmers this year.

H. B. Petty, entomologist at the Illinois College of Agriculture and Natural History Survey, cautions that there may be spotted outbreaks if late May and early June are especially dry.

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Form

Radio News

FOR RELEASE DATE, APRIL 2, 1952

Expected Total of 7.5 Billion for Radio in 1952

WASHINGTON--A projected total of 7.5 billion dollars has been announced for the 1952 fiscal year, which begins on October 1, 1951. The total is a 10 percent increase over the 6.8 billion dollars reported for the 1951 fiscal year.

An earlier total included some late orders received after the March 31 deadline.

The new total of 7.5 billion dollars will take a new record, exceeding the previous high of 7.3 billion dollars last year.

In the 1952 contract, approximately 60 percent of the total will be for the purchase of radio sets, with 15 percent for the purchase of radio receivers and 25 percent for the purchase of radio tubes. The balance will be for the purchase of radio accessories.

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Production of Radio at Westinghouse This Year

With normal weather conditions, production probably will be up 10 percent to 15 percent over last year.

The 1952 production of the Westinghouse radio set is expected to be up 10 percent over last year, with the production of radio receivers up 15 percent and the production of radio tubes up 10 percent.

-2-

Good Home-Mixed Chick Growing Mash Recommended

URBANA--Illinois farmers with growing chicks have asked for a good growing mash they can mix themselves.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends this mash which lets farmers make use of home-grown grains and saves mixing costs:

For every 500 pounds of mash, combine 192 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of pulverized oats, 50 pounds of ground wheat, 25 pounds of alfalfa meal, 90 pounds of soybean oil meal (41% protein), 30 pounds of meat and bone scraps (50% protein), 5 pounds of dried whey, 1/10 pound of dry vitamin D (2,000 grams per unit), 2 1/2 pounds of iodized salt, 1/4 pound of limestone and 15/100 pound of manganese sulfate--feed grade.

This growing mash gives an 18 percent protein level and will probably cost a little over \$4 per hundredweight.

To spread the small amounts of vitamin D, limestone, iodized salt and manganese sulfate evenly through the 500-pound mash, it's a good idea to pre-mix them with a smaller amount of the rest of the mash. Or they can be pre-mixed with one ingredient--such as alfalfa meal--and then added to the rest of the mixture.

Except for grinding equipment, Ridlen says farmers do not need any special tools. An ordinary scoop does a thorough mixing job.

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Broiler production can be a good money-maker for midwestern poultrymen, according to a poultry specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

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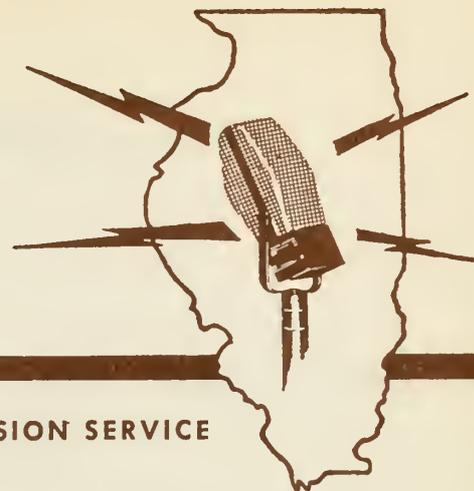
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

A-1 Swine Grower to Tell His Program at Swine Growers' Day

URBANA--A swine raiser with a highly successful program will outline his operations at Swine Growers' Day next Thursday, April 10, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Robert Buck, Master Hog Producer from Ainsworth, Iowa, plans to illustrate his talk with colored slides.

Buck recently earned the Master Hog Producer award given jointly each year by Iowa State College, Iowa Swine Producers association and radio station WHO. Only about 25 men are honored each year.

Buck relies on these practices to get top-notch results with his baby pigs: a clean bed and pen; creep feeding--first rolled or hulled oats, then shelled corn and protein or pig meal; vaccination for erysipelas at 2 weeks; castration at 3 or 4 weeks; vaccination for cholera at 6 weeks; and weaning at 8 weeks.

Other highlights at Swine Growers' Day will include talks and demonstrations on practical aspects of feeding artificial milk to baby pigs, latest research results in swine breeding and recent work in feeding protein and antibiotics.

From 8 to 9:30 a.m., you can inspect the University of Illinois swine farm. The program begins in the auditorium at 10 a.m.

Cull Hens That Are Not Producing

URBANA--Cull that loafer from your hen flock! She's eating expensive feed and returning little or nothing for it.

Sam Ridlen, extension poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says a four-pound hen loafing for a month will eat $4 \frac{3}{4}$ pounds of feed.

With feed averaging about $4 \frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound (half farm-produced grains at fair market prices and half laying mash), you'll be paying a little over 20 cents to feed her.

A six-pound hen that isn't producing eats about six pounds of feed a month, worth $25 \frac{1}{2}$ cents.

You are wasting money if you board the loafers at the expense of your good producers. Close and constant culling pays.

MCD:bb

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Here's How to Seed Light, Chaffy Bromegrass Seed

URBANA--If you have trouble planting light, chaffy bromegrass, try this suggestion from University of Illinois agronomists:

Mix brome seed with oats as a nurse crop, and seed the mixture with your grain drill. One word of caution: Don't plant the mixture more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Gandy or Brillion seeders and some fertilizer spreaders also will plant bromegrass successfully. Early spring seeding of brome should be done between about March 24 and April 15.

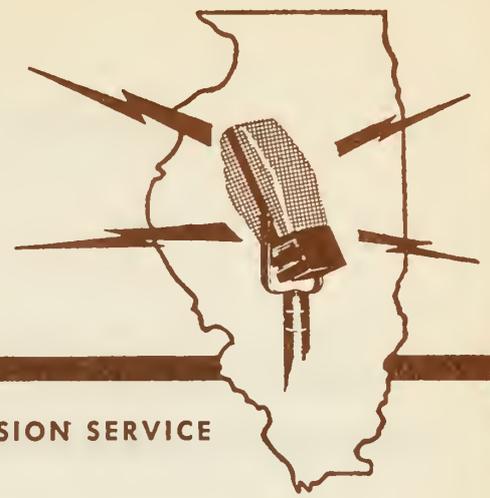
The agronomists recommend seeding from 5 to 10 pounds an acre in a well-prepared seedbed with other grasses and legumes.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1952

Oats Do Not "Run Out" Genetically

URBANA--Oats do not "run out" over the years and decline to a lower yielding, generally poorer variety, says O. T. Bonnett, plant breeder in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Oats are self-fertile and there is almost no cross pollination between varieties. So there is virtually no chance for genetic changes which would affect performance. Weather, fertilizers, seedbed and other physical conditions are some of the reasons why oat varieties perform differently in various seasons.

Bonnett says the oat variety called Sixty-Day has been grown at the University of Illinois since 1905 except for two years. For the first 10 years, average yield was 58 bushels; for the second 10 years, 54 bushels; for the third 10 years, 64 bushels; and for the fourth 10 years, 61 bushels.

Bonnett says Sixty-Day has not "run out" in yield; instead, it has increased. Moreover, both the highest and the lowest yields for any one year were grown in the 10-year period of highest average yield.

Bonnett emphasizes that these differences in average 10-year yields are due mainly to weather and growing conditions and not to any change in the genetic makeup of the variety.

Form

Radio News

FOR RELEASE PROGRAM, APRIL 9, 1952

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

USDA - One of the main goals of the program is to provide a lower yield, generally poorer quality, than O. T. Bonnett, and producer in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Data on self-fertilizing and cross-fertilizing are being collected. The data is valuable in showing the relative yields which would affect performance. Further, fertilizers, pesticides and other physical conditions are some of the reasons why the yield is better differently in various seasons.

Bonnett was the one variety raised six-day per year at the University of Illinois since 1925 except for two years. In the first 10 years, average yield was 70 bushels per acre; in the next 10 years, 54 bushels; for the total 10 years, 62 bushels; and for the last 10 years, 61 bushels.

Bonnett was five-day per year in 1948. However, both the Illinois and the lowest yields in any year were given in the 10-year period at Illinois.

Genetic studies are being made to determine the reasons for the differences in yields. The data are being collected and analyzed and the results will be reported in the near future.

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Chemical Stump Removers Don't Do the Job

URBANA--It's easier than you think to remove tree stumps from your home grounds. But so-called "sure-fire" chemical removers simply don't do the job.

That's the report of C. S. Walters, University of Illinois forester, after testing several chemicals. None of them worked satisfactorily, even though some were advertised as "sure-fire." Acids were not tested in the Illinois work, but other experiments have shown that sulphuric and nitric acids are no good for this purpose.

However, here are three ways of removing stumps which do work: You can rot them out, burn them out or dig them out.

Rotting is cheapest and easiest and works any time during the year, but it takes a little time. Cut the stump at or below ground level, cover it with soil and keep the soil moist. You can speed up the rotting process by boring several vertical holes in the stump before you cover it with soil.

To burn out stumps, remove the top and bottom from a 5-gallon paint can, or similar container, and put it on top of the stump. Then build a fire of coke or charcoal in the can. Those two fuels make less smoke than other types and will keep your neighbors happier. As the fire burns out one part of the stump, move can and fire to another part.

To grub out a stump, dig a trench about two feet deep around the stump near the point where the roots enter the ground. Cut the roots with an axe or a grub hoe as close as you can to the stump. Then roll or slide the stump out of the hole, using a heavy tow chain and your automobile or tractor on the larger stumps.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Expect 3,000 at Swine Day

URBANA--An overflow crowd of about 3,000 is expected tomorrow at Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois if weather is bad so that farmers cannot work in the fields.

And everyone will have a seat to listen to the talks on the program, in contrast to last year, when several hundred had to stand up outdoors and hear the talks over a public address system.

S. W. Terrill, head of swine work in the College of Agriculture, says this year two halls that together seat about 1,400 persons are available if needed. They're located a few steps from the auditorium, seating 2,100 persons, where the talks will be heard.

Naturally good weather means field work. But if weather is poor, try to attend Swine Growers' Day. Besides learning a lot, it's probably the last chance you'll have for a day off for some time.

Highlighting the program is a summary of latest information on feeding artificial milk to baby pigs and a talk by Robert Buck, Master Swine Producer of Ainsworth, Iowa, on his swine-raising methods.

Another feature, recently added to the program, is a report on each of five swine diseases, including anthrax, followed by a question and answer period.

Other talks include a review of what's new in swine feeding by Damon Catron, head of swine research at Iowa State College; four reports by Illinois men on creep-feeding baby pigs, antibiotics for growing-fattening pigs, protein needs of swine, and high-protein corn for pigs after weaning; and a review of progress in swine breeding research.

PHYSICS 300

PHYSICS 300 - This course covers the topics of classical mechanics, electromagnetism, and quantum mechanics. It is a required course for all physics majors.

The course is divided into three main sections: mechanics, electromagnetism, and quantum mechanics. Each section is taught by a different professor.

At the University of Chicago, the Department of Physics is one of the leading departments in the world. It has a long history of research and teaching.

The department is home to many of the world's leading physicists. It has produced many Nobel Prize winners and other distinguished scientists.

The department is also known for its excellent teaching. The professors are not only experts in their fields but also excellent teachers.

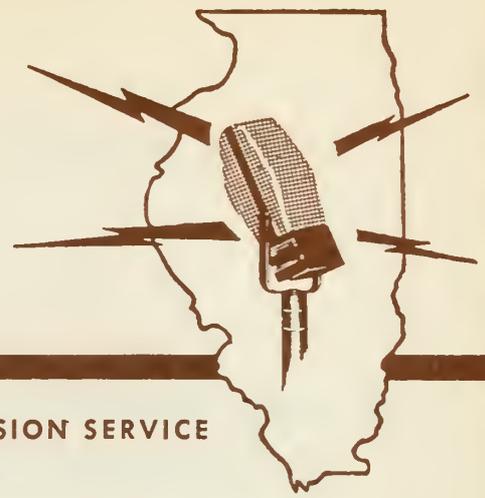
The department is a very active research community. There are many research groups and projects going on at the department.

The department is also very supportive of its students. There are many resources available to help students succeed in their studies.

The department is a very exciting and challenging place to study. It offers a world-class education and the opportunity to work with some of the best minds in the field.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1952

Shear Sheep Before Turning Onto Spring Pasture

URBANA--For high-quality fleece that brings top market prices, the best time to shear your sheep is just before they go onto pasture in the spring.

Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the sheep will have fewest tags-- short tufts, that is--in the early spring before pasturing.

Carlisle also offers some tips on actual shearing which will help you get better fleece:

1. Always shear in a clean place, free from chaff and dirt.
2. Don't shear unless the sheep are completely dry.
3. Throw out all tags.
4. Try to avoid second cuts. The fewer second cuts you

have, the better the fleece quality, because the fibers will all be uniformly longer.

Besides careful shearing, another important requirement for high-quality fleece production is good management. Three steps go a long way toward producing quality fleece: well-balanced winter rations, good pasture in the summer and control of external parasites by dipping the sheep a week or 10 days after shearing.

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Radio News

THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 17, 1952

What Happens Before I Go to the States

When you are going to the States, you should know the answer to the question, "What happens before I go to the States?" The answer is that you should know the answer to the question, "What happens before I go to the States?"

There are many things that you should know before you go to the States. You should know the answer to the question, "What happens before I go to the States?"

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1. Always apply to a State first, then come here and then...
2. Don't think about the money you will receive...
3. There are no fees...
4. If you are going to the States, you should know the answer to the question, "What happens before I go to the States?"

There are many things that you should know before you go to the States. You should know the answer to the question, "What happens before I go to the States?"

New Bread Program for Illinois 4-H'ers

URBANA--Illinois 4-H girls for the first time this year can take part in a new national awards program on bread demonstration.

Miss Anna Searl, state leader of 4-H girls' work, says members who enroll in the project will learn how to make bread, rolls and other baked foods. They'll also show others what they learned in demonstrations. And they can learn the importance of bread and baked foods in family nutrition.

Standard Brands, Inc., provides the awards for the program. Honor medals go to county winners, both individuals and team members. Each state winner--individual or team member--receives a \$50 U. S. savings bond.

For more information on the new 4-H bread program, see your county home adviser.

LJN:bb

-30-

First Woman Soil Conservation District Director Is Mrs. Field

URBANA--The first woman to be elected director of a soil conservation district in Illinois is Mrs. Abner Field of Pope county.

Mrs. Field recently was elected to a two-year term on the board of directors of the Pope-Hardin soil conservation district.

E. D. Walker, soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it's a healthy sign to see women landowners taking a more active part in farm operation and soil conservation. Women form an important group of landowners on the 60 percent or so of farmland in Illinois operated by tenants, managers or hired men. Cooperation of landlords is vital in making necessary conservation changes.

Walker reports that Mrs. Field owns and operates a 426-acre farm with hired help in Pope county. Her farm has a conservation plan on it. She recently moved back to the farm to live. Mrs. Field is the widow of former state representative Abner Field.

LJN:bb
4-7-52

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
 The University of Michigan Library is pleased to announce the opening of a new branch in the Detroit area. This new branch will provide a wide range of services to the community and will be a valuable addition to the University's efforts to serve the public. The branch will be located in the heart of the city and will be open to all members of the community. The University of Michigan Library is committed to providing the highest quality of service to its patrons and is pleased to have this new branch in the Detroit area.

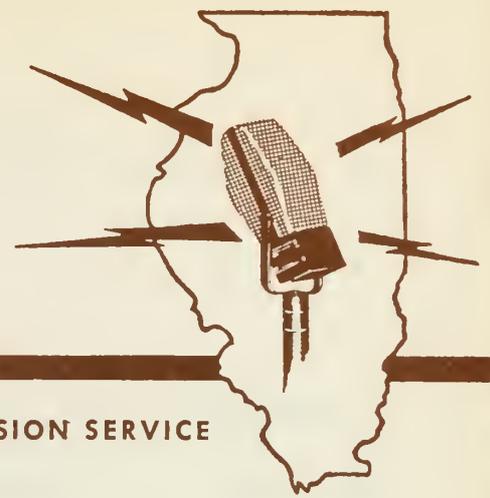
The new branch of the University of Michigan Library in Detroit will be open to all members of the community. The branch will provide a wide range of services, including book loans, reference services, and access to the University's extensive collection of books and journals. The branch will be a valuable resource for the Detroit community and will help to promote the University's commitment to public service.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1952

Quantity Small, Quality High in Illinois Maple Syrup

URBANA--Illinois produces only a little maple syrup, but its quality ranks with the best in the nation. And maple syrup production in Illinois today is a profitable off-season business.

J. N. Spaeth, head of forestry work in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that 1947 figures from 20 farms showed that each man earned an average of \$2.08 an hour, after deducting all costs and depreciation on equipment. The most profitable operation netted \$3.78 an hour for each man. Naturally profits varied with each farm.

In general, the forester says you should have 500, and preferably 1,000, sugar maples in your woodlot for a profitable syrup business. One out of every four trees in the lot should be maples.

Spaeth adds that it takes about a \$2,000 investment for a profitable maple syrup business.

Only about 2 1/4 percent of the trees in Illinois woodlands are sugar maples. They produce several thousand gallons of syrup a year. Illinois production could be increased by fuller use of sugar maples now growing in farm woodlots. And since maples seed abundantly, we could have more of them by favoring their growth and reproduction and by holding back other varieties in the same stand.

Most syrup sold in Illinois contains 15 percent maple and 85 percent cane syrup.

Radio News

THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1, 1941

Illinois State Fair in Illinois with 2000

CHICAGO—Illinois producers will be listing eight days for the state fair in the north. And again this production is a profitable 17-season business.

J. B. Speer, head of the fair in the Illinois State Fair Association, says that 1941 figures show an average of \$1.50 per head, after deducting all costs and expenses on exhibitors. The total production for the year is \$1.50 per head and the total value of the fair is \$1.50 per head.

In general, the producer says for each year, the fair is a profitable one. The total value of the fair is \$1.50 per head and the total value of the fair is \$1.50 per head.

Only about 2 1/2 percent of the fair is Illinois production. The producer says that the fair is a profitable one and the total value of the fair is \$1.50 per head.

That group will be Illinois exhibitors 22 percent of the fair.

L. P. Tractor Conversion Units not too Practical

URBANA--If you want to use factory-made L. P. (liquified petroleum) gas for tractor fuel, better buy a regular L. P. gas tractor rather than try to convert your own.

Wendell Bowers, extension farm machinery specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that while some conversion units now on the market are not expensive, they are also not very practical.

Most units consist of a pressure tank mounted on the tractor and tapped in to the carburetor. But this type of conversion won't give your tractor any more power, and the fuel saving over regular gasoline is very light. Then, too, your tractor may be hard to start and may miss under heavy loads.

It is not practical to use L. P. gas for tractor fuel unless you're using, or plan to use, it for heating or cooking.

If you do convert your tractor to L. P. gas, make sure the unit and your present tractor meet all these specifications:

1. Conversion unit should be approved by the company that made your tractor. This is very important.
2. The unit must raise the compression ratio to at least 6.7 to 1 for increased fuel economy and power.
3. You'll need to use a cold manifold with no hot spots.

Bowers says it's also a good idea to use a liquid withdrawal system from the tractor tank to the carburetor vaporizer.

Bowers says L. P. gas does burn cleaner and cause less wear on tractor engines, but right now it is not too practical for the average farmer's use.

The Farming Community and the Government

THE FARMING community is the backbone of the nation. It is the source of our food and the raw materials of our industry. It is the only industry that produces the necessities of life. It is the only industry that is not subject to the fluctuations of the market. It is the only industry that is not subject to the whims of the government.

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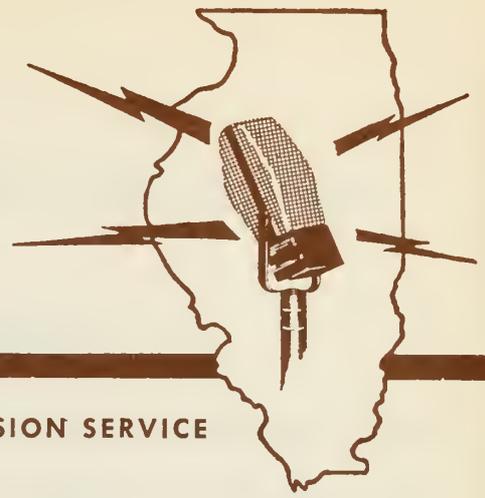
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1952

Milk Fever May Strike Your Best Cows

URBANA--It's your high-producing cows that are most likely to have trouble with milk fever at calving time this spring.

Dr. L. R. Bain, in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says prompt treatment by your veterinarian is very important, because untreated cows usually die. Although cows may be seriously sick, they respond quickly to treatment by veterinarians and often are on their feet and eating within a short time.

Cows with milk fever usually are nervous, wobbly and unwilling to move. Partial or complete paralysis and unconsciousness often develop rapidly. Cows usually draw their head to one side.

Milk fever occurs most often in cows that have had two or more calves. Most cases occur between the 12th hour and third day after calving.

Don't try to give the cow a drench or any other form of liquid medicine, because her throat may be paralyzed. This might cause the medicine to go into her lungs and cause pneumonia. Instead, prop her with bales of hay so that she will not lie on her side.

Dr. Bain says there is no sure way to prevent milk fever. Adequate and well-balanced rations may help, but it's useless to increase the minerals. At least a six-week dry period and incomplete milking for 72 hours after calving are also recommended.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WITHOUT EDITING

Milk Fever Not In the Top 100

WASHINGTON—The new list of 100 most common diseases to have trouble with milk fever is being compiled by

Dr. J. U. Baird, in the Department of Clinical College of Veterinary Medicine, says newly compiled list of 100 most common diseases to have trouble with milk fever is being compiled by Dr. J. U. Baird, in the Department of Clinical College of Veterinary Medicine, says newly compiled list of 100 most common diseases to have trouble with milk fever is being compiled by

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How Should Tenant Pay for Hay Made Into Grass Silage?

URBANA--When a tenant buys first-crop alfalfa from his landlord to make into grass silage, the price might be based on estimated yield of dry hay per acre.

That's the answer of J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to the question of a Warren county farmer.

Cunningham says hay or other roughage to be fed on the farm should not command the same price as first-class hay on the market. The fertility stays on the farm, and the landlord assumes no risk of weather damage.

The specialist points out that the price arrived at may be different in each individual case because so much depends on the local market for roughage, the usual cash rent for hay and pasture land and other provisions in the lease.

OFG:bb

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Ground Corncobs Get O. K. as Bedding

URBANA--Ground corncobs make good bedding for dairy cattle, according to a report from Vincent Kohrs, dairy herd improvement association tester in Clinton county.

Kohrs says the Oblate Fathers have been using sawdust for bedding for the past few years. But they recently changed to crushed corncobs, which they like much better. The cobs do not stick to the cows' bodies, and the cows look cleaner.

The Oblate Fathers get the corncobs from the elevator and run them through the hammermill into a bin in the dairy barn.

OFG:bb
4-9-52

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How should we meet the new day ahead?

WISDOM--There is a great deal of wisdom in the words of the old saying, "The more you know, the better you will be." It is true that we live in a time of rapid change and progress, and it is essential that we keep our minds open to new ideas and methods.

That is the reason why we should always be learning. We should not be satisfied with what we know today, but we should strive to know more tomorrow. This is the only way we can keep up with the times and be ready for whatever the future may bring.

Education is the key to success in this world. It gives us the tools we need to solve problems and make decisions. It also helps us to develop our character and our sense of responsibility. We should all strive to get the best education we can, and we should use it wisely to make the most of our lives.

The world is full of opportunities for those who are willing to work hard and learn. We should not let our fears or our doubts hold us back. We should go out and face the world as it is, and we should try to make the best of it. We should be brave and bold, and we should never give up.

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Learn to live with the new day ahead

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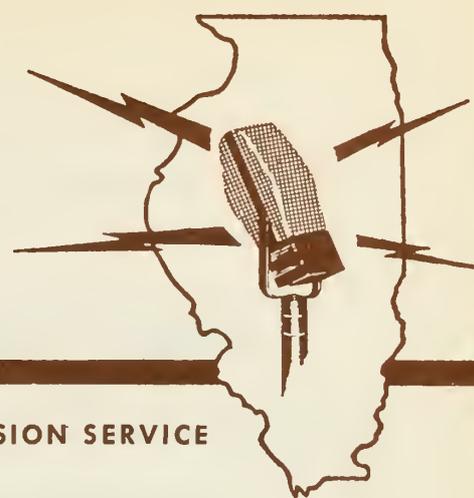
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1952

Winter Wheat Yields up 36 Percent in Illinois, 20 Percent for U.S.

URBANA--Winter wheat yields have increased considerably more in Illinois than in the country as a whole since 1900.

A new University of Illinois publication says the average acre yield of winter wheat in Illinois jumped 36 percent from 1900 through 1950. For the whole country the increase was 20 percent.

This publication, "Winter Wheat Variety Trials, 1900-1950," is written by four crops men in the College of Agriculture.

Naturally Illinois' larger yields are due partly to more and better machinery, greater use of fertilizers and the wide use of chemicals to combat diseases, insects and weeds.

But the four men add that another important reason for these increasing yields has been the improvement of winter wheat varieties through testing and breeding.

An example: The best variety for Illinois in the early 1900's was Turkey. Now, at the Urbana test field, the three recommended varieties are outyielding Turkey by nine bushels an acre--45 bushels to 36 bushels for Turkey. In addition, the average yield of all varieties is three bushels an acre higher than that of Turkey.

Since Illinois farmers raise 1 1/2 to 2 million acres of winter wheat each year, these seemingly small increases in yield are of tremendous economic importance.

Federal Examiner Reviews \$2 Million Illinois Research Program

URBANA--The \$2 million research program of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will get a thorough review in the next two weeks during the annual inspection by a federal examiner.

Dr. L. B. Howard, associate director of the experiment station, says that the examiner, Dr. David V. Lumsden, will hear brief reports on the progress of about 325 research studies carried on by some 250 Illinois staff members. The job will take two weeks--April 15 to 30. These experiments in all phases of agriculture and home economics are aimed at improving farming methods and rural living in Illinois.

All land-grant colleges receive federal funds to carry on various tests on farm and home economics problems in their state. Each college reports its work annually to a federal examiner.

On the value of University of Illinois research, a recent national magazine article said: "State statisticians estimate the cash returns to the nation...at more than \$400 million a year.... Industrialists and farmers of Illinois alone are making more money each year than the state has spent on the school since its founding in 1868."

In agricultural research, Saline wheat and two new corn hybrids just released this spring are examples of improved crop varieties developed by Illinois plant breeders.

Studies showing that protein levels in swine rations can be lowered were reported last Thursday at Swine Growers' Day.

Tests on pipeline milking systems and simplified calf starter rations are among the practical dairy studies under way.

Soil management, farm records, food processing, home furnishings and farm machinery are a few other subjects being studied.

Federal Examiner Reviews 15 Million Illinois Research Program

URBANA--The \$15 million research program of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will get a thorough review in the next two weeks during the annual inspection by a federal examiner.

Dr. L. H. Howard, associate director of the program, said today that the examiner, Dr. David V. Lammont, will soon report on the progress of about 300 research studies carried on by some 250 Illinois staff members. The job will last two weeks. It is for these experiments in all areas of agriculture and economics are aimed at improving farming methods and food supply in Illinois.

All last-year college degree holders must do some work on farms and other economic problems in their state. This college review is work similar to a federal examiner.

On the value of University of Illinois research, a recent Animal magazine article said: "State agricultural research has been reported to be worth \$15 million a year. . . . Agricultural and University of Illinois have the same work done year after year but the state has spent on the report since the founding in 1867."

In agricultural research, raising wheat and the new corn hybrids that produced this grain are examples of improved crop yield. This developed in Illinois since 1900.

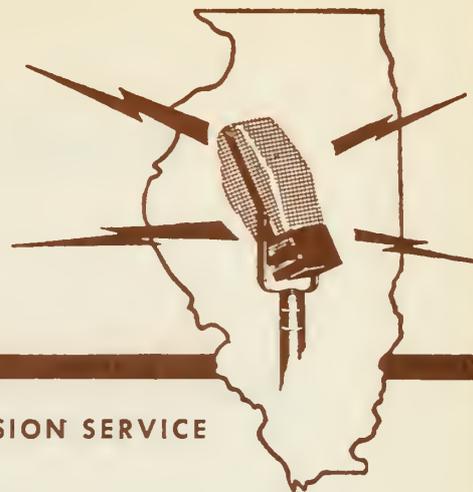
Studies showing that protein levels in grain nations are low would be expected to be needed in grain growers' lab.

Tests on raising milk production and stimulating milk production are among the questions being studied under the act.

Soil conservation, farm roads, food production, and other studies are few other subjects being studied.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1952

Be Ready to Spray Spittlebugs Within Two Weeks

URBANA--Farmers who are planning to spray their hay to control spittlebugs should be ready to treat within the next two weeks.

That's the advice today from insect specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

The area where spittlebugs are most threatening this year is north and east of a line from Paris to Bloomington to Freeport.

With moderate weather, the first egg hatch will occur within one week in the southern part of this area and within two weeks in the northern part. This estimate is based on the fact that eggs brought into the laboratory last week required about 2 1/2 days to hatch. Weather may change this estimate of hatching dates a little.

The insect specialists will report first evidence of spittlebug hatch as it occurs. For more information on spraying to control the pests, see your farm adviser.

Hog Bruises During Marketing Cost You Good Money

URBANA--Every time one of your hogs gets bruised during marketing, you lose \$1.45.

So declares W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He bases that statement on a 1951 study which shows that 9 percent of all hogs slaughtered were bruised, and the loss per head bruised--in 1951--amounted to \$1.45.

An earlier study by a large packing company showed that 42 percent of the hog bruises were caused by canes, whips and clubs. More important, nearly one-half--48 percent--of the bruises were in the ham, one of the most valuable cuts in the hog.

To cut down losses in income during the farm-to-market trip, a group of truckers gave these eight simple suggestions:

Provide more good loading chutes on the farm; eliminate prodding, beating, kicking and excessive use of electric prods; avoid overloading; and take plenty of time to sort and load animals.

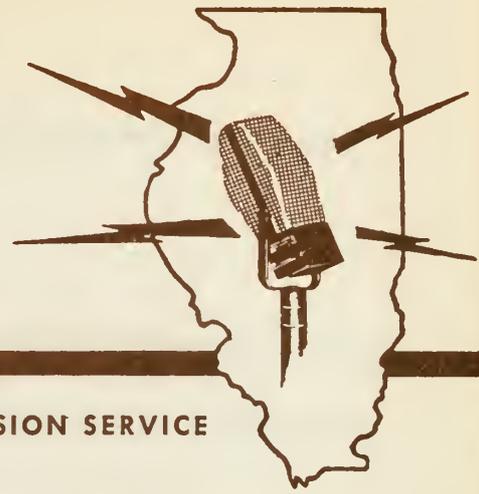
The truckers also suggested adequate, appropriate bedding--sand in summer and sand covered with straw in winter; partitions with mixed loads; adequate ventilation and protection from weather en route; and frequent checking during the trip.

Another good idea is to require a signed statement from your trucker showing the number and species of livestock picked up and the name of the company insuring the load, if insurance is provided.

Better also find out if your trucker's insurance is normal for that distance from market and, if not, find out why.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1952

1951 Exports of Lard, Beans, Wheat Much Larger Than 1950

URBANA--Exports of three major Illinois farm products--lard, soybeans and soybean oil and wheat--were considerably larger for 1951 than for 1950, says L. J. Norton, a University of Illinois agricultural marketing specialist. He also adds that exports of corn were up slightly.

Norton points out that these sales abroad are important in two ways: They absorb supplies of farm products beyond our own needs, and they keep markets active at home. Exports also emphasize how much our high farm production contributes to the world's food supply.

For lard, total U. S. exports in 1951 were high--688 million pounds compared with 466 million pounds a year earlier. In January 1952 lard sales abroad were 96 million pounds compared with 47 million in January 1951. This indicates a broad world demand for this food fat.

Soybean and soybean oil exports in 1951 were both up substantially over 1950. Soybeans increased from 19 million to 24 1/2 million bushels, and soybean oil from 300 to 499 million pounds. But January exports of both beans and oil were lower this year than a year earlier. This reflects a larger supply of food oils in world markets.

Exports - add 1

Wheat exports of 422 million bushels in 1951 were more than double the 206 million exported in 1950 and continued at a high rate in January 1952.

Exports of corn increased only 4 million bushels from 1950 to 1951--from 96 to 100 million bushels. Exports in January this year were slightly less than a year earlier. Norton says 100 million bushels is only a small part of our total supply, but it's an important factor in the cash market. High corn exports are due to short crops in Argentina and the desire of European farmers to boost hog output.

OFG:bb

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New Food Technologist Joins Staff

URBANA--The man who helped Washington state fruit growers develop frozen apple juice concentrate and other uses for their product has joined the staff of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He is Dr. Romeo R. Legault, 47, professor of food technology. Legault headed fruit and vegetable processing work at the federal Western Regional Research laboratory, Albany, California, for 9 years before coming to Illinois.

Legault worked closely with farmers, food processors, state and federal government agencies and scientists in developing the new use for apples. Similar cooperative tests were under way to find new uses for other fruits when he left the West coast.

In his work at Illinois in food processing, Legault plans to work as closely as possible with farm groups.

LJN:bb
4-11-52

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Special agents I and J... in 1934...
...the FBI... in 1934...
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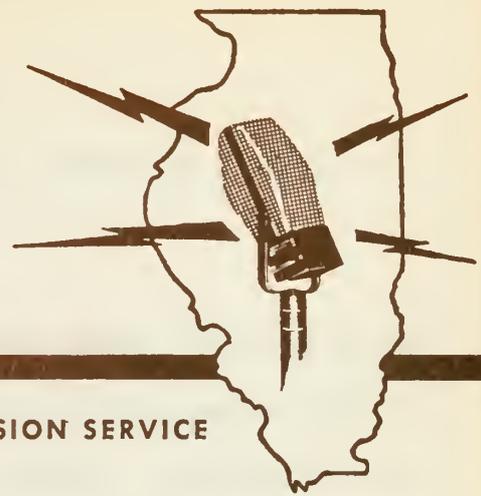
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1952

Baby Pigs Prefer Oats in Taste Test

URBANA--Baby pigs preferred cracked hulled oats more than two to one over the next most popular feed in recent tests at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Livestock specialist Dick Carlisle says it's important to get baby pigs to eat at the earliest possible age because gains when they're small are the cheapest gains. One pound of feed often will produce one pound of gain. One Knox county hog raiser put it this way: "If it would make them eat any sooner, I'd bake them cookies."

To learn what feeds baby pigs like best, 17 feeds were offered free-choice. The porkers ate 158 pounds of cracked hulled oats. This was 44 percent, or nearly half of all feed eaten.

Next most popular feed was rolled oats and dried molasses in a 75-25 percent combination. The pigs ate 74 pounds of this feed, or 20 percent of the total.

Pig starter ration was third, with pellets more popular than meal. Fifty two pounds of pellets and 31 pounds of meal were eaten. A mixture of 75 percent dry skim milk and 25 percent dried molasses ranked next with 25 pounds consumed.

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Radio News

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1950

Physician Proves Case in Brain Test

URBANA--A test that physicians considered possible only a few years ago has been shown to be the most accurate test in recent years at the University of Illinois.

Liverpool specialist Dick Christie says it is important to have a test to see if the earlier diagnosis was correct when they do not see the necessary signs. One kind of test often will be used and found to give a false diagnosis. Dr. Christie says it is important to have a test to see if the earlier diagnosis was correct when they do not see the necessary signs. One kind of test often will be used and found to give a false diagnosis.

Dr. Christie says that the test is a simple one and can be done in a few minutes. The test is a simple one and can be done in a few minutes.

The test is a simple one and can be done in a few minutes. The test is a simple one and can be done in a few minutes.

Baby Pig Feed Test - add 1

Less popular feeds, in order, were shelled corn, rolled oats, dry skim milk, meat scraps, solvent soybean oil meal, and ground corn. Pigs ate only from 1 to 4 pounds of each of these feeds, compared with 25 to 158 pounds for the four more popular feeds.

The tests show that baby pigs like a feed with a source of sugar better than the same feed without sugar, and that they prefer pelleted feed over the same feed as meal.

Results were reported on only 10 of the 17 feeds tested. They were the only ones commonly used or eaten in fairly large amounts.

OFG:bb

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Keep Anthrax Off Illinois Highways

URBANA--"Keep anthrax off Illinois highways and burn all anthrax carcasses on the farm."

That's the special request being made to farmers by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine and the State Department of Agriculture Division of Livestock Industry.

In a special letter to all veterinarians and farm advisers in the state, Dean Robert Graham of the veterinary college and Dr. Roy A. Thompson, superintendent, Division of Livestock Industry, ask that no more swine suspected of having anthrax be submitted to the Centralia, Peoria, and veterinary college diagnostic laboratories.

Tissue samples taken from the animals suspected of having anthrax may still be submitted to the three laboratories if they have

Least possible results. In order to avoid error, the test was
 by this rule, each sample, without exception, was placed
 and are only from 1 to 5 pounds of each of these feeds, compared with
 1 to 250 pounds for the first and second feeds.

The tests show that pigs like a feed with a source of
 that better than the same feed without sugar, and that they
 selected food over the same feed as well.

Results were reported on July 10 of the 17 tests (Table 1).
 but were the only ones commonly used or eaten in their favor.

THE ILLINOIS HIGHWAYS

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That's the special request being made to the ILLINOIS
 THE ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND THE ILLINOIS
 THE ILLINOIS DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

In a special order to all veterinarians and law officers
 THE STATE, ILLINOIS BOARD OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE AND THE
 THE ILLINOIS SUPERVISOR, DIRECTOR OF HIGHWAYS, ILLINOIS
 THE ILLINOIS SUPERVISOR OF HIGHWAYS, ILLINOIS SUPERVISOR
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 THE ILLINOIS SUPERVISOR OF HIGHWAYS, ILLINOIS SUPERVISOR

Keep Anthrax Off Illinois Highways - 2

been properly collected by veterinarians, the letter explains. Samples may include a lymph gland or a piece of spleen in swine, or an ear in cattle, sheep, or horses.

All anthrax suspected tissues should be delivered by automobile in sealed containers. Postal regulations prevent the shipment of anthrax-suspect material by mail.

This action has been taken by the veterinary authorities for four reasons:

1. To prevent spread of the disease by the transportation of animals from contaminated farms over highways.
2. To prevent contamination of trucks and spreading of the disease through channels of trade.
3. To protect the owner and truckmen from unnecessary handling of diseased animals.
4. To protect the laboratory staff at the diagnostic laboratories and the students at the University laboratory.

and notices of Illinois University - 2

and property collected by students, the latter parties should
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All notices received should be returned to the
office in which they were received. The office in which they were
received should be returned to the office in which they were received.

This notice has been given to the respective authorities
of the respective authorities.

1. To prevent spread of the disease by the transmission
of animals from contaminated farms over Illinois.

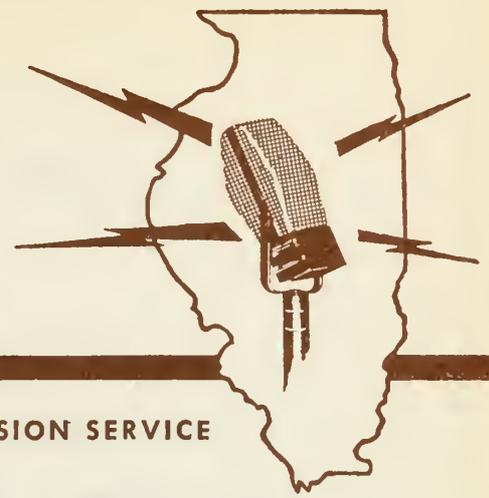
2. To prevent contamination of farms and spreading of
the disease through channels of trade.

3. To protect the state and provide for the
control of diseased animals.

4. To protect the laboratory staff at the diagnostic
laboratory and the students at the University Laboratory.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952

University Completes Tests on New Hog Cholera Vaccines

URBANA--Three new commercial hog cholera vaccines have given satisfactory results in critical tests performed on 60 pigs by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the veterinary college staff says each of the vaccines protected the pigs against artificial exposure to hog cholera eight days after vaccination. However, pigs exposed on the fourth and sixth days after vaccination developed symptoms of hog cholera and were set back in their growth.

"It appears that the new vaccines are incapable of causing outbreaks of hog cholera," Dr. Beamer says. "There was no evidence from the tests that hog cholera could spread from pigs vaccinated with the new vaccines to unvaccinated pigs in the same pens."

The three new hog cholera vaccines are now available from the manufacturers. Two of them are recommended for use without anti-hog-cholera serum.

Practicing veterinarians point out that the new vaccines must be used according to the manufacturers' directions. Dr. Beamer adds that the new vaccines can be used only to prevent hog cholera. There is still no cure for the disease.

Spring Is Best Time to Transplant Evergreens

URBANA--The best time for transplanting evergreens is in the spring, from the time the ground is dry enough to work until the leaves begin developing.

That's the advice of H. R. Kemmerer, landscape specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. He recommends a calm, humid, cloudy day for transplanting, but don't do the job when soil is wet.

Most evergreens come with a ball of earth around the roots and this is wrapped with burlap. If you cannot transplant the same day the evergreen is delivered from the nursery, pack sawdust, peat, straw or dirt around the ball to help cut down the moisture loss.

Leave the burlap on the roots to avoid breaking the ball of earth during planting. It will decay in a year and won't affect root growth.

Kemmerer recommends setting the tree at least as deep as it was before transplanting. You might also dig down another two inches and put some topsoil under the roots.

When you fill the hole, pack the soil around the ball, and be careful not to break the ball. After the hole is three-fourths full, fill it to ground level with water. When it soaks through, fill the rest of the hole with topsoil, but don't pack it.

Leave the soil level a little lower than the ground surface to catch rain water and water you add. Then put one-half inch of peat, ground corncobs or other mulch on top of the soil around the plant.

After planting, evergreens need watering only once or twice a week for at least a month. A thorough watering--enough to soak down to the roots--will assure good root growth.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1952

Home Grounds Improvement Deadline Is May 1

URBANA--May 1 is the deadline for 4-H'ers to enroll in the first-year phase of the home grounds improvement project, according to E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H work in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The home grounds improvement project is open both to boys and to girls who are enrolled in agricultural projects. The first year's work is planting various kinds of annual flowers.

Last year 177 4-H'ers in 60 counties won medals of honor in county competition for their home grounds improvement achievements.

Awards include four medals of honor given in each county program. The state winner will get an all-expense-paid trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November and a chance to receive one of the eight national awards--\$300 college scholarships. Sears-Roebuck Foundation provides these awards.

The Extension Service in the College of Agriculture supervises all 4-H programs. For more information on the home grounds improvement project, see your county farm adviser.

44777

Radio News

THE STATES DEPARTMENT, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Some Grounds Improvement Practices in May

URBANA--May 1 is the deadline for 4-H work in many of the 15-year term of the some grounds improvement project, according to M. L. Ellwood, state leader of agricultural 4-H work in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The some grounds improvement project is now well on its way to give the soil and the crop in agricultural districts. The first year's work in planting various kinds of annual flowers.

Last year 177 4-H clubs in 60 counties were made of them in many sections for their own grounds improvement objectives. Several leaders have made of them given in each county. The state winner will get an all-expense-paid trip to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November and a chance to see some of the eight national events--1930 college contestants.

The Extension Service in the College of Agriculture will have all 4-H projects. For more information on the some grounds improvement project, see your county farm adviser.

44777
1-12-32

Cattle Can Be Rid of Warts

URBANA--You don't have to put up with warts on your cattle.

Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says warts on cattle often damage their hides as well as mar their appearance. And in dairy cows warts on teats and udders often interfere with milking.

If the wart is small at the base, you may clip it off or remove it by tying a thread tightly around its base. Use iodine to disinfect the area. Warts that are tied will drop off in a few days. Large warts can be removed by a veterinarian by a simple operation.

If an animal has large clusters of infectious warts around the neck and shoulder area, have your veterinarian use a wart vaccine. Wart vaccines have often given good results both in preventing warts and in helping badly infected cases.

LEA:bb

-30-

Illinois Tests One-Third of All Soils in U. S. for 1950

URBANA--One-third of all soils tested in the whole country in 1950 came from Illinois farmers, according to soils men in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They say that Illinois now has over 100 laboratories testing more than one million acres of farm land each year.

Yet despite this record of national leadership, progress in Illinois has been rather slow. There are 25 million acres of potential cropland, so it would take 25 years to finish the job once at the present rate. But soils should be tested every 6 to 8 years.

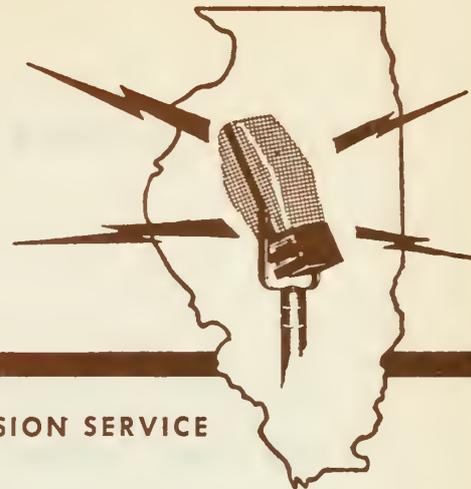
The soils men say we have enough laboratories. The expansion should be in keeping them busy all year long. They recommend soil tests at least six months before fertilizer is applied.

LJN:bb
4-16-52

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1952

Cull Loafers by Watching Color of Skin

URBANA--You can cull the loafers from your hen flock by watching the color of their skin.

Poultryman Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says bleaching in yellow-skinned hens is a good sign of how long they've been laying. It works only for the first six months of laying though.

Pigment from yellow corn and green feed ends up in the fat of a young chicken's skin. When laying begins, the pigment goes directly to color the yolk. As long as Bidy is laying, her skin keeps on losing its yellow color until it is completely bleached.

This bleaching follows an orderly pattern that is easy to notice. Yellow color leaves the vent 7 to 10 days after a hen starts laying, the eye ring after 2 weeks, the earlobes in 3 weeks, the beak in 6 weeks, the front of the shanks in 18 weeks, and the heel of the shanks in 20 to 24 weeks. The yellow color leaves the backs of the hocks and tops of the toes last.

When laying stops, the color returns to various parts of the hen's skin in the same order in which it bleached, but much faster.

Check the present stage of bleaching; you can tell how long the hen has been laying. By noting the return of yellow color to the hen's skin, you can cull the loafers that are not earning their feed.

Form

Radio Man

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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New Chemical Used for Treating Small Grains

URBANA--Panogen, a new seed-treating chemical, has been used in Illinois for the first time this year to control smut and seedling blights on small grains. It had been tested for three years at Illinois and other agricultural experiment stations.

Plant disease men Benjamin Koehler and W. M. Bever in the Illinois College of Agriculture report that Panogen is the first new treatment worthy of recommendation since Ceresan was developed about 20 years ago.

When smut-infected wheat and oats were planted for testing, both Ceresan and Panogen caused striking gains in growth over untreated checks. With smut-free oats, this effect was not very noticeable in the field. But yields showed an advantage for treatment.

The three varieties of smut-free oats used were Andrew, Clinton 11 and Nemaha. Average yield increases for the three varieties were 3 1/2 bushels an acre with Ceresan and 5 1/2 bushels with Panogen. Chances are 19 to 1 that this difference was caused by the seed treatment, but Koehler emphasizes that those results are for 1951 only.

The two scientists point out that Panogen and Ceresan will not control such diseases as rust, mosaic and loose smut of wheat or barley.

Ceresan powder can be applied dry with a dust treater or wet with a slurry treater. Panogen, a red liquid sold in steel drums, does not settle or freeze and is applied directly without dilution with a special Panogen treating machine. Or it may be diluted with water for use with a regular slurry machine. In either case, not enough moisture is absorbed by the grain to require drying before planting.

Low Chemical Used For Fighting Soil Disease

URBANA--Fungus, a new seed-treating chemical, has been

used in Illinois for the first time this year to control soil and

seedling diseases on small grains. It has been tested for three years

in Illinois and other agricultural experimental stations.

Plant diseases are Benjamin Koochin and W. M. Brown in the

Illinois College of Agriculture report that fungicide is the first and

most effective of treatments since fungicide was developed about

20 years ago.

When only infected seed and soil were treated for fungus,

with fungicide and fungicide raised striking gains in growth and yield

of small grains. With seed-treat only, this effect was not very noticeable

in the field. But gains showed in laboratory tests.

The first varieties of small-grain seed were treated with

fungicide in the laboratory. Several trials followed for the three years

and were 1 1/2 percent to 5 percent with fungicide and 1 1/2 percent with

fungicide. Gains were 10 to 15 percent with fungicide and 10 percent with

fungicide, but Koochin emphasizes that these results are for

the only.

The two scientists hope that fungicide and fungicide will

control soil diseases as well, and that these gains of small

grains could be applied to other crops with a low amount of

fungicide. Fungicide, a red liquid sold in small drums,

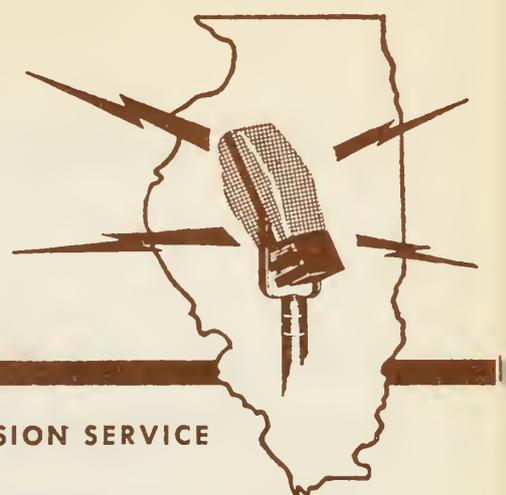
has not settled on these and is applied directly without dilution

with a special fungicide-resistant material. It is used in either

seed or soil with a special mixing machine. In either case, one

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1952

Wheat Mosaic Worse Than Average This Year

URBANA--The attack of wheat mosaic disease reported from 10 central Illinois counties has been termed worse than average by a plant disease specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dr. Benjamin Koehler says more reports of this disease of winter wheat have come in during 1952 than usual. He adds that no other disease of small grains has caused so much damage as mosaic has sometimes caused.

The counties reported to date are Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Macon, Sangamon, Macoupin and Christian.

Doubtless the disease also occurs elsewhere. Mosaic, known in Illinois since 1919, has been found at some time or other in all central and south-central counties.

Koehler says diseased wheat plants are yellow or brownish and look very sickly. Scattered spots like this appear over the fields. In these infected areas, yields are usually cut by about 50 percent if the wheat variety is somewhat resistant to mosaic, like Lawnee, and by 50 to 90 percent if it is susceptible to the disease. The disease looks worst at this time of year.

-more-

1917

Radio News

FOR ALL THE WORLD, APRIL 20, 1917

THE RADIO NEWS

REPORT--The report of what would have been reported that a
 great illness among the boys of the army was reported in a
 the illness reported in the Illinois College of Agriculture,
 Dr. Benjamin Hoffman was now doctor of this illness of
 was what has been in Illinois 100 men away. He says that he
 for illness of such extent has caused so much trouble as would be
 within caused.

The committee reported to date are Chas. H. Brown, John
W. H. Brown, J. H. Brown, J. H. Brown, J. H. Brown, J. H. Brown,
 follows the disease also found elsewhere. It is now in 11-
 was since 1910. It was first found in 1910 in Illinois in all the
 of and such extent, causing

Report says that the illness is the result of a
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 ill. In these reports, it is the result of a
 amount if the report is correct it is responsible for the illness
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Wheat Mosaic - add 1

The specialist says farmers can do nothing now to control the disease. The only practical control method is to plant a resistant variety at seeding time each fall. Mosaic is also less likely to appear if wheat is grown only once in a 4-year rotation. The virus causing the disease lives over in the soil.

Koehler says, "We just don't know why wheat mosaic is so severe this year." It seems that lots of soil moisture helps to bring on mosaic. Yet moisture has been about the same for the past two winters.

Among soft wheats, Prairie, Royal, Seneca, Newcaster, Fairfield, Fulcaster and Saline varieties are resistant to mosaic. Vigo has less resistance and may suffer a 10 percent cut in yield in diseased areas of the field.

For hard wheats, Westar has more resistance to mosaic than Pawnee, but Pawnee has more resistance to lodging and stem rust.

LJN:bb

-30-

Conservation Farming Pays You \$\$\$\$\$

URBANA--It pays nicely to farm the conservation way.

E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says conservation farming showed an extra income of \$4.77 an acre in McLean county, \$6.98 an acre in Madison and St. Clair counties and \$6.41 an acre in Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Winnebago counties. That's the advantage for conservation farms over similar matched farms with less conservation work on them.

Those larger earnings are the 10-year average increase in net farm income at 1945 farm prices. When you capitalize the average increase of \$6.06 an acre in net income at 5 percent, the productive value of the land is worth \$121 more an acre on conservation farms.

LJN:bb
4-19-52

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The economic history of the United States... the first half of the century... the second half of the century... the third quarter of the century... the fourth quarter of the century...

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THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

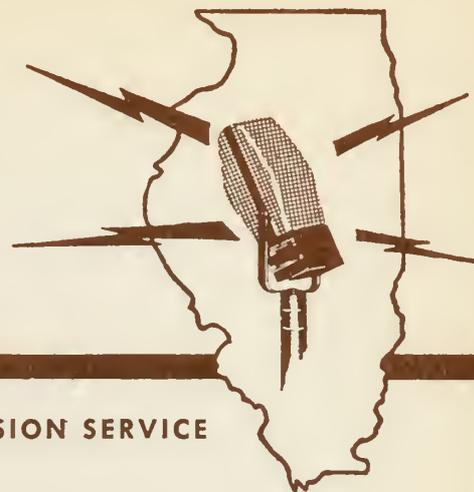
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1952

Good Corn Yields Possible on Southern Illinois Soils

URBANA--You can raise 70-bushel-an-acre corn on southern Illinois soils with just ordinary good farming methods, as Leopold Kiefer has done for some years now in Hamilton county.

Kiefer doesn't farm the best land in the county, but last year he averaged 72 bushels of corn an acre on 34 acres and 35 bushels of soybeans on 23 acres. When he went on the farm 20 years ago, the corn crops ran about 15 bushels an acre. The difference has been mainly in added organic matter, which provides plant food and loosens up the tight southern Illinois soils.

On his 150 acres, Kiefer had only 57 acres in cultivated row crops last year. All the rest was in a pasture mixture. He plows under as much of his clover land as he can in order to give the soil lots of organic matter and nitrogen.

On his corn land, Kiefer has a corn-soybeans-wheat-clover rotation. He plans to get enough hay off his clover every year to feed his 7 milk cows, and he also gets a seed crop when the weather is right. He plows the clover under for green manure before corn. His corn goes to feed 46 shoats, 7 sows, 240 chickens and 7 milk cows.

Kiefer's soil is many times more productive now than it was before he started building it up. And it will be productive for years to come.

7-10-1917

Radio News

THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 17, 1917

THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 17, 1917

WASHINGTON—The new radio bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 275 to 100. The bill will give the Federal Government the right to regulate the radio and to issue licenses to those who use the air waves. It also provides for the establishment of a Federal Radio Commission to oversee the industry.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate in the near future. It is a landmark piece of legislation that will give the United States a complete radio system. The bill also provides for the establishment of a Federal Radio Commission to oversee the industry. The bill is expected to pass the Senate in the near future. It is a landmark piece of legislation that will give the United States a complete radio system.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1952

Two Ag Men to Leave for Europe

URBANA--Two men in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have been granted one-year leaves of absence to work on agricultural production problems in Europe. They are Hadley Read, extension editor, and J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist.

Both men will join a 15-man team of specialists from this country who will help Western European countries boost their farm output in a program carried on by Mutual Security Agency. Paris will be headquarters for the group.

Read expects to teach agricultural information methods to university agricultural students; to help organize training sessions in using press and radio for European farm advisers; and to turn out various information pieces urging better farm methods this year.

Hackleman expects to work on increasing production of wheat, oats, barley and possibly soybeans in Italy, France, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Western Germany. Some seed certification work may also be included.

-more-

1947

Radio News

THE CHANGING TRENDS, PART 2

THE NEW WORLD ORDER

THE CHANGING TRENDS, PART 2

Read, Hackleman - add 1

Read left for Washington, D.C., on April 14 for about a 10-day orientation period before leaving for Europe. He tentatively plans to go by ship, leaving New York perhaps on May 2. His wife and three children will accompany him.

Hackleman will leave for Washington today and expects to fly to Paris with his wife after the orientation period.

Both men plan to return to their positions in May 1953 after their leaves of absence expire.

Hackleman says specialists in pastures, corn, animal husbandry, and other farm subjects and at least two information men are included on the 15-man team of Americans. MSA was formerly called the Economic Cooperation Administration, and before that the Marshall Plan.

LJN:bb

-30-

Rid Sheep of Parasites at Shearing Time

URBANA--Treat your lambs for lice and keds this spring at the same time you treat your breeding flock.

Dr. N. D. Levine, animal parasitologist of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says you do only half the job if you treat only the sheep. The lice and keds may migrate to the lambs, and later on will reinfest the sheep.

To get the lice and keds, treat the entire flock as soon as the shear cuts have healed. At that time the ked population is at its lowest level. Either lindane or DDT makes a good dip or spray, but be sure to use both according to the manufacturers' directions. Several other products on the market also give good results.

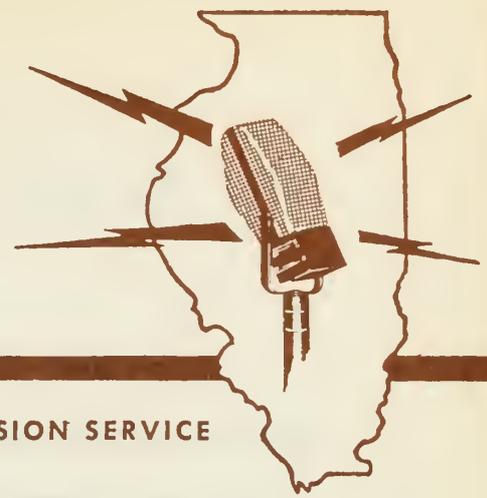
Dipping is preferable; but when dipping vats are not available, an all-over spraying with a power sprayer is often satisfactory. Lambs can be easily dipped in a barrel or tank full of the solution.

LEA:bb
4-21-52

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1952

Coccidiosis Robs Poultry Raisers

URBANA--Your chickens will live better, grow faster and lay more eggs if you keep them free of coccidiosis this year, says a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. J. O. Alberts says you can expect death losses in your chickens if coccidiosis strikes hard. Birds that recover are often unthrifty and produce poorly for the rest of their lives.

Chickens get coccidiosis by picking coccidia up off contaminated ground, litter or equipment. The parasites multiply in the chickens. The more coccidia a chicken eats, the sicker it becomes.

Coccidiosis appears about four days after the parasites have been swallowed. The birds become pale and weak from loss of blood in the droppings. They often sit quietly with wings drooping and eyes closed.

Use sanitary feeders and waterers, prevent crowding and dampness in the houses and raise the flock on a newly rotated range. Like most diseases, coccidiosis prefers damp, warm, surroundings without much sunlight.

Drugs, when correctly used, are effective in checking cecal and intestinal coccidiosis, says Dr. Alberts. But the cheapest and best way to fight the disease is to prevent it from striking your flock in the first place by using sanitation.

1947

Radio News

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, this 15th day of May, 1947.

Radio News

WHEREAS, the undersigned, being duly qualified, has been elected and sworn to the office of Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, and it is the desire of the undersigned to publish the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, for the term of their office.

That the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, for the term of their office, are as follows:

1. John A. Smith, Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, for the term of his office, to be held until the 15th day of May, 1950.

2. James B. Jones, Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, for the term of his office, to be held until the 15th day of May, 1950.

3. Robert C. Brown, Notary Public for the County of Dallas, Texas, for the term of his office, to be held until the 15th day of May, 1950.

Feed or Pasture for Yearling Steers?

URBANA--Illinois cattle feeders have three choices this summer for feeding the steers they wintered on roughage rations: feed in drylot, feed on pasture or follow the delayed feeding system.

Harry Russell, extension livestock specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says steers wintered on roughage need about 6 months on full feed to make prime cattle.

If you have plenty of corn to feed and started on April 1, you can hit the early September market by feeding about 50 bushels of corn per steer in drylot. With this feeding method, you will also need to supply high-protein supplement at the rate of about one pound to each 9 pounds of shelled corn, or the equivalent, and 5 to 6 pounds of hay a day for each steer.

Or you may choose the system of feeding on pasture, which requires about 40 bushels of corn for each steer. Put the cattle on full feed of grain before the pasture is ready, and save labor by full-feeding on pasture with a self-feeder. On good pastures with a good legume mixture, feed supplement won't be needed until August. One-half acre of pasture per steer should be enough. Ordinarily, finish cattle in drylot for four weeks before marketing under this system.

The delayed feeding method is an economical choice if you have plenty of good pastures. You can pasture your steers without grain for 90-100 days and then finish them for market with 90-100 days of full feed on pasture or drylot--drylot if the grass is still lush. This system takes about 30 bushels of corn per head.

Of course, the cattle won't be so fat with the delayed-feeding system, they will grade choice instead of prime and they won't sell so high as full-fed cattle. But when they are ready for market about mid-November, they may bring you better returns than cattle fed any other way because they cost less to feed.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1952

Train Young Dairy Horns for Showing

URBANA--If you're planning to show young dairy animals at summer fairs and shows, start training their horns about the time they are two inches long.

That's the suggestion of Leo Fryman, extension dairyman at the Illinois College of Agriculture. Fryman says direction of growth can be changed most easily at the two-inch length because the horn core is not yet securely fastened to the skull.

You can change the direction of growth in either of two ways: (1) by applying pressure or (2) by scraping the side of the horn toward which you want it to grow.

Fasten weights to the tips of horns that tend to grow upward. If the horns tend to grow outward and you want them to curve in, apply tension between them by fastening horn trainers to the tips. But don't put on too much pressure. It may make the animal uncomfortable and also may form too sharp a curvature.

If the horns are too large for the over-all appearance of the animal, use a rasp to cut them down. Avoid taking off too much, however, or you may weaken the outer shell enough to break it from the bony horn core. After rasping, smooth the surface of the horn with fine sandpaper or emery cloth.

Turn

Radio News

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WAS WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

URGENT - 12:00 PM - 12/15/54
TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371101) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 12/15/54.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 12/15/54.
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Farmers Asked to Be Alert for Foot-and-Mouth Disease

URBANA--Foot-and-mouth disease has not appeared in the United States since 1929. But with outbreaks occurring in both Mexico and Canada, Illinois farmers are being asked to be on the alert for the disease.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says livestock sanitary officials are making every possible effort to keep foot-and-mouth disease out of the United States. Yet livestock growers should remain vigilant in case this tricky disease slips across either border.

Foot-and-mouth disease affects cattle, sheep, goats and swine, as well as any other wild or domesticated animal with the cloven hoof. It spreads rapidly from animal to animal and from farm to farm. It may be spread by contaminated feed, water, clothing or shoes.

If the disease strikes, blisters appear on the tongue and about the mouth, on teats and udders, on the skin above the hoof and between the claws of the hoof. They may also appear on the snouts of swine. These blisters break in a day and form red ulcers. Fever and slobbering also occur.

Lameness usually results from foot-and-mouth disease. Animals may refuse to eat and drink, and they will lose weight. Dairy cows produce less milk. Death losses in adult animals are usually low, but losses in young animals may reach 50 percent.

If you suspect foot-and-mouth disease in your herd, call your veterinarian immediately. Because there are other diseases that resemble foot-and-mouth disease, a correct diagnosis is essential. Prompt action by livestock sanitary officials will prevent a severe outbreak.

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Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1952

Legumes Outdo Nitrogen Fertilizers

URBANA--Legume nitrogen has produced larger corn crops from its carry-over effect than nitrogen fertilizers in a 15-year test at the University of Illinois agronomy farm.

Soils man L. B. Miller says a clover catch crop showed a 2-bushel larger corn yield than the best nitrogen fertilizer treatment. And where a standover clover crop was grown for hay, the corn yield was from 21 to 39 bushels larger.

Miller explains that in a corn-corn-oats-wheat rotation, three nitrogen fertilizers were compared on first-year corn. They were sodium nitrate, calcium cyanamid and ammonium sulfate. These carriers supplied 80 pounds of nitrogen an acre plowed down and 20 pounds side-dressed. None was put on ahead of second-year corn. A top dressing of 20 pounds of nitrogen an acre was applied on both the oat and wheat crops.

These three nitrogen fertilizer plots were compared with an untreated check plot and a plot where clover was grown as a catch crop in the wheat.

-more-

Nitrogen for Corn - add 1

The total for two crops of corn during the 1946-50 rotation was 124 bushels an acre for the untreated check plot, 154 to 161 bushels for the three nitrogen fertilizer plots and 163 bushels for the plot with a legume catch crop.

But Miller emphasizes that legume nitrogen from standover clover produced much larger corn crops. In a corn-corn-oats-clover rotation, the 2-year total corn crop for 1946-50 rotation period was 182 bushels an acre when crop residues were left on the land and 200 bushels when manure was applied.

Those are increases of 19 and 37 bushels respectively over yields with the legume catch crop and 21 and 39 bushels larger than those with the best fertilizer treatment. The soil in both rotations was Drummer clay loam well supplied with lime, phosphate and potash.

LJN:bb

-30-

Diseased Wheat Fields Look Much Better

URBANA--The worst is over in the attack of wheat mosaic disease, which has been described as worse than average by a University of Illinois plant disease specialist.

Dr. Benjamin Koehler says the diseased spots in wheat fields don't look nearly so bad now as they did two weeks ago. Then the scattered spots looked a sickly yellow. Now they are much greener and appear more healthy. The specialist expected this to happen.

Earlier a few farmers had thought of plowing up their wheat fields because of mosaic damage. Now they've decided to let them grow.

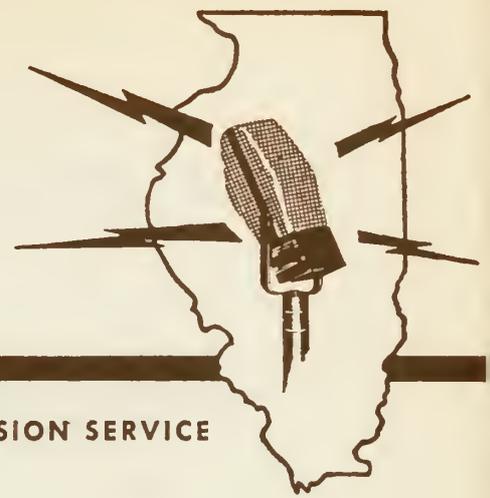
As for losses, Koehler says Prairie, Royal, Seneca, Newmaster, Fairfield, Fulcaster and Saline varieties are highly resistant to mosaic and will suffer no loss in yield. Somewhat resistant varieties like Pawnee or Vigo will probably show a 10 percent loss in diseased areas of the field, while for susceptible varieties the yield loss may range from 50 to 90 percent of normal.

LJN:bb
--23-52

-30-

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1952

Lindane Recommended to Control Wireworms in Corn

URBANA--The best method known to date to reduce wireworm damage in cornfields is a lindane seed treatment.

That's the recommendation of H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. He says the chemical treatment costs only 15 to 20 cents an acre.

Lindane has not been tested widely by scientists. But J. H. Bigger, Survey entomologist, has inspected dozens of seed-treated fields during the past two summers and many untreated fields in the same areas. In many treated fields he found 10 to 15 percent damage from wireworms. But in untreated fields many farmers had to replant.

From many field observations, here are five conditions which make lindane seed treatment most effective:

1. Apply lindane powder dry to corn in the planter. If lindane is used as a slurry or applied to wet seed, there is danger that germination will be seriously affected.

2. Follow the manufacturer's directions about amounts to apply to seed corn.

Radio News

THE RADIO NEWS, APRIL 15, 1932

THE RADIO NEWS, APRIL 15, 1932

WASH.-The last night show of the radio season

was broadcast in a unique and unusual

way. The transmission to R. S. Bell, local operator

of the University of Illinois College of Engineering and Illinois Nat-

ional History Society, he says the electrical equipment used was 12 to

20 miles in area.

Indiana has not been heard since the broadcast, Dr. J. W.

Biggs, survey engineer, has advised a number of miles north

of this point the day two numbers and only appeared later in the

same area. It was found that he had to go through several

more miles, but he advised that his own location had no effect.

From this field observation, says the two operators who

are in the same location with others.

1. The radio station has been in the field, it has

been used as a relay, it is said to be used, some of them say

that it will be eventually closed.

2. The radio station is located about 10 miles

west of the city.

Lindane on Corn - add 1

3. Plant when germination conditions are favorable.
4. Don't plant too deep.
5. Don't expect 100 percent control.

Farmer reaction to lindane was highly favorable last year when it was widely used for the first time. Reaction was not so favorable in 1950.

Last year most of the damage occurred in fields where it was not expected. Petty says at its low cost lindane seed treatment for corn seems like a good bet even if it's not a guaranteed control. You can't lose, and you may make a lot.

LJN:bb

-30-

Garden Planting Schedule Given

URBANA--From April 25 to May 5--meaning right now--is the time for northern Illinois gardeners to plant parsnips, radishes, Swiss chard and tomato seed.

That's the time-table given in the 1952 Illinois Garden Guide, written by three vegetable specialists in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In central Illinois sweet corn can be planted any time from April 25 to May 5. And in southern Illinois those dates are the period for planting beets, carrots, cucumbers and eggplant. You can get a free copy of the Garden Guide from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture.

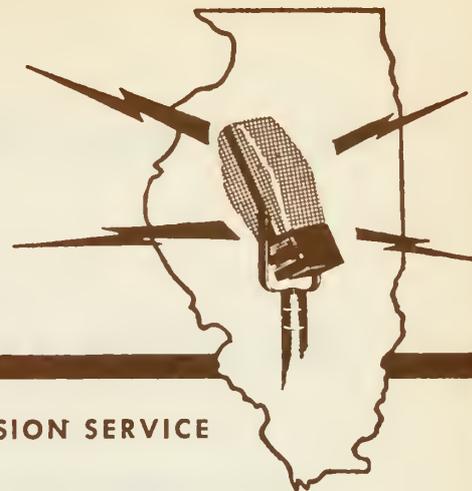
Incidentally, the three men say a common error in sowing seed is to plant it too deep. For gardens larger than 50 by 50 feet, a seed drill is a good investment.

LJN:bb
4-25-52

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1952

Advise Caution in Farm Investment, Borrowing

URBANA--Mistakes in investment and borrowing may be much more disastrous to farmers in years ahead than they have been in the past two decades, according to L. J. Norton, agricultural economist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Unsound financing, as well as poor management, has often been covered up during recent years because of the general upward price trend. But with signs that this rise may have nearly run its course, more caution in investment and borrowing is now in order.

Norton suggests, when you plan to borrow, to be sure you thoroughly understand the business for which you are borrowing--and then try to observe these general rules:

1. Keep an eye on the economic situation--there may be stormy weather ahead. Most young farmers of today have seen only the up-trend in farm product and farm land prices. Remember the possibility of future declines.

2. Don't take on debts too large for your own capital or likely income. In buying a farm, for example, can you pay an adequate part of the purchase price in cash? Will farm earnings be high

Radio News

THE CHICAGO HERALD, APRIL 24, 1934

Radio Station in Farm Investment, Following

CHICAGO—Following its investment in radio broadcasting, the

Chicago Herald has announced its plans to build a radio station in the
heart of the city, according to L. J. Gordon, agricultural economist
at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Ground breaking, he said, will be completed by the

end of the year. The station will be a 500-watt station, and will
be the first of its kind in the city. The station will be owned and
operated by the Chicago Herald.

When the station is built, it will be the first

of its kind in the city. The station will be owned and operated
by the Chicago Herald.

1. The station will be the first of its kind in the city.

2. The station will be owned and operated by the Chicago Herald.

3. The station will be the first of its kind in the city.

4. The station will be owned and operated by the Chicago Herald.

Norton, Borrowing - add 1

enough to allow you to pay off the mortgage? Have a definite plan for repayment of loans of any kind.

3. Put borrowed dollars to their most profitable use.

Farmers often overdo investments in machinery and buildings while neglecting soil improvements, fertilizers and other yield-boosting measures. Some farmers could make better use of available labor and feed if they had more livestock.

4. Pick out a credit agency that is able and willing to go along with you when incomes are lower.

5. Have adequate insurance.

Norton says most of us find it handy to borrow at times, and borrowing is justified any time it helps to increase profit. Remember, though, to keep your debts at the lowest point that permits you to have a business large enough to be efficient.

OFG:bb

-30-

192 Foreigners Visit Ag College in 1951

URBANA--A total of 192 foreign farm folks visited the University of Illinois College of Agriculture during 1951 under our country's program of technical aid to foreign countries.

This program, explains associate dean R. R. Hudelson, is aimed at helping less fortunate friendly countries build up their own agriculture and thus improve living conditions.

Young farmers, college specialists, farm leaders and students were among the visitors. They were interested in animal diseases, 4-H clubs, farm management, soils and other practical subjects.

LJN:bb
4-25-52

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...to allow you to get off the mortgage? Have a definite plan
The repayment of loans of any kind.

3. The borrowed points to their own credit record.

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4. It is not a credit agency that is this and willing to

...along with you own income and assets

...and other financial resources.

...often says that of us that it really is better at times.

...and borrowing is justified and that it helps in business growth.

...to help your credit at the lowest point that possible

...you to have a business large enough to be efficient.

1983 Foreignborn Visit to Illinois in 1982

UNAMA--A total of 198 foreign born visits to the
University of Illinois College of Agricultural, Animal and
Home Economics Research and Extension Center in Urbana, Illinois.

The program, explained associate dean W. W. Whitaker, is
designed to help these foreign born visitors build up their own
businesses and to improve living conditions.

Young farmers, college graduates, farm leaders and other
visitors were among the visitors. They were interested in animal dis-
ease, farm management, farm economics, farm and other practical subjects.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1952

Illinois 4-H'ers to Compete for Public Speaking Awards

URBANA--Several hundred Illinois 4-H club members are expected to take part in the new public speaking awards program this year, according to state leaders of home economics and agriculture 4-H Clubs in Illinois.

The new program, conducted in Illinois for the first time this year, is sponsored by the Pure Oil Company which provides the awards. The top-rating boy and girl in each participating county will receive a blue ribbon.

The state contest will be held in the Illinois Building Friday, August 15, at the state fair in Springfield. The girl winning highest honors there will receive a set of silverware. The outstanding boy at the state level will receive a 17-jewel wristwatch.

Two national winners will be awarded college scholarships of \$300 each and a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November. All 28 states conducting the program are eligible to submit candidates for the two national awards.

A list of 12 to 15 suggested topics for the public speaking contest is available from your county farm or home adviser. However, each club member taking part in the program may choose his own topic.

For more information about the new 4-H public speaking program, see your county farm or home adviser.

Radio News

FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 12

Illinois 4-8'ers to Campaign for 1972 Election

WASHINGTON—General manager Elliott 4-8'ers will campaign for the 1972 election in the state capital in the next few weeks. This effort to raise funds in the state capital is part of the 4-8'ers' campaign for the 1972 election. According to state leaders of both companies and agencies...

in Illinois in Illinois.

The new program, announced by Elliott 4-8'ers for the first time, is sponsored by the state capital which is the state capital. The program will be in effect in the state capital and will be in effect in the state capital. The program will be in effect in the state capital.

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For more information about the 4-8'ers' campaign, see page 12. For more information about the 4-8'ers' campaign, see page 12. For more information about the 4-8'ers' campaign, see page 12.

Pick Your Newcastle Disease Vaccine for the Job

URBANA--Pick your Newcastle disease vaccine for the job it has to do.

That's the advice of Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Three types of vaccine are available. One live virus vaccine is injected into the wing web, another live virus vaccine is given by way of the nose or eye, and a killed virus vaccine is injected into the muscles.

The live virus vaccine which is given by way of the eye or nose is so mild that it can be used on baby chicks. And you can use it on laying hens without seriously affecting egg production. It protects chicks until they are broiler age. Birds that are kept for layers should be revaccinated when they enter the laying house.

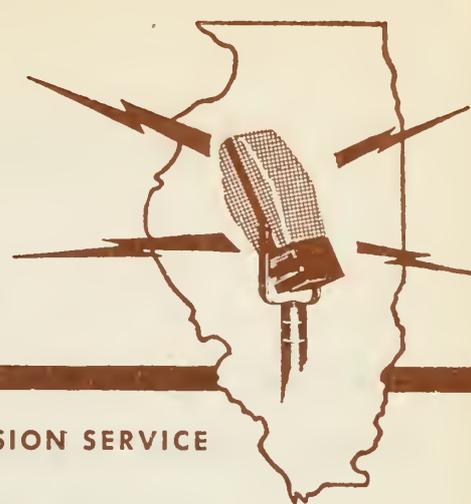
An advantage of the live virus vaccine which is injected into the wing web is that it usually produces a lasting, durable immunity. But it can cause some of the symptoms of Newcastle disease. For best results it should be used on birds that are from one to four months old. It should not be used on laying flocks.

The killed virus vaccine has the advantage of being harmless and unable to produce the disease. However, it produces a variable immunity which sometimes lasts only a short time.

Dr. Alberts says each of the vaccines will protect your chickens against Newcastle disease if it is used properly. The important thing to do is to pick the right vaccine for the job.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

Many Scholarships Available for University of Illinois Freshmen

URBANA--Plenty of scholarships are available to high school seniors wishing to enroll in the University of Illinois this fall. Lack of funds should not discourage anyone from enrolling.

Five tuition scholarships are offered in each county of the state: one in agriculture, one in home economics, one general county scholarship, and two scholarships for children of veterans of World War I and World War II. Each is worth up to \$380 over a four-year period. The scholarships--a total of 510 in the whole state--are awarded on the basis of a competitive examination which will be given on Saturday, June 7, by the county superintendent of schools in each county.

Besides county tuition scholarships, students planning to enroll in the College of Agriculture may apply for the Sears Roebuck and Kroger scholarships. These are awarded on the basis of high school records, leadership and financial need. Each of these provides \$200 for the freshman year.

For outstanding students, Sears Roebuck scholarships may be continued through their sophomore and junior years.

Boys and girls may apply for both the Sears Roebuck and Kroger scholarships on the same application form. Write to C. D. Smith, assistant dean, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, for application blanks.

Form

Radio News

FOR WISCONSIN PRINTING, MAY 2, 1938

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - Faculty of education are available to high school
 agents station in special in the University of Wisconsin (see list).
 All of funds should and disbursements under from provided.
 Five million scholarships are offered in each county of the
 state one in each county, one in four counties, one county county
 scholarship, and two scholarships for children of veterans of World
 War I and World War II. Each is worth up to \$100 per year.
 The scholarship is a total of \$100 of the value of the
 award in the basis of a competitive examination which will be given
 September, June 1, of the county superintendent of schools in each
 county.

Excluded among other scholarships, students seeking to
 study in the College of Agriculture may apply for the State Scholarship
 in Agricultural Education. These are awarded on the basis of merit
 and financial need. Each of these provides
 \$100 for the academic year.

For information regarding State Scholarship applications and for
 application forms, contact the State Superintendent of Schools and
 the county superintendent of schools. Write to C. E.
 Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Wisconsin.

Large 1952 Corn Crop Could Improve Hog-Corn Ratio

URBANA--A large corn crop this season could change the unusually low hog-corn price ratio which hit Illinois hog raisers last February to a very favorable ratio in the winter of 1952-53.

G. L. Jordan, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, says that any substantial improvement in the hog-corn ratio, from the hog feeder's standpoint, will probably have to wait on the new corn crop.

In February of 1952, the national hog-corn price ration was 10.4. Only four times in the past 21 years have the price relationships been so unfavorable to hog feeders in February. The 21-year February average was 13.3, with a low of 8.5 in 1935 and a high of 19.8 in 1947.

Several conditions were responsible for the unfavorable ratio this past February: smaller corn supplies, larger hog marketings, decline in the export demand for lard at a time when supplies were large, and the rapid disappearance of corn because of the high moisture content.

Jordan says none of these conditions is likely to change before midsummer. But at that time, new corn crop prospects will become a factor. Although hog prices may strengthen as liquidation of hog numbers stops, corn prices are just as likely to strengthen as supplies are reduced.

But there is the possibility of further substantial imports of feed grains from Canada--especially the large volume of wheat that stood in Canadian fields over winter. This grain will probably be suitable for feed and available for export to us.

Illinois State...

...a large amount of...

...at the University of...

In February of 1929...

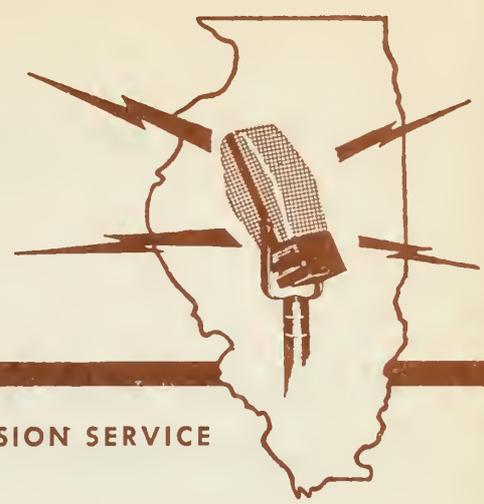
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1952

Fancy Poultry Water Chemicals Do Little Good

URBANA--You can save the money you pay for fancy disinfectants and colored chemicals to add to your poultry's water.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says if the water on your farm is good enough for you and your family, it's also suitable for your poultry without adding such chemicals as hypochlorite powders or potassium permanganate.

In some cases chemicals added to the water may actually be harmful. If the chemicals cause the chickens to drink less water than they should, poultry health and egg production may suffer.

Another thing: Dr. Alberts says almost all of these disinfectants that are added to the poultry water are useless in about 30 minutes after they are used. Feed, droppings, litter and other materials that get into water quickly destroy the effectiveness of the disinfectants.

-30-

Pick Cows From Records, Not Just Looks

URBANA--You can't pick a high-producing dairy cow just by looking at her, as one McDonough county dairyman learned before it was too late.

Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairyman, says one dairy herd improvement association member in that county had two heifers freshen a few days apart. One looked smooth and attractive; the other was large and a little rough.

But looks were deceiving. For the first month on test, the good-looking heifer gave 30 pounds of fat from 680 pounds of milk. In comparison, the rougher looking animal gave 59 pounds of fat from 1,280 pounds of milk. She nearly doubled the production of the other.

LJN:bb

-30-

Store Winter Electrical Equipment Right

URBANA--Don't let hot weather cause unnecessary wear on your winter electrical equipment after you store it away.

Frank Andrew, farm electrical specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, urges you to store cords and appliances in a dry, reasonably cool place. Moisture and heat are bad.

Cords will keep best if they're stored in uniform, loose coils, laid flat. Do not hang them over nails or sharp corners that may cause breaks in the insulation.

Also, check the outside ground rod connections on the electric wiring system for each of your buildings. It's common to have a connection rooted up by hogs. Broken or worn connections should be replaced to protect your buildings from lightning and yourself from electric shock.

LJN:bb
4-29-52

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How to Grow Better Cattle

When you are planning to raise a few head of cattle, you should first look to the land, as the best land is the one that will give you the best results. The soil should be rich and deep, and the water should be pure and abundant.

The farmer should also look to the quality of the stock he buys. He should buy from a reputable breeder and should look for the best of the breed. He should also look for the best of the season, and should buy the best of the year.

It is also important to look to the quality of the feed. The feed should be pure and abundant, and should be given in the right way. The farmer should also look to the quality of the care he gives his cattle. He should keep them clean and healthy, and should give them the best of the medical attention.

How to Grow Better Horses

When you are planning to raise a few head of horses, you should first look to the land, as the best land is the one that will give you the best results. The soil should be rich and deep, and the water should be pure and abundant.

The farmer should also look to the quality of the stock he buys. He should buy from a reputable breeder and should look for the best of the breed. He should also look for the best of the season, and should buy the best of the year. It is also important to look to the quality of the feed. The feed should be pure and abundant, and should be given in the right way.

The farmer should also look to the quality of the care he gives his horses. He should keep them clean and healthy, and should give them the best of the medical attention. He should also look to the quality of the training he gives them. He should train them in the right way, and should give them the best of the instruction.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 5, 1952

Enough Corn to Meet Needs

URBANA--There's enough corn on hand to provide feed until the new crop is in, plus a likely carry-over of at least 500 million bushels on October 1, according to a marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

L. H. Simerl says that, although feed grain stocks on farms on April 1 were the smallest per animal unit since 1948, the supply of corn and other feeds is not so small as many people think.

Total U. S. corn supply was slightly more than 1 1/2 billion bushels on April 1. This was about one-fifth less than last year, but two-thirds more than we had on April 1, 1948. Of this total, farmers had nearly 1.1 billion bushels on their farms, with the rest in government and commercial stocks.

This farm stock total was the smallest in the past three years, but Simerl expects that at the most one billion bushels of corn will be used from April 1 to October 1. That would leave a carry-over of 500 million bushels, or more, compared with an average carry-over of about 800 million bushels for the past three years. For the three years before that, carry-overs averaged only about 200 million bushels.

-more-

Enough Corn on Hand - add 1

Illinois farmers had 210 million bushels of corn on their farms April 1 this year--up 5 percent from 1951 and 2 percent over the 10-year average.

Simerl lists a smaller spring pig crop and low egg prices as two of the reasons why our corn supply will be used rather slowly from now until harvest. Small grains from Canada and good pasture conditions across the nation are also helping to relieve the feed grain problem.

OFG:bb

-30-

Neat Way to Heat Stock Water Tank

URBANA--Clarence Barshinger, DeKalb county dairyman, has a handy, low-cost, fast way to keep his stock water tank heated during the winter. You may want to prepare now to follow Barshinger's plan.

According to Charles Ritenour, DHIA tester, the farmer saves crankcase oil from his machinery during the summer. During the fall and winter he saves baling string as he feeds his baled hay.

To warm the water any time during the winter, Barshinger puts this string in a regular tank heater and pours the used crankcase oil over it. This makes a hot fire which heats the water quickly

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LJN:bb
4-29-52

Illinois Water Law - 9
Source: State of Illinois - 1951

Illinois Water Law - 9
Source: State of Illinois - 1951

Illinois Water Law - 9

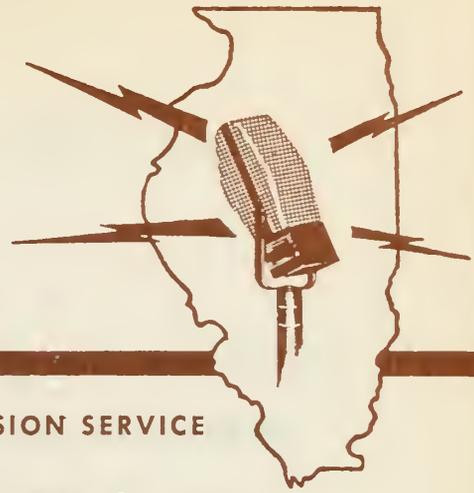
Illinois Water Law - 9
Source: State of Illinois - 1951

Illinois Water Law - 9
Source: State of Illinois - 1951

Illinois Water Law - 9
Source: State of Illinois - 1951

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1952

Why We Have No Spuds

URBANA--The price control law, scare buying by consumers and slow spring shipments from the south were all listed today as major causes of the present potato shortage by a specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Here is how vegetable crops man Lee Somers explains the current shortage:

For several years farmers operated under a potato price support law that encouraged overproduction. The 1951 crop was raised without price supports.

Last fall, when diggings ended, the total U. S. potato crop had reached 335 million bushels. Although that was about 100 million bushels less than the 1950 crop, Somers said it could be expected to supply our normal needs. He added that about 100 million bushels of the 1950 crop were purchased and taken off the market under the price support law.

But in late November and December last winter, a wave of "shortage" reports started homemakers rushing to the markets. Many bought not only for immediate use, but for home storage, and some of

-more-

4117-017

Walden Mass.

FOR RECORD PURPOSES, MAY 2, 1930

You have no time

URGENT--The Police advised that, since I was in contact
of this kind, I should have been with me all the time, as
the course of the investigation should be a complete in the
University of Illinois Illinois of assistance.

There is no specific time and the police explain the
exact situation:

For several years I have reported under a police officer
about law had encouraged investigation. The FBI was called
about police reports.

Last 1931, when I had been with the FBI, I had been
reached by the police. Although I had been with the FBI,
this has been the FBI. I have seen it will be reported to
my own home. I have seen that about the FBI. I have seen
1930 and have reported and taken off the record. I have seen
post law.

Now in this situation and I have seen that about a year or
more, I have seen that about a year or more, I have seen
and see only for immediate use, for the FBI. I have seen that about a

Potatoes - add 1

the home-stored potatoes were lost through withering and sprouting. Movement of potatoes in late November and December was 11 percent greater than in any other year.

Price control was then reapplied to potatoes on January 1, 1952, with a provision at the time that retail prices of table-stock potatoes could not rise above the January 1 level.

In explaining the effect of this provision, Somers first outlined the usual storage system of many growers and dealers in potato-producing states like Maine, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho.

Some of these men regularly stored potatoes through the entire winter, still marketing them as late as April, May or even June. They expected a loss of about 8 percent in bulk by April due to shrinkage and rot. Therefore they also expected to get a higher per bushel price than in January.

This past winter, however, when they found that they couldn't get the higher price in April, they pushed these potatoes through the markets as early and rapidly as possible. By April there were few left.

Somers also explained that potato supplies normally coming to market in the south in April were low this year. The Florida crop was good, but a drouth cut the Texas yield badly. The California potato season, which usually opens about May 10-15, will be 10 days to two weeks late.

We can expect very few potatoes on the market until late May or early June, Somers said, but some relief is due this month with the arrival of spring-crop potatoes from California and several southern states.

... of potatoes in late November and December and in January. ... than in any other year.

Price control was then applied to potatoes on January 1, 1964, with a provision at the time that retail prices of table-top potatoes could not rise above the January 1 level.

In explaining the effect of this provision, James P. ... the retail potato market of east Germany and ... who produced table-top potatoes, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, ...

Some of these men regularly stored potatoes through the winter. ... still marketing them as late as April. ... a loss of about 5 percent in bulk by April and ... Therefore they also expected to get a higher ... than in January.

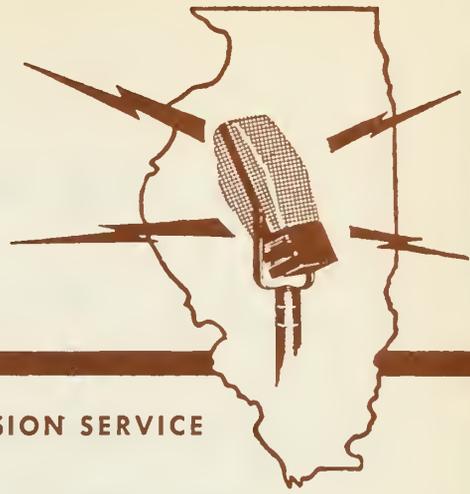
This year, however, when they found that they ... the higher price in April, they loaded more potatoes ... as early as possible. In April ...

Some also explained that potato supplies normally ... in the north in April were low this year. The ... but a month or two later, the ... which usually starts about ... will be ... two weeks later.

We can expect very low potatoes in the winter ... early June. ... but some ... the amount of spring-planting potatoes from ...

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1952

Sudan Grass Excellent Midsummer Pasture

URBANA--Sow a few acres of Sudan grass at corn-planting time for good, juicy pasture forage during July and August when other pastures are dry and unproductive.

Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairyman, says an acre of good Sudan grass pasture will usually carry two cows during the hot summer months. That's twice the normal grazing capacity of most pastures.

Sudan pasture may follow rye on the same field. The rye is usually plowed down between May 15 and May 30--just the right time to plant Sudan. Use 25 to 35 pounds of seed to the acre; and for abundant yields, manure before planting or apply fertilizer at seeding time.

To guard against prussic acid poisoning, do not pasture the Sudan until it is at least 18 inches tall. And rotation grazing is strongly recommended. Be sure to move the stock when the grass is eaten down to about 12 inches.

Another good idea is to seed soybeans with Sudan grass. Beans increase the yield and feed value of the crop, are resistant to chinch bugs (Sudan grass is not) and help to protect Sudan from too close grazing. Sow 1 1/2 bushels of beans separately or as a mixture with the usual amount of Sudan seed, using a grain drill. Play safe and inoculate the bean seed before planting.

70117

Radiis Nuan

1954-1955

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST PARTY

The South African Nationalist Party is a political party in South Africa. It was founded in 1914 and is the oldest political party in the country. The party's main goal is to achieve a unitary, non-racial, non-sectarian, and non-aligned South African state.

The party's motto is "Freedom, Unity, and Justice for All". It is a member of the International Union of Democratic Movements (IUDM). The party's current leader is Dr. J. G. van der Merwe.

The party's policy is to support a unitary, non-racial, non-sectarian, and non-aligned South African state. It is a member of the International Union of Democratic Movements (IUDM). The party's current leader is Dr. J. G. van der Merwe.

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First TV Program by Agricultural College Tomorrow

URBANA--The first television program to be produced by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture can be seen over WBKB-TV, Channel 4, Chicago, tomorrow at 4:30 p.m.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the extension service, explains that the station invited the college to produce a series of 13 programs on an experimental basis. The program each Thursday is called "Farm and Home Time." Generally it will be divided into equal periods of farm and home information.

Tomorrow's program will show the services of the agricultural college to farm and city folks. The next two programs tentatively are on remodeling homes and the story of hybrid corn. All programs will be designed to interest both farm and city folks. The show is not sponsored.

Various college specialists in dairying, clothing, foods, crops, livestock, soils, animal diseases and other subjects will give the latest reliable facts on each topic in interesting visual form.

There is also the possibility that Chicago-area farm and home advisers may be called on at times to take part in the new series. Advisers are local representatives of the agricultural college serving every county in the state.

Kammlade says TV offers a fine opportunity to reach farm and city folks in another effective way with helpful information for their own benefit. It seems made to order for field workers in the agricultural college who are experienced in conducting demonstrations and using other visual methods in adult education.

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1952

Howard Receives Army Award

URBANA--A Certificate of Appreciation has been awarded to Dr. L. B. Howard, University of Illinois food technologist, "for patriotic civilian service during World War II."

Dr. Howard spent four months in Germany immediately after V-E day in 1945 with about 20 other foods scientists as members of the technical industrial intelligence committee of the joint chiefs of staff. These men were assigned to gather all available information on foods for possible use in the war against Japan.

As dehydration specialist on the team, Dr. Howard visited laboratories to see equipment, talked with foods scientists and inspected food-processing plants. The scroll awarded for this service is signed by Frank W. Pace, Jr., head of the department of the Army.

Also, during the war Dr. Howard supervised the research work of about 100 scientists at the peak of activity in a federal laboratory on artificial drying of vegetables. Capacity of dehydration plants in 1942 was about 1 1/2 million pounds yearly. During the war about 350 plants were built, with a total capacity of about 240 million pounds.

Another major development was a method to continue drying of vegetables in the package. This prolonged their useful life at the high temperatures often found in military operations.

LJN:bb
5-5-52

First Hay, Pasture Survey Being Made

URBANA--Questionnaires for the first hay and pasture survey ever made among Illinois farmers are being mailed this week to about 25,000 farmers in every county in Illinois.

That's the report from J. A. Ewing, head of the federal-state crop reporting service, and Harry Russell, head of the legume-grass committee in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The two groups are cooperating in the survey.

Ewing and Russell explain that progress in pasture improvement has never before been measured in Illinois. And no one actually knows how widely legumes and grasses are being used for hay, pasture, silage, seed and green manure. If most farmers answer the questionnaire, the survey should provide reliable facts to help the Illinois agricultural extension service so that it can be of greatest service to farmers on grassland farming problems.

The two men say every eighth farmer in each county will receive a questionnaire. And they urge everyone who gets one to fill it out. In a trial run with some 400 farmers, the farmers found the questionnaire easy to answer--if they read each question and each explanation carefully before starting to fill it out.

"We know farmers are busy right now with spring work," say Ewing and Russell. "But we're hoping all the folks will answer the nine questions. It's a simple task taking only a few minutes. We'll then know where we stand on legume-grass farming in Illinois and can measure future changes."

All farmers who fill out the questionnaire will receive a copy of the summary report that will be prepared from all replies when that job is finished.

First Part, Interview Survey Being Made

CHICAGO--Questionnaire for the first part and interview survey were made among Illinois farmers and being mailed this week to about 5,000 farmers in every county in Illinois.

That's the report from J. A. Evans, head of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture, and Harry Russell, head of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture. Evans is in charge of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture and Russell is in charge of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture. The two groups are cooperating in the survey.

Evans and Russell explain that progress in raising farm income and has never before been measured in Illinois. And in one effort now now widely farmers and business are being asked for help, besides that, and also from farmers. It most farmers need the assistance and the survey should provide reliable facts to help the Illinois State Department of Agriculture realize so that it can be of general service to farmers on general farming practices.

The two men say over eight farms in each county will receive a questionnaire. And they urge everyone who gets one to fill it out. In a trial run with some 500 questionnaires, the survey found that questionnaires only an answer--if that each question and each information definitely before starting to fill it out.

"We have farmers and they right now with giving back," says Evans and Russell. "But we are hoping all the farmers will answer the questions. It's a simple case taking only a few minutes. We'll let you know where we stand on general-farming practices in Illinois and how many farmers cooperate."

All farmers who fill out the questionnaire will receive a copy of the survey report that will be prepared from all returns that are received.

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1952

Drugs in Feeds Won't Halt Swine Dysentery

URBANA--Don't expect the bacitracin or streptomycin in commercial feed supplements to control dysentery in your swine.

Dr. L. E. Boley, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, stated today that bacitracin and streptomycin are valuable in fighting swine dysentery. But feeds don't contain enough of these antibiotics to whip the disease.

"Doses of streptomycin or bacitracin 10 to 20 times stronger than those in most feeds are needed when swine dysentery strikes," says Dr. Boley. "That's why it's important to call your veterinarian as soon as you suspect the disease."

The most easily recognized symptom of swine dysentery is a bloody diarrhea, which often contains shreds of tissue from the intestines. Losses can run up to 60 percent or more in young pigs. Sometimes hogs and sows also get the disease.

The cheapest and best way to fight swine dysentery is to keep it out of your herd. Keep your lots and pens clean and well drained. And isolate newly purchased hogs for a month before adding them to your herd. Sales barns and yards are believed to be an important source of infection.

Dr. Boley believes that hogs which recover from swine dysentery should be marketed because they may become disease carriers.

LEA:bb
5-5-52

Case in Which the Patient's Disease

1954-55 - Report for treatment of pneumonia in

hospitalized patient at control hospital in two weeks

Dr. J. F. Smith, University of Illinois College of Veterinary

Medicine, advised that the patient's disease was

caused by the virus of pneumonia. The patient had a severe course

and died within a few days.

"Cases of pneumonia of bacterial type in 50 cases

in those in which the patient died within a few days.

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caused by the virus of pneumonia. The patient had a severe course

How Deep to Set Transplants

URBANA--Here's the answer--in two easy lessons--to the home gardener's perennial question about how deep to set plants.

W. A. Huelsen, vegetable crops specialist in the University of Illinois, says plants having a central crown bud, such as cabbage and celery, should be set to leave the central growing point exposed above the soil.

Plants having no central crown bud, like tomatoes, peppers and eggplants, are usually set so that the topmost roots are about an inch below the soil surface.

Huelsen says that trenching is the best solution to setting tall, spindly plants, which result from overcrowding in the plant bed. This condition is often found in tomato plants. Dig a trench 3 or 4 inches deep, lay the plants in the trench and cover all but the upper 4 or 5 inches.

For best handling of spindly cabbage plants, cut off tops of the leaves but avoid injuring the crown bud.

Huelsen disagrees with the theory that very deep setting to produce two root systems will result in better growing plants. Here's why: The original root system does remain on the plant, but it serves no function. The secondary root system which develops just below the soil surface becomes the active one.

The First to See the World

1848-1849 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

1850-1851 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

1852-1853 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

1854-1855 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

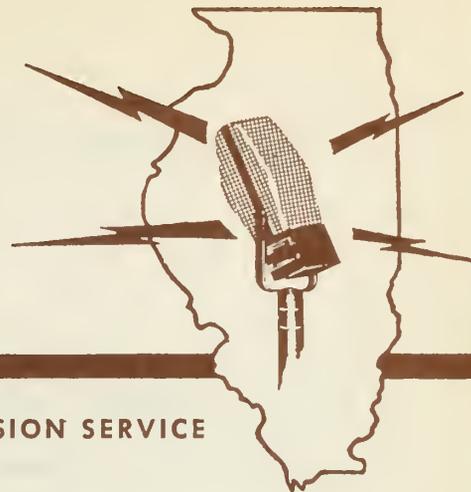
1856-1857 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

1858-1859 - The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...
The first to see the world...

100

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1952

Garden Guide Gives Planting Dates, Watering Suggestions

URBANA--Now--between May 10 and 20--is the best time to plant lima beans, muskmelons, peppers and snapbeans in central Illinois, according to the Illinois Garden Guide, published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Besides information on favorable planting times in southern, central and northern Illinois, this free booklet includes these practical tips on watering gardens:

Before the plants are up, don't water unless the seedbed absolutely needs it. Then frequent light waterings are better than a heavy watering which packs the soil and makes it hard for seedlings to break through.

After the plants are well started, a good rule is to water the garden only when plants that wilt a little during the day do not revive completely overnight. Then apply at least 1/2 inch of water.

After watering, cultivate the soil as soon as it is dry enough to work. This helps to conserve moisture and prevent weeds from starting.

For your free copy of Circular 522, write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE STATUARY, MAY 22, 1950

Radio Guide Gives Planning Ideas, Suggests Improvements

CHICAGO—Gov.-Dorsey May 19 and 20—In the past few years, radio has become a major source of news and information to millions of Americans. According to the Illinois Radio Guide, published by the University of Chicago College of Journalism...

Basic information on broadcast planning is contained in the guide and includes Illinois, the first radio guide ever published in the United States.

Before the guide was up, radio stations had to depend on their own resources for information. The present guide provides a ready reference which makes it possible to break through...

After the guide was published, a good deal of work was done in the field. It is a little easier to do now. The guide is available at least 1/2 price to radio stations. After working, officials of the guide as it is now being to work. This helps to eliminate mistakes and prevent...

For your free copy of Illinois 1950, write to the Director of Radio, University of Chicago.

Cows On Pasture Need Grain, Extra Minerals

URBANA--When your cows go on pasture this spring, it's a good idea to continue feeding grain and extra minerals, but you can stop feeding protein supplements.

K. E. Gardner, University of Illinois dairy specialist, says you can avoid weight losses from juicy early spring pasture by feeding grain at a reduced rate as long as the cows will eat it.

In each 100 pounds of grain mixture, be sure to include 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of salt and 1 pound of steamed bonemeal.

But because cows on pasture may not eat much grain, they may suffer from mineral shortages if they get only the minerals in the grain mixture. So it's wise to provide free access to salt in block or loose form.

Then for an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus, mix two parts finely ground limestone, two parts steamed bonemeal, and one part salt (for taste) in a weather-protected feeder or box.

Gardner says you can keep feed costs low this summer by feeding no more protein supplement than is actually needed. For instance, when cows are on excellent spring pasture, they don't need protein supplements in the grain mixture because fast-growing grass or legume pasture contains plenty of protein. But when pastures begin to dry up, better add a protein supplement to the grain mixture--about mid-July if the summer is dry.

ARTICLE 1000 - THE KANSAS STATUTE

SECTION 1000 - When any person shall be found guilty of any crime, he shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

SECTION 1001 - Every person who shall be found guilty of any crime shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

SECTION 1002 - Every person who shall be found guilty of any crime shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

SECTION 1003 - Every person who shall be found guilty of any crime shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

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SECTION 1005 - Every person who shall be found guilty of any crime shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

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SECTION 1008 - Every person who shall be found guilty of any crime shall be liable to the punishment therefor as provided in this statute.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 12, 1952

Recondition Movable Hog Houses for Range Shelters

URBANA--Movable hog houses can serve as summer range shelters with a little reconditioning this spring.

H. L. Wakeland, agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says moving hog houses is especially hard on skids, framing and roof.

It's a good idea to replace severely worn skids, but you can "re-shoe" partially worn skids with 1" x 4"'s or 2" x 4"'s. Skids or shoes treated with a preservative give better service because they're protected against rot.

Wakeland adds these suggestions for renovating the framing of your hog house: Replace all broken floor boards and nail down loose boards; make sure the hitches are in good order; tighten loose side walls at the bottom of the studs with metal angle irons or wood corner angles; replace roofing or worn flooring and sills at the entrance; and pound in protruding nails.

To repair faulty roofing, renail loose metal roof sheets and redrive roofing nails that are loose; renail or replace roll or shingle roofing that has become loose or torn.

Form

Radio News

THE STATION BUREAU, MAY 12, 1932

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Two Illinois Teams Place in Land Judging Contest

URBANA--Two Illinois teams made fine showings in the first national land judging contest held recently near Oklahoma City.

E. D. Walker, University of Illinois soil conservationist, says in the 4-H class the Will county team placed sixth among 30 entries. In the class for high school vocational agriculture teams, the Maroa high school from Macon county placed 14th among 80 entries. It is believed these two teams were the only Illinois entries. There was no Illinois entry in the adult class.

"Both teams did very well to place in the upper 20 percent," says Walker, "when you consider they were judging such different soils from ours in Illinois. They must have had some fine coaching."

The contest is meant to teach farm folks to judge soils, much like livestock are judged. Factors to consider in judging soils are class of land, crop rotation, amount of erosion, soil texture, drainage and other conditions.

LJN:bb

-30-

Barley Varieties Recommended for Malting and Feed

URBANA--Oderbrucker, Montcalm and Kindred L are the recommended malting barley varieties in Illinois this year, according to J. C. Hackleman and W. O. Scott, University of Illinois crops men.

Moore variety is not recommended as a malting variety because brewers have been very conservative about purchasing malt made from Moore barley. However, Moore has an excellent record for yield and stiffness of straw. Farmers interested in barley for feed would do well to stick with Moore, for it is an excellent feed.

LJN:bb
5-7-52

-30-

Illinois State Police in the United States

MEMPHIS--The Illinois State Police has announced in the first

national law journal that it has received more than 100

L. D. Walker, University of Illinois, has announced

in the 4-2 issue of the journal that the Illinois State Police

has in the class for high school students in Illinois, the

from high school that have been placed in the class. It

is believed that the class was the only class in Illinois. There was

in Illinois entry in the adult class.

"Both seem to be very well to do in the view of the

the Walker, "then you consider they are getting into the class

from the Illinois. They were here last year in the

The contract is made to teach them how to

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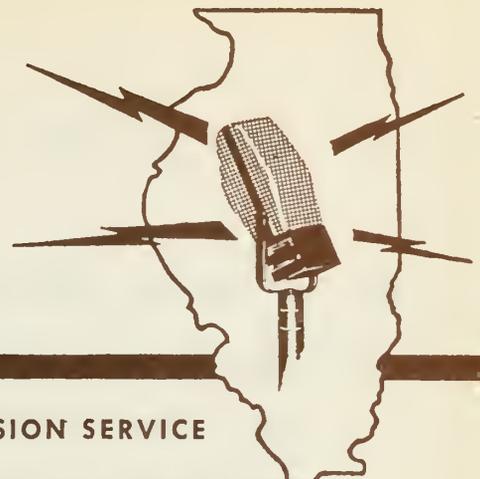
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

No Extreme Drops Seen in Record-High Illinois Farm Land Prices

URBANA--Farm land values in Illinois, after a 19-year climb from the depth of the depression, are now the highest on record--and an agricultural economist at the Illinois College of Agriculture believes they are pretty well cushioned against long-continued drops in the years ahead.

C. L. Stewart calls the rise in Illinois land prices over the last two years "extraordinary." It practically equaled the two-year boom period starting in 1918, which brought the per acre average up to \$187 in 1920.

At \$224 in March this year, the average Illinois farm acre was about \$50 higher than two years ago. The rate of increase tapered off in 1951. The per acre average was \$59 in 1933 and \$118 in 1945. The rise in value has been about 90 percent in the seven-year period since 1945.

Per acre estimates used here are based on combined census and federal-state agricultural department data.

Stewart points out that, while the average land value was \$224 an acre in March, farm land prices in the state go far in both

-more-

7-11-1937

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937

Exchange Drops More in Foreign-Exchange Market

CHICAGO--Foreign exchange values in Illinois, after a 15-year climb from the depths of the depression, are now the highest in world-wide agricultural commodity markets. The Illinois College of Agriculture leaves that the price will continue to rise against long-continued drops in the years ahead.

U. S. Exchange values are the highest in Illinois and prices are the highest two years ago. "It practically equals the two-year period starting in 1915, when prices were the lowest ever seen up to 1937 in 1937.

At \$250 in March this year, the average Illinois farm value is about \$50 higher than two years ago. The rate of increase started off in 1931. The low was reached in 1932 and \$118 in 1935. The rise in value has been about 50 percent in the years just passed since 1932.

The same situation was also seen in other parts of the Federal-State agricultural department. Chicago points out that while the average farm value was \$250 an acre in March, 1937, it was only \$100 in 1932.

directions. Some buyers may pay less than \$70 an acre; other may pay over \$500, depending on the improvements on the land and the quality of soil. For example, average value was about \$336 an acre in a seven-county area of east-central Illinois in March. It was about \$90 in 11 southeastern counties.

Illinois farm real estate is now estimated to have a total value of about \$7 billion. In 1950, according to the Census of Agriculture, average per acre value in the state was topped only by those in the four comparatively small agricultural states of New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

As to future trends, the U.I. economist believes forces tending to pull land values down will about balance those favoring further rise. Thus we might expect a "leveling off."

He adds, though, that sudden events, such as a Korean armistice, a drouth or a "shooting" war with Russia, could bring about sharp and unpredictable changes.

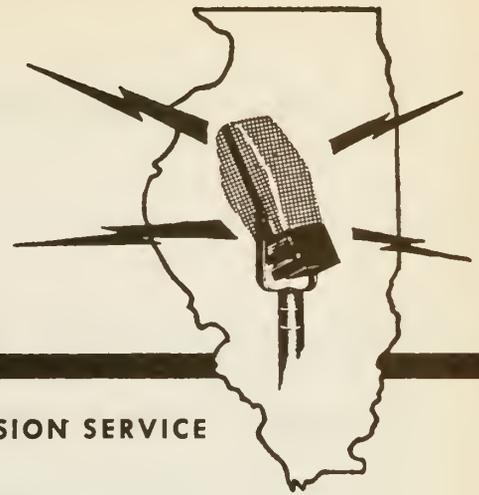
Stewart lists the present trend toward lower net farm incomes as one of the forces which will exert downward pressure on land values. Interest rates and farm production costs are still going up, while prices received for most farm products have leveled or dropped.

Upward pressure on land values will come mainly from an expanding demand for farm products. U. S. population is increasing rapidly, but there will be few additional acres available to produce the needed foods. Great increases in per acre yield have come with technological advances in farming and must continue to develop--especially on land as level and fertile as much of Illinois land is. This higher per acre production increases the earning power per acre and tends to maintain the value of the land.

Net farm income, Stewart concludes, could go down substantially before much reduction in land prices would follow.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1952

Be Safe--Make Sure Safety Shields Are in Place

URBANA--In this busy spring work season, it's smart to play it safe and have safety shields in place around power take-offs and other moving farm machinery parts.

John Matthews, executive secretary of the Illinois Rural Safety Council, says the stakes are too high for you to gamble against having an accident by working around machinery without guards. If you lose, it's too late to be sorry.

See your machinery dealer if you do not have standard power take-off hitches and shields. But the best shield made gives no protection if you don't put it on.

Some manufacturers are putting on nonremovable power take-off shields to help protect operators against their own negligence. You can open these shields for servicing or inspecting the power shaft.

Matthews suggests that you also check the shields on fans, chains and gears. Be sure they're in place before using the machine.

7-11-17

Radio News



THE RADIO NEWS, 1917

THE RADIO NEWS

DEPARTMENTS - In this department we will give you the latest news and information regarding the radio industry. We will also give you the names of the various radio stations and their frequencies.

THE RADIO NEWS - This department is devoted to the news and information regarding the radio industry. We will give you the latest news and information regarding the radio industry. We will also give you the names of the various radio stations and their frequencies.

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Powders Do Not Prevent Moist Hay Spoilage

URBANA--Baking soda may be a big help in the kitchen, but it is no good to stop spoilage of high-moisture alfalfa, either chopped or loose, according to a test by two Illinois College of Agriculture men.

Many farmers had asked J. H. Ramser, agricultural engineer, and K. A. Kendall, dairy specialist, whether various powders would prevent moist hay from spoiling during storage. So the two men tested a common one containing over 80 percent ordinary baking soda and over 12 percent calcium carbonate.

They found that it was not effective in stopping mold in alfalfa with 32 percent moisture. Even at double the recommended amount, the powder failed to stop spoilage.

For the test they used alfalfa below 35 percent moisture which had been cut in early-bloom stage, windrowed and run through a field chopper. They stored it in three 4 x 10 foot silos with air-tight sides and open tops.

In the first silo they used the recommended amount of powder--5 pounds per ton. They added 10 pounds per ton to the second silo and left the third untreated.

The results? When the silos were emptied two weeks later, all the hay was brownish and poor in quality. The upper four feet and a strip an inch thick all around the sides from top to bottom was badly molded in each silo. The rest of the hay had no visible mold but was fermented and unfit for feeding.

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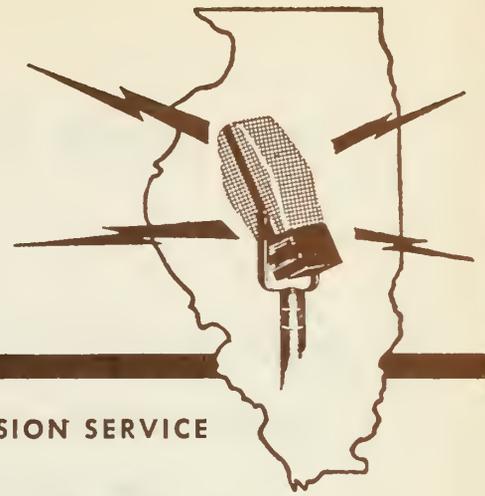
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1952

New Calf Starter Costs Only \$3.75

URBANA--A new, simplified calf starter costing only \$3.75 per hundredweight has given growth gains well above average for about half the cost of raising calves with large amounts of whole milk.

K. E. Gardner, University of Illinois dairyman, says "It's the lowest cost starter I know of."

Here is the formula: 50 pounds of shelled yellow corn, 20 pounds of oats, 27 1/2 pounds of soybean oil meal (either expeller or solvent), 1 1/2 pounds of steamed bonemeal and 1 pound of salt. It provides 18 percent total protein and should be coarsely ground. The \$3.75 cost for this starter includes cost of grinding. This formula can be easily mixed on the farm too if you wish.

In College of Agriculture tests, this starter was fed to 53 dairy heifers of all five breeds. Their growth gains averaged from 108 to 134 percent of normal. These gains compared closely with those of 23 control calves getting a more expensive, complicated starter.

Calves first received the simplified starter at two weeks of age and were carried on it to four months of age. They ate it free

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Radio News

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1952

NEW DATA ON THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION

URBANA - A new, simplified test system created by the University of Illinois has shown that the effects of radiation on living organisms are more complex than previously thought. The test system, which involves the use of a special type of bacteria, has shown that the effects of radiation are not only more varied but also more persistent than was previously believed.

The test system, developed by Dr. E. S. Geiger, University of Illinois physicist, and his colleagues, involves the use of a special type of bacteria, *Bacillus subtilis*, which is known for its ability to survive in a dormant state for long periods of time. The test system involves the use of a special type of radiation, which is known to be particularly effective in causing mutations in living organisms.

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Calf Starter - add 1

choice, up to 4 1/2 pounds daily, with all the good-quality legume or legume-grass hay they wanted, plus water and salt. Good results in raising calves depend heavily on feeding good-quality hay.

The calves averaged only 380 pounds of whole milk fed during an 8- or 10-week period. This is less than half the whole milk often fed, and the saving is about \$20 per calf.

Holstein, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss test calves each averaged 367 or 369 pounds of whole milk during eight weeks, while Jerseys and Guernseys averaged 379 and 414 pounds respectively during 10 weeks.

You can get full details on the simplified, low-cost calf starter by writing the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a free pamphlet. Just ask for the pamphlet on the new calf starter.

LJN:bb

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DHIA Testers' Annual Meeting, May 19-20, Urbana

URBANA--Ninety-one testers in Illinois dairy herd improvement associations are promised plenty of up-to-date information at their annual meeting scheduled for May 19 and 20 at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Leo Fryman, extension dairyman, says the program is designed to inform testers on new methods and technical developments in dairying. They can use these facts to help the 2,000 state association members get more efficient milk production from their herds.

College of Agriculture specialists will talk on registry testing and new developments in feeding, herd health, dairy farm management and making grass silage and high-quality hay.

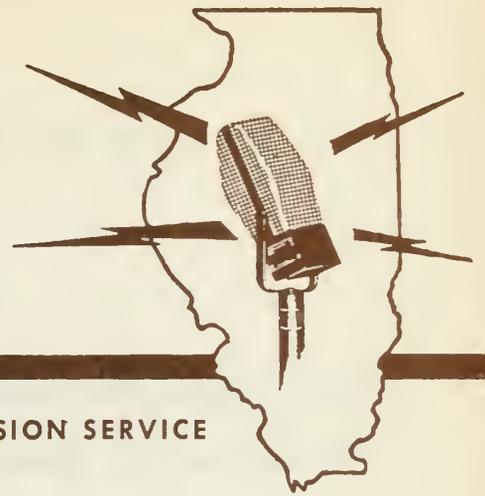
A tour of the University dairy farm, a judging-contest-type school and a banquet at the University Club will complete the program.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1952

Pigs Sneeze? Watch for Rhinitis

URBANA--If your spring pigs begin to sneeze, don't blame it on a cold. Call your veterinarian because they may have rhinitis, a disease that is causing severe losses throughout the Midwest.

Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian at the University of Illinois, says infectious atrophic rhinitis has spread rapidly, infecting many new swine herds each year. Breeding animals that have had the disease often carry it into healthy herds.

Other symptoms of rhinitis are a bloody nose, a dished face or a curved snout. Affected pigs are often stunted and unprofitable. Death losses may follow if pneumonia strikes the weakened pigs.

If the disease is diagnosed early before all the litters are exposed, destroy the sick pigs and market the affected sows, gilts and boars. Disinfect all equipment and move it and your healthy pigs to clean ground. If most of the pigs have the disease, dispose of the entire herd and clean and disinfect the equipment.

When you restock your farm, take special caution to be sure you're not buying infected hogs again. Be sure to buy your breeding stock from a herd that has never had the disease.

Turn

Radio News

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1952

The Swine Flu Virus

SWINE-IT goes wrong when you begin to sneeze, for a blast of
 a cold. Call your veterinarian because they may have influenza,
 a disease that is causing severe losses throughout the Midwest.
 Dr. G. T. Woods, veterinarian of the University of Illinois,
 says influenza epidemic swine has spread rapidly, indicating why
 swine farms each year. Swine influenza that has had the disease
 that carry it into healthy herds.
 Other symptoms of influenza are a bloody nose, a dried nose
 and coughed about. Affected pigs are often excited and unresponsive.
 This disease may follow if pneumonia strikes the weakened pigs.
 If the disease is diagnosed early before all the illness has
 passed, destroy the sick pigs and remove the affected cover, clean
 the barn. Disinfect all equipment and move it and your healthy pigs
 to clean ground. If most of the pigs have the disease, dispose of the
 live ones and clean and disinfect the equipment.
 When the disease first hits, take special caution to be sure
 you are not buying infected pigs again. Be sure to buy your breeding
 stock from a herd that has never had the disease.

Plastic Pipe and Field Water Tanks

URBANA--The new plastic pipe, now becoming available from some well drillers and hardware stores, makes it easy to set up temporary, movable water lines to field water tanks.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says plastic pipe is light, flexible, easy to handle and not subject to rust or corrosion.

You can get the new pipe in sizes ranging from 1/4 inch to 2 inches in diameter in rolls 400 feet long. Andrew says the 400-foot roll is so light you can lift it easily. A pocket knife to cut the material and a screwdriver to tighten the fittings are all you'll need for installation.

You can buy special adapters with the plastic water pipe to fit it to standard pipe fittings. It also has its own special plastic fittings.

For short-time service, just uncoil a roll or two of the plastic pipe on top of the ground. But it is best to cover plastic pipe you plan to install for several months or longer, because sunlight is somewhat harmful to it. Just put the pipe in a plowed shallow furrow and shovel the dirt back over it.

Plastic pipe can carry warm water up to 120 degrees without harm, but it is not designed for hot water.

Andrew says plastic pipe seems especially useful for jet-type pumps. One man can lower the jet pump into a well by uncoiling two rolls of the plastic pipe at the same time. The smooth inside surface of the pipe insures good operation of a jet pump.

Final Exam and Final Paper

URBAN—The final exam will be held on Friday, May 15, 1953. The exam will consist of a written test and a practical test. The written test will be held in the morning and the practical test in the afternoon. The written test will be held in the morning and the practical test in the afternoon.

Final exam, subject in accordance with the list of subjects in the syllabus. The final exam will be held in the morning and the practical test in the afternoon.

You may get the exam in either morning or afternoon. The exam will be held in the morning and the practical test in the afternoon.

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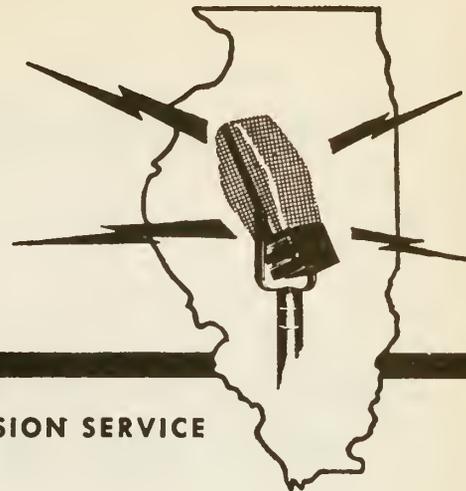
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1952

New Disease May Cause Heavy Pig Losses

URBANA--Call your veterinarian if your pigs' eyelids, snout or lips begin to swell. They may have pig edema.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says pig edema is a new disease to most swine raisers. So far it has caused only scattered outbreaks in Illinois, but it's fast becoming a serious problem in some swine-producing states.

The veterinarian says the disease takes its highest toll in pigs 10 to 16 weeks old. Animals seem to be most susceptible if they have been recently brought onto the farm, have had a change of diet or have just been weaned.

Affected pigs lose their appetite and can't control their body movements properly. Paralysis and convulsions often precede death, which may occur within 12 hours after the first symptoms appear.

Dr. Beamer says farmers should report all suspicious cases to their local veterinarians immediately. This may help to prevent serious death losses and it will also help to prevent the disease from spreading to other farms.

Radio News

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES; SEE 47, C.F.R.

How Disease May Spread from Farm

MEANS—Self your veterinarian if your piglets appear to
 a time begin to sicken. They may have pig fever.

Dr. I. D. Bower, University of Illinois is holder of veteri-
 ary medicine, says pig fever is a new disease to most of the country.
 to far it has caused only scattered outbreaks in Illinois. But it's
 not becoming a serious problem in some winter-producing areas.

The veterinarian says the disease takes its place, only in
 the 10 to 15 weeks old. Animals seem to be most susceptible to the
 and been recently transfer into the farm, have had a chance of their
 to have just been weaned.

Attended like have their appetite and don't control their
 any movements properly. Feverish and convulsions often present
 death, which may occur within 12 hours after the first symptoms appear.

Dr. Bower says farmers should report all suspicious cases
 their local veterinarians immediately. This may help to prevent
 show health losses and it will also help to prevent the disease from
 spreading to other farms.

Fertilizers Rise Least of Various Farm Costs

URBANA--Fertilizers are a "best buy" on the list of things farmers purchase, says agricultural economist L. H. Simerl in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

And you don't need a lot of pencil pushing to prove it. A comparison of several price changes since prewar years tells the story pretty well.

Simerl points out that since 1935-39 farm machinery and auto prices have about doubled; building materials and fencing costs have more than doubled; farm wage rates are more than four times than they were; and prices of feeder cattle and other purchased livestock have increased nearly four times. Prices of corn and most other crops are two to three times their prewar averages.

Fertilizer prices, in contrast, have only gone up an average of about 54 percent. Fertilizers now cost slightly more than half again as much as they cost in 1935-39.

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Illinois Farm Girls to Visit Sweden, Israel

URBANA--Norma Jean Hanell, 21, Bloomington, McLean county, and Margaret Dail, 21, Erie, Whiteside county, will be the Illinois delegates to the International Farm Youth Exchange program this year.

College of Agriculture youth leaders say that about 175 young farm people from the United States will live and work on farms in some 36 foreign countries under the exchange plan this summer. Miss Hanell will go to Sweden and Miss Dail to Israel.

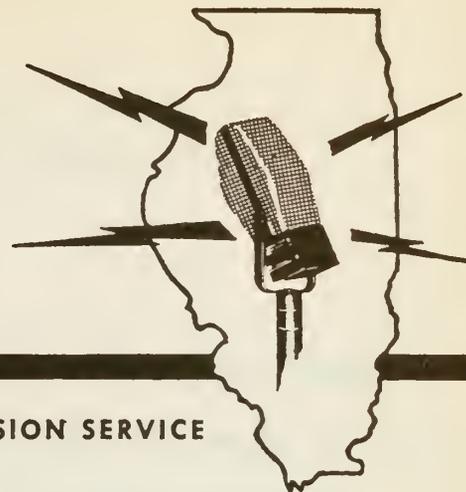
During the past three years, four Illinois farm youth from four counties have visited five foreign countries. In return, rural young people from several foreign countries have learned American farming by living and working on farms here.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952

Low Spoilage Loss in Grass Silage--Here's How

URBANA--Here's an easy way to avoid excessive spoilage loss in your grass silage stored in combination trench-stack silos.

When digging the trench, pile the excavated dirt alongside the trench. This forms a wall above ground to hold the silage. Then, during filling, just widen the stack so that it extends out 2 or 3 feet onto the dirt bank alongside the trench.

With this extra width, you can then pack the silage firmly with a tractor out at least to the inside edge of the bank. This will divert rainwater over the dirt bank and prevent it from soaking in along the sides of the bank and causing heavy spoilage loss.

In a report issued today, three University of Illinois dairy-men say that when this method is followed no spoilage should occur inside the dirt bank.

The report of J. G. Cash, K. E. Harshbarger and K. E. Gardner covers 27 stacks in 11 counties. Actually 24 of them were trench-stack silos with about one-third of the silage below ground in a trench.

The three men found no spoilage below the dirt bank on five stacks built by widening out the stack over the dirt bank. Where this was not done on 8 other stacks, spoilage along the sides was heavy.

Grass Silage Stacks - add 1

They explain that by widening the stack over the dirt bank you provide a rounded cover that carries the rain over the edge of the stack. If you do not extend the stack, there is a slight V-shaped trough where the stack meets the wall, and this makes an ideal place for rain to soak in and cause extensive spoilage.

You can get a free copy of their mimeographed report from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Among the five illustrations in the report is one showing the recommended method of stack construction.

Here are some other suggestions on building your stack:

1. Provide good drainage. Build the stack on a slope. If excess water stays in the bottom of a stack, you generally get poor-quality silage, not to mention a soupy footing in emptying the stack.

2. Support the sides of the stack with dirt banks. They make a better support than fence or boards. They are not forced out of position as the silage settles.

3. In building the stack, keep the top as nearly level as possible. If the middle gets much higher than the sides, you cannot drive the tractor near enough to the edges to pack them firmly. Rain soaks into this loose material and causes spoilage. That is the reason for widening the stack out over the dirt bank. Even though most of the silage on the edges above the dirt bank can be expected to spoil, this loss is not excessive.

4. Build a stack the right size for the acreage you're putting up. The mimeo report has a helpful table on this question.

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Grass Silage Stacks - add 2

The three men say use of trench-stack silos is growing more popular because initial cash costs are low. Farmers have scooped out the trenches for as little as \$5 (excluding their labor), the silo need not be permanent and they don't need a blower for filling. These silos are especially good for tenant farmers.

Among the 27 stacks, estimated spoilage by volume ranged from 4 percent up to 37 percent. The survey also showed that you can make good grass silage with or without preservatives, because preservatives were added to only six stacks.

Protein content (dry basis) averaged about 14 1/2 percent, or about twice that of corn silage. This emphasizes the value of legume-grass silage as a source of protein. And about two-thirds of the stacks fell within the acceptable moisture range of 70-75 percent.

LJN:bb

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Time Changed on Farm TV Show

URBANA--The time for the regular Thursday television show prepared by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and seen on WBKB-TV, Channel 4, Chicago, has been changed to 4:15 p.m.

Station and college officials point out that the day is the same, Thursday, but the new time is 4:15 p.m.

The third program of a trial 13-week series can be seen this Thursday. Subjects include the story of hybrid corn, plus a special feature for homemakers.

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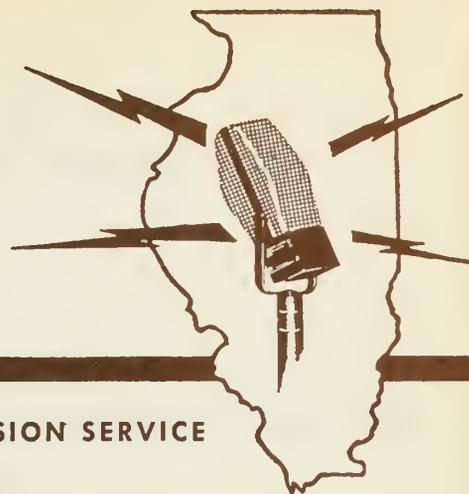
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The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general conditions of the country and the climate. The second part is devoted to a description of the geology and the mineral resources of the State. The third part is devoted to a description of the agriculture and the stock raising of the State. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the manufactures and the commerce of the State. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the population and the education of the State. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the public buildings and the public works of the State. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the public lands and the public debts of the State. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the public institutions and the public charities of the State. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the public officers and the public employees of the State. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the public revenues and the public expenditures of the State. The eleventh part is devoted to a description of the public debts and the public securities of the State. The twelfth part is devoted to a description of the public lands and the public waters of the State. The thirteenth part is devoted to a description of the public buildings and the public works of the State. The fourteenth part is devoted to a description of the public institutions and the public charities of the State. The fifteenth part is devoted to a description of the public officers and the public employees of the State. The sixteenth part is devoted to a description of the public revenues and the public expenditures of the State. The seventeenth part is devoted to a description of the public debts and the public securities of the State. The eighteenth part is devoted to a description of the public lands and the public waters of the State. The nineteenth part is devoted to a description of the public buildings and the public works of the State. The twentieth part is devoted to a description of the public institutions and the public charities of the State.

The following table shows the population of the State in 1910, by county, and the total population of the State. The population of the State in 1910 was 3,111,000. The population of the State in 1900 was 2,400,000. The population of the State in 1890 was 1,800,000. The population of the State in 1880 was 1,300,000. The population of the State in 1870 was 1,000,000. The population of the State in 1860 was 800,000. The population of the State in 1850 was 600,000. The population of the State in 1840 was 400,000. The population of the State in 1830 was 200,000. The population of the State in 1820 was 100,000. The population of the State in 1810 was 50,000. The population of the State in 1800 was 25,000. The population of the State in 1790 was 12,500. The population of the State in 1780 was 6,250. The population of the State in 1770 was 3,125. The population of the State in 1760 was 1,562. The population of the State in 1750 was 781. The population of the State in 1740 was 390. 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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1952

Low-Pressure Spray Can Control Sheep Ticks

URBANA--Use a low-pressure crop spraying outfit to treat your sheep to control ticks if you don't have dipping facilities or a high-pressure spraying rig.

Tests by the USDA have shown that spray units developing a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch will control ticks as effectively as more expensive, high-pressure sprayers, according to U. S. Garrigus head of sheep work in the University of Illinois.

Garrigus emphasizes that dipping is still the surest and best way to control ticks--if you have the facilities. But if you have to use the spray method, be sure to wet the sheep thoroughly with spray. Here's how--with a low-pressure sprayer:

Corner your flock in a pen and soak them with a coarse, rain-like spray. Each sheep will take from 2 to 8 quarts of spray material, depending on size and thickness of fleece. Add a wetting agent or common detergent to the mixture to get better wetting and control in long-fleeced sheep.

USDA insect specialists believe choice of insecticide and thorough application are more important than spray pressure. They got to 6 months' control of ticks with 0.5 percent concentrations of DDT, chlordane, toxaphene and methoxychlor, and 0.025 percent gamma isomer content of benzene hexachloride.

Form

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH THE FBI

WITNESS MAY BE CALLED TO COURT

WITNESS Use a lawbreaker and anyone who is not
witness to a crime. If you don't have a witness, you
can't prove it.

WITNESS Use a lawbreaker and anyone who is not
witness to a crime. If you don't have a witness, you
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can't prove it.

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witness to a crime. If you don't have a witness, you
can't prove it.

New Federal Milk Order

URBANA--The proposed federal milk order covering 18 central Illinois counties may be in effect by January 1953.

That's the belief of R. W. Bartlett, milk marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dairymen in the grade A marketing areas of Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, Danville, Decatur and Streator have requested a U. S. Department of Agriculture hearing on the proposed order. Bartlett expects the hearing to be held in early July.

What will the order do for dairymen, dealers and consumers in the central Illinois area? Bartlett says it will mean a more orderly and efficient marketing process, with more uniform prices and supplies. Farmers, dealers and consumers in general should benefit from the order.

Here are three things the proposed order would do:

1. Provide an organized and uniform basis for milk pricing which keeps the farm price of milk in line with the national level of farm prices.
2. Provide for an auditing service of monthly reports from dealers to make sure that producers get the uniform price.
3. Supply timely and accurate market information to producers, dealers and the public on production, sales and prices.

Bartlett says that more than two-thirds of the people in Illinois are now being served by markets operating under federal orders. The orders were previously established in the Chicago, St. Louis, Rockford-Freeport and Rock Island-Moline areas.

Law School Will Close

CHICAGO - The proposed merger with other schools in the area

Illinois counties may be in effect by January 1967

There is the belief of H. S. Baskin, vice president

of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture

Baskin is the head of a marketing group of economists

Chicago-Dubuque, Danville, Coatsburg and Galesburg were reported

U. S. Department of Agriculture hearing on the proposed merger

and expects the hearing to be held in early July

What will the merger do for farmers, dealers and processors

of the central Illinois area, Baskin says it will give a more

and efficient marketing program, with more direct control and

less overhead, dealers and processors in general should benefit

to order

There are those who think the proposed merger would not

1. Provide an organized and unified body for the industry

which keeps the farm price of milk in line with the national level

of farm prices

2. Provide for an efficient marketing program of general interest

and dealers to make sure that processors get the highest prices

3. Supply timely and accurate market information to the

processor, dealer and the public on production, sales and prices

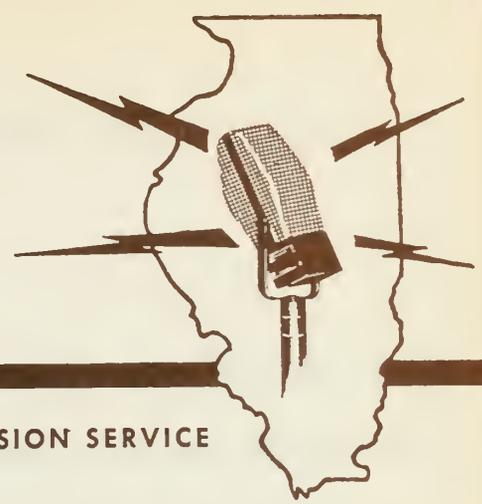
Baskin says that more than two-thirds of the people in

Illinois are now being served by various operators and processors

of the central Illinois area, Baskin says it will give a more

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1952

Raindrops Hit Soil Like A-Bomb

URBANA--A tiny raindrop may not seem like an A-bomb; but when it hits bare soil, it has almost the same effect.

E. D. Walker, soil conservationist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says millions of raindrops hit the soil during a storm. When they land, they splash tiny droplets of wet soil in every direction. Research men say that during a hard rain as much as 100 tons of soil may be bouncing up and down on each acre.

Illinois records also show that in an average year 90 percent of the soil loss from corn fields occurs during May and June. And April, May and June are the months of heaviest rainfall.

Erosion on bare land is often tremendous. Soil is torn loose and washed away. Available plant food is lost. But if the soil is covered with a protective legume-grass mixture, loss by erosion is much lower. Walker says tests have shown that on a 9 percent slope corn followed by winter wheat lost 240 times as much topsoil as well-established legume-grass pasture with the same slope.

Legume-grass crops bind the soil particles together and also provide cover to break the surprising force of falling raindrops.

1947

Radio News

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 21, 1947

Illinois Soil Will Show 3-5% Gain

CHICAGO--A top ranking soil scientist has said that the soil in Illinois will show a 3-5% gain in fertility this year. He said that the soil in Illinois is the best in the country and that it is the only soil in the world that is so fertile. He said that the soil in Illinois is the only soil in the world that is so fertile. He said that the soil in Illinois is the only soil in the world that is so fertile.

Illinois receives the most rain in an average year of 48 inches. The soil in Illinois is the best in the country and that it is the only soil in the world that is so fertile. He said that the soil in Illinois is the only soil in the world that is so fertile. He said that the soil in Illinois is the only soil in the world that is so fertile.

Illinois Rural Population Goes Up 138,000

URBANA--Illinois rural population increased 138,000, or 6 1/2 percent, from 1940 to 1950, says a rural sociologist in the University of Illinois.

C. L. Folsie says two important facts stand out from a study of census figures: (1) The 34 counties gaining rural population either have a large city or are located near one; and (2) among the 68 counties losing rural people, the heaviest losses occurred in southern Illinois counties.

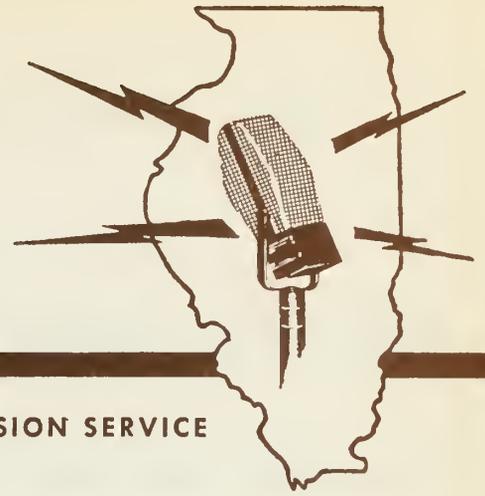
As for gains, Lake county almost doubled its 1940 rural population, DuPage county showed an 83 percent gain, and Winnebago county gained 51 percent. Other showing significant gains of 25 percent or more in rural population were Rock Island, Madison, Cook, McHenry, Kane, Macon and St. Clair.

As for losses, the largest was in Schuyler county--a 39 percent drop. Other losses of 25 to 30 percent showed up in Alexander, Ford, Jasper and Pope counties. Six other counties had losses of 17 to 20 percent--Fayette, Fulton, Johnson, Monroe, Pike and Saline.

Folsie says the towns of Rushville, Gibson City and Newton were changed from rural to urban classification. This change was the most important single cause for the heavy loss in rural population in Schuyler, Ford and Jasper counties respectively.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1952

Illinois Farm Land Prices 5th Highest in Nation

URBANA--You're likely to pay more per acre for farm land in Illinois than in any other large agricultural state. And you'll probably find that the cost per acre has doubled since 1940.

That's the report today from C. L. Stewart, land price specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Stewart says that, according to the 1950 census of agriculture, Illinois farm property values ranked fifth from the top with an average of \$174 an acre. New Jersey was highest at \$293, followed by Connecticut at \$248, Rhode Island at \$232 and Massachusetts at \$190. These census averages combine all grades of land.

However, the combined acreage of these four comparatively small states is less than half that of Illinois. These states are highly urbanized, and this fact pulls farm land prices upward.

Stewart points out that these census figures do not correspond with present land values, since per acre values have kept on rising since 1950.

In Illinois, values have increased 25 to 30 percent in the past two years. The present average is about \$224 an acre. Stewart

-more-

APR 1950

Radio News

FOR RELEASE APRIL 27, 1950

Illinois New Land Prices Not Highest in Nation

CHICAGO - You're likely to get more for your land in Illinois than in any other large agricultural state, and that's just the time that the cost per acre has reached since 1940.

That's the report today from E. C. Stewart, land price expert in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Stewart says that, according to the 1949 survey of agricultural land prices, Illinois has property values which rank 11th from the top with an average of \$174 an acre. New Jersey has highest at \$217, followed by Connecticut at \$206, Pennsylvania at \$195 and Massachusetts at \$180. These figures average combine all grades of land.

However, the combined average of these four comparatively well states is less than half that of Illinois. That's why Stewart says that the fact that Illinois has the highest prices is not surprising.

Stewart points out that these prices figure in the average with present land values, since for some states have kept an eye on since 1950.

In Illinois, values over the period 45 to 49 average 11.5 percent per year. The general average is about 10.5 percent per year.

Land Prices - add 1

emphasizes the fact that this figures is only an average; sales prices on select farm lands often exceed \$500 an acre.

In general, values rose least in the northeastern states and most in the mountain and Pacific coast states between 1940 and 1950. New England acre values went up only 76 percent compared with 149 percent in the mountain states. In the east-north-central area, the increase was 103 percent.

According to the census, Texas was the top-ranking state in total farm real estate value, with \$6.7 billion. California moved up from fourth to second place from 1940 to 1950; while Iowa, which ranked first in 1940, was in third place in 1950. Illinois was fourth, followed by Kansas, Ohio and Indiana.

Stewart points out that total farm real estate values depend a great deal upon the total area of each state.

MCD:bb

-30-

Safety Suggestions for Spring Bonfires

URBANA--Bonfires and farm buildings do mix--much too easily! So for safety keep them widely separated.

Dean W. Winter, fire prevention specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, offers this word of caution: When you burn paper fertilizer sacks or last winter's accumulation of rubbish, keep the fire well out in the open so that flying embers and burning paper won't endanger your buildings.

Winters says it's a good idea to keep gunny sacks and water near bonfires. Then, if a grass fire starts, you can soak the sacks and beat out the fire.

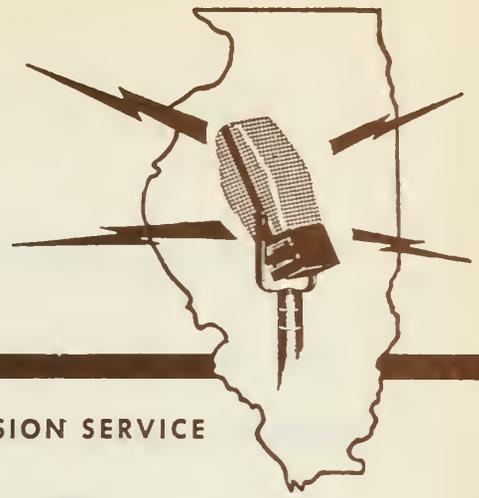
One more tip--and a vital one: Watch the bonfire all the time it burns, and be positive that the fire is completely out before you leave it.

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5-19-52

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1952

Bloat in Cattle Often Occurs Unexpectedly

URBANA-- If you've never had trouble with bloat in your dairy cows on legume pasture, chances are you've just been lucky.

Dr. L. R. Bain, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says dairymen sometimes pasture legumes for years without any trouble. Then suddenly they lose several animals at once without having made any change in management practices.

The veterinarian says there is no known feed or mineral mixture that will positively prevent bloat. Some cows will bloat on almost anything they eat, although the greatest danger comes in the spring when the herd is first turned on lush, green legumes.

Many dairymen and veterinarians recommend keeping cattle out of the pasture while it's wet from either dew or rain. Another good idea is to give them a full feeding of leafy, well-cured hay each morning before turning them out.

Some herd owners break their cattle in to pasture gradually. They let them graze one-half hour in the morning and afternoon the first day and increase the time each day. By the sixth day they can stay all day.

Dr. Bain says it's important to call your veterinarian at the first sign of bloat. While waiting for him to arrive, tie a stick crosswise in the cow's mouth to relieve the bloat, and give her a little exercise. Prompt attention helps to save thousands of cattle a year.

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES ONLY

Special in Radio News

STATION — It is reported that the station will be...

...on the subject of the station's future plans.

By J. W. Smith, University of Illinois College of Business

...and the station's management.

...the station's management.

About 24 Farm Folks Expected to Join "Meet-the-People" Air Tour

URBANA--About 24 rural people, mainly from Illinois and other midwest states, are expected to visit at least nine European countries in the 1952 Meet-the-People tour this summer.

Tour leader D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that the 6-week airline trip this year will allow extensive sightseeing and visiting in England, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. Side trips to Scotland, Ireland, Wales and other countries will be available.

The group will take off from New York on July 7 and is scheduled to return there on August 21.

Visits to farmers, farm and government leaders, agricultural colleges and leading art and historical centers will be included in the tour. Both large and small cities and at least one large and one small farm will be visited in each country.

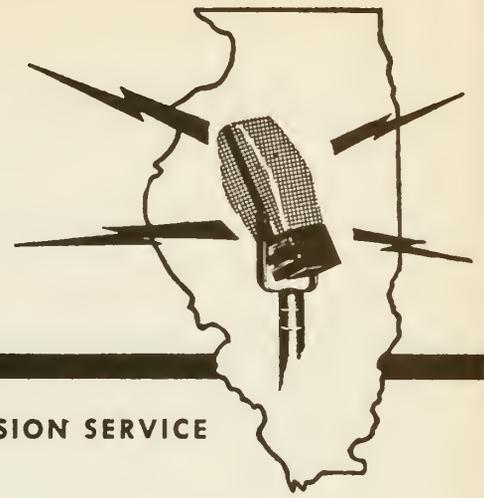
The last similar trip through Europe was in 1949, when 47 rural people took the Rural Cultural Arts Tour, also under the guidance of Lindstrom.

Lindstrom says the main purpose of the trip is to give tour members a chance to learn more about how farm people live in other countries, along with the many sightseeing experiences. On this tour Lindstrom will also contact European leaders and students in connection with his work in helping to develop the International Christian University in Japan.

The tour group is being limited to 30 this summer, and possibly only 20, mainly because of limited travel accommodations.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1952

Avoid Animal Losses From Bloat

URBANA--Bloat in his dairy herd is the farmer's spring nightmare.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the higher production and lower costs from lush green pastures are frequently offset by the threat of bloat. But many dairymen avoid loss of animals by following these practices throughout the spring grazing season.

Make the change from dry feed to juicy pasture slowly. This will go a long way toward preventing severe digestive troubles and bloat. Give the cows their usual feeding of grain and roughage for a week or so when they first go on pasture.

One of the most helpful practices is to locate a rack near the watering or resting place and keep it well filled with hay or straw.

Thirdly, feed a grain mixture made up entirely or mostly of coarsely ground corn and cob meal and ground oats.

Last, check each cow often and carefully for signs of bloat. If bloat is detected early enough, losses can usually be prevented.

Radio News



FOR BUREAU SERVICE, MAY 19, 1934

VOID ANIMAL LOSS FROM BIRD

BRANDS - Bird in the dark part in the farmer's garden.

U. S. Food, inspection department at the Illinois College of Agriculture and the bird - produced and later said that bird was captured and eventually died in the house of food. But they assigned a lot of animals of following from practice throughout the spring feeding season.

When the owner from the bird to farm garden almost his will be a long way toward preventing some digestive problems of birds. Give the most early bird feeding - 1/2 cup and 1/2 cup of a meal to be when they first go on pasture.

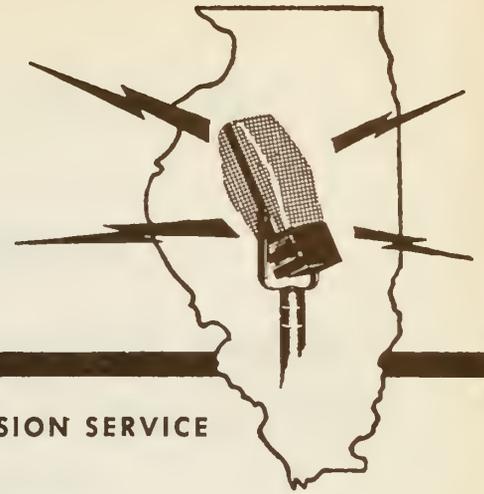
One of the most serious problems in the house is that they are waiting on pasture. Place and feed if well liked and let be.

Finally, find a grain mixture made in exactly the same way as usually ground corn and the meal and ground mix.

Just check, well not - then and especially for types of food. Bird is looking after yourself, house and finally we have.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 26, 1952

Tips Given on Lawn Care

URBANA--Smooth, green lawns don't just happen--they require careful planning and construction to begin with, and then good care.

H. R. Kemmerer, landscape gardening specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, offers these summer lawn care tips on mowing, watering and weed control:

First, see to it that your mower does not cut the grass shorter than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. If too much of the leaf surface is cut away, there's not enough left to manufacture food for new growth.

Another common fault in lawn care is watering too often or in the wrong way. Kemmerer says Nature will take care of the watering job most of the time. Usually July and August, and maybe parts of September, are the only times when watering is necessary. Then water only about once a week during dry spells, and soak the ground to a depth of 6 inches.

If you have a weed problem, the best remedy for small lawns is to dig or pull the weeds out by hand. If sprays are in order, use 2,4-D for most broad-leafed weeds. For crabgrass, potassium cyanate or any other commercial crabgrass killer should do the job. Follow directions on the containers.

Kemmerer says that now is a good time to apply weed chemicals, before the weeds get too big for easy control.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 20, 1947

The View of Farm Care

WASHINGTON--Recently, when I was in the region...
...of planting and cultivation to begin with, and from good days.
...N. E. Kromer, instructor in the field of the...
...of College of Agriculture, during these years, I was able to

...and good control:

First, see to it that your work does not...
...than 1 1/2 inches. If the soil is too dry, it will...
...is not enough left to maintain the soil...

Another common fault is to have the soil...
...the wrong way. Kromer says that the soil...
...of the line. Usually this is done, and the...
...and the only time when it is necessary, this...
...and a good thing to do, and the result is a

...of 6 inches.

If you have a weed problem, the best...
...to dig or pull the weeds out by hand. If...
...for most weed-killing...
...of the soil.

Kromer says that now is a good time to...
...before the weeds get too far out of control.

Here's How to Make Good Grass Silage With Preservatives

URBANA--Here's an easy way to make high-quality grass silage with preservatives. C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says many successful dairymen follow this method.

Rhode says they cut the legume or legume-grass mixtures when the alfalfa is about 1/10 in bloom. That's fairly early, but they get the best protein content by cutting then. They use a windrow attachment on the mower and let the crop wilt 2 to 4 hours in the windrow, depending on drying conditions.

Then they chop it into 1/4 inch lengths, and for preservative they use 200 to 250 pounds of ground corn and cob meal or 70 to 80 pounds of molasses per ton of green feed.

Rhode says that if you do not use a preservative you can get the best-grade silage by cutting the crop in 1/2 bloom and putting it into the silo immediately.

MCD:bb

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Judges Chosen for Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest

URBANA--Sam Ridlen, poultryman, University of Illinois, and Verne Almquist, Armour packing company, Chicago, are the two judges for the state finals at the Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest to be held June 6 at Lincoln, Illinois.

Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman, says 241 Illinois young folks from 48 counties will be competing for sizeable cash prizes and ribbons in the northern, central and southern sectional contests before the state finals. Handsome large trophies will go to the first five state winners. All entrants who complete the contest will receive a certificate of participation.

LJN:bb
5-21-52

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Part A - How to Make Good Steel This Year

URGENT - This is an important matter and it is necessary that all concerned parties be kept advised of the progress of the work. It is requested that you advise this office of any developments which may affect the work.

It is noted that the work is being carried out in accordance with the plan approved by the Board of Directors. It is requested that you advise this office of any developments which may affect the work.

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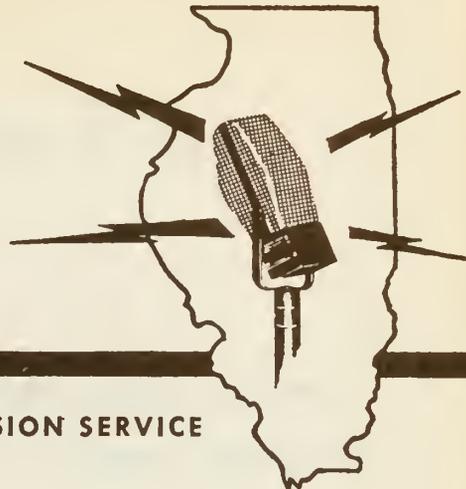
Part B - How to Make Good Steel This Year

URGENT - This is an important matter and it is necessary that all concerned parties be kept advised of the progress of the work. It is requested that you advise this office of any developments which may affect the work.

It is noted that the work is being carried out in accordance with the plan approved by the Board of Directors. It is requested that you advise this office of any developments which may affect the work.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1952

Cows On Pasture Need Extra Grain

URBANA--Feed your high-producing cows some grain, even while they are on spring pasture.

C. S. Rhode, extension dairyman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says when pastures are lush and juicy, farm grains alone make a good mixture.

Usually 1 pound of grain for every 5 or 6 pounds of milk produced daily will be enough to keep production high and the cows in good condition.

But when your pastures mature, feed a grain ration containing about 13 percent total protein during the middle of summer.

MCD:bb

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Weed Control Most Important Garden Problem

URBANA--Weed control is the most important garden problem, once you've planted the seed and it's growing.

B. L. Weaver, vegetable garden specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends cultivating both planted and unplanted areas about once a week, plus hand-hoeing and weeding in the rows. Wheel hoes are excellent for saving both time and labor in the normal family-sized garden. Probably the best all-purpose type of hoe is a single-wheel implement equipped with surface blades.

LJN:bb
5-23-52

-30-

Spindle-Shaped Bags Mean Trouble From Bagworms

URBANA--If you've found small, spindle-shaped bags on your evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs, you'll have trouble this summer with bagworms eating the leaves off the plants.

L. L. English, insect specialist in the Illinois Natural History Survey, says these overwintering bags contain eggs that grow into worms in the summer. Normally the eggs hatch in southern Illinois about the last of May, in central Illinois from June 10 to 15 and in northern Illinois about the last of June. However, the eggs are hatching about 10 days earlier than usual this year.

Your deciduous trees will not die if bagworms eat the leaves off once, but repeated defoliation may weaken them until they become easy prey for borers. However, one single bagworm defoliation will often kill evergreens.

After the eggs have started hatching, as they have already in central and southern Illinois, the only way you can control bagworms is by spraying.

One heaping tablespoon of lead arsenate to a gallon of water makes an effective spray. For large scale spraying, a good ratio is 4 pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water.

One thorough spraying will usually kill all the worms if applied right after the eggs hatch and while the worms are still small. By mid- or late summer, you may have to spray twice. After the worms stop feeding in late summer and winter, spraying is useless.

Illinois-Strapped Eggs Mean Trouble For Growers

URBANA—If you've found small, spindle-shaped eggs on your
crops or in your garden, you'll have trouble this year.
The eggs are causing the leaves to turn yellow.

L. J. English, insect specialist in the Illinois Experiment
Station, says these oval-shaped eggs contain eggs that hatch
in June in the north. Usually the eggs hatch in southern Illinois
about the first of May, in central Illinois from June 10 to 15
and in northern Illinois about the first of June. However, the eggs
are hatching about 10 days earlier than usual this year.

Your decision trees will not die if the eggs hatch on the leaves
of trees, but repeated defoliation may weaken them until they become
susceptible to borers. However, one single defoliation will
kill the trees.

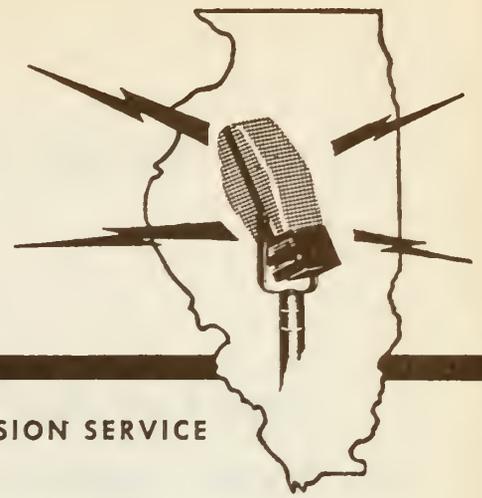
After the eggs have started hatching, as they have already
done in southern Illinois, the only way you can control the
eggs is by spraying.

The hatching of these eggs is a serious problem to a farmer of wheat
and an effective spray. For large scale spraying, a good spray is
needed to lead growers to the billions of wheat.

The thorough spraying will usually kill all the eggs if it
is done right after the eggs hatch and while the wheat is still small.
If or late summer, you may have to spray again. After the wheat
is feeding in late summer and winter, spraying is useless.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1952

Minnesota 4-H'ers to Visit New Salem Park

URBANA--Twenty-seven 4-H Club members from as many counties in Minnesota will spend a day in Illinois on June 18.

They will be on their way to Mississippi, where they will spend three weeks living and working on farms of 4-H'ers in that state.

This exchange project is patterned after the International Farm Youth Exchange program in which American young men and women live and work in other countries. Last year 26 Mississippi 4-H members came to Minnesota for a three-week stay.

High spot of the Minnesota youngsters' trip through Illinois will be a tour of New Salem State Park near Petersburg, where they will see the reconstruction of Lincoln's village. They are also planning to visit the Lincoln home and tomb in Springfield on their way to St. Louis, the next stop on their tour south.

F. H. Mynard, assistant state 4-H club leader from the Illinois College of Agriculture, will meet the delegation at New Salem and help conduct their tour through this state.

1942

Radio News

For further information, see page 100

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 100

Radio News in 1942

Radio News in 1942 was a year of significant change and growth. The industry continued to expand, with new stations and programming being introduced. The war effort also influenced the content of many broadcasts.

One of the major developments was the introduction of color television. This new technology allowed for more vibrant and realistic programming, which was a major draw for viewers.

The war effort also led to the creation of many new radio programs. These programs provided news, entertainment, and support for the troops. They became an important part of the national psyche.

In addition, the industry saw the rise of new talent. Many new voices emerged, bringing fresh perspectives and styles to the airwaves. This helped to keep radio relevant and exciting.

Overall, 1942 was a pivotal year for radio. It demonstrated the power of the medium to inform, entertain, and unite a nation during a time of crisis.

The industry's resilience and adaptability were key to its success. It continued to evolve and grow, laying the foundation for the future of broadcast media.

As the year progressed, the industry continued to innovate and push the boundaries of what was possible in radio. This spirit of innovation is what has kept it relevant for so long.

The legacy of 1942 is still felt today. The programs and personalities of that year continue to be remembered and celebrated. They are a testament to the power of radio.

Cut Hay Early for Most Feed Value

URBANA--By cutting your hay at the right time this year, you'll be doing one of the most important things in making top-quality hay, says a University of Illinois dairyman.

C. S. Rhode emphasizes the fact that early-cut hay is higher in protein and has a much higher feeding value than forage that is too mature when cut.

Probably the one most important step in making A-1 hay is to cut it early. The best time to cut alfalfa or alfalfa-brome-lespedeza mixtures is when the alfalfa is not over 1/10 in bloom. Red clover or red clover and timothy should be cut when the clover is about 1/2 in bloom. The longer you wait to cut after the best bloom stage, the less protein you have in the hay. And protein makes milk.

Here are some other practical tips in making excellent hay:

Check short- and long-time weather forecasts carefully.

Cut no more than you can quickly cure and store.

Wilt in the swath for 1 to 3 hours, and finish curing in the windrow to save leaves and green color.

Dry to a safe moisture content to avoid moldy hay and barn fires. Without mow curing, safe moisture is 15 percent for chopped hay, 20 percent for loose hay and 25 percent for baled hay.

For even better hay, use a hay crusher, mow-curing system, or both.

Her Family For More Years

URBANA-Dr. ...

... of the most important things in making laboratory

... says a University of Illinois ...

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... and has a much higher ...

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... The fact ...

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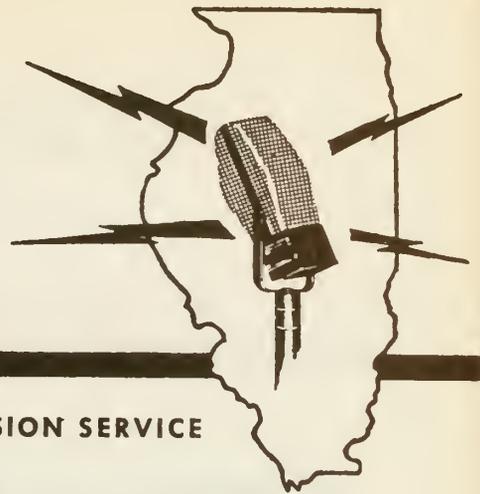
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1952

Legume-Grass Farming Growing More Popular

URBANA--Illinois farmers are turning more and more to legume-grass farming, according to a spot check in eight counties scattered over the state.

Farm advisers in those counties reported to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture that seed sales were up 5 to 50 percent, indicating more acreage planted to legume-grass mixtures.

The Madison county adviser also mentioned a big increase in soil tests for pasture improvement in 1951--at least 25 percent, and maybe 50 percent, over 1950.

Results from pasture improvement make legume-grass farming look like a "good deal" too. In Hamilton county Virgil Douglas raised 70 hogs to market weight on Ladino clover and bought only one bag of hog supplement. Arthur Allen has his entire 240 acres in legumes and grass and fattens 200 to 800 sheep each year.

Reports from Will county show a definite increase in acreage of cropland seeded to legumes and grass during the past three years.

In Bond county one man established a good legume-grass pasture on 20 acres of supposedly useless brush land that had not been

Radio News

1000-1100 AM, MAY 22, 1947

Radio News

URBAN—Illinois Governor and Senator were met at the University of Chicago, according to a spot check of radio stations reported from the state.

From Chicago in those counties reported to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture that spot check was 10 to 20 percent, according to a survey of radio stations.

The Radio News survey also mentioned a big increase in all parts of the state according to 1947-48 radio, but with 20 percent, for 1947.

Radio from Chicago, according to a survey from Chicago, took like a "good thing" too. In Radio News, 1947-48, there was a 20 percent increase in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations.

Radio from Chicago, according to a survey from Chicago, took like a "good thing" too. In Radio News, 1947-48, there was a 20 percent increase in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations.

Radio from Chicago, according to a survey from Chicago, took like a "good thing" too. In Radio News, 1947-48, there was a 20 percent increase in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations and about 20 percent more in radio stations.

Legume-Grass Farming - add 1

plowed for 80 years. After improvement he had to buy more livestock last summer to keep the grass down.

In Pope-Hardin counties improved pastures are increasing at a fast rate. Such figures as 250 pounds of clean fescue seed per acre, 70 bales of hay and 100 pasture days per acre definitely make farmers want to get into the legume-grass business.

In Woodford county planting intentions for 1952 showed smaller corn acreage and more land in legume-grass seedings.

Barney Zerkle, grain farmer from Richland county, last summer pastured two dairy cows, two calves, a sow and her litter on a 2-acre legume-grass seeding the entire season. In addition, he took 135 bales of hay weighing about 60 pounds each off that same pasture.

In Stark county there is more interest in grass silage, about 20 farmers having put up silage during the past two years.

Of course these are just straws in the wind, but they apparently show a state-wide trend toward more good legume-grass crops.

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LJN:pp
5-26-52

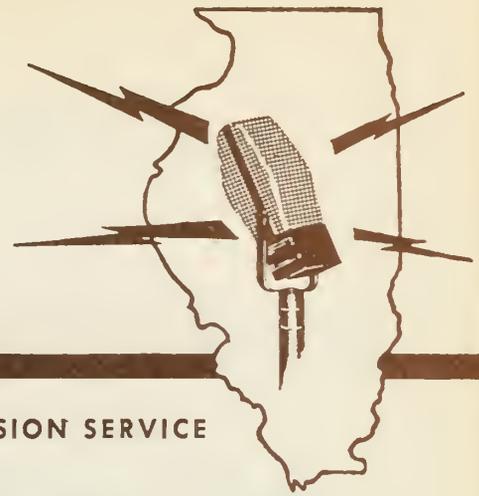
If you're planning to remodel your old barn or build a new one soon, why not consider a one-story barn with hay stored on the ground? Pole-framing, an open side to the south and a labor-saving driveway through the middle are other new features you'll want to consider. For more information, write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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5-26-52

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1952

Watch Cows on Pasture for Grass Tetany

URBANA--Watch your cows closely for grass tetany during the first few weeks they are on grass pasture this spring.

Dr. R. D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that grass tetany is highly fatal. It occurs mainly in the spring when cows are producing heavily. Pastures that have been highly fertilized seem to cause the most trouble.

You may help prevent the disease if you take the cattle off pasture at night the first two weeks and give them a feeding of good hay, Dr. Hatch says. Heavy grain feeding in the winter which affects the amounts of calcium, phosphorus and magnesium in the body is sometimes blamed for the disease.

To get the jump on grass tetany, watch for such symptoms as poor appetite, twitching muscles, unsteady gait or convulsions. Many animals become paralyzed and are unable to get up, although they appear normal in other ways.

If symptoms of grass tetany appear, call your veterinarian. Prompt treatment often brings quick recovery. If treatment is delayed, death may occur in a few hours.

4-11-68

Radio News

TWO RELEASE PRICES, AND 3, 1968

WATER GOES ON BARRAGE FOR FIRST TIME

THREAT. Months from now almost the same thing will

be true for years that are in great danger this winter.

Dr. J. H. BARNES of the University of Illinois College of

Veterinary Medicine says that these areas in Illinois will

experience mainly in the spring when snow has produced earlier.

Water that has been held behind the dam in winter has now

been released and the danger is now less than it was in

winter as the first of the water has been released to

the river. Dr. Barnes says heavy rains falling in the winter will

bring the amount of water in the reservoirs and streams in the

area is expected to be low.

To get the dam in better shape, water for the winter

is now expected, with the dam in better shape.

Most of the water is expected to be used in the spring.

It is expected that the dam will be in better shape

in the spring. It is expected that the dam will be in better

shape in the spring.

2 in 5 Illinois Rural Towns Lose Population

URBANA--Two out of five Illinois rural towns of fewer than 2,500 people have lost population during the past 10 years.

C. L. Folse, rural sociologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the tendency for people to leave rural centers presents a real challenge to leaders concerned with community improvement programs.

The future of the smaller centers will depend a great deal upon how well they are able to meet day-to-day needs of farmers and how much farm people are encouraged to take an active part in community life and affairs.

Folse says the challenge extends to society in general, since these small communities have always been leaders in fostering and preserving our democratic institutions.

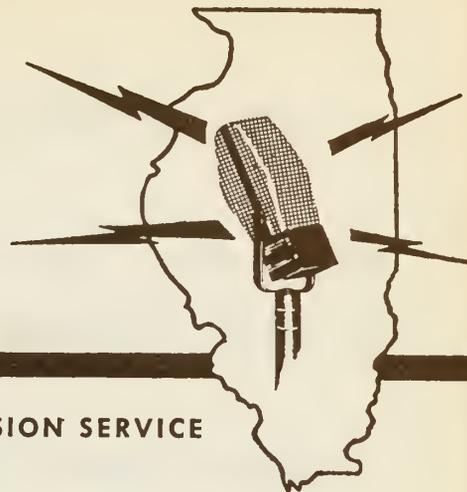
Folse reports that while 40 percent of these rural communities were losing ground, the general shift in population from rural to urban continued. Illinois cities increased their population by nearly 12 percent from 1940 to 1950, while the rural increase was only about 6½ percent, based on the 1940 census classification of "rural" and "urban."

Peoria is a good example of how rapidly Illinois population has become urbanized. In 1900, it was the only city in the state in the 50,000 to 100,000 population range. By 1950 there were 10 cities in this size group.

Since 1900 both the number of cities and the urban population have grown tremendously. In 1950 about three-fourths of all Illinois residents were living in urban areas.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1952

Renovation Cuts Needed Pasture Acreage in Half

URBANA--By improving 17 acres of hillside pasture, Bob Henderson, Hamilton county dairyman, has cut in half the pasture acreage he needs for his 35 to 40 cows.

Farm Adviser F. W. Kittinger says that before improvement Henderson pastured about 105 acres on the 160-acre farm. Now he uses only 40 acres for cow pasture and the 17-acre renovated field for about 16 yearling heifers.

Henderson and his landlord, Donald Johnson, now can put the 50 acres or so that was formerly in pasture into corn, soybeans or wheat. Not only that, but they have better pasture on fewer acres.

Last winter Henderson grazed 16 Holstein and Guernsey cows every day he could on the rye nurse crop for the legume-grass seeding. And last summer the seeding provided feed for 13 to 16 heifers all summer long. That pasture will furnish lots more feed this summer too.

"That good rye pasture last winter paid me back for all the costs of improving that field," says Henderson. He reports that the cows gained about one-third in milk production whenever he turned them out into that high-protein rye.

Form

Radio News

FOR MESSAGE DELIVERY, MAY 11, 1962

Continued from front page, dated 5/11/62

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"The cows could hardly keep ahead of the rye," says Henderson. And peak forage production from the legume seeding is still to come.

Since the pasture was located on a fairly steep hillside, it was plowed on the contour and the seedbed was prepared in mid-September 1950. The field received 3 tons of limestone, 1,500 pounds of rock phosphate and 100 pounds of potash to the acre. Soil tests showed that these amounts were needed.

That fall 1 bushel of rye, 6 pounds of alta fescue, 4 pounds of timothy and 2 pounds of redtop were seeded per acre. The next spring 1 pound of Ladino, 4 pounds of red clover and 5 pounds of lespezea were added.

LJN:bb

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Two State 4-H Leaders Will Study at Maryland

URBANA--Erma Cottingham and H. J. Wetzel, assistant state 4-H Club leaders in Illinois, have each been awarded a \$200 scholarship to the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study this summer to attend a 6-week workshop on education in human development.

The workshop will include lectures by prominent psychologists and educators to explain various aspects of human behavior. In laboratory sessions, the students will have a chance to apply the principles they learn to actual problems of young people.

This training should be of real help to extension people in their work with 4-H Club members and rural youth.

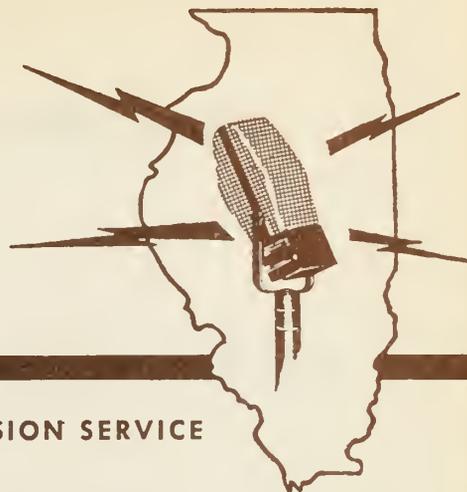
Besides Miss Cottingham and Wetzel, 46 other extension workers from 31 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico received scholarships. A grant of \$10,500 from the Sears Roebuck foundation to the National 4-H Club Foundation made the scholarships and training program possible.

MCD:bb
5-28-52

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1952

Antibiotics Give Most Growth on Poultry Up to 3 Weeks of Age

URBANA--Antibiotics in poultry rations will give you the most growth for your money if you feed them during the first three weeks of a chick's life.

Poultry specialist Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture says that after the chicks are three weeks of age the amount of growth from antibiotics falls fast. On superior rations the growth advantage may disappear completely when a chick weights two pounds at seven weeks of age. With poor rations, the decline is more gradual.

For adult birds, you don't need antibiotics--at least until more is known about how they respond. Here are other facts to remember about antibiotics in poultry rations:

First, antibiotics are never a substitute for good management and sanitation. They will not take the place of dietary protein in any ration.

Second, some rations do not give a growth response when antibiotics are added.

And, finally, the amount of growth gain is never as good from a poor ration plus antibiotics as the gains from a good ration plus antibiotics. In fact, in most cases it will not equal the growth from a good ration without antibiotics.

Radio News

THE RELEASE BEGINS, JUNE 2, 1952

Antibiotics Give Most Growth on F. listerii in 2 Weeks of Incu-

tion. The amount of growth of F. listerii in 2 weeks of incubation was significantly greater in the presence of antibiotics than in their absence. The amount of growth was also significantly greater in the presence of antibiotics than in their absence in the presence of a glucose broth.

Dr. J. H. Tatum, of the University of California, Berkeley, reported that the amount of growth of F. listerii in 2 weeks of incubation was significantly greater in the presence of antibiotics than in their absence. The amount of growth was also significantly greater in the presence of antibiotics than in their absence in the presence of a glucose broth.

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Have Fire Extinguisher on Every Tractor

URBANA--A fire extinguisher on every tractor is the best form of "extra" insurance you can buy.

Dean M. Winter, farm fire prevention specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says a carbon tetrachloride extinguisher costs about \$10, and a large carbon dioxide extinguisher about \$20.

When a small investment like that may save a valuable machine, it's money well spent.

A tractor fire can start easily from a broken sediment bulb or from gasoline spilling over a hot manifold. With the right extinguisher within easy reach, you can put out the fire immediately.

Winters says to be sure you buy an extinguisher approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Look for their seal on the case.

MCD:bb

-30-

Answer to Cost-Sharing Problem

URBANA--How should a son with 70 acres of his own land pay his Dad for use of machinery and time spent on that land when they're both farming together on the Dad's home farm?

That question recently came to J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. On the home farm, the father furnished most of the capital, including one-half of the equipment and livestock, and the son furnished the labor and management. They both shared equally in the return.

To handle costs of farming the son's 70 acres fairly with the other land, Cunningham suggested pooling the two tracts and sharing all income and expenses, regardless of where they are incurred. Since the son will be adding extra acres, he might expect to receive a larger share of income than formerly.

The specialist says a family in Champaign county with more than 1,000 acres and four or five tracts of land has used a pooling plan successfully for some years. However, Cunningham says much depends on both parties understanding each other well.

LJN:bb
5-28-52

-30-

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

On 10/15/54, the following information was received from the

State Department, Washington, D.C.

Dean M. Winter, of the University of California at Berkeley, has been advised that the State Department is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of certain individuals who are active in the field of international relations. It is requested that you advise the State Department of any information you may have regarding the activities of these individuals.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

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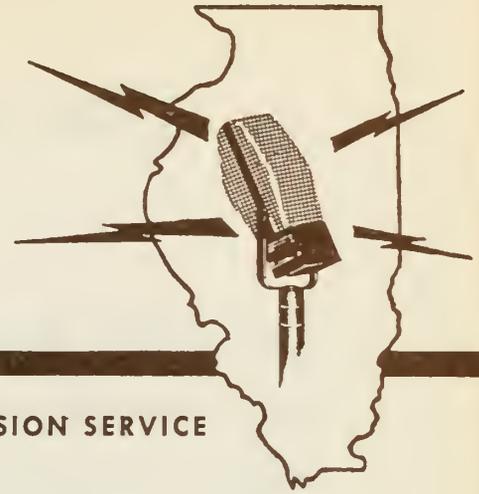
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-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1952

When Potatoes Are Plentiful, Consumers Are Choosy

URBANA--When Mrs. Consumer visits the grocery these days and finds potatoes in the bin, she's likely to buy them whether they are large, small, red, white or even dirty.

But Ross Kelly, fruit and vegetable marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, assures us that buying potatoes during times of normal supply is much like buying a new spring hat. When buying either, customers are pretty choosy.

Economists from several other north central state experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been working with Kelly since 1948 in studying the homemaker's potato preferences. Here are some examples of their findings:

In a Chicago supermarket survey on potato size, 90 percent of all preferences were for potatoes 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 inches in diameter. A previous nation-wide survey had already shown that three-fifths of the homemakers wanted a medium-sized potato.

Customers wanted the same size whether potatoes were red or white. The way they are to be cooked has a lot to do with the size chosen--for example, small ones for potato salad or boiling with skins on, and large ones for mashing or baking.

1947

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST PURPOSES, APRIL 1, 1947

THE NATIONAL LABORERS' UNION

There's good news for consumers. The quality of their goods and their protection in the home are a little on the way. They are better, smaller, and, what is even better,

and more reliable. That's the good news. The bad news is that the quality of their goods and their protection in the home are a little on the way. They are better, smaller, and, what is even better,

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Potatoes - add 1

Both men and women chose potatoes by color rather than variety name. At St. Louis, Missouri and Lincoln, Nebraska, more than 2 1/2 times as many customers bought red potatoes as bought white.

A "peeling economy" study by the economists showed that the bigger the potato, the larger the amount of usable potatoes in a given poundage of unpeeled potatoes.

Peeling little potatoes just doesn't pay--if time is worth anything. If a homemaker were paid a minimum wage, the husband would find little potatoes the most expensive on the market.

Copies of the report of this customer preference study are available from the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. Ask for Regional Publication 24.

Even now and when some potato varieties are being tested, the names of the varieties are not known. At St. Louis, Missouri and Lincoln, Nebraska, some of the 1/2 lines as many customers bought red potatoes as bought white.

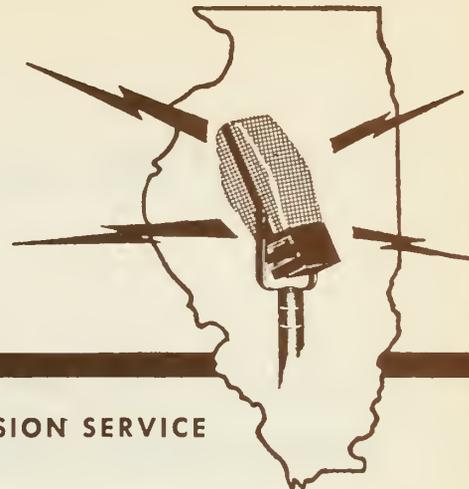
A 'redness' study by the Agricultural Research Service, the larger the potato, the larger the amount of redness present in a given number of unpeeled potatoes.

Using little potatoes that don't grow - it is worth anything. If a grower were paid a certain amount, the farmer would find little potatoes the most profitable in the market.

Copies of the report of this customer preference study are available from the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. See the National Publication 24.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1952

This Is A Good Time for Good Farming

URBANA--This is a good time for good farming and a bad time for poor farming, says a University of Illinois farm management expert.

George Whitman says that although we have full employment and strong demand for farm products, farm costs have gone up faster than gross income since 1947. The pinch is on and has been for some time.

Whitman says this situation calls for efficient farming--high production per man, per machine, per acre, per animal and per farm. This is no time to crawl into our shells. Instead, we can:

(1) Make the best use of every acre on the farm. Consider soil types, slope of land and fertility--and then use the cropping system that will maintain or increase production and give the greatest possible acreage of crops high in cash or feed value.

(2) Use fertilizers where soil tests and experience show they're needed. Fertilizer cost has gone up least of any farm cost since the war. See your farm adviser for recommendations.

-more-

Radio News

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEEKEND, JAN 11, 1950

This Is a Good Time for Over Fertilizing

URBANA—This is a good time for over fertilizing and a bad time for over watering, says a University of Illinois farm management specialist.

George Wilman says that although he never fully explains the reason behind the fact that corn yields have been up 20% since 1947, the point is he has seen the same thing happen in other crops.

Wilman says this situation calls for efficient fertilizing. Also production per acre has increased, but water, not rain, and not farm. This is no time to crowd into the field. Instead, he says:

(1) Make the best use of every acre on the farm. Overcrowding will reduce crop and fertilizer—and also the crop's ability to utilize or absorb fertilizer and give the greatest possible average of crops high in cash or food value.

(2) Use fertilizers whose soil tests and chemical tests show they're needed. Fertilized soil has more of each of the three main plant nutrients. See your farm adviser for recommendations.

Good Time to Be Farming - add 1

(3) Borrow capital you need to make better use of land and labor, but don't overextend your credit just because interest rates are low.

(4) Make full use of machinery. Keep it busy and working for you, but keep it greased, oiled, housed and in good repair.

(5) Feed balanced rations to livestock regularly, and watch out for all their needs.

(6) Manage your time well. It costs no more to be on time with crops and livestock work than to be late. Being late cuts into the "take-home" share of your income.

(7) And keep posted on the outlook. Some farmers earn higher returns than others by paying careful attention to the time, place and method of buying and selling farm products.

Whitman says that following these methods should help efficient farmers to continue to prosper in 1952.

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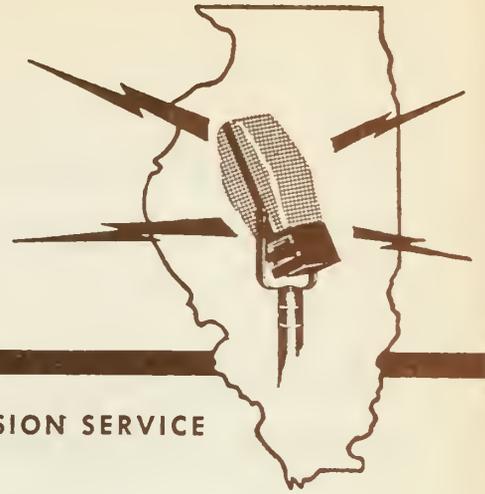
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ludent farmers to continue to prosper in 1952.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1952

New Farm House Plans Ready

URBANA--There's something really new in farmhouse planning at your county farm or home adviser's office.

The department of agricultural engineering at the Illinois College of Agriculture, announces a new series of farmhouse plans called Flexi-Plans because of their unique approach to farmhouse design. They include the usual construction drawings, but they are also designed to help farm families select the plan arrangement best suited to their needs.

The 1952 series includes three basic types of plans.

Flexi-Plan 71202 shows various combinations of 1, 1½ and 2-story houses with alternate plans and a choice in the number of bedrooms.

Flexi-Plan 71201 includes floor plans for eight 3-level farmhouses. In each plan the daytime living portion (kitchen, dining and living rooms) is located at or near ground level. Bedrooms are raised one-half story above the living area and extend over the lower level containing the workroom, wash-up space, heating facilities and so on.

You can build any of eight houses from the floor plans and construction drawings included in this series. In addition, since many

Illinois Farm News - 2

Farm House Plans - add 1 FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1952

parts of the plans are interchangeable, you have a choice of about 50 combinations from the single set of plans.

Flexi-Plan 71203 offers even more variety in possible floor plans than the others, with more than 100 plan combinations to choose from. Twelve complete plans are illustrated in this series, plus an expansible feature that allows you to add rooms to any of the 12 basic floor plans or any combination of them.

These new plans resulted from cooperative studies in Agricultural Experiment Stations of the north central states under provisions of the Research and Marketing Act. The University of Illinois did the house planning and research phase as its part in the regional cooperative program.

You can get the entire series or any one of the plan sets through your county extension office or directly from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Price is \$5.50 for the bound set of all three. If you order separately, Plan 71201 costs \$1.80; Plan 71202, \$1.65; and Plan 71203, \$2.10. Look over the plans in your county farm or home adviser's office.

Distribution of plans in other states using the Midwest Plan Service is handled through their colleges of agriculture. Cooperating and member states include, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

MCD:pp

-30-

Pre-emergence spraying of corn with 2,4-D usually refers to treatment of the soil after corn has been planted but before the first weeds have come up. If pre-emergence treatment works well, you can omit from one to three cultivations.

LJN:pp

-30-

Dear Mr. [Name] -

I am writing to you regarding the [subject]...

The [subject] is a [description]... It is important to note that...

As a result of the [action], the [outcome]... This is a significant finding...

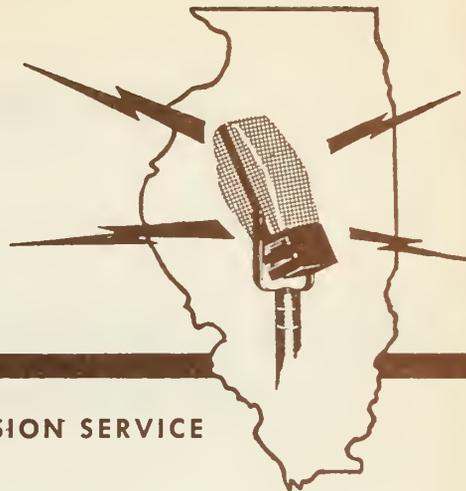
You will find the [document] attached to this letter... I hope this information is helpful to you.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are [items]... I am sure you will find them of interest.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1952

Sheep Dogs to Perform at Field Day, June 15

URBANA--A demonstration of sheep dogs in action will highlight the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association annual family field day on Sunday, June 15, on the Everett Glasgow farm four miles west of Monticello in Piatt county. Starting time is 10:30 a.m. CST.

U. S. Garrigus, association secretary and head of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, adds that the program also includes a show of top-notch sheep from all breeds, a judging contest, a discussion of the current wool situation by Dale Rouse, manager of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, and a sheep shearing and wool preparation demonstration.

Each family is to bring its own picnic lunch. Cold soft drinks will be sold at the farm.

Arthur Allen, McLeansboro, nationally known handler and breeder of sheep dogs, will direct his dogs in herding sheep, separating out certain animals and doing helpful work. A good sheep dog will take the place of a man in much sheep work and thus save on labor costs.

A sound-color movie, "Western Sheep," and a guided tour of nearby state 4-H Memorial camp and Allerton park complete the program.

Form

Radio News

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Special Report on Radio News, June 15

1934-35 demonstration of radio news in action will show that the Illinois Broadcast News Project, established several years ago, has now become a permanent feature of the radio news program. On June 15, at the University of Illinois, the first of these news programs was broadcast. Starting at 10:30 a.m. 1934, the U. S. University, Association Secretary and head of the project at the Illinois College of Agriculture, was the program also included a show of topography maps from all points, a listing of the location of the project with attention to this news, a review of the Illinois Radio Broadcasting Association, and a short history of the project organization.

Such results in the past are being the one of the most important news will be also in the future.

Further plans, including, nationally known families and member of these news, will direct the news in future news, which are not certain results are being reported. A news program will be the first of a new in news news news and this way to keep news.

A "radio-color news," "Western News," and a guided tour of news news #11 broadcast news and Illinois news channels for broadcast.

Rid Swine Herd of Brucellosis at Weaning Time

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says you don't have to sacrifice valuable blood lines to rid your swine herd of brucellosis.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the College of Veterinary Medicine says the plan is this simple: Have your veterinarian test each pig at weaning time. Then move the negative pigs to clean ground and market the infected herd as soon as possible.

The number of times the young pigs should be tested after weaning depends largely upon how well they are kept away from infected hogs. If you do a good job of keeping them separated, one more testing before breeding time may be enough.

Dr. Woods says young pigs usually get brucellosis through contact with the infected sow. Many pigs shake off the disease by the time they are weaned only to become infected again when they contact older, infected hogs.

LEA:pp
6-2-52

-30-

Get Spring Lambs to Market Early

URBANA--Sell your early spring lambs by July 1 if they are ready for market. Don't risk weight and death losses by keeping them after that date.

Harry G. Russell, extension livestockman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says spring lambs often lose weight in summer because of hot weather, parasite attacks and heavy fleece. Holding them during those hot months may also result in death losses.

Normally, June brings top market prices for early spring lambs. After that, the lamb market follows a normal seasonal decline.

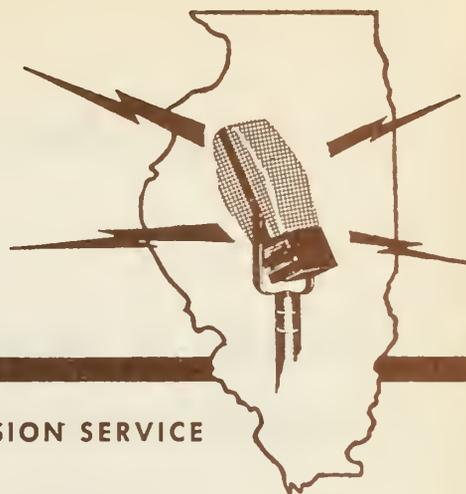
Russell says, that by using improved pastures and creep feeding--if needed--you can bring lambs born in January, February and early March to market weight and finish by July 1.

-30-

MCD:pp
6-2-52

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1952

Electric Fence, "Pasture Budget" Help Improve Pasture Land

URBANA--Dale Snider, Richland county livestock raiser, develops his legume-grass pastures in a unique way--with an electric fence and a "pasture budget."

Farm Adviser Ed Barnes says each winter Snider checks his pocketbook to see how many acres he can afford to renovate during the coming year. Total renovation costs run about \$45 an acre.

Then he runs an electric fence into an old permanent pasture, cuts out 5, 10 or 15 acres, tests the soil, applies the necessary plant foods and seeds a recommended mixture. At the same time, he goes right on grazing the permanent pasture on the other side of the fence.

When the new seeding is ready to pasture, he opens a corner of the electric fence and lets the cattle in. But he also controls grazing on the new seeding by moving the electric fence as needed.

Barnes says in this way Snider has renovated all of his pasture land. Yet he's never out of pasture because he improves only one piece at a time. That way is easier on the pocketbook too.

Snider has also taken hay off his improved pastures every year besides grazing them fully. His neighbors agree that he produces more cattle and hay on a given acreage of improved pastures than other men in his community.

Safety Rules for Haying

URBANA--Here are a few simple safety measures to help you avoid accidents during haying season. They come from the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Rural Safety Council.

1. Take time to check all equipment carefully before haying starts. Make sure that loft floors have no holes and that hay chutes are guarded. Check hitches, ropes, pulleys, hay racks and ladders too.

2. Make starts and stops carefully while loading, especially on rough ground. Never get off a tractor or mower while it's running. And make sure all safety guards are in place on moving parts.

3. To prevent barn fires, be sure hay is well cured before storing it. You might also check freshly stored hay regularly for several weeks for signs of heating.

-30-

LJN:pp
6-4-52

Crack Hay, Don't Crush It

URBANA--If you are using a hay crusher, it's important not to use too much pressure in running the stems between the rollers.

That's the suggestion from J. H. Ramser, agricultural engineer in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

You need only enough pressure to crack the stems, not to crush them. Cracking will cause the stems to dry out almost as fast as the leaves. In this way you can cut drying time for alfalfa in half, compared with normal drying, and also save lots more of the leaves, which are rich in protein and carotene. By cutting down one day on drying time in the field, you'll be gambling less on having your hay spoiled by rain.

Much of the original research on hay crushing was done at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Present hay crushers have been developed from findings of the Illinois tests.

-30-

LJN:pp
6-4-52

Safety Rules for Hay

URBANA - Make sure a few simple safety measures to help you

avoid accidents during hay season. They come from the Illinois

College of Agriculture and Illinois Rural Safety Council.

1. Take time to check all equipment carefully before using

it. Make sure that belt covers have no holes and that they cover

are guarded. Check blades, ropes, pulleys, hay racks and ladders too.

2. Make sure and stop carefully while loading, especially

on rough ground. Never get off a tractor or mower while it's running.

and make sure all safety guards are in place on moving parts.

3. To prevent burn lines, be sure hay is well cured before

storing it. You might also check freshly stored hay regularly for

several weeks for signs of heating.

25M:pl
2-4-63

Check Hay, Don't Crush It

URBANA--If you are using a hay crusher, it's important not
to use too much pressure in feeding the hay between the rollers.

That's the suggestion from J. H. Hesser, agricultural engi-
neer in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

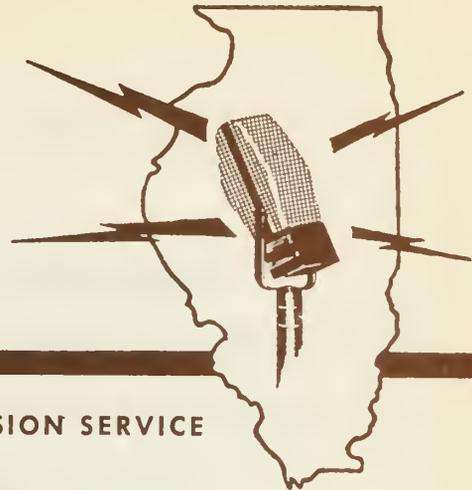
You need only enough pressure to crush the stems, not to
crush them. Crushing will cause the stems to dry out almost as fast
as the leaves. In this way you can cut drying time for silage in
half, compared with normal drying, and also save lots of fuel
energy, which are rich in protein and vitamins. By cutting down on
drying time in the field, you'll be handling less on having less
hay stored by you.

Part of the original research on hay crushing was done at the
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Present hay crushers have
been developed from findings of the Illinois tests.

25M:pl

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1952

First Aid Helps to Save Cows With Bloat

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says knowing what to do for bloat in cows until the veterinarian arrives may mean the difference between life and death for your cow.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the College of Veterinary Medicine says a simple first-aid measure that often works is to tie a short stick crosswise in the cow's mouth and secure it with a cord over her head. The cow's chewing on the stick causes a flow of gastric juices which may slow down the formation of gas.

Another help is to lubricate a short length of one-inch hose and slip it down the cow's throat. Or you can get a special bloat drench from your veterinarian to keep for bloat emergencies.

Dr. Woods says pastures consisting primarily of legumes cause the most bloat in cows. The stomach may become bloated to the point that severe pressure is placed on the lungs and large blood vessels, causing sudden death.

See your farm adviser for ideas on pasture mixes. Try for a pasture containing a 50-50 mixture of grass and legumes.

FALL 1971

Radio News

THE RADIO NEWS, JAN 2, 1971

First Aid Radio in the Home

History: A University of Illinois researcher has found that 60% of the first aid calls are for injuries that can be treated at home. The difference between life and death for many cases.

Dr. J. W. Moore of the College of Veterinary Medicine says a simple first-aid course just about anyone can take. It is a short course in the home and should be with a first aid kit. The course covers on the first aid course a lot of questions. It also covers the location of first aid kits.

Another help is to purchase a short course of first-aid kits and kit at home. The kit should be in a simple first-aid course from first aid materials to use the first aid kit. Dr. Moore says that first aid kits should be placed in the home.

Some first aid kits are available. The course was found to be in the home. Some first aid kits are available. The course was found to be in the home.

For your first aid kit, look for first aid kits. For the first aid course, look for first aid kits.

1971

Legume-Grass Pasture Earns \$122 An Acre From 435 Pounds Meat

URBANA--Gross income of \$122 an acre from 435 pounds of meat--that was the return last year from a 60-acre legume-grass pasture at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

H. A. Cate, extension specialist, says total meat gain from the 60 acres was 26,100 pounds. That's 435 pounds an acre. With beef or lamb at \$28 a hundredweight, that's a gross income of \$122 an acre.

Cate says that in 1947 six 10-acre fields were each seeded to this basic legume mixture: 1 pound of Ladino per acre, 4 pounds of timothy, 3 pounds of redtop, 4 pounds of alfalfa and 5 pounds of les-pedeza. A different grass was added to this mixture in each field except one. All fields were treated with limestone, superphosphate and rock phosphate before seeding.

Fescue and orchard grass in the legume mixture not only produced the best meat gains, but also furnished extra seed.

Here are the results for the 1951 grazing season:

Field 1 (no grass added) was pastured 206 days and yielded 374 pounds of meat gain per acre. Field 2 (alto fescue added) was pastured 225 days and produced 410 pounds of meat per acre, plus 238 pounds of fescue seed. Field 3 (bromegrass added), with 206 pasture days, yielded 366 pounds of meat an acre.

Field 4 (orchard grass added) was pastured 225 days and gave 414 pounds of meat per acre, plus 76 pounds of orchard grass seed. Field 5 (Kentucky bluegrass added), with 206 pasture days, yielded 375 pounds of meat per acre. Field 6 (reed canary grass added) was lowest with 206 pasture days and 362 pounds of animal gains per acre.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS

UNION—The British Islands are divided into three main groups, the English, the Welsh, and the Scottish. The English are the most numerous, and are divided into the Saxon, the Teutonic, and the Celtic. The Welsh are the most numerous of the Celtic group, and are divided into the Brythonic and the Goidelic. The Scottish are the most numerous of the Goidelic group, and are divided into the Gaelic and the Scottish Gaelic.

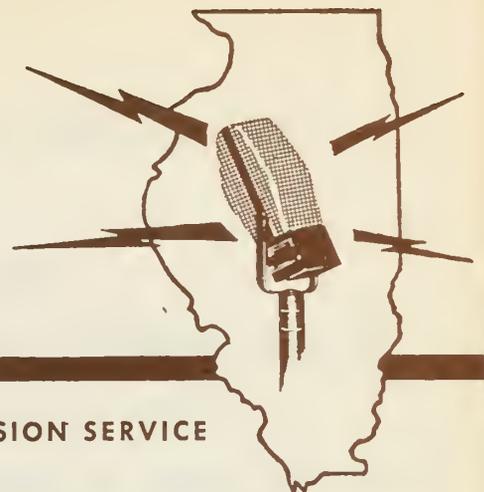
The English are the most numerous of the three main groups, and are divided into the Saxon, the Teutonic, and the Celtic. The Saxon are the most numerous of the three, and are divided into the Anglo-Saxon and the Saxon. The Teutonic are the most numerous of the Anglo-Saxon group, and are divided into the North Teutonic and the South Teutonic. The Celtic are the most numerous of the two, and are divided into the Brythonic and the Goidelic.

The Welsh are the most numerous of the Celtic group, and are divided into the Brythonic and the Goidelic. The Brythonic are the most numerous of the two, and are divided into the Brythonic and the Goidelic. The Goidelic are the most numerous of the two, and are divided into the Gaelic and the Scottish Gaelic. The Gaelic are the most numerous of the two, and are divided into the Gaelic and the Scottish Gaelic.

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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1952

Here's Why Farmers Get 36¢ A Lb. for Beef, Yet Steak Cost \$1

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist today explained why farmers now are getting up to 36 cents a pound liveweight for beef animals and yet steaks are selling at over \$1 a pound.

W. J. Wills says, to begin with, the animals are not all meat. For example, a 1,000-pound choice steer produces only about 500 pounds of meat. Then additional shrink and cutting losses leave only 540 pounds of retail beef.

Of this 540 pounds, about 300 pounds, or over half, are represented by chuck roast, hamburger, stew meat and fat. All together these cuts sell on the average for about half as much per pound as steak.

Wills says when you also consider the costs of slaughter, processing, transportation, retailing and other marketing functions, you can understand the spread between farm and store counter prices.

Most of the actual mark-up per pound comes at the retail level, with the bulk of it in the form of labor and store overhead costs. Meat-packing plants usually make their operating expenses and profit out of the inedible parts of the carcass.

WALTER

Radio News

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1952

W. J. Wills Says He Has No Doubt That

WILSON--A University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist today explained why farmers are getting up to 50 cents a pound less for their animals and why the market is selling at only 40 cents a pound.

W. J. Wills says, he believes that the animals are not all that good, for example, a 1,000-pound steer would produce only about 10 pounds of meat. Then additional weight and selling losses leave only 200 pounds of retail beef.

Of this 200 pounds, about 50 pounds, or 25 percent, are accounted for by such losses, Wills says. All together the total loss on the average for about half a pound per pound of

Wills says that this is the reason for the loss of weight, shrinkage, transportation, handling and other marketing losses. He also mentioned the spread between farm and store market prices.

Most of the retail meat is the ground beef of the retail store, with the rest of it in the form of chops and steaks. Wills says that the main reason for the loss of weight is the shrinkage of the carcasses.

5,000 Bushels New Broomcorn Seed Available Next Year

URBANA--More than 5,000 bushels of a new broomcorn variety are expected to be available for farmers to plant next year.

The new variety, named Okaw, was developed by plant breeders in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture with some funds from the National Broom Manufacturers Association.

Okaw has the double advantage of "tan" brush and resistance to stalk rot disease. So far as is known, it is the only standard broomcorn variety already certified and distributed for seed increase that has both of these desirable qualities.

There is another "tan" variety, but it is a dwarf type. "Tan" in broom trade actually means green.

Seven bushels of foundation seed have been distributed to seven selected growers. With normal yields, seed supplies should reach more than 5,000 bushels next year, or enough to plant 100,000 acres.

Okaw brush stays green while curing, and broom makers prefer green brush because it can be dyed more easily during manufacture.

Resistance to stalk rot makes Okaw easier to harvest by hand and also makes for better quality brush. Because of the behavior of stalk rot, the only control method was to develop a resistant variety.

In doing this, the Illinois scientists say their work has given rise to hopes that (1) a strain can be developed which will have a juicy stalk so that it can be fed to livestock as forage or silage after the heads have been removed, and (2) the seed normally thrown away after being threshed from the heads can be used for feed or seed.

Accomplishing these goals would make broomcorn a triple-use crop--for brooms, feed and seed.

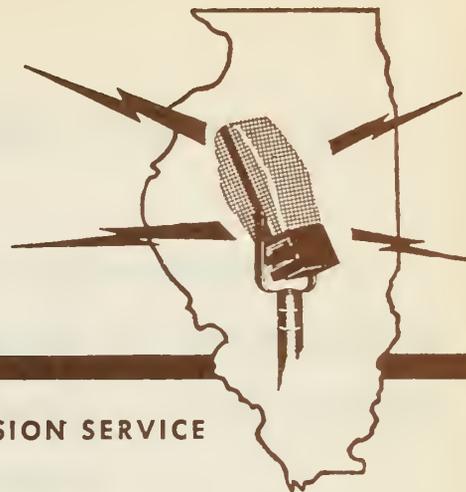
1,000 Pounds per Acre in 1964

USDA - says that 2,000 pounds of a new fertilizer
 was expected to be available for plants to plant next year.
 The new fertilizer, named Olan, was developed by plant breeders
 in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture with some funds
 from the National Science Foundation Association.
 Olan has the double advantage of "not" being a fertilizer
 to plant for plants. It is as it is known as the only fertilizer
 to contain vitamins already available and distributed for plant growth
 that has both of these desirable qualities.
 There is another "new" fertilizer, but it is a better type.
 "Olan" in some cases actually means green.
 Several pounds of fertilizer and some have been distributed to
 local educational centers. With normal plants, and applied within 1000
 were that 2,000 pounds per year, or enough to plant 10,000 pounds.
 Olan could also give some extra yield. And some more plants
 from Olan because it can be used with other fertilizers.
 Researcher to help the farmer Olan will be to research in field
 and also make for better quality plants. Because of the benefits of
 Olan, the only control method was to design a research center
 in 1964, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.
 Olan will be used in 1965. A study can be developed which will give
 a total yield of 2,000 lb per acre in 1965. The study will be
 after the plants have been removed, and (2) the seed normally used,
 every other year, removed from the field in 1965. The field will
 be available in 1965. The study will be conducted in 1965.

11/10/1964

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1952

Grassland Farming Saves Hog Feeding Costs

URBANA--Grassland farming is profitable farming, as shown by the experience of Bob Stiff, Richland county dairyman and hog raiser.

Farm Adviser Ed Barnes says Bob had 65 head of hogs on a 10-acre legume-grass pasture in late March. They were about ready for market at just over five months of age and had eaten one-third less protein supplement than in his drylot method.

Another Richland county swine grower, Earl Slichenmyer, farrows and raises an average of 10 pigs per litter. The state-wide average is about six and one-half. Slichenmyer says his excellent average is largely due to sanitation from clean pastures and to high protein feed furnished by good legume-grass pasture.

Your local farm adviser can help you on pasture problems.

-30-

LJN:pp

URBANA--A University of Illinois study on what makes hog farms profitable shows that the most important step is to keep hogs healthy. Almost as important is the practice of feeding more protein and mineral feeds and more pasture than average.

-more-

44-1117

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

Researcher Finds New Factor in Lung Cancer

URBAN—A University of Illinois study on what makes lung cancer more deadly than other lung diseases, as shown by the experiments of Bob Eddy, University of Illinois researcher, has shown that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor. The study, which was conducted by Eddy and his colleagues, found that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor. The study, which was conducted by Eddy and his colleagues, found that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor.

Another University of Illinois study, led by Dr. University of Illinois, shows that when an average of 10 cigarettes are smoked each day, the tar content is about six and one-half milligrams. This is a significant amount, especially since the tar content of cigarettes is largely due to the tar in the smoke and to the tar in the cigarettes themselves. The study, which was conducted by Eddy and his colleagues, found that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor.

-3-

URBAN—A University of Illinois study on what makes lung cancer more deadly than other lung diseases, as shown by the experiments of Bob Eddy, University of Illinois researcher, has shown that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor. The study, which was conducted by Eddy and his colleagues, found that the amount of tar in the smoke of cigarettes is not the only factor.

-4-

Other important factors leading to good hog earnings are:

(1) timing production and feeding to make it possible to market spring pigs early in the fall, (2) adjusting annual production to the probable corn-hog ratio and (3) selling hogs at a medium weight.

-30-

LJN:pp

1952 May Be Big Year in Spraying Weeds in Corn with 2,4-D

URBANA--A weed specialist said today that, if wet weather continues, this may be the year for a big jump in spraying of 2,4-D to control weeds in corn fields.

Fred Slife in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture adds that this post-emergence spraying--after both corn and weeds have sprouted--has been increasing greatly in the past few years. Almost 1,000,000 acres are expected to be sprayed this year in Illinois.

The specialist says it's fairly cheap to spray with 2,4-D, and spraying may eliminate one or more cultivations. You can usually control weeds susceptible to 2,4-D, regardless of weather, if they're thoroughly covered with the chemical.

But Slife emphasizes the fact that 2,4-D spraying is recommended only when normal cultivation is impossible.

Post-emergence sprays do not control grasses, some types of weeds and weeds that germinate at a later date. Another disadvantage is that 2,4-D may injure the corn if spraying is done carelessly.

If you spray, Slife recommends 1/4 pound of the ester form of 2,4-D per acre, or 1/2 pound of the amine form. These are the heaviest doses that may be applied.

It makes little difference what stage of growth the corn is in when it's sprayed. However, corn should not be sprayed just before, during or after silking or at pollination time. The important thing is to apply no more than the recommended amount of 2,4-D.

Slife strongly recommends calibrating your sprayer to know how much solution it is delivering per acre. This adjustment should be made in the field where spraying is to be done, since rate of delivery is much different on hard pavement from that on soft ground.

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LJN:pp
6-6-52

Other important factors leading to good soybean yields (1) timely production and seeding to make it possible to market soybeans plus early in the fall, (2) adjusting annual production to the available corn-hog ratio and (3) selling hogs at a medium weight.

-30-

12/17/50

1952 Soy Bean Yield in Spring Field in Farm with 2, 4-0

URBANA--A seed specialist said today that, if soybean yields this year be the year for a big jump in spraying of 2, 4-D to control weeds in corn fields.

Fred Sills in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has said that this post-emergence spraying after both corn and weeds have sprouted has been increasing greatly in the past few years. At least 1,000,000 acres are expected to be sprayed this year in Illinois.

The specialist says it's fairly likely to spray with 2, 4-D, and spraying will eliminate one or more alternatives. For one thing, control weeds susceptible to 2, 4-D, resistance of weeds, if they're thoroughly covered with the chemical.

But Sills emphasizes the fact that 2, 4-D spraying is most avoided only when general cultivation is impractical.

Post-emergence sprays do not control grasses, some types of weeds and weeds that germinate at a later date. Another disadvantage is that 2, 4-D may injure the corn if sprayed in dense stands.

If you spray, Sills recommends 1/2 pound of the active ingredient of 2, 4-D per acre, or 1/3 pound of the active ingredient. This rate is best if you can get it on the ground.

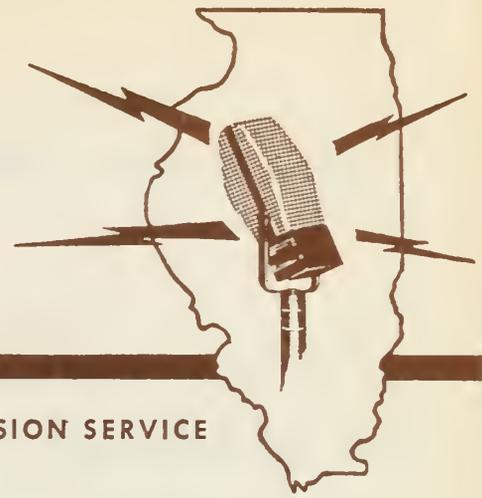
It makes little difference what grade of sprayer you use in when it's applied. However, you should not be spraying just before or after other activities - or at pollination time. The important thing is to apply no more than the recommended amount of 2, 4-D.

Sills strongly recommends calibrating your sprayer to make sure you're getting the right amount of chemical. This adjustment should be made in the field where spraying is to be done, since rate of delivery is much different on hard pavement than that on soft ground.

12/17/50

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1952

First State-Trained Veterinarians to Be Graduated Sunday

URBANA--Illinois' first state-trained veterinarians will be graduated during Commencement Exercises at the University of Illinois on Sunday, June 15.

Twenty-four students will be awarded the doctor of veterinary medicine degree four years after they were admitted as the first class of the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1948. Most of the new veterinarians will go into general practice in Illinois.

The College of Veterinary Medicine is the newest college at the University. It was established by the board of trustees in 1944. All students at the college are residents of Illinois, and all of the graduating seniors are veterans of World War II.

Two years of preveterinary training are required for admission to the four-year veterinary curriculum. The six years of training qualify Illinois veterinary graduates to provide agriculture with valuable service in combating costly livestock diseases and in protecting the public against animal diseases that may spread to man.

FULL

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST, WEEK 12, 1932

THE STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

UNION--Illinois' first state board of veterinary medicine will be organized during Government Week in the University of Illinois on Monday, June 13.

Twenty-five members will be elected to the board of veterinary medicine during the year 1932-33. The board will be organized on the basis of the Illinois Veterinary Medicine Act of 1931. The board will be organized with an odd number of members in Illinois.

The Illinois Veterinary Medicine Act was passed in 1931. It was established by the board of trustees in 1931.

All students at the college are required to take the board of veterinary medicine at the University of Illinois, and all to the association under the reform of 1931.

The laws of veterinary medicine are revised from time to time on the four-year veterinary curriculum. The six years of study in the Illinois Veterinary Medicine Act provide for the study of veterinary medicine in Illinois. The board of trustees is required to provide for the study of veterinary medicine in Illinois. The board of trustees is required to provide for the study of veterinary medicine in Illinois.

1932

Junior Broiler Contest Extremely Close

URBANA--"One of the closest contests I've ever seen" is the way Sam Ridlen, University of Illinois poultryman, described the 1952 Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest which he recently helped to judge.

"It was really a hot contest," declared Ridlen. "I've never judged one that was so close. In most cases there was just a hair's difference between placings. Quality of the broilers was extremely good."

State-wide winner of a handsome 30-inch trophy was Robert Wimsett, Scotland, Edgar county, followed by Charlotte Stouffer, Wad-dams Grove, Stephenson county, and Sally Burbin, Princeville, Peoria county. Four of the 10 state winners were girls.

Ridlen adds that the other judge, Verne Almquist, poultry specialist for Armour packing company, Chicago, was amazed at the quality of the birds. Since Almquist travels all over the county in his work, his reaction indicates how keen the competition really was.

"In fact," states Ridlen, "we discarded entries this year that normally would have won the contest in the two preceding years."

Ridlen complimented the young men and women on their superior fattening of broilers in the contest. Average weight per bird for state-wide finalists was an excellent 4 1/2 pounds. The birds were grown to this weight during an 11-week period.

Ridlen believes the Illinois broiler industry has made fine progress as a result of the one senior and three Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contests held since 1950. There were 132 entrants who finished the contest this year.

Illinois River News

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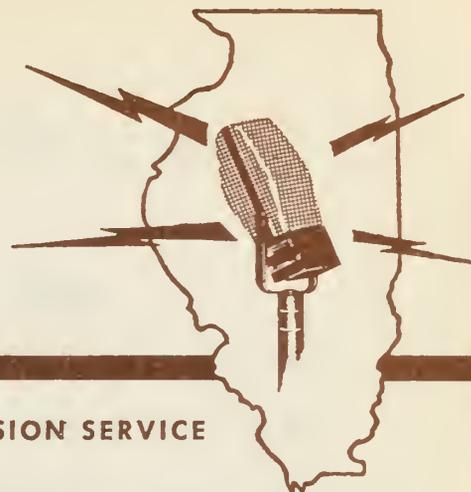
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Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952

You Can Starve A Pasture Too

URBANA--You wouldn't starve an animal by giving it only half enough feed, would you? Yet you can starve a pasture so that it dies out fast.

H. A. Cate, at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station, says overgrazing is almost a sure way to condemn your lush legume-grass pastures to slow death by starvation.

Heavily grazed experimental fields that once had excellent legume stands are now completely bare or weedy. Overgrazing took away so much of the leaf surface of the plants that they couldn't make enough food to keep on growing well. They were starved by overgrazing. The plants' slow recovery seriously cut pasture forage yield during the rest of the season. Or overgrazing may even have wiped out the pasture.

But similar pastures grazed moderately for the same length of time still have good stands. Results show that two cows and their calves to every three acres is about right. This is about the same as 10 mature ewes to every three acres or one yearling steer to each acre.

Grazing too early in the spring is as bad as overgrazing.

Radio News

OUR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1950

How Overgrowth Affects Plants

URGENT--You wouldn't have an animal by killing it only half enough food, would you? Let you can drive a machine so fast it also can fast.

E. A. Hays, of the Dixon Spring Experiment Station, says overgrowth is almost a sure way to condemn your last year's crop. He says to slow down by overgrowth.

Hays' general experimental finds that late had excellent results stands the new normally bare in weeds. Overgrowth took care so much of the leaf surface of the plants that they couldn't take enough food to keep on growing well. They were stunted by overgrowth. The plants' slow recovery seriously cut next year's yield during the rest of the season. An overgrowing may even have wiped out the pasture.

But slight pastures grow moderately for the same length of time will have good results. Hays' show that the cows and their calves to every three acres is about right. This is about the same as 10 mature cows to every three acres on one yearling stock to each acre. Growing the early in the spring is as bad as overgrowing.

Farmers Should Get More for Eggs Now--Good Quality Ones

URBANA--After five months of low egg prices, farmers who sell eggs can look forward to a general upswing in price from now through fall. But those who produce clean, high quality eggs and sell them on a graded basis will gain most from rising egg prices.

E. E. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the price for good quality eggs is already going up, and the difference between prices paid for low and high quality eggs will increase as the hot summer months arrive.

Prices for poor quality eggs will stay low for some time, according to Broadbent, but will increase moderately later in the season.

He adds that the farmer who produces high quality eggs but sell them on a farm-run or current-receipt basis gets the same price as the person who lets his hens run out and sells dirty, low quality eggs. This gives the poor producer a premium for "junk" and penalizes the good producer.

The only fair way to buy and sell eggs is to pay just what they are worth. That means selling them on a graded basis.

Broadbent advises using extra precautions in gathering eggs promptly and keeping them cool during warm summer days.

-30-

DFG:pp

Do you overlook the importance of salt for dairy cows on summer pasture? For best production they need it more than just once a week. Give them 1 1/2 percent salt in their grain mixture, plus block or loose salt at some convenient spot.

-30-

LJN:pp
5-9-52

Illinois State News - 2

URBAN - After five months of the egg market, farmers who

will eggs can look forward to a seasonal opening in prices that will

through fall. For those who produce eggs, high quality eggs and

them on a general basis will gain over those raising egg

A. H. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist of the Illinois

College of Agriculture, says the price for good quality eggs in January

will be up, and the difference between prices paid for the egg

quality eggs will increase as the egg market opens

prices for good quality eggs will rise for the winter

according to Broadbent, but will increase relatively little in the

season.

He says that the farmer who produces high quality eggs has

and that on a general basis the market will be better than

the farmer who has his eggs for the winter market.

That gives the good producer a greater "look" and

the good producer.

The only fair way to buy and sell eggs is to buy

and sell them. That means selling them on a general basis.

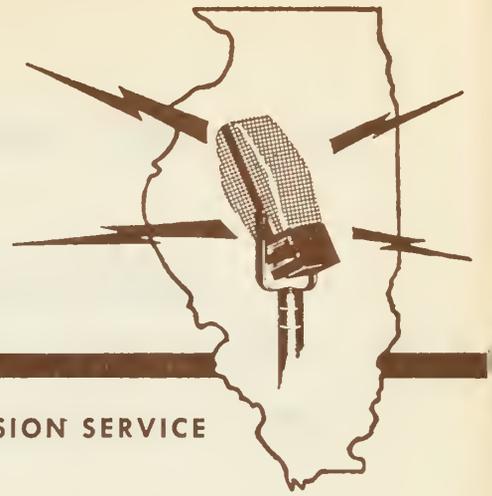
Broadbent advises that since production is seasonal

quality and keeping them well during the winter

Do you notice the importance of soil for dairy cows in
your business? For your production? Well, it is not just
good. Give them 1 1/2 percent salt in their grain mixture. This
look to look salt at the conventional spot.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1942

Restricting Pullet's Feed Is a Costly "Saving"

URBANA--Starving pullets into slow growth and delayed maturity is a heavy price to pay for any feed "saved."

S. F. Ridlen, Illinois College of Agriculture poultry specialist, says that it's natural to want to save on cash outlay by restricting feed somewhat in raising replacement pullets. But he warns that stopping a balanced ration when pullets are several weeks old may cut down profits considerably.

When feed intake is reduced enough to slow down growth and delay sexual maturity, body size is definitely reduced, and egg size does not increase at a normal rate. Total annual egg production suffers too.

If you turn replacement pullets loose to scratch for themselves when they're a few weeks old, don't expect them to become top-notch producers.

Ridlen does advise cutting down on feed expense by including full use of a good range in the feeding plan, however. The pullets will eat enough of the range crop to reduce their intake of mixed ration by 10 to 15 percent.

1941

Radio News

THE RADIO NEWS, 1941

Continuing Radio's Role in a World at War

Radio's continuing role in a world at war is a subject of increasing importance. It is a subject that has become more and more vital to the lives of people in every part of the world.

As the world's situation grows more and more complex, the role of radio becomes more and more important. It is a medium that can reach every corner of the globe, and it is a medium that can be used for good or for evil. It is a medium that can bring people together, and it is a medium that can bring people apart.

When the world is in a state of war, the role of radio becomes even more important. It is a medium that can provide news, information, and entertainment to people in every part of the world. It is a medium that can help to keep people informed of the events of the day, and it is a medium that can help to bring people together.

If you have a radio, you have a window into the world. You can hear the news, you can hear the music, and you can hear the voices of people from every part of the world. You can hear the voices of people who are fighting for freedom, and you can hear the voices of people who are fighting for peace.

Radio is a powerful force, and it is a force that is becoming more and more important every day. It is a force that can change the world, and it is a force that can bring people together. It is a force that can help to build a better world, and it is a force that can help to bring peace to the world.

Continued on page 10

1941

Keep Dirt Out of Your Tractor--Take Good Care of Oil Cleaner

URBANA--Dirt is by far the worst enemy of your tractor. But you may be feeding your tractor more dirt every day than you realize and not know all the damage it's causing.

That's the urgent warning today from Wendell Bowers, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Bowers says the oil-bath air cleaner is one of your tractor's most important parts. You need to keep it clean in order to prevent dirt from getting directly into the engine. Tests have shown that running a tractor for only 10 hours in dusty conditions without an air cleaner can cause total engine failure.

Here's something else: Every gallon of gasoline that goes through the carburetor needs about 9,000 gallons of clean air. Bowers estimates that, even if the air cleaner is 99 percent efficient, 3/4 pound of dirt will get into the engine during one year's operation.

If you neglect the air cleaner, dirt may cause sticky or warped valves, grooved intake valves, rapid cylinder wear, loss of power, carbon deposits and excessive fuel consumption.

Keep dirt out of the engine and reduce engine wear by using the correct weight of oil in the air cleaner. And change oil every day under normal operating conditions and twice a day in extremely dusty conditions. Keep the precleaner, stack and screen clean by washing with fuel oil or kerosene when necessary. And be sure the oil level in the cleaner is correct at all times.

For more details on care of tractor air cleaners, write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for the free booklet, "Don't Feed Dirt to Your Tractor."

How Air Out of Your Engine - How Safe of Oil Filter

UNSAFE - Dirty is the the worst enemy of your engine. But
the way to leading your engine away from this enemy is to make
sure you know all the damage it's capable of.

That's the reason why the best oil filter is the one that
removes the most dirt from the oil.

Government says the oil that your engine is one of your engine's
most important parts. The more dirt is there in order to prevent
dirt from getting through, the more dirt the engine. Tests have shown that
containing a filter for only 10 tests is daily maintenance without in-
creasing the engine and other parts.

Here's a warning sign: Every gallon of engine oil that goes
through the engine carries about 1000 grains of dirt and other
contaminants that, even if the air filter is 99 percent efficient, the
amount of dirt will not save the engine during one year's operation.

It you neglect the air cleaner, dirt will cause a drop in
engine power, increased fuel consumption, and other problems. Loss of
power, carbon deposits and excessive fuel consumption.

Keep dirt out of the engine and other parts with the best
the current engine oil in the air cleaner. The engine oil that
the most modern engine conditions and helps a lot in economy.

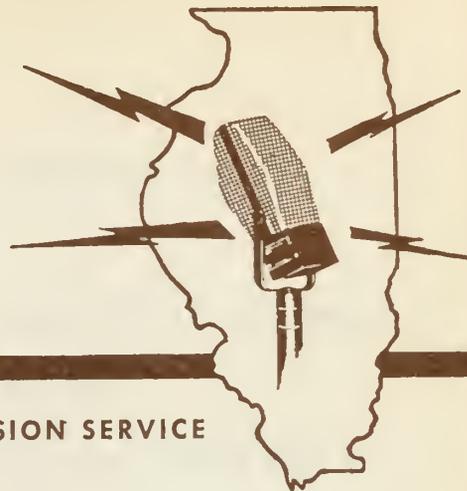
Buy more oil. Keep the pressure, clean and change often by
keeping with that oil or another when necessary. And be sure the oil
level in the engine is correct at all times.

The more dirt in the oil, the more dirt the engine will
the engine of engine. For the best results, use the best
oil for your engine.

11/11/64

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1952

Now Is Good Time to Buy Potash

URBANA--Now is a good time to order muriate of potash, says a University of Illinois soils man.

C. M. Linsley has two good reasons for recommending potash as a good buy: First, you should get good returns in larger crops from potash on land that needs this plant food; and, second, it's one of the few things that you can still buy at prewar prices. And you can often buy muriate of potash at a lower price during the summer than at other times.

Linsley says if you've had trouble getting all the potash you wanted, it's wise to order now and take delivery whenever it is available. Most muriate of potash is now conditioned so that it will keep in good condition in storage. But you need dry storage space for potash.

As for extra crop yields, potash is often the most important plant food to add. Soils man F. C. Bauer says on Cisne silt loam at the Ewing soils field, corn has yielded 38 bushels an acre for the past four years when crop residues, lime and rock phosphate were added to the soil. When potash was applied in addition, yield jumped to 78

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1917

Radio News

FOR THE WEEK END

It is Good Time to Buy

There is a good time to order wireless sets. The University of Illinois says.

D. M. Lister has two good reasons for recommending wireless

sets. First, you should get good material in large quantities

from points of sale that mean this year's best, and second, it's the

best time to buy because you can still buy at lower prices than you

will find in the future.

It is a good time.

Wireless sets are still being sold at low prices

because it's the best time to buy and the wireless industry is

expanding. That means of course is now conditions in that it will

lead to good conditions in the future. But you need the wireless sets

now.

As the wireless sets are sold at low prices

that is why. D. M. Lister says in his book on

the wireless sets that you should get them now because

you can't get them at such low prices in the future.

When you get them now you can still buy at lower prices than you

Potash - add 1

bushels an acre--more than double. To make best use of all of them, potash was needed to balance the supply of plant foods.

The story was the same at the Newton field on Cisne silt loam. Corn yields jumped from 56 bushels an acre for residues, lime and rock phosphate to 72 bushels when potash was added to these three.

At Brownstown field, lime alone has produced total crops worth \$19.50 an acre during the past four years. When potash was added, the lime was credited with \$31.45 in extra crop yields. With complete lime-phosphate-potash treatment, lime was worth \$38.61 in extra crops.

Bauer emphasizes that you need balance in plant foods for best yields. Put on enough of all three and you can go to town.

-30-

LJN:pp
6-11-52

Summer and Fall Garden Plantings Keep Harvest Going

URBANA--Many gardeners miss out on a steady supply of vegetables throughout the growing season because they fail to make successive plantings.

Lee Somers, vegetable crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that some Illinois gardeners are now planting late summer and fall crops to make full use of their gardens.

What about those rows of radish, lettuce, spinach and peas that are getting dry and woody about now? Why not replant this space to endive, Italian broccoli or beets? Other plantings recommended from late June through the first week in July in northern Illinois are snap beans, Chinese cabbage, carrots and cabbage or late cauliflower plants.

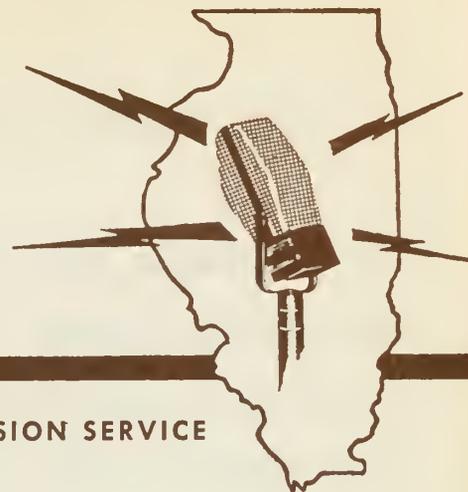
These same crops may be planted about July 10-20 in central Illinois and from about July 24 to August 3 in the southern part of the state. Other later plantings include kohlrabi, late turnips, winter radishes and lettuce.

-30-

OFG:pp
6-11-52

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1952

Fast Growing Population Poses Real Challenge to Farmers

URBANA--A University of Illinois economist today outlined a man-sized job ahead for farmers of Illinois and the nation. He says the problem of the next quarter century will likely be to produce enough food to go around rather than to find a way to dispose of surpluses.

H. C. M. Case, agricultural economics department head in the College of Agriculture, reports that our U.S. population is expected to soar above 180 million by 1975. That means a fifth plate at the table where there are four today.

Case says that at present rates of production we will need at least 80 million more acres of cropland to produce the food to satisfy all appetites in 1975. But nearly all of the productive land is already under cultivation. So research workers and farmers must find ways to make about five of our present acres produce as much as six.

Case says that, while our population has doubled since 1900, total food production in the U.S. has increased 60 percent since 1920. This increase was accomplished by adding more food acres and increasing food crop production per acre and production per animal.

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FURTHER

Radio News

THE RELEASE TODAY, ONE 1/2, 1950

Food Production Forecast Shows Good Outlook for 1950

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—The University of Illinois economic team has issued a forecast for 1950 food production in the United States. It says the problem of the last quarter century will likely be solved through food to be stored rather than to find a way to dispose of surpluses.

W. S. Hooper, Agricultural Economics Department head at the University of Illinois, says the U.S. production of agricultural products will reach 100 million by 1950. That means a 15% rise in the amount of food available today.

Hooper says that an average year of production will mean a total of 100 million tons of food. In 1949, the total was 85 million tons. But nearly all of the production will be stored rather than sold. He says that the amount of food stored will be 15 million tons, or 15% of the total production. He says that the amount of food stored will be 15 million tons, or 15% of the total production.

Hooper says that, while the amount of food stored will be 15 million tons, the amount of food produced will be 100 million tons. He says that the amount of food produced will be 100 million tons, or 100% of the total production.

Case - add 1

Much of this gain came in ways that cannot be repeated--the displacement of horses and mules by tractors and a reduction in cotton acreage. These changes made 15 percent more land available for growing food and feed crops for other uses. Case added that without this change our production since 1920 would not have kept pace with population growth.

Gains in food production, however, kept right on after Dobbin had practically become a farm rarity. Since 1940, farm output in Illinois and the U.S. has averaged more than a third higher than in 1935-39, mainly as the result of rapid progress in improving farming methods.

Meeting our production needs of the next 25 years, according to Case, will call for further progress in maintaining or improving soil fertility; improving crop varieties, including high-quality grasses and legumes; growing crops on adapted lands; getting better control of crop and animal diseases and pests; and improving feeding and other practices--all of which contribute to increased production per acre.

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OFG:pp
6-13-52

Don't feed dirt to your tractor! Tractor specialists in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture say it may cost you some \$15 a year to change the oil in your tractor air cleaner after every 10 hours of operation. But by doing so you may save a \$100 repair bill.

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LJN:pp
6-13-52

Most of this gain came in ways that cannot be precisely measured. The displacement of horses and mules by tractors and a reduction in winter losses. These changes made 15 percent more land available for crop production. The land and food crops for other uses. Case added that winter losses are not as great as they were in 1920. This gain was also due to the fact that our production since 1920 would not have been possible without the gains in food production, livestock, and other gains.

Gains in food production, livestock, and other gains. Since 1940, farm output in Illinois has increased by 50 percent. Since 1940, farm output in Illinois has increased by 50 percent. Since 1940, farm output in Illinois has increased by 50 percent.

As a result of this rapid progress in improving farming methods, the average yield of the best farms in Illinois is now 150 percent of the average yield of the best farms in 1920.

Improving our production methods of the past 30 years, especially in the area of fertilizer, improved crop varieties, including high-yielding varieties and improved growing crops on adapted lands, getting better control of crop and animal diseases and pests, and increasing feeding and other practices—all of which contribute to increased production.

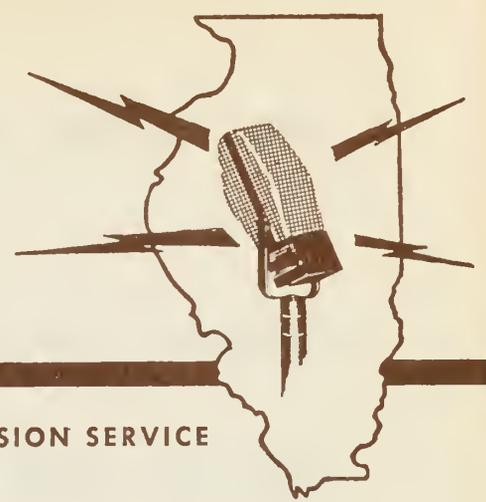
11-11-58

Don't feed him in your hands. Don't feed him in your hands.

11-11-58

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1952

New Laws Planned to Guard Livestock Against Anthrax

URBANA--Illinois livestock may soon receive additional protection against anthrax.

A report from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says new regulations curbing the importation of raw bone meal are now being planned by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under the proposed regulations raw bone meal could still be imported into the United States, but the meal would go directly to processing plants, where it would be treated to destroy any disease organisms it might contain. And only steamed or special steamed bone-meal or dicalcium phosphate would be used in mixed feeds.

Need for more stringent bone meal importation laws became apparent this spring after anthrax had struck many herds of hogs and cattle on farms in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio. Scientists at University of Illinois and other laboratories found anthrax spores in raw imported bone meal that was being fed to the animals.

Staff members of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, practicing veterinarians and state livestock sanitary officials strongly favor the proposed new laws.

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEEKEND, APRIL 14, 1952

U.S. Plans to Study Livestock Against Anthrax

WASHINGTON--Livestock may carry anthrax bacteria

and other animal anthrax.

A report from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says new anthrax bacteria carrying the spores of the disease are now being found by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under the proposed regulations new tests will be required for the United States, but the meat would be strictly inspected. Where it would be found in regions of active disease, anthrax is highly contagious. And only animals of special interest would be distributed elsewhere.

Need for more stringent tests will be required for livestock. This report states that anthrax has been found in many states in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. The University of Illinois and other laboratories found anthrax in one hundred cows and one being fed to the animals.

Staff members of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, practicing veterinarians and other livestock sanitarians strongly favor the proposed law.

Three Tips on Pasturing Dairy Cattle

URBANA--Here are three tips on pasturing dairy cattle to help you earn the greatest returns:

Edwin Penrod in Hancock county pastured brome and Ladino clover and had very little trouble with bloat. But last summer he mowed the pasture for hay about July 1. After that the Ladino outgrew the brome to such extent that he had almost straight Ladino pasture. Then his trouble with bloat began.

Leo Fryman, University of Illinois dairyman, says it's generally best to keep at least 50 percent grass in a pasture mixture.

In Moultrie county, DHIA tester Blaine Erhardt says John Hortenstine changed 10 acres of practically worthless pasture into very productive pasture at a net cost of about \$500. He used a bulldozer to clean out the brush and do some leveling. Then he plowed, put on the necessary lime and rock phosphate and reseeded the pasture.

And in Clinton county, tester Vincent Kohrs reports that two dairymen helped to solve their feeding problems by pasturing Balboa rye and wheat. They turned their cows onto pasture early--about April 17.

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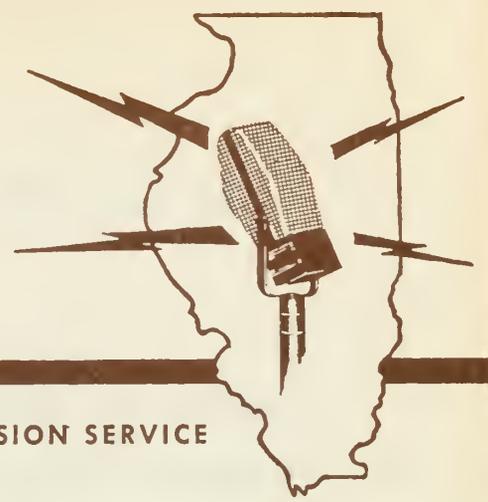
The new automatic fly sprayer, where cattle spray themselves, should earn a profit of about \$5 more per cow this summer or put on from 10 to 25 more pounds of beef per animal. These gains should come from keeping the cattle free from flies. You can build this sprayer yourself. See your farm adviser to learn how you can "Spray Every Day the Easy Way."

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LJN:pp
5-13-52

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952

Many Practical Tips at Open House, June 26 and 27

URBANA--Automatic feed grinding, silage preservatives and a new low-cost calf starter are only three of the many practical things you can learn about and see at the annual Open House of the College of Agriculture in Urbana. Dates this year are June 26 and 27.

Farmers, their families, GI on-the-farm trainees, high school students and others who are interested in learning more about practical farming recommendations are invited. You can look behind the scenes of agricultural research and learn how the tests are made which end up as practical recommendations for better farming methods.

Tours of the campus will start from the Morrow Plots at Mumford Hall every 15 minutes between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. DST. They'll end by 3:30 p.m.

Fertilizer and rotation tests, legume-grass mixtures, small grain variety trials and soil conservation work are among the other experiments you can see. Also on the schedule are visits to see new farm machinery, a crop spraying and dusting demonstration, the new bull and calf barns and the swine farm, where you will hear about antibiotics in swine feeding.

The same tour will be repeated each day.

Public Notice

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1912

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

4-H Club Members to National Camp in Washington

URBANA--The highest honor a 4-H Club member can achieve--attending National 4-H Club Camp--went to four Illinois youths who are in Washington, D.C., this week to take part in the 22nd National Camp, running from June 18 to 25.

Charlotte Ross, 20, Rochester, Sangamon county; Juanita Johnson, 19, Preemption, Mercer county; Jack Ottosen, 20, Stockton, Jo Daviess county; and Gordon Ropp, 20, Normal, McLean county, were selected to represent the 57,000 Illinois 4-H Club members at the National Camp this year.

These four rural young people were chosen for the honor because they have shown high qualities of leadership, have achieved outstanding results in their 4-H work and have taken an active part in project and community activities.

Adult leaders accompanying the club members on the trip are Miss Anna Searl, state leader of home economics 4-H Clubs, and O. F. Gaebe, state agricultural 4-H Club staff member.

The main objective of this year's delegates is to learn how our national government functions and gain knowledge of the nation's past in a busy schedule of meetings and historic tours.

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OFG:pp

For Poultry Profit, Either "Get In" or "Get Out"

Best chicken profits come from large or small flocks rather than from medium-sized flocks, according to a University of Illinois study of 100 north-central Illinois farms with complete poultry records for 1936-45.

This bears out the recommendation of poultry specialists that you should either "get in" or "get out" of the poultry business. Either keep only a small flock for home use or keep enough birds to demand careful attention of someone in the family.

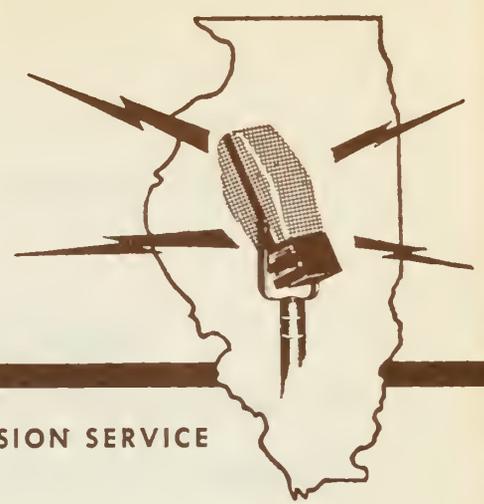
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LJN:pp
6-16-52

THE BRASS BROTHERS IN ILLINOIS

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1952

Dairy Herds With Brucellosis May Soon Lose Grade A Markets

URBANA--Illinois dairymen were reminded today that they have only two and one-half more years under the new state law to rid their dairy herds of brucellosis or lose their Grade A milk markets.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that after January 1, 1955, all Grade A milk in Illinois must come from herds that are free from brucellosis or are enrolled in an "officially recognized eradication plan."

The only such acceptable plan requires that you have your herd blood-tested and market the reactors for slaughter. Many dairymen can't afford to slaughter their reactors, especially if valuable bloodlines are involved. But if you start now you can raise your own clean replacements and dispose of reactors gradually.

Dr. Bryan says that if you have a brucellosis-free dairy herd you should take every possible precaution to keep it that way. If you have an infected herd, see your county or local veterinarian about starting an eradication program. The sooner you start a program, the better chance you will have to be rid of brucellosis by 1955.

Turn

Radio News

FOR RELEASE TODAY, JUNE 20, 1952

STUDY LINKS WITH BACTERIALS THE SOURCE OF A DANGEROUS

STRAW-BINDING bacteria were isolated today from the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois.

Dr. S. Ryan, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that about January 1, 1952, all kinds of milk in Illinois were found to be contaminated with a dangerous bacteria. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois.

The only known antibiotic that has been found to be effective against the bacteria is streptomycin. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Ryan says that he has a preliminary report that the bacteria should have every possible precaution to keep it from spreading. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois. The bacteria were found in the manure of the manure pile at the University of Illinois.

Overproduction Was Reason for Low Egg Prices This Winter

URBANA--One big reason Illinois egg prices dropped so low this winter was overproduction at the time when prices are normally at their seasonal low point.

That's the explanation of E. E. Broadbent, egg marketing specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Broadbent says that more than two-thirds of all Illinois poultrymen have been starting their baby chicks so late in the spring that they have not started laying well until about December, when egg prices hit the seasonal bottom.

Prices are at least 50 percent higher from September through November than during winter and early spring months.

The specialist adds that even though egg prices dropped 14 cents a dozen in Illinois from November 15 to January 15 last winter, the drop was larger in all nearby states. For the whole country, there was an average drop of 16 1/2 cents a dozen for that period.

Broadbent quotes these figures to show that the new Illinois egg grading law was not to blame for low egg prices.

The real reasons for the slump were overproduction and large storage stocks at a time when prices normally drop. Hens laid about 10 percent more eggs early this year than a year ago, and storage stocks of frozen and shell eggs were much larger than normal. The only possible result was a drop in price.

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LJN:pp

Now is the time to: Plan a short fishing trip in July. Clean out wheat storage bins so that your grain will meet standards for use as human food. Plan to go to church next Sunday.

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LJN:pp
5-16-52

Overproduction and Its Effect on the Price of Wheat

WHEAT—The 1925 season in Illinois was a record breaker so far as the crop was concerned. The fact that the crop was so large and that the weather was so favorable in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation.

There is no doubt that the overproduction of wheat in Illinois in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation.

It is a fact that the overproduction of wheat in Illinois in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation. The fact that the crop was so large and that the weather was so favorable in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation.

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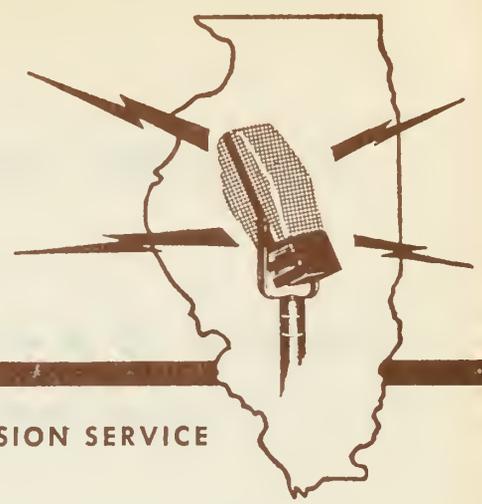
The fact that the overproduction of wheat in Illinois in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation. The fact that the crop was so large and that the weather was so favorable in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation.

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Now as we see the wheat market is in a state of confusion. The fact that the overproduction of wheat in Illinois in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation. The fact that the crop was so large and that the weather was so favorable in the spring and early summer is the cause of this situation.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1952

Don't Neglect the Dairy Heifer

URBANA--It's easy to miss out on future profits by neglecting the dairy heifer, cautions K. E. Harshbarger of the Illinois College of Agriculture dairy department.

Well-cared-for stock will be larger at maturity, be better producers and have higher sales value.

Here are four of Harshbarger's pointers for care and feeding of the heifer:

1. An adequate daily ration usually means concentrates along with roughage. Heifers aged 6 to 12 months need two to five pounds of concentrate daily, depending on the quality of roughage fed. From 12 to 20 months they need little or no concentrate if roughage is adequate, and two to four pounds of concentrates per day if the roughage is of poor quality.

2. As to mixture, a combination of protein concentrate and farm grains containing 12 to 14 percent protein, along with legume roughage, is generally satisfactory.

3. Breeding age should be adapted to the breed, size and development of the heifer. In general, 15 to 17 months of age is

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Dairy Heifer - add 1

recommended for the small breeds so that they will be 24 to 26 months old at first calving. For the large breeds, a breeding age of 17 to 19 months is generally recommended.

4. Protect your heifers from hot sun, wind and inclement weather. An inexpensive shelter providing roof, windbreak and bedding will do the job.

Harshbarger estimates that at present prices the cost of feed required to raise a good dairy heifer would run from \$120 to \$160.

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OFG:mi
6/18/52

Don't Use DDT on Edible Garden Crops

URBANA--An insect specialist today cautioned home gardeners not to use DDT on crops after edible fruit or leaves have formed.

J. M. Wright, in the Illinois Natural History Survey, says DDT is a highly effective spray to control insects, but it leaves a harmful residue. It's best to avoid using it after edible fruit or leaves have formed. Rotenone, another general-purpose insecticide, can be used with little danger of leaving poisonous residues.

Wright adds that parathion, also very effective against many garden insects, is not recommended for home garden use because of the dangers to persons handling or applying it.

For more detailed information on what insecticides to use for the common garden insects, write to the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, or contact your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 672, "Dusts and Sprays for Vegetable Insects."

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OFG:mi
6/18/52

Daily Bulletin - 1954

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April 21, 1954

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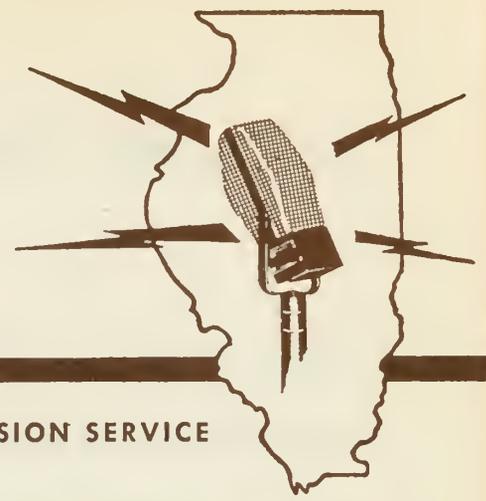
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April 21, 1954

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1952

Today's Farmer Needs Good Business Sense

URBANA--To operate his farm on a sound financial basis, the farmer of today has to be a shrewd businessman.

F. J. Reiss, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, reports that the cash expenses of the average Illinois account-keeping farm in 1951 equaled 74 percent of the farm's cash income. The farmer spent three dollars for every four he took in.

From 1948 to 1951, the percentage increase in cash expenses was about double the corresponding increase in cash income.

Reiss says these figures emphasize the fact that modern farming calls for close figuring. The time a farmer spends at his desk analyzing records and weighing pros and cons of new expenses may be just as profitable as time spent in actual labor.

Although studying how other farmers have made profits on certain investments is important, Reiss believes that a farmer's own records are his best guides on whether money spent for such items as new equipment, buildings or breeding stock will be a good investment.

Turn

Radio News

FOR BROADCAST, APRIL 21, 1951

What's Behind the Good Business Boom

DEBATE - The speaker has been a sound financial analyst, the former of today can be a sound businessman.

W. J. Felt, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, reports that the best evidence of the country's economic health is the fact that the 1951 budget is the best in history. The farmer spent three dollars for every dollar he had in 1946 to 1951, the percentage increase in cost of living is about double the corresponding increase in the farmer's income.

But he says that figures themselves are not the whole story. The farmer also has a larger share of the total national income and a larger share of the total national product. The farmer's share of the total national product is 10 percent, and his share of the total national income is 12 percent. This is a record for any one group in the history of the United States.

Although studies now show farmers have made positive contributions to the economy, it is important, says Felt, that a farmer's own investment in his own business on which he can spend his own money, and his own equipment, buildings of traveling stock will be a good investment.

WJF

Well-Managed Beef Cow Herds Will Be Profitable

If you have a good commercial beef cow herd, don't plan to sell it just because cattle numbers are increasing and the price is expected to drop.

Harry G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that good, well-managed cow herds have been profitable for several years now.

This is particularly true, Russell says, for the farmer who has plenty of good pasture and good roughage.

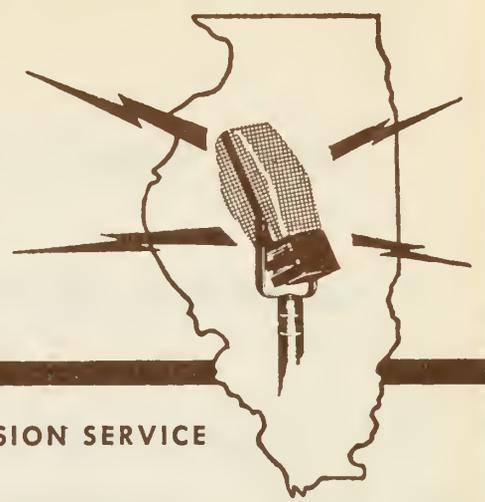
Russell emphasizes the importance of good cows. "It costs no more," he says, "to keep a good cow than it does to keep a poor one."

He lists six points in beef herd management that are important in keeping your costs down and your income from the herd up:

1. Use good roughage as much as you can in keeping the cows through the winter.
2. Use a good, growthy bull, and try to get your calves dropped as close together as you can.
3. Breed for early calves, not later than April.
4. Cull the cows that do not breed regularly or that fail to calve. Keep a record.
5. Keep labor and overhead costs, including shelter, as low as you can.
6. Wean the calves in October or November.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1952

Farmers Increase Forest Plantings This Year

URBANA--Growing interest in the value of trees as a profitable farm crop on poor land is reflected in an increase in the number of forest trees planted this spring.

L. B. Culver, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that 5,600,000 trees have been planted on Illinois farms this year. That's 60 percent more than were planted last year, according to reports from E. D. Nunctila, state forester.

Culver says one big reason for this increase is that state nurseries were able to make more stocks available for planting this spring. The nurseries still cannot keep up with the demand for some species, but the supply is becoming more plentiful.

Another good reason for increased planting is the availability of tree-planting machines. Three men with a tractor and a planting machine can plant 800 trees an hour. The same three men working by hand could plant only 100 to 150 trees an hour.

Tree stocks have been costing from \$5 to \$25 per thousand for the fast-growing evergreen varieties recommended for land of low fertility. Returns to the farmer who plants trees come in the form of soil conservation, wildlife protection, recreation facilities

1937

Radio News

FOR RELEASE WEEKEND, JUNE 25, 1937

WORLD'S LARGEST FOREST PLANTING THIS YEAR

WORLD'S LARGEST FOREST PLANTING THIS YEAR. The world's largest forest planting is being carried out in the United States this year. The planting is being done by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army.

L. E. Oliver, Director in the Illinois Office of the U.S. Forest Service, says that the planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

Oliver says that the reason for this planting is that the Illinois State Forest is being reforested.

The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

Another good reason for increasing planting in the available land is that the Illinois State Forest is being reforested. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

for the first time in the history of the United States. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest. The planting is being done in the Illinois State Forest.

Forest Trees - add 1

and actual cash when profitable greens and other woods products are harvested from formerly unproductive land.

The earliest date on which you can order stock from the state nurseries for planting in the spring of 1953 is September 1. You'll be able to get information on available varieties and costs, as well as order blanks, about that time from your county farm adviser.

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RAJ:mi
6/20/52

Pigs May Get Too Much Sunlight

URBANA--Pigs, too, may get too much sun these hot, summer days.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says light-skinned pigs need special care. They sunburn more easily than those with darker skins.

Light-skinned pigs may become very sensitive to sunlight after they have eaten certain plants, such as St. Johnswort, clover, rape, alfalfa and buckwheat. When this happens, just a little sunlight may cause watery swellings in the skin. Unless precautions are taken, large patches of skin may die, leaving raw areas where infection may start.

If your pigs become sensitized to sunlight, change their pasture, and keep affected pigs out of the sunshine for a few days. Severe cases may need the care of a veterinarian. To help prevent the disease, provide plenty of shade for pigs on pasture.

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LEA:mi
6/20/52

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 15th.

The enclosed data on the ...

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Very truly,
Yours,

John D. ...

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Dr. J. I. ...

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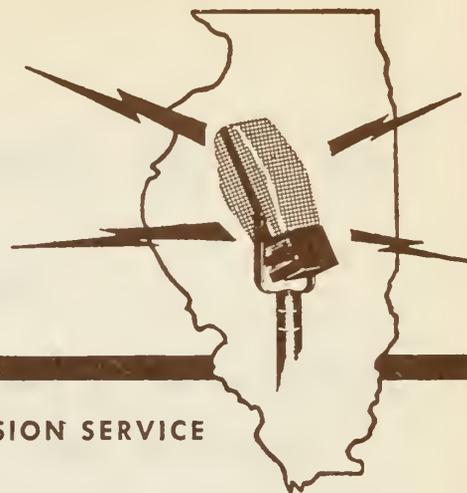
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farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1952

Fine Return on "Second Notice" Hay and Pasture Questionnaires

URBANA--About 1,200 farmers returned their hay and pasture questionnaires in only one week after "second notice" reminders had been sent out, reports J. A. Ewing, head of the federal-state crop reporting service.

"That's an excellent return, and we hope the others will do the same thing, says Ewing.

Questionnaires were mailed to about 24,000 farmers in mid-May. About 2,700 of them had replied before reminder notices were sent.

Ewing explains that this is the first hay and pasture survey ever made in Illinois. It is a joint effort of the Illinois College of Agriculture and the crop reporting service. The purpose is to learn how legume-grass mixtures are being used for hay, pasture, silage, seed and green manure, and also to measure future progress in these uses.

"We need every return we can get," declares Ewing, "so that each county farm adviser can have accurate estimates for planning the best possible local legume-grass program.

"We're counting on each person to do his best to return the questionnaire if he received one," says Ewing.

Form

Radio News

THE HONORABLE MEMBERS, THE SENATE

The Report of the Senate Committee on Education

MEMBERS--About 1,300 persons attended the hearing

held in the Senate Chamber, Washington, D.C.,

on the 15th of the month. The hearing was held in

the Senate Chamber, Washington, D.C.,

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on the 15th of the month. The hearing was held in

Water Garden Only When It Needs It, But Then Soak It

URBANA--Water your garden only when it really needs it this summer, and then give it a good soaking--about 1/2 inch of water.

That's the advice in the Illinois Garden Guide, written by three vegetable crops men in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They say a good rule is to water your garden only when the plants do not revive completely overnight. But then put on at least 1/2 inch of water.

They add that there's usually little damage from watering during the day. But if you water during the evening or at night, there'll be less evaporation of water from garden soil.

-30-

LJN:mi
6/20/52

All-Round Insecticide for Home Gardeners

URBANA--Here's an ideal all-round insecticide recommended for home gardeners by vegetable crops men in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They suggest a general-purpose dust containing one-half to three-fourths of one percent of rotenone and three to five percent of purified DDT.

All insecticides should be handled carefully, according to manufacturer's safety precautions.

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LJN:mi
6/20/52

Report of the Board of Education on the Report of the

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS REVIEWED THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AND FINDS IT A GOOD REPORT
AND THE BOARD IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE BOARD OF
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July 20, 1928
Chicago, Ill.

Report of the Board of Education on the Report of the

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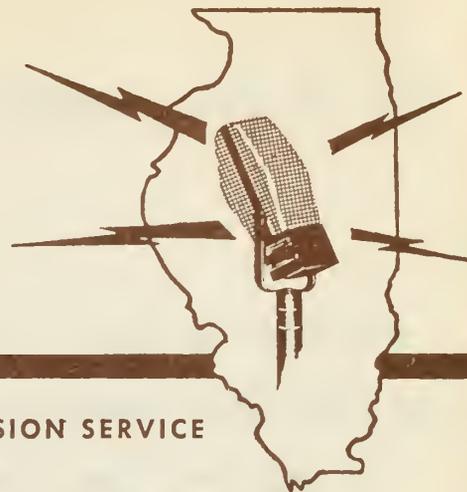
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July 20, 1928
Chicago, Ill.

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1952

What Makes the Price of Steak?

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist said today that consumers have more control over meat prices than anyone else.

L. H. Simerl explained that prices of meats are almost sure to rise with every major increase in consumer income and spending power. Likewise, prices are reduced when consumer buying power takes a tumble.

Simerl says the major reason for this price action is that consumers usually spend about the same percentage of their income for meat each year, while the supply of meats does not change much from year to year.

The average family in this country spends about $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent of its income for meat. This was true both in 1951 and 25 years ago. There were exceptions during the World War II rationing and price ceilings. Thus, out of \$100 in income after federal taxes, we spend about \$5.50 for meat.

Our supply of meats in the United States last year was 138 pounds per person, and it has always been between 125 and 163 pounds during the past 50 years.

-more-

FAIRY

Radio News

FOR RELEASE THROUGH THE PRESS

at least the price of 50¢

STANFORD UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Today that industry has more control over their own
price.

J. H. Dimsel, president of the National
Association of Broadcasters, in a statement today
said that the industry has more control over their own
price.

Dimsel says the major reason for the price
increase is the fact that the industry has more
control over their own price. This has been the
case since the industry has more control over their
own price.

The industry is in a position to pay
for its own price. This has been the case since
the industry has more control over their own price.
There were exceptions in the past, but the industry
has more control over their own price.

The industry of radio in the United States has
been for years, and it has always been the case
that the industry has more control over their own
price.

Steak - add 1

Simerl also pointed out that prices must be set so that the total value of meats is just equal to the money consumers are able and willing to spend for them. Thus, all of us who want meat can get it and there will be none left over. In the same way, prices for each different kind and cut of meat must be at a level that will keep purchases in line with supply.

Since 1939, average consumer incomes have tripled. The meat supply has not increased correspondingly, so prices have been raised about the same amount as consumer income in order to keep purchases in line with market supplies.

Most of the increased amount of money spent for meat, according to Simerl, has been divided among farmers who produce the livestock and workers who process and distribute the meat.

-30-

OFG:mi
6/23/52

Puerto Rican Young Farm Woman Visiting Illinois Farm Homes

URBANA--Ana Mercedes Collazo, Puerto Rican young farm woman on her first visit to the United States, is living for three weeks in the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warfield near Gibson City.

Miss Collazo is returning the visit of Doris Baity, Flora, who spent 6 weeks in Puerto Rico early this spring. The two women were named as delegates in the Puerto Rican Farm Youth Exchange program.

After three weeks with the Warfields, Miss Collazo will visit other farm homes for two weeks, including a visit to Miss Baity. She'll spend her last week in Illinois at State 4-H Leadership conference at State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello, July 21-26.

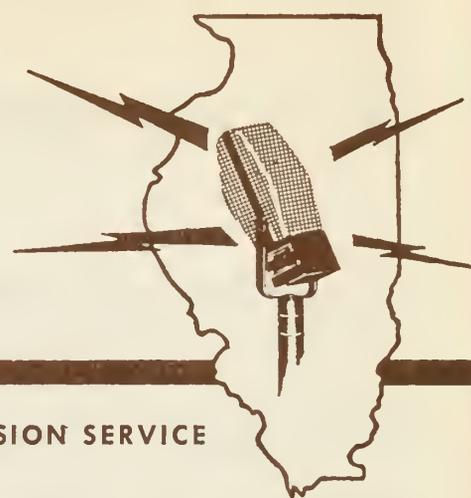
Miss Collazo, a 4-H Club member for 3 years, lives on a 70-acre farm which produces coffee, sugar cane, vegetables and pasture.

-30-

LJN:mi
6/23/52

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1952

Wide Base and Narrow Top Is Right Shape for Hedge

URBANA--The only proper shape for a formal hedge is a wide base and narrow top.

H. R. Kemmerer, landscape gardening specialist in the University of Illinois, says that most folks prune their hedges just the opposite--so that they have a wide top and narrow base. Or they trim the sides straight down. Neither of these shapes is recommended. The best shape is a wide base and narrow top.

The reason for this shape is to let more sunlight reach the bottom leaves of the hedge. With too little sun, the lower leaves tend to die out, leaving bad looking bare spots and exposed stems.

If you have a hedge with the wrong shape, you can start correcting it this summer by letting the lower branches grow out for the rest of the season. Then next spring during pruning you can trim the hedge to the desired shape.

If you have a new hedge that was pruned heavily when planted, let it grow for the rest of this first year. Prune it heavily again the second spring, and follow with summer trimmings that leave 3 to 4 inches of new growth each time. Early summer is the best time to train a hedge into the right shape. Mature hedges will generally need three or four trimmings each season.

1917

Radio News

FOR PUBLICATION, JUNE 17, 1938

THE BASIS AND NATURE OF THE RADIO SIGNAL

DEFINITION - The only proper basis for a radio signal is a wave of constant frequency and constant amplitude.

A. R. Kennelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois, says that most radio engineers have the mistaken idea that they have a wide top and narrow base. The signal strength drops. Instead of these things in proportion, the base shape is a wide base and narrow top.

The reason for this shape is in the wave analysis of the radio waves of the signal. With low frequencies, the wave has a wide top and narrow base, leaving the signal strength dropping.

If you have a wave with the wrong shape, you can hear the variation in this shape by listening to the radio frequency and the rest of the signal. Then our signal strength drops and the signal is the correct shape.

If you have a low signal that has dropped heavily when received, it is good for the rest of the signal. Then it is having a wide top and narrow base, and follows with a constant amplitude and frequency. The signal strength is the same as the rest of the signal. There is no variation in the signal strength.

1917

Vaccinating Calves Prevents Blackleg

URBANA--Vaccination is the best "insurance" you can buy if you've had trouble with blackleg on your farm.

Dr. L. R. Bain of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says once blackleg has caused trouble in your cattle, it's usually necessary to have your veterinarian vaccinate all calves before they are three months old. For further protection, have them revaccinated when they are a year old.

Blackleg, a deadly, fast-killing disease, usually strikes cattle from six months to two years old. It can live for years in pasture soil or in contaminated barns. On one Illinois farm it struck the first herd of cattle that had been on the farm in fifteen years.

Dr. Bain says vaccination probably isn't necessary if there has never been blackleg on your farm or if there is little chance that the germ will be washed onto your property from your neighbor's farm.

-30-

LEA:mi
6/23/52

Recipe for Good Farming

URBANA --Here's an 11-point recipe for good farming based on experience of many successful farmers. It comes from M. L. Mosher, retired University of Illinois farm management specialist.

Mosher says to mix thoroughly and cook over the slow fire of experience (1) a sound land-use and soil conservation program, (2) a good rotation of crops on all tillable soil, (3) suitable kinds and amounts of livestock, (4) high crop yields, (5) efficient livestock, and (6) carefully planned use of all available labor.

Mosher also recommends (7) careful purchase, use and care of machinery and equipment, (8) careful planning, construction and repair of buildings and fences, (9) attention to prices of products sold, (10) a large enough business for a good family living and (11) sound use of credit to obtain necessary capital.

-30-

LJN:mi
6/23/52

PROPOSAL FOR THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

It is the purpose of this proposal to recommend to the State Board of Education the following changes in the organization of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois. The Board of Education of the State of Illinois is the highest authority in the State in matters relating to the education of the people. It is the duty of the Board to see that the best possible system of education is maintained in the State. The Board is composed of members from each of the counties of the State, and from the City of Chicago. The Board is elected for a term of four years, and its members are eligible for re-election.

The Board of Education of the State of Illinois is at present composed of 100 members, 50 from the counties and 50 from the City of Chicago. It is proposed that the Board be reorganized so that it shall consist of 100 members, 50 from the counties and 50 from the City of Chicago. The members of the Board shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Board shall have the same powers and duties as at present.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

PROPOSAL FOR THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

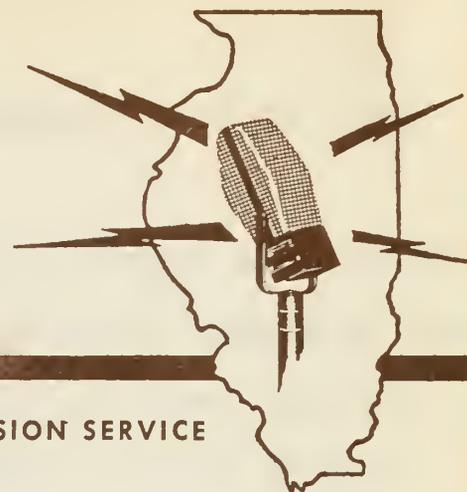
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STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1952

Profit-Sharing Agreement Gets Son Started in Farming

URBANA--My son wants to farm and I'd like to see him on this farm some day. But I'm not ready to retire. There aren't many farms for rent, and he doesn't have much money.

That's a problem that is bothering a good many farm Dads these days. And it's a tough one. But here's one possible answer: a profit-sharing agreement. It will give the son a chance to get paid for his labor and to save toward becoming a part owner. It's an important step in climbing the agricultural ladder--1952 model.

Here's how one central Illinois grain farmer gave his son a start. A true case using assumed names, it comes from Jack Claar, farm management supervisor in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Claar says this partnership clicks for six good reasons:

(1) the farm is large enough and is efficiently operated, (2) complete and accurate records are kept, (3) satisfactory living conditions are provided, (4) income is divided fairly, (5) plans are adjusted from time to time and (6) father and son cooperate in making major decisions.

Jim, the Dad, rents a good 400-acre farm on a crop-share basis. He brought his son, Bill, into the business under a

Radio News

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1968

Profit-Sharing Agreement Gain Seen Gained in Farming

URBANA--It was worth the wait to farm and it's time to see him on this farm says he. But I'm not ready to retire. There aren't many farms for rent, and he doesn't have much money.

That's a problem that is bothering a good many farm boys these days. And it's a tough one. But here's one possible answer: a profit-sharing agreement. It will give the son a chance to get paid for his labor and to save toward becoming a part owner. It's an important step in climbing the agricultural ladder--5000 model.

Here's how one central Illinois grain farmer gave his son a start. A farm case being handled here, it comes from Jack Clark, farm management supervisor at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Clark says this partnership plan for six good reasons: (1) the farm is large enough and is efficiently operated, (2) complete and accurate records are kept, (3) satisfactory living conditions are provided, (4) income is divided fairly, (5) plan was adjusted from time to time and (6) father and son cooperate in making major decisions.

Jim, the Dad, rents a 600-acre farm on a crop-share basis. He brought his son, Bill, into the business under a

Profit Sharing - add 1

profit-sharing agreement in 1946. Besides producing grain, they raise about 20 litters of pigs a year, and recently they started feeding cattle.

Bill, now 26 years old, contributes only his labor and gets 25 percent of the tenant's income. This arrangement is fair in this case, but may need to be different for an owned farm, for a smaller farm, for a younger man or for a less efficiently operated farm.

The son draws \$200 a month which is deducted from his 25 percent at the end of the year. He has averaged about \$3,100 a year since 1946. Annual settlement is based on Farm Bureau Farm Management Service records.

Jim's Dad has built and moved into a house off the farm, leaving the home place to the young folks. He's taking life easier and turning more of the farm management over to Bill as he's able to accept it. Now Bill is about ready for the next rung of the agricultural ladder-- joint ownership of equipment and livestock.

LJN:mi
6/25/52

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Infected Skunks May Spread Rabies

URBANA--A skunk can be a nuisance in more ways than one.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says a Champaign county farmer shot a skunk last week after it had invaded the barnyard and attacked the farmer's hogs and cats. Examination at the veterinary college showed that the skunk had rabies.

The veterinarian says skunks and foxes have been involved in many rural outbreaks of rabies. But he adds that the real keys to control of rabies are licensing of dogs, control of strays and enforcement of quarantine regulations. If dogs were kept free of rabies, a good share of the costly livestock losses caused by the disease could be avoided.

-30-

LEA:mi
6/25/52

provisional agreement in 1964. Besides providing for the
 about 20 million of pigs last, and recently they started feeding cattle
 Bill, now 30 years old, contributed only the labor and was
 15 percent of the company's income. This arrangement is fair in this
 case, but not need to be different for an owner, for a partner
 year, for a partner can be for a least effectively created this.
 The son pays \$500 a month which is deducted from his 15
 percent at the end of the year. He has averaged about \$2,100 a year
 since 1964. Annual statement is based on farm income from management
 family records.

Jim's Dad has built and saved into a house off the farm, last
 the home place for the young folks. He's working Jim's career and that
 any more of the farm management over to Bill as he's able to accept it.
 Now Bill is about ready for the next part of the agricultural business--
 joint ownership of equipment and livestock.

Illinois
5/1/66

Illinois Shows New Types of Pigs

URBANA--A stork can be a nuisance in some ways that are

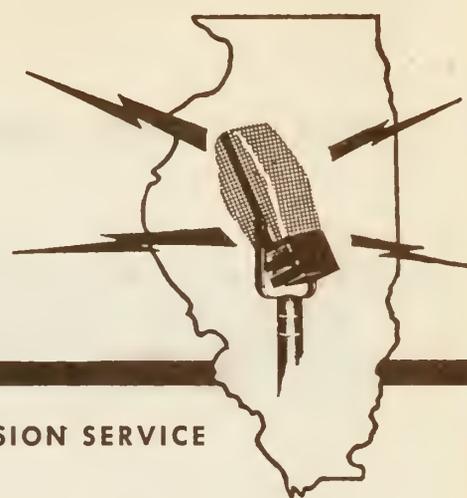
Dr. J. J. Banner, University of Illinois College of Veterinary
 they believe, said a Guinea pig (Cavia porcellus) was a stork last year
 after it had landed in Urbana and attacked the farmer's house and
 other. Examination of the veterinary college showed that the animal
 had yellow.

The veterinarian says storks and swans have been involved in
 many rural outbreaks of rabies. But he says the real test is con-
 trol of water and drainage of bays, control of storks and swans
 of guinea pig populations. It says were left free of rabies, a good
 share of the costly livestock losses caused by the disease could be
 avoided.

Illinois
5/1/66

farm

Radio News



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1952

Some Hens Eat Up All the Profit

URBANA--Layers on a group of 76 "high-return" poultry farms in Illinois showed an average return above feed cost of \$3.26 per hen in 1951. The return above feed cost on 97 "low-return" farms was only 47 cents per hen. That's a 7-to-1 difference.

A. G. Mueller, University of Illinois farm management specialist, reports these figures from a summary of 383 poultry farm records kept in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

The average return above feed cost was \$2.12 per hen for the 383 farms.

Feed cost per dozen eggs or 1½ pounds of meat produced was 26 cents on the high-return farms, and 33 cents on the low farms.

The number of eggs laid per hen averaged 164 for flocks on the low farms and 199 on the high farms during the year.

In addition to laying more eggs, the higher producing hens each laid 50 eggs during the high egg price months of October, November and December. Hens in the low-return flocks laid 38 eggs apiece during those months.

Flock size averaged 332 on the high-return farms and 193 on the low farms.

FAIR

Radio News

WASH. POST, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1953

U.S. Shows 50% Rise in Egg Production

WASHINGTON--Eggs on a group of 75 high-yielding farms in Illinois showed an average return above feed cost of \$3.20 per hen in 1952. The return above feed cost on 27 low-yielding farms was only 77 cents per hen. That's a 7-cent difference.

A. G. Mueller, University of Illinois farm management specialist, reports these figures from a survey of 102 poultry farms located throughout the Illinois Farm Bureau Management Service. The average return above feed cost was \$2.15 per hen for the

102 farms.

Feed cost per dozen eggs on 14 pounds of eggs produced was 50 cents on the high-yielding farms, and 33 cents on the low farms. The number of eggs laid per hen averaged 167 for 1952 on the low farms and 198 on the high farms during the year.

In addition to laying more eggs, the higher producing farms each laid 90 eggs during the nine egg raising months of 1952, compared with 80 eggs in the low-yielding flocks laid in nine egg raising months.

These new averages are for the high-yielding farms and 198 on the low farms.

Some Hens - add 1

These figures all help to emphasize several important management practices, according to Mueller: It pays to start with high-quality chicks, start them early enough to get high egg production while prices are at their seasonal high, and keep a large well-tended flock.

-30-

OFG:mi
6/25/52

Are Your Lightning Rods Just Ornaments?

URBANA--The best lightning rods in the world cannot protect your buildings if connections between the point and conductor wire are loose or if the system is not well grounded.

D. W. Winter, farm fire protection specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, also advises locating the conductor wire at least 5 feet away from electric or telephone wires and protecting it from damage. Damage protection is especially needed near the ground, where machinery or livestock may tear the wire loose.

Winter says the ground wire or rod should go down into the ground at least 12 feet.

-30-

OFG:mi
6/25/52

Illinois Farm Electrification Council Organized

URBANA--More practical use of electricity on Illinois farms is the aim of the newly formed Illinois Farm Electrification Council recently organized in a kick-off meeting in Urbana.

Representatives of electric power suppliers, farm insurance underwriters, power use advisers, equipment manufacturers and research men who will take part in the council's activities attended the organization meeting.

D. G. Womeldorff, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, was named chairman of the new group, with A. E. Becker, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives as vice chairman. E. W. Lehmann, agricultural engineering department head, Illinois College of Agriculture, will serve as advisory chairman.

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OFG:mi
5/25/52

These figures are only a rough estimate of the actual number of people who are being treated in the state. It is estimated that about 100,000 people are being treated in the state each year. This is a large number of people who are being treated in the state each year.

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Illinois News News

Illinois News News

DEBARK-The best lighting seen in the world's largest power plant building is completed between the plant and conducted from the house of the system is not well rounded.

D. M. Winter, the first American specialist in the history of agriculture, also shows the results of his work in the field of agriculture. The results of his work in the field of agriculture are shown in the following table. The results of his work in the field of agriculture are shown in the following table.

Winter says the ground will be not nearly as good as the ground or least is not.

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Illinois News News

Illinois News News

DEBARK-The first practical use of electricity in Illinois was in the city of the north, where the first electric power plant was built. The first electric power plant was built in the city of the north, where the first electric power plant was built.

Electricity was first used in the city of the north, where the first electric power plant was built. The first electric power plant was built in the city of the north, where the first electric power plant was built.

D. G. Henshaw, the first American specialist in the history of agriculture, also shows the results of his work in the field of agriculture. The results of his work in the field of agriculture are shown in the following table. The results of his work in the field of agriculture are shown in the following table.

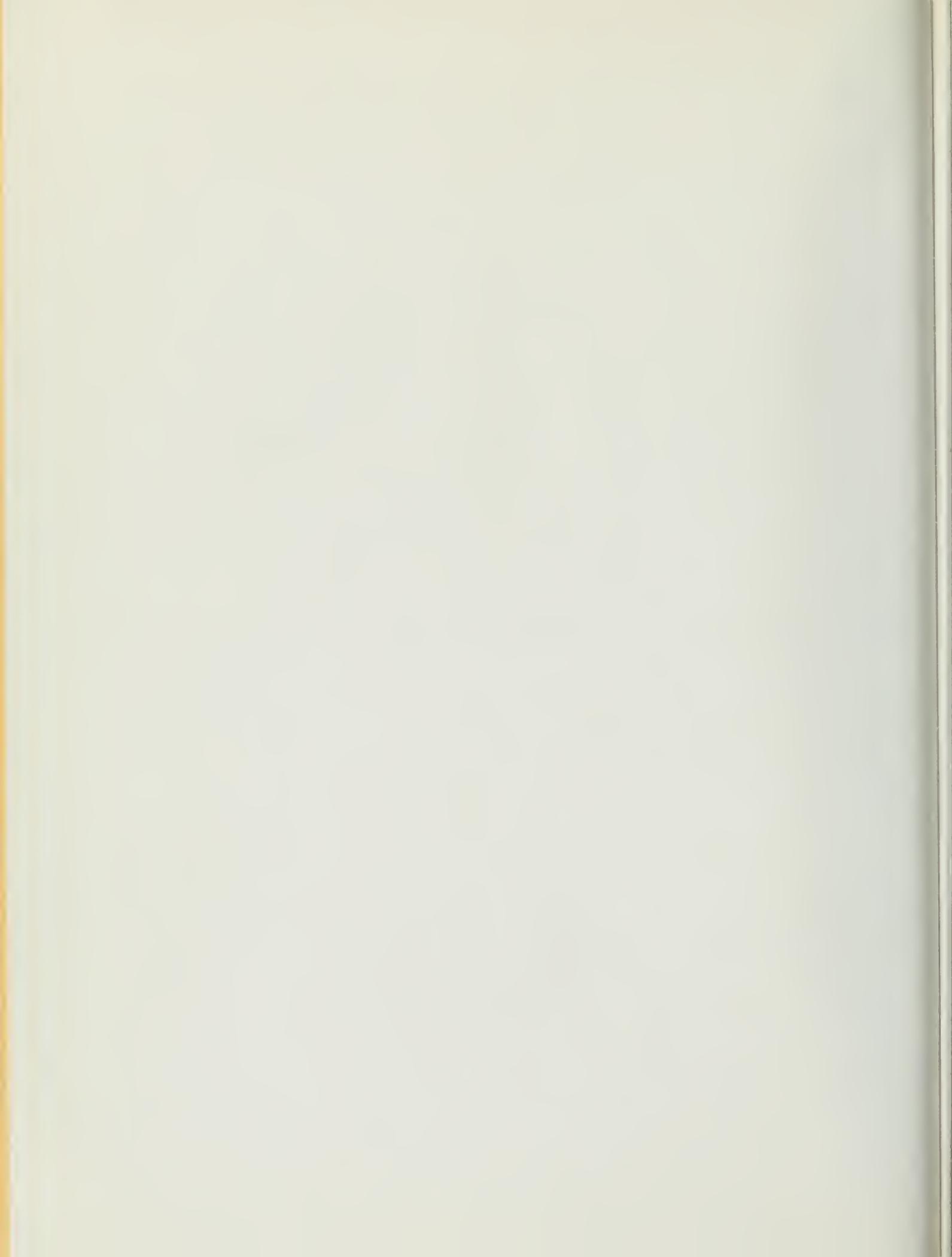
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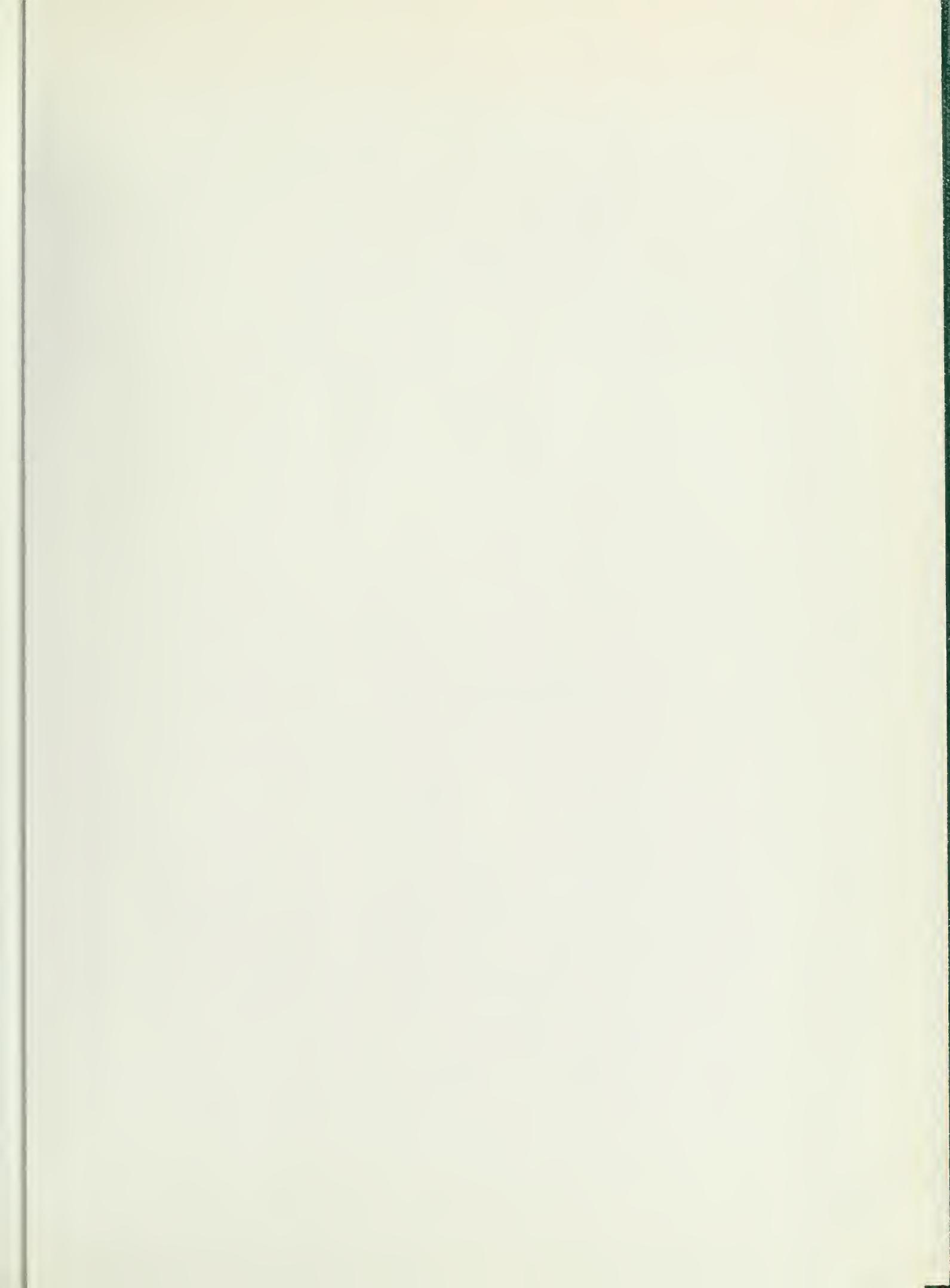
Illinois News News















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