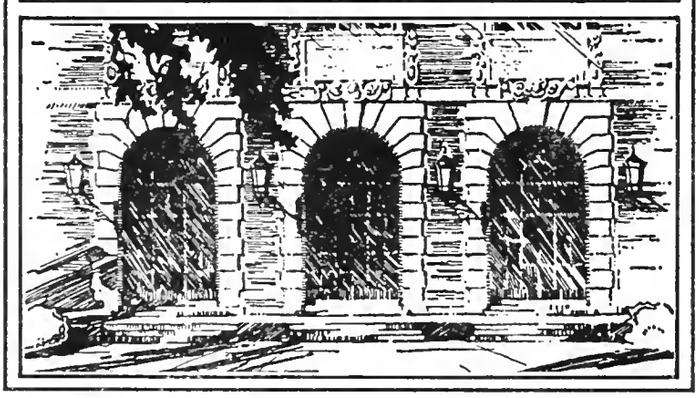

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955

Custom Spray Operators Will Meet at Urbana

URBANA--Fighters in the battle against weeds and insects will come up-to-date on research and other spraying developments at the annual Custom Spray Operators School at the University of Illinois January 20 and 21.

Sponsored by the University and the Illinois Natural History Survey, the school is expected to attract more than 500 custom spray operators, insecticide and equipment manufacturers, dealers, and teachers.

The school opens at 10:00 a.m. Thursday and ends at noon on Friday. It will include scientists' recommendations on insect and weed control measures for 1955, a progress report on spraying liquid fertilizers, and reports from spray operators and commercial research company representatives.

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12/28/54

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955

Rotate Boar Lines for Best Market Hogs

URBANA--Swine growers will get better market hogs if they follow a crossbreeding program.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says results of nearly all experiments have consistently favored crossbreds over non-crossbreds.

One of the simplest ways to cross for market hogs is a rotation of three or four breeds or lines of boars. Use each boar until the gilts from his litters go into the breeding herd.

Then breed these gilts to a boar of the next breed or line in the rotation. You can still keep the older boar for breeding the dams of the gilts as long as you keep them in the herd.

Terrill recommends that you use purebred, topcross or "hybrid" (incross and linecross) boars. Buy breeding stock only from individuals or firms that you consider reliable and that have healthy herds.

Buy also from firms or breeders who are making an effective selection for high quality, meaty hogs with good carcass quality. The blood lines should have the ability to produce rapid and efficient gains and the brood sows should farrow, wean and raise to market weight large numbers of pigs.

Look at production records and results of tests giving live backfat probes, slaughter, feed and gain data. Ask about the inbred lines used to produce the hybrid combinations.

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12/28/54

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1955

Chicken Feeding Program Depends on Situation

URBANA--No one method of feeding chickens is the best for all situations, says Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Each of the several programs has some merit. Which you use depends on your own situation.

Bray says that differences in strains and breeds, whether or not you have farm grains to use and the different management abilities of operators all have some effect on the feeding program.

Most common program on Illinois farms makes a high-protein mash available to the hens all the time and adds grain once or more times a day in the litter, in separate hoppers or or top of the mash. It's a good way to regulate the relative consumption of grain and mash without home-mixing your feed.

In the free-choice mash-grain program the hens get mash and farm grains free-choice all the time. This program is best for flocks that are bred and managed for high egg production. Hens from low-producing strains may eat too much grain and get too fat.

In both these programs, Bray points out, it is important that the hens get grain and mash in the right proportions to get a protein content in the total ration of about 15 or 16 percent.

An all-mash program is also used. You can't use home-grown feeds in this ration unless you mix on your own farm. And it's important that the mash have 15 or 16 percent protein in it.

Whichever feeding program you choose, Bray says you need to keep your hens from getting either too fat or too thin. Make as much use as you can of farm-grown grains and keep feed wastage as low as you can. Make sure that the total ration has enough of all the nutrients needed for high egg production.

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12/28/54

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1955

Illinois Canners School in Urbana January 11-13

URBANA--More than 150 members of the vegetable canning industry in the state are expected to register for the Illinois Canners School at the University of Illinois in Urbana on January 11 to 13.

Norman F. Oebker, extension vegetable crops specialist at the University of Illinois, reports that the program will include information on production practices for processing crops, as well as several talks on quality control and canning plant operation.

Registration starts at 1:00 p.m. Tuesday afternoon in room 135, Animal Sciences Laboratory. The meeting is due to end at noon on Thursday. Fieldmen, canners, food technologists, executives, quality control experts, researchers and growers of canning crops are especially invited to attend, Oebker says.

Topics for discussion at the Tuesday afternoon session include advantages and disadvantages of liquid fertilizers and equipment for applying them, and nitrogen fertilizer experiments in sweet corn and processing crops.

A special food technology session that same afternoon will discuss high-temperature short-time sterilization of sweet corn, sanitation in a seasonal canning plant, aseptic canning and canning waste disposal. This session will take place in the Horticulture Field Laboratory.

Other topics to be discussed during the two-day meeting include new asparagus varieties, fusarium-immune tomato varieties,

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1955

antibiotics and agriculture, experiments with antibiotics for control of Stewart's disease in sweet corn, effect of surfactants in fertilizer on plant growth, insect control and latest in chemical weed control. A banquet is scheduled for Wednesday evening at the Urbana Lincoln Hotel.

The conference is sponsored by the Departments of Food Technology and Horticulture at the University of Illinois in cooperation with the Illinois Canners Association.

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12/28/54

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955

Get Cull Trees Out of Your Woodland

URBANA--You can't get the most return from your farm woodlands as long as they include cull, poor risk or low value trees.

Make periodic improvement cuts to provide growing space for profitable, harvest-type trees, suggests Ted W. Curtin, forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Girdle, poison or cut down and haul away cull trees, Curtin says. A cull tree is one not now saleable for anything except firewood and that will never produce at least one merchantable log.

Poor risk trees will not live until the next cut or will deteriorate before then. You can tell them by their broken tops, large rotten stubs of limbs, blind knots, conks, cankers, leaky knots, basal scars and poor crown.

Take out "wolf" trees, too, Curtin says. They are usually large, limby, poorly-formed trees or over-mature trees that take up more space than is justified by their value and growth.

Also cut trees that don't have much of a future. These may be sound, merchantable trees, but undesirable longer for growing stock because of poor form or other poor characteristics.

Look for inferior species when you cut. But don't cut them if taking them out will seriously lower the number of growing trees, In gereral, it's a good idea to take out any tree that will not be more valuable at the time of the next cutting.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1955

Field Tile Systems Don't "Wear Out"

URBANA--Tile systems don't "wear out" but they can suffer from lack of care.

Trees and brush can fill the tile with roots. Or, broken tiles can let dirt and trash fill the line, says Ben Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The only way to make the tile line work again is to clean out the roots, Muirheid says. If that is not practical you will have to relay the line.

First step in keeping a tile line free and open, the agricultural engineer says, is to clean out the brush and trees around the outlet. Winter is a good time to do that job when the lines are dry and the work isn't hampered with mud and water. Clear brush back to within 20 feet of the outlet and trees closer than 50 feet.

Other roots cause trouble too. The smartweed family, particularly the perennial smartweed called devil's shoestring, will often completely fill a tile line with fine hairlike roots resemblig moss. Get rid of such weeds to protect your tile line and keep them out of your fields.

Chemical root control sounds better for tile lines than it works, Muirheid says. Chemicals strong enough to get rid of roots would be expensive to use, toxic to plants and would contaminate downstream water supplies.

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Field Tile Systems Don't "Wear Out" - 2

"Blowouts" or "sink holes" in the fields are signs of wide joints, broken tile or too much pressure in the line. You'll have to dig down to the line and replace broken tile with another piece the same size and length. Cover joints that are too wide with several thicknesses of asphalt roofing laid halfway around the tile.

About the only way you can relieve excessive pressure is to lay another line to handle part of the load. Or you can put in a relief well to let the excess water "bleed" off over the ground surface.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1955

Rural Youth Have Farm, Home Week Program

URBANA--Illinois Rural Youth have their usual opening morning spot on the annual Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on Monday, January 31.

Miss Clareta Walker, Rural Youth extension specialist at the college, says the young people will feature money management at the first session starting at 10 a.m. in Gregory Hall. George B. Whitman, extension farm economist, will discuss keeping records, and Mrs. Ruth C. Freeman, extension home economics specialist, will talk about how some farm families have used their money.

Three Rural Youth couples will form a panel at the afternoon session to discuss the importance of money management during the next 10 years.

Walter Reick, New Berlin, will be toastmaster at the annual banquet scheduled for 6 p.m. in the ballroom at the Illini Union. The new Rural Youth state committee will be introduced at the banquet.

Special entertainment numbers at the banquet will include Bob Groves, Saunemin, accordionist, and the Knox County Rural Youth Sextette. Members of the sextette are Phyllis Morrell, Beverly Bruce and Bonnie Nelson, Galesburg; Ruth Johnson, Victoria; and Dora Jean and Susan Bybee, Maquon.

Other Rural Youth members taking part in the program during the day include Robert Twyford, Alexander; Rosie Nolan, Pontiac; Kenneth Steck, Wataga; and Tommie Schroeder, Richview.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1955

Economist Sees Favorable Farm Trends

URBANA--Farm income in Illinois held up pretty well through 1954 and should continue to hold up well through 1955.

That's the picture seen by Farm Economist L. J. Norton of the University of Illinois as he takes the backward-forward look customary at this time of year.

Norton lists five market developments as having had an outstanding influence on Illinois agriculture in 1954:

1. The steady to rising trend in cattle prices in spite of continued heavy marketings, which has apparently restored confidence in the cattle industry.

2. The reversal in the downward trend in hog numbers, which saw marketings increase in the second half of the year and the extremely high prices of the first half disappear.

3. The very low prices that developed for eggs and poultry as the result of much larger supplies.

4. The trend toward a lower level of price supports, highlighted by the lowering of supports on manufactured dairy products from 90 to 75 percent of parity on April 1, in line with a policy of making the market a larger force in determining farm income.

5. A shorter than usual corn crop caused by the serious drouth, a smaller wheat crop caused by government acreage restrictions, but larger crops of soybeans, oats and other small grains except wheat.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1955

Economist Sees Favorable Farm Trends - 2

Looking into 1955, Norton expects to see eight significant developments:

1. Steady cattle prices with usual seasonal variations.

2. A somewhat lower level of hog prices as supplies increase--an estimated five percent--although most of the price decline has occurred.

3. Better prices for eggs and poultry as supplies decline.

4. Better balance in the dairy situation as consumption increases and production stays about the same.

5. Heavier use of feed for larger numbers of livestock, which may cause some modest and gradual advance in corn prices that in turn will be tempered by the large government holdings.

6. Continued firmness in prices of soybean oil and meal in spite of the very large crop, much of which is still to be marketed.

7. Lower price support levels for wheat, oats and corn and possibly lower soybean support prices, although Illinois soybeans typically have sold above the support.

8. Continued aggressive sales by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of surplus products, combined with other developments that have created larger markets for some of these products. This will result in lower government holdings of corn, wheat, cottonseed oil and dairy products, although holdings of these commodities will continue to be a heavy weight on the market.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1955

Spray Operators to Hear About Soil Insecticides

URBANA--Entomologists will report on research from the ground up at the Custom Spray Operators' School in the Illini Union at the University of Illinois on January 20-21.

J. H. Bigger will report on results of research in the use of soil insecticides, and L. L. English will discuss problems in spraying elm trees for insects. Both men are with the Illinois Natural History Survey.

In between will be reports on the general insect situation by H. B. Petty and on armyworms and chinch bugs by Norman Gannon, both of the Survey.

Two spray operators will appear on the program. Irvin Borchers of Monmouth will give his experiences with soil insecticides, and R. O. Hall of St. Charles will tell how he has controlled flies in dairy barns.

Agronomists will report spraying of liquid fertilizers, brush control, new pre-emergence spraying methods, control of giant foxtail and quack grass, and control of weeds in soybeans and corn. Besides University agronomists, representatives of chemical companies will appear on the program.

Other insect reports will cover new insecticides, new fly control materials and methods, forage crop insects, legal responsibilities of sprayers, corn borer control and insect surveys.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1955

Ketosis In Ewes Can Be Prevented

URBANA--You can protect your ewes against ketosis, or pregnancy disease, this spring by giving them proper feed and exercise now.

Dr. Jesse Sampson of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois points out that unborn lambs place extra demands for nutrients which ewes will supply even at the expense of their own health.

A ration that is adequate for open ewes may become inadequate during late pregnancy. Ewes carrying twin or triplet lambs are especially susceptible to ketosis.

Dr. Sampson recommends that you give your ewes plenty of good-quality legume hay. They should also have a quarter-pound of grain a day starting at least two months before lambing. Increase this amount to between one-half pound and a pound for each ewe daily during the last month or six weeks before lambing.

Exercise is also important, Dr. Sampson says. Let the ewes run outdoors whenever possible. Separating their feed and water will encourage them to exercise.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1955

Crowding Calves Causes Coccidiosis

URBANA--Feeder calves in crowded feedlots may develop coccidiosis, according to Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Coccidiosis is caused by a tiny parasite. These parasites seldom become serious on the open range where cattle have plenty of room. Feedlots and small pastures can become quickly contaminated, however, leading to severe infestations.

Cattle with coccidiosis develop rough hair coats, their ears droop, their eyes become sunken and they appear weak and dejected. The disease is usually accompanied by bloody diarrhea and loss of weight.

To help prevent the disease from developing, Dr. Levine recommends keeping feedlots as clean as possible, elevating feed bunks and water troughs to prevent contamination, and not overstocking feedlots.

If coccidiosis does develop, prompt diagnosis and treatment will help to prevent losses.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1955

Select Illinois National 4-H Camp Delegates

URBANA--Names of the four Illinois delegates to National 4-H Camp in Washington, D. C., next June have been announced by the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Patricia Jewell, 20, Ellsworth, McLean county; Audrey Nelson, 20, Altona, Knox county; Donald Wesoloski, 19, Wilmington, Will county; and Bill Barton, 19, Cornell, Livingston county, will represent the more than 60,000 Illinois 4-H Club members this year.

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

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

Miss Mary A McKee and Pilchard from the state 4-H staff will accompany the Illinois delegation this year.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1955

Soybean Prices Can Go Either Way

URBANA--In the past few years it has paid farmers about one year in two to hold soybeans past January, and the gains have been larger than the losses.

This year prices can go either way, according to T. A. Hieronymus, farm economist at the University of Illinois. There is no dominant factor in the soybean market indicating a big change either up or down before summer, the economist says. There are several factors influencing prices in both directions.

Hieronymus listsfive factors pointing to higher soybean prices after January:

1. Exports of edible fats and oils are at record levels. Our customers need fats and have the money to pay for them.

2. The use of fats and oils in this country is at a high level.

3. Stocks of fat and oil held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, especially cottonseed oil, are going down, and decreasing stocks usually indicate rising prices.

4. Livestock numbers are increasing. This fact, coupled with an increase in consumption of soybean meal per animal,means a market capable of absorbing a record supply of meal at good prices.

5. Soybeans are in strong speculative hands.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1955

Soybean Prices Can Go Either Way - 2

On the other hand, Hieronymus sees five factors that could send soybean prices down.

1. The current crop of 343 million bushels is the largest on record.

2. Broiler production is down somewhat, and chick production will likely be off in the spring because of low egg prices. Poultry is one of the most important users of soybean meal.

3. Consumption rate between October and December seems to have been slow because of the usual summer reduction in soybean crush. A strong farmer holding movement has reduced soybean crush and is tending to dampen, if not to reverse, the normal seasonal price trend.

4. Rapid sale of cottonseed oil by the government may increase the carryover not held by government so that the price of soybean oil may go down, even though the fats and oils situation generally indicates rising prices.

5. Supplies of soybeans are large enough to have a substantial carryover, and later prices will likely be affected more by growing-season prospects than prices have been in the past.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1955

Agronomists to Report on Liquid Spray Fertilizers

URBANA--Twenty-one reports on spraying insects, weeds and fertilizers, will be given at the Custom Spray Operators' School at the University of Illinois January 20-21.

The school, to be held in the Illini Union ballroom, will start at 10:00 o'clock on Thursday. Besides the reports, an open question and discussion session has been scheduled for Thursday night.

More than 500 persons are expected to attend. H. B. Petty extension entomologist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History survey, says the school is open to everyone interested in spraying.

For the third year, agronomists will report on liquid fertilizer spraying experience. They will also present their 1955 weed and brush control recommendations.

Besides University staff, the slate of speakers includes Robert Beatty of the American Chemical Paint Company, L. W. Hannah of Monsanto Chemical Company and D. L. Klingman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Entomologists will present two discussions on the use of soil insecticides, one based on research and one on practical experience. They'll also report on the general insect situation, new insecticides, new fly control materials and methods, problems in spraying elm trees, corn borer control, chinch bug and army worm control and insect surveys.

Other reports from agronomists will cover new weed chemicals, new pre-emergence methods, giant foxtail control, Johnson and quack grass control and weed control in corn and soybeans.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955

Feed Stilbestrol Only to Fattening Cattle

URBANA--Livestock specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture recommend that if you feed diethylstilbestrol you feed it only to yearling and two-year-old market cattle over a short feeding period.

L. E. Card, head of the animal science department at the college, says not enough experimental work has yet been done with the chemical in livestock feeding to go any further than that with present recommendations.

Do not let your breeding hogs follow cattle fed on diethylstilbestrol, Card suggests. Not enough work has been done to show what effect such a program might have.

Take precautions, too, at this time to see that young calves, breeding cattle or dairy cattle do not eat feed that contains this chemical.

On the bright side of the picture, Card reports that on the basis of experimental work to date you can expect an average daily gain increase of 10 to 20 percent by feeding diethylstilbestrol. Rate of feeding is 5 to 10 milligrams of the crystalline form for each animal daily. Feed costs per 100 pounds of gain have also dropped 5 to 10 percent with its use.

So far researchers have not found evidence that the hormone accumulates in the meat to an extent that would make it unsafe for human food.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955

Feed Stilbestrol Only to Fattening Cattle - 2

Card points out that researchers so far have fed the chemical only to high-good and choice grades of beef cattle. Results of feeding to those grades may not be the same as those of feeding to the lower slaughter grades or to the top or prime grades of calves.

Interest in feeding the hormone has increased as a result of recent action by the Food and Drug Administration in giving official approval for its use in cattle feeding.

An average of 10 fattening trials with yearling and two-year-old cattle fed a high-corn type of ration to which diethylstilbestrol had been added at different rates showed average daily gains of 2.65 pounds at Iowa State College. These gains were 19 percent higher than gains of control cattle not fed the chemical, and feed costs were 10 percent lower.

Response made by heifers was less than that shown by steers in those tests. Gains increased less with growing rations when legume roughages were fed than when low-quality roughages were used.

Study of the carcasses after slaughter showed that the increase in growth rate and reduction in feed apparently were not made at the expense of carcass quality.

Card reminds that diethylstilbestrol has been approved only for cattle feeding. Some other hormone chemicals are under test now, but livestock specialists will not recommend their use until results have been carefully studied and measured.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955

Policy and Outlook at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Agricultural policy and recent legislation affecting it will get a thorough inspection during Farm and Home Week.

L. H. Simerl, extension farm economist on the staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will open the Monday morning session, January 31, in the University Auditorium at 10:00 o'clock with a discussion of some of the latest changes in agricultural legislation.

Then L. J. Norton and P. E. Johnston, two members of the agricultural economics staff, will explain how these recent changes in farm legislation will affect prices and markets and farming plans this year.

Simerl, Norton and Johnston will serve as a panel following the more formal discussion to answer questions from the audience on the material presented.

Continuing along the same lines in the afternoon, other members of the agricultural economics staff will talk about the outlook for the rest of the year for Illinois farming.

G. L. Jordan will discuss the general economic situation; L. F. Stice, livestock; T. A. Hieronymus, grain; E. E. Broadbent, poultry and eggs; and R. W. Bartlett, dairy. These men will then form a panel to answer questions from the audience.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955

Policy and Outlook at Farm and Home Week - 2

Visitors will have an opportunity to stay in the Auditorium for the Monday afternoon general session featuring Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Topeka, Kansas, educator, one of the most popular public speakers in the United States.

Farm and Home Week dates this year are from Monday, January 31, through Thursday, February 3. During these four days the College of Agriculture will present programs of interest to everyone in the specialized fields of farming and homemaking. All are invited to attend.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1955

Feed Some Hay With Moldy Silage

URBANA--Feeding small amounts of moldy silage to beef cattle seldom causes any trouble, says G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Carlisle points out that roughage stays in the beef animal's paunch for several hours. Apparently the process of fermentation that occurs in the paunch either destroys the ordinary molds or makes them harmless.

But it's still possible that any sort of spoiled feed may be growing some of the harmful, poison-forming organisms as well as the harmless molds. For that reason you will be wise to see that your cattle do not eat large amounts of moldy silage.

You can probably get away from most harmful effects of feeding moldy silage if you will feed a half-feed of sound hay along with it. It is not necessary to throw away all silage that molds.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1955

Dehorn Dairy Calves at an Early Age

URBANA--Dehorning dairy calves is safe, simple and easy if you do it before they are three months old or before the horns get larger than a quarter-dollar at the base.

J. D. Burke, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you can burn the horn tissue to stop further growth. Or you can cut away the horn-producing tissue.

Burke says that an electric dehorner or hot iron is probably safest for calves less than three months old. The dehorner looks like a soldering iron except that the heating unit is designed to fit around the horn. Apply like a branding iron, and burn a quarter-inch circle around the base of the horn to a cherry-red color.

The electric dehorner destroys the skin tissue from which the horn develops. This method avoids problems of infection and bleeding that result from use of other methods. The calves feel little or no shock and return to the feed box as if nothing had happened.

You can get similar results with horn paints or caustic potash, but they must be applied before the calf is three weeks old. Rub the horn button thoroughly with the materials until it starts to bleed. Be careful to protect your own hands and also to keep the calf from rubbing the paste or caustic over other parts of its head or face.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1955

Dehorn Dairy Calves at an Early Age - 2

Cutting devices include gouges, dehorning shears and saws. The secret of good dehorning with cutting tools is to remove about a quarter-inch of hide and hair with the horn. Control excessive bleeding by searing the cut with a hot iron or by tying a string tightly around the poll. Don't cut in fly season or in cold weather.

Young animals are easier to hold than older animals during dehorning, Burke points out. Be sure the animal is secured in a stanchion or stock or is hog-tied and its head is held immovable while the operation is performed.

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Some Animal Diseases Affect Humans

URBANA--Humans are subject to many of the ills of animals, and many of them are serious, Dr. D. A. Willigan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois said today in discussing the effects of animal diseases on humans.

He urges farmers especially to use every precaution possible to eliminate such diseases as brucellosis, leptospirosis, tuberculosis, rabies and the many others that cause human suffering. He points out that practical control measures are known for most of the animal diseases that are transmissible to man.

Farmers who fail to use these control measures on their farms are not only risking the chance of economic loss, but also their own health.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1955

Discuss Grain Marketing Problems at F. & H. Week

URBANA--Current problems in grain marketing will get a full day of discussion on Tuesday, February 1, during the 54th annual Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, will be the featured speaker of the morning session, which starts at 9:00 o'clock in Room 103, Mumford Hall. Strayer will discuss problems that producers face when they sell soybeans.

Other topics for discussion on the morning session include grain marketing in southern Illinois, what determines the value of soybeans and the grain price outlook in 1955. College of Agriculture staff members on the morning program are C. P. Schumaier, L. F. Stice and L. J. Norton.

T. A. Hieronymus, grain marketing specialist at the college, will open the afternoon grain session at 1:00 o'clock with a talk on the availability of and need for storage space in Illinois.

A panel of grain dealers including Clifford L. Denker, Weston; D. B. Gray, Hull; and J. W. Huegely, Nashville, will tell how they use their storage space. J. W. Spence, supervisor of the warehouse division, Illinois Commerce Commission, Springfield, will tell and answer some of the questions that are asked about the Warehouse Act.

Final speaker on the afternoon session will be Fred J. Watts, Jr., Illinois Grain Terminals Company, Chicago, discussing the terminal elevator as a public warehouse. The afternoon session will close in time for guests to go to the auditorium to hear Frank L. Teuton, information division of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, D. C., demonstrate new uses for farm products.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1955

Big Demand for Agriculture Graduates

URBANA--In the next five years there will be two jobs for every agricultural graduate.

Openings will exist for extension specialists, salesmen, sales managers, agricultural engineers and especially vocational agriculture teachers, says H. W. Hannah, associate dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Hannah says that the University has the equipment and facilities for training 50 percent more agriculture students than are now enrolled. First semester enrollment this year has been 1,280, including 400 students enrolled in home economics courses.

With increased demand for graduates, salary levels have become competitive, Hannah points out. Average yearly salaries for agriculture graduates engaged in educational work vary from $3,700 to $9,000. Annual salaries for agriculture graduates in business and industry have been averaging $8,300, with some over $23,000.

Those in farming and farm management average between $5,500 and $8,500.

For more information about the opportunities in agriculture and courses available at the University of Illinois, write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:sf
1/18/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1955

Proposed New Soybean Grades Mean Higher Quality

URBANA--Higher standards proposed for official soybean grades by the American Soybean Association were described as an improvement today by a farm economist speaking before the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa in DesMoines.

Main element in the proposal is to reduce the amount of foreign material allowable in each grade by one percent. In No. 2 soybeans, the contract grade for futures trading, the amount of allowable foreign material would drop from three to two percent.

Vincent I. West of the University of Illinois says the new grade standards would bring about an improvement in the quality of soybeans sold by rewarding farmers who sell clean beans. It would also help the grades perform their basic function of reflecting the market demand for oil and meal at all levels.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will hold hearings on this proposal and others early in February. It's up to the U.S.D.A. to make the decision, West explains, but all interests will be given a chance to be heard.

Main purpose of the proposal is to offset the increase in foreign material found in soybeans since trade standards were relaxed in 1949. Until that time, West says, No. 2 soybeans could contain up to two percent of foreign material and one percent of dockage. In 1949 the requirements were changed so that No. 2 soybeans could have three percent of foreign material and dockage combined. Since then the average amount of foreign material in soybeans on the market has increased.

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1/21/55

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1955

Expect Brisk Demand at Calf Club Sale

URBANA--A good demand for top-quality dairy heifers is expected at the seventh annual 4-H and Future Farmers of America purebred dairy calf club sale February 26 at the University of Illinois.

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

Early demand for catalogs for the sale indicates widespread interest and a possible large attendance. You can get a catalog by writing to C. Leslie James, Mansfield, secretary of the Illinois Purebred Cattle Association.

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

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

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RAJ:sf
1/25/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1955

Start Cattle Grub Control Now

URBANA--Cattle grubs are beginning to show up on the backs of cattle, according to Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Levine says you can locate the small bumps caused by cattle grubs by rubbing your hand over an animal's back.

Later this spring these grubs will come out of the hide, fall to the ground and, after a period of rest, grow into heel flies.

Heel flies don't bite, but they do make cows nervous, causing them to run, stamp their feet and stand in shallow water. The result is lower milk production in dairy cows and slower gains in beef cattle.

Adult heel flies lay eggs on the long hairs on the cow's legs. These eggs hatch into tiny grubs that burrow through the skin. Once inside the cow, they gradually work their way up to the cow's back, where you can find them now.

Dr. Levine says cattle grubs cost producers many millions of dollars in lower milk and meat production and in damaged hides and carcasses.

Cattle grubs can be controlled. Rub 1½ percent rotenone powder well into the backs of cattle once a month from now through May. If the herd is large, spray with 7½ pounds of 5 percent rotenone powder in 100 gallons of water, applied at 400 pounds' pressure.

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HCR:sf
1/25/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1955

Schedule Soybean Grade Hearings in February

URBANA--Public hearings will be held in February on two proposals to change the standard of official soybean grades. Two of the hearings, being scheduled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are to be in Illinois--one in Chicago on February 10 and one in Decatur on February 15.

Hearings will also be held in Des Moines, Toledo and Memphis.

Vincent I. West, University of Illinois farm economist, says that one proposal involves five changes:

1. To decrease the amount of foreign material allowed in each grade by one percent.

2. To provide special limits in each grade for heat-damaged beans.

3. To classify soybeans with green coats as green instead of yellow.

4. To count as "splits" only those split beans that are not damaged otherwise.

5. To reduce moisture content allowed in No. 1 soybeans from 13 to 12 percent, but to leave the other grades the same.

The other proposal would make a change only in the moisture content in the first three grades, lowering it one percent in grades 1 and 3 and ½ percent in grade 2.

West thinks that all five changes in the first proposal would improve the soybean marketing situation. Main purpose of grades,

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he explains, is to set up dependable standards which both buyers and sellers can use in trading. The grades, as such, are most important in the export and futures markets, but they also influence buying practices at country points.

These proposed changes would put official grades more in line with what the soybean industry needs, he says, and the grades would more nearly reflect demand for oil and meal at all levels.

The basic soybean grade for futures trading is No. 2, West explains, but soybean processors set their discounts on a different basis. That complicates the market.

By reducing the amount of foreign material allowed, West believes the grades would reflect more accurately the actual value of the soybeans. That would make price quotations more usable, and it would encourage better quality in soybeans put on the market.

Heat damage, he explains, causes discoloration of the oil and meal and destroys part of the protein. Other types of damage usually have less serious effects. To be realistic, heat damage should be graded down in the market more than other damage is.

A damaged split has the same effect on oil and meal as damaged whole beans. It is more realistic to count them as "damaged" than as "splits," which really make little difference in oil and meal.

Green coats become a problem in the export trade and in the manufacture of soybean meal, because they cause a slight discoloration in meal.

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JKM:sf
1/25/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1955

Committee to Pick New Ag Engineering Head

Dean Louis B. Howard announced today that George E. Pickard, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been named chairman of a committee to nominate a successor to Prof. E. W. Lehmann, retiring head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Prof. Lehmann, a member of the staff and head of the department at the University of Illinois since 1921, will retire on September 1 this year.

Other members of the nominating committee include J. O. Curtis, R. W. Kleis and B. F. Muirheid, staff members of the Department of Agricultural Engineering; M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy; R. J. Martin, professor of mechanical engineering and associate director of the Engineering Experiment Station; and T. C. Shedd, professor of structural engineering in the Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering.

A native of Mississippi, Prof. Lehmann was graduated from Mississippi State College with a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering in 1910. He studied at Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin and was awarded an academic professional degree in electrical engineering at Texas A. & M. College in 1913, a B.S. degree in agricultural engineering at Iowa State College in 1914 and a professional electrical engineering degree in 1919.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1955

From 1910 to 1913 he was instructor in physics at Texas A. & M., and then he moved to Iowa State College where he was a fellow, instructor and assistant professor of agricultural engineering from 1913 to 1916. From 1916 until 1921, when he came to Illinois, he was associate professor, professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Missouri.

During his many years of service to the University of Illinois, Prof. Lehmann has been actively interested in the areas of farm safety and rural electrification. He helped to organize both the Illinois Rural Safety Council and the Illinois Farm Electrification Council. He was agricultural engineering editor of Successful Farming magazine in 1920 and 1921 and has written many articles over the years.

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1/26/55

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

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1955

WILL to Carry Farm and Home Week Program

URBANA--Radio Station WILL, the voice of the University of Illinois, will broadcast sessions of the Farm and Home Week program today through Thursday.

Jessie Heathman, assistant extension editor in charge of home economics radio programs, and John Weidert, your regular Farm Hour host every day except Sunday, will broadcast directly from the scene of many Farm and Home Week activities.

They will bring to WILL listeners the guest speakers as well as interviews with guests and visitors. You'll find WILL at 580 on your radio dial.

Here's the schedule:

MONDAY, JAN. 31

10:30	Jessie Heathman and guests
11:02	"Fertilizing Your Lawn," F. F. Weinard, professor of floriculture, University of Illinois
1:02	John Weidert and guests
2:00	"Perennial Flowers for Your Garden," J. R. Kamp, associate professor of floriculture, University of Illinois.
3:00	General session

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1955

WILL to Carry Farm and Home Week Programs - 2

TUESDAY, FEB. 1

8:00	Jessie Heathman and guests
9:40	Jessie Heathman interviews visiting homemakers.
10:30	"Hay Making: Hay Crushing and Mow Drying," R. W. Kleis, assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois
	"Pasture Irrigation," H. E. Cate, first assistant, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, Robbs
11:02	"Cereal Crops for Silage," A. L. Neumann, associate professor of Animal Science, University of Illinois
1:02	John Weidert and guests
2:00	"Heat and Drouth Damage on 1954 Corn: Summary of a Survey in 15 Illinois Counties," M. B. Russell, Head, Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2

8:00	Jessie Heathman and guests
9:40	Jessie Heathman interviews visiting homemakers
10:30	"What's Good About a Meat-Type Hog?" Sleeter Bull, R. L. Coppersmith, A. H. Jensen, H. G. Russell
11:02	"New Ideas in Lamb-Feeding," J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent, Dixon Springs Experiment Station, Robbs
1:02	John Weidert and guests
2:00	Jessie Heathman and guests
3:00	General session

THURSDAY, FEB. 3

8:00	Jessie Heathman and guests
9:40	Jessie Heathman interviews visiting homemakers
10:30	"Double Your Hay Value," K. A. Kendall, associate professor of dairy production, University of Illinois
11:02	"Experiences With Equipment," (discussion) Illinois farmers

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RAJ:sf
1/28/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1955
10:00 a.m.

Report Illinois Hybrid Corn Test Results

URBANA--Important differences showed up in Illinois hybrid corn varieties in their resistance to leaf burning in southern Illinois last summer as a result of the severe drouth and extreme heat.

J. W. Pendleton, agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, today reported this as one of the results of the University's hybrid corn tests at the 54th annual Farm and Home Week program.

Pendleton also reports quite a bit of difference in resistance to corn borer in northern Illinois, where corn borer infestation was a little heavier last year than in 1953.

However, the agronomist suggests that farmers do their own variety testing to go along with these statewide test results. Even then it's probably better to use several hybrids with slightly different maturity dates for a little insurance of your own, he says.

In 1954 the University tests covered 256 different hybrids on fields at Galesburg, Urbana, Brownstown, DeKalb and Ridgway. Seed corn producers nominate their own hybrids for the tests. You can get the complete results by writing the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of Bulletin 585.

Stewart's disease didn't hit Illinois corn nearly so badly this year as agronomists expected, according to Benjamin Koehler, professor of crop pathology at the college. Even so, inbred corn varieties showed marked differences in their resistance to it.

Koehler says that many of the hybrids bred for resistance to northern leaf blight were also resistant to Stewart's disease. Hybrid performance is measured by yield, moisture content at harvest, percentage of standing plants and height of ear.

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1/25/55

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1955

Announce Dollard, New Variety of Medium Red Clover

URBANA--A new variety of medium red clover, Dollard has been recommended for use in the northern one-third of Illinois by J. A. Jackobs, crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Research at the Illinois Experiment Station and experiment stations in several surrounding states has shown the new variety to be highly resistant to northern anthracnose, a stem disease that is prevalent in northern Illinois.

Dollard has undergone extensive tests in Illinois during the past 10 years. Results show that, when the stem disease is present, it will survive when other varieties fail. In the presence of northern anthracnose, it is also more productive than other varieties tested.

Total seasonal yields of Dollard are good, although the second cutting is usually not so heavy as that of other varieties.

Jackobs says a limited supply of Dollard red clover seed will be available in 1956.

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DLN:sf
2/1/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1955

Corn Expert Wins Farm Manager Award

URBANA--James R. Holbert, vice president and general manager of Funk Bros. Seed Company, won the 1955 award of the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers today for his contribution to agriculture.

The award was presented at the annual luncheon of the Society at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

A Purdue University graduate in 1915, Holbert has an M.S. and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois.

He worked for Funk's from 1915 to 1918, and from then until 1937 he was with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While with the U.S.D.A., he wrote 61 publications on corn diseases. Since he joined Funk's again in 1937, he has played a leading role in developing improved hybrids.

He has also served as adviser to the Mexican Corn Commission, which has played a leading role in hybrid development in that country.

Last year's winner of the award was R. R. Hudelson, dean emeritus of the College of Agriculture.

W. L. Burlison, retired head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Illinois made the presentation to Holbert.

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2/1/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Turkey Growers Re-elect Flentje President

URBANA--Rudolph Flentje, Taylorville, was re-elected president of the Illinois Turkey Growers Association at the annual meeting during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

Other officers elected included Gerald Bonnett, Havana, secretary-treasurer; Trevor L. Jones, Havana; and Dan Sinn, Tremont, directors.

Main feature of the annual meeting program was a panel discussion on producing turkeys under a cost-price squeeze. Members of the panel included Bonnett, Sinn; Warren Frye, Peoria; and H. M. Scott, and Don Bray, members of the poultry division staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Other program highlights included a discussion of the Illinois turkey plan by Clarence Ems, State Department of Agriculture, Springfield; financing your turkey operation, J. H. Burrell, St. Louis producer; and outlook for the turkey industry, L. H. Simerl, agricultural economist at the College of Agriculture.

Howard Kauffman, Waterman, spoke on turkey production in Europe at the annual banquet held in the evening at the University YMCA.

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RAJ:sf
2/4/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1955

Soybean Prices Don't Reflect True Value

URBANA--The amount of dry matter in soybeans is the best practical measure of their value, but present buying practices don't adequately reflect it, according to an agricultural economist at the University of Illinois.

L. F. Stice explains that buyers try to compensate for differences in dry matter in two ways: Basic bids are higher during times when general soybean quality is high, and prices are discounted on the basis of moisture that replaces dry matter.

But neither of these methods works out accurately, he claims.

Here's why: The basic soybean price is set on soybeans that contain 13 percent moisture. These beans could also be described as containing 87 percent dry matter. There are discounts from that price, then, of a certain number of cents a bushel when the moisture content is greater.

The first problem comes when soybeans contain less moisture than those on which the price is set. No premium is provided for beans that contain less moisture, which is the same as more dry matter. In practice, however, when most soybeans are drier than 13 percent moisture, market bids often reflect the higher value of the beans.

Soybeans with 10 percent moisture contain nearly two more pounds of dry matter per bushel than soybeans with 13 percent moisture. When beans sell at $2.65 a bushel, that extra amount of dry matter is worth about nine cents, but the market doesn't allow for it.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1955

Soybean Prices Don't Reflect True Value - 2

For beans containing more than 13 percent moisture, the situation varies. Soybeans with 15 percent moisture are discounted about a dime a bushel. That is a higher rate of discount on $2.65 beans than on $3.00 beans, although the quality has gone down at the same rate.

Stice also explains that there is no premium for clean beans. When the amount of foreign material goes above two percent, that weight is simply deducted from the total, and the only penalty is the freight on it to the market.

Stice believes a system could be worked out to pay accurately for the dry matter in soybeans.

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JKM:sf
2/1/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1955

Harvest Nurse Crops for Silage Rather Than Grain

URBANA--You can make the most of low-yielding cereal crops by harvesting them for silage rather than grain.

A. L. Neumann, beef cattle specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says two years' research at the University shows that you can get three to five times as much return in feeding value if you turn oats and other nurse crops into silage for feeding wintering beef cattle instead of selling the grain.

The approximately 12 percent protein content in oat silage is sufficient to maintain dry or nursing cows over winter if you feed a little green, leafy legume hay and free-choice minerals.

Tests show that oat silage goes a long way toward providing protein needs of feeder cattle, too.

Peculiar problems go along with the harvesting of cereal crops for silage, and Neumann has some tips to offer on how to overcome these difficulties:

The hollow stems of cereal crops resist packing, so chop oats in short lengths and let the silage settle awhile before packing.

Higher moisture content in the leaves than in the stems presents a drying problem. Usually the best time to harvest, according to Neumann, is when the oat grains are in the doughy stage. Staggering seeding dates or seeding varieties of different maturity dates will also help.

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DLN:sf
2/1/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1955

Use Corn as a Soil Builder

URBANA--Corn can be a soil-building crop.

Residue left after corn is harvested can return just as much organic matter to the soil as any legume if enough nitrogen is added to convert it, S. W. Melsted, soil specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, said at the annual Farm and Home Week program last week.

Plowing-under cornstalks and adding nitrates in the proper amounts will convert the residue into available organic matter, Melsted says.

It takes about one part of nitrogen to 10 parts of carbon to make organic matter, the agronomist explained. In order to convert corn stover into organic matter, about 30 pounds of nitrogen must be added to the soil.

Melsted says corn is not a soil-depleting crop. It is usually the soil management that goes with the growing of corn that lowers soil fertility.

Wide-row planting of corn with associated legumes and grasses may be the answer to the erosion problem in corn culture.

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DLN:sf
2/4/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Four Illinois 4-H'ers Attend Junior Poultry Meeting

URBANA--Four of the state's outstanding 4-H poultry club members leave tomorrow to represent Illinois at the 2nd Annual Junior Fact-Finding Conference at the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, February 10 through 13.

The winners are Jimmy Dale Garlich, Okawville; Robert H. Hans, Worden; William H. Kelch, Clifton; and Byron H. Marlowe, Huntley. Accompanying the boys are O. F. Gaebe, state 4-H Club staff, and Don Bray, extension poultry specialist, both of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Funds to support the trip were supplied by the Illinois Poultry Improvement and Illinois Turkey Growers Associations, working through the Illinois 4-H Club Foundation, Inc.

Gaebe this year is serving as chairman of the planning committee for the conference. He reports three interesting days full of tours, demonstrations and discussions sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

In addition to more than 400 junior poultry growers from all over the country who will attend the meeting, representatives of the poultry industry will be on hand to take part in the discussions. Topics for fact-finding discussion will include marketing poultry and egg products, problems in cleaning eggs, how the market functions, preparing poultry for the freezer, quality eggs to increase consumer demand and a panel on poultry management problems.

The boys will return to Illinois next Monday.

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RAJ:sf
2/1/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Make One Machine Do Work of Two

URBANA--You can make one machine do the work of two by using your small grain combine to harvest corn.

G. E. Pickard, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says using a combine to pick and shell corn not only saves the investment in a corn picker, but also lessens the danger to the operator. You also completely eliminate one operation, shelling at the crib.

In research at the University, a snapper attachment on the combine has proved to be more successful than cutting off the corn and running the entire plant through the machine.

One company is already manufacturing a snapper attachment for its self-propelled model. Most other companies are experimenting with new machines, Pickard said. The snapper attachment now in production costs about $1,300 and fastens quickly by means of four bolts.

Research has been going on at Illinois since 1950 on the new method of harvesting corn. Pickard reports low field losses and little cob breakage.

Best results are obtained when corn is harvested at around 25 percent moisture. The corn should be artificially dried when harvested this early.

When corn is harvested early, the stalks are not so likely to clog up the rollers. So you don't have to clean out the stalks so often, and that reduces the danger of losing a hand or arm.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1955

Make One Machine Do Work of Two - 2

To convert your combine to a picker-sheller, just increase the distance between the cylinder bars and the concave, leaving enough room for the cob to pass through without breaking.

Pickard says that harvesting corn seems to be no harder on a combine than threshing any of the small grains.

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DLN:sf
2/4/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1955

4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale February 26

URBANA--4-H and FFA members who are in the market for top-quality calves for dairy projects will have an opportunity to buy such animals at the 7th annual 4-H and FFA Club Sale in Urbana on February 26.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association to give 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America a chance to get first-rate project stock at a fair price.

About 100 calves will be sold. They will include the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds. Dairyman J. G. Cash of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture believes the group is outstanding.

The sale will start promptly at 11 a.m. on Saturday, February 26, in the stock pavilion of the College of Agriculture.

Only bona fide 4-H and FFA members are eligible to buy calves. If the member cannot attend in person, however, he may designate another person to buy an animal for him. But all purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or FFA dairy projects.

Sale catalogs may be obtained from the association's secretary, Leslie James, Mansfield.

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RAJ:sf
2/8/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1955

Keep Baby Pigs From Chilling

URBANA--You will have more hogs to sell next fall if you keep newborn pigs from becoming chilled.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says that young pigs coming into the world in cold weather will chill quickly if neglected.

Dr. Beamer thinks that a pig brooder is the answer. An inexpensive brooder made from a light bulb and a reflector located in a corner of the farrowing pen will soon pay for itself in the extra pigs you will save.

Locate brooders where young pigs can get under them but where the sow can't knock them down or bite the electric cord. Also put them high enough above the floor to keep bedding from coming into contact with the bulb.

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HCR:sf
2/8/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Economist Sees Higher Demand for Meat

URBANA--Increasing meat prices have been the result of greater consumer demand, says a former University of Illinois farm economist.

E. J. Working says that, no matter how you measure, it's obvious that prices of meat increased tremendously between 1899 and 1952. But, he says, the increase was a natural phenomenon of economics and not the result of government action or pressure groups.

These are the findings and conclusions of a joint study made by Working at the University of Illinois in cooperation with the University of Chicago through a grant from the Institute of Meat Packing.

Working, now chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Washington State College, was formerly professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A copy of the study, "Demand for Meat," is available from the Institute of Meat Packing, University of Chicago, for one dollar.

In dollars and cents, according to the study, meat prices increased by about seven times between 1899 and 1952, the period studied. Even when the buying power of the dollar is taken into account, meat prices doubled in that time in relation to the average of all other food prices.

Total supply also increased during the period, the study points out. But the supply was only 144 pounds a person in 1952 compared with 151 pounds in 1899.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Economist Sees Higher Demand for Meat - 2

Even if demand had stayed the same, the lower supply available to each person would, in itself, have caused some increase in prices, Working says. But the demand for meat went up too.

Economists recognize desire and ability to buy as the two parts to consumer demand for products. Desire for meat is always high, Working explains, and consumers usually buy all they can afford. In late years they have been able to afford to buy more meat than they could in 1899.

When ability to buy is high, consumers spend more money for meat, whether there is more on the market or not. If supply doesn't increase as fast as demand, then consumers will, in effect, bid up the price of meat.

Over a period of several years, Working explains, higher prices will bring on an increase in the supply of meat because producing it becomes more profitable. However, with both population and demand growing so rapidly, by 1952 the supply hadn't been able to keep up.

Since 1952, the supply has increased over the 1899 level for each person, and prices have gone down.

Working also reports consumer habits as an element of demand for meat. If something happens to increase the supply of meat suddenly, prices will go down more than the supply increases. If the supply drops suddenly, prices will go up faster than the supply goes down. Over a longer time, however, prices will adjust themselves to become more in line with the change in supply.

Another significant change reported in the study is the decline in the demand for pork, which has been replaced by an increase in the demand for beef.

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JKM:sf
2/8/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1955

Junior Chicken Contest Entries Due March 15

URBANA--Entries in the 1955 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest must be sent in by midnight, March 15.

Mail your entry blank, properly filled in, to Clarence Ems, Poultry Division, State Department of Agriculture, Building 8, State Fairgrounds, Springfield. You can get an entry blank from your local hatchery, from your county farm adviser or from Ems.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 years on March 15 who lives in Illinois and is enrolled in a 4-H or vocational agriculture poultry project is eligible to take part in the contest. Contestants must grow and care for their chickens in Illinois.

An entry will consist of 100 straight-run or 50 cockerel chicks of one breed or cross. You may submit more than one entry as long as each entry is a different breed, variety or cross. You can have more than 100 or 50 chicks in your flock, but your entry for final judging must come from the 50 or 100 banded chicks originally entered.

When your entry blank is received, wingbands and a certificate of hatching date will be sent to your hatcheryman. He will band the day-old chicks and fill out the certificate for you. Bands will be closely checked during final judging.

Hatching dates will be April 4, 5, 6 or 7, 1955. Judging of entries will start at 9:00 a.m. on June 10 at the Armour Creameries,

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1955

Lincoln. Judges will be Vern Almquist, Armour Creameries, Chicago; and Don Bray, extension poultry specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Contestants will deliver 10 live cockerels to the Lincoln creamery between 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. D.S.T. on June 8. The best eight cockerels in each entry will be considered in the final judging. The processing plant will pay prevailing market prices for all entries.

Illinois will be divided into northern, central and southern sections for the contest, with about equal numbers of entries in each. Awards will consist of a certificate for each contestant who submits an entry of 10 birds to the creamery; cash prizes of $25, $20, $15, $10 and $5 plus ribbons to all sectional winners; and trophies for first through fifth place for the state winners. Trophies will be presented at All-Industry Poultry Day in Urbana July 25.

Awards are contributed by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association. Cooperating are the Poultry Division of the State Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1955

More Lice and Mange On Hogs During Winter

URBANA--Look for lice or mange on your hogs, suggests Dr. C. C. Morrill of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Colder weather of the last few weeks has encouraged hogs to crowd together to keep warm. Crowding helps both lice and mange mites to spread from one pig to another, Dr. Morrill says.

Hogs with either of these parasites will eat more feed for each pound of gain, and their gains will be slower. You stand to lose either way.

Control of lice and mange is neither difficult nor expensive, according to Dr. Morrill. If the weather is warm, spray the animals thoroughly with lindane.

In cold weather you can use a lindane dust if you are careful to do a thorough job. Lice are commonly found on the belly, flanks and inside the thigh, where they may be missed by a careless job of dusting.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1955

Junior Calf Sale One of Nation's Oldest

URBANA--When 4-H and F.F.A. members buy dairy calves at the seventh annual Dairy Calf Club sale in Urbana on February 26, they'll be participating in one of the oldest sales of its kind.

So far as we can tell, says J. G. Cash, University of Illinoies dairy extension specialist, this calf club sale was one of the first in the country.

It's also unique, says Cash, because the entire sales force donates its services. Therefore we don't have to charge the consignor for selling. Dairymen throughout the state bring in some of the best show prospects in their herds to give these 4-H and F.F.A. youngsters the right kind of start in the dairy business.

Many calves that were bought very reaonably at these club sales are now high producers and foundation animals in several good Illinois herds.

Some 100 calves representing the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds will start through the auction ring at 11 a.m. on Saturday, February 26, in the stock pavilion at the College of Agriculture.

Purchasers must all be bona fide 4-H or F.F.A.members. If a member can't attend, he may designate another person to buy for him. But that person will have to certify that the calf will be used for club projects.

Sales sponsor, the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, will send catalogs to persons writing to secretary C. Leslie James, Mansfield.

You can get lunch at the stock pavilion.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1955

Some Do's and Don'ts of Feeding Diethylstilbestrol

URBANA--Diethylstilbestrol was approved for use in beef cattle feed January 1 this year.

Richard Hollandbeck, animal science specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has some answers to questions that are sure to come up about feeding stilbestrol.

In light of present knowledge, Hollandbeck says, the only class of livestock to get stilbestrol should be cattle being fattened for market. They should weigh 600 pounds or more.

For the present, don't let bred sows and gilts or boars follow beef cattle receiving stilbestrol until more research data is available on this point.

Research shows that use of stilbestrol increases drylot gains of fattening cattle 10 to 20 percent and cuts feeding costs 5 to 10 percent.

Feeding stilbestrol seems to increase gains most when the ration is made up of low-quality roughage or a full feed of corn.

Hollandbeck says effectiveness of the chemical is reduced when fed with high-quality legume roughage. No research has been done on feeding stilbestrol while cattle are on good legume pasture.

Because of the extremely small amounts of stilbestrol that are fed and the laws controlling its use, home mixing is neither practical nor possible.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1955

Cheaper Winter Beef Gains Now Possible

URBANA--An old rule in steer management may be broken as new information comes to light, says A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The old axiom was that stocker and feeder cattle being wintered on roughages should make only growth gains before a summer fattening program on pasture. For years textbooks and feeding specialists have taught that improvement in condition was not important.

Now, with new developments in growing, harvesting and feeding forages, costs of winter gains have been reduced.

Neumann says it is not uncommon today for stockers to make winter gains costing $15 per hundred pounds or less. He points out that summer pasture gain costs would have to be cheap to compete with that figure.

Yields and costs of harvested forage crops for winter feeding have become more favorable. This is due to improved varieties and cheaper and faster harvesting.

In contrast, Neumann believes summer gain costs are going up. Rising pasture costs stem from higher land investment costs as well as from higher legume and grass seed costs, insect damage, drought and bloat.

By following up relatively strong and yet economical winter gains with good summer management, Neumann says you can turn out a steer that will hit a slightly higher early market. You will invest less in feed, too.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1955

Many Baby Pigs Will Die This Spring

URBANA--Three out of every 10 baby pigs born this spring are likely to die before they reach weaning age, according to Dr. Jesse Sampson of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Sampson adds that hypoglycemia, or low blood sugar, will be responsible for a large share of these deaths, even though it is only one of a large number of causes of pig losses.

Hypoglycemia occurs when starvation reduces a pig's supply of blood sugar. One or two days of starvation are often enough to cause death from hypoglycemia in newly born pigs.

The trouble usually develops when sows fail to produce enough milk either for natural reasons or because of mastitis, milk fever or metritis. Baby pigs may also fail to nurse because of a digestive upset, such as scours.

Dr. Sampson urges farmers to check baby pigs frequently during the first week of their lives to make sure they are getting enough to eat. Use of heat lamps to prevent chilling and to reduce the need for sugar for energy will also help to prevent hypoglycemia.

If pigs are not getting enough milk, they can be treated as orphaned pigs or distributed among sows that have plenty of milk.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1955

Expect Crowd at Dairy Calf Sale Tomorrow

URBANA--Several hundred Illinois 4-H boys and girls and FFA members will get together here tomorrow to buy top-quality dairy calves for their projects. The occasion is the 7th annual Junior Calf Club Sale.

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

About 100 Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire calves will be sold. J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist, says the group is outstanding. The animals are selected from the standpoint of both type and production inheritance.

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

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

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1955

Soil Moisture Near Normal in Most of State

URBANA--Soil moisture is nearly normal in Illinois except in one area centering around Shelby County, according to spot checks made by agronomists at the University of Illinois.

The checks were made on experimental fields at Clayton, Carlinville, Brownstown, Lebanon, Raleigh and Dixon Springs.

Carlinville and Brownstown were driest in the state. But over there the top two feet of soil seemed to have about an average supply of water, (25 to 26 percent) according to Arnold Klute, who analyzed the results.

Soil at Raleigh was the wettest, with an average of about 26 percent moisture down to five feet. That at Dixon Springs was not quite so wet, but seemed to have an average amount of moisture.

C. J. Badger and R. M. Steele, who took the samples and ran the moisture tests, report that most of the soil seemed to be in pretty good shape.

Total rainfall at Dixon Springs was about seven inches below normal in 1954, and runoff seemed to be below normal. But Badger explains that lower than average rainfall doesn't necessarily mean that the soil contains less than the average amount of moisture.

With soil moisture average, the agronomists explain that farmers can expect normal crops if rainfall is normal from now on. Crops take out more moisture than the soil gets during the growing season, and to grow crops successfully the soil must be recharged with moisture during the winter.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1955

Windbreaks Provide Excellent Shelter for Wildlife

URBANA--If you like to hunt in winter and have colorful song birds around in summer a farm windbreak will help you get the birds, says W. F. Bulkley, farm forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Besides making conditions more comfortable for livestock and people working around the farmstead, a windbreak also provides shelter for wildlife.

Limbs close to the ground offer good protection for wildlife when winter cold and snow make life rough for them.

You don't have to wait long for results. When the trees are young, you'll find ground nesting birds--bobwhites, field and song sparrows, meadow larks--living in the windbreak.

In four or five years, birds that nest in trees will appear. These include wood thrush, browncreepers, mourning doves and cardinals.

Winter residents like cardinals, bluejays and nuthatches will be attracted too. Game birds like pheasants and quail will use the windbreak as a nesting and feeding station. Squirrels will make use of it when the trees are large enough. Nesting boxes will help.

Now is the time to start planning your windbreak, Bulkley says. Order trees early this spring to be assured of the kind you want.

You can get help in planning a windbreak by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Circular 38, "Windbreaks in Illinois." Or call on your county farm adviser.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1955

No Replacement for Accurate Records

URBANA--You wouldn't think of driving a car at night without headlights. Yet some dairymen are "driving blind" in managing their herds because they don't keep complete and accurate records.

There's no substitute for accurate records on identification, breeding and production, according to L. R. Fryman, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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

Identification records are needed because all other records are of little value unless every animal is positively indentified.

You can identify animals by photographs, color markings, tattoos, chains around neck or horns, eartagging or branding.

Breeding records will help you get the most production from each cow. They help to make sure that each cow will have one calf a year. They also tell you when to dry up cows to give them a rest. Such records show the condition of the herd's breeding health too.

And don't forget about production records. To keep them, join a Dairy Herd Improvement Association, do owner-sampler testing or weigh milk from each cow at least once a month. Production records will soon tell you which cows are the "profit-makers" and which are the "profit-takers" in your herd.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1955

Worms Cost Cattlemen Money

URBANA--Worms are costing cattlemen an average of three dollars an animal, according to Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

"That's just the average," Dr. Levine says. "In many cases it's much more than that." Cattlemen are just beginning to recognize the widespread importance of worms in cattle.

The worms seldom cause an animal to die. But they feed on the animal's blood. While one worm takes only a little blood, a thousand worms take a great deal. It is when these large numbers of worms build up that they cause trouble.

Keep worms in cattle under control by rotating your pastures and by not overstocking or overgrazing, Dr. Levine says.

There are two methods of treatment you can use for worms in cattle. One is the continuous use of a low-level of phenothiazine in the feed. The other is a dose treatment using phenothiazine at a heavier rate. Two doses 21 days apart are required.

Your veterinarian can give you methods and amounts of phenothiazine to use to treat your cattle.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1955

Rotation Grazing Increases Animal Gains

DIXON SPRINGS--Rotation grazing at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois has nearly doubled the efficiency of livestock gains.

R. J. Webb, station superintendent, reports animal gains of a pound for every 14 pounds of roughage eaten under the rotation system. That compares with a pound for every 26 pounds of roughage under continuous grazing.

Rotational pasture gains came close to the average of a pound of gain for every 7 to 10 pounds of feed in the drylot system, Webb says.

For the last two grazing seasons at the station, beef steers have been grazed on a pasture divided into seven strips. The strips were stocked so that the animals ate all the available forage in four to seven days. When the forage was gone, they moved to another fresh strip.

The researchers divided the pasture with electric fence wire. Each of the strips opened into a common lane at the end of the field, where fresh water was available to all strips.

Steers grazed the pasture evenly under the rotational system. They ate most of the forage, in contrast with the continuous system, in which grazing is spotty and the animals refuse to eat much of the forage.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1955

Rotation Grazing Increases Animal Gains - 2

Animals can get fresh, clean, standing forage when they are put on a clean strip every week or less, Webb points out. They like the more succulent grasses and legumes; they eat more of them and so gain faster.

Taking the animals off a strip gives the pasture time to recover and provide plenty of forage at its most nutritious stage. With the rotational plan you don't get the bad effects of continuous grazing, in which part of the pasture may be nearly destroyed through overgrazing while the rest gets too old, too high in fiber content and less nutritious.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1955

University Working on Butterfat Adulteration Problem

URBANA--A study now going on at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture may find a fool-proof way to detect foreign fats in dairy products.

V. R. Bhalerao, graduate student from Mysore, India, is making the study under the direction of Dr. F. A. Kummerow, associate professor of food chemistry at the University. Bhalerao has been working on this problem since September 1952.

The Pure Milk Association, Chicago has provided a $1,500 grant-in-aid from the Lauterbach Memorial Research Fund to help finance further work in this study. This fund was set up in January 1953 as a memorial to Arthur J. Lauterbach, former general manager of the association.

Kummerow began the study of butterfat adulteration at the University of Illinois in April 1952 with a $1,000 grant from the American Dairy Association. Between 1952 and 1955 the ADA added another $4,000 in support of the study.

Kummerow points out that several methods have been developed to find other edible fats in butterfat. However, none of them give completely reliable results when the adulteration is less than 30 percent. The University study is developing further refinements in these methods.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1955

Clean Pipelines in Place

URBANA--Dairymen at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have kept a milk pipeline clean for five years without taking it down.

They keep bacteria count low by cleaning and sanitizing the pipeline in place at every milking. They do it in the same way they keep other dairy utensils clean, and you can do it too.

Before milking, sanitize the pipeline, using a cool-water rinse containing a 200-parts-per-million chlorine solution.

Right after milking, flush the pipeline with clean, lukewarm water (90° to 100° F.). Flush until the water comes through clear.

Next wash the pipeline. Do it by flushing a hot (140° to 150° F.) synthetic alkaline detergent through the line.

Finally, sanitize again by running hot water (185° to 190° F.) through the pipeline or by chlorination as in the first step.

After each fourth milking, substitute a synthetic-acid pipeline detergent for the alkaline detergent used in washing the line. The acid detergent will prevent accumulation of milkstone.

Illinois dairymen have found that the operator himself is a key factor in keeping pipelines clean. The more careful the operator, the cleaner the milk.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1955

Dairy Technology Scholarships at U. of I.

URBANA--High school seniors who are thinking of going to college are eligible for scholarships worth $1,000 at the University of Illinois for the study of dairy technology.

Twelve such scholarships have been made available by the dairy manufacturing industry of the state, according to P. H. Tracy, in charge of dairy technology work at the University of Illinois.

All Illinois high school principals have application blanks and detailed information concerning these scholarships, which are for four years and worth $250 a year.

Deadline for filing an application is June 1, 1955.

The dairy industry can use far more men than are being trained by our colleges today, Tracy says, in announcing the scholarships. Calls for plant managers, sales workers, foremen, technicians and others come in that simply cannot be filled.

The University of Illinois is planning a Dairy Technology Career Day for April 15 to acquaint prospective students with demands of the industry, the University of Illinois and the facilities for dairy technology training at the University.

The dairy industry is cooperating with the University, and each company will provide free transportation to Urbana for high school seniors in their area.

Training for dairy technology includes classes in milk and dairy products technology, business management, bacteriology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, written communications, speech and humanities.

Successful men in the industry must be basically trained not only in the sciences, but also in the different phases of business management, Tracy says.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1955

Brucellosis Clean-Up Important Now

URBANA--If the last milk ring test of your dairy herd was positive, it's time you had your herd blood-tested, warns Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

You may find yourself without a market for your milk unless you find and remove reactor animals from your herd.

The veterinarian points out that legislation going into effect on July 1, 1955, requires that all Grade A milk be produced by brucellosis-free herds.

State and federal funds are available to pay for herd blood tests and to provide for indemnity payments to farmers who remove infected animals from their herds under the state-approved plan.

Your local veterinarian can provide information regarding the state plan and can assist you with a clean-up program in your herd.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Study Italian Wheat in Southern Illinois

DIXON SPRINGS--Agronomists at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois are making a practical application of international cooperation.

They are growing and testing a number of Italian wheat varieties to see whether they are suitable for farmers to grow in southern Illinois and also in other parts of the state.

George McKibben, station agronomist, says the seed of these varieties comes from the Po Valley in Italy. It was brought back to this country by Ralph Yohe, associate editor of Prairie Farmer.

McKibben,says the varieties have more top growth at this time of year than native wheat grown in Illinois and seem to be somewhat less winter-hardy. One variety, however, S. Pastore, seems to compare favorably with Knox wheat when it comes to winter-hardiness.

In yields, S. Pastore has ranked well with the native wheats, and it has the advantage of being short and stiff-strawed.

McKibben is increasing the seed of this variety, and its milling qualities are being studied. If it proves to have faults as a straight variety, it may be used in breeding work with native varieties.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Crop Residues Cut Soil and Water Losses

DIXON SPRINGS--Returning crop residues has cut soil losses by as much as 50 percent on a 9 percent slope in 14 years of tests at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

L. E. Gard, assistant professor of agricultural research at the Station, says soil losses dropped in spite of much higher rainfall while the residues were returned to the soil.

In the tests, plots were planted to a corn, winter wheat and lespedeza rotation on slopes of 5 and 9 percent. During the first seven years, from 1939 to 1946, crop residues were taken off or grazed. From 1947 through 1953 the crop residues were returned to the plots.

Annual rainfall averaged 6 inches more during the last seven years than during the first seven. Maximum rainfall intensity for the storms that caused more than 80 percent of the soil loss was also higher in that same time.

When corn was grown on the plots, soil losses were five times as high when residues were taken off as when they were returned, Gard reports. Water losses were twice as high.

Since corn land was clean-plowed when the seedbed was prepared, residues from previous crops probably did not account for these large differences to any great extent, the researcher says.

Summary of rainfall dates during the two periods indicates that time of rainfall may have been a major cause of greater soil and

-more-

water loss when the crop residues were removed from 1939 to 1946. An average annual difference of more than 7 inches, or one-third more, fell from May through September during the years when crop residues were removed.

Soil losses on winter wheat were 50 percent less on the 5 percent slope and 40 percent less on the 9 percent slope when crop residues were returned than they were when the residues were taken off. Water loss difference is partly accounted for by higher rainfall during the later period. Lower soil losses in the past seven years come mainly from the fact that residues from the preceding corn crop were left on the surface when wheat was seeded.

Soil loss for each inch of rain on corn was three times as high when residues were taken off on both slopes. The loss for each inch of rain on winter wheat was nearly four times as great when residues were taken off on the 5 percent slope and 2½ times as great on the 9 percent slope.

Gard emphasizes the fact that these soil and water savings were made by returning crop residues in spite of the fact that annual rainfall averaged six inches more during that time than during the seven years when the crop residues were taken off the plots.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955

Study River Bottom Soils in Southern Illinois

URBANA--A task force of agricultural workers will plan an attack on the management problems of soils in the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash river bottoms in southern Illinois at a meeting in Carbondale on March 15.

Farm advisers from the river counties from Monroe to White, Soil Conservation Service workers, and agronomists from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University will attend the meeting.

M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Illinois, says the first problem the group will tackle at the meeting will be to outline the exact nature of the other problems they face.

Russell calls the meeting a "problem-evaluation clinic." He expects that one result will be a recommendation for some sort of research program to be carried out by the Cooperative Agronomy Research Center established by the two universities last fall at Carbondale.

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3/8/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1955

It May Be Wise to Sell Soybeans

URBANA--It may be time for farmers to step up the sale of soybeans. But a farm economist from the University of Illinois says there's no reason to sell on a breaking market or to sell at a rate that will break the market.

T. A. Hieronymus says that current prices are not high and that in a real sense there is no surplus. But if farmers hold beans too long, they run the risk of damaging next year's market.

We've had an excellent soybean market for 15 years, he explains. New customers have been coming into the market for oil and meal, and we've never had a carry-over.

If farmers hold beans too long--so that processors close their plants--they may actually be building up a carry-over for next year. At the same time, he warns, expansion of the market may be curtailed if customers can't buy soybean products except at high prices.

On February 1 farmers held about 160 million bushels of soybeans they could have sold. They'll keep about 20 million bushels and the export market will take 20 million bushels. That leaves about 120 million bushels for processors to handle by September 1.

Hieronymus says the market can absorb the oil and meal from the 1954 soybean crop at good prices if the processors can keep operating at an even rate.

If they close down, we'll have that much more to move later, he says. Heavier supplies of oil and meal may force prices down--if they can be moved at all.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955

Swine Growers' Day Set for April 7

URBANA--Thursday, April 7, has been selected as the date for the 1955 Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division, announces that this year's Swine Day program has been planned to keep swine growers posted on new practices in the rapidly changing swine production field.

J. A. Whatley, Jr., specialist in swine breeding research at Oklahoma A. &. M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Wilbert N. Stevenson, a commercial swine producer from Streator, will appear as guest speakers.

Whatley is well known for his work in developing and testing inbred lines within established swine breeds. He will discuss "Using Hybrid Vigor in Producing Market Pigs."

In presenting a view of commercial swine operations, Stevenson will outline the program he uses in raising about 100 litters of pigs each year.

Swine specialists at the college will give reports on early weaning, creep-feeding, and swine-breeding trials. Other work that will be presented includes studies comparing pasture with drylot feeding and complete rations with free-choice feeding. Methods of cutting costs in feeding bred sows and gilts will also be discussed.

Visitors will have a chance to tour the swine farm and observe feeding and management practices in use, says Terrill. Swine equipment and exhibits have been planned as added attractions.

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3/8/55

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955

May Pay to Carry Lambs Until April 1

URBANA--It may pay you to market your lambs and yearlings after April 1 this year so that their wool can qualify for incentive payments under the National Wool Act of 1954.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you may have to shear your lambs and yearlings and hold the wool for sale after April 1 if you stand to take too large a discount because the animals get too heavy before then.

To be eligible for payments, the shorn wool and the lambs and yearlings must be marketed on or after April 1. The wool cannot have been shorn before January 1 this year. You can deliver and consign your wool for sale, but the statement of sale must be dated on or after the deadline.

Payments for both shorn wool and wool on animals marketed will be based on the difference between the national average price growers receive for wool and the incentive price of 62 cents a pound for the 1955 marketing year that ends March 31, 1956.

Garrigus says you should take your statement of sale to the county ASC office and apply for payment under the new program. Your eligibility and rate of payment will be determined there, and final payment made in the summer of 1956 after the national average price has been computed.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955

May Pay to Carry Lambs Until April 1 - 2

Shorn wool payments will be made on a percentage basis. Payments for wool on lambs and yearlings will be made at a flat rate for each 100 pounds of live animal. Since shorn wool payments will be on a percentage basis rather than on the difference between your actual price and the incentive payment, you will want to get the best price you possibly can. The more you get for your wool, the higher your incentive payment will be.

Market high-quality wool by keeping your fleeces clean and dry, throw out tags, tie the fleeces with paper string and eliminate second cuts in shearing as much as you can, Garrigus suggests.

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2/22/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955

Suggest Six-Year Rotation for Pastures

DIXON SPRINGS--Researchers at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois have been using a six-year pasture rotation plan that keeps their pastures producing plenty of feed.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Station located in southern Illinois, says the rotation also provides a balanced feed supply for livestock all year round.

Here's the rotation: one year of corn, one year of winter oats, wheat, barley or rye in which you seed the pasture mixture and then stubble pasture that fall, followed by four years of pasture before you plow it up for corn again.

Apply basic fertility of limestone and rock phosphate when you prepare the seedbed for corn, Webb suggests. Plant the corn on the contour, and take it off for silage in late August or early September. Then disc down the ridges and drill the small grain along with grasses and alfalfa.

For the rest of the pasture mixture, sow lespedeza, red clover, sweet clover and Ladino clover in late February or early March the next spring. Stubble pasture, mainly lespedeza, is ready to use in August or September after the grain is combined.

Red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa along with the grasses make up the "permanent" pasture the third year. For the next three years the Ladino, alfalfa and grasses take over to provide plenty of good forage. If necessary, you can top-dress with phosphate and potash in the spring of the fifth year to maintain a healthy stand.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Study Deep Plowing in Southern Illinois

DIXON SPRINGS--University of Illinois agricultural scientists at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope County are going to find out whether or not deep tillage will help southern Illinois farmers grow more corn and forage crops.

H. A. Cate, a member of the research and extension staff at the station, reports that a special research study was started last fall to determine the effects of deep tillage, deep placement of fertilizer and various planting methods on the production of crops.

Cate points out that the soils on the 5,000 acre experiment station, like those in other areas of southern Illinois, have a limited water-holding capacity because the topsoil is shallow. The area also has a compact subsoil, and there is a silt pan at depths of 18 to 24 inches.

The research workers want to find out whether deep tillage, with or without placement of fertilizer, will increase the water-holding capacity of the soil. They will also determine whether the practice is practical and economical for southern Illinois farmers.

Four methods of planting corn are also being studied in connection with the deep-tillage experiment. They include mulch planting, wide-row planting, the plow-and-plant technique and the conventional corn-planting method. A rotation of corn, wheat and two years of alfalfa-timothy will be used in all of the studies except the one on wide-row planting. In that study corn will be grown for two years, and alfalfa and timothy will be interplanted in the second-year corn.

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You can make some grass silage or hay if you need it. But you'll have plenty of winter feed supplies with the corn silage, and you do not let your pastures become unproductive. During many winters in southern Illinois you'll be able to use pasture nearly all the time.

Putting your pastures into a rotation plan like this helps to overcome the problem of keeping "permanent" pastures producing forage as well as they can for several years, Webb points out. This system helps to reduce forage losses from drouth, overgrazing, insect damage and lowered fertility by meeting these problems head on and doing something about them before they have a chance to cause serious damage.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1955

Schedule Four Sheep-Shearing Schools

URBANA--Ambitious high school boys and young farmers will have a chance to learn a money-making skill at one of the four sheep shearing schools set for this year.

Two schools are scheduled for the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope County on March 29-30 and March 31—April 1. A third school will be held at the sheep farm, University of Illinois, Urbana on April 11 and 12. The fourth will be held at the farm operated by Harold Martin five miles north of Erie on Route 2 in Whiteside County on April 14 and 15.

H. G. Russell and G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, are in charge of the schools. They suggest that any boys who are interested in attending contact their county farm adviser right away.

Past schools have had more applicants than could be handled, the specialists say. Tentative enrollment plans provide for only two boys from each high school, but others can enroll as alternates. Young farmers who are not in school are also invited to enroll.

For the past few years young men instructed by Russell and Carlisle at the schools have placed high in shearing contests at the State Fair and at the International Livestock Exposition.

With sheep shearers in good demand, young farmers who attend the schools can make good money by putting what they learn into practice. In addition to learning the right way to shear, the boys are taught proper care of the fleeces, which makes the wool more valuable and returns more profits to the sheep producers.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1955

Release Dollard, New Red Clover Variety

URBANA--A new variety of medium red clover, named Dollard, has been released by several Midwest agricultural experiment stations after 10 years of testing.

C. N. Hittle, agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you'll be able to get a limited amount of seed in 1956.

Dollard has shown up exceptionally well in the northern two-thirds of the state, Hittle reports. It is resistant to northern anthracnose, a stem disease, making it particularly well suited to northern Illinois.

Dollard will live when other red clover varieties fail, and it will outyield other varieties when anthracnose is present.

Although Dollard ranks with other red clovers in total season yields, Hittle says that it produces a lighter second cutting than some other varieties.

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Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1955

Put Hay in Self-Feeder Ration at Dixon Springs

DIXON SPRINGS--About 40 head of 600-pound heifers were put on self-feeders at the University of Illinois Experiment Station here this week directly off pasture.

Station Superintendent R. J. Webb reports that the unusual thing about these heifers is that they went directly to self-feed without the usual preself-feeding attention. That includes bringing the animals onto feed slowly before letting them eat all they want.

Webb says the self-feed ration is made up of 200 pounds of soybean oil meal and 400 pounds of ground hay in each 1,400 pounds of ground ear corn. This ration so far appears to be safe to start feeding as a full feed immediately, since it contains 20 percent of hay. The cobs ground in the ear corn raise the total roughage of the ration to about 35 percent.

It isn't easy to grind hay, but it may appeal to you if you do not like to feed every day and prefer the self-feed system, Webb says. You may be able to grind hay at times when you can fit it into your busy schedule.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1955

Kammlade Heads Illinois 4-H Foundation in 1955

URBANA--Associate Director W. G. Kammlade of the Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has been renamed chairman of the Illinois 4-H Foundation for 1955.

Also reelected by the board of directors for this year were D. G. Womeldorff, Public Service Company, Chicago, vice chairman, and O. F. Gaebe, member of the state 4-H staff, Urbana, executive secretary-treasurer.

The Foundation's program for this year will emphasize citizenship development and leadership training, according to Kammlade. The first program that will get the support of the Foundation is the International Farm Youth Exchange project.

Kammlade says that IFYE is an exchange between rural young people of the United States and more than 40 foreign countries. This year five Illinois young people will live and work with farm families in other countries. In return more than a dozen foreign young people will live with Illinois farm families during 1955.

Objective of the IFYE program is to foster world peace through better understanding and mutual interest achieved by these "grass-roots ambasadors" of American good will. Only free-will gifts support this program, and the Foundation will help to underwrite the necessary costs.

A second 1955 project of the Foundation will be to assist in leadership training of the more than 64,000 Illinois 4-H Club members

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1955

and their volunteer adult leaders through conferences, workshops and camps.

The Foundation also plans to give further recognition to 4-H Club members by providing additional funds for awards to outstanding young farmers and homemakers through scholarships, representation at sectional and national events, and trips and tours.

Elected directors of the Foundation include E. D. Griffin, Hugh Muncy and Womeldorff, Chicago; C. M. McCauley, Mt. Vernon; C. A. Snavely, Peoria; M. C. Lockard, Cobden; A. F. Stephens, St. Louis; and Mrs. Richard Herm, Washington.

Directors by virtue of position include Kammlade; Mrs. Kathryn V. Burns, state leader of home advisers; Miss Anna Searl, head of home economics 4-H Club work; and E. I. Pilchard, head of agricultural 4-H Club work, all of Urbana; Otto Steffey, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago; Mrs. Milton Vaupel, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Ashton; Mrs. Frances S. King, president of the Illinois Home Advisers' Association, Pekin; and J. B. Turner, president of the Illinois Farm Advisers' Association, Vandalia.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1955

Feed Bred Sows to Produce Litters, Not Fat

URBANA--Excessively high feed bills for bred sows and gilts are in for a comedown. Cheap feeds, such as grass silage, legume pastures, and ground corncobs, are helping many farmers whittle feed bills down to size.

But swine specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture still aren't satisfied. They believe sows may be putting too much of their feed into unnecessary fat. They're trying to determine just how much feed a sow or gilt actually requires to produce a good litter.

At the University's swine farm, sows and gilts were fed a ration at three different levels during the gestation period. First results of this experiment will be presented during Swine Growers' Day at Urbana on Thursday, April 7. S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the College of Agriculture, will discuss the test in a report on cutting costs in feeding bred sows and gilts.

Swine Day visitors will also hear reports by swine division staff members on results of experiments covering the early weaning of pigs, palatability trials and comparison of pig starter rations.

Other research reports will cover results of a crossbreeding and creep-feeding experiment and a comparison of free-choice and complete rations on pasture and drylot.

The afternoon portion of the program will feature talks by two guest speakers. J. A. Whatley, Jr., of the Animal Husbandry Department, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, will stress the opportunities for using hybrid vigor in producing market hogs. Wilbert N. Stevenson, Streator, will discuss methods he uses in producing market hogs.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1955

Price Supports Help Keep Corn Prices Down

URBANA--Price supports for corn probably do as much to keep the price down as they do to keep it up, according to a farm economist at the University of Illinois.

T. A. Hieronymus says overproduction of corn is not a serious problem. We've never had what you would call a "burdensome surplus."

Our 1954 carryover of about 900 million bushels is the largest in recent years. It's only about 400 million over what would be "reasonable" stocks, Hieronymus explains, and compared with a total production of about 3,000 million bushels it isn't very large.

We have that much on hand, the economist explains, because corn prices were too high in relation to hog prices in 1952. Farmers cut back hog production, and since then we haven't had enough hogs to eat the corn. We will be rid of price-depressing corn stocks when we feed them to hogs--and neither sooner nor later.

Hog numbers are catching up, and we'll probably use more corn this year than we produced in 1954, Hieronymus says.

But because of the carryover the "short" crop won't cause prices to go up very much. "We can never have a genuinely good corn market until inventories are reduced to commercial levels," he says.

The most discouraging thing about the corn market is the burdensome supply of wheat. In the long run all we can do with surplus wheat is to feed it--in competition with corn.

Hieronymus expects the 1955 corn carryover to be about 800 million bushels, which is just about what it was following the 1948 crop. Since then we have used as much corn as we have produced. In one year the carryover dropped as low as 486 million bushels, which Hieronymus calls a "reasonable carryover."

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1955

Need Good Management to Control Oak Wilt Disease

URBANA--There's no known cure for oak wilt disease, but you can check its spread if it gets into your farm woodlands.

Good management is the answer to control of the disease, says J. N. Spaeth, head of the forestry department at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Spaeth says you should see your farm adviser if it looks as if wilt is getting a start in your timber. He'll direct you to your farm forester for help.

If you see healthy oak leaves suddenly turn brown, dry up and fall off, it may mean wilt. But it could also be lightning damage. If it is wilt, you'll probably find the same symptoms in nearby trees, because wilt is spread through the intermingled roots of neighboring trees.

If you do find wilt you don't have to be in a hurry to sell all of your oak timber. Just cut dead and dying trees and harvest and manage healthy oaks as your farm forester suggests.

Oaks are the most common, and one of the most valuable, trees in Illinois. Besides being used for rough lumber around the farm, they are used by many industries.

Oaks are still recommended for planting as shade and landscape trees in Illinois. Ornamental trees are usually far enough apart to prevent spread of the disease by roots.

Although wilt is found in more than half of the counties in Illinois, there is no great danger that it will wipe out all of our trees. Spaeth says it would take 100 years for the disease to get all oaks unless the present rate of kill goes up.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1955

U. of I. to Show Opportunities in Dairy Technology

URBANA--Illinois high school seniors are invited to visit the University of Illinois on April 15 to learn about career opportunities in the dairy technology field.

The dairy technology division will open its doors to show the seniors University facilities for training, and faculty members will discuss career opportunities in the field.

According to P. H. Tracy, who is head of dairy technology work, other branches of the University will also be open to the visitors, and aspects of University life will be explained.

People trained in dairy technology are in demand as plant managers, fieldmen, and foremen, as technicians, as sales workers, and for other jobs.

Tracy also has announced 12 scholarships worth $1,000 each, for freshmen, to be used in four years of college.

Dairy plants throughout the state are cooperating with the University in the Career Day by providing free transportation for students from their areas who want to attend.

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FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1955

Research Shows You Can Self-Feed Sheep

URBANA--Work being done at the University of Illinois proves that you can safely self-feed sheep. These same tests show that you can make feeding sheep easier and better by self-feeding.

C. E. Schoettle of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that many sheep growers have not self-fed in the past because of high death losses when sheep overeat. Work being done at the University indicates that you can control enterotoxemia, or overeating disease, by adding a high level of salt, ground corncobs or low-grade roughages to the concentrates.

Bred ewes, Schoettle says, should have about one pound of concentrate per head per day in addition to good-quality legume hay or silage. A mixture of 30 pounds of salt, 50 pounds of shelled corn, 15 pounds of soybean oil meal and 4 pounds of ground limestone makes a satisfactory grain ration that will keep ewes from eating more than one pound a day.

Or you can get the same results by using 75 pounds of ground corn or low-grade roughage with 15 pounds of shelled corn, 9 pounds of soybean oil meal and 1 pound of ground limestone.

Schoettle points out that in addition to requiring less work, self-feeding did not cause any cases of pregnancy disease.

You'll need to supply more water and bedding when you feed a ration containing a high level of salt.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1955

Plowing to Be Easier, Faster This Spring

URBANA--A common sight on Illinois farms this spring will be faster, more powerful tractors pulling mounted plows.

R. I. Shawl, farm machinery specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that added speed and power cause tractor wheels to slip less. It also holds down fuel cost and saves time.

Shawl thinks this swing may have been made to tractors with more pulling power because low amounts of organic matter and heavy machinery are making our soils harder to work.

Tractor-mounted plows are becoming more popular every year. They are simply made and need little adjustment. Boys, women and older persons can operate them.

Most of the new mounted plows feature easy-pulling, throw-away plow shares. The hydraulic lift makes it easy to pull the plow out of the ground to clean off trash. You can hook up some of the new plows without even getting off the tractor seat.

Mounted plows may not yet be so trouble-free as wheel plows but they are certainly easier and safer to use. So far not all companies have started to make three- and four-bottom mounted plows for their tractors.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1955

Use Heat Lamps for Clean, Cheap Chick Brooding

URBANA--Many Illinois poultrymen are using electric heat lamps to keep their baby chicks warm.

F. W. Andrew says one advantage of heat lamps is that it's easy to keep the brooder house clean when you use them. Andrew is an agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

You don't have any ashes or fuel waste to carry out if you use electricity. You don't have to carry any fuel in, either. The electric wires take care of that for you.

Chicks aren't hidden under a hover when you use heat lamps, so you can keep a close eye on them. And you can use the same bulbs to keep little pigs warm when you're not using them for chicks.

Heat lamps are low cost and easy to use. Three lamps in a reflector unit will keep about 100 chicks comfortable.

Good, sound wiring will help to prevent power failures. Many poultrymen use an alarm system that rings at the house in case the power does go off.

Provide good insulation--especially on the floor. Make sure all power connections are tight. Watch the chicks, and add more heat if they don't seem to be warm enough.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1955

Save 20 Days Farm Working Time

URBANA--Would you like to save 20 days of working time and $40 in hospital expenses this year? You can do it by eliminating farm accidents, says Ordie Hogsett, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A survey by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that more than 20 days are lost per farm accident each year and that medical and hospital costs average over $40.

You can take the first big step in preventing accidents right now by servicing your machinery and adjusting it early for spring work, Hogsett says. Give each machine a good going-over, and replace all broken and worn parts.

Tractors are one of the worst offenders in causing farm accidents. They are involved in nearly 75 percent of all accidents with farm machinery, reports the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

When you use your tractor, make sure to stop it before you get off, and be sure it is out of gear before you crank it. Never let children ride on the tractor. When you drive a tractor make sure that you sit on the seat or stand on the platform. Always keep the machine in gear when going down a steep hill.

Last of all, Hogsett adds, use your head. The main safety rule for operating a tractor or any other machine in a field is just good common sense.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1955

Plan Your Summer Beef Program Now

URBANA--Now that spring is almost here, it's time to start planning a summer program for calves or light yearlings that have been wintered on a high roughage ration.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you can finish heifers or mixed heifers and steers best in drylot. But if you plan to pasture them, give them a full feed of grain while they're on grass. You'll find that heifers tend to look "cowy" instead of like a market animal if they don't get enough grain.

You can pasture straight droves of steers with or without grain depending on how much grain and pasture you have.

If you don't feed any grain, allow an acre of good legume pasture for each steer. If you full-feed grain, you can put two to three steers on each acre of pasture.

Remember, Carlisle says, you won't have so much trouble with bloat in animals on legume pasture if you feed them some ground ear corn.

Steers getting a full feed of corn will need about 40 bushels to get them to average to high choice grade by late September or October.

If your steers are on pasture at least 90 days with no grain, you'll need 25 to 30 bushels of corn to get them to low choice grade. These steers won't be ready for market until November or December.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1955

Southern Illinois Soils to Be Studied

URBANA--A dozen or so research studies on the soils and crops problems of southern Illinois will get under way this spring and summer at the Cooperative Agronomy Research Center in Carbondale.

The center, established last September, is a joint project between the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University.

Already under way is a study involving varieties of small grain and their ability to stand through winter conditions.

This year will see the start of research in weed control, phosphate fertilizer placement, forage mixtures and variety research in Sudan grass, forage sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, medium red clover, orchard grass, tall fescue, bromegrass and timothy.

The research center is under the supervision of a five-man advisory board that includes A. L. Lang and M. B. Russell, University of Illinois agronomists; W. E. Keeper and J. P. Vavra of Southern Illinois University; and E. F. Sullivan, who is in charge of the center and is paid by both universities.

So far, according to a report made by Sullivan, most efforts have been spent in developing the 60-acre tract into an experiment station. A field building and a grain sample drying shed have been built, as well as nearly a mile of fencing and a crushed stone driveway and parking lot.

The land itself has been mapped and tested for fertility. Some work has been done on the roads, a waterway cut and fill has been completed and a grass seeding has been made over the main field unit.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1955

Study Lamb Creep Rations at Dixon Springs

DIXON SPRINGS--An increase of only one-tenth pound in average daily gain may mean the difference between marketing lambs in June, when prices are good, and in the fall, when prices are lower.

Jack Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois, says lambs that are not fat enough or big enough to market before dry, hot weather hits often have to be carried to fall.

For that reason, Lewis says, a test was started this winter on creep rations that are designed to get more lambs ready for a June market than is usual in this area.

The question that the researchers are trying to answer is whether pelleted feeds or feeds with molasses will get the lambs to eat enough more to put on the extra one-tenth pound of daily gain.

Lewis and Morris Phelps, sheep herdsmen at the station, are feeding four lots of lambs in the experiment. One lot is getting 20 pounds of ground hay, 20 pounds of soybean oil meal, 30 pounds of ground shell corn and 30 pounds of ground oats. Another lot is getting the same ration in pellet form.

The third lot is being fed a ration consisting of 20 pounds of hay, 20 pounds of soybean oil meal, 10 pounds of molasses, 23 pounds of ground shell corn and 30 pounds of ground oats. The ration, in pelleted form, is also being fed to another lot of lambs.

Results of the test may be ready for release by the time the June marketing season rolls around, Lewis says.

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1955

Legume Catch Crops Give Big Pay-Off

URBANA--Seeding legume catch crops in oats, wheat or other grain fields has the same effect as putting protein in livestock feeds. The legumes help to balance the "ration" for corn and other non-legume crops.

L. B. Miller, soils specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports on a three-year rotation of corn, oats and wheat at the Dixon Soil Experiment Field in Lee County. A legume catch crop seeded with each wheat crop there has resulted in a 28-year average increase of 26 bushels of corn an acre, 8 bushels of oats and 4 bushels of wheat.

At today's prices, Miller says that these increases are worth more than $50 an acre for the rotation. Cost of using the catch crop, a mixture of legumes, once in the rotation is about $5 an acre. So the pay-off has averaged about 10 to 1.

Catch crop experience has been similar at the Urbana Experiment Station, on many of the other experiment fields around the state and on the fields of many Illinois farmers.

To make the most of catch crops, Miller suggests that you supply the soil with needed amounts of lime and other minerals and then use a systematic rotation that includes a catch crop every third or fourth year.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1955

Cut Baby Pig Losses With Good Management

URBANA--The first week is the most important time to guard against baby pig losses, says A. H. Jensen, animal science specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A University study of pig deaths shows that three-fourths of all deaths occur in their first week of life.

If you don't want one out of every four of your pigs to die--this is about the average in Illinois--better keep a close eye on them shortly before and after birth, or you'll help add to the $17 million Illinois hog raisers pay every year in death losses.

First place to start is with the sow herself, Jensen says. Get her cleaned up before farrowing time, and move her into her farrowing quarters so that she can get used to them. Provide a clean, dry and warm place for the sow to farrow.

Try to be with the sow when she has her pigs. Help her out if she needs it, and make sure the pigs are dry and comfortable. See that they all start nursing.

Little pigs are easily crushed and killed by their mother, so use a farrowing stall if you can. Let the sow get used to the stall before farrowing time.

New-born pigs can't take much cold and dampness, especially the small and weak ones. A heat lamp, properly placed, will help get the little fellows dry and keep them comfortable.

Watch the pigs closely for the first few days. Make sure they're all getting enough to eat, and be on the lookout for diseases.

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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1955

Whatley to Stress Hybrid Vigor at Swine Growers' Day

URBANA--Proper use of inbred lines in swine breeding programs is the key to getting full benefits of hybrid vigor, says J. A. Whatley, Jr., of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Whatley, one of the featured speakers at the Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois on Thursday, April 7, will discuss possible breeding programs that Swine Day visitors may follow.

Activities at the Urbana Campus will start with tours of the Swine Farm from 8:00 to 10:00 a.m. The tours offer early arrivals a chance to observe experimental work as well as take a look at feeding and management practices at the farm.

The morning session of the program will start in the Auditorium at 10:30. S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division, and other staff members will give reports on a number of research projects.

Terrill will discuss methods of cutting costs in feeding bred sows and gilts. A. H. Jensen will follow with a discussion of early weaning and pig starter trials.

Results of an experiment designed to study the effects of various breeding, feeding and management practices on gilts and their litters will be given by J. V. Craig. A report by H. D. Hutchinson on a comparison of free-choice and complete rations on pasture and drylot will close the morning program.

The afternoon session, also in the Auditorium, features talks by Whatley, and Wilbert N. Stevenson, of Streator. Stevenson, who has

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been active in the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association, will present a view of commercial swine operations. He will tell of methods he uses in raising approximately 100 litters of pigs each year as part of a well-balanced livestock program.

Following the afternoon talks, swine equipment and exhibits will be on display at the Stock Pavilion. Companies manufacturing swine equipment and specialists from the College of Agriculture will set up the display.

This year's program will be the 22nd in the series of Swine Day events sponsored by the Department of Animal Science.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1955

New Bulletin Explains Milk in School Lunch Program

URBANA--Milk is one of the most important parts of school lunch programs set up to promote the health of boys and girls.

So reads a new University of Illinois circular called "More Milk in Schools." Written by R. W. Bartlett, farm economist, and Marie Harrington of the St. Louis Dairy Council, it gives four reasons why milk fits so well in a school lunch program:

1. It is a good, nourishing food upon which an economic and safe diet can be built.

2. Most children, as well as adults, drink less milk than nutritionists say they need for good health.

3. It is a common food, easy for schools to obtain.

4. It is delivered to schools in ready-to-serve form.

The circular says that most studies show that children drink far less than the recommended four glasses of milk a day.

For 20 years the government has encouraged the use of more milk through school lunches. In 1952-53, average annual consumption was about 14 quarts per pupil, or around one-third of the goal of 45 quarts of the federal-state school-lunch program.

Under the old program schools that serve milk get only one cent a half pint from the federal government and another cent from the state. Under the new program, the federal government pays four cents a half pint for milk used above that used under the old program. Schools that have not had the program get three cents a half pint.

Any grade or high school, states the circular, can get into the program simply by contacting the county superintendent of schools. Under the 1954 Agricultural Act there is no limit to the amount of milk a child can drink during school hours.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1955

Pigs Prefer Starter Rations That Contain Sugar

URBANA--Little pigs seem to have a "sweet tooth." Give them a choice of starter ration and they will show a preference for those containing a large amount of sugar.

But the trials at the University of Illinois swine farm also show that the pigs will gain just as rapidly on other rations when they do not have a choice.

Results of the pig starter trials will be presented at the Swine Growers' Day at Urbana on Thursday, April 7. A. H. Jensen, swine specialist at the College of Agriculture, will discuss the results obtained from various pig starters along with results of early weaning tests.

Swine Day visitors will also hear results of a crossbreeding and creep-feeding experiment, a comparison of free-choice and complete rations on pasture and drylot, and a report on cutting costs in feeding bred sows and gilts.

J. A. Whatley, Jr., specialist in swine breeding research at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Wilbert N. Stevenson, a commercial swine producer from Streator, will speak during the afternoon program.

Swine equipment and exhibits will be on display at the close of the afternoon session. Exhibits will be arranged by specialists from the College of Agriculture and companies manufacturing swine equipment.

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3/29/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1955

Farm Supply Company Sponsors Tractor Study

URBANA--Illinois Farm Supply Company has made a $15,000 grant to the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to support a study looking toward better tractor care.

J. A. Weber and G. E. Pickard, project leaders in the department report that the first phase of the study will be to pick 100 farm tractors at random in Champaign County to look over their maintenance and performance.

Roy Brockett, senior laboratory mechanic, will assist Weber in the survey which is scheduled to begin after heavy spring work is finished this year.

Farmers asked to cooperate in this study will be giving valuable assistance to the University and will have their tractors inspected without cost.

The study is designed to cover three years. The first year will be used to find out what the present situation is in regard to farm tractor care. In the second and third years the researchers will work on specific needs and problems of farmers in relation to better tractor care.

One result of the study will be to find and recommend changes in tractor design that will make it easier for farmers and repairmen to keep tractors in better operating condition. Another result is expected to develop more uniform and usable maintenance recommendations and instructions.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1955

Farm Supply Company Sponsors Tractor Study - 2

Weber and Pickard report that past surveys, tractor tests and experience with 60 farm tractors in another study have shown that even good farmers neglect normal tractor care and adjustment. The result is that they do not get the longest tractor life nor the highest power and economy of operation possible.

A nine-year study of 18 tractors showed that lack of adjustment, repair and daily care had resulted in an average fuel loss of 5 gallons a day and power loss of 16 percent. Better tractor care will result in large fuel savings, longer tractor life, better field performance and lower operating costs, the researchers say.

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RAJ:sf
3/29/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1955

Dairymen and Cows Welcome Pasture Season

URBANA--The pasture season is welcomed by both the dairyman and his cows.

Cows like spring's tasty and juicy pastures after the long winter feeding period. Dairymen have fewer chores to do, and feed costs go down when cows make the change from barn to field feeding.

J. D. Burke, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, advises you to make the change-over a little at a time. Feed some dry roughage until the cows get used to the green, juicy feed.

Let your pasture get four to eight inches high before turning cows out to graze, he says. Also, make sure the ground is solid enough not to be damaged by the cows' hoofs.

Don't let pasture get too tall before turning the herd out, or it will "get ahead" of them and lose its feeding value. On the other hand, if you pasture too early, close grazing may hurt the pasture and cut down the amount of feed later in the season.

Early pasture has a lot of good feeding value, but it is high in moisture. High-producing cows can't eat enough grass to keep on giving as much milk as they gave when barn fed.

To keep up production, continue to feed some grain or concentrate to cows when they go on pasture. High producers especially need this added feed. You can use a low-protein feed like oats or corn. A good guide, says the specialist, is to feed enough grain to keep the cow's body weight about normal.

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3/29/55

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1955

Agriculture Open House Set for May 14

URBANA--The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois is inviting all high school seniors who are interested in agriculture to visit the campus in Urbana on Saturday, May 14.

Students and faculty members will take the visiting seniors on tours of the campus and farms, according to H. W. Hannah, associate dean.

This open house will give the visitors information on housing, scholarships and courses of study they can get if they choose to attend the College of Agriculture. They will also have a chance to meet some people they will be associated with if they come to college in Urbana.

Hannah says plans for the program will include information on career opportunities and short courses in agriculture in addition to the subject matter offered in a four-year college course.

Ask your county farm adviser or your vocational agriculture teacher for further information on open house, or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, if you have questions. Further program details will be available later.

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4/1/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1955

Early Shearing Will Pay Dividends

DIXON SPRINGS--Shear your flock early and avoid conflict with rush work in the fields later.

J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in Pope County, reports that shearing of the station flock started with the annual sheep shearing school on March 29.

Many flock owners may think this date is too early, Lewis says. But experience at the station shows the advantages of early shearing.

If you can shear before spring field work starts, you'll have more time to do a good job of shearing, packaging the fleece and taking care of the wool crop.

Another big advantage of early shearing is fewer maggot infestations, Lewis says. Maggots cause loss in both amount and quality of wool, as well as general unthriftiness in the sheep. It isn't pleasant to treat maggoty sheep either.

Early shearing at the station has meant practically no loss of wool from dung locks. Sheep sheared late, after being on pasture for several weeks, usually carry heavy manure locks. You'll have to cut these out of the fleece or be docked in price for stains and mold. And this cutting causes extra work and waste.

Price supports on quality wool this year are another incentive for shearing early. High-quality, clean, well-packaged wool will bring

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a higher support price than wool that is hastily tied, moldy or full of dung locks and stains.

Lewis points out that some producers do not shear early because they think they will not get as much wool as they would by shearing later. That is true for the first year, when you would get only a 10- or 11-month growth. But after the first year there'll be no difference in either the amount of wool or the grease content.

Some producers are concerned about exposure losses in early-sheared sheep. Lewis says that sheep seem to stand the change very well and after a few days can take cold weather without harm. A ewe with her "coat" off during cold, early-spring rains will bring her lambs to shelter sooner than will a full-fleeced ewe. That lessens danger of exposure losses in the lamb crop.

But you'll need to provide some shelter for early-shorn sheep. If you intend to lock your flock on pasture where they can't get to a barn or shelter, better wait for warmer weather until you shear.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1955

Soil Insecticides Will Pay for Themselves

URBANA--Insecticides applied to the soil to help protect your corn crop will pay for themselves and then some, according to farmer experience and research in Illinois in the past two years.

J. H. Bigger, entomologist with the Illinois State Natural History Survey, says that returns averaged about twice the cost of the insecticides last year.

Treated soil produced an average of 750 more plants to the acre than untreated soil in 111 comparisons. Theoretically it takes about 350 more plants to pay for the cost of treatment. Bigger reports that where the insecticide was properly used, the increases were much greater than that in many cases.

Aldrin and heptachlor were the two most popular chemicals. They were used at the rate of one pound of actual insecticide per acre when hill-dropped or banded in the row, and a pound and a half when broadcast.

The insecticide must be covered at once if it is broadcast, Bigger warns. A delay of even one hour will reduce the value of treatment--in some cases enough to pay the cost of treating. Disking in is the best covering method.

Bigger says there are various methods of applying the chemicals. You can broadcast them either as spray or as granules in a fertilizer. You can get fertilizer with the insecticides already mixed in. You can use these fertilizers for row treating too. Special attachments are also available to mix the pure insecticide with the fertilizer at planting time.

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4/5/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1955

Contouring Corn Cuts Down Soil Losses

URBANA--Plant corn on the contour this spring if you want to hold down soil losses in a big way, says B. F. Muirheid, erosion control specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One experiment at the University showed that planting corn up and down the hill caused the loss of 20 tons of soil an acre a year to wind and water erosion. Contouring, on the other hand, held the loss to two tons an acre on the same kind of land.

Muirheid says farmers realize that contour farming is conservation farming--good farming. That is why more Illinois farmers will plant corn on the contour this spring than in any previous year.

Every bit of soil that is washed away takes valuable plant food and organic matter with it. Contours keep the water from running so fast and let it soak in to the soil where it can do some good.

Tests also show that contour planting saves fuel and time.

There are some disadvantages to contour planting too. You can't check corn planted on the contour as you can when it's planted in straight rows. It takes a little more time to get fields ready for contour farming, and there will be point rows.

But Muirheid believes these are only minor drawbacks. The good points far outweigh the bad, he says.

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4/5/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1955

More Reason to Comply With Corn Allotments This Year

URBANA--Illinois farmers who can raise either corn or soybeans have more reason to comply with corn acreage allotments this year than last, according to a farm economist at the University of Illinois.

P. E. Johnston explains that if you don't stay within corn acreage allotments, you can't put your corn under loan. So the question is what will corn be worth on the open market compared with what soybeans on the same ground would be worth.

This year the price relationship between corn and soybeans favors staying within allotments for corn and putting diverted acres to soybeans.

If you have 80-bushel corn land, you can normally expect it to grow 30 bushels of soybeans. You can make the same net income from 30-bushel soybeans at $2.04 a bushel as from 80-bushel corn at $1.40. Most experts, Johnston says, think $1.40 is all you can expect from corn in the open markets.

If you can get 35-bushel soybeans, they have to bring only $1.77. Of course, Johnston says, if you expect higher soybean prices or lower corn prices, you would be that much better off with soybeans.

Sixty-bushel corn selling at $1.40 a bushel gives the same net income as you would get from 30-bushel soybeans at $1.57, 25-bushel soybeans at $1.84 or 20-bushel soybeans at $2.27.

Forty-bushel corn worth $1.40 a bushel will return the same as 25-bushel soybeans at $1.28, 20-bushel soybeans at $1.57 or 15-bushel soybeans at $2.04.

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4/5/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1955

Don't Let Pastures Play Out

URBANA--Will your pasture hold up all season? W. O. Scott, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says many Illinois pastures won't.

A common sight all over the state--not just in the drouth areas--is pastures on which the legumes are all gone and only grass is left. They may look good this spring, but they'll play out when the first dry weather sets in about July 1.

You'll be a two-way loser with these pastures. The forage yield will be low, and you won't have enough pasture for the whole season.

Forty to 60 pounds of nitrogen to the acre will give this grass a boost if there's enough lime, phosphorus and potash in the soil. The nitrogen will keep the pasture going this spring. But plan to have a field of Sudan grass ready for the summer.

If your legumes or grass or both legumes and grass are spotty, you're probably wondering how to thicken the stand.

The thing to do, says Scott, is to seed some oats, sweet clover and timothy. The oats will bolster your early pasture, and the sweet clover will help this fall and next year.

If all plant life in the pasture is gone, plant a field this spring to a good pasture mixture so that it will be ready for 1956. Use an emergency pasture program this year. Seed spring oats, Sudan grass and winter rye.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1955

Dutch Elm Disease Can Be Stopped in Illinois

URBANA--Dutch elm disease is on the march in Illinois. There's no known cure for it, but you can help to stop it from spreading by destroying all dead and dying elm trees on your farm, says J. C. Carter, plant disease specialist with the Natural History Survey.

From one known case in 1950, the disease has spread to 55 Illinois counties. It killed thousands of elms last year.

The reason for destroying dead and dying elms is to get rid of the breeding place of the bark beetle. The beetle usually breeds in weakened elms. The Dutch elm disease fungus grows in paths beetles make under the bark.

When the new-born beetles come out of the infested trees, they fly to healthy elms, taking the disease-causing fungus with them. They first start emerging in early May, so plan to have your clean-up before May 1.

Cut dead and dying trees and burn them on the spot. Don't let wood lie around for a few weeks, or the beetles will keep breeding and the young will fly to other trees. If you can't burn the tree right where you cut it down, treat it with one percent DDT in No. 2 fuel oil before hauling it away for burning.

Complete sanitation also demands that you strip and burn bark from the stumps of cut trees. Clean up any woodpiles around the place that have dead elm wood in them.

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Dutch Elm Disease - 2

Don't forget the farm woodland when you start destroying weakened elms. Beetles from timber trees could light next in that shade tree in the front yard, bringing the disease with them.

If you'd like more information on how to recognize symptoms of Dutch elm disease and how to prepare samples for testing, write to the Natural History Survey, Urbana. The only way to tell Dutch elm disease from other elm diseases is to have a test made.

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DLN:sf
4/5/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Clover Leaf Weevil Not Serious Problem Yet

URBANA--Entomologists have been finding fewer clover leaf weevils in fields this spring than last year.

H. B. Petty, extension entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says field counts show that weevil populations vary from a few to 30 per square foot in fields so far examined.

This number is less than populations at this time in both 1953 and 1954, when many farmers suffered severe damage in their new seedings from the small green worm with the white to yellow stripe down its back. Field counts may still go up when warm weather comes if all eggs have not hatched by that time.

Most fields so far show only minor damage, Petty says, although an occasional clover field is showing heavy weevil damage. You'll need to keep a close watch for the pests if your stand is poor.

Entomologists generally are not recommending insecticides for control at this stage. However, if you have a poor stand and find extensive damage already, you may want to spray.

If you think you should spray now, Petty recommends using 1 1/2 pounds of DDT an acre, provided the clover plants are not yet four inches high. If they are, it is better to use .3 pound of the gamma isomer of BHC to the acre.

In nearly all cases this spring, it might be best to wait another week to 10 days to see what your spittle bug problems are going

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to be. If you have spittle bugs, you may be able to control both insects with one spray application of BHC.

If the weather warms up and the weevil infestation has been light, the plants may grow away from the damage. Moderately warm weather and moisture also increase the chance that the natural fungus disease of weevils will work the control for you.

When you look for clover weevils, search the trash at the base of the plants, Petty suggests. Weevils are night feeders and hide during the day.

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4/8/55

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955

U.I. Announces 21 Dairy Tech Scholarships

URBANA--Nine more scholarships for college freshmen in dairy technology have been announced by the University of Illinois. Each scholarship is worth $1,000, according to P. H. Tracy, head of dairy technology at the University.

Earlier 12 scholarships, each for the same amount, were announced, and there is a chance that there may be more. The dairy industry of the state is financing these scholarships.

These additional scholarships show the dairy industry's acute need for more trained people, Tracy says.

Information on the scholarships is available from high school principals, who also have application blanks. Any high school senior thinking of college is eligible for them.

The University of Illinois is holding open house, on Friday April 15, for high school seniors who want to investigate the dairy technology field. Dairy plants are helping with that activity, too, by transporting the high school students to Urbana.

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4/8/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955

Leptospirosis Causes More Cattle Abortion

DIXON SPRINGS--Leptospirosis is rapidly taking a place with brucellosis as an important cause of abortion in cattle.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian on the staff at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says many farmers are concerned about losing calves from abortion in herds that have been proved brucellosis-free.

Leptospirosis, first recognized as a disease in cattle in 1944, is rapidly spreading, Dr. Mansfield says, and may be causing the abortions. This disease is now a prime economic factor in the cattle industry.

It is also important as a public health problem, since man may also become infected, the veterinarian says. It can infect most classes of farm animals, but so far most attacks have involved cattle and hogs.

Diagnosis of leptospirosis is difficult, according to Dr. Mansfield, because it has such a variety of signs and symptoms. Sometimes diagnosis is impossible without a laboratory blood test.

Abortions often occur in cattle that show no symptoms of the disease. Some of the obvious symptoms include a fever, depression, going off feed, diarrhea, loss of weight and later a yellow coloring in the eyes or other membranes.

Animals that recover from leptospirosis may still be carriers for several months, spreading the disease-causing organism in the urine.

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Leptospirosis Causes More Cattle Abortion - 2

Not too much is yet known about positive control, Dr. Mansfield says. The safest plan is to add only blood-tested negative cows to your herd.

There is some indication that contaminated water supplies may be a source of new infections. Veterinarians recommend that you fence the farm pond, drain low places and clean brush from the edge of the pond.

Several drug companies are working on vaccines to combat this relatively new infection. However, so far none of these products have been widely enough tested to be recommended.

If you suspect a case of leptospirosis in your herd, the best thing to do is to call your local veterinarian. Be prepared to give him a history of the herd and symptoms of trouble that you have noticed. If possible, he will diagnose the disease at that time. If not, he will take blood samples for laboratory testing.

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4/8/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Starts New Program With India

URBANA--The University of Illinois has accepted a U. S. government invitation to take part in a new India-American Inter-Institutional program through its College of Agriculture.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture says the purpose of the program is to help the Indian government improve its research, teaching and extension work in the fields of general agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and home economics.

This new program, sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration in Washington, D. C., will be in addition to the present program already being carried out by the College of Agriculture with the Allahabad Agricultural Institute to improve agricultural and home economics training in India, Dean Howard says.

The University also has cooperative programs between the College of Engineering and the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, and between the Small Homes Council and Colombian government in South America.

Dean Howard has appointed a survey team to look over the present situation in India and plan a workable, realistic program of help. R. W. Jugenheimer, professor of plant genetics and chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the University's Committee on FOA Programs, and H. W. Hannah, Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture, will make the survey trip.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Starts New Program With India - 2

Jugenheimer and Hannah will fly to India on the survey mission this week. They expect to return by May 15, and then will report their findings and recommendations to the full committee.

H. H. Jordan, dean emeritus of the College of Engineering, is coordinator of the FOA-University of Illinois cooperative plans.

Five American Universities will take part in the Inter-American Inter-Institutional Program. So far, in addition to the University of Illinois, they include Kansas State College, University of Tennessee, and Ohio State University. One more will be named.

India has been divided into five areas so that each American institution will be responsible for agricultural and home economics development in its own area. North Central India whose capital is at New Delhi is the area assigned to the University of Illinois.

The Indian Ministry of Agriculture has asked the U.S. to plan the development of a new Agricultural College and to send special help in the way of a soil conservation engineer, an animal nutrition expert and a researcher in salinity problems, as the first aspect of the program.

A contract with the Indian Ministry of Agriculture and the FOA will be executed by the University of Illinois after Jugenheimer and Hannah have completed their survey report and have formulated a work-plan and budget. It is unlikely that other specialists involved will go to India before the first of next year, according to Dean Howard. In exchange, selected Indian agricultural and home economics students and teachers will come to the University of Illinois for training in their respective field.

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4/13/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1955

Good Management Means Good Dairy Pasture

URBANA--A good dairyman will give his herd the highest quality forage he can from the least possible pasture acreage, says J. D. Burke, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A pasture program with several kinds of pasture that are green and growing best at different times of the season will keep your cows producing well throughout the summer months, Burke says.

No single pasture mixture will get your herd through the entire summer without a surplus in June or a shortage later on. Sudan grass and legume aftermath provide good pasture when the weather gets hot and dry.

Cows need good pasture day and night. They like to graze during the coolest part of the day, so put them on the best pasture at night if you can.

A cow eats her fill of pasture in an hour or two, then chews her cud. Altogether, she'll graze approximately eight hours a day and chew her cud another eight hours.

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4/12/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955

Vaccination Helps Prevent Overeating Disease in Lambs

URBANA--Veterinary research has developed a bacterin which may prove to be a great aid in the prevention of enterotoxemia or "overeating disease" in lambs when the flock is on lush, fast growing, spring pasture.

Dr. Loyd Boley of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says that a form of enterotoxemia called pulpy kidney or milk colic often develops when lambs get too much milk or pasture.

All lambs are subject to the disease but young, single lambs, born in unsanitary lots or sheds are most susceptible. In the past flock owners could prevent the disease only by careful management.

Good management is still important, according to Dr. Boley, but ewes can be vaccinated several weeks before lambing or the lambs can be given an antitoxin as a preventative. The combination of vaccination with good management will usually eliminate most cases of milk colic or overeating on lush pasture.

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4/12/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1955

Dehorn, Castrate Calves Before Fly Time

URBANA--Try to dehorn and castrate baby calves before flies cause trouble and heavy field work begins, advises H. G. Russell, livestock extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

There are a number of good ways to dehorn calves and several recommended methods of castration. The only rule is--do a good and complete job, whatever system you choose, says Russell.

Caustic stick or dehorning paste works best to dehorn young calves. Before applying caustic, it's a good idea to smear a ring of vaseline around the horn button to make sure none of the caustic runs into the calf's eyes.

For older calves with larger horns, dehorning tubes will do a satisfactory job.

Bull calves born this spring will look staggy by fall if you don't castrate them now.

There are a number of ways to safely castrate calves. Use one that doesn't offer much chance of a "slip," Russell suggests.

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4/12/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1955

Dairy Fair to Feature Dairy Wonders

URBANA--Wonders of the world of dairy will be on display during Dairy Fair on Navy Pier in Chicago, May 18-20. Exhibits will be open daily from two to 10 p.m.

The fair will feature educational and entertaining exhibits on all phases of dairy products processing from milk secretion to the 1,001 uses to which dairy products are put.

Dairy Fair is sponsored by the Chicago Dairy Technology Society and the University of Illinois Department of Food Technology. Admission is by ticket only, but the tickets are free.

Tickets are available from either R. K. Newton, 116 Illini Hall, Urbana, or Illini Center, 20th Floor, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago. Any number of tickets are available for groups who wish to attend.

In conjunction with the Fair will be a conference for dairy manufacturing people on new outlets for milk solids on Thursday May 19.

High school students will be excused from classes to visit the exhibits.

Exhibits will include components of milk, food value of milk, all the food, feed, industrial and medical uses of milk, manufacture of related products, and cheese from all over the world. You'll also be able to see dairy processing equipment, and exhibits showing the place of other fields, such as bacteriology, chemistry and engineering, in dairy manufacturing.

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4/12/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Control Weed Trees With 2,4,5-T Spray

DIXON SPRINGS--Experiments at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in Pope County show that 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D help to control unwanted trees on crop land or in forest stands.

F. W. McMillan, assistant in forestry at the Station, says these herbicides are not a cure-all. Most of the time you'll need to follow the spray application with other control methods, too.

Researchers used various concentrations of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D in oil solutions to the bottom 18 inches of the trees they wanted to destroy. They applied the herbicides by both hand spraying with a garden-type sprayer and power spraying with a tractor-powered spray.

All mixtures and concentrations used gave fair results on sassafras and elm, although sassafras root sprouted vigorously after spraying. You'll need to follow up on sassafras for complete control especially in a pasture renovation program.

Mixtures containing the largest amounts of 2,4,5-T are recommended for persimmon as a result of the tests, McMillan says. Persimmon did not respond well to 2,4-D.

Hand spraying with a garden type sprayer gave best results even though it took more time than power spraying.

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4/13/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1955

Illinois Editors To Visit Dixon Springs Station

URBANA--Illinois editors will be guests at a special open house at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in Pope County on Friday, May 6.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture at the University issues a sincere invitation to all newspaper, radio and television editors in the state to attend this Press-Radio-Television Field Day.

Dean Howard says that many editorial workers have expressed a desire to know more about the research work being done at the 5,000-acre Station in southern Illinois. P-R-T Field Day will give these men and women a chance to visit the area and to see firsthand and to hear the agricultural scientists there explain and show the things they are doing to improve agriculture through scientific research.

During the day, the editors will be taken on tours of the Station with stops at the various projects to hear the project leaders explain their work. Research includes studies in soil fertility and management, forestry, grain and forage crop production, beef cattle management and sheep husbandry.

Visitors will register at the main building from 8:00 a.m. until noon. Tours will start at 9:30 and will continue until 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Editors will be served a "Dutch treat" beef barbecue lunch at Lake Glendale.

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4/13/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

Offer U.I. Scholarships on April 30

URBANA--High school seniors and graduates in each county will write competitive examinations for tuition scholarships to the University of Illinois on Saturday, April 30.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture at the University, says you do not have to have an advance application to write this examination. All you have to do is contact the county superintendent of schools in the county in which you live if you plan to write it. He will give the examination on April 30.

Dean Smith says, each county in Illinois has two full tuition scholarships to award each year; one in agriculture and one in home economics. Each covers tuition for the regular four-year course in the College of Agriculture.

Tuition next year will be $65 a semester, or $130 a year, plus $32.50 for summer school. Total value of each scholarship is therefore $617.50 if used for eight semesters and three sessions of summer school.

In addition, each county also has one general county scholarship and one scholarship for children of veterans usable in any college in the University. They are awarded on the basis of the same competitive examination as the agriculture and home economics scholarships. If you are eligible, you can become a candidate for more than one of these scholarships by checking the appropriate square on the information blank that you fill in before you write the exam.

County scholarships will be awarded to the person making the highest grade among those writing the examination, Dean Smith says. For full information see your county superintendent of schools.

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4/12/55

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1955

Treat Cattle for Worms Before Pasture Season

URBANA--Best time to treat your cattle for worms is before they go on pasture.

Dr. N. D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says that worms in cattle are more important than is commonly supposed. They often cause cattle to be unthrifty, anemic and poor producers.

Calves between four and eight months of age are most seriously affected. Wormy calves are unthrifty, stunted, and anemic, they frequently have diarrhea, and their hair coat is rough.

If your cattle or calves have any of these symptoms, it's wise to have a veterinarian check their droppings for worm eggs.

Treat wormy cattle with phenothiazine, Dr. Levine suggests. Treatment will prevent a serious infestation in adult cattle and will help to prevent the worms from spreading to young calves.

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HCR:sf
4/19/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1955

Safe Machine Operation Depends on the Operator

URBANA--Safe operation of any machine depends entirely on the operator. O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the operator must always be alert and agile if he is to avoid some of the emergenices that cause serious accidents.

Through training and experience, the best operator acquires habits that cause him to respond automatically to dangerous conditions, Hogsett says.

When learning to operate a new farm machine, get someone to show you how to operate it safely before you try it alone. Always be conscious of danger to other people around your machine. Never let them ride on your tractor or on any machine that is being pulled.

Long hours of operation cause the operator to become tired and increase the chances of accidents.

Your clothes should fit snugly, with no loose ends. Loose coat tails, large or torn trouser cuffs, torn coat or shirt sleeves and double thumb mittens often cause accidents around moving machinery.

To help reduce farm machinery accidents, learn how to handle them safely and what precautions to take with individual machines, and then practice until you automatically make the right response.

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DLH:sf
4/19/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1955

Farm Appraisal Conference Slated at U. of I.

URBANA--A farm appraisal conference will be held at the University of Illinois on May 26 and 27.

First day includes a tour of farms in Coles and Effingham counties. Farm economist J. B. Cunningham and agronomist R. T. Odell of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be in charge. Earl Crouse of Doane Agricultural Service, William G. Murray, head of agricultural economics Iowa State College and Howard Watson of Equitable Life Assurance Society will speak.

Yields, farm output and farm costs in southern Illinois will be the subject of an afternoon talk by M. B. Russell, head of agronomy at the University, and J. B. Claar, John Wills and R. H. Wilcox of the agricultural economics department.

Thursday evening, future price levels will be discussed by a panel consisting of L. J. Norton, head of agricultural economics at the University; E. T. Baughman, Chicago Federal Reserve Bank; J. H. Bondurant, University of Kentucky; T. A. Porter, St. Louis Land Bank; and W. G. Murray.

Friday's sessions deal with changing technology and economic shifts. University agronomists R. H. Rust, R. T. Odell and E. H. Tyner will give some guides for estimating yields. In the afternoon, D. G. Carter, agricultural engineer, will talk about farm buildings, and farm economist, R. N. Van Arsdall will report on economics of livestock feeding and handling developments.

C. L. Stewart, University farm economist, and W. L. Cavert, St. Paul Land Bank, will talk about farm appraisals, past and future.

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JKM:sf
4/19/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1955

Dixon Springs Field Day to Feature Pastures

DIXON SPRINGS--High-production pasture forage and its use by livestock are features of the experimental work being carried on at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Newspaper, radio and television editors from all over the state will see these pasture tests in operation at the Press-Radio-Television Field Day scheduled for Friday, May 6, at the Station in Pope County.

R. J. Webb, Station superintendent, reports that spring rains since the March cold snap have brought pastures into full production. The editors will be able to see what renovation and improvement of the worn-down southern Illinois lands can do in the way of growing high-quality forage crops.

Some of the animals the editors will see will include steers on grazing experiments and the purebred beef replacement herd with 250-300 head of calves that are bred on the Station each year. The cattle are all grade or purebred Herefords, both horned and polled, Webb says. About 700 head are handled each year at the Station.

Purebred Hampshire, Suffock and Targhee sheep are part of the 1,700 sheep and lambs in the Station flocks. Some of the sheep on test are western ewes and some are native crossbreds. Many of the lambs on pasture have been on creep-feeding experiments using pelleted and ground feeds and different rations.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1955

Dixon Springs Field Day to Feature Pastures - 2

Other things the editor guests will see are field-crop variety trials, soil runoff and erosion studies under different cultivation practices, farm pond construction and irrigation studies, runoff studies at Lake Glendale, forestry management practices and a cold-soak post treatment plant and good birdsfoot trefoil and lespedeza pastures.

A high-light of the day will be the "Dutch treat" beef barbecue at the Lake Glendale shelter house at noon.

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RAJ:sf
4/19/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1955

Spring Calves Are Not Ready for Pasture

URBANA--Pasture is an excellent feed for cattle of all ages. But very young calves cannot eat enough of it to meet their requirements for rapid growth.

Yearling heifers can make satisfactory growth on good pasture and will need little or no supplementary feed except access to salt and minerals. But heifers under a year of age will need some grain, and very young calves will need extra roughage.

J. D. Burke, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says it generally is best to keep calves born after January 1 in the barn on a full feed of good-quality hay and 4 to 5 pounds of grain.

You can let the calves run on pasture near the barn, Burke says. But they should be free to return to the barn during the hot part of the day when flies are bothering them. You can shift heifers to pasture gradually after they are six months old.

Heifers of all ages need free access to salt, a mineral mixture and plenty of water and shade. Short or scant pastures will require supplementary feeding of roughage and grain.

You must keep your heifers growing at a normal rate if they are to reach full size by the time they are two-year-olds. Too often farmers tend to overlook this point during the pasture season, the specialist says.

For normal growth, Holstein heifers must make an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds, Brown Swiss 1.4, Ayrshires 1.3, Guernseys 1.25, and Jerseys 1.1.

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4/19/55

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1955

Handle Eggs to Keep High Quality

URBANA--Maybe it would be a good thing if every egg a chicken laid said "Handle with care" right on the shell.

Of course, the hen knows how to handle her eggs without signs. Hens are not rough with eggs. They gently lay them down in straw-lined nests. They don't drop them.

The poultryman should also handle eggs carefully to maintain top quality and prevent breakage, says D. J. Bray, poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Eggs will be clean, too, if you provide clean quarters for hens. Naturally clean eggs are best, because any method of cleaning is sure to destroy some of the egg's protective covering, Bray says.

Eggs must be kept in a cool, moist room. If they're not, moisture evaporates through the shell's 8,000 pores and an air cell forms in the big end of the egg. The candler spots this air cell and grades the egg down at market time, and the lost quality cuts down your profits.

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DLN:sf
4/26/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1955

Reducing Livestock Losses From Bloat

URBANA--No one has a sure answer to the bloat problem. Products on the market that claim to prevent bloat have not yet been proved effective.

Dairymen can, however, take a number of precautions that may help to prevent serious losses, says Karl E. Gardner, dairy scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Bloat occurs when a hungry cow eats too much green, wet, lush forage too fast. The cow actually fills her stomach so full that the gas exit through the esophagus or gullet is closed off, Gardner points out.

Obviously the way to prevent cows from eating so much that they may bloat is to see that they are not hungry when they first go on new pastures.

Legumes sometimes produce a foam or froth in the paunch that blocks off the gas exit. Dairymen who have trouble with bloat would do well to plan pastures that are not more than 50 percent legume, because cows do not ordinarily bloat on grass pastures.

Wet pastures seem to increase the possibility of bloat. The reason is probably that the cow can eat the wet feed faster, although it may not be the complete explanation, says Gardner.

Keep a weather eye out when you first turn cows out on spring pastures, and watch them again when rains follow a relatively dry spell.

Preventive measures and treatments for bloat are explained in a publication available from the Dairy Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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RAJ:sf
4/26/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Some Editors Will Fly in for Field Day

DIXON SPRINGS--Editors who fly in for the Press-Radio-Television Field Day here next Friday, May 6, will use the Harrisburg airport, located five miles north of the city.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, who will act as host for the day, says the Harrisburg airport will serve as headquarters for guests who plan to fly in for the event.

Visitors flying in will be met by a bus and returned to the airport when the day's program is over, Webb says.

More than 150 editors, county farm advisers and other guests are expected to attend the one-day event. They will be taken on tours of the Station, during which staff members will show and explain the research work that is going on.

Highlight of the day's program will come at noon with a beef barbecue and catfish fry on the shores of Lake Glendale near the Station in Pope County. Registration starts at 9:00 a.m. and tours are scheduled to start at 9:30.

One of the most important features of the 5,000-acre Station that the editors will see is the improvement that pasture renovation programs have made in some of the worn-out, eroded southern Illinois soils.

Other features on display will include the Station's cattle and sheep, field crop variety trials, soil run-off and erosion studies, irrigation experiments and forestry management work.

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RAJ:sf
4/26/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 2, 1955

Treatment Alone Will Not Control Mastitis

URBANA--Don't let claims for mastitis treatment fool you into thinking that mastitis in dairy cows can be handled by treatment alone.

Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says some advertising might lead dairymen to believe that all they need to do to control mastitis is to inject something into the teat canal of cows giving abnormal milk. But it's not that easy!

The veterinarian points out that it is often necessary to treat infected quarters with the right drug to clear up mastitis. Permanent cures will depend upon combining the right treatment with proper steps to remove the cause.

Dr. Bryan suggests the following measures to control mastitis.

1. Keep your barn in sanitary condition and the lots free from mud and trash or equipment that might cause injury to the udder.

2. Make sure your milker is operating at the proper speed and vacuum and that the teat inflations are in good condition.

3. Be sure the stall platform is long enough and cows are well bedded.

4. Get cows ready for milking by washing the udder and teats with a warm disinfectant solution. Between cows, dip the teat cups into a chlorine solution. Check each cow daily with a strip cup.

5. Have the milk from each cow checked periodically in the laboratory. Treat infected cows immediately.

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HCR:sf
4/26/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1955

Breed Good Beef Heifers to Calve at Two Years

DIXON SPRINGS--Breeding good, growthy beef heifers as yearlings to calve at about two years of age means an extra calf in the lifetime of the cow.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says studies started in 1943 and completed this spring show that it is practical to breed beef heifers to calve as two-year-olds.

About 100 heifers started this study, Webb says. Half of them were first bred as yearlings and the other half as two-year-olds. Cows in each group have been kept through 10 years of age.

The group bred as yearlings have weaned an average of six calves for each original heifer, while the group bred as two-year-olds have weaned an average of five calves.

Yearling-bred cows have weaned 2,265 pounds of calf, on the average, for each original heifer in the group, compared with 1,913 pounds of calf for the other group. Weaning weight for each calf averaged 403 pounds for those bred as two-year-olds compared with 380 pounds for the yearling-bred cows.

At the end of the test, 56 percent of the cows bred as yearling heifers were still on hand, while 47 percent of those bred as two-year-olds remained. There was no significant difference in the mature cow weights in either group.

However, Webb points out a few precautions to keep in mind: Heifers bred as yearlings should be growthy and in good condition. You should have facilities to give the cow and calf reasonable care at calving time.

Good pastures during the first calving year keep the young, growing heifer and calf both putting on normal growth. Breed first-calf heifers to a bull that you know sires calves of average birth weight.

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RAJ:sf
4/26/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1955

Set Illinois Soil Field Meetings

URBANA--Field meetings at 16 soil experiment fields in Illinois have been scheduled for May and June by agronomists at the University of Illinois.

According to A. L. Lang, soils man in charge of the field work, these field days are to give area farmers a chance to see the effects of different fertilizers and crop rotations on soils in their areas.

The Brownstown field meeting will start at 10:30 a.m. C.S.T. All other meetings will start at 1:30 p.m. local time except those in areas with overlapping times. The latter will start at 1:00 C.S.T.

Here is the schedule: Brownstown, May 12; Raleigh, May 25; Ewing, May 26; Toledo, May 27; West Salem, June 1; Newton, June 2; Carlinville, June 13; Carthage, June 14; Aledo, June 15; Oquawka, June 16; Hartsburg, June 17; Minonk, June 20; McNabb, June 21; Dixon, June 22; Mt. Morris, June 23; and Joliet, July 24.

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JKM:sf
4/26/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1955

Corn Hybrids Getting Better All the Time

URBANA--How good are today's corn hybrids?

That's an important question to corn growers in Illinois, which now leads all other states in producing hybrid seed corn. For the past five years, Illinois has also led in per-acre corn yields.

Best way to answer the question, according to R. W. Jugenheimer, University of Illinois corn breeder, is to compare today's corn hybrids with those of 25 years ago.

By 1934, Jugenheimer reports, less than ten percent of Illinois farmers were using hybrids. Between 1925 and 1934 corn yields for open-pollinated varieties averaged just under 34 bushels an acre, and it was only the best farmers who could make 50.

Open-pollinated varieties did not respond as well as hybrids to fertilizer, the scientist says. They usually didn't stand well enough to be harvested with mechanical pickers. They couldn't resist drouth, disease and insects.

In the ten years after 1934, Illinois corn growers changed to hybrids. Yields during this period averaged 45 bushels an acre, about a third more than for the open-pollinated varieties. Hybrids responded to fertilizer and to thicker planting. They could fight drouth and other hazards, and they stood until the picker got there.

Today's hybrids are better still, Jugenheimer says. In the past 10 years, average yields have increased another eight bushels to almost 53 bushels an acre, 19 bushels above the open-pollinated average.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1955

Corn Hybrids Getting Better All the Time - 2

Another mark of the change is that most hybrids of 10 years ago can't meet the competition of today. Only 13 of the 147 hybrids certified in 1944 were certified again in 1954. The rest have been replaced by better ones.

The extra 19 bushels on each of the nine million corn acres in Illinois give the state an additional 171 million bushels of corn a year. This increase in per-acre yields has freed several million acres of good land for soybeans.

Jugenheimer points out that corn is one grain of which we have no heavy surplus. Since 1949 we have used as much corn as we have produced. And we've never had a surplus of soybeans--the crop grown on the freed acres.

In spite of this progress, we're still not even in the race with population growth. It's going to take even better hybrids in the future, and Jugenheimer thinks we'll have them. "We've made more progress in agriculture during the past 30 years than was made in the 4,000 years before then," he says.

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JKM:sf
4/26/55

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1955

Editors Visit Dixon Springs Tomorrow

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will roll out the welcome mat tomorrow for the state's newspaper, radio and television editors at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Experiment Station in Pope County.

The occasion is a special "field day for editors" designed to acquaint the press with the agricultural research programs being carried on at the University's 5,000-acre southern Illinois research station. Nearly 200 editors from Illinois and neighboring states are expected to be on hand.

During the day the visitors will have an opportunity to see lush fields of wheat, corn, oats and forage crops growing on land that at one time was virtually abandoned for agricultural purposes. They will be told how this transformation has been made possible through the adoption of sound soil fertility and soil management programs, coupled with the utilization of adapted varieties of grains, grasses and legumes.

Experimental projects in beef cattle breeding and management will also receive top attention during the day, and there will be an opportunity to observe the research programs dealing with sheep production.

The day's program gets under way with registration at 9:30 tomorrow morning and will close at 4:00 in the afternoon.

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/29/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1955

Feed Dollars Are in the Leaves

URBANA--A poor job of haymaking may leave the feeding value of 25 bushels of corn in the field for every acre of alfalfa hay you put up.

Leo R. Fryman, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that's the result of leaving half of the leaves behind when you put up hay.

Most of the feeding value of hay is in the leaves, Fryman says. Save the leaves and bring your hay fields to the highest capacity of production.

Start cutting your legume hay crop when the blooms reach the 1/10 stage. Leaves start dropping soon after the plants reach this stage of growth.

It will also pay to check long-range weather forecasts. When the weather is threatening, cut no more hay than you can quickly cure and store. Also, don't let the forage get too dry before you bale it or chop it.

One way to beat the weather is to use a crusher to help cure hay faster. Or you can use a barn drying system to get the crop in earlier and make high-quality hay by saving more of the leaves.

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RAJ:sf
5/2/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1955

Use Reflective Tape on Farm Equipment

URBANA--Illinois 4-H Club members, FFA chapters and county Rural Youth groups this summer will continue their campaign to equip unlighted farm equipment with reflective tape.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, urges every Illinois farmer who is contacted by one of these young people to cooperate in this farm safety campaign.

Reflective lighting for unlighted farm equipment is a project sponsored by the Farm Division of the National Safety Council. The "Lite-Farm-Equipment" safety project is supported in this state by the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Hogsett says that every farmer who plans to drive or tow farm equipment on a highway after dark this summer should be sure it has bright lighting at the rear. You can either supplement regular electric lights on your farm machinery with the reflective tape or use the tape alone.

Many serious and sometimes fatal accidents happen every year when fast-moving trucks or cars crash into the rear of slow-moving tractors or towed farm equipment, the safety specialist says. Drivers sitting out in the open on tractors are in a dangerous spot, but the drivers of the trucks and cars also sometimes do not escape injury or death in the accidents.

In the campaign to promote rural highway safety throughout the country, the young people in the cooperating organizations plan to visit farms in their neighborhood and put reflective tape on unlighted machinery.

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OLH:sf
5/3/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 9, 1955

Guard Turkey Poults Against Paratyphoid

URBANA--Paratyphoid infections can cause severe losses in young turkeys.

Dr. P. B. Barto of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says that paratyphoid is most serious in young poults. It can cause losses that vary from 10 to 90 percent of the affected birds. Survivors of an infection are often stunted and may be carriers of the disease as adults.

Diseased birds usually huddle together, their wings droop, and the birds may appear depressed, Dr. Barto says. They may have diarrhea or may die suddenly without showing any symptoms.

Treatment with nitra furazone has been quite effective in preventing death losses. Infection is spread, however, by adult birds. They serve as carriers for the disease and transmit it through their eggs.

Turkey growers can best guard their flocks against paratyphoid by buying their poults from a hatchery that is doing a good job of eradicating the disease from their breeding flocks.

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HCR:sf
5/3/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1955

More Volume Will Aid Southern Illinois Grain Production

URBANA--Southern Illinois is fast becoming a leading grain producer.

If farmers continue to increase their grain production, local marketing points should be able to operate on narrower margins, thinks C. P. Schumaier, farm economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Schumaier says more volume would mean better marketing services for farmers and more profit for grain handlers.

Local marketing points should find it profitable to actively promote fertilizer services for farmers. Farmers on southern Illinois light-colored soils know that they need to apply plenty of fertilizer if they want to raise grain yields.

Drainage is not too good on some of the soil underlain by claypan, but the level land is well suited to cultivated grain crops. Rainfall and growing season are about the same in southern as in central Illinois, favoring corn and soybean production.

Corn production has doubled since the '30's, and southern Illinois now produces one-third of the state's soybeans.

At the present time, most of the area's corn and wheat are shipped to southern markets by ever-growing truck and truck-barge operations.

Many new elevators have been built in recent years. Although most farmers have convenient grain marketing points, many of these points have low storage and handling capacities.

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DLN:sf
5/3/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1955

Soil Treatment Doubles Alfalfa Stands at Station

DIXON SPRINGS--Soil treatment has more than doubled the life of alfalfa stands at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

L. E. Gard, agricultural researcher at the Station in Pope county, reports that tests over the past four years show that light applications of rock phosphate plus 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 200 pounds of 60 percent potash and 30 pounds of borax to the acre each year are the most desirable treatment.

Hazards of soil loss through erosion were cut on these pastures, Gard says, because there was no need to reestablish a new alfalfa stand every three years. Treated fields were still producing well at the end of four seasons.

Any one of three combinations is economical to use to lengthen the life of alfalfa stands, the Station researcher says. You can use heavy rock phosphate treatment plus potash annually, or you can use light rock phosphate plus both superphosphate and potash annually, or you can add borax to this last treatment. The last treatment showed the best results.

In the tests a series of 20 alfalfa plots including 10 duplicated treatments were established in the fall of 1950. The Grantsburg silt loam soil (7% slope) used for this test had not been in crop for the previous 12 years. It was covered with a dense stand of broomsedge at the time the seedbed for alfalfa was started. All plots received 275 pounds of 5-20-20 starter fertilizer at seeding time.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1955

Soil Treatment Doubles Alfalfa Stands at Station - 2

The land tested medium to high in potash and very low in phosphate, Gard reports. Each of the first five treatments got 1,400 pounds of rock phosphate an acre and the other three got 4,200 pounds when the seedbed was prepared.

All plots except one were limed according to test (3 tons an acre). Every year the eight lime and rock phosphate treated plots were topdressed with 200 pounds of 60% potash or 300 pounds of 0-20-0 or both, while in addition some of the plots were topdressed with 30 pounds of borax or 30 pounds of sulfur.

Stands were good the next spring on all but the plots which received 5,600 pounds of rock phosphate an acre, but no lime. Here the alfalfa came up to a good stand but later turned yellow and most of it was dead in a few weeks.

Yields of hay showed only small difference between the eight treatments for the 1951 and 1952 seasons, according to Gard. But by the fall of 1952 the stands were beginning to show differences and by the 1953 season yield differences were found.

Two of the plots which were considered check plots, were given the standard treatment for the area. This treatment was three tons of lime, 1,400 pounds of rock phosphate an acre and 275 pounds of starter fertilizer. The 1954 harvest from these plots was nearly three tons of hay (5,445 pounds), of which only 18 percent was alfalfa and the rest was weeds. Most farmers would plow up these plots at this stage.

However, the plots that received lime, rock phosphate and starter plus annual applications of superphosphate and potash in 1954 produced 7,176 pounds of hay, of which 88 percent was alfalfa. Addition of 30 pounds of borax on top of the above treatment increased the hay yield to 7,652 pounds.

Annual applications of 300 pounds of 60% potash on the heavily rock phosphated plots yielded 6,464 pounds of hay in 1954, which was one-third weeds.

RAJ:sf
5/3/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1955

Schedule Conference on Milk Use May 19

URBANA--Possibilities for increasing the use of milk solids by both food industries and consumers will be discussed in a one-day conference being held by the University of Illinois at Navy Pier in Chicago on May 19.

The conference, which is being held in conjunction with the three-day Dairy Products Fair May 18-20, is sponsored by the Chicago Dairy Technology Society and the Department of Food Technology at the University.

Morning session of the conference will be devoted to uses of milk solids in industry. Speakers will represent the dairy, candy, meat packing and livestock feed industries.

What can be done to increase consumer use of milk solids will be discussed in the afternoon. Talks are scheduled on consumer education, advertising, greater availability of the products, trade barriers, quality and modified milk products.

Admission to the fair is by ticket only, but the tickets are free. They may be obtained from dairy plants in the Chicago area; the Illini Center, 20th Floor, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago; or 116 Illini Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The fair and conference mark the 25th anniversary of the Chicago Dairy Technology Society. Professor Paul H. Tracy of the University of Illinois has been its only secretary.

The Dairy Products Fair will include exhibits telling the story of milk in all its phases. High school students have been excused from classes to attend the fair and conference.

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5/4/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1955

High School Seniors to Visit Ag Campus May 14

URBANA--Saturday, May 14, has been set for "Ag Student Guest Day" at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Graduating high school seniors from all over the state have been invited to visit the campus on that day and take part in a special program that has been planned for them.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College, says that this Guest Day will be an excellent opportunity for prospective agriculture students and their parents to get acquainted with the campus and many of the staff members.

Registration will start in the Livestock Pavilion on the University's south campus in Urbana at 10:00 a.m. DST. The program, which includes tours of the buildings and facilities in both the College of Agriculture and the rest of the University, will start at 10:30 a.m. DST. The program is due to end at 3:00 p.m. DST.

Following the tours and discussions at the various stops, seniors and their parents may visit with Assistant Dean Smith, H. L. Sharp, assistant to the dean, and other staff members. They will be glad to answer questions about admission, scholarships, courses of study, room and board or job opportunities.

A free 32-page booklet, "Careers in Agriculture," will be available for the guests. This brochure tells about various careers for agricultural college graduates. Another booklet entitled "Your Career in Agriculture at the University of Illinois" will also be available. In it you will be able to find more information about scholarships, part-time employment, loan funds, housing, admission and costs and job opportunities and salaries for College of Agriculture graduates.

If you are unable to attend Guest Day and are interested in these two booklets, you may see them by contacting your local high school principal, vocational agriculture teacher or farm adviser.

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JFW:sf
5/4/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1955

Dairy Scientist Wins Lilly Award

URBANA--Dr. W. A. Wood, dairy bacteriologist in the University of Illinois department of dairy science, was awarded the coveted Eli Lilly prize in New York City last night in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the fundamentals of bacteriology and immunology.

The $1,000 prize and citation scroll were presented by the Society of American Bacteriologists as the highlight of the society's annual meeting in New York. The award is made annually to a young scientist under 35 years of age for outstanding achievements in research in bacteriology.

Dr. Wood was cited for his fundamental research in the fields of amino acid and carbohydrate metabolism and the mechanisms of vitamin synthesis by bacteria.

The young scientist graduated from Cornell University in 1947 and received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1950. He joined the staff of the department of dairy science in February 1950.

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HR:sf
5/4/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1955

Southern Illinois Soils Need Treatment

DIXON SPRINGS--W. R. Boggess, professor of forest research at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says tests at the Pope County Station show that soils of the area that are farmed or grazed with little or no treatment tend to stabilize in the strongly acid range.

One example is a 10-acre untreated field in an experiment designed to study the relation of soil fertility to plant and animal production. After being grazed for 15 years, this field showed a very acid reaction in the top six inches of soil. The pH factor was 4.7, while a pH of 7.0 is neutral.

Soils of this type need about four tons of lime per acre to correct the acidity, Boggess says.

Grantsburg silt loam (7% slope) is the most common type of soil in the Station area. Experimenters have studied its reaction under various other vegetative covers and with different systems of land use.

In a mature stand of white and red oak, the pH of the top three inches of soil was 6.02, or slightly acid. Acidity went up sharply with depth, and at three feet the pH was 4.5, or very strongly acid. Erosion on this soil increases soil acidity because it exposes the deeper soil layers.

You can see another illustration of this fact in several abandoned fields that had been idle for 15 to 20 years and were covered

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with broomsedge and tickle grass. Researchers found a pH range of 5.2 to 5.6 where any of the silt loam topsoil was left. Where erosion had exposed the subsoil, pH values ran as low as 4.7.

In another part of the study, pine plantations have had little effect on the reaction of the surface soil. This soil is about the same as that in fields that have been idle for about the same length of time as the pines have been growing.

Acidity of southern Illinois soils depends on soil type, land use, vegetative cover and amount of erosion, Boggess says. It seems clear, however, that it would pay you to test your fields for acidity and make needed lime applications even though you have had erodable fields in pasture for several years or more.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1955

Illinois Sheep Breeders to Hold Picnic

URBANA--Members of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association will hold their annual picnic on Sunday, June 19, at the Illini State Park on the Illinois river south of Marseilles.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and association secretary-treasurer, says headquarters for the event will be at the east main shelter house in the park. It is located ½ mile east of the park entrance.

Co-chairmen of the event are Robert and Sherwood Jackson, Seneca sheep breeders. Members of their committee in charge of the picnic include Carolyn Johnson and Tom Durham of Walnut, Bill Dunn of Seneca and Noland Nelson of Morris.

Road markers will be put up for the date the Jacksons say. The picnic will start at 10 a.m. DST.

Agricultural leaders and farm advisers in surrounding counties are cooperating with purebred and commercial sheepmen in putting on an interesting and entertaining one-day program for Illinois sheep producers.

Everyone who raises sheep, including FFA and 4-H members with sheep projects, will find a day filled with judging and weight-guessing contests, information on wool care and fitting and showing. There will also be an equipment exhibit, a tour of the park and other entertainment. An association-sponsored lamb barbecue is scheduled at noon.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1955

Plant Specialists Gain Time in Greenhouse

URBANA--Ever hear of planting corn in December? They do it at the agronomy greenhouse at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

O. T. Bonnett, a plant breeding specialist at the University, says the chief advantage of a greenhouse for growing and studying field crops is that it's a time-saver.

By growing two or three crops a year under artificial conditions, specialists can plant crops on the University's South Farm this spring that they ordinarily wouldn't get out until 1957 or 1958.

More than 300 light bulbs with enough power to furnish light for a small town are used in the greenhouse every year to grow crops under controlled conditions. Temperature, moisture and length of day can all be controlled.

Some diseases under study in the greenhouse include red clover, root rot, wheat smut and oat rust.

Bonnett says it is a "constant race" between the plant breeder and disease-causing organisms. As soon as the plant breeder finds a crop that is resistant to a certain disease, the organism gets ready to attack again by producing its own new varieties.

Research is done in the greenhouse on almost every field crop grown in Illinois.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 16, 1955

Announce U. of I. Dairy Tech. Scholarship Donors

URBANA--Seventeen Illinois dairy plants have donated 22 dairy technology scholarships to the University of Illinois.

Names of the donors are announced by P. H. Tracy, dairy technology professor at the University. Each scholarship is worth $1,000 for four years.

Donors are Beatrice Foods company, Borden Milk company, Bowman Dairy company, Dean Milk company, Elgin Milk Products, Honey Hill Creamery, Prairie Farms Creamery, and Pure Milk Association all of Chicago; Harrisburg Dairy Products of Harrisburg; L. S. Heath and Sons, Robinson; Midwest Dairy, Champaign; Milnot Company, Litchfield; and the Rockford Dairy Products Association, which includes Ferm Dairy, Central Dairy, Muellers Dairy, Pinehurst Dairy and Kishwaukee Dairy.

You can get application forms for these scholarships from the University of Illinois and from vocational agriculture teachers in the state.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1955

Illinois Population Growing, Changing

URBANA--A few more people are living in the country today than were there in 1920, but only about three-fourths as many are farming. This is one of the main shifts that has taken place in Illinois population.

In 1920 Illinois had more than a million farm people, who made up a sixth of the total population. By 1950 the number had dropped to about 750,000, and the proportion had dropped to one-twelfth.

Country dwellers who did not farm, on the other hand, increased in number--from just under a million in 1920 to nearly a million and a half in 1950. This group makes up about a sixth of the state's population, just a little larger share than in 1920. Farm and rural nonfarm groups were about the same size in 1920. Today the nonfarm group is twice as big as its country neighbor.

C. L. Folse, University of Illinois rural sociologist who reports these figures, says the most rapid change took place in the last ten years of the 30-year period. He believes the trend has continued even faster since 1950.

Farm population declined 20 percent in the 1940's alone. In Pope County the loss reached as high as 40 percent. In Boone County it was only 5 percent. In the same period, rural nonfarm population went up 30 percent.

Most of the increase has taken place on the edges of the big cities. But Folse says this doesn't explain all of the shift. Many

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people are moving into the open country, a long way from the city, and many counties that have no industrial centers are getting an increase in rural nonfarm people.

In the official count, folks who live in villages and towns of less than 2,500 population are defined as rural. But these centers are losing population, Folse says. Throughout the state small villages gained only 4 percent, but the nonfarmers living out in the open country increased 70 percent. This increase varied widely--from 20 percent in Macoupin to 200 percent in Madison County.

How has this affected population distribution over larger areas? In 21 counties, Folse reports, the rural population gained more from folks moving in than from increases caused by births. In 13 counties more people moved out than moved in, but births kept the population about even. In 68 counties there was a net loss in population, even though the rural nonfarm population increased. The loss in farm population was greater than the increase in rural nonfarm and from births put together.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1955

Mow in Straight Line With Electric Mower

URBANA--For best results with an electric mower, mow back and forth in straight lines across your lawn.

Always work away from the electrical outlet so that the power cord lies on the cut-over area, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In that way you won't be in danger of cutting the cord, losing power and getting an electric shock from the frayed wires.

To help keep the cord from kinking and tangling, coil it loosely in a bucket or basket. That makes a handy storage space, and the cord will come out easily for use when you mow.

It is also a good idea to mow with an electric mower only when the grass is dry. Moisture of any kind is a good conductor of electricity. Rain or dew on the grass may short out the mower and damage the motor or give you a shock.

Use only heavy-duty rubber-covered cord with a No. 16 conductor wire, or heavier, for 100 feet of cord on a 1/4 horsepower motor. Check the cord frequently to see that there are no breaks in the insulation.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

150 Editors, Guests at Dixon Springs Field Day

DIXON SPRINGS--More than 150 press, radio and television editors, their county farm advisers and other guests toured the University of Illinois Experiment Station here last Friday at the special field day held for them.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Station's 5,000 acres of experimental work, served as host for the day, along with members of his staff. Highlight of the day's program was a fish and beef barbecue lunch on the shores of Lake Glendale near the Station in Pope County.

During the day the editors were taken on bus tours of the area, where they saw the experimental work going on. Staff members of the Station conducted the tours and told the group about the work in progress at each stop.

One of the most important features of the tests under way is the pasture renovation program that has taken hundreds of acres of abandoned farm land in the rolling southern Illinois hills and turned them into lush, profitable forage areas for livestock.

Each year more than 1,700 head of sheep and some 600 head of cattle, including both purebred and grade herds, feed on forage and grain that is produced on the Station. Other land use practices used in the Station's experimental work include soil erosion control and run-off studies, field crop variety trials, irrigation studies and farm forestry management.

Speakers on the short program at noon included Dean L. B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture; W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the University's Cooperative Extension Service, who is chairman of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station committee; and Webb.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College to Honor Five Who Retire

URBANA--This month the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will pay tribute to more than a century and a half of service.

On May 20 five men, who all together have devoted 166 years of service to the College, will be honored at a reception to be held from 3 to 5 p.m. in 424 Mumford Hall.

The five are A. S. Colby, R. H. Wilcox, E. W. Lehmann, E. D. Walker and W. J. Eickhoff. They will all retire this fall.

They came from all parts of the country to spend a major part of their lives in teaching, extension and research at the University.

A. S. Colby, professor of horticulture, has been here the longest time, coming in 1913. Born in New Hampshire, Colby got his master's degree and doctorate at Illinois. Most of his research work through the years has been with small fruits. He developed the Vermilion strawberry.

R. H. Wilcox, professor of agricultural economics, first came to Illinois in 1915. Wilcox, a Minnesota native, is a farm cost accountant. He has prepared cost reports on almost every farm product produced in Illinois, including castor beans and sunflowers.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College to Honor Five Who Retire - 2

E. W. Lehmann, head of the department of agricultural engineering, was born, raised and attended schools in Mississippi. In 1921, after several years of teaching and studying in colleges from Texas to New York and Iowa, he came to Illinois as head of agricultural engineering. He holds three degrees in engineering.

E. D. Walker has been an extension agronomist and soil conservationist at the University since 1936. He was born in McDonough county, in the western part of the state, and graduated from Illinois in 1910. From that time until his return to the University, he was a farmer, county agent and farm adviser.

W. J. Eickhoff went to work at the College of Agriculture poultry farm in 1924 and has been there ever since. He and his wife plan to live in Nokomis after his retirement and "just take it easy."

All academic and nonacademic staff members and their wives are invited to attend the reception.

The four faculty members, Colby, Wilcox, Lehmann and Walker will also be honored on May 19 at the All-Ag Banquet.

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FOR P.M. RELEASE MAY 18, 1955

USDA Asks State Comments on Scabies-Eradication Plan

URBANA--The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that at the request of state livestock sanitary officials and the sheep industry it has developed a tentative program aimed at eradicating scabies of sheep. A program outline has been sent to livestock officials of all states for review and comment.

Scabies, caused by minute mites that feed on the skin, is a highly contagious skin disease that spreads by contact and through infected facilities that have contained infested sheep. It causes reduced wool yield, loss in weight and general unthriftiness and may result in death of infested animals unless they are properly treated.

The proposed industry-state-federal program was developed after a meeting in Chicago in March, called by the department at the request of members of the sheep industry to review the problem of sheep scabies. Essentials of the proposal are as follows:

1. An educational effort would be undertaken to improve general understanding of scabies, describing the disease and its economic effects and explaining methods of prevention and eradication.

2. The Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, would offer a short course of training at its Albuquerque, N. Mex., Animal Disease and Parasite Research Station, for state employees assigned to scabies work. This training would be primarily concerned with diagnosis of scabies under field conditions and with the fundamentals of treating infected and exposed animals to eradicate the disease.

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3. In states where scabies has not existed within the past 12 months, survey inspections would be conducted from time to time on sheep going to and returning from mountain pastures, at central collection points, market centers and other check points.

4. Where scabies has existed within the past 12 months, there would be (a) an active inspection program to locate infected flocks and reservoirs of infection; (b) state quarantine of all infected and exposed sheep until properly treated under supervision and area quarantine where the disease is widespread; (c) federal quarantine when needed to protect other states; (d) dipping of all sheep returning to farms from such places as sales rings and stockyards; (e) dipping of all sheep before they move into other flocks, enter shows or make similar contacts in areas where scabies exists; and (f) locating the source of scabies in infected flocks and tracing all movements from such flocks, in order to locate and eliminate the disease at its source as well as in subsequent shipments.

ARS animal disease specialists report that during the past fiscal year sheep scabies was diagnosed in some 400 flocks including over 40,000 sheep in 21 states. However, the only areas now under federal quarantine because of sheep scabies are 13 counties in Mississippi and 4 parishes in Louisiana. The specialists say that eradication of scabies is possible with insecticides available, and with established eradication principles and procedures.

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UNIVERSTIY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1955

Steers Gain Faster on Stilbestrol at University

URBANA--Stilbestrol is putting faster gains on yearling steers in a test at the University of Illinois.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that one lot of steers being fed four pounds of alfalfa hay, two pounds of protein supplement containing stilbestrol and a full feed of shelled corn averaged 3.08 pounds of gain daily for the first 42 days of the experiment.

Similar yearling steers getting no stilbestrol on the same ration except that 20 pounds of corn silage replaces the alfalfa hay have averaged 2.6 pounds.

A third lot of steers on this same corn silage ration plus stilbestrol have been averaging 2.93 pounds.

Neumann says that all these cattle were full-fed during the winter on shelled corn, 1½ pounds of soybean meal, two pounds of alfalfa hay and corn silage. Gains from November to March 24, when the present stilbestrol test began, averaged 2.4 pounds a head daily.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1955

Heavier Use of Water Main Cause of Shortage

URBANA--Water shortages that have shown up over the state during the past few years are caused by a combination of things.

H. E. Hudson, Jr., of the Illinois State Water Survey, says the main cause is the increased use of water, both on farms and in the cities. The problem is complicated, he says, by the fact that wells and ponds "wear out" and we have also had three years of drouth.

Writing in the current issue of Illinois Farm Economics, published by the University of Illinois, Hudson says the use of water is increasing because more people are using water and each person is using more water.

Towns are finding their water supplies inadequate because they are connecting more homes to their supply. Certain areas, he writes, are finding that expanding industry is using a lot of their water.

Farm uses of water are increasing as people add water systems. Bathrooms, garbage disposal units and water piped to livestock have increased water use on most farms. In some areas irrigation is using more water. The simple fact is that people use more water when it's pumped by power than when they have to pump it by hand.

Facilities that were adequate ten years ago simply can't carry the load.

The average life of a municipal well is about 17 years, and ponds and town reservoirs fill up with silt. This has made the drouth more troublesome, Hudson explains.

Dry weather has caused shallow wells and reservoirs to go dry because it has reduced runoff and allowed the soil moisture and groundwater levels to become very low.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 23, 1955

Farmers Warned To Guard Against Blackleg

URBANA--If you live in an area where there have been cases of blackleg in cattle, you should have your calves vaccinated as insurance against the disease.

Dr. R. D. Hatch of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois points out that blackleg is caused by a spore-forming germ that can live for years in the soil. It can be picked up through grazing or can enter the body through small cuts or punctures in the skin. The disease usually attacks young animals from six months to two years of age.

Symptoms include dullness and lameness, followed by a high fever and loss of weight. The victims usually die within 24 hours. Death may occur so quickly that no symptoms will be observed. There have been cases where lightning was blamed for deaths caused by blackleg.

Dr. Hatch urges farmers to have a veterinarian examine any animals that die suddenly to determine the cause of death. If it is blackleg, it's important to burn the dead animals or to bury them deeply under lime and earth to prevent the infection from spreading.

Vaccination is effective against blackleg. All calves in a blackleg area should be vaccinated when they are three or four months old.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1955

Need More Dairying in Southern Illinois

URBANA--Southern Illinois families offer a good market for surplus milk.

R. W. Bartlett, milk marketing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says markets for milk produced in the southernmost 16 counties of Illinois are there. They need only to be developed.

One potential market is more sales to people living in these counties. Another is St. Louis. Most of the area is within 100 miles of St. Louis, the most distant spot in the 16-county area being only 150 miles away.

Dairymen can help to make new markets for Grade A milk and then produce more Grade A milk as markets open up. They can increase their milk output by adding more cows to their herds and by raising the production of milk per cow.

Improved feeding and breeding practices combined with culling of low producers can raise the production level in herds. Large herds are needed to make the most economical use of modern dairying equipment.

Southern Illinois' rolling land will grow good hay and pasture crops, a major concern in dairy farming. While much of the soil in the area is low in fertility, it responds well to treatment Bartlett says.

The small farms commonly found in the area favor a livestock program like dairying.

Dairy farming is a big labor consumer. Here again southern Illinois qualifies. There has been a surplus of labor in the area for some time.

Soon to be available is a University of Illinois bulletin, written by Bartlett and Alex Reed, dairy science specialist at the University, that will give more complete information on the subject.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1955

Use Winter Small Grains for Extra Forage

DIXON SPRINGS--When permanent hay crops fail for one reason or another, you can use wheat, rye, barley or oats for forage.

George McKibben, extension specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says that farmers often use spring oats for supplemental pasture. They do not use winter small grains as often, although winter grains may make fine forage, especially after a couple of dry years cut into your pasture yields.

You can increase the protein yield by seeding vetch in the small grains, McKibben says. But vetch can become a pest in small grains that you want to harvest for grain because it volunteers so easily.

Vetch will not increase the amount of forage appreciably when it is included with small grains. But you can expect an increase of 75 percent in pounds of protein per acre with vetch in the grain where you only use a starter fertilizer.

Be sure to cut small grains for silage or hay when the grain is in the milk to dough stage, the specialist says.

Winter oats do not yield much forage compared with other small grains, but they rank next to barley in production of pounds of protein per acre. You can expect small grains to produce per acre forage yields as follows: rye, 4.5 tons; barley, 3.5 tons; wheat, 3.25 tons; and oats, 2 tons.

McKibben suggests that you anticipate the milk to dough stage of the grain by a day or so when you make large acreages into silage or hay. Small grains mature rapidly at this stage, and a delay of two days or so may result in poor-quality silage. Grains cut too dry are hard to pack in the silo and will not keep as well as they might.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1955

Hoof and Horn Club Honors Coffey

URBANA--W. C. Coffey, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, will be the honored alumnus at the Hoof and Horn Club annual barbecue here tomorrow (May 26).

Coffey will receive a recognition scroll. A framed picture of him will be hung over the entrance to the Livestock Pavilion as one of the prominent alumni of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in the field of animal science.

Merle Miller, Clinton, master of ceremonies for the program, will present the scroll and picture.

Coffey was graduated from the University in 1906 and served as professor of sheep husbandry here until 1921. Since then he has been dean of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota and president of that institution. His other services to agriculture include advisory work in sheep husbandry for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a member of President Coolidge's agricultural conference board and a director of the International Livestock Exposition.

One of the nation's outstanding livestockmen, Coffey has written numerous bulletins and circulars for both the University of Illinois and the University of Minnesota on subjects of special value to extension workers and farmers. He authored the popular textbook, "Productive Sheep Husbandry."

Another feature of the program will be the naming of the honor senior of the year. Awards will be given to fitting and showing contest winners and to members of the meats, livestock and poultry judging teams.

Hoof and Horn Club is an organization of students in the College of Agriculture whose main interest is livestock. There are 98 members this year. Terry Greathouse, Hindsboro, is the present president, while Rolland Main, Altona, is president-elect.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

National ASAE Meeting in Urbana June 12-15

URBANA--More than 1,000 visitors are expected to attend the 48th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the University of Illinois June 12-15. Headquarters will be in the Illini Union.

This is the third time the University has served as host institution for the society. The first annual meeting was held here in 1908 and the 30th in 1937.

E. W. Lehmann, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois and former ASAE president, is chairman of the local arrangements group. Members of the department staff are in charge of the various committees handling the convention.

The program for the meeting will consist mainly of professional papers and technical committee reports dealing with the four main divisions of agricultural engineering: farm power and machinery, farm structures, soil and water engineering and rural electrification. Deane G. Carter is chairman of the meetings committee.

High spot of the convention will be the annual dinner on Tuesday evening, June 14. The new officers will be presented and the

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

the recipients of the Cyrus Hall McCormick and John Deere awards for professional achievement will be announced.

Other activities of the convention will include meetings of the council, cabinet and technical committee. A preconvention committee session will be held at Robert Allerton Park on June 11, and a teaching seminar will continue through June 16 and 17 at Allerton House.

The ASAE student branches will meet concurrently with the national meeting. Some 100 delegates are expected from student groups in United States, Canadian, Philippine and Indian colleges. The Illinois Student Branch is publishing the 1955 issue of the National Student Journal of the ASAE.

In addition to the technical programs, detailed plans have been made for a ladies' program and children's activities.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1955

Steers Gain Well on Pelleted Feed

DIXON SPRINGS--Steers on pelleted feed put on the best gains in a test recently completed here.

George Cmarik, researcher at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports that steers getting a complete ration self-fed in pellets gained 22 pounds per head more on 227 pounds less feed than similar steers fed the same ration as meal.

In this study four lots of yearling steers from the Station's grade Hereford herd were on test for 130 days. All lots were fed corn silage in practically equal amounts.

Two of the lots were self-fed a ration of 65 percent ear corn, 10 percent soybean meal, 5 percent cane molasses and 20 percent alfalfa hay. The corn and hay were finely ground and mixed with the other materials. The ration was fed as pellets to one lot and as meal to another.

A third lot was hand fed the same ration, but the alfalfa was fed along with the molasses put directly on the hay. These steers gained 41 pounds less on 52 pounds more feed than the pellet-fed steers. Lot 2 gained 19 pounds more than Lot 3 but needed 164 pounds more feed to do it.

The fourth lot was self-fed a ration in meal form in which molasses replaced 5 percent of the corn. These steers made the poorest use of their feed. They gained 34 pounds less on 304 pounds more feed than Lot 1, 12 pounds less on 77 pounds more feed than Lot 2, and 7 pounds more on 252 pounds more feed than Lot 3.

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Steers Gain Well on Pelleted Feed - 2

The steers were sold as lots, brought the practical top for the day they were sold and graded largely in the choice range, Cmarik says. Profit per head was highest for Lot 1, and Lots 2, 3 and 4 followed in that order.

In this test 86, 87 and 81 pounds of pellets produced the same gain as 100 pounds of rations 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Cost of pelleting is not included as a cost in this test but will have some effect on your profit from that system of feeding. However, you could spend as much as $5.60, $5.40 and $7.80 a ton respectively on pelleting and still get the same profits as Lots 2, 3 and 4 brought in this experiment.

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

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1955

Southern Illinois Benefits From Better Farming

EFFINGHAM--Mechanization and technology have had more influence on agriculture in southern Illinois than in any other area of the state.

John Wills, University of Illinois farm economist, told rural appraisers here today, that production and income today are much higher than most people thought possible 15 years ago.

Complete soil treatment programs, he pointed out, have shown the outstanding results of fertilizer. These results have been demonstrated on experimental plots as well as on many farms in the area.

The area has benefited so much from mechanization because of the tight subsoil. Wills explained that the soil dries out slowly and then quickly become too dry to work. With horsepower that meant small farms, idle land and low-profit crops, such as redtop.

With tractor power, more land can be farmed in high-profit crops. Tractor power has also enabled farmers to make a better seedbed than they could do with horsepower and thus has helped to increase yields.

Good prices of the past 15 years have enabled farmers to take advantage of these developments.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1955

Southern Illinois Farming Shows Drastic Changes

EFFINGHAM--Farming in southern Illinois isn't what it used to be, J. B. Claar, University of Illinois farm management man, told farm appraisers here today. The appraisers were members of a Rural Appraisal Conference held at the University.

Costs are nearly five times what they were in 1940. In a normal year yields are almost three times as high as they were between 1913 and 1916 and more than twice as high as in 1920-22.

Total expense the last year for which records are available averaged $39.00 per acre on a 240-acre farm. The 1940 figure was $8.00, and the 1945 figure was $18.25.

Corn yields were up from 17 bushels in the 1913-16 period to almost 47 bushels in 1952-53, which was not a very good corn year.

Most dramatic change has been in labor. It took 92 minutes for a bushel of corn in 1913-16 and only eight in 1952-53. It took 47 horse hours and 27 man hours per acre in the earlier period compared with six hours and 36 minutes of labor and a little over five tractor hours in the latter period.

The other big change is in soil fertility costs. In 1913-16 farmers spent about 17 cents an acre on fertilizer and manure. In 1952-53 they spent $22.69.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1955

Southern Illinois Soils Respond to Fertilizer

EFFINGHAM--Although corn yields average about ten bushels lower in southern Illinois than in the rest of the state, the soil responds very well to fertilizer.

Corn yields have been doubled on the University of Illinois soil experiment fields in the area, M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy told farm appraisers yesterday.

This means that the possible returns for good management are high, Russell said. But management is more complicated than merely adding plant food to the soil. The soil is low in all major plant foods, Russell said. But just as important, in his opinion, is the restricted rooting volume the soil provides.

The subsoil in the area is tight. Roots can't go deep into the soil very easily. As a result, he explained, they must get their plant food and water from a much smaller volume of soil than crops on the black soils farther north.

Another problem brought on by the tight subsoil is water management. The subsoil prevents the soil from absorbing a lot of the moisture that falls. Water won't drain through it. That means that the soil is exceptionally wet in the wet seasons and dries out quickly in the dry seasons.

Enlarging the root area is the big problem, Russell said, but he does not favor mechanical means. The subsoil will run together again when it gets wet, he pointed out. Adding plant food and encouraging the roots to go deeper is the most practical method at present, he believes, even though it's a slow process.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1955

Sudan Recommended for Burned-out Pastures

URBANA--Many permanent pastures in central and southern Illinois are in bad shape after last summer's drought.

If you want your livestock to have good eating on these pastures by the time hot weather gets here, you might try seeding Sudan grass now, says G. R. Carlisle, livestock extension specialist at the University of Illinois.

Carlisle says 1954 seedings won't produce much feed. So plow up part of your permanent pasture and put it in Sudan grass. You'll find the Sudan growing well and furnishing a good, nutritious feed about the middle of July, when most pastures begin to run short.

The Dixon Springs Station reports that beef cattle and sheep did excellently on Sudan last summer.

A recent test at Purdue University shows that hogs on Sudan grass pasture require only a little more protein supplement than hogs on alfalfa pasture. But results are so nearly equal that Sudan can be recommended for emergency hog pasture.

For planting rates and varieties, Carlisle suggests that you see your county farm adviser.

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DLN:sf
5/24/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1955

Farm Machinery Field Day at Urbana, June 1

URBANA--Illinois machinery dealers, implement company representatives, vocational agriculture teachers and county farm advisers have been invited to attend the second annual Farm Machinery Field Day on Wednesday, June 1.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that the program will be held on the campus of the University in Urbana.

This program is not designed to be of interest to farmers, Bowers says. Most of the material scheduled on the program has already been presented to farmer audiences at Farm and Home Week and other meetings over the state.

C. A. Snavely, Peoria, secretary of the Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Association, will preside at the all-day meeting. Visitors will register in the Livestock Pavilion on the south campus.

"Hands Off," a movie on corn picker safety, will open the morning session at 9:30 o'clock DST. Corn production will be featured during most of the morning. Discussion sessions will include machinery problems in tillage and planting, harvesting machinery, drying and storage equipment and economic and management problems. There will also be a discussion of machinery for producing quality hay and silage.

Following a box lunch in the Stock Pavilion at noon, the visitors will tour the agricultural engineering research farm. There they will see plowing contest demonstrations by both John Daniels and Robert Ericson, 1954 national winners in the contour and level-land plowing contests respectively.

In case of rain the entire program will be held in the pavilion, Bowers says.

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RAJ:sf
5/24/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1955

Get Approved Electric Fence Controller

URBANA--Electric fencing is definitely here to stay. But are you?

The fence controller you now have or are about to buy may answer that question, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Homemade or unapproved fence controllers cause the death of many persons each year. In addition, livestock are often injured or electrocuted.

A controller that gives too great a shock or that doesn't have an interrupter can injure or kill both livestock and humans. A combination of these two faults is particularly dangerous because, once a person grasps the charged wire, his muscles may become paralyzed and he can't let go.

There's one sure way to get a safe controller, and that is to buy a unit that has the seal of the Underwriters' Laboratories or the Industrial Commission, State of Wisconsin, on it. Any fence controller bearing one or both of these seals has met certain safety standards.

Don't let anyone sell you a fence controller that is "just as safe" but for some reason doesn't bear the approval seal. Any manufacturer building a safe controller knows it's good business to have his product approved. Above all, don't use any kind of homemade fence controller.

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OLH:sf
5/24/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 30, 1955

Too Much Variety in Leukosis

URBANA--Variety may not always be the spice of life. Dr. L. E. Hanson of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says leukosis in poultry comes in several varieties or forms and can affect poultry of almost any age.

Leukosis in young birds usually destroys the large nerve in the wings and legs, causing range paralysis, according to Dr. Hanson. Pullets and laying hens are frequently victims of the big liver or grey eye form of the disease, which produces a tumorous condition in the liver, blindness and deformed bones and in some cases affects the blood.

Death loss from leukosis may not be severe, but the disease usually kills a few birds every week. Infected birds are generally poor producers, and production losses from the disease may be heavy.

The veterinarian says there is no cure for leukosis. He recommends keeping birds of different ages separated in order to keep the disease from spreading from old hens to pullets or young chicks. Chicks are most susceptible during the first two months of their lives.

If you want to keep leukosis out of your flock, keep your poultry house clean and rotate pastures regularly.

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HCR:sf
5/24/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1955

Southern Illinois Farmers Fight Claypan

URBANA--An "agricultural revolution" is taking place in the claypan area of southern Illinois.

Farmers are attacking the claypan problem with improved farming methods, says J. E. Wills, farm economist at the University of Illinois.

Income and production are far higher in the area today than anyone ever dreamed of only a few years ago.

Mechanization and fertilization are playing a big part in getting more land into production, says Wills, Farms are getting bigger. There is very little idle land left.

High-profit crops like soybeans are replacing the traditional redtop on many farms. Soybean acreage in the area multiplied about 10 times in the 20-year period from 1929 to 1949.

But southern Illinois is far from solving all of its farming problems. Wills believes farmers will have to continue to invest money in land improvements and expand their livestock enterprises if they want to get top returns.

Increasing income is not so easy. Some questions the farmer must answer are: How do I get the investment money? What part of my business should I invest it in? How do I manage my business to get top returns?

And of course there is the claypan to battle. The light-colored soil does a poor job of holding needed water, and the level land fails to drain excess water effectively. The land is naturally low in fertility.

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The average farm is still small, and incomes are low compared with those in the rest of the state. There are many part-owner farms, and there is a good deal of part-time farming.

Wills draws his views from the results of a study he recently conducted in southern Illinois. Most of his information was gathered from Wayne County farms considered to be representative of farms in the whole claypan area.

The results of this study have been put into University of Illinois Bulletin No. 579, which is available from the college of Agriculture at Urbana. The title of the publication is "Organization and Operation of Farms in the Claypan Area of Southern Illinois."

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1955

Cut Hog Feed Costs With Good Pastures

URBANA--Good hog pastures will cut feed costs.

Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that legume hog pastures are protein savers. A good legume pasture may cut your protein cost by 1/3 to 1/2.

Legume pastures supply pigs with protein, vitamins and minerals, Carlisle says. In a series of five tests conducted at Illinois and Michigan an acre of alfalfa used as hog pasture saved 13 bushels of corn and 1,200 pounds of protein supplement compared with drylot feeding. That's about $80 worth of feed.

In a Purdue test, hogs on Ladino clover ate only half as much protein supplement as hogs on alfalfa.

Rotation forage crops for hogs improve sanitary conditions, too, the specialist says. One of the best ways to control diseases and parasites is to change pasture locations every year.

Hogs on forage are also more thrifty and vigorous than hogs in drylot. This is probably one reason why hogs on forage show such capacity for rapid gains. This thriftiness is insurance against breeding failures and pig losses for gilts you want to add to the breeding herd.

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5/31/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1955

Ag College Has Scholarships Available

URBANA--Don't let lack of money discourage you from applying for admission to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this year if you are a graduating high school senior.

Assistant Dean C. D. Smith of the college reports that many scholarships are available to help you finance at least your freshman year and sometimes more than that.

For instance, boys and girls who want to study agriculture or home economics may apply for Sears Roebuck and Kroger scholarships. These scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school scholastic records, leadership ability, and financial need. Each of these scholarships provides $200 for the freshman year. Sears Roebuck scholarships offer outstanding students the possibility of extension through their sophomore and junior years.

Three Smith-Douglas Company agricultural scholarships having a total value of $1,000 are available to boys who have been active in FFA for at least two years.

You can apply for any of these scholarships on one application form. Write to C. D. Smith, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, for application blanks. The deadline for applications has been extended to June 15 to accommodate those who have only recently decided to enter college.

Loans from the University and part-time employment possibilities are also available to help finance the $850 to $1,050 a year it will cost you to attend college, Dean Smith says. These figures do not include clothing, recreation or travel expenses.

New students needing part-time employment can get information from the Student Employment Office, 232 Illini Hall, Urbana.

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5/31/55

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soil Conservation Group to Meet on Wayne King Farm

URBANA--The farm of Wayne King, the popular band leader, will be the site of the summer outing of the Northern Illinois chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America June 18.

The King farm is four miles northeast of Ottawa on Highway 71.

The band leader has a conservation plan on the farm which the group will tour. The Reverend Milton Heitzman of the National Council of Churches will speak to the group in the afternoon. Mr. Heitzman, a former Illinoisan, was pastor of the Methodist Church at Melvin.

The group, made up of professional soil conservation people as well as farmers and other laymen in the northern two-thirds of the state, will conduct some business and partake of a "pitch-in" picnic lunch.

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6/3/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1955

Save Summer Eggs

URBANA--The old proverb, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket," applies especially to the poultryman during summer months.

Hens lay eggs with thin shells during hot summer months and near the end of their production year, says D. J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

When you gather thin-shelled summer eggs, don't put more than 100 to 125 in one basket. Spread the eggs out evenly over the bottom of the basket so the ones in the middle can't roll over and crack other eggs.

As another caution for protecting thin-shelled summer eggs from breakage, be sure your nests are filled with plenty of litter. If your nests are built in such a way that eggs roll to the front, be sure they don't bump solid surfaces or hit other eggs in rolling.

Although increasing the amount of calcium in the feed won't correct the thin-shelled problem, Bray says you should provide plenty of oyster shells in the ration to keep the problem from getting still worse.

Research indicates that cool poultry houses mean stronger shells.

Remember, cautions the specialist, summer eggs are more fragile. So handle them as if you were afraid they might break.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1955

Part-Time Farming Can Be Profitable

URBANA--Part-time farming can be profitable farming.

In southern Illinois--and especailly in the coal-mining region--part-time farmers make up a large part of the rural population.

Many of these part-time farmers don't farm enough to support their families for the entire year. On the other hand, work such as coal-mining has been seasonal in the past and home-grown products are used to supplement the income.

J. E. Wills, a farm economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says he thinks part-time farmers can use two keys to unlock the door to greater profits from farm products with limited land, labor and capital.

The first key, thinks Wills, is an expanded volume of production. The dense population in southern Illinois provides a ready market for farm products.

To open this door, the farmer will have to use the second key, good management.

Good management means sound land use, planning machinery and building investments efficiently and getting the product to market when the price is highest.

The farming system should be suited to the non-farm work schedule and family labor available. Grain farming seems to fit the schedule of the part-time farmer--particularly miners--very well.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1955

Part-Time Farming Can Be Profitable - 2

The miner can plant, care for, and harvest his grain when non-farm work is likely to be slack. Southern Illinois' light-colored soils produce good grain yields if the land is built up through heavy fertilization and good management.

Livestock farming works well, too, if the farmer can find time to care for animals or has family help.

A complete discussion of southern Illinois farming problems can be found in University of Illinois Bulletin No. 580, "Employment and Income of Rural Families in Southern Illinois." The bulletin, written by Wills and H. L. Koeller, is available on request from the University's College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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5/31/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1955

Check Your LP Gas Installation

URBANA--Like all other fuels, LP gas must be stored and handled right if you're going to get the safest, most satisfactory results, says University of Illinois Extension Safety Specialist, O. L. Hogsett. If you want to know whether your installation is the best possible, look at the "code."

The "code" is a pamphlet on safe storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas. It is published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the rules set forth in the code have been accepted as law in Illinois.

Every LP gas dealer and fire insurance company inspector should have a copy of the code book. If your dealer has done a good safe job of installation, he won't mind checking your system against the code. If he doesn't know the code, better call on your fire insurance company inspector. As a starter, check the location of your tank. If it holds bewteen 125 and 500 gallons, it must be ten feet from any important building. A tank holding from 500 to 2,000 gallons should be 25 feet from buildings, and if you transfer the gas into a tractor or other tank, the job should be done at least 50 feet from buildings.

This is a sample of the rules set up to protect users of LP gas. Making sure that your system is safely installed may save an expensive fire or even your life.

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OLH:sf
5/31/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1955

Brucellosis Testing Deadline Near

URBANA--The July 1 deadline is very near for meeting the requirement that all Grade A milk in Illinois be produced in brucellosis-free herds.

That's the warning of Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois. He urges farmers who have not yet met this requirement to have their herds blood tested right away.

Testing now will not only let you meet the requirement for marketing Grade A milk but you will be able to take advantage of the fact that both federal and state money is available for idemnity payments.

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6/7/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1955

Soiling Not New

URBANA--The old cow pasture is becoming a thing of the past on a number of Illinois dairy farms.

On these farms, the dairymen haul pasture to the cows instead of turning cows out to pasture. This method of summer feeding is commonly called soiling.

K. E. Gardner, dairy scientist at the University of Illinois, says soiling is not new--it is probably centuries old. Although it has been practiced in Germany and France for many years, it is just stirring up interest in this country. Modern machinery has brought on most of the interest.

Of course, with this system of feeding fresh forage, the cow is relieved of her work and the burden is placed on the dairyman's shoulders. The high amount of labor required in soiling is one of its big disadvantages.

Chief advantage of the system is probably the elimination of waste. Cows on pasture tramp on forage and lay down on it. Droppings also spoil quite a bit of feed. You don't have these problems when you use a forage harvester and self-unloading wagon to get feed to your cows.

But, there's no getting around it, you have to be on the job every day, says Gardner. Forage must be cut and hauled to your cows at least once a day and more often two times daily to prevent heating.

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The feeding area may become messy and invite swarms of flies. And in case it rains so much you can't get out in the field with machinery, better have some pasture available for your herd, says Gardner.

Soiling works better with large herds than with small. Time, labor and machinery involved are about the same whether you're feeding six cows or 60.

Gardner says most farms he has visited where farmers haul pasture to their cows spend about an hour a day at each feeding for a 40 to 50 cow herd.

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6/7/55

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1955

Agricultural Graduates Have Job Choices

URBANA--The young men who will graduate from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture this month will not have to spend much time seeking job openings.

Herb Sharp, who is in charge of placement work in the College of Agriculture, says the demand for agricultural graduates continues strong, with the need especially great in the technical fields.

The 1955 graduating class includes 149 students who will get their degrees in agriculture and 61 who will receive home economics degrees. Nearly three-fourths of the agricultural graduates will be called for military service within the next year or two. The rest are either veterans who already have served with the armed forces or men who have been disqualified for physical reasons.

Sharp reports that students who are graduating in vocational agriculture will normally be allowed to teach one year before entering military service. This special provision permits a balance between the number of graduates and job openings in the vocational agriculture teaching field.

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6/7/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1955

Good Pastures Point the Way to Profit

URBANA--Good permanent pastures can point the way to increased profits in southern Illinois.

In a new circular telling how to keep southern Illinois pastures productive, H. A. Cate, extension specialist at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station, points out that southern Illinois farmers can reap a double profit with good pasture management.

First, livestock profits increase farm income, Cate says. Second, good pastures help to conserve soil.

A good permanent pasture should include a grass-legume mixture. Results at the Station show that in the spring, when legumes are just getting started, grass is lush and abundant from early spring rains. Later, when the weather is hot and dry, grass becomes dormant, but the deep-rooted legumes are growing and producing well.

Too many permanent pastures are grazed too long, says Cate. Unlike grasses, legumes die out in a few years.

To keep a good stand of legumes in your pastures, renew them on a five-year plan. Rework and resow one-fifth of the pasture acreage each year. Renewing pastures means preparing a completely new seedbed and applying the proper amount of fertilizers.

Dixon Springs experiments have shown that moderate alternate grazing to allow plants to maintain maximum growth brings higher animal gains than continuous heavy grazing.

High-quality animals also pay off, because when they graze they eat no more forage than low producers.

For complete information on how to make the most money from southern Illinois permanent pastures, write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for Circular 740, "Keeping Southern Illinois Pastures Productive."

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6/7/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1955

2,4,5-T Controls Sycamore Stands

DIXON SPRINGS--You can control unwanted stands of sycamore easily with a 2,4,5-T spray.

F. W. McMillan, assistant in forestry at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports a good kill of sycamore with a spray of one ounce of 2,4,5-T (pentyl ester) acid to 40 ounces of No. 3 fuel oil.

That formula works out to 2½ gallons of commercial 2,4,5-T preparation (equivalent to 3.3 pounds of acid) in 100 gallons of fuel oil. In tests at the Station in Pope county, treatment of this spray material was made to sycamore saplings and trees both as a basal application to the lower 18 inches of the trees and in notches cut into four sides of the trees at waist height.

Treated trees ranged from 2 to 10 inches in diameter at breast height, McMillan says. For the basal treatment applications varied from four ounces of solution for the two-inch trees up to 20 ounces for the 10-inch trees. This basal treatment was applied with a 2½ gallon garden-type sprayer.

In the notched treatment, half of these amounts were used. The solution was poured into the notches from a jar.

Complete kill came the first growing season after the treatments which were made the previous fall after basal spraying. Notched method did not do as well, the forester says, although kill was satisfactory. In view of the excellent results of the basal spraying method and its easy preparation, it is probably the best way to kill unwanted sycamores.

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6/7/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1955

College of Agriculture to Hold "Open House"

URBANA--Farm families and anyone else who is interested in seeing the inside workings of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are cordially invited to attend the three open house tours this summer.

Dates are Thursday, June 30; Friday, July 29, and Wednesday, August 31. Families are especially welcome.

Three separate dates have been selected this year, college officials say, so that all who wish can visit the University farms and facilities. These dates will also let visitors who attend all three see various stages in the development of crops, livestock and other experimental work.

Organized tours of the college will start each day at 9 a.m. CST (10 a.m. DST) at the Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews Street and Gregory Drive, Urbana. On rainy days visitors will report to Room 135, Animal Sciences Laboratory, located at the same corner.

Tours will include visits to the Morrow Plots, the oldest soil experiment field in the U. S., Animal Sciences Laboratory, Horticulture greenhouses and plots, Agricultural Engineering Research Laboratory, Agronomy South Farm with its experiments in field crops and soils, special tillage experiments and informal visits to the dairy, beef, swine, horse and sheep barns.

Guided tours are scheduled to end at 4 p.m. DST, but visitors will be invited to stay and inspect the buildings and facilities as long as they wish. Families are urged to bring a picnic basket and lunch at Illini Grove, the picnic area on the campus. Others will find lunch available at the Illini Union building or in nearby restaurants.

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6/8/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1955

Test Bulls for Herd Sire Performance

DIXON SPRINGS--Value of performance-testing beef bulls is being seen in recent work at the Dixon Springs Station. R. J. Webb, superintendent, says that differences of as much as 60 pounds in average weaning weights per calf are being noted in groups of calves sired by different bulls. Webb points out that using bulls that have the ability to sire these heavier calves means a difference of 1,800 pounds in the calf crop weaned from a 30-cow herd each year. With feeder calves at 20 cents a pound, this could mean a $360 difference between the value of two bulls each year. In five years' time the total would become substantial.

Gaining ability of calves sired by different bulls also varies. Differences of as much as ½ pound in gain per head per day during the wintering period were found in various groups of calves last winter at the Station. The value of knowing which bulls sire the more rapid-gaining calves is therefore obvious.

It is not hard to get a performance record on bulls. At the Station, birth weights, weaning weights and weights at the end of a feeding period are obtained on individual bulls. From this record, good predictions can be made that the high-rating bull will transmit his ability to his calves. But of course the real test is the record of the calves sired by the bull.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1955

Safety Field Day On July 26

URBANA--The Illinois Rural Safety Council is sponsoring an all-day Safety Field Day July 26 at the State Fair Grounds in Springfield, starting at 9:00 a.m. DST.

Main objective of the Safety Field Day is to give those who have or may have responsibility for local safety programs a chance to become familiar with demonstrations, exhibits and other safety materials available for use in local areas.

Members of the council hope that the field day will make it possible for local leaders to secure and select safety programs that meet their needs, according to O. L. Hogsett, farm safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

During the day there will be a showing of the best safety movies. Merle G. Moore, coordinator of civil defense, will speak on the "Implication of the Atomic Age." Arthur Henderson of Illinois Agricultural Association Insurance will demonstrate the "Farm of Hazards."

The program will also feature two fire control demonstrations, one in the morning by Walker Stone of Springfield, representing the Fyr-Fyter Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, and the other in the afternoon by Walter Kidde and Co., Inc., Chicago; and "Tractor Tipping," where a full-sized tractor will be turned over. Henderson will also demonstrate the I.A.A. safety car.

After lunch the main speaker of the day will be Randall C. Swanson, farm safety specialist, College of Agriculture, University

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of Wisconsin, Madison, who will speak on "Selling Safety on Local Level."

The Washington County Rural Youth will tell how they organized their county for their safety program last year. Mr. Mauritz of the Sangamon County Red Cross will talk on and demonstrate newer methods of artificial respiration, shock prevention and bleeding control. Walter Kidde will end the day with his fire control demonstration.

The National Safety Council will have an exhibit of available publications.

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OLH:sf
6/14/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1955

Wheat Vote Will Still Leave Problems

URBANA--The nation's grain "surplus" problem won't be solved, no matter how farmers vote on the marketing quota referendum June 25.

Farm economist L. F. Stice of the University of Illinois points out that we'll still have large stocks of wheat and other grains that will have to be fed to livestock.

If farmers decide in favor of wheat marketing quotas, the average level of 1956 wheat price support will be $1.81, which is about 25 cents less than in 1955, according to Stice. Illinois supports will be a little higher.

Parity for 1956 will be $2.38 a bushel compared with $2.51 for 1955. The difference is caused by the transition from old parity, based on 1910-14 prices, to modern parity, based on the past ten years.

The 1956 crop will be supported at 76 percent of parity rather than at 82½ as is the 1955 crop.

If farmers decide against marketing quotas, good milling wheat is likely to sell above 50 percent of parity, the level at which prices would be supported under present legislation.

Production and stocks of certain types of wheat are not out of line at all with current consumption, Stice points out. In 1954 we produced less soft red winter wheat than we used and exported. The same will be true this year. Of the total wheat stocks of nearly a billion bushels, only 52 million are of soft red wheat, which is adapted to all of Illinois.

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So far as stocks are concerned, Stice says the real issue is the amount of livestock feed produced. Wheat that can't be used for human food and export will have to be fed to livestock, he believes, and it makes little difference whether we have extra wheat to feed or whether we have other grains that are grown on land taken out of wheat.

Since 1953, wheat acreage has been reduced 21 million. In the same time, according to Stice, acreage of other crops has increased more than 20 million--feed grains 16.6 and soybeans 3.6. As a result of this shift, our supply of feed grains this fall will be the largest on record if we have a good year.

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6/14/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1955

Good Farm Land Going to Other Uses

URBANA--Farm land is disappearing in Illinois. It's going into cities, roads, parks, factory grounds and other similar uses.

Farm Economist H. C. M. Case of the University of Illinois reports that according to the census the state has lost 1,500,000 acres of farm land to these uses since 1900. That land area is equal to five counties the size of Lake County or two the size of McLean County.

Most of the change has taken place in the past 30 years, and it has been most rapid since 1945. Cook County has been the biggest loser. Between 1900 and 1950, the area in farms dropped from about 400,000 to 200,000 acres. Lake County has lost 90,000 acres, about a third of its 1900 acreage.

These figures aren't surprising, Case points out, when you consider the increased area in highways, cities, factories, parks, golf courses and homes being built in open country.

A modern highway takes 30 to 50 acres for each mile. That means that a road north and south through Illinois would take out the equivalent of 90 farms of 160 acres each.

Parks, golf courses and other recreational uses often take land that isn't well adapted to cropping. But, Case points out, cities and highways are no respecters of good farm land.

Case thinks future generations may wonder why we have been so extravagant in the use of our land for some purposes. European countries are very jealous of the use of good farm land and control changes in its use very carefully. Good farm land is restricted from many uses, and roadways are much narrower than in the United States. As our population grows, we may be faced with the same problems.

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JKM:sf
6/14/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1955

Plan Available To Help Eliminate Swine Brucellosis

URBANA--An effective program is available for the prevention and elimination of swine brucellosis.

Dr. Robert Graham, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, points out that swine brucellosis is a contagious disease that causes heavy losses to herd owners. The disease is made more serious because it poses a threat to human health.

Swine brucellosis is frequently brought into a herd when infected animals are purchased. In an effort to provide herd owners with a source of brucellosis-free breeding stock, as well as to provide a program for eliminating the disease, project 1046 has been established.

Project 1046 is carried out by the herd owner and his local veterinarian with the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture and the College of Veterinary Medicine. Under project 1046 the local veterinarian takes blood samples of all animals of breeding age and sends them to a state laboratory for testing. This work is done at the herd owner's expense.

If all animals are negative to two blood tests, taken 30 to 60 days apart, the herd owner receives a brucellosis-free certificate for his herd. If any reactor animals are found, project 1046 offers three plans to eliminate them from the herd as quickly as possible with the least financial loss to the herd owner.

Dr. Graham emphasizes that project 1046 offers a plan to fit all situations and urges swine growers to discuss the project with their local veterinarians.

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HGR:sf
6/14/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1955

Open House June 30 Features Ag Research

URBANA--Visitors to the College of Agriculture's open house on Thursday, June 30, will be able to see the Morrow Plots all in corn.

This happens only once in every six years, explains H. L. Sharp, director of tours and short courses at the college. The Morrow Plots tell their story best when they are completely planted to corn.

These world-famous experimental plots are the nation's oldest, having been established in 1876, Sharp says. Long-time corn yields vary from 19 bushels an acre on the untreated continuous corn plots to an average of more than 100 bushels on the fertilized rotation plots. In a new experiment this year, fertilizer has been added to some of the continuous corn plots that have never been fertilized before to see what the response will be. Sharp says the difference is noticeable already.

Tours will start every half-hour from the Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews Street and Gregory Drive in Urbana, beginning at 9:00 a.m. CST (10:00 a.m. DST). If the day is rainy, you can report to Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory, located on the same corner.

For the first time this year, the tours will include a visit to the floriculture division, where you will be able to see ornamental perennials and annuals for use on farmsteads.

Another interesting stop will be the slaughter room in the Livestock Pavilion, where research men will exhibit a steer carcass that has been fattened with stilbestrol.

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According to Sharp, more time than formerly will be spent at the Agronomy South Farm, where visitors will be able to see the latest crop variety trials in progress. Researchers will be available to answer your questions about the new crop varieties.

Other scheduled tour stops include the Agricultural Engineering Research Laboratory, the poultry farm and informal visits to the dairy, swine, sheep, beef and horse farms, depending on your farming interest. At these stops you'll be able to look over the research work being done in these fields.

Everyone is welcome to attend the open house. Plan now to get a carload together and visit your College of Agriculture, If you can't make it for this tour, two others are scheduled later in the summer, on Friday, July 29, and on Wednesday, August 31.

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6/14/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1955

1955 Wheat Prices Not to Be Affected by Referendum

URBANA--Market prices for the 1955 wheat crop will not be affected as much as most people think by the June 25 referendum on wheat marketing quotas.

L. F. Stice, University of Illinois farm economist, says that defeat of the quotas may cause a temporary break in wheat prices and perhaps some decline as the 1956 harvest approaches. But the market in between will be influenced largely by supply of and demand for the 1955 wheat crop.

Stice says two things point to fairly strong wheat prices during the 1955-56 wheat marketing year:

1. The 1955 wheat production is less than will likely be used.

2. The government will own nearly all of the billion-bushel carry-over stock and can't sell it for normal domestic use unless the price stays above the support price.

This year's wheat crop is estimated at 845 million bushels. Last year we used and exported 875 million bushels. In the current season, disappearance should be 900 million bushels or over.

Stice says the demand for U. S. wheat for the coming season should be as good as or better than it has been in the current year.

The law won't allow the sale of government wheat for less than 105 percent of the current support price, plus normal carrying charge. On the basis of the average national support price of $2.06 a bushel, this figure would be 35 cents a bushel over mid-June bids for new wheat.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1955

1955 Wheat Prices Not to Be Affected by Referendum - 2

As for the 1956 crop if quotas are defeated, Stice explains that under present legislation the price support would drop to 50 percent of parity. At the parity price then in effect, this would be about $1.20 a bushel, but the price would not necessarily go that low.

However, Stice says, the Secretary of Agriculture has stated publicly that if quotas are defeated he will ask Congress to amend the present law to permit supports at higher than 50 percent of parity.

Stice says the future trend in wheat prices is likely to be down because of expanded production, large stocks of wheat and other grains and the lower loan rates scheduled under the present law. But the defeat of marketing quotas does not mean that all of this adjustment will take place next year.

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6/16/55

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1955

Feed Stilbestrol to Lambs in Test

DIXON SPRINGS--Agricultural scientists of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station want to find out whether the chemical hormone stilbestrol will make lambs grow faster with less feed.

They hope to find out through a series of lamb-feeding experiments being conducted at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in southern Illinois. In one trial two lots of creep-fed lambs are being fed different amounts of stilbestrol, and these lots will be compared with a check lot. In another trial the stilbestrol is being implanted in the lamb, and this lot also will be compared with the animals in the check lot.

In addition to studying the rate of gain, the scientists want to determine whether the chemical has any effect on the quality of the lamb carcass. The carcass studies will be conducted with the wether lambs, while the ewe lambs will be retained and used in breeding performance studies.

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6/20/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1955

Cut Feed Bill With Good Pasture

URBANA--Plenty of good pasture will help to cut the cost of milk production.

J. D. Burke, extension dairy scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says, however, that it's a real problem to have enough top-quality pasture in July and August to keep your cows grazing and producing at full capacity.

Most forage growth is past its peak by this time, and pastures dry up because of high temperatures and lack of rainfall. However, second growth or legume aftermath from first-cutting hay will usually be ready at this time. Sudan grass is excellent for midsummer pasture because it makes its best growth at this time.

Cows will make the best use of summer pasture if you limit them to a small acreage and move them to fresh feed each day, Burke says. You can divide your pasture into several lots and rotate the cows from one to another. Or you can strip-graze by using a movable electric fence that will limit the herd to the area of the field they will clean up in one day.

Still another way of getting enough pasture feed is by soiling or hauling green chopped hay to the cows. This method works best when the feed supply is too far from the barn to drive the cows to pasture or when you can't get them to the fields because of highways, lack of fences or no water supply.

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Cut Feed Bill With Good Pasture - 2

If you can't give your cows enough high-quality pasture to meet their needs, it's a good idea to feed silage or hay, Burke says. Nutrients cost less in roughage than in grain, so you'll want to feed as much pasture and harvested forage as you can. But it's also poor economy to cut milk production by not giving the cows enough feed to keep their production up.

Cows on pasture will still need some grain for maximum production, especially the high producers. As a minimum, feed low-testing breeds a pound of grain to each 4 to 5 pounds of milk produced, and high testing breeds a pound of grain to each 3 to 4 pounds of milk. Vary the amount of grain according to the pasture quality and the body condition of the cows.

Burke says a mixture of cereal grains will provide enough protein for cows on good pasture without feeding additional supplement. But they should also have access to plenty of fresh water, salt and a supplementary source of phosphorus, such as steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate.

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6/20/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1955

Coffee Experience Useful to American Farmers

URBANA--American farmers can take a lesson from Brazilian coffee growers.

Brazil used to sell us two-thirds of our coffee. Now it sells us less than half, and at least nine other Latin-American countries are fighting for the United States coffee market.

H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois farm economist, says this change has come as a result of the efforts of Brazilian growers to keep coffee prices high.

On a recent trip through 11 Latin-American countries, he saw coffee land worth $1,000 an acre. When the drop in coffee prices came, buyers of this high-priced land were hurt.

Brazilian growers were somewhat successful in keeping coffee prices high for a while. But the high prices made coffee growing attractive to other countries. This meant increased production.

At the same time, high coffee prices in this country were responsible for coffee-stretching schemes that reduced the amount of coffee used.

Put the two together, Case explains, and you have a supply that is much larger than the demand, and trade difficulties are created on an international basis.

In Colombia an official suggested stopping imports of American automobiles to balance the imports with exports when coffee exports dropped.

In one week, the value of Brazilian money fell 20 percent. The drop has since been restored, but such shifts are serious to a nation.

A Costa Rican official told Case that his country would have been better off if coffee had not gone over 75 cents a pound.

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6/20/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1955

Self-Feed Chopped Hay to Sheep

DIXON SPRINGS--Researchers at the Dixon Springs Station of the University of Illinois last winter cut needed labor in half by self-feeding chopped hay to sheep.

J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Station located in Pope county, reports no difference in the average weight of lambs self-fed chopped hay and those fed long hay.

Ewes also ate the same amount of self-fed chopped hay and long hay, Lewis says. However, the hay that was fed was high-quality second cutting. If you put up first cutting or coarser, you can expect to make better use of chopped hay.

Another advantage of chopped hay is that you can store it in less space than baled hay. Chopping also uses less field labor than baling, and with a few minor changes you can use your field chopper for making silage, whereas your baler has only one use.

On the other hand, Lewis points out that hay to be chopped should not have a moisture content higher than 15 percent. You should also be sure to store it where you plan to use it next winter, because it is hard to haul chopped hay to the stock.

In the tests on self-feeding chopped hay last winter at the Station, a flock of 160 ewes were divided into two lots of 80 each. Each lot was wintered on a ration of legume hay and whole oats.

Oats were limited to 1½ pounds per head daily for all ewes. Those in one lot were self-fed all the chopped legume-grass they would eat, while the others were hand fed all the same type of hay they would eat in the long form.

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Self-Feed Chopped Hay to Sheep - 2

For the test, a self-feeding gate was put up in front of the stack of chopped hay. It was designed so that the ewes could get their heads through. This gate worked fine and practically no hay was wasted before the lambs were born. The ewes ate all of the chopped hay, whereas the ewes eating baled hay culled some of the coarser stems and grass.

However, after the lambs were born the ewes went through the original gate, lowering the palatability of the chopped hay and causing some waste. The feeding gate was rebuilt so that the ewes could get only their noses through, and then it was necessary to pull the hay down to the gate or move the self-feeder more often.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

(Editors note that this is of special interest to Northern Illinois area.)

Agronomy Field Day Set for July 6

URBANA--The newest oat and alfalfa varieties will be spotlighted at the Northern Illinois Experiment Field meeting in DeKalb County July 6 at 1 p.m.

Northern Illinois farmers will also see the latest experiments in chemical weed control, wheat, barley and rye varieties and diseases, oats for silage, red clover varieties, forage management, wide-row corn and use of fertilizer for corn, oats and alfalfa.

Richard Bell, manager of the experimental farm, says that M. B. Russell, head of the department of agronomy, along with more than a dozen University of Illinois agronomists will be on hand to explain the experiments to farmers.

Bell says that H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, also will be there to give the latest information on the insect situation on northern Illinois farms.

Farmers can reach the farm by going one-fourth mile east of Shabbona on U. S. 30 and then turning north for five miles. Bell warns that the east-west road half a mile north of the farm is closed for repairs, so farmers should come on the south route.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

10th Dixon Springs Sheep Sale July 14

DIXON SPRINGS--Targhees, a relatively new breed of sheep, will be sold for the first time this year at the 10th annual purebred sheep sale at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois near Robbs on Thursday, July 14.

R. J. Webb, Station superintendent, says the Targhees are a western type sheep of medium size that carry a good quality fleece. They are showing promise at the Station of being able to do well on pasture and roughage.

The day's program will include some tips on better sheep production starting at 10:30 a.m. at the Sheep Barns, Webb says. The auction sale will start at 1:00 p.m., CST. Ten Hampshire, 19 Suffolk and eight Targhee rams will be offered for sale along with four Hampshire and six Suffolk ewes.

Sheep breeding at the Station has improved the meat-producing qualities of the animals by selecting for heavy leg of lamb, wide backs, general smoothness, fast gaining ability and good livability. In some lines the basis for selection has been improvement in the quality of the wool. Herd management has been on a practical basis, with pastures and roughages stressed in the feeding program.

Webb reports that 269 purebred rams and 157 purebred ewes have been sold at auction at the Dixon Springs Station since the first sale in 1946. These rams and ewes have been selected from the experimental breeding flocks at the Station.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

Schedule Midwest Nitrogen Conference

URBANA--Because of the increasing use by midwest farmers of anhydrous ammonia as a direct application of nitrogen fertilizer, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has scheduled a regional conference on the subject for early September.

M. B. Russell, head of the University's department of agronomy, announced today that the Corn Belt Anhydrous Ammonia Conference will be held September 7 and 8 on the Champaign-Urbana campus. More than 1500 farmers, dealers, equipment distributors, and soil scientists from five Corn Belt states are expected to attend. The conference will emphasize the place of anhydrous ammonia in a complete fertilization program and its potential for increasing grain and pasture yields on midwest farms.

The two-day event will feature reviews and reports by leading agronomists on experimental work with the fertilizer as well as recommendations for application on different crops under varying conditions. There also will be field demonstrations of different application methods and machines.

Anhydrous ammonia is a gas which is injected into the soil under pressure. There it combines with the soil particles and is taken up by the plant roots. It has proved to be an economical form of nitrogen and has given sizeable increases in yields per acre when used as a part of a complete fertilization program.

Farmers and agricultural leaders who plan to attend the conference are asked to register in advance by sending a card or letter to Room 216 Davenport Hall, Urbana, Illinois

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6/28/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1955

Price Support Experiences Teach Lesson

URBANA--We can learn many lessons from our experience with price support programs that may help us plan future programs.

The chief lesson, according to H. C. M. Case, farm economist at the University of Illinois, is that government can legislate prices and even acreage, but it cannot legislate consumption and yields.

Government supports the price of corn, but a hog feeder won't buy corn--or feed corn--if corn prices are too high in relation to hog prices. When hog feeders cut down on corn, a surplus piles up.

Ninety percent price supports in a few years since 1948 simply priced corn a little too high for many feeders, and hog production was unduly restricted. It would have been easy to feed up more corn at that time, thus removing much of surplus stocks on hand.

Wheat price supports make inadequate allowance for quality, according to Case. Producers who use the loans, and most do in the Wheat Belt, grow varieties that yield highest. As a result, the United States has actually had a shortage of certain types of durum hard wheat and has had to import it from Canada. At times prices were close to $4.00 a bushel.

Growers of most crops are using new and better farming methods, and these methods mean more production or production at less cost. If farm prices are held too high, farmers are led to over-production.

This is the most potent reason for flexible price supports, according to Case. With flexible supports, the level can be adjusted to meet supply situations that threaten to become a problem.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1955

Price Support Experiences Teach Lesson - 2

Case points out that we are beginning to learn that our large carry-over stocks actually set ceilings on prices until they can be removed as a potential supply. High price supports caused the surplus, and they are now acting as ceilings on prices as well as supports to prices.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 4, 1955

Girls From India Live on Illinois Farms

URBANA--Usha Sud, Himachal Pradesh state, and Sirala Devi, Travencore-Cochin state, two International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from India, are now living on Illinois farms.

This is the first time that women exchangees have come to this country from India, according to E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H clubs who is chairman of the state I.F.Y.E. committee.

These two young Indian women are living on farms in McDonough, Knox, Washington and Sangamon counties during their two-month stay in the state. Miss Sud will live on the farms of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Null, Colchester, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Koelling, Hazleton, and Mrs. Cora Fleming, Williamsville. Miss Devi will live on the farms of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bybee, Maquon, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Haun, Richview, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Boston, Pawnee.

Both young ladies will leave the state on August 14 to attend a home economics workshop and a mid-point conference at Berea College, Kentucky. Then they will live with farm families in Kansas for the rest of their stay in this country and will leave for home in early November.

Miss Sud has a degree in home science from Lady Irwin College in India with a major in domestic science. She works for the government service in her home village. Miss Devi has a BA degree with a major in economics from the University of Travencore. She is a social education organizer in Travencore-Cochin state.

The International Farm Youth Exchange seeks to promote better understanding between nations through an exchange of young farm people who live and work with farm families in the exchange countries. It is sponsored jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Foundation, and is wholly supported by contributed funds.

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6/28/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY JULY 5, 1955

Illinois Poultry Day at Urbana July 25

URBANA--Illinois poultry producers will hold their annual meeting at the University of Illinois on Monday, July 25.

D. J. Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that registration for the all-day event will start at 9:00 a.m., DST, in Room 112, Gregory Hall.

The morning program starts at 9:30 a.m. with greetings from L. E. Card, head of the Animal Science Department. H. M. Scott, head of the poultry division at the College, will discuss some of the latest research findings. He will talk about growing chicks bigger and faster with less feed. Bray will then discuss some of the nutritional aspects of the blood-spotting problem in eggs.

Other features of the morning program will include Chuck Merritt, Illinois Poultry Industry Council, talking about the status of the egg law enforcement, and Albert Walton, Edwards county poultryman, telling some of the elements of a successful poultry enterprise and how it fits into community living.

Speakers on the afternoon program will include R. C. Eaton and Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois discussing hormones for broilers and how respiratory diseases are identified. T. L. Joule, extension economist at the University of Missouri, will discuss new developments in egg marketing.

Following presentation of the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest award by Clarence Stouffer, president of the Illinois Poultry

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1955

Improvement Association, the speakers will form a question and answer panel moderated by H. M. Scott.

At 4:00 p.m., an open house is scheduled at the University of Illinois poultry farm with a broiler barbecue starting at 5:00 p.m. sponsored by the association.

Special events during the day include a noon luncheon meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Broiler Growers association, and a meeting of the Illinois Poultry Industry Council at 7:00 p.m.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1955

(Note to Editors: This story is longer than our usual release, but we feel that the unusual circumstance and news value warrants this feature treatment. Extension Editors)

Add First Chemical Fertilizer to Morrow Plots

URBANA--For only the second time in 79 years treatments have been changed on the Morrow Plots at the University of Illinois, the oldest soil experimental plots in the United States.

The plots were established in 1876 to settle the controversy then raging about whether or not the prairie soils of this area could be depleted.

That question was settled by 1904, and the agronomists asked the plots another question. Could they by certain treatments maintain or even improve the soil fertility? That question has now been answered. But a new controversy is raging. Are legumes and animal manures necessary? Can chemical fertilizers do what the organic fertilizers have done?

Of the 10 plots George Morrow set up in 1876, three remain today. One is in continuous corn; one is in a corn-oats rotation; and the third is in a corn-oats-clover rotation. The first phase was a study of soil depletion. By 1904 the plots had shown that soil could

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be depleted but that rotations--simply changing the crops--could prolong the time it took. The first phase had ended.

The second phase was a study of maintaining productivity or even increasing it. Each of the three plots were divided. The north half was continued without treatment. Part of the land now has its 80th consecutive corn crop on it. The south half of each plot was treated with phosphate, limestone, and manure. Treatments have been renewed as they were needed.

A strip cutting across all six plots this spring received fertilizer at the rate of five tons of lime, 200 pounds of nitrogen, 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash to the acre.

The strip covers a fourth of each plot. Where the strip crosses the north half of the three original plots it will be the first soil treatment in 79 years. The continuous cropping record with no treatment will still be maintained, however, as will the two rotations without treatment.

Questions the agronomists now are asking Morrow Plots are these. Can this almost depleted soil come back? To what level can it be returned? How fast can it be brought back? Will commerical phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen equal or surpass manure in bringing it back? Will the benefits of commercial materials be increased with rotations and with rotations with legumes? Do standover legumes increase benefits from the commercial fertilizers?

Here are some answers they have gotten already. Continuous corn will wear out the fertile prairie soils. Yields on the continuous corn plot are down to 19 bushels to the acre. Another answer is that

rotations will prolong the time of depletion. Corn in the corn-oats rotation has averaged 29 bushels to the acre, and corn in the corn-oats-clover rotation has averaged 74 bushels to the acre.

Another answer is that manure, lime, and phosphate will maintain and improve the soil. Yields of continuous corn average 74 bushels to the acre with this treatment. On the corn-oats plots, treatment has raised yields to 101 bushels to the acre, more than three times the 29 bushels with no treatment. On the corn-oats-clover plots, treatment has raised yields from 74 to 113 bushels to the acre.

The Morrow Plots have a colorful history and supply us with the longest continuous record of cropping of any experiments in this country. But they weren't always so popular.

George Morrow, professor of agriculture, was in the middle of the controversy when he set up the plots. A farm writer of the time wrote in 1876, "It is most unlikely that they can ever be of value to any farming lands in any of the western states, particularly good corn land.

"It is very much to be regretted that these agricultural college professors have such narrow views of their duties. If they looked at home more and stopped their periodic visits to Europe, certainly these theoretical teachers could find enough to do without imitating European experiments."

The writter was referring to the Rothamstad Plots in England, the only plots in the world which are older.

A little more widely accepted viewpoint is that expressed by Charles A. Platt, supervising architect for the library and other

University buildings. Standing in front of the plots in 1924, he remarked, "This is the most valuable piece of ground in America."

Another big name in Illinois agriculture, Cyril G. Hopkins, figures in the history of the plots. It was Hopkins who changed the treatments on the plots in 1904.

The plots today are under direction of a committee of agronomists who also have charge of the state network of soil experiment stations--A. L. Lang, L. B. Miller, and C. H. Farnham.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1955

Build Barracks With Station-Grown Lumber

DIXON SPRINGS--Station foresters took their own advice seriously when they designed and built the new boys' barracks building here recently.

With the exception of rafters, ceiling joists and roof decking, this 80 x 20 foot building was constructed entirely of lumber sawn from trees cut in the management of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station's demonstration woodland.

The building is being used to house 20 boys assigned to the Shawnee State Boys Camp, a cooperative enterprise between the University of Illinois and the Illinois Youth Commission.

W. R. Boggess, forest research specialist at the Station in charge of the design and construction of the building, says that foresters recommend that farmers use home-grown lumber for construction and repair of their farm buildings. By growing your own lumber you'll not only greatly increase the value of your farm woodland, but you'll generally find that the woodland will profit from better management.

The Station barracks building is of board and batten construction, according to Boggess. Boards are random width, rough-sawn oak painted with a dark brown "Penta-Stain." This is a fairly recent development for outside finishing consisting of a ground-in oil stain dissolved in pentachlorophenol, a well-known wood preservative.

Inside, the building is divided into a kitchen, combination dining and recreation room, bunk room, bath and a private room and bath for the Camp Director. All interior trim as well as window and door frames is of planed oak, sanded and finished naturally.

RAJ:dw
6/29/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1955

New Light on X-Disease

URBANA--Research workers at the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois have shed new light on the problem of hyperkeratosis or X-disease.

Drs. C. E. Schoettle, E. F. Reber, C. C. Morrill, and R. P. Link, Working with rats and hamsters, found that a protein concentrate that will produce hyperkeratosis in cattle and chlorinated naphthalene will both produce the same disease in rats and hamsters.

They found that the disease is accompanied by a fatty degeneration of the liver and low levels of vitamin A in the liver. The thymus gland of rats fed chlorinated naphthalene was about one-third normal size.

The addition of large quantities of vitamin A to the ration reduced the seriousness of the effects of the chlorinated naphthalene in hamsters. They also found that hamsters are more resistant to the effects of chlorinated naphthalene than rats.

The results of the work of these researchers was recently published in the American Journal of Veterinary Research.

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7/5/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1955

Don't Spray Nitrogen on Plants

URBANA--Plants can use liquid fertilizer when it's sprayed on the leaves, but it isn't practical or economical to fertilize common farm crops in that way.

C. M. Linsley, University of Illinois soils man, says there are two reasons why you shouldn't spray fertilizer on plant leaves. First, only small amounts can be put on at one time, since too much burns the leaves and reduces yields. Second, liquid fertilizer sold for leaf spraying costs much more than the liquid or dry fertilizers sold for direct soil application.

In tests conducted by agronomists E. B. Earley and R. D. Hauck, corn leaves were burned and yields were reduced after 40 pounds of nitrogen was sprayed on the leaves.

These men also found that yields were higher on plots in which 40 pounds of nitrogen was side-dressed, Linsley says.

Likewise, no advantages resulted from using the spray method on wheat, although in some cases yields were equal to wheat that was top-dressed.

If you are considering spraying liquid fertilizer on the leaves, you better do some figuring first, Linsley warns. Compare the cost of spraying liquid nitrogen to that of nitrogen for soil applications.

Here's how to do it. A typical sales literature recommendation may call for two gallons of nitrogen for each of two spray

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applications. Since each gallon weighs about 11 pounds, that would be a total application of 44 pounds of solution for each acre.

But 44 pounds of solution contains 32 percent nitrogen. So actually you would be putting on only 14 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

And 14 pounds isn't enough for a corn crop. Common nitrogen recommendations call for 40 to 80 pounds per acre.

Now compare the cost of spraying with side-dressing. Nitrogen spray solution costs over $2.50 a gallon. So the 14 pounds in the four gallons would cost over $10, or more than 70 cents a pound.

Here's where the figuring pays off because nitrogen applied to the soil costs only about 8 to 18 cents a pound.

As far as spraying phosphorus and potassium solution on plants, little work has been done. However, results so far indicate these plant foods can be added only in small amounts because of the danger of burning the leaves.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1955

More Grain in Southern Illinois

URBANA--Southern Illinois is rapidly becoming a grain-producing area.

Corn production has doubled since the 1930's and now averages about 80 million bushels a year. A soybean industry of about 30 million bushels a year has developed completely since then, and wheat after a wartime decline is back up to the 15 million bushels produced each year in the 1930's.

C. P. Schumaier, University of Illinois farm economist, who has just finished a study of the southern 42 counties, reports that most of the increased production is shipped outside the area.

Before World War II a few of the northern counties in the area and the river bottom areas had surplus corn. In a normal year all but the seven southernmost counties now have surpluses of corn. Corn sales from the area is about 70 million bushels a year compared to 22 before the war.

Schumaier explains that the increase has come from the introduction of soybeans and from the use of more machinery and fertilizer.

The area is still not an elevator operator's paradise, however, in spite of impressive increases in total grain production. High margins have attracted about 50 new grain firms into the area. Schumaier reports that the volume of grain produced per acre of farm land is low, which means smaller volume of business and a wider area to serve than elevators in other parts of Illinois.

Another problem facing elevators is that most grain is sold at harvest time. Much less is stored for sale later. Thus, a high seasonal variation in elevator business makes higher margins necessary.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers put southern Illinois in a good position to sell grain, Schumaier says.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY JULY 11, 1955

U. S. Price Supports Helpful to Other Countries

URBANA--Some United States policies are often criticized in other countries, but one of our price support programs is quite popular in certain other parts of the world.

Latin American countries have profited highly from our efforts to support cotton prices and reduce production.

That's the impression gained by H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois farm economist, on a trip this spring to several Latin American countries.

Our efforts at keeping cotton prices high have made cotton-growing a profitable business in many countries, he explains. Before World War I, no Latin American country sold as much as 200,000 bales of cotton a year. In recent years total exports of cotton from Brazil and Mexico have reached a million and a half bales a year. Our exports have dropped the same amount, from 6 million to 4.5 million.

Before World War I nearly half the cotton of the world and almost three-fourths of the cotton milled in Europe was produced in the United States. Today we sell Europe about a third of her cotton and the world less than a fifth of its cotton.

"We did other cotton-growing countries a great favor by keeping our cotton prices high enough that they could make money," Case explains.

Other industries have benefited, too. High cotton prices encouraged makers of rayon, nylon, and other such products.

"We can legislate prices and acreage restrictions," Case points out, "but so far we have found no way to legislate exports and consumption at our legislated prices.

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7/5/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1955

Cool Hogs Gain Faster

URBANA--Your hogs will have to be cool these hot summer months to make good gains and good use of feed.

G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois animal science specialist, says that in one test hogs kept at 70 degrees made normal gains. They ate only about 350 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

But when the temperature was raised to 100 degrees, these same hogs almost stopped gaining. And they needed almost four times as much feed--or about 1,400 pounds--to gain 100 pounds.

Here's how to keep your hogs comfortable and gaining weight in summer.

1. Provide about 10 to 12 square feet of shade per hog.

2. Put an easy-to-keep-clean wallow in the sun near the shade--not under the shade. A wallow 10 feet on each side will take care of 50 pigs.

3. Keep a fresh supply of water near the shade and feeders.

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7/5/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1955

Legumes Carry More Steers Per Acre

DIXON SPRINGS--Yearling steers averaging about 600 pounds in weight gained at strikingly different rates on legume pasture and grass pasture from mid-May to mid-June at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

George F. Cmarik, first assistant in beef research at the Station, reports that the legume pastures were able to carry four steers to the acre during this period, while the grass pastures could only carry about two head to the acre.

Steer gains on legumes varied from 200 to 340 pounds to the acre with an average of 265 pounds, Cmarik says. Average daily gain for six legume pastures was about one and three-fourths pounds per steer. The legume pastures were seeded mainly to alfalfa, red clover and Ladino, and the alfalfa was just about right for making a good hay crop when the steers were turned onto these fields.

On the other hand, the grass pastures were seven-year-old seedings of various grasses. Originally these fields all contained good stands of Ladino clover, but since the dry years recently it has almost disappeared.

Gains on the grass pastures varied from 36 to 88 pounds and averaged 63 pounds per acre during the month. Average daily gain per steer for six grass pastures was about nine-tenths of a pound.

Cmarik says the grass fields that contained the highest percentages of Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass and bromegrass produced

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the highest animal gains. A field of mostly wild grasses produced low gains, but they were still better than gains on a good fescue pasture. These results bear out the recommendations of fescue as a winter or early spring pasture forage crop.

Pounds of dry matter needed to put a pound of gain on the steers also varied greatly with the main forage available, Cmarik points out. The legume pastures needed an average of 20 pounds of dry matter to put on a pound of gain compared with 34 pounds for the grass pastures.

Highest dry matter requirement for the legume pastures was 27 pounds and the lowest 16 pounds, compared with a high of 51 pounds and a low of 16 pounds for the grasses. You can see that although the grasses needed more dry matter over all to produce a pound of gain, still the highest gaining grasses put on gains well within the production range of the legumes. The highest requirement of dry matter was on the wild grasses and fescue pastures.

If you go back to the March and April average daily gains on grass pastures, you will find them equal to or better than the May-June legume gains. However, per acre gains were higher on legume pastures because of their greater carrying capacity.

Results of these pasture feeding tests show that you'll get better yield and higher animal gains from either legume-grass pasture mixtures or pure stand legume seeding harvested at the right time, Cmarik says. Mixed pastures are probably a little better than straight legume seedings for cattle and sheep because it's easier to control the bloat problem on them.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY JULY 15, 1955

Start Pasture Cattle on Feed Soon

URBANA--Feeder cattle on summer pasture should be on feed by early August to be ready for November market at the highest finish.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says most good cattle feeders start their animals on feed on pasture.

You can keep your feeders on pasture with grain unless you have some difficulty in getting them on full feed, Russell points out. Once in a while early fall rains will "green up" pastures so that cattle will not clean up grain. When that happens, it's a good idea to move them into drylot for finishing.

Assuming that you start with choice grade cattle, it usually takes a feeding period of 90 to 100 days to put cattle in the choice grade.

Russell calls this the deferred feeding system. Cattle feeders who follow this program use a wintering ration that normally puts on gains of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds a head daily. When fed lightly like this in winter, cattle will then put on an average of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds a head daily for about 90 days on good legume-grass pastures at minimum cost.

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7/12/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1955

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE HOG BUSINESS

By S. W. Terrill
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture

(NOTE: The hog business is big business in Illinois, which produces 10 percent of the nation's pork. It is putting 500 million dollars a year into the pockets of Illinois farmers. This represents about one-fourth of the annual income received from farming in the state. This is the first of two articles on the future of the hog business in Illinois, prepared by S. W. Terrill, chief of the swine division at the University of Illinois. The second article will appear tomorrow. The information is taken from a special report prepared for the publication PATRONS' GUIDE of the Illinois Farm Supply Company.)

The long term outlook for the hog industry appears to be extremely favorable. Of course, from a short-term standpoint, some years are much better than others. In 1952 producers had many headaches, but 1953 and early 1954 were certainly favorable periods. In some years unrealistic corn support prices have caused more extreme "ups and downs" than would have occurred otherwise. However, a look at trends in population growth and eating habits and a brief review of the natural advantages of raising hogs give cause for optimism concerning the future of the hog business.

Population trends: At present we have about 164 million people in this country. Experts tell us that by 1975 there will be over 200 million. If living standards stay the same, this will mean a demand for much additional milk, eggs and meat, including more ham, bacon, pork chops and pork roasts. In fact, meat output hasn't been keeping pace with population increases.

Eating habits: The modern eater is choosing more high-protein foods and less high-energy foods than did Mother and Dad or Grandfather and Grandmother. Consequently there has been a steady increase in per capita consumption of meat and eggs and a decrease in the consumption of potatoes and cereals. Of course, economic changes could alter this pattern.

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1955

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE HOG BUSINESS - 2

Natural advantages of raising hogs: There are a number of good reasons for raising hogs. The hog is an efficient converter of feed to pork. A hog enterprise fits in well with other farm enterprises. Hog operations can be expanded or contracted rather quickly and permit a quick turnover of capital. Hogs can be quite profitable in almost any volume, whereas under present conditions poultry and dairy enterprises must be large in order to compete with other operations in efficiency. Large-volume hog production does not require large acreages, and the market value of discarded breeding stock is high.

Predicting the future is hazardous. Nevertheless it would appear that the hog industry will see greater specialization, greater efficiency and greater application of research results. But specialization will not proceed to the point of one-enterprise farming. Diversified farming has the advantage of spreading the risks over more enterprises, and the enterprises may complement each other, such as hogs and grain or grain, hogs and feeder cattle. It looks as if there may be some reduction in number of enterprises per farm, but it will be reasonable to expect greater emphasis on efficiency and specialization in the remaining enterprises in order to give greater volume.

When prices of farm products go up, they usually go up faster than farm costs. This often occurs during a wartime economy. When it does occur, it is usually most profitable to increase volume at the expense of some efficiency. When farm prices go down, they usually go down faster than farm costs. Prices have declined during the past four years. When that happens, efficiency becomes very important and it will continue to be very important in the future.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1955

Veterinary Medicine Attractive Profession for Farm Boys

URBANA--High school graduates with training in vocational agriculture and in 4-H Club activities find veterinary medicine an attractive life work.

Their first-hand experience in raising livestock and poultry, although not strictly necessary, is an excellent background for a career in veterinary medicine, according to Dean Robert Graham of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Ability to diagnose, treat and control animal diseases and a thorough knowledge of diseases of animals transmissible to man require comprehensive as well as specialist training, Dean Graham says. The College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois provides this training through professional courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Two years of college preparatory study and four years of professional training are required for the D.V.M. degree. A Bachelor of Science degree is awarded following two years of professional training. The two-year preparatory course can be taken at any accredited college.

The University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine accepts from 40 to 50 students in the freshman class. Preference is given to Illinois residents, and places are usually available each year for good students of acceptable character.

You can get more information regarding requirements for admission, required courses of study and other announcements by writing to the Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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HCR:sf
7/12/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1955

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE HOG BUSINESS

By S. W. Terrill
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture

(NOTE: This is the second of two articles by S. W. Terrill, chief of the swine division at the University of Illinois. In this article Terrill reviews some of the changes in breeding, feeding and management that are likely to take place during the next few years.)

Research results will point out practices that show promise of improving efficiency and profits. But only those that pass the tough economic test of on-the-farm use will survive. Although we cannot predict these changes with any degree of accuracy, we can suggest some possible changes in breeding, feeding and management that may prove effective under present conditions.

Breeding: Much progress will be made here. Seedstock producers are experiencing a strong demand for tested breeding stock. Purebred breeders are rapidly increasing the scope of their testing programs. They are concentrating their efforts on these points:

1. Meat-type carcass characteristics as determined by live backfat probing on boars and gilts and slaughter information on barrows where possible.
2. Growth rate as measured by weight at 5 or 6 months of age.
3. Feed efficiency as determined by feed and growth records at a testing station or on the farm. Because feed efficiency and growth rate are closely associated, selection for growth rate is automatic selection for feed efficiency.
4. Brood-sow productivity as determined by litter weaning weights.

The Illinois Swine Production and Carcass Testing Extension Project has outlined an on-the-farm selection program that can be used to supplement present programs.

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE HOG BUSINESS - 2

Boar testing stations will increase in number. Boar pigs from the best herds can then be tested more extensively and compared under the standardized conditions at the test station.

These efforts will furnish commercial hog producers with better stock. It costs money to do the testing needed to produce stock with greater potential. Tested boars will therefore cost more--but they'll be worth it.

Commercial hog producers will make more use of rotation breeding systems to take advantage of hybrid vigor in brood-sow productivity and good pig survival and growth rates.

Swine breeding research workers will continue to search for improved methods of selection, inbreeding and linecrossing with a view to getting better stock and more hybrid vigor through the application of scientific methods.

Early weaning: This offers some advantages to the specialized hog producer, but more testing must be done under practical field conditions before weaning at the age of one week or less can be recommended without reservation. The best plan is for each commercial hog producer to "work down" to the weaning age that will best fit his management conditions and give him the lowest total cost per pig. Producers who have been weaning pigs at the conventional eight weeks should try weaning at five to six weeks and using good pig starter rations. If it works well, he can then try weaning at three to five weeks. Good management, nutrition and sanitation become particularly important when pigs are weaned at an early age.

Pig hatcheries: Pig hatcheries are considered a desirable part of the hog industry because there is often a good demand for thrifty weaned pigs. But the hatchery business has been held back by disease difficulties and supply, demand and price problems. Hatcheries will probably be most successful on the fringe

of the Corn Belt, where small grains and pasture can supply most of the feed and where labor, land and building costs can be kept low. They will give the skilled hog man in this area an opportunity to specialize. More weaned pigs will probably be produced for sale in southern Illinois than formerly.

Drylot vs. pasture: There is increased interest in raising of hogs on concrete drylot, and it will probably continue, particularly among producers who wish to specialize in hogs and who use modern buildings and labor-saving equipment efficiently the year round. Pastures will continue to be used extensively for the sow herd. On diversified farms with legumes as an integral part of the crop rotation, livestock producers will continue programs that take advantage of sanitation, and labor- and feed-saving benefits of a pasture program. With flexible modern equipment and concrete platforms, a combination program of winter drylot and summer pasture feeding will be used.

Complete rations vs. corn and supplement free-choice: Preliminary Illinois tests showed little advantage for complete rations over free-choice rations when fed in drylot. On pasture the pigs fed the complete ration gained significantly faster, but with no saving in cost of gains. Under field conditions results may be less variable when complete rations are fed, but costs will determine the extent to which complete ration feeding becomes popular.

A fundamental part of the Illinois Plan for Swine Feeding (see Illinois Circular 719) is the use of supplements to make up deficiencies in home-grown grains. Hog farmers will favor custom-mixing or bulk deliveries of complete mixed rations if costs are low and if satisfactory arrangements can be made for them to supply their own grain or deliver grain to be credited to future complete ration mixes. More large-volume livestock farmers will install automatic feed grinding and mixing equipment on their farms.

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1955

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE HOG BUSINESS - 4

Sow feeding: Past Illinois research dealt with maximum use of legume pasture in the summer and grass-legume silage in the winter to cut bred-sow feeding costs. The results of this research raised a question about how much weight a sow needs to gain during gestation in order to farrow good-sized litters of healthy pigs.

Preliminary results showed that farrowing performance was as satisfactory when bred sows and gilts were fed 4.5 pounds of a good ration per head daily in winter drylot as when they were fed the usual 6 pounds per head daily. Research on this problem is continuing.

Environment control: Future research will deal with control of the nongenetic factors that cause variation in swine performance. Greater use will probably be made of drugs and medicants to control diseases and parasites. A cheap, safe chemical that would kill roundworm eggs in the intestinal tract of the pig would be a boon to the hog industry. New vaccines and treatments will be developed as disease research begins to catch up with many of our widespread swine diseases.

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7/13/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1955

State Safety Field Day Next Tuesday

URBANA--Safety specialists will turn over a full-sized tractor at the State Fairgrounds in Springfield next Tuesday, July 26, during the first state Safety Field Day sponsored by the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

O. L. Hogsett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says starting time of the program will be 9:00 a.m. DST.

Featured on the program will be two fire-control demonstrations. Walker Stone, Springfield, representing Fyr-Fyter Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, will present the morning demonstration, and Walter Kidde and Company, Chicago, will handle the afternoon show.

In another part of the show, Arthur Henderson, Illinois Agricultural Association Insurance Safety Program, Chicago, will demonstrate the I.A.A. "Farm of Hazards" and will drive the I.A.A. safety car.

Merle G. Moore, state coordinator of civil defense, Springfield, is scheduled to speak on the "Implications of the Atomic Age," and Randall C. Swanson, Wisconsin farm safety specialist, Madison, will discuss "Selling Safety on the Local Level."

Washington County Rural Youth will tell how they organized their county safety program last year. Other features include a demonstration of the newer methods of artificial respiration, shock prevention and bleeding control, showing of the best safety movies and an exhibit of available publications of the National Safety Council.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1955

Dairy Day at Urbana on September 8

URBANA--Money-saving and money-making ideas by the dozens will be presented to Illinois dairy farmers on September 8.

That's the date of the fourth annual Dairy Day sponsored by the Department of Dairy Science University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

G. W. Salisbury, department head, says the department is going all out to make this year's event the best yet.

Staff members will demonstrate skills in foot trimming, dehorning, clipping and proper milking procedures during the morning program at the University dairy farm. There will be a report of a survey on feeding green cut pasture to dairy cattle and exhibits featuring cows that have been fed a diet of corn alone.

Attractive exhibits and displays, reports of other up-to-the-minute research and a speaker list headed by Ralph E. Hodgson, head of the Dairy Husbandry Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are a few of the other highlights of the program.

Meeting time is 9:00 a.m. DST, Thursday, September 8, at the main dairy barns, South Lincoln Avenue, Urbana. Lunch and the afternoon program will be held at Illini Grove.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1955

Observe National Farm Safety Week, July 24-30

URBANA--"Your safety is in your hands."

That's the slogan adopted this year to help observe National Farm Safety Week July 24-30, according to O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The reason for National Farm Safety Week is to encourage rural people to learn and obey farm safety rules, Hogsett says.

Most farm accidents last year involved some violation of a "common-sense" safety rule. If we are to hold down the toll of farm accidents this year, every member of every farm family in the state of Illinois must become familiar with the rules of safety in the home, at work, in traffic and at play. Then they must practice these rules every day of the year.

Unless extra precautions are taken, accidents will cause 17,000 fatalities and 1,500,000 disabling injuries, and 35,000 buildings will be destroyed by fire in the next twelve months, according to the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Let's all observe Farm Safety Week the year round, the specialist suggests.

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7/12/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1955

Less Profit for Lambs Still on Feed

DIXON SPRINGS--Lamb feeders with animals still under market weight and finish face the possibility of getting less profits because of lower prices and the possible cost of supplemental feed for the rest of the summer.

J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in Pope county, says it's easier to reach market weight in June with a lamb born in January and early February.

Lewis says that all Station lambs that weren't marketed by early July are now being weaned. After weaning, they are put on good pasture if possible, where they will continue to gain as fast as they did with the ewes.

If good pasture isn't available, Lewis says the lambs are put in drylot and fed out. In the past lambs fed from a self-feeder have gained faster and with less feed than hand-fed lambs at the Station.

The ewes are put on a dry grass pasture for a week after the lambs are taken to help dry them up and cut the chances of spoiled udders. Dry ewes are then moved to the best pasture for flushing.

If they don't have good, succulent pasture, the Station researchers flush the ewes by feeding them about 1/2 pound of oats a head daily. Then they put the rams in with the ewes about the last week in July or the first part of August.

Result of this early lamb weaning and flushing the ewes, Lewis says, has been earlier lambs and a higher percentage of lambs dropped during the next lambing season.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1955

Visit College of Agriculture on July 29

URBANA--Illinois farm families and others interested in agricultural research are invited to attend the second of three open houses at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture here on Friday, July 29.

The first open house was held on June 30, and the third is scheduled for Wednesday, August 31.

H. L. Sharp, director of tours and short courses at the college, says that tours will start every half-hour from the world-famous Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews Street and Gregory Drive in Urbana, beginning at 9:00 a.m. CST (10:00 a.m. DST). If it rains, tours will start from Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory, located on the same corner.

Chemical fertilizer has been added to part of the Morrow Plots this year for the first time, Sharp says, and the differences are startling on the continuous corn plots that have been growing corn without treatment for many years.

At the first stop on each tour, members of the agricultural economics staff will discuss farm product markets and farm management pointers. Then guests will be taken to the vegetable crops building, where they will hear about a sweet corn planting schedule.

Next stop will be the Veterinary Medicine auditorium, where they will see the new facilities of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Lunch from 12 noon until 1:15 p.m. will be "on your own."

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1955

Visit College of Agriculture on July 29 - 2

Visitors will assemble for the afternoon tours at the Veterinary building and will then go to the agricultural engineering research farm on South Race Street to see the work in progress there on mulch tillage planting, wide-row corn spacing and other new research.

Three other scheduled stops in the afternoon will include the veterinary research farm, the tree farm program at the forestry plots, and the sheep farm. After the formal part of the program ends at 3:45, guests will be able to visit and stay as long as they like at the agronomy south farm, dairy, beef, swine, horse and poultry barns.

Everyone is welcome to attend open house, Sharp says. Plan now to get a carload together and visit your College of Agriculture. If you can't make it this time, schedule your visit for the third open house on August 31.

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7/15/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1955

Gerald Miller Wins Chicago Scholarship

URBANA--Gerald R. Miller, Route 1, McClure, Alexander County, has been named winner of the 1955-56 Chicago Farmers Scholarship at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Assistant Dean C. D. Smith, in announcing the award, says Miller was selected for the honor this year because of his high scholarship record and his demonstrated leadership ability. Amount of the scholarship is $500.

Miller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Miller, who operate a 690-acre grain and livestock farm near McClure. He is the second oldest in a family of seven children and was graduated as valedictorian of his class at McClure high school in 1952.

A senior this fall in the College of Agriculture, Miller has maintained an all-University grade average of 4.714 for his three years of college study (5.0 represents a straight "A" average). He has the highest grade average of his class in the college.

In high school he was a 4-H Club member and was president of the McClure chapter of the FFA. At the University of Illinois he has been a member of the Agricultural Education Club, the Agricultural Council, the Armored Club, Phi Eta Sigma, Alpha Tau Alpha and Alpha Zeta. He is vice president of his independent housing group on the campus, is treasurer of Illini Christian Fellowship and has served as president of his campus church organization.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1955

Plentiful Oats Make Cheap Livestock Feed

URBANA--You may be interested in feeding some cheap oats to livestock this summer.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, points out, for instance, that while the market value of a pound of oats is only slightly more than 60 percent of that of a pound of corn, the two are equal in feed value for fattening hogs.

Just be sure that oats do not make up more than one-fourth of the swine ration, Carlisle says. Any more than that will slow the rate of gain.

For fattening beef cattle, two bushels of oats are about equal to one bushel of corn. During the early part of the feeding period you can feed more, but during the last third of the time oats should not make up more than one-fourth of the grain ration for cattle.

For fattening lambs, oats have a feeding value about 80 percent of that of shelled corn, the specialist says. That means that you will have to feed about one and one-fourth pounds of oats for every pound of corn you take out of the ration.

Grind the oats coarse for beef cattle; grind them fine for hogs and feed them to lambs whole.

Oats are higher in minerals and protein than corn and make excellent feed for breeding animals, Carlisle suggests. You can use up to 50 percent of oats in the grain ration for these animals.

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RAJ:sl
7/19/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1955

National Farm Safety Week July 24-30

URBANA--"Your safety is in your hands" is the theme for National Farm Safety Week July 24-30.

O. L. Hogsett, extension farm safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that, regardless of national and group safety activities, the final responsibility for each farm resident's safety is himself or herself.

National Farm Safety Week is sponsored jointly by the National Safety Council, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Illinois Rural Safety Council. The Council suggests the following program of activities for observing the week:

Sunday: Have Reverence for Life. Take time to take care. Plan to avoid an overcrowded schedule.

Monday: Home Safety. Keep your farm home in order. Emphasize the need for eliminating unsafe practices in the home. Have a place for everything. Be a good housekeeper in your house and on your farm.

Tuesday: Livestock. Animals account for one out of four farm accidents. Check and repair livestock equipment. Keep small children away from animals.

Wednesday: Falls. Repair or discard broken, unsafe ladders. Place guards at hazardous places.

Thursday: Highway Traffic. Be courteous on the highways. Highlight rules of safe driving and walking on highways to help reduce the toll of 6,000 farm residents killed in traffic mishaps. Remove trees and shrubs near farm driveway entrance.

Friday: Machinery. Don't depend on luck. Make sure your equipment is in safe operating condition. Make sure all guards and safety devices are in place. Stop machines before unclogging, oiling or adjusting.

Saturday: Review Day. Check up on any farm and farm home hazards that might have been overlooked. Take safety seriously.

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7/19/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 25, 1955

University Considers Out-of-State Veterinary Students

URBANA--For the first time in the history of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, there are not enough applications for admission from Illinois residents to fill all of the places in the freshman class this fall.

Dean Robert Graham says that, for the first time since the college was activated in 1948, applications for admission are being considered from residents of other states. He says, however, that Illinois residents are still given preference over nonresidents for admission.

Dean Graham points out that there is a shortage of well-trained veterinarians and the profession offers splendid opportunities for interested high school graduates.

Veterinary medicine is a six-year course requiring two years of preveterinary study and four years of professional study. The preveterinary curriculum is in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and can be taken at any accredited college.

General requirements for admission to the University of Illinois for preveterinary training include the following high school credits: English, 3 units; language, 2 units; algebra, 1 unit; geometry, 1 unit. Students must also rank in the upper half of their graduating class. High-ranking students who fail to meet all of the usual requirements for admission may be admitted if they can make up the deficiency in their preveterinary training.

Good students with an interest in animals are encouraged to apply for admission. For further information, write to the Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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7/19/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1955

Editors Note: This follows a previous release from the UI Public Information Office.

Name Lanham Ag Engineering Department Head

URBANA--Appointment of Frank B. Lanham, secretary of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan, as head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois has been approved by the Board of Trustees.

Lanham will take the place of E. W. Lehmann, head of the department since 1921, who is retiring on September 1. Lehmann previously had been head of the agricultural engineering department at the University of Missouri and agricultural engineering editor of Successful Farming magazine.

Lanham has had a considerable amount of teaching experience in his field, starting in 1935 at Iowa State College, later at the University of Georgia and again at Iowa State from 1950 to 1952 when he took the ASAE position.

A native of Weston, West Virginia, he was graduated with high honors from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1935. He received his master's and doctor's degrees from Iowa State and also did graduate work at the University of Georgia. From 1946 to 1950 he was sales manager and later general manager of a wholesale hardware firm in Bainbridge, Georgia.

Author of numerous publications, Lanham is a registered professional engineer and a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta. He is married and has two children. During the war he served with the Army in the South Pacific.

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7/21/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1955

Russell Heads Committee at National Duroc Show

URBANA--Harry G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture will be one of the key men at the 1955 National Duroc Congress to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, today, tomorrow and Saturday.

This event will attract more than 2,000 hog men from 25 or more states, including purebred breeders and commercial pork producers, as well as leaders in the packer and college fields.

Russell, nationally known swine judge, will serve as chairman of the type standardization committee. It is the job of this committee to mold the type of Duroc that will be profitable to the producer as well as appeal to the consumer. He is also serving as judge of the breeding classes show.

More than 300 head of purebred meat-type Durocs consigned by breeders from 15 states will be on display. They will be competing for over $4,000 in prize money in a national show and then sold in two national sales.

This Congress is sponsored by the United Duroc Record Association of Peoria.

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7/21/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1955

Start Fall Legume Seedings at Dixon Springs

DIXON SPRINGS--Creek bottom areas at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois are being plowed and seeded for fall pasture.

George E. McKibben, extension crops specialist at the Station, reports that creek-bottom areas seeded in July without a nurse crop have produced some good pastures. Most of these areas are plowed in the spring after corn plowing is completed and are then disked once or twice to destroy young weeds.

Weeds haven't been much of a problem in this system so far, McKibben says. The new seeding does well enough the following spring to hold the weeds down.

Some of the mixtures seeded on the pastures this summer include 15 pounds of alfalfa and eight pounds of brome to the acre; 10 pounds each of alfalfa, orchard grass and red clover; and a pound of Ladino clover with 10 pounds of fescue.

A Ladino-timothy mixture produced 4,457 pounds of dry matter an acre on May 5 this year. When cut the total green material weighed 27,000 pounds an acre on this pasture, which was established last summer, McKibben says. A Ladino-fescue mixture produced 3,180 pounds of dry matter on the same date, or 14,790 pounds of green material as it was cut.

Seedbeds for small grains as well as alfalfa will store more moisture when they are prepared early and will make it possible for you

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to seed at the best time. Alfalfa has a better chance to survive when seeded the first week of August than when seeded the last week in September, the specialist points out. To best survive the winter, winter oats and barley should normally be seeded a month earlier than wheat.

You'll get best yields if you combine the right varieties of seed with a properly balanced fertility program and enough soil moisture and then plant at the right time. So test your soil now, and then treat it with what it lacks if you haven't already done so, McKibben suggests. Then order your seed right away, and buy only pure seed of adapted varieties.

Before winter grasses and legumes seeded early as a nurse crop will form a cover that will resist erosion. You might also consider using winter oats or barley as cover crops instead of wheat. If you use them, you won't have to wait until the fly-free date to seed. Alfalfa seeded with winter oats last fall has done well this year at the Station, McKibben reports.

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7/21/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

Youthful Poultry Growers Give Tips

URBANA--What does it take to produce an award-winning poultry flock?

Fifteen young poultrymen and poultry women who received awards and trophies on July 25 for their entries inthe Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest have listed the following points, says Don Bray, University of Illinois poultry specialist:

Get stock bred for the job. Poultrymen who are winning the battle against the poultry cost—price squeeze are doing it with birds selected for either their superior meat- or egg-producing ability.

Feed for the job. Poultry feeds aren't all alike, so select the feed that's made for broiler, laying or breeding flocks, which ever kind you have.

Manage for the job. Provide evening lights in hot weather and enough ventilation to stimulate feather growth. Give your flock more waterers and feeders if they crowd.

Contestants selected their 10 best of 50 wing-banded cockerels for final judging in this contest, says Bray. Judges considered weight, conformation, fleshing, feathering, uniformity and deformities, so contestants had to weigh these factors in selecting their contest birds.

One-hundred fifty 4-H Club and FFA members took part in the final judging at Lincoln.

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7/26/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

Sarbaugh and Behrens Join Editorial Staff

URBANA--L. E. Sarbaugh, former assistant extension editor at Ohio State University, and John H. Behrens, vocational agriculture instructor from Farmersville, will join the editorial staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on August 1.

Sarbaugh will hold a joint appointment with the School of Journalism and Communications and the College of Agriculture and will teach the agricultural journalism courses offered by the University. He will also supervise the professional agricultural journalism curriculum and will be responsible for agricultural communications research in the College of Agriculture.

A graduate of Ohio State University in 1942, Sarbaugh received his master's degree from Illinois in 1953. Before joining the editorial staff at Ohio State in 1949, he served as a vocational agriculture instructor in Ohio for two years and as an extension county agent for three years. As a second lieutenant in the Air Force in World War II, he served as navigation instructor for two years.

Behrens will join the editorial staff as assistant extension editor and agricultural visual aids specialist, replacing Don Schild, who resigned in June to accept a visual aids position with the Federal Extension Service in Washington, D. C.

A graduate of the University of Illinois in agriculture in 1942, Behrens is a candidate for his master's degree from Illinois this year. Ordered to active duty in the Army following graduation, he served as a first lieutenant with the Signal Corps until his discharge in 1946. He taught vocational agriculture at Middletown Community High School for two years before going to Farmersville as vocational agriculture instructor in 1948, where he received state-wide recognition for his use of visual aids as part of his teaching program.

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7/26/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

Illinois Will Send More Experts to India

URBANA--Eight more agricultural specialists will soon be selected to spend two years in India under a new agreement between the University of Illinois and the International Cooperation Administration of the U. S. Government.

R. W. Jugenheimer, chairman of the ICA Programs Committee of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the eight will probably be selected from the college's staff. But some of them may come from other institutions if enough fully qualified and interested experts cannot be found here.

These eight new positions will be connected with various agricultural colleges in India. They include a regional adviser on agricultural research and teaching and specialists in extension, farm management, soil salinity, micro-nutrition of fruit trees and vegetables, plant breeding, horticulture and plant pathology. H. W. Hannah, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, will be leader of the Illinois team of experts.

Under the new agreement with the Indian government, the University of Illinois is sharing responsibility with four other American universities, in cooperating with Indian educational institutions on a regional bases, Jugenheimer says. Illinois is working in Region 1 which includes the states of Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal in the north of India. Other cooperating universities include Ohio State, Tennessee, Kansas State and Missouri.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

Illinois Will Send More Experts to India - 2

Jugenheimer and Hannah recently spent three weeks in India as a special survey team to inspect Indian institutions in the northern region that had requested cooperation as part of the University of Illinois agreement. Their recommendations will form the basis for the extent of the University's participation in this program.

For the past three years, the College of Agriculture has been cooperating in a similar program with the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India. At the present time Miss Jeanette Dean, Alex Reed and T. W. Longmire are stationed at the institute. M. H. Alexander, G. H. Dungan, F. H. Shuman and Miss Florence Kimmelshue are staff members who have returned from similar assignments.

The University has two other programs now in progress with Indian institutions cooperating with the College of Engineering. Staff is also being secured for these programs. The new program will involve four such cooperative agreements for the exchange of personnel for teaching and research. H. H. Jordan, associate dean emeritus, in the College of Engineering is coordinator of ICA programs on the campus.

Three trainees from the Allahabad Institute have received passports and will report by September 15 for two years of study at the college. Requests have been received for 12 other Indian agricultural specialists to enroll at the University of Illinois, but these applications will not be processed until the college's specialists have been in India long enough to further evaluate the needs of the institutions.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

Illinois Will Send More Experts to India - 3

In addition to Allahabad, institutions visited by Jugenheimer and Hannah to consider the possibility of future cooperation included Banaras Hindu University, research and other agencies centered at Lucknow, Kanpur Agricultural College, Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Iznatnagar, State Farm at Tarai, Horticultural Research Station at Sahranpur, Balwant Rajput College at Agra, Veterinary College at Mathura and two institutes at Cwalior.

"An accepted part of the U. S. foreign policy is to develop cooperative efforts in technical fields such as agriculture to help other free nations raise their standards of living," Hannah says. "These university-to-university relationships financed by ICA contracts are part of the special services to provide help in improving Indian educational institutions. We are helping to develop there the same kind of expert service in teaching, extension, demonstration and advice that our own institutions have given to American agriculture, industry and government in recent years."

Under these contracts the American universities will work with the Indian institutions on such problems as curricula and teaching methods, research work,extension and demonstration programs, faculty development and extension of libraries, laboratories and other facilities.

University of Illinois staff members selected to take part in the exchange program will be active in the planning, research, teaching and extension work of the institution they join and will not act in a purely advisory capacity, Jugenheimer says. Their assignment will normally be for two years, and they will spend their time promoting basic improvements in the institution's program that can be maintained after they leave.

In the exchange part of the program with the Allahabad Institure, seven Indian faculty members from that school have been studying at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for the past three years.

Other members of the college's committee on ICA programs in addition to Jugenheimer are Mrs. Helen Turner, Miss Kimmelshue, M. H. Alexander, Tom Hamilton, Deane G. Carter and H. C. M. Case.

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RAJ:sl
7/26/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1955

Kankakee, Richland Counties Win Conservation Awards

URBANA--Kankakee and Richland county soil conservation districts have been named as outstanding in Illinois for 1955 in the Goodyear national soil conservation awards competition.

Richard Grob, Reddick, was selected by the Kankakee district as its representative this year, and Everett Kinney, Momence, was named outstanding farmer-cooperator in the grand award-winning district.

In Richland county, Corwin Manning, Newton, was selected as representative to receive the grand award, and James M. Stage, Olney, was named outstanding farmer-cooperator.

Because of the heavy concentration of farming in the state, Illinois is divided into two competing areas for the contest, northern and southern. Equivalent top awards go to the winners in the two areas.

Announcement of the awards was made by Ernest D. Walker, extension soil conservationist on the staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Walker says that second-place honors in the northern area were won by the Henderson county soil conservation district. Milford Dowell, Stronghurst, is chairman, and Richard Ballard, Seaton, was named outstanding farmer-cooperator.

The southern area's second-place district is Montgomery county. Glenn Martin, Witt, is chairman, and Albert Siebert, Nokomis, is the outstanding farmer-cooperator.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1955

Kankakee, Richland Counties Win Conservation Awards - 2

The four Illinois representatives of the two-first-place districts, along with 96 winners from the other 47 states, will be guests of the sponsor on a vacation outing at Wigwam guest resort and Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Arizona, in November or December.

At a state meeting of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts later this year, the first- and second-place districts in each area will receive bronze-plaques as permanent symbols of their achievement. All members of the governing bodies and the outstanding farmer-cooperators of the two top districts in each area will receive framed certificates of achievement.

The national program entered its third year on May 1 with the beginning of a new competition that will run until March 31, 1956, and bring similar awards to the nation's top conservation districts and farmers next year.

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7/26/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1955

Soil Conservation District Directors Meet at Urbana

URBANA--Directors of the 97 soil conservation districts in Illinois will hold their annual conference at the University of Illinois on August 8, 9 and 10.

President Willard Cook, DeKalb, Association of Illinois Soil Conservation Districts, will preside over the seventh annual meeting of the association on Tuesday, August 9.

Cook reports that the 1955 conference is being sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture Division of Soil Conservation in cooperation with the Association of Illinois Soil Conservation Districts, the U. S. Conservation Service and the University of Illinois.

One of the features of the program at the Tuesday evening banquet will be the special recognition given to Ernest D. Walker, extension conservationist on the staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, since 1941, who is retiring on September 1. Walker is completing 34 years of service to agriculture as a farm adviser in Missouri and Illinois and as a full-time staff member at the college since 1936.

Also scheduled for Tuesday evening is an address by Director of Agriculture Stillman Stanard, the premier showing of "Modern Pioneers," a movie showing the Bond County Soil Conservation District in action, and election of new officers.

C. E. Busby, water rights specialist with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C., will address the conference on Monday afternoon. Monday evening's program will include recognition of the two area winners in the 1954 Goodyear soil conservation contest and presentation of 10-year awards to districts.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1955

Seed Law Now Recognizes Crop Association

URBANA--Under a 1955 amendment to the Illinois Seed Law, the Illinois Crop Improvement Association now has legal sanction to certify agricultural seeds in this state.

Official agency under the law for certifying seeds is the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, according to J. C. Hackleman, extension crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But the Station has officially assigned the responsibility of certification to the association.

Before the new amendment was passed in this last session of the legislature and signed by Governor Stratton, the association has been designated by a regulation of the State Department of Agriculture as the official certification agency.

The seed law amendments were necessary in order that the procedures for seed certification in Illinois would meet all the requirements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Hackleman emphasizes that the provisions of the new law do not change the certification procedures or the responsibility of the Crop Improvement Association in any way. It will continue to certify seed in the same way as before.

Under the law the Agricultural Experiment Station is "authorized and empowered to establish standards for maintaining genetic purity and quality as it may deem necessary for the production, handling and processing of seed in order for it to be eligible for certification."

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Provision also is made in the act for the Experiment Station to "appoint an appropriate agent or agents to do the work necessary for the certification in compliance with the standards established."

Certification of agricultural seeds by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association is designed to maintain the genetic purity of new and improved crop varieties that have been produced by the state agricultural experiment stations and the USDA so that producers and users of them can be assured of the continuing genuineness and purity of the seed.

The Crop Improvement Association has been working since its organization in 1922 to stimulate the use of better seeds in Illinois through growing and disseminating pedigreed or improved seeds in every section of the state. It also strives to husband, propagate and maintain the purity of adapted new varieties of improved strains produced by plant breeders.

During the 1954 crop year there were 854 members of the association certifying seed in Illinois. Many of these members are actually companies who are having seed produced by contract growers. The records of the association show 1,500 growers having a total of 125,897 acres of all crops inspected last year. This figure has increased every year from the 84,782 acres in 1949.

Seed certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association is identified by blue tags and grip-lock seals. Seed may carry the official Illinois tag and seal only if it meets field inspection requirements and the seed meets all laboratory tests for purity and germination. The tag carries all results of laboratory tests, and the information complies with state and federal seed laws. Seed is not recognized as certified unless it is bagged, tagged and sealed.

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Seed Law Now Recognizes Crop Association - 3

Because of the increased acreage of certified seed to be inspected last year, the staff of inspectors had to be increased to 34 under the direction of Edgar Moore, supervising inspector. The office and laboratory staff of the association, located in Urbana, is comprised of 12 full-time employees and seven students under the supervision of Mrs. Berniece R. Michael.

Officers of the association this year include Emil Haudrich, Belleville, president; Lyle Van Horn, Cerro Gordo, vice president; Harold Goodwin, Bloomington, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Michael, Urbana, assistant secretary-treasurer and manager. In addition, affairs of the association are governed by a board of directors consisting of 11 members.

The Crop Improvement Association is financed entirely by membership dues and inspection fees. It owns its own office building with laboratory and storage space at 110 West Green Street in Urbana.

Only those varieties approved by the Agronomy Advisory Committee of the University of Illinois and accepted by the association are eligible for certification. This means that the certification rules and tests are very strict and most of the certified new varieties originate at the agricultural experiment stations.

Hackleman is chairman of the Agronomy Advisory Committee. her members include W. M. Bever, O. T. Bonnett, C. M. Brown, C. N. ttle, J. A. Jackobs, R. W. Jugenheimer, B. Koehler, J. W. Pendleton, B. Russell, W. O. Scott, R. O. Weibel and C. M. Woodworth. Hackleman is also director of the International Crop Improvement Association.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1955

Michigan State Holds Centennial Farm Show

URBANA--The story of farm and home mechanization in the past 100 years will be told at Michigan State College, East Lansing, August 15 through 20.

At least a quarter of a million people are expected to visit the 100 acres of farm and home equipment, pageant and demonstrations as part of Michigan State's year-long centennial celebration. The college, first to teach agriculture as a science, was established in 1855.

M.S.C's agricultural engineering department, headed by Arthur W. Farrall, has taken the lead in planning the show with the help of many other groups interested in home economics and agriculture.

The setting will be professionally designed. But scientists, technicians, extension specialists and educators will help in telling the story of engineering in agriculture.

Taking on the atmosphere of a world's fair, the large outdoor exhibit area will have machines of the past to compare with the modern, some of which the public will see for the first time. Foreign machines will also be displayed.

Agricultural authorities predict that visitors will go away with dozens of new ideas and a better understanding of the opportunities in our modern mechanized economy, which involves an investment of 160 billion dollars in the agriculture plant. This will be the most complete assembly of farm and home equipment ever made in this country.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1955

Watch for Cyanide Trouble in Sudan Pastures

DIXON SPRINGS--Watch out for cyanide or prussic acid poisoning when you start to pasture Sudan grass.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says young Sudan plants, those of stunted growth or second growth, are most dangerous.

If you let Sudan grass grow at least 18 inches high before you turn cattle in, the chances are that you'll have no trouble, Dr. Mansfield says. Hydrocyanic acid that causes the poisoning in the plants disappears as they mature.

Sorghums, wild cherry, chokecherry and Johnson grass are also plants that can cause cyanide poisoning in cattle and sheep. Another possible cause of such poisoning is residues or accidental eating of insecticides that contain calcium cyanide, according to the veterinarian.

You can recognize cattle and sheep that have been poisoned by cyanide. They show symptoms of drowsiness, stagger, breathe hard and have difficulty standing. If they have eaten a good dose, they may die within a few minutes. Most cases are fatal, but if the animal withstands the immediate action of the cyanide, the acute symptoms subside and he will recover within a few hours.

Call a veterinarian immediately when you see the first symptoms, and drive all animals that are able to walk from the field. Treatment by the veterinarian with an intravenous injection of such materials

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as sodium nitrite or sodium thiosulfate will counteract the action of the hydrocyanic acid. Quick action is important if you hope to save any of the animals.

If you suspect that your Sudan pasture may be dangerous, you can have fresh samples of forage from it checked in a laboratory for presence of the poison. Or you can turn one animal onto the pasture and watch him closely for symptoms of poisoning.

It's a good idea to plow Sudan pastures right after the animals have eaten the grass from them to try to prevent regrowth that can be a dangerous source of cyanide poisoning.

Under normal conditions of growth, Sudan grass is not toxic to animals if you let it reach near-maturity before you pasture it. Making Sudan grass into hay or silage also usually makes it safe for cattle and sheep to eat.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1955

Oats Are Good Dairy Feed

URBANA--Oats make excellent feed for dairy cows when used in a grain mixture, says R. E. Brown, University of Illinois dairy specialist.

In fact, high producers are less apt to go "off feed" when a bulky feed like oats or wheat bran is included in the grain mix.

Oats are nearly equal to corn in feed value for good milk production. They contain a little more protein than corn, but the corn has more energy value.

In addition to their nutritive value, oats are highly palatable. They also add bulk when fed with such heavy grains as corn, barley or wheat.

Feed dairy cows oats crimped or ground to a medium fineness. You can feed them whole to calves less than eight months of age.

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3/2/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1955

UI Endowment Farms Set Wheat-Oat Yield Record

URBANA--Operators of nine University of Illinois endowment farms set two new wheat and oat yield records this year.

Wheat averaged 48 bushels on 311 acres, and oats yielded more than 88 bushels on 552 acres. This is an increase of six bushels of wheat and 26 bushels of oats over the previous highs set last year.

Good management practices and favorable weather helped to set these new records, says J. B. Cunningham, University farm management specialist.

Most of the wheat fields were fertilized with 100 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of potassium at seeding time and then top-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrogen in the late winter. Oats didn't get any nitrogen.

Nearly all of the oats and wheat were produced on ground that was in soybeans last year. The soybeans averaged 33 bushels an acre.

Irvin Beckhart and son, Monticello, led the operators with 54 bushels of wheat an acre. Their three-year average of 49 bushels is also high.

And even though Everett Glasgow, Monticello, didn't seed his wheat until after November 1, he averaged 46 bushels an acre.

Certified Pawnee wheat seed was used on all the farms. It tested below 12½ percent moisture and weighed more than 60 pounds a bushel at harvest time. It should grade "No. 1 hard red winter," Cunningham says.

Certified Clinton oats were seeded on all the farms except that operated by A. G. Harms, Monticello. Harms used certified Clintland and made the highest yield among the operators--105 bushels on 69 acres.

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RLN:sl
8/2/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1955

Fewer Farm Folks in Illinois

URBANA--Food isn't the only product of Illinois agriculture. Agriculture is also contributing valuable "human" resources to the non-agricultural segments of the population.

In other words, the number of people on Illinois farms is dropping. Even though the total population of Illinois has increased 461,000 since 1950, the farm population has decreased 66,000. Farmers now make up only 7.6 percent of the state's population.

This trend has been under way for many years, says C. L. Folse, University of Illinois farm sociologist. One reason is that modern machinery and improved technology make it possible for fewer farmers to produce more than enough food for our growing population.

Although more farmers are moving out of farming into industrial work, they have been easily absorbed thus far.

These combined efficiencies in agriculture and industry mean more goods and a higher standard of living for everybody, Folse explains.

The farm losses are largely young people, he says. As they move out of farming, it means a good-sized loss in money to farmers for rearing and educating them for urban and industrial work.

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RLN:sl
8/2/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1955

Swimming is Big Summer Water Hazard

URBANA--"The 'ole swimmin' hole" season is now in full swing, and rural people especially should take extra precaution to practice safety in swimming and other water sports.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that tragedies from water sports are for the most part preventable.

Studies show that lack of skill and poor judgment cause most drownings. Nearly 90 percent of the farm residents who drown are non-swimmers, and most of the child drownings occur in stock tanks, cisterns, tubs and ponds.

Follow these suggestions and help reduce the needless loss of life from water sports:

1. Thoroughly investigate the safety of the place where you intend to swim.

2. Keep a boat or a raft anchored in the pond or a pole or coil of rope handy for use in emergencies.

3. Don't swim alone. Never allow anyone to go into the water when tired or over-heated or immediately after eating.

4. Don't overload your boat. There may be seats for more people than the boat should carry.

5. Know and heed weather signs, and don't stay out in a storm.

6. Always step, never jump into the center of a boat. Never stand up and, above all, don't permit horseplay in a moving boat.

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7. Do not leave old tubs, boilers, jars or other containers around the farmstead. It takes as little as two inches of water to drown an infant.

8. Protect stock watering tanks. If possible, fence them off or cover them.

9. Inspect the covers on cisterns and wells periodically.

10. Drain or level off all depressions to protect your children.

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8/2/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1955

Second-Year Chickens Lay Fewer Eggs

URBANA--You can keep your laying hens for the second year if they do not show signs of disease other than Newcastle or infectious bronchitis.

But Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says they will lay 20 to 30 percent fewer eggs the second year, no matter how good they are.

That means your feed cost will be about five cents more for a dozen eggs, Bray says.

There are a couple of bright spots showing for the second-year flock, though, the specialist points out. The market situation looks good. Good demand and fewer eggs to sell should mean higher egg prices from the last few months of 1955 through the first six months of next year.

Besides that, your old hens should normally keep right on laying large eggs during the scarce months this fall when pullet flocks will be producing small eggs.

If you're going to keep your flock for the second year, Bray suggests that you:

1. Cull the early molters.
2. Don't force the hens to molt.
3. Put extra waterers in the hen house.
4. Feed crumbles, pellets or wet mash in hot weather.
5. Use evening lights during hot weather.

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8/2/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1955

Urge Sheepmen to Vote "Yes" on Referendum

URBANA--Illinois sheepmen have a chance to help promote their own industry.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and secretary of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, says all they have to do is vote "yes" on a "self-help" ballot on or before August 19.

If two-thirds of the ballots, based on volume of wool produced, are in favor of the program, Garrigus says, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will automatically deduct one cent a pound of wool from incentive payments due next year under the National Wool Act.

Money collected in this fund will then be used under the supervision of the American Sheep Producers Council for an extensive advertising and promotion campaign to increase the use of lamb and wool.

This national vote by sheepmen follows the provisions of Section 708 of the National Wool Act passed last year by Congress which says that sheep producers themselves must vote to withhold the money from their incentive payments.

Garrigus reports that the Board of Directors of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association met in Urbana recently and voted unanimously to support a favorable vote for the so-called "self-help" program. The Board expressed confidence that if Illinois sheep growers understood what the program was all about they would support it wholeheartedly. The cents it costs them will return dollars in increased use of their product, members of the Board believe.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1955

Urge Sheepmen to Vote "Yes" on Referendum - 2

Ballots have been sent to all sheepmen by their county A.S.C. offices. If you haven't received a ballot by mail and are eligible to vote, pick one up at your county office and mail it back by the August 19 deadline.

Anyone who has owned at least one sheep or lamb either outright or in partnership for 30 consecutive days since January 1, 1955, is eligible to vote. To become effective the program must be supported by the voters who own at least two-thirds of the sheep and lambs represented by those who cast ballots.

You won't have to dig into your pockets for a cent to support this program, Garrigus emphasizes. The fund will be automatically deducted from your incentive payments next year. And this is the first chance that sheep growers have had in the history of the industry to adequately advertise and promote their products.

Members of the Illinois association Board of Directors who went on record in support of the program include John Albin, Newman; C. H. Dunbar, Bushnell; A. L. Helms, Belleville; R. L. Horney, Smithshire; R. M. Jackson, Seneca; Keith McMillan, Prairie City; Clyde Simms, Albion; W. J. Hampton, Urbana; and Garrigus.

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AJ:sl
/2/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1955

Check Your Pastures for Poisonous Plants

URBANA--Short pastures brought on by hot, dry weather and mature pasture plants will cause livestock to sample plants they would not ordinarily eat. Some of these plants are apt to be poisonous, according to Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

The veterinarian points out that poor pastures often develop in August and early September. Many poisonous plants reach their deadly stage about the same time. These plants include bracken, horse nettle, tall buttercup, white snakeroot, horsetail and many others.

Dr. Beamer urges farmers to become familiar with poisonous plants and to learn their dangerous stages. Look carefully at your fencerows and in swampy places in your pasture. These are likely places for poisonous plants to grow.

If you suspect that a plant is poisonous and want to make sure, take it to your veterinarian or to your farm adviser, or send it to the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois or to the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana.

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/2/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1955

Shortleaf Pine Produces Good Fence Posts

DIXON SPRINGS--Your own needs will tell you when to start cutting in your pine plantation.

But foresters at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois cut three times as many fence posts from the first thinning of an 18-year-old shortleaf pine plantation as from a 13-year-old stand.

F. W. McMillan, assistant in forest research at the Station, says the greater returns from the 18-year-old plantation came in terms of labor involved in thinning the stand. However, total wood production may not differ greatly between the two, he says. The 13-year-old stand has already been thinned a second time and will soon be ready for the third cutting.

These two shortleaf pine plantations were established at the Station in 1937 on Grantsburg silt loam soil. The plantation thinned when it was 13 years old in 1950 yielded 150 posts an acre. This year the first thinning from the stand that is now 18 years old yielded nearly 500 posts an acre.

McMillan says the 13-year-old stand yielded less because those trees produced only one 7-foot post per tree, while those cut five years later produced at least two posts. Post quality was better in the later thinning than in the earlier one.

Both plantations were thinned by the "crown thinning" method. In this method the best trees in the stand are given more growing room when competing trees are taken out. This system reserves these best trees for later harvest when they have put on more growth and are more valuable.

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RAJ:dw
3/5/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1955

NOTE TO EDITORS: You can get more information on the schools in your area receiving Certificates of Merit from the county superintendents of schools or the county farm and home advisers in the counties concerned.

Illinois Schools to Get Milk Merit Award

URBANA--More than 450 Illinois grade and high schools will receive Certificates of Merit in September from the Illinois More Milk in Schools Committee.

R. W. Bartlett, professor of dairy marketing at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and committee chairman, says that each school eligible for the award had a projected annual average milk consumption rate of 45 quarts or more per pupil by January 1955.

The award is based on a school milk programgoal of one-half pint of milk for each student a day throughout 180 school days, Bartlett reports. Schools eligible for the award were selected through a survey made last January by the county superintendents of schools.

The superintendent in each county will decide whether to hold special ceremonies to award the certificates, according to Richard Cech, Chicago, Pure Milk Association, chairman of the awards committee. Other members of that committee are Everette Specht, Sanitary Milk Producers, and Arthur Seeds, Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Illinois More Milk in Schools Program started in the spring of 1954. It followed a survey made in January that year by Bartlett in which he determined the average milk consumption of Illinois school children through the school milk program of the national school lunch program.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1955

Illinois Schools to Get Milk Merit Award - 2

For the past year, members of the state committee to promote more use of milk in schools have been meeting with county farm and home advisers and county and local school and PTA representatives to stimulate interest in the school milk program.

Schools eligible for the Certificates of Merit have been taking part in either the special milk program or the national school lunch program. Official statistical records are kept in the offices of the county superintendents of schools only for schools taking part in either of these two programs.

In addition to Bartlett, Cech, Specht and Seeds, members of the state committee include Marie Harrington, Dairy Council of St. Louis; Herman Johnson, Illinois representative of the American Dairy Association; and Mrs. Helen Turner, University of Illinois extension home economics district supervisor.

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7/21/55

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1955

Pigs Like Sugar in Their Rations

URBANA--Baby pigs have a sweet tooth.

A creep ration containing 20 percent cane sugar is the most popular with baby pigs at the University of Illinois, says A. H. Jensen, livestock specialist.

The pigs were given a choice of rations containing dried skim milk, saccharin, and cane sugar. The sugar rations varied in amount from 5 to 20 percent. The more sugar the ration contained, the better the pigs liked it.

The dried skim milk ration was heavily eaten but was not so well received as the high sugar ration--even though the sugar ration was pelleted.

The reason for the interest in pig preferences is to increase consumption of creep-fed rations, explains Jensen. A good creep ration means heavier pigs at weaning time, and at lower costs.

Farmers don't usually have the facilities to mix sugar in the ration, he says. But most of the commercial baby pig starters contain sugar in varying amounts, depending on the manufacturer.

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RLN:mi
8/9/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1955

Two More IFYE's Visit in Illinois

URBANA--Miss Victorina Joven from the Philippines and Blas F. Bravo from Argentina arrived in Illinois this week to live with farm families for the next three months.

E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H Clubs and chairman of the state IFYE committee, says each of these young people will live with three farm families during their Illinois stay.

Families selected as hosts for Bravo include those of Joseph Berlage, Elizabeth; Hal Trovillion, Jr., Brownfield; and Mrs. Norman Dorsey, Moro. Miss Joven will live with the families of John Wiggers, Lincoln; Edward Trovillion, Brownfield; and Hubert E. Harden, Rossville.

The two exchangees have been meeting this past week and exchanging impressions of America with young people from 24 other countries at Michigan State University during their mid-point meeting before going to their second host states. At the same time they have been getting acquainted with former U. S. delegates who are attending their annual IFYE Alumni Conference, held in conjunction with the mid-point meeting.

The International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program, which seeks to promote better understanding between nations, is sponsored and conducted jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation. It is financed entirely by private contributions.

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RAJ:mi
3/9/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1955

Veterinary College Staff Members at Meeting

URBANA--Five staff members of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois will appear on the program at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, scheduled for the Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 15-18.

Dr. R. D. Hatch of the veterinary clinic will take part in a demonstration of dental examinations of cattle.

Dr. H. S. Bryan of the department of veterinary pathology and hygiene will participate in a symposium on infertility in cattle discussing "The Effects of Leptospirosis on Reproduction in Cattle."

Dr. H. J. Hardenbrook of the veterinary clinic and Dr. L. E. St Clair, head of the department of veterinary anatomy and histology, will demonstrate paravertebral and lumber epidural anesthesia in cattle.

All of these topics will be presented over a closed circuit television hookup.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, head of the department of veterinary pathology and hygiene, will moderate a symposium on hemorrhagic disease and will discuss "Studies on Hemorrhagic Disease of Chickens."

A number of other staff members of the college will also attend the meeting.

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HCR:mi
8/9/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1955

Keep Your Farm Truck in Good Repair

URBANA--Don't gamble with improper lights, defective brakes or steering, or nonworking windshield wipers on your farm truck this summer, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

Farmers now own nearly one third of all privately owned trucks. So it's up to you to help reduce the chances of accident by keeping your truck in good mechanical condition.

Know the meaning of traffic signs and always obey them. Come to a full stop every time you drive onto a main highway. Stop at all stop signs, and don't go ahead until it's safe--don't take foolish chances.

Drive carefully at all speeds at all times, and don't drive on the wrong side of the road. Watch out for careless walkers along the road. Never drive when you are sleepy or under the influence of liquor. The life you save may be your own.

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OLH:mi
8/9/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1955

Young Illinois Ambassadors in Foreign Countries

URBANA--Illinois is taking an active role in foreign affairs again this year.

Five of her rural young people are "Grass-Roots Ambassadors"--4-H Club members who will live for the next few months with farm families in foreign countries as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates.

These young people are Raymond E. Koontz, of Clay county, assigned to Pakistan; Alice Ann Schorfheide, Washington county, assigned to India; Natalie Wiggers, Logan county, assigned to the Phillippines; Richard E. Bell, DeWitt county, assigned to Indonesia; and Loraine Hoffman, Tazewell county, assigned to the Netherlands.

Under the IFYE program, selected rural youth from the U. S. participate in home, farm and community activities in other countries for four to six months. Rural young people from these countries also come to live with American farm families.

Before leaving the country, the Illinois ambassadors attended an orientation program in Washington, D. C. The program included discussions on understanding people, world agriculture, trade, U. S. foreign policy and the American way of life.

The group will return home about the first of next year.

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RLN:mi
8/9/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1955

Less Feed Cost Means More Milk Profit

URBANA--Cut the costs of producing milk and you'll put more money in your pocket.

And since feeding is half the cost of producing milk, you can probably start cutting costs there, says Karl Gardner, University of Illinois dairy specialist.

The best way to cut feed costs is to remove the low-producing cows from the herd. Then you can either use the feed they don't eat to feed more to your good cows or sell the extra feed.

You won't make a profit by feeding a large number of inefficient, money-losing cows, Gardner says.

Another way to cut costs is to make the most use of home-grown feeds. Dairy farmers making the most money are the ones who know how to use their own feeds properly and who buy as little as possible, he says. It is costing them less than they would pay for feed at wholesale prices.

Also, you should make your grain ration fit the roughage you have available. The more legumes in the hay or silage, the less the protein supplement you will need. So, if you feed all legume roughage, such as good clover or alfalfa silage or green, growing pasture, you will need no protein supplement.

If you're going to buy a 34 percent commercial dairy supplement, be sure it doesn't cost any more than 80 percent as much as the high-protein supplements--soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal.

Remember that you don't need a fancy grain mixture to get milk. In fact, some herds in Illinois have high production records, and yet the cows get only oats, salt and mineral along with good roughage.

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RLN:mi
8/9/55

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1955

Recommend Knox Wheat for Southern Illinois

URBANA--Agronomists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are recommending Knox, a new short, early-maturing high-yielding soft wheat this year for southern Illinois growers.

Knox has been increased by Illinois seedsmen so that a good supply will be available this fall. It has established an outstanding performance record in University tests over a four-year period.

In southern Illinois, Knox yields have equaled or exceeded those of the present widely grown soft varieties Vigo, Seneca and Saline. But the two outstanding characteristics of the new variety are its earliness and short straw. It may generally be combined a week earlier than Saline, and it has averaged from 7 to 12 inches shorter. In some trials clover stands have also been observed to be better in this variety.

Knox is resistant to leaf rust, soil-borne mosaic and mildew. It has a high test weight and has excellent soft wheat quality characteristics.

The heads are beardless and small, but the average number per plant is high. The grain does not shatter.

Knox is the first short, early soft wheat to become available to Illinois growers. It originated at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station from crosses involving eight parent varieties.

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RAJ:sl
8/15/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1955

H. M. Scott Wins $1,000 Poultry Award

URBANA--H. M. Scott, head of the poultry division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been named 1955 winner of the American Feed Manufacturers Association $1,000 award for outstanding contribution to poultry nutrition research.

The award was presented at the 44th annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association at Michigan State University, East Lansing, August 9-12. Harry J. Konen, director of research, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Texas, and nutrition council chairman for the AFMA, made the presentation. Nearly 1,000 scientists from the United States, Canada and several foreign countries attended the award ceremonies.

Scott was cited for his contributions to public knowledge of vitamin A requirements of chickens and turkeys, the role of niacin in high-corn poultry feeds and the effect of energy level on chick growth and feed conversion efficiency. During the past two years, his research has included work with unidentified factors in alfalfa, niacin requirements and the role of vitamin K in blood clotting.

A native of Lincoln, Nebraska, Scott graduated from Oregon State College in 1924. He received his master's degree from Kansas State College in 1927 and his doctorate at the University of Illinois in 1938. He then taught at North Dakota State College and at the University of Connecticut, where he was head of the poultry department from 1941 to 1947, when he accepted his present assignment at the University of Illinois. In 1948 he served as president of the Poultry Science Association.

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8/15/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1955

Feed Supply May Determine Feeding Program

DIXON SPRINGS--If you have some good to choice yearling steers on pasture, you will want to get at least 90 to 100 days of feed into them and head them for an early November market.

However, if you still have plenty of pasture and facilities to carry two sets of cattle through the winter, you may want to start your drylot feeding program about the first of November and head for a February market.

For the past several years comparisons have been made at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois between lots of yearling cattle fed out on grass and in drylot. Steer calves used in the study have come from the grade cow herd at the Station and have weighed about 435 pounds at weaning time.

R. J. Webb, Station superintendent, says that both groups of calves have been roughed through their first winter on silage and hay plus about one pound of soybean meal a day. In some cases winter pasture has been used.

Then both groups have been run together on pasture the following summer. About mid-August one group has been put on feed on pasture, while the other group has been left on pasture another 75 days, until about November 1, when they have been put into drylot for finishing, Webb reports.

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Steers fed on pasture have averaged 100 days of feeding compared with an average of 111 days of feed for the drylot calves. Those fed on pasture have been marketed in late November weighing 925 pounds on the average. Drylot steers have been sold in mid-February when they weighed 1,050 pounds. Steers fed on pasture have averaged two pounds of gain a day on feed, while those in drylot averaged two and one-half pounds.

You can see that the steers left on pasture without additional feed until November 1 gained about 100 pounds more before marketing than those fed earlier. Both groups ate about the same amount of corn, those fed on pasture eating 23.8 bushels compared with 25.6 bushels for those fed in drylot. Feeding on pasture cut down the need for feeding harvested roughage in the finishing period.

Webb credits pasture, labor and management with $61.09 per steer for those fed on pasture and $104.02 per steer for those fed in drylot. Market price in this period averaged $25.28 for the pasture-fed steers compared with $27.13 for those fed in drylot.

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RAJ:sl
8/15/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1955

Fuses Protect Your Electrical Circuits

URBANA--Overloaded circuits are dangerous fire starters in the farm electrical system.

Be sure you have the right-sized fuse in your electrical circuits, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A circuit can safely handle only a certain amount of power and if overloaded can easily cause a fire.

When a fuse blows, look for the cause. If defective wiring is the reason for the short circuit, replace the entire wiring immediately.

If the overload was caused by plugging too many lamps and appliances into the line, put some of them on another circuit. Never insert a larger fuse or use a penny in the fuse box, because the larger load will cause dangerous heating of the wiring.

Ordinarily a circuit can stand a considerable overload for a few seconds without dangerous overheating. If you have an electric motor on a circuit that overloads the line when it starts but is within the safety limits when it runs, you can use a time-lag fuse that will permit the motor to start safely without blowing the fuse.

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OLH:sl
8/15/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1955

Make Sure Seed Contracts Are Legally Sound

URBANA--Farmers who are considering signing contracts to grow certified oats and soybean seed for out-of-state companies should make sure that these contracts can be fulfilled.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois crop specialist, suggests contacting your attorney before you enter into such agreements to be sure the contracts are legally sound.

Also, if you are approached by farm-to-farm certified seed salesmen, or consider entering into such agreements with them, contact the Illinois Department of Agriculture at Springfield or the Illinois Crop Improvement Association at Urbana. They will tell you whether the varieties these people are selling are adapted to your area and whether they are approved for certification.

Out-of-state companies are reportedly getting farmers to sign contracts for production of certified seed for 1956 and promising to buy the crop at a high premium, Hackleman says.

But farmers have reported that several thousand bushels of grain under similar contract were not accepted during this past season, he adds.

Many producers have raised oats from seed purchased at "exorbitant prices" from these companies. Some of the companies charged as much as $8.95 a bushel for the Clintland and Sauk varieties. This year they are reportedly charging $4.95 a bushel for Bonham and $5.95 for Sauk.

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In contrast, Hackleman reports that in Michigan certified seed of Bonham will be about $2.00 a bushel, and in Wisconsin Sauk will not be more than $3.00.

Because of the unusually high yields of oats in Illinois this year, and the fact that certified seed of several of the best varieties is available at reasonable prices, oat producers will not need to pay these sky-high prices for certified seed of adapted varieties.

And farmers should remember that there are several varieties of good oats and soybeans to choose from without going out of the state, he says.

Bonham and Sauk are two of the oat varieties that are usually offered by these farm-to-farm salesmen, says Hackleman.

Bonham has not been tested recently at the College of Agriculture, but in recent Iowa tests it ranked eighth out of 15 varieties. It yielded well below Missouri 0-205, Clarion and Andrew in the Iowa trials.

Although Sauk yields fairly well, especially in northern Illinois, its greatest weaknesses are late maturity, susceptibility to lodging and a tendency to be low in test weight.

The University still recommends Clinton, Clintland and Clarion for northern Illinois and Missouri 0-205 for southern Illinois, Hackleman says.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1955

Field and Furrow Club Tops in Country

URBANA--The Field and Furrow Club of the University of Illinois was named the outstanding student agronomy club in the United States for 1955 at the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at the University of California Davis campus.

Duane Swarts, Dixon, student president of the club, received a check for $100 from Dr. W. H. Garman of the National Plant Food Institute, sponsor of the award. An additional $100 will also go toward a scholarship for a member of the club. R. M. Swenson, Michigan State University, chairman of the Outstanding Student Chapter Award Program, presented a trophy to Swarts in behalf of the NPFI.

The Field and Furrow Club has been very active in sponsoring educational programs and student activities among agronomy students. It has also promoted exchange clubs with other agronomy clubs, particularly Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

The winning club is selected by a judging committee composed of senior agronomists throughout the country. The 1955 committee was headed by H. K. Wilson of Pennsylvania State University.

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RAJ:sl
8/23/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1955

Year's Last Open House at College of Agriculture

URBANA--Farm families and others interested in agriculture are invited to attend the final University of Illinois College of Agriculture open house for this year on August 31.

High point of the Wednesday program at Urbana will be a tour of the Agronomy South Farm. Agronomists will show farm visitors what's new in research in soybean diseases and varieties, soil moisture, corn planting rates, and corn as a companion crop with alfalfa.

Agronomist G. H. Dungan, who just returned from India, will tell visitors about Indian agriculture and some of the problems the farmers there face.

Beginning at 10 a.m. DST, tours will start every half-hour from the world-famous Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews Street and Gregory Drive. If it rains, they will start from Room 135, Animal Sciences Laboratory, located on the same corner.

After a short discussion on farm management and marketing meat-type hogs, the tour will move to the Floriculture building, where you will see ornamental perennials and annuals for use on farmsteads.

The last stop for the morning will be at the Agricultural Engineering Research Laboratory. There you'll see corn being shelled with a combine cylinder, an elevator conveyor that replaces a blower in filling silos, and an automatic feed grinder and handler.

After lunch, at 1:15 p.m., the groups will reassemble at the Stock Pavilion and go to the horse barns, where you'll see good specimens of quarter and saddle horses and Morgans.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1955

Year's Last Open House at College of Agriculture - 2

The last stop is the south farm, where, besides all the things to see, you'll be treated to ice-cold cider by the Horticulture Department.

The tours will end at 3:30 p.m. However, you can stay as long as you like afterwards and visit the dairy, beef, swine, poultry or sheep barns. Specialists will be on hand to show you around.

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RLN:sl
8/23/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1955

Farm Leaders Attend "Corn King" Memorial

URBANA--The man who developed Reid's Yellow Dent corn will be officially honored nearly 45 years after his death.

On September 10, a marker honoring James L. Reid will be dedicated on the homestead farm near Delavan, where he did much of his early corn breeding work.

Wheeler McMillen, vice president of Farm Journal, will be the featured speaker at the ceremony, and Governor William G. Stratton will address a special recognition luncheon. Stillman J. Stanard, Illinois director of agriculture, and many other farm leaders will attend.

The Saturday program will open in the armory at Delavan. Later that day the marker will be dedicated two miles northeast of the city. A 3½-ton boulder, it bears a bronze plaque with an inscription honoring Reid.

Pictures of Reid and his family, scrapbooks, Farmers Institute programs, pictures of corn painted by his daughter and other items of historical interest will be on display in the armory on the day of the dedication.

The development of Reid's Yellow Dent corn began in 1846, when his father crossed two varieties--"Gordon Hopkins," brought from Ohio, and "Little Yellow," a variety grown in the Delavan area.

A few years later James L. Reid started selecting seed that still contributes toward the development of present-day hybrids. In fact, a good hybrid--from a cross of Reid inbreds--grows on the marker site today. Corn plots of his Yellow Dent grow on the adjoining farm.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1955

Farm Leaders Attend "Corn King" Memorial - 2

Reid was first recognized for his corn breeding work in 1891, when he earned top honors at the Illinois State Fair corn show. Two years later two exhibits ran away with highest honors at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The recognition given to Reid in the 1908 National Corn Exposition, now in the files of the Illinois State Historical Society, refers to him as the man "who put more millions of dollars into the pockets of Corn Belt farmers than any other person."

For over three-quarters of a century, Reid's Yellow Dent corn was the leading variety of yellow corn in the United States. However, Reid received little return other than honors for his work.

The memorial is being planned and supervised by the Tazewell County Farm Bureau Historical Committee, with Dennis White as chairman. Local, state and out-of-state organizations are cooperating in the project.

Delavan is located in Tazewell county, about 25 miles south of Peoria on Illinois Route 122 and five miles east of Route 29.

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RLN:sl
8/23/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1955

Record Soybean Crop Will Move at Good Prices

URBANA--In spite of a record crop that may reach 420 million bushels, soybeans are expected to sell at relatively good prices, a farm economist told the American Soybean Association in Cincinnati today.

T. A. Hieronymus of the University of Illinois forecast a price ranging around $2.10 a bushel to Illinois farmers. His forecast was made with reservation because of the huge supply. "We have no experience to guide us," he warned.

Meal and oil make the soybean market. We've been using increasing amounts each year, Hieronymus explained, and so far prices have adjusted to keep supplies moving into use and not into storage.

The domestic meal market--chiefly livestock protein feed--is expanding, he says, and there is room for more expansion. Livestock diets are still low in protein. Farmers are now using half again as much soybean meal as they used 15 years ago. And meal prices have been going up in relation to feed grains, Hieronymus explained.

On the oil side we have to depend on the world market. The economist pointed out that world population is increasing, people are enjoying prosperity and they are demanding better diets. Supply seems to be in balance with demand, Hieronymus said.

He dubbed Russia a question mark. Her sources of oil--China and American cottonseed oil surplus--have dried up. This should strengthen the soybean oil market.

Hieronymus expects oil to be about 11 cents a pound and meal about 51 dollars a ton.

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JKM:sl
8/26/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

New Correction Tables for Calf Weaning Weights

DIXON SPRINGS--You can rate the producing ability of your first-calf heifers by using calf weight correction tables now available at the University of Illinois.

Corn belt farmers especially need to cull their breeding beef herds intelligently to keep producing profitable calves. Weaning weight of the calves is one good indicator of a cow's producing ability. But it isn't that simple.

Age of the calf at weaning also affects its weight. Other factors include sex of the calf, age of the dam at first calving and age of the dam at birth of the calf. If you disregard these factors and use only weaning weight, you will not have a true picture of a cow's genetic ability to wean heavy calves.

Lee Evans, graduate research assistant at the University, has worked out correction tables to equalize calf weights by taking these various factors into account. Evans studied and evaluated the records of 1,037 calves and their dams in the Dixon Springs Experiment Station herds from 1947 to 1953.

He found in his study that a cow tends to produce the same type of calf at each calving. A low-producing cow at first calving will rank low in the herd in later years.

For that reason, by using the correction tables you can adjust the records on calving dates and weaning weights of your first-calf heifers and get a good idea whether to keep or sell them on the basis of their first-calf records.

Ask your county farm adviser for a copy of the weight correction tables or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:sl
8/26/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Plowed Seedbed Works Best for Legume Seedings

DIXON SPRINGS--Tests at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois show that stands and yields of grasses and legumes were best two or three years after they had been established in a seedbed that had been plowed.

However, L. E. Gard, crops research specialist at the Station, reports that after four to six years differences in legume stands had mostly disappeared,whether the land had been plowed or disked.

In this study five plots were set up in the fall of both 1947 and 1948. Each year two of the plots were disked and two were plowed to prepare the seedbed. Then grasses were seeded alone and in combination with one-half bushel of balbo rye on the two different seedbeds. Each year the fifth plot was spring-plowed, planted to corn and then seeded with winter wheat in the fall as a nurse crop for a grass mixture.

A mixture of 8 pounds of bromegrass, 3 pounds of orchard grass and 3 pounds of redtop per acre was seeded in the fall, and a pound of Ladino clover and 7 pounds of Korean lespedeza per acre in the early spring.

The land where these plots were set up had been idle for 10 years; it was untreated and badly infested with broomsedge. At the start of the test the plots were treated with four tons of agricultural limestone and 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate to the acre.

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Plowed Seedbed Works Best for Legume Seedings - 2

Every spring, starting in 1950, half of the plots were treated with 300 pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer per acre. The other half received 60 pounds of potash and 500 pounds of rock phosphate per acre. The plots were grazed by sheep before 1950 and by cattle after that.

Stand counts made in 1954, seven years after the first plots had been established, showed only a trace of legumes left on any of the plots, regardless of seedbed preparation, seeding method or kind and amount of fertilizer used. Dry summers during the last three years undoubtedly speeded up disappearance of the legume stand, Gard says.

Normally you'll have to reestablish legumes about every five years to maintain productive pastures on soils that are low in organic matter. To make highly productive pasture during the next three or four years, legumes should make up about half of the ground cover the year after establishment.

The best legume stands came in this experiment when half a bushel of rye was seeded along with the fall-seeded grasses to reduce competition. Grazing the rye the next spring gave the legume seedlings the growing room, moisture and plant food they needed.

One alternative to establishing legume stands every five years, Gard says, would be to put commercial nitrogen on grass pastures when the legumes are gone. But present prices of cattle and commercial nitrogen make this a questionable practice. On the other hand, if you want a field to produce seed or you need special winter pasture, it might be advisable to put on some commercial nitrogen.

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RAJ:sl
8/23/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Dairy Day September 8

URBANA--Farmers will be able to try their hands at picking a good dairy cow at the University of Illinois Dairy Day on September 8.

The person who can come closest to guessing the production records of two similar-looking three-year-old cows--one a good milker, and the other a scrub--will receive a prize, says Ray Hays, chairman of the big free show.

The morning session of the informal get-together will start at 9:30 DST at the South Lincoln Avenue dairy barns. It will be devoted entirely to exhibits and demonstrations of good dairy practices.

You'll see dairy specialists burn the gasses from the stomach of the cow with the hole in her side. You'll also see a demonstration of the Bang's test and learn how sperm are developed and produced in the bull and how they are diluted and stored. Many other interesting and informative dairy practices will be shown.

All morning is devoted to "seeing," Hays points out, so it won't be a program of just "listening." You'll be able to get new money-saving and money-making ideas by the dozen.

Lunch will be served at noon in Illini Grove on the campus. The program for the general meeting in the afternoon will include some nationally known speakers. Among them is Ralph E. Hodgson, chief of the dairy husbandry research branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Hodgson will talk about "What Research Means to the Dairy Farmer."

Everyone should be free to leave by 3 p.m., Hays says.

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RLN:sl
8/23/55

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Here's a chance to cover two big events at once. Dates for the ammonia conference and Dairy Day meeting will coincide. Both stories are in this packet, so you can get an idea of the large amount of ground that these two important events will cover.)

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Ammonia Conference Set for September 7 and 8

URBANA--Does it pay to apply anhydrous ammonia on Corn Belt soils? This is only one of the questions that will be answered at the Corn Belt Agricultural Ammonia Conference at the University of Illinois on September 7 and 8.

The conference will emphasize anhydrous ammonia, its place in the fertilization program and its importance in raising yields of grain and pasture.

Leading nitrogen experts from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan will speak on the program. Over 1,000 farmers, dealers and equipment distributors will attend.

Anhydrous ammonia is a gas that is injected into the soil under pressure. There it combines with the soil particles and is taken up by plant roots. It is an economical form of nitrogen and has increased yields considerably when used as part of a complete fertilization program.

Farmers started using anhydrous ammonia only eight years ago. Today one-fifth of all nitrogen used in soil fertilization is this type.

The general program starts at 1:30 p.m. DST on Wednesday in the auditorium on the Champaign-Urbana campus. In the evening Dr. Kenneth McFarland of General Motors Corporation will speak at the banquet in the ballroom of the Illini Union Building.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

Ammonia Conference Set for September 7 and 8 - 2

On Thursday afternoon applicator manufacturers will demonstrate ammonia application equipment on fields that are plowed, in stubble and in sod. The conference will end at 4:30 p.m.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture is cooperating with the Agricultural Ammonia Institute in sponsoring this program. Other Illinois farm organizations are assisting.

The field demonstrations will be held about six miles south of Champaign. Markers along Route 45 will show the way.

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8/23/55

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1955

Market Spring Pigs at the Right Weight

URBANA--Pigs weighing from 190 to 220 pounds are most likely to make number one slaughter hogs.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says every year some producers lose money because they market their hogs too light.

The pigs probably look heavier at home than they really are, Carlisle says. Too many "lights" can soon get to be a drug on the market and cause a heavy price penalty.

On the other hand, it's also a mistake to hold hogs too long to put a few extra pounds on them. Hogs over 220 pounds are likely to be penalized, too.

The specialist suggests that you look over your spring pigs carefully and be sure that they fall into the above weight category before consigning them to market.

Once in a while heavy hogs sell well in early fall when heavy market hogs are scarce. A few of them are needed to fill the demand, but you'll usually be disappointed if you point toward this market.

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RAJ:sl
8/30/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1955

3 Illinois Farm Boys Get $1,000 Scholarships to UI

URBANA--Three Illinois farm boys will each get a $1,000 Smith-Douglass Company agriculture scholarship, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture scholarship committee announced today.

The winners are Larry W. Bailey of Brownfield in Pope county, Don O. Pinney of Roseville in Warren county, and Glen E. Gullakson of Serena in LaSalle county.

The awards are based on scholarship and leadership in high school and on financial need, according to C. D. Smith, assistant dean of agriculture. Pinney and Gullakson were valedictorians of their high school classes. Bailey ranked third.

The scholarships will be spread over four school years. To keep the scholarships, the winners must each maintain over a 3.5 average (B-) each year and show evidence of personal development, Smith says.

These scholarships are made possible by a grant of $6,000 from the fertilizer company to the Illini Achievement Fund. Three additional $1,000 scholarships will be available next year, Smith points out.

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RLN:sl
8/30/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1955

Start Beef Performance Test Program

URBANA--Beef cattle production in Illinois will get a new lift from the beef performance testing program being started for interested purebred breeders and commercial producers.

H. G. Russell, G. R. Carlisle and Don Walker, extension livestock specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, are introducing the program.

The two important features are (1) weighing and grading calves at weaning time to determine the producing ability of each cow and (2) feeding bull calves and possibly replacement heifers for at least 140 days after weaning to determine rate of gain. Rate of gain in a yearling bull is transmitted to a high degree to his calves, the specialists say.

This program is designed to furnish cooperators with information that will help them select and improve their herds. It is not a competition between herds, but it will help to set up standards within herds to measure performance.

Success of the program for any individual producer will depend on keeping good records, the specialists point out. Records of weight and gain coupled with good-type cattle will help a commercial producer to improve his herd. They will also help the purebred breeder to supply more important information to buyers of his bulls.

The first demonstration was held in Sangamon county on July 22 on the Glenn Brown farm near Athens. Other demonstrations are scheduled this fall for Menard, Johnson, Pope and Logan counties.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTMEBER 3, 1955

Start Beef Peformance Test Program - 2

Here's how the plan works: Calves should be sired by a purebred beef bull out of purebred or grade beef cows. Breeders are encouraged to breed for calving within a 60-day period if possible. Early calving is recommended.

County farm advisers will introduce the program in their counties and will arrange for an official grading committee. They will also send copies of calf crop records and feedlot record work sheets to the extension livestock specialists.

The specialists will hold meetings and conferences for breeders to acquaint them with the program. They will furnish necessary record forms and instruct breeders in their use.

The key to better and more accurate measurements lies in a system of adjusting calf weight records to a uniform age.

Cooperators will mark each calf at birth and record calf number, birth date, sex, dam, sire and other information.

They will weigh each calf separately at weaning time, record actual weight and then adjust actual weight to a 210-day basis by using tables for age and sex of calf and age of dam. A three-man committee will grade each calf for type and quality. The producer can then cull the cows producing the most undesirable calves according to adjusted weight and grade.

Cooperators may group-feed calves a minimum of 140 days to test their ability to gain. After weighing the calves individually at the end of the feedlot test, producers can select bulls and replacement heifers on the basis of their weaning weight, grade and rate of gain. Performance of sires can be checked through this system of records, as well as that of the cows.

Records are of no value unless you use them, the specialists say. You can get a copy of this program by asking your county farm adviser or by writing to the Livestock Extension Office, 328 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

State Boar, Gilt Sale September 19

URBANA--About 100 boars and 15 gilts will be sold at the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association sale at Princeton September 19. The sale starts at 7 p.m. DST at the Bureau County fairgrounds. A show is scheduled for one o'clock.

Each entry will come from a production registry litter, which is one that weighed at least 320 pounds at eights weeks of age if from a sow or 275 pounds if from a gilt.

Many of the boars will be from litters tested at one of the association's six testing stations. Sale information on these boars includes backfat thickness at 200 pounds, pounds of feed needed per pound of gain, and weights at 180 days of age. Also available will be carcass information on litter mates, including carcass length, loin eye area and backfat thickness.

A catalog of the sale is available from Fred Hoppin, 120 South McLean St., Lincoln, Illinois.

Seventy herds from 15 local associations and 22 F.F.A. chapters will be represented.

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JKM:sl
8/30/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

Forrest Swine Sale September 12

URBANA--Nearly 50 boars and gilts from production registry litters will be sold at the Forrest Swine Improvement Association sale in Fairbury September 12 at 7 p.m.

A production registry litter is one that weighs at least 275 or 320 pounds at eight weeks, depending on whether it's from a gilt or a sow.

The association operates the oldest testing station in the state, and many of the boars are from tested litters. Sale information on tested litters includes backfat thickness, weight at 180 days of age and pounds of feed needed per pound of gain.

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

Turkey Growers to Meet

URBANA--Illinois turkey growers will meet September 13 on the Howard Kauffman turkey farm near Waterman, Illinois.

After registration at 9:30 a.m., they will see Kauffman's brooding and dressing equipment. Later they will inspect his range turkeys--60,000 on 350 acres--and the turkey hatchery and feed mill.

The National Turkey Federation president from Virginia will be on the program. A panel of experts will discuss the turkey market outlook.

The Kauffman farm is located one mile south of Route 30 and two miles west of Waterman or four miles east of Shabbona. Large signs will tell you where to turn off the highway to reach the farm.

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9/2/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

Use Combination Method to Thin Pine Plantation

DIXON SPRINGS--A combination of thinning methods works best in pine plantings.

W. R. Boggess, forestry specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports that row and crown thinning have worked well together. Row thinning takes out entire rows. Crown thinning takes out individual trees.

Row thinning by itself isn't enough, Boggess points out, even though it's a simple method. At Dixon Springs, row-thinned plots produced only seven cords of rough wood an acre compared with 10 cords produced on unthinned plots during a four-year experiment.

By this year, row-thinned plots of 14-year-old shortleaf pine had produced a 75 percent volume increase in wood compared with an 87 percent increase in the unthinned plots. Row thinning means that you completely remove certain rows of trees in the plantation--usually every third or fourth row, depending on how much you want to thin.

Every fourth row of trees had been removed in the cutting. This reduced the stand from 932 to 715 trees an acre. It removed 25 percent of the good trees, 20 percent of the medium trees and 27 percent of the poor trees.

A disadvantage in this method is that just as many good trees are cut as bad ones. Row thinning does not save good trees for future growth and does not improve the quality of the stand.

Boggess prefers row thinning along with a system of selecting trees according to merit. One method is to take out every ninth row completely, plus all the poor trees in the other rows.

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9/2/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

Illinois Wheat Varieties Approved for Loan

URBANA--None of Illinois' best varieties of wheat will be discounted in the 1956 wheat price support program, according to J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois crops specialist.

On the U. S. Department of Agriculture blacklist are three hard wheats--Early Pawnee, Red Chief and Red Jacket--and a soft wheat--Kawvale. Loan values on these wheats will be 20 cents below standard support prices.

Purkof is on the blacklist in Indiana, and Henry is on the blacklist in Wisconsin, so it would be good business, Hackleman says, for Illinois farmers wanting a loan to avoid these varieties also.

Only two of the blacklisted varieties have ever been important in Illinois, Kawvale and Purkof, but they have long been replaced by better varieties.

None of the good soft wheats--Knox, Saline, Butler, Seneca, Vigo or Royal--are under the cloud.

The discount has been announced to discourage seeding of varieties that are undesirable for commercial food use.

Each producer getting a loan in 1956 will have to certify that he produced the wheat, that he produced it in 1956 and that it is an approved variety. Hackleman says the grower will be responsible for identifying his wheat.

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JKM:sl
9/2/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

Ladder Should Be a Help--Not a Hazard

URBANA--Walking under a ladder, like breaking a mirror, is supposed to be bad luck. But careless handling or reckless climbing of unsafe ladders is almost sure to bring bad luck, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois safety specialist.

Inspect ladders regularly and keep them clean. If they are defective, either repair them or throw them away.

Be sure the ladder is solid before climbing it. Don't take chances on having it slip. Tie it or have someone hold it.

Always face the ladder when climbing up or down, and hold on with both hands, Hogsett advises. If you can't carry tools or materials in your pockets, pull them up with a hand line.

Work facing the ladder, and hold on with one hand. Don't overreach or pull or push too hard while working.

Store ladders in a place that is easy to reach in case of fire or other emergency. But place them carefully where they can't fall over or be tripped over.

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9/2/55

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1955

Publish Guidebook on Information Methods

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has published a 120-page guidebook on information methods for use by agricultural leaders who supply newspapers, radio stations and television stations with agricultural news and reports.

The guidebook, "Getting Information to Farm Families," is written by Hadley Read, extension editor of the College of Agriculture. It's designed and illustrated by the University Press Art Division.

According to publications editor Adrian Janes, the book is for use by county extension workers, vocational agriculture instructors, soil conservation technicians and other leaders in the field of agriculture. Its 17 chapters cover such subjects as working with newspaper and radio editors, planning and writing farm and home news stories, writing personal columns, taking farm pictures, preparing radio and television programs, using tape recorders, and building exhibits and other visual aids.

Read has served as head of the agricultural information office on the college staff since 1947. Before coming to Illinois, he

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farmed, published a weekly newspaper in Iowa, and worked as assistant extension editor at Iowa State College. In 1952-53 he served for a year overseas as an agricultural information consultant for the European office of the Mutual Security Agency.

According to Janes, copies of the guidebook can be obtained from the agricultural publications office for a cost-of-printing charge of $1.00 per copy for single-copy orders and 75 cents per copy for orders of 10 copies or more. Payment should be made to the University of Illinois.

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RAJ:dw
9/6/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1955

Illinois Egg Law To Be Enforced

URBANA--Two committees have been formed to make the job of enforcing the Illinois Egg Law easier.

One is an advisory committee headed by C. W. Merritt, of Honeggers, and the other is a public information and education committee headed by J. R. Roush, University of Illinois marketing specialist.

The advisory committee, made up of representatives from the egg and poultry industry, will work with the State Division of Markets, the agency charged with enforcement.

The public information and education committee includes poultry industry people, trade association and farm organization representatives, farm editors, and poultry and marketing experts from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University. It will prepare and distribute information to all persons affected by the law.

Six inspectors recently employed by the Division of Markets have found a great need for more information on the law.

Ralph Thomas of Sycamore, president of the Illinois Poultry Industry Council, says the Council believes that once people understand the egg law and how it can improve the poultry industry it will have wide public support.

Main provisions of the law are that all eggs bought from farmers must be candled and that all eggs sold to consumers must either be labeled as to weight and grade or be labeled ungraded. The law does not apply to eggs sold directly to consumers by farmers.

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9/6/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1955

Three Illinois Farm Advisers Win Awards

URBANA--Three Illinois farm advisers have received the Distinguished Service Award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. The awards were presented last night at the annual banquet in East Lansing, Michigan.

Honored were Orin W. Hertz of Vermilion County, Paul M. Krows of Moultrie County and Ray T. Nicholas of Lake County.

In addition to outstanding service, a county agent must have served ten years in extension work and must have been active in raising the professional standing of extension workers in order to win the award.

County agricultural agents are county representatives of the agricultural extension service of the land-grant college in each state. In Illinois they are called farm advisers. In most other states they are known as county agents.

Hertz, a veteran of more than 18 years in extension work, has been in Vermilion county since 1947. He taught vocational agriculture at Reddick for ten years after graduating from the University of Illinois in 1927. From 1937 to 1947, minus time in the army, he was farm adviser in Washington County. In his program he has emphasized farm-urban relations and has promoted special days for farmers and Danville businessmen. He organized a clean-up brigade in the county following a tornado in 1953 and helped stage a Farm Progress Field Day in 1953 in cooperation with Prairie Farmer. Youth work and soil testing

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have also been emphasized in the county program. Hertz was honored by the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1952.

Krows also has had 18 years of experience in extension work, all in Moultrie County. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1923 and taught vocational agriculture at Albion and Atwood. His program emphasizes youth work, soils and crops, livestock and grain marketing. He has developed organizations of livestock men known for breeding good dairy and beef cattle. He was honored by the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1948.

Nicholas, a 1930 graduate of the University of Wisconsin, taught vocational agriculture at Princeville, Illinois, until 1937. He served four years as Schuyler County farm adviser and has been in Lake County since 1941, a county in which dairy farmers and city farmers predominate. Rapid urbanization has created special problems and called for special programs. Known for his personal service and congenial manner, he has built a good program with other groups and organizations to the benefit of extension work. Dairying, youth work, crops, poultry and farm economics have been emphasized in his program. He was honored by the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1954.

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9/8/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1955

Sudan Grass Only Good for Emergency Pasture

DIXON SPRINGS--Sudan grass is strictly a dry-weather emergency pasture that won't produce high cattle gains, says G. F. Cmarik, researcher at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

In a 15-day experiment at the station, 40 heifers averaging 612 pounds pastured a 10-acre field of Common Sudan until only bare stems were left. They gained 500 pounds total--about .8 a pound a day for each heifer.

The Sudan was about 42 inches high and contained about 5,700 pounds of dry matter an acre when the heifers started in on it. It took 83 pounds of dry matter to get one pound of gain on each heifer.

But usually only 20 to 40 pounds of dry matter is needed for a pound of gain with other pastures, Cmarik points out.

He says that Sudan could be more profitably used for silage than for pasture this year since other kinds of pasture are plentiful. Sudan is a short-lived pasture crop, he adds, and has to be harvested at the right time to avoid prussic acid poisoning.

The Sudan was seeded June 29. About 110 pounds of 4-16-16 fertilizer per acre was used and Sudan was seeded at the rate of 25 pounds an acre.

Another experiment at the station is trying to find the strain of Sudan that livestock like best.

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RLN:dw
9/6/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1955

Howard Confident Farm Bureaus
Will Accept Revised Memorandum

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard said today he is confident all county farm and home bureaus in the state will "continue their support of county extension work during the coming year and will sign the revised Memorandum of Understanding with the Extension Service."

Howard is dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

The Memorandum of Understanding signed annually by the Extension Service and the county farm and home bureaus covers the cooperative support of extension programs in the counties. In the past, the memorandum has provided for support of county extension work by the farm and home bureaus through direct payment of a part of each farm and home adviser's salary.

The revised agreement eliminates direct salary payments and provides that county support funds from the farm and home bureaus be deposited in a special trust fund at the University. A proportionate share of this trust fund is then used to pay the salary of each adviser in the county. Other funds for salaries and a share of program expenses come from federal and state sources.

Howard said today that the revised memorandum is a major step in compliance with a directive issued last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture calling for modifications in the cooperative relationships between the Extension Service and farm organizations.

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"This step," Howard said, "has been approved by Administrator C. M. Ferguson of the Federal Extension Service. The revisions in the memorandum were based upon the recommendations of the Extension Advisory Committee made up of ten farmers and five homemakers representing all sections of the state.

The county organizations have been asked to return the signed agreements by September 15 if at all possible so that uniform procedure can be followed in completing September salary payments on October 1.

Howard pointed out that during the coming year the Extension Service and the farm and home bureaus would continue to study other changes in relationships which may be necessary and desirable to fully comply with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Steps also will be taken to seek additional support for extension work from the State Legislature.

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9/6/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY NOON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1955

U. of I. Farm Economist Honored

URBANA--Elmer Sauer, U. S. D. A. farm economist, stationed at the University of Illinois, was named a fellow member of the Soil Conservation Society of America today at its annual conference in Green Lake, Wisconsin.

Sauer was one of four fellow members named by the society.

Fellow members are those who have distinguished themselves in soil and water conservation work. Sauer has been studying the economic aspects of soil conservation practices since 1936.

A native of Winchester, Illinois, Sauer has three degrees from the University. He is a charter member of the Soil Conservation Society, secretary of the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers and vice-president of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

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9/6/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1955

UI Students Get Scholarships

URBANA--Seven agriculture students at the University of Illinois will receive scholarships ranging up to $500 for their senior year, C. D. Smith, assistant dean of agriculture, announced today.

Winners of Fribourg Foundation scholarships for $500 each are Robert W. Emmons, of 1777 North Union, Decatur, and William C. Gossett, of Roseville. Gerald R. Miller, of Route 1, McClure, was awarded the $500 Chicago Farmers scholarship, and James D. Elmer, of 1860 McKinley Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin, received the $500 Ralston Purina scholarship.

The Borden company scholarship in agriculture for $300 went to Martin F. Kovacs, of 3714 North Bell Avenue, Chicago. The Bryan Reardon scholarships for $250 each were awarded to John L. Gill, La Harpe, and Gayle W. Wright, of 1503 North Prospect, Champaign.

The awards are based on schalarship, leadership in community and campus activities and evidence of financial need. They are made available to senior students in agriculture each year.

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RLN:sl
9/8/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1955

Lower Corn Prices Improve Cattle Feeding

URBANA--Bright spot in the beef cattle picture is the price of corn, which will average well under prices during the 1954-55 feeding season.

Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management records show that a 25-cent fall in the price of corn is equal to a $1.00 to $1.25 increase in the price of fat cattle, depending on how big the cattle are when bought and on how much corn they eat.

M. B. Kirtley, University of Illinois farm economist, reports that feeder cattle are costing about the same as last fall, and that fat cattle a year from now are expected to bring about the same amount or slightly less than they are bringing this fall.

Feeder catlle prices started off higher this year than last, but they have fallen to about the same level as a year ago. Normally, feeder prices would fall further, but because of heavy seed supplies Kirtley says the chances are that they won't fall as much as normally.

Lower corn prices make the most difference in long-fed steer calves. According to FBFM records, a 400-pound calf will eat an average of 48 bushels of corn and gain an average of 520 pounds. At 25 cents a bushel that amounts to a saving of $12, or almost $1.30 per 100 pounds when spread over 920 pounds of selling weight.

Good and choice 650-pound steers to go on long feed make the next best saving. One of these steers will eat 54 bushels of corn to produce 450 pounds of gain. Savings of 25 cents a bushel on corn amount to almost $1.25 per 100 pounds of selling weight.

Short-fed 450-pound yearling steers to be fed for only seven months will eat 44 bushels each to gain about 350 pounds. Corn at 25 cents less a bushel will result in savings of about $1.10 per 100 pounds of selling weight.

Heavy 850-pound steers, fed for six months, will eat 47 bushels of corn in gaining 300 pounds, saving about one dollar per 100 pounds of selling weight.

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JKM:sl
9/8/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1955

Keep Safety Shields in Place

URBANA--In this busy fall work season, it's smart to play safe by having all safety shields in place on power take-offs and other moving farm machinery parts.

The stakes are too high for you to gamble against having an accident by working around machinery without guards, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. If you lose, it's too late to be sorry.

Get standard power take-off hitches and shields from your machinery dealer, Hogsett suggests. But even the best shield will not protect you if you don't put it on.

Some manufacturers are putting on nonremovable power take-off shields to help protect operators against negligence. You can open these shields for servicing or inspection.

Remember that accidents don't respect age or experience, he concludes.

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OLH:sl
9/8/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1955

Corns Are Painful on Bulls Too!

URBANA--Bulls may not wear ill-fitting shoes like some humans, but they can still get painful corns on their feet.

According to Dr. J. P. Manning, of the College of Veterinary Medicine clinic, University of Illinois, the care and condition of a bull's feet are of prime importance in keeping him active. Gravel exercise walks, excess weight on a bull and neglect of feet may cause painful corns.

Dr. Manning defines corns in cattle as "callous proliferations of tissue" protruding between the toes of the hoof. They may need to be removed by surgery.

An example of the operation-type services offered at the clinic was the recent removal of corns the size of golf balls from the hind feet of a 1,600-pound bull brought to the clinic from southern Illinois. This two-year-old Hereford bull had been a show animal all its life.

Dr. Manning says corns may lead to abrasions that, in wet periods in fall and winter, may cause foot rot.

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9/13/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1955

21 U. of I. Dairy Technology Scholarships Announced

URBANA--Winners of 21 dairy technology scholarships to the University of Illinois, each worth $1,000, have been announced by Paul H. Tracy, head of dairy technology work at the University. These scholarships were provided by 16 dairy plants in the state in a program to recruit and train qualified people for the dairy manufacturing industry.

Winners and donors of the scholarships are:

Larry Elmer Heck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer C. Heck, R. 1, Dakota, graduate of Orangeville Community High School, sponsored by Rockford Dairy Products Association (Central Dairy Co., Ferm Dairy, Muller's Dairy, Pinehurst Dairy and Kishwaukee Dairy).

Carl William Gustafson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Swan G. Gustafson R. 2, Coal Valley, Orion Community Unit High School, sponsored by Bowman Dairy Co., Chicago.

Richard Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Johnson, R. 2, Newark, graduate of Newark Community High School, sponsored by Pure Milk Association, Chicago.

Richard J. Heise, son of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Heise, R. 1, Neponset, graduate of Neponset Township High School, sponsored by Dean Milk Co.

James G. Carper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Carper, Neponset, graduate of Buda Township High School, sponsored by Bowman Dairy Co

H. Duane Fort, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harold Fort, Armington, graduate of Hittle Township High School, sponsored by Dean Milk Co.

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21 U. of I. Dairy Technology Scholarships Announced - 2

Carl. J. Benning, son of Rev. and Mrs. Carl E. Benning, R. 3, Pinckneyville, graduate of Pinckneyville Community High School, sponsored by the Borden Co., Chicago.

Lee D. West, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul West, Hartsburg, graduate of Hartsburg-Emden High School, sponsored by Dean Milk Co.

Wayne G. Larson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Larson, Cordova, graduate of Port Byron High School, sponsored by Rockford Dairy Products Association.

Arthur R. Welsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Welsh, R. 1, Sullivan, graduate of Sullivan High School, sponsored by L. A. Heath & Son, Inc., Robinson.

Dean Trummel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trummel, Oakley, graduate of Cerro Gordo High School, sponsored by Beatrice Foods, Champaign.

George A. Muck, son of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Muck, R. 1, Galesburg, graduate of the Galesburg Senior High School, sponsored by Beatrice Foods, Chicago.

Ronald Dean Starwalt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Starwalt, Sadorus, graduate of Unity Senior High School, sponsored by Midwest Dairy Products, Corporation, Champaign.

Joseph Helms, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Helms, R. 1., Belleville, graduate of Freeburg Community High School, sponsored by Harrisburg Dairy Products Co.

Stanlee E. Ballard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Ballard, Altamont, graduate of Altamont Community High School, sponsored by Prairie Farms Creamery.

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21 U. of I. Dairy Technology Scholarships Announced - 3

Gary A. Popel, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Popel, Pearl City, graduate of Pearl City Community High School, sponsored by Rockford Dairy Products Association.

James P. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, Lenzburg, graduate of Marissa Township High School, sponsored by Bowman Dairy.

Roger P. Sathoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Sathoff, Red Bud, graduate of Red Bud Community High School, sponsored by Bowman Dairy.

Noble R. Usherwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Usherwood, R. 1, Atlanta, graduate of Atlanta High School, sponsored by Dean Milk Co.

Leon Langhauser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo B. Langhauser, R. 1, Breese, graduate of Mater Dei High School, sponsored by Rockford Dairy Products Association.

Albert H. Linden, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Linden, Waterman, graduate of Waterman Community High School, sponsored by Elgin Milk Products Co. and Honeyhill Creamery Co.

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JKM:sl
9/13/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1955

Winter Grains for Hay or Silage

DIXON SPRINGS--Rye is usually the highest yielder in terms of dry matter for hay or silage, says G. E. McKibben, researcher at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Then come winter barley and winter wheat, followed by winter oats with the lowest dry matter yield.

When hairy vetch is seeded with the winter grain, the dry matter stays the same, but the protein content gets a little higher, McKibben adds.

He says that when vetch was seeded with rye, wheat, barley and oats at Dixon Springs they all yielded about the same amount of protein. And many times even low-yielding oats compared favorably with the others.

In tests at another station, milk-stage wheat alone yielded 3.3 tons of dry matter an acre with 342 pounds of protein. But when 15 pounds of vetch was seeded with the wheat, the protein yield jumped to 537 pounds an acre, while the dry matter stayed the same.

Before you decide to use vetch, McKibben cautions, remember that it has hard-coated seeds that may volunteer in small grains to be harvested for grain. If that doesn't bother you, then vetch can be a valuable addition to grains for hay or silage, he says.

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RLN:sl
9/13/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1955

Student Agricultural Engineers to
Judge State Corn-Picking Contest

URBANA--The 1955 state corn-picking contest at Pontiac, Illinois, will again be judged by 32 members of the Student Society of Agricultural Engineers from the University of Illinois, according to Wendell Bowers, University agricultural engineer who will direct the judging.

The contest is the last day of Corn Harvest Days scheduled for September 29 and 30 and October 1.

The students will time each contestant, look for safety violations, determine field losses and check the amount of shelled corn, husks and trash in the loads to determine each score.

Student judges are supervised by four staff members from the agricultural engineering department, Bowers says.

The contest is sponsored by radio station WGN and various agencies in Pontiac and surrounding communities. The College of Agriculture at the University is helping with this project to promote safe and efficient corn-picker operations, he concludes.

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RLN:sl
9/13/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Farm Advisers Named to Committee Posts

URBANA--Six Illinois farm advisers have been named members of national committees of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Ed Bay, Sangamon County, former president of the National County Agents Association, has been renamed chairman of the association policy committee. J. B. Turner, Fayette County, is vice chairman of the relationships committee. Kenneth Imig, Iroquois County, is a member of the extension program committee. C. F. Mees, Cook County, is a member of the land-grant college committee. E. E. Golden, DeKalb County, is a member of the 4-H young men's and women's committee, and W. E. Myers, Macon County, is a member of the information and publicity committee.

The Illinois advisers received their appointments at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents held at Michigan State University September 11-15.

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9/23/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hannah to India; Name R. C. Ross
Acting Associate Dean of Ag College

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois has recommended to President David D. Henry that R. C. Ross, professor of agricultural economics, serve as acting associate dean of the college during the absence of H. W. Hannah.

Associate Dean Hannah has accepted a two-year appointment as field staff coordinator to head up the University's cooperative program in India with the International Cooperation Administration to strengthen and improve Indian agricultural institutions. He expects to leave the campus on October 3.

Prof. Ross has been a member of the staff of the College of Agriculture since 1923. A native of St. Clairsville, Ohio, he was graduated from Bellefontaine, Ohio, high school and from Monmouth College in 1914 with an A.B. degree. He worked in the Y.M.C.A. in Sioux City, Iowa, from 1914 until 1918 when he saw service in the A.E.F., in World War I. From 1919 until 1921 he was in Y.M.C.A. work in Spokane, Washington.

Then he came to the University of Illinois as a student in agriculture and was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1923, majoring in agriculture and farm management. He went on to graduate work in economics and agricultural economics and was graduated with an M.S. degree in 1925 and a Ph.D. in 1931.

From 1943 to 1946, Prof. Ross served as agricultural advisor to the state director of Selective Service in Springfield. During the year 1951 he gained valuable experience for his present appointment,

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

when he was an administrative assistant in the Associate Dean's office while Associate Dean R. R. Hudelson acted as Dean of the College of Commerce.

Prof. Ross is a member of the Society of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Alpha Tau Alpha, the Rotary Club and the Presbyterian church.

In its cooperative agreement with the ICA, the University has the responsibility for the agricultural college program in the north-central region of India, which includes the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The population of these states totals 80 million, more than half of whom live in agricultural villages.

Average size of agricultural holdings in Uttar Pradesh, the most important state, whose capital is New Delhi, is slightly more than five acres. At present there are five college of agriculture and two colleges of veterinary medicine in the region. All but two of them are in Uttar Pradesh, while Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal have none.

With Prof. R. W. Jugenheimer, Associate Dean Hannah surveyed this region last spring. On the basis of their recommendations, the University plans to recruit eight specialists in specified areas of work to spend two years in the region, to purchase $200,000 worth of scientific equipment, books and supplies, and to accept from 12 to 15 trainees for training periods of one year or less during the next two years.

In his role as coordinator, Dean Hannah will serve as group leader of the program, as specialist in the blueprinting of a new college in Uttar Pradesh modeled along the lines of our land-grant institutions and as consultant in certain phases of agricultural law, especially water rights, land tenure and credit and mortgage legislation It is expected that other members of the group will be selected by the first of the year.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College of Agriculture Recommends
New Department of Communications

URBANA--The executive committee of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has approved the recommendation of a special study committee calling for establishment of a new department of agricultural communications within the college.

Dean Louis B. Howard said today that, if established, the department would be responsible for resident teaching of agricultural communications within the college, research and evaluation studies in this field and all communications services for all divisions and departments of the college.

He emphasized that it would be necessary for President Henry and other administrative officers of the University to fully consider and approve the recommendation before a proposal for establishment of the new department could be submitted to the University's Board of Trustees for acceptance.

The Executive Committee also approved recommendations calling for regrouping the various communications services within the college into a single administrative unit to be designated as agricultural information services. The proposals provide that the head of the department of agricultural communications would also serve as head or chief of agricultural information services.

"The recommendations," Howard said, "result from more than two years of intensive and systematic study of our over-all agricultural communications area."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College of Agriculture Recommends
New Department of Communications - 2

He pointed out that "the college is now responsible for resident instruction of agricultural information methods for agriculture and home economics students. At the same time, the college is cooperating with the School of Journalism and Communications in a teaching sequence for students interested in the professional field of agricultural journalism. There is also a great need to expand our in-service training programs on information methods for our county extension workers and other staff members who make use of press, radio, television and other media in carrying on our off-campus educational programs.

"Within the past two years we have received approval from the USDA Office of Experiment Stations for federally supported research projects in agricultural communications, and several initial studies have been completed under this program."

Howard explained that the responsibility for supervising the teaching and research activities now rests with the office of extension editors, which is also responsible for editorial services in the areas of press, radio, television and visual aids. A separate agricultural publications office is responsible for editing and processing all agricultural publications.

"The establishment of a department," he said, "will provide a more logical base for the administrative supervision of the teaching, research and service functions of agricultural communications and will also provide for more systematic future development of these three areas."

The new administrative unit would include the personnel and facilities of the office of extension editors, publications office, information office, mimeographing service, mailing room and certain areas of the vocational agriculture service.

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9/23/55

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1955

Don't Be A Corn Picker Statistic This Fall

URBANA--Careless operation can quickly nullify the harvesting skill of the mechanical corn picker.

This year's corn harvest will take another heavy toll in mangled fingers, hands, arms and legs, and even death, unless Illinois farmers are more careful with their pickers, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you follow these simple rules, you will help to reduce the number of corn picker accidents this fall:

Stop the picker before you leave the tractor seat. There is no practical way to guard picker rolls. The only alternative is to turn off the power before you try to clear the rolls. Follow the same rule before oiling or adjusting any part of the picker.

Keep guards in place. Manufacturers do their part in furnishing safety shields for power take-offs and exposed moving parts that can be guarded. Do your part by keeping them in place.

Keep the equipment clean to prevent fire in the field. Don't let trash pile up around the manifold or exhaust pipes. Watch for leaky fuel lines, and never refuel with the motor running. A metal sediment bulb on the gas tank may prevent a fire. Keep a fire extinguisher on your tractor or picker.

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9/20/55

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1955

Treat Cattle Now If They Have Worms

URBANA--As a general rule, cattle should be treated for roundworms in the fall. But a University of Illinois parasitologist says not to waste money on treatment if your cattle don't need it.

Dr. Norman D. Levine of the College of Veterinary Medicine recommends consulting a veterinarian if you suspect that some of your animals have worms.

Phenothiazine will control many of the roundworms of cattle. It can be given either periodically in remedial doses or continuously at low levels in feed as a preventive measure.

A veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory should examine the feces of animals for parasite eggs to determine whether the cattle are heavily enough infested to warrant either form of treatment.

To kill adult worms in the stomach and intestines of cattle, the recommended therapeutic dose of phenothiazine is 10 to 20 grams per 100 pounds of body weight up to a maximum of 60 grams per animal. Give two treatments 21 days apart. Because phenothiazine turns milk pink upon exposure to air, you should not sell milk from treated dairy cows. But you can safely feed it to calves.

Feeder cattle brought in from western ranges generally are not seriously infested with worms. If you put the feeders immediately in drylot, you should have no trouble. But if you keep them in an overstocked, closely cropped pasture, they might become heavily parasitized. Animals that eat plants close to the ground are most apt to pick up worm larvae.

In Illinois a good time to treat for worms--if treatment is needed--is in the fall when the cattle go from pasture to feedlot.

RAJ:mi
9/20/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1955

38 Farm Leaders to Serve on Advisory Committees

URBANA--Thirty-eight farmers and agricultural leaders from all parts of the state have been named to serve on advisory committees for the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for the coming year.

According to Dean Louis B. Howard, these committees will advise and assist the various departments of the College in carrying out their extension research and teaching programs in 1955-56. Members are appointed by Dean Howard for three-year terms, with the approval of the President of the University.

New members of the agricultural economics committee are Harnett Wright, West Union; and John W. Miller, Industry. The three holdover members are Curt E. Eckert, Belleville; John B. Rice, Sheldon; and Warner F. Whipple, Utica.

A new member on the agricultural engineering committee will be John A. Edwards, Tolono, and returning members are A. Stephen Paydon, Plainfield; B. G. Perkins, Prophetstown; T. H. Lloyd, Girard; and Dee Small, Marion.

New agronomy committee members are C. W. Moffet, Modesto, and Harold E. Lazier, Rochelle. Others are C. J. Wagner, Eldorado; Paul H. Shuman, El Paso; Robert D. Armstrong, Monmouth; and J. L. Trisler, Fairmount.

A. J. Kamm, Atwood, has been reappointed as a member of the college's animal science advisory committee. Henry A Simms, Albion, is a new member. Trevor L. Jones, Havana; John W. Lehmann, Pleasant Plains; and Myron C. Mueller, Taylor Ridge, complete this committee.

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Serving on the dairy science committee will be Walter W. Winn, Chicago; George Beutel, Mokena; Raymond Green, Gibson City; Oliver Spitze, Edwardsville; and C. Leslie James, Mansfield. Winn has been reappointed. The others were on last year's committee.

Dr. C. Phillip Miller has been newly appointed to serve on the Forestry Advisory Committee. LaFayette Funk, Shirley, and A. C. Hart, Arenzville, complete the committee roster.

L. Ratzesberger, Jr., Hoopeston, is a new appointee to the horticulture (vegetables, fruits, ornamentals) committee. Holdover members are Harvey B. Hartline, Carbondale; Lester R. Stone, East Moline; John Tures, Des Plaines; and George DeVries, Chicago.

Leonard Vaughan, Jr., Chicago; DeWitt C. Lindley, Springfield; and P. A. Washburn, Bloomington, will serve on the horticulture (floriculture) committee. Vaughan is a new member.

Dean Howard also named a general advisory committee consisting of one man from each of the seven departmental groups. General committee members include Rice, Small, Trisler, Jones, Winn, Funk and Washburn. Winn was reappointed and Jones is a holdover member. The rest are newly appointed.

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9/23/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1955

Talking Pig Welcomes Farm Progress Show Visitors

URBANA--Herman, the Talking Pig, is only one of the featured attractions of the "Carnival of Knowledge" at the Prairie Farmer—WLS Farm Progress Day September 29 to 30 in Boone county, near Belvidere.

Herman will greet and gossip with farm visitors in the University of Illinois animal science department exhibit, which is part of the carnival that's sponsored by the College of Agriculture.

The carnival will have nearly an acre of entertaining and informative exhibits. They will be collected in one group of 11 tents located next to the entertainment stage.

Besides talking to Herman in the animal science tent, you'll be able to take part in a demonstration of selecting meat-type hogs, and you'll see the difference between live swine, beef and poultry fed on 1905 and 1955 rations.

Other exhibits include a contest for selecting a cow just by her looks, dairy science; throwing balls at thieves of farm profits, agricultural economics; a "strip-tree" show, forestry; a rogue's gallery of the 12 most wanted garden criminals, horticulture; and the "Bug House," entomology.

The resident teaching staff, agronomy, agricultural engineering and agricultural law will also have exhibits at the carnival.

Each of the 10 departments will have a host at its exhibits to explain what you see, to answer questions and to put on demonstrations.

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RLN:mi
9/20/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1955

Illinois Farm Level of Living Rising

URBANA--The level of living index of Illinois farm families rose more than six percent, from 156 to 166, between 1950 and 1954.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the national farm level of living index was 134 in 1954, an increase of ten percent over 1950.

Outranking Illinois in 1954 were Connecticut, Iowa, California, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Washington.

The index is based on the level of living of the average county in the nation in 1945, which was 100. Four factors are used in figuring the level of living index--percentage of farms with electricity, percentage with autos, percentage with telephones and average value of farm products.

C. L. Folse, University of Illinois rural sociologist, explains the rise by two things. Greater use of machinery and electric power have made it possible for fewer farmers to feed the nation. And although the total farm income is going down, there are fewer people to share it. Also, more people are spending their income for the items that enter into figuring the level of living index.

As the trend toward mechanization continues, according to Folse, farm levels of living will continue to rise, and the difference between farm and nonfarm levels of living will be reduced. This presents a challenge to every farm operator and every agency serving the farmer.

Levels of living vary widely within Illinois. Folse reports that farmers in the northeastern, east and west-central parts have the highest levels, and those in the southern and southeastern parts have the lowest.

JKM:mi
9/20/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955

Feeder Calf Sale at Dixon Springs

URBANA--October 6 and 7 are two big days for southern Illinois farmers who feed cattle. Those are the dates of the big feeder calf sale at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

The 1955 sale will be the largest ever held in that area, reports Clarence Allbritten, chairman of the Egyptian Livestock Association, which helps to sponsor the event. On October 6, 1,000 calves will be sold, and the next day 800 yearling feeders will be auctioned off.

The Dixon Springs station is located 13 miles northeast of Vienna, Illinois.

Livestock specialists from the University will sort all consigned cattle into uniform lots according to size, sex and quality.

Before the sale the livestock association will screen the farms that produced the cattle.

Only cattle that meet the association's standards will be accepted for sale. They must be the type farmers like to have in their feedlots.

Herefords make up 80 percent of the cattle consigned, Angus 18 percent and Shorthorn two percent. Five hundred feeders were sold in 1950 and 1,209 in 1954.

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9/20/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955

Get Livestock Quarters Ready for Winter

DIXON SPRINGS--As fall winds begin to blow the calendar pages toward winter, it's time to get your livestock quarters ready for cold weather.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, points out that winter quarters should be dry, clean and well bedded. Animals need fresh air, too, but you'll need to keep them out of drafts.

Clean out your sheds and barns far enough ahead to dry them out and destroy some of the disease germs that might cause trouble. The manure you take out to the fields will also help fall seedings to get a good start before winter sets in.

Put feed bunks and salt boxes outside in the sunlight after you clean them. When they are thoroughly dry, you can disinfect them with either a cresol solution or a mixture of one pound of lye in 5½ gallons of hot water.

Cut down the chances of disease by culling disease spreaders from your herd or flock before you put them into clean quarters.. You can also eliminate some sources of livestock injuries by keeping your lots free from trash, wire and machinery.

Vaccinate your calves for blackleg if you're in an area where that disease is prevalent. Blackleg may cause serious losses in cattle between six months and two years of age. Even though the calves were vaccinated at two or three months, Dr. Mansfield says it's a good idea to vaccinate again when they are about six months old.

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Get Livestock Quarters Ready for Winter - 2

Cattle lice can cause high winter losses, according to the Dixon Springs veterinarian. Fall spraying will help to prevent winter build-up of these pests in areas where they have been a problem. Lindane and malathion both will control lice.

If you are going to winter ewes, drench them with a phenothiazine solution before you put them into winter quarters to keep them free of internal parasites and take them through the winter in better condition. You can prevent lambing paralysis by keeping the ewes in good condition, especially in the last month or six weeks of gestation.

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9/23/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1955

New Bulletin Discusses School Milk Consumption

URBANA--Children will drink more milk in schools when they can get it at moderate prices, when they can buy it either alone or as part of a complete meal and when they can get chocolate milk as well as plain whole milk.

These are among the findings of studies in 13 midwestern states that are reported in North Central Regional Publication No. 60, "Increasing Milk Consumption in Schools."

These studies deal chiefly with the serving of milk under the National School Lunch Program and only briefly with the Special School Milk Program.

The studies also suggest that school children will drink more milk if they realize its food value. However, the support of parents, the school faculty and other school officials is needed if a school milk program is to be effective.

Small schools that serve milk generally have higher consumption per pupil than large schools. However, many small schools do not serve milk, and special means of making milk available in those schools need to be devised.

Removing limits on the quantity of milk on which reimbursement is paid, keeping milk cold and having it available throughout the day are among the suggestions offered for expanding milk consumption in schools.

Copies of the report are available from state agricultural colleges in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

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JKM:sl
9/27/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

Test Garden Soil This Fall

URBANA--Before winterproofing your garden tools, remember to do one job--test your garden soil. A soil test will get both you and your garden off to a faster start next spring.

Norman Oebker, University of Illinois gardening expert, gives some simple instructions for taking the soil test sample. For the average sized garden, pick the sample from about eight scattered spots.

At each spot dig a hole about shovel or spade depth. Take a thin slice from the side of the hole, all the way from top to bottom. You don't need much. Just be sure it includes soil from top to bottom.

Let the soil dry out in an ordinary room. Don't heat it. Then mix the eight slices together. Be sure they are thoroughly mixed. Then send about half a pint of the mixture to the soil laboratory.

You can get the test run at the University of Illinois. Mail the sample to Soil Testing Laboratory, Floriculture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana. Indicate what the soil will be used for--vegetables, flowers or lawn.

Cost of the service is one dollar. You'll get a report showing how much lime and how much of the major plant foods your soil needs.

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JKM:sl
9/27/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1955

Live to Pick Another Year

URBANA--The corn picker is one of the most dangerous of all farm machines. Throughout the corn-picking season, newspaper headlines like the following shock readers everywhere:

"Farmer Loses Hands in Corn Picker"

"Leg Mangled in Corn Picker"

"Farmer Fatally Injured in Picker Accident"

Unfortunately these are common headlines that stare us in the face many times during the fall months. They can be avoided if a few simple rules are followed.

First, stop the picker! Never reach into it while it is running. Shut off the power before attempting to remove stalks that lodge in the snapping or husking rolls.

Using a stalk or stick will not protect you. The rolls grab so quickly that they will jerk your hand and stalk in before you can let go.

To be safe, make it a habit to shut off the power every time you leave the tractor seat.

Second, keep the guards in place. Never operate without the shields. If part of your clothing merely touches an unguarded shaft or coupling, you can be drawn in without warning.

Finally, watch out for fires. Keep hot manifolds and exhaust accessories free from trash, avoid leaky fuel lines and never refuel with the motor running.

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OLH:sl
9/27/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1955

Farmers Urged to Cut Fire Losses

URBANA--Fire takes the lives of about 3,500 farm people each year and rural property lost through fire adds up to about 100 million dollars annually, says O. L. Hogsett, farm safety specialist at the University of Illinois.

Reports show that 25 percent more lives are lost in fires on farms than in towns and cities, even though many more people live in cities. Eight percent more children die in rural dwelling fires than in urban.

Negligence in handling matches and careless smoking habits are two of the major hazards. Defective chimneys and heating plants, sparks flying on wooden farm roofs and lack of adequate lightning rod protection are others. Accumulation of rubbish in closets, attics, basements and farm buildings, and indifference to fire hazards are also big causes of farm fires and deaths.

Now, before Farm Fire Prevention Week October 9-15, is a good time to start a year-round program of fire prevention.

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OLH:sl
9/27/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1955

To Hold Veterinary Conference October 13-14

URBANA--Some 250 veterinarians will find out what's new in their field on Thursday and Friday, October 13 and 14. That's the time for the 36th annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. L. E. Boley, chairman of the conference committee, says a tour of the college's new large animal clinic and use of closed-circuit television for the first time in the conference will be special points of interest.

New information about fighting livestock and animal diseases, trends in diagnostic procedures and techniques ranging from dentistry for cows to surgery for sows are conference topics of visiting speakers, practicing veterinarians and staff members of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The conference will also include class reunions, a banquet Thursday evening and a special program for wives of attending veterinarians.

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9/30/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

F FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1955

Spray to Get Rid of Unwanted Trees

DIXON SPRINGS--Best time for basal spraying to kill unwanted trees usually is when the limbs are bare, although you can get satisfactory control in any season.

However, it is obvious that you have to use foliage sprays when the leaves are on the trees, says F. W. McMillan, assistant in forestry at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Foliage sprays are best adapted to small, shrubby trees, while a basal spray will work better on the larger trees, the forester points out.

Basal spraying experiments at the Station have used a pentyl ester of 2,4,5-T and an isopropyl ester of 2,4-D. Each herbicide had an actual acid equivalent of 3.3 pounds for each gallon of concentrate.

Four different herbicide formulations were used in the tests. They included eight pounds of 2,4,5-T acid in both 100 and 150 gallons of fuel oil, and a combination of five pounds of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D acids in the same amounts of fuel oil.

Station foresters got satisfactory control by spraying the trees from the ground line up to a height of 18 inches on the trunk. They sprayed completely around the base of the trees to the point of run-off.

In general, 2,4,5-T in the highest concentration gave the most satisfactory results on all species, McMillan says. Species

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controlled included persimmon, sassafras, elm, sycamore, black oak and honey locust. Sassafras put out many root sprouts regardless of which mixture was used.

You can use either a tractor-mounted spray rig or a garden-type sprayer for killing trees with the herbicide. Station experiments have shown that you can actually do a better job with the garden sprayer, although it will take longer. If you have to move between many trees, the smaller spray unit will be much handier.

McMillan warns that you should follow instructions closely on how to measure, mix and apply the herbicide. Be very careful not to get the spray on plants you don't want to kill. It's a good idea not to use the herbicide container for any other purpose, since the researchers have not yet found any satisfactory way to clean out the containers.

For more complete control of unwanted trees, plan a follow-up spray program a year or two after the first application.

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9/30/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1955

Six Illinois 4-H Boys to Attend Dairy Conference

URBANA--Six outstanding 4-H dairy project members from Illinois are scheduled to attend the first annual 4-H Dairy Conference and Tour to be held in conjunction with the International Dairy Show in Chicago today through Tuesday, October 11.

They include Larry Berlage, Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county; Ronald Kollman, Harvey, Cook county; Ralph McKinstry, Grant Park, Kankakee county; Fred Zbinden, Greenville, Bond county; Loren Boppart, Woodstock, McHenry county; and Bill Parkinson, Kell, Marion county.

Adult leaders in charge of the group will include E. I. Pilchard and F. H. Mynard, state 4-H Club staff, and Dean Herriott, Jo Daviess county assistant youth adviser.

Purpose of the conference and tour is to give added recognition to older 4-H Club members for their outstanding achievements in 4-H dairy animal projects and to give them an opportunity to learn more about producing, processing, marketing and using dairy products.

A quota of 300 delegates has been set for the states, with all delegates to be certified by the state club leader. Headquarters

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1955

for the group will be the Conrad Hilton hotel. Some events on the program will include visits to the Mercantile Exchange, milk, ice cream, cheese and butter plants, and the Museum of Science and Industry; the annual Dairy Show Parade; the International rodeo; and the International 4-H dairy animal judging.

The conference is being conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service of the USDA and the land-grant colleges, the International Dairy Show and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

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RAJ:sl
10/4/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1955

Selling Your Hands Cheap?

URBANA--Have you ever tried putting a selling price on your hands?

Chances are you'd think anyone who asked you to put a price on your hands was joking. But to a farmer who has "sold" a hand to a corn picker accident, it's no joke, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The sad, hard facts are these: You not only lose a finger, hand or arm when you get caught in the snapping or husking rolls, but it costs you money to lose it.

Farmers who have learned from experience know that such an accident costs several hundred dollars in doctor and hospital bills--and even more if they want an artificial hand or hook to "fill in" for the missing hand. And while they're laid up they have to hire extra help to do their farm work.

The price is so high that it's hard to see why so many farmers pay it each year. Probably the biggest reason is that they have taken chances before and have not had to pay. Eventually, though, the law of averages catches up with them.

Just remember, an accident is no respecter of age or experience.

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OLH:sl
10/4/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1955

Grass Tetany Reported Rare in Illinois

URBANA--Grass tetany, a condition in cattle marked by spasms and frequent death, is a fall and winter hazard in the Great Central Plains. But happily it is not often reported in Illinois, says a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. Denzil E. Dees of the College of Veterinary Medicine says cows that have calved recently and are turned onto lush pastures are most subject to the condition. Low magnesium and calcium levels in the blood characterize the disease.

In the Nebraska-Kansas region, grass tetany occurs in cattle grazed on winter pasture. In that region it is one of the most serious cattle diseases.

Dr. Dees says that, although grass tetany is not reported to any great extent in this state, death from it occurs so rapidly that it may be the cause of some losses which are at present unexplained.

Symptoms are grinding of the teeth, muscle twitches, nervous expression, rolling eyes and failure to eat and drink. Convulsions follow these symptoms, and the animal usually dies soon afterward.

Veterinarians usually use magnesium and calcium compounds to combat grass tetany.

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RSJ:sl
10/4/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1955

U. of I. Agronomists to Study Hybrid Vigor

URBANA--Agronomists at the University of Illinois have received a grant of $10,000 from the National Science Foundation to study hybrid vigor, M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy has announced.

R. M. Hageman, plant physiologist, will lead the research project.

Hybrid vigor is a common phenomenon in plant and animal breeding, Russell explains. But so far nobody understands just how it operates or why it occurs.

When you cross two inbred plants or when you cross the results of two inbred crosses, you get plants that grow faster and bigger than any of the parents. It means, Russell says, that the "machines" inside the plants either work faster or work more efficiently in hybrids. We want to find out something about how these things work.

This is the first study in a long-range project of crop physiology research planned by the department.

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JKM:sl
10/4/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1955

Set Sheep Day for October 28

URBANA--The question of what feeds lambs like best in a creep will be up for discussion at the annual Illinois Sheep Day here on Friday, October 28.

Other topics on the morning program will be results of 1954-55 self-feeding experiments, summer pasture for weaned lambs, soiling for suckling lambs and a summary of the 1955 sheep production project.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in charge of the program, expects several hundred Illinois sheepmen to attend the sessions at the livestock pavilion.

Guest speakers will include S. R. Jackson, purebred breeder, Seneca; Dale Rouse, manager of the Illinois Wool Marketing association, Paris; C. W. Monier, Montogomery producer; Hardy Vandagrift, Peoria Producers' Commission association; Jerry Sotola, Armour and Company, and E. A. Warner, Sunbeam corporation, both of Chicago; Patch Woolfolk, University of Kentucky, Lexington; and Lamar Esplin, Colorado A. & M. College, Ft. Collins.

Topics on the afternoon program include progress with lamb pools, the value of a good purebred ram in fat lamb production, the sheep industry of the future and proper wool harvesting.

Visitors will have a chance to see demonstrations and exhibits at the sheep farm before the morning session starts at 11:15 o'clock DST, Garrigus says. A shearers' get-together is scheduled at 4:00 p.m., for which shearers should bring their own equipment. Instruction will include check-out, care and repair of equipment and sharpening tools.

Lunch will be served in the Stock Pavilion at 12:45 p.m. by members of the Hoof and Horn Club of the college.

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RAJ:sl
10/4/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955

Egg Law Meetings to Be Held

URBANA--A series of meetings to explain the Illinois egg law and to teach buyers how to candle eggs is being planned by the state egg law information and education committee.

Committee chairman J. R. Roush, University of Illinois farm economist, says the meetings are being held at the request of the Division of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, the agency charged with enforcement. The need for such meetings was brought to light by some 1,400 inspections of egg handlers in the state since August 1.

The information and education committee is made up of representatives of agencies and organizations interested in the egg industry. It was named by the Illinois Poultry Industry Council to lend poultry industry support to enforcement of the law.

According to the law, all eggs bought from farmers must be candled before they are paid for, and all unfit eggs must be returned to the farmer without being paid for. The law also requires that all eggs sold at retail be labeled either according to grade and size or as "ungraded."

More information on the law is available from the Division of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

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JKM:sl
10/11/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955

Cattle Feeders Day November 4

URBANA--Questions on the feeding value of stilbestrol and its effect on the carcass will highlight research reports on beef cattle feeding at the 27th annual cattle feeders day at the University of Illinois November 4.

Cattle feeders day is an annual event in which University specialists report on research of the past year. The program starts at 9:30 a.m. at the beef barns with a tour of the experiments under way.

In the stock pavilion at 11:00, George Mitchell and Waco Alberts of the beef division will report on two stilbestrol feeding experiments--one on drylot and the other on pasture. There'll also be a progress report by A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division, on a long-time research program to develop means for using low-value crops in corn-belt rotations for fattening cattle.

After lunch served in the pavilion by the student Hoof and Horn Club, B. C. Breidenstein of the meats division will report on studies of the effect of stilbestrol on steer carcasses.

Also on the afternoon program will be reports on pelleting beef cattle rations by R. J. Webb of the Dixon Springs station, on use of hormones and antibiotics in beef cattle feeding by W. M. Beeson, Purdue University livestock expert, and on the beef cattle situation by L. H Simerl, University farm economist.

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JKM:sl
10/11/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955

New Law Improves Grain Marketing

URBANA--Farmers and grain dealers are storing 1955 grain crops under a new and improved state warehouse law, according to L. F. Stice, farm economist at the University of Illinois.

Main effect of the new law is to improve the value of grain warehouse receipts issued under Illinois law. Under the old law Illinois grain warehouse receipts had a much lower standing than receipts of Iowa and other adjoining states. This was due to inadequate surety bonds and to inadequate supervision in licensing warehousemen, in issuing and canceling warehouse receipts, and in general supervision of the program by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Stice says the new act corrects these weaknesses by five provisions:

1. It gives the Illinois Commerce Commission greater control over issuing and canceling warehouse receipts.

2. It requires warehousemen to have a stronger surety bond.

3. It prohibits warehousing of grain for the public without a license and issuance of warehouse receipts.

4. It legalizes the transfer of stored grain by a warehouseman to another licensed warehouse within specific restrictions.

5. It appropriates $75,000 to the Illinois Commerce Commission to inspect and supervise grain warehouses licensed under the act.

In addition to expediting the marketing of grains, Stice says these measures will benefit grain producers, warehousemen and local lending agencies.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955

New Law Improves Grain Marketing - 2

Farmers can use warehouse receipts for stored grain as collateral for operating funds, which they haven't been able to do.

Warehousemen stand to gain in two ways: First, they should be able to make more efficient use of their space by storing for farmers and others. Second, if the status of Illinois warehouse receipts is sufficiently improved, they may not be required to have a special surety bond to store for the Commodity Credit Corporation, as is now the case.

Local banks and other lending agencies can increase their volume of business by loaning money to farmers, warehousemen and others on Illinois warehouse receipts. This has long been a sound and accepted practice where grain is stored under federally licensed warehouses. In fact, much of the ownership of nonfarm-stored grains from one harvest to another has been financed in this way.

But for the new Illinois grain warehouse act to be effective, Stice cautions, there must be good supervision by the Illinois Commerce Commission and cooperation betwwen producers, the grain trade and lending agencies.

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JKM:sl
10/11/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1955

Prevent Forest Fires

URBANA--This is National Fire Prevention Week, so it's an especially good time to take the advice of Smokey Bear, according to L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Smokey, who does his best all year round to keep fires out of our woodlands, is constantly urging us to "Please be careful! Prevent forest fires!"

Forest fires cause tremendous losses each year in Illinois and over the country. And right now is one of the most dangerous seasons, says Culver. Forests are dry and ready to flame from the touch of a carelessly flipped cigaret or a smouldering campfire.

Preventing woods fires not only means saving valuable timber--it means greater conservation of soil and water, better wildlife conditions and prevention of property losses, the forester explains.

Usually a fire doesn't completely destroy a forest in Illinois. Only the smaller trees are killed, but the larger trees are injured. Injured trees decay quickly.

Trees can't grow as fast when fire ravages the timber. And, of course, the stand becomes thinner.

When fire goes over a wooded area, it scorches tree roots and burns leaves. The forest growth is no longer able to soak up and slow down running water. Valuable water runs away and carries even more valuable soil with it.

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Forest-loving animals, like rabbits, raccoon and birds, are driven out of the burned forests--their shelter and food supply gone.

Fires can go farther than the forest too. They can damage fence posts and destroy buildings, causing direct dollars-and-cents losses.

Join Smokey and all of us, and tell your friends to please be careful so that we can make National Fire Prevention Week a success. Then we'll have only 51 weeks to go to make it a successful Fire Prevention Year.

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DLN:sl
10/12/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1955

Boxelder Bugs, Unwelcome Guests, May Arrive Soon

URBANA--If you have any boxelder trees around the house, you may find some unwelcome guests in your home one of these cool fall mornings.

Boxelder bugs are content to stay in or under boxelder trees during the summer, happily eating their fill of seeds, says H. B. Petty, extension entomologist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

But when cool weather gets here, these little creatures seek protection. And if they can find any cracks or crevices in your house, they'll crawl in--completely uninvited.

You'll see them clinging to the south and west sides of the house on warm winter days, soaking up the sunshine.

Those that get inside don't eat anything--either food or cloth, Petty says. But they do spot up curtains and wallpaper and make themselves quite a nuisance, especially when company comes.

One way to control these pests would be to cut down all seed-bearing boxelder trees in the community. But that is a rather drastic measure, Petty explains.

Another way to halt their march into your home would be to caulk up all cracks and crevices. But the job would have to be very thorough, and even then some bugs would still get in around doors and windows.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1955

Boxelder Bugs, Unwelcome Guests, May Arrive Soon - 2

Petty says insecticides are your best hope for practical control.

A ½ percent spray of lindane will give a quick kill. You can get the right mixture by adding ½ pint of 20 percent lindane concentrate to 2½ gallons of water. A quarter-pint of 15 percent dieldrin concentrate in two gallons of water will do the job too.

If you see a lot of bugs around boxelder trees, thoroughly spray the trunks and the ground near the trees. Then spray the sides and foundation of the house and a three-foot strip beside the house too.

You might have to spray again in one or two weeks. Spray whenever you see a lot of them clustering on the sides of the house this winter, Petty advises.

If the infestation is mild, you can control bugs in the house by picking them up with the vacuum cleaner. In severe cases pyrethrin household sprays can be used.

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DLN:sl
10/11/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955

Two Illinois 4-H'ers Attend Safety Congress

URBANA--Two Illinois 4-H members will attend the National Safety Congress in Chicago October 16-21. This is the first time for Illinois 4-H groups to participate in the safety meeting.

Kay Asay, Easton, and George Isles, Browns, were chosen for their safety and general 4-H Club records.

Included on their agenda is a songfest and vesper service Sunday evening and square dance Monday evening, as well as sessions on "How Youth Can Reduce Accidents," "Safety on the Farm" and "Safety Knows No Boundaries."

Erma Cottingham, 4-H Club specialist at the University of Illinois, will represent the 4-H staff at the meeting. The 4-H Foundation will sponsor the two delegates on the trip.

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MVB:sl
10/14/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955

Land Treatment Cuts Soil and Water Losses

DIXON SPRINGS--Soil loss has been cut to the rate of one inch every 1,200 years on one treated, moderately grazed plot on a 9 percent slope at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

L. E. Gard, assistant professor in research at the Station, reports that soil losses were three times that rate on a similar plot that was closely grazed.

Measurements of run-off water from the sloping pasture plots showed an annual run-off rate of 3.74 inches on the moderately grazed plots over an eight-year period. That rate was 3.6 inches less run-off than on the closely grazed plots. This saving in moisture probably increased forage production on the moderately grazed plots.

Under moderate grazing the treated plots produced an average of 3,448 pounds of forage an acre over the eight-year test period. The plots that were severely grazed produced only 2,507 pounds.

When the plots were moderately grazed, only 19 pounds of forage was needed to produce a pound of lamb gain. On the severely grazed plots 50 pounds was required to put on each pound of lamb gain over the eight years.

You can see further proof that treatment and good management pay well in higher animal gains in the fact that the moderately grazed, treated plots produced 2,346 more pounds of good forage and 977 less pounds of weeds than the similar untreated plots. Even under severe grazing, the treated plots yielded 2,078 more pounds of desirable forage and 1,228 less pounds of weeds than the untreated plots.

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RAJ:sl
10/14/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1955

Sheep Day Program Features Lamb-Feeding Ideas

URBANA--Will lambs do better if you chop their pasture and bring it to them? Can feeder lambs be put on full feed immediately? Does it pay to feed high-oil corn to lambs?

These are a sample of the feeding questions University of Illinois sheepmen are studying and are planning to report on at the annual Sheep Day at Urbana Friday, October 28.

If chopping pasture will get lambs ready for market quicker, it will take high-quality forage, H. A. Cate has found in a Dixon Springs study. E. E. Hatfield has found that in some cases you can put feeder lambs on full feed without a warmup. He'll also report on a study in which high-oil corn has shown promise as a lamb feed.

Besides these and other feeding experiments to be reported, the Sheep Day program will include discussions of other problems facing the sheep industry. Lamb pools, the new self-help program for the sheep industry and the future of the sheep industry will be discussed.

A discussion is also scheduled on proper wool harvesting, and a new method of grading wool will be demonstrated.

Other subjects include value of a good purebred ram, importance of the western sheepman to the Illinois sheep raiser, experience with sheep as a junior project, summary of the Illinois 1955 sheep production project and profitable lamb feeding in Illinois.

A shearers' get-together is scheduled for 4 p.m.

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JKM:sl
10/18/55

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1955

Cattle Feeders Day Reports on Oat Silage Tests

URBANA--Oat silage contains enough protein for wintering cattle, but it is a little short on carbohydrates--the part of the feed that puts on fat.

That report will be given at Cattle Feeders Day by A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the University. Cattle Feeders Day is slated for Friday, November 4.

Neumann will report on experiments in which oat silage was fed with different amounts of corn. This is a progress report of a long-time research project to make the most use of low-profit crops in corn-belt rotations. A year ago Neumann reported that the oat crop made into silage and sold through fat cattle was worth three times its value as grain.

Other reports will include three discussions of the use of stilbestrol in beef rations. One of them concerns the carcass quality of stilbestrol-fed steers.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Dixon Springs Station, will report on the use of pelletized cattle rations, and Purdue beef specialist W. M. Beeson will discuss the use of hormones and antibiotics in beef cattle rations.

University farm economist L. H. Simerl will discuss the economic outlook for the beef business.

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JKM:sl
10/18/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1955

Looks Deceive in Guessing Dairy Cows' Production

URBANA--Looks were deceiving to 19 out of every 20 persons who estimated the production of "Susie" and "Molly," two Brown Swiss cows on exhibit at Dairy Day held at the University of Illinois on September 8. Only one person in 20 estimated the milk production of both cows accurately enough to make his judgment valuable as a guide in such herd management practices as culling, feeding and breeding.

Farmers are making decisions about herd management practices for over 90 percent of Illinois dairy cows without the help of accurate production records. Through the County Agricultural Extension Service, some type of production records--Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Owner-Sampler, or Weigh-a-Day-a-Month--are available to every dairy farmer in Illinois.

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JGC:jl
10/18/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1955

Discuss New Marketing Developments at Sheep Day

URBANA--Two new developments in marketing wool and lamb will be explained and discussed at Sheep Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, October 28.

According to U. S. Garrigus, head of the University's sheep division, a new method for grading wool will be demonstrated, and Dale Rouse, manager of the Illinois Wool Marketing Association, will discuss the new self-help program for the sheep industry.

The new wool grading method called core testing, is rapidly becoming a standard part of the grading process for wool. In use for imported wools for some time, it is now being used for domestic wools.

In this system small samples of wool are taken from several bags in such a way that the samples represent the quality of the entire lot of wool. These samples are tested by scientific test. The old method, according to Garrigus, was simply to inspect and feel the wool.

The new self-help program is a joint program of the sheep industry and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It provides for a deduction of a penny a pound from the incentive payments for all wool sold. This amount will be used for advertising and promoting sheep products.

Besides these developments there will be 14 other reports of experiments and developments affecting the sheep producer.

Lunch will be served by the Hoof and Horn Club, an organization of students majoring in animal science at the University.

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JKM:sl
10/18/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1955

Name Seven to Ag College Building Committee

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois has appointed seven staff members to serve as a college building program committee.

They include C. J. Birkeland, head of the Department of Horticulture; Tom S. Hamilton, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; M. B. Linn, acting head of the new Department of Plant Pathology; M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy; Miss Janice M. Smith, head of the Department of Home Economics; J. N. Spaeth, head of the Department of Forestry; and L. E. Card, chairman, head of the Department of Animal Science and college representative on the all-University building program committee.

One of the committee's first tasks will be to make preliminary studies of the proposed new Plant Sciences Building.

Needed first are tentative estimates of what this new building should contain in the way of offices, laboratories, classrooms and other facilities. Other University agencies, including the all-University building program committee and the University architect's office, will then go over the plans before they reach final approval.

The Illinois General Assembly this year appropriated $40,000 to cover the cost of preliminary studies and plans for the proposed Plant Sciences Building. Actual construction of the building must await inclusion in a subsequent University building budget and approval of a line appropriation by the legislature.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1955

Name Seven to Ag College Building Committee - 2

Present plans call for a Plant Sciences Building that would be a companion structure for the present Animal Sciences Laboratory building at the corner of Goodwin and Mathews streets in Urbana. Location would be south and east of the Animal Sciences Laboratory on ground now partly occupied by the so-called "temporary" buildings that have been in use for many years.

The new building would house four of the college's departments, agronomy, horticulture, forestry and plant pathology. The Department of Agronomy is now housed in various parts of Davenport Hall, which is needed for expansion of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The Horticulture Department now is spread over four buildings, and the Forestry Department is using cramped space in Mumford Hall.

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RAJ:sl
10/18/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1955

Caution - Dangerous Machine at Work

URBANA--If you haven't had much experience in operating farm machinery, don't start with a corn picker. It is one of the most dangerous of all farm machines to operate, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Most corn-picker accidents happen when the operator leaves the tractor seat when the picker is running. The golden rule for picker safety is: NEVER TRY TO CLEAN, OIL OR ADJUST YOUR CORN PICKER WHEN IT IS RUNNING.

Have the picker in good condition, and adjust it properly before starting to pick corn. Keeping the picker well adjusted and in good condition and operating it at slow speed will help to prevent clogging. Less clogging means less need to get off the seat to clean the rollers, Hogsett points out.

Study the instruction manual for your picker until you are completely familiar with all the adjustments needed for good operation. Keep safety shields and guards in the right places all the time. Do not wear loose or torn clothing when you pick corn. Extra-thumb gloves are especially dangerous when you are working around machinery.

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OLH:sl
10/18/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1955

Schedule Dairy Sales Conference for November 3-4

URBANA--A conference for retailers handling soft frozen dairy products is scheduled for the University of Illinois on November 3 and 4. The conference is being staged by the department of food technology and the division of University extension.

Thursday's program will feature two sessions, one on problems in store management and the other on means of increasing sales. Friday's program will include a question-and-answer session, during which nine experts will answer questions from the audience on all phases of the soft frozen dairy products business.

H. A. Bergdahl, manager of dealers' sales for the Crane Company of Chicago, will speak at the Friday luncheon, which winds up the conference. His topic will be "A Bonus Every Month."

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JKM:sl
10/20/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Veterinary Medicine Clinic Building Opened

URBANA--Development of the program of veterinary education at the University of Illinois has reached another milestone with the opening of the new large-animal clinic, according to Dr. Robert Graham, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dean Graham emphasizes that the new clinic will make it possible to "modernize the teaching program of the college, which has the responsibility of training veterinarians to serve agriculture and the public health in Illinois."

The new two-story structure is located on Maryland Avenue just south of the main Veterinary Medicine Building on the campus. Built of reinforced concrete and red brick, it is designed to accommodate 50 large animal patients to be used for teaching purposes by the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dean Graham says the 250 by 78 foot building is a composite of ideas gleaned after studying large-animal clinic buildings at other veterinary colleges in the United States.

The main section includes a modern surgery room with a 7 by 7 foot operating table that can be raised and tilted hydraulically. Auxiliary rooms adjacent to the surgery unit include pharmacy, tack room, recovery room, film storage and darkroom for X-ray.

Supplementary equipment items are a large pressure autoclave (sterilizer) and portable X-ray.

The new clinic approximately doubles the capacity for large animals for teaching juniors and seniors.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Veterinary Medicine Clinic Building Opened - 2

Sick or injured animals from Illinois farms are brought to the clinic, and owners pay fees covering the cost of treatment. Students work under the supervision of staff veterinarians. The clinic operates around the clock seven days a week to take care of emergency cases.

Clinic services of the college also include an ambulatory service for a 20-mile radius around Champaign-Urbana in which staff members accompanied by students make country calls. The ambulatory clinic also takes care of the herds maintained by the College of Agriculture.

Dean Graham pointed out that the new large-animal clinic was made possible through appropriation of $586,000 by the 68th Illinois General Assembly in 1953.

The appropriation bill was introduced by Representatives A. B. McConnell of Woodstock, the late J. Ward Smith of Ottawa, David Hunter Jr. of Rockford, J. Lisle Laufer of Hampshire, Homer Caton of Stanford, W. Dean McCully of Minonk, Tobias Barry Sr., of Ladd, Joseph P. Stremlau of Mendota, and John K. Morris of Chadwick.

Following passage of the bill, it was promptly signed by Gov. William G. Stratton, and construction on the building was started in November 1954.

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RSJ:sl
10/20/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1955

Big Demand for Veterinary Students

URBANA--High school seniors seeking college training in a professional field where jobs are plentiful will find a big demand for veterinarians to help protect the nation's public health and huge livestock industry.

Dr. Robert Graham, dean of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says the college receives notices of about twice as many job openings as there are graduates to fill them.

Employment for veterinarians ranges from private practice to jobs in research, in the meat-processing industry and in all types of government health services. The "vigilance of veterinarians" is needed to keep meat production climbing, declares Dean Graham.

Veterinary medicine is a six-year course. Two years of preparatory work at any accredited college are required before enrollment in the four-year professional training in a veterinary college.

Graduate veterinarians must be able to diagnose, treat and control both animal and poultry diseases, as well as know about animal diseases that attack human beings.

The University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, gives preference to Illinois residents, but out-of-state students are accepted if there is room. A new veterinary science building finished in 1952 and a new large-animal clinic built this year have greatly improved professional training facilities.

A high school senior, especially one with farm background and experience with animals, who is interested in becoming a "vet," should rank in the upper half of his class and have these credits: English, 3 units; language, 2 units; and algebra and geometry, 1 unit each.

You can get further information about veterinary medicine training by writing to Dean Robert Graham, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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RSJ:sl
10/19/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1955

Name Kastelic Professor of Animal Nutrition

URBANA--Joseph Kastelic, professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College, will join the department of animal science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on January 1 as professor of animal nutrition.

Kastelic will fill the position vacated by Tom S. Hamilton, who was named associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station last year.

In announcing the appointment, L. E. Card, department head, named Kastelic as one of the outstanding biochemists in the country. A graduate of the University of Alberta in 1943, Kastelic received his M.S. degree from that institution in 1945 and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1950. He has been on the Iowa State College staff since that time.

His research work has included studies of the physical changes in connective tissues of beef during heating; the effect of cobalt, vitamin B_{12} and antibiotics on the growth of young pigs; the effects of trace amounts of diethylstilbestrol in rations of fattening steers; calcium and phosphorus requirements of swine; and the thiamine and riboflavin content of wheat, barley and oats grown in different soil zones of Alberta.

Card pointed out that Kastelic's appointment would strengthen the University of Illinois' established program of research and graduate training in the field of animal nutrition.

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HR:sl
10/20/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1955

Study Use of Soil Moisture by Corn Crop

DIXON SPRINGS--To produce a good yield, corn grown on relatively thin soil over claypan needs good distribution of rainfall throughout the growing season.

W. R. Boggess, research specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says experience this past summer with corn on Grantsburg silt loam again showed the importance of favorable distribution as well as adequate amounts of rainfall.

Corn was planted on June 16 on soil that had been previously tested and supplied with needed amounts of lime, phosphate and potash. The researchers put on 200 pounds of 8-8-8 fertilizer at planting time and applied a side dressing of 60 pounds of nitrogen in the form of anhydrous ammonia.

July rainfall at this field totaled 6.75 inches, and another 1.25 inches fell during the first week in August. After that only .78 inch was recorded up to September 19. Thus for nearly six weeks the corn had no moisture except that stored in the soil.

At the start of the dry period, the soil contained all the water it could store. Five weeks later available soil moisture was exhausted to a depth of 24 inches. This depth marks the beginning of the hard, compact silt pan of the Grantsburg soils. The corn leaves were completely brown. Apparently the corn roots did not penetrate the pan, because no moisture had been used below the 24-inch depth.

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Study Use of Soil Moisture by Corn Crop - 2

The top 24 inches of this soil can store about 5 inches of available water. The 5 inches stored at the start of the dry weather plus the .78 inch of rainfall made a total of 5.78 inches available for the corn to use during the drouth. This amount was not enough to keep the corn growing, and consequently the leaves fired extensively after three weeks of hot, dry weather.

Boggess points out that this experience shows the importance of good rainfall distribution to crop yields, especially on silt pan soils. Crop yields will suffer during hot, dry weather because the available soil moisture is exhausted rapidly unless it is replenished by rain or supplemental irrigation.

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RAJ:sl
10/20/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1955

Cattle Feeders Day Features Stilbestrol Report

URBANA--Stilbestrol will give faster cattle gains on pasture or in drylot, and the carcass quality of the stilbestrol-fed cattle can be as good as that of other cattle not getting stilbestrol.

That's the summary of three research reports to be given in detail at the 27th annual Cattle Feeders Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, November 4.

George Mitchell will report on the experiments with stilbestrol fed with various amounts of concentrates. Waco Alberts will give results of cattle fed stilbestrol while on pasture. Both men are staff members at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

B. C. Breidenstein, also a staff member, has found that carcasses of stilbestrol-fed cattle are just as good as other carcasses if the stilbestrol-fed cattle were on feed as long as the others. Mitchell will report that stilbestrol-fed cattle weigh as much at 98 days as others do at 120 days. The 98-day carcasses will be slightly downgraded, but the 120-day carcasses are as good as the 120-day nonstilbestrol carcasses.

Other Cattle Feeders Day reports include the use of oat silage for wintering cattle, pelletized rations for fattening cattle and hormones and antibiotics in beef cattle rations.

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JKM:sl
10/24/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1955

Demand for High-Protein Feed Increasing

URBANA--The supply of high-protein livestock feeds has more than doubled since the 1935-39 period. And most of the increase has come from an Illinois product, soybeans.

C. M. Wells, Jr., and R. J. Mutti, farm economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, report that soybean oil meal now makes up almost half of the total supply. Ten years ago soybean oil meal made up only about 35 percent of the total.

Quality of the protein has improved too. The economists point out that the high-quality proteins--soybean meal, fish meal, meat scraps and tankage--now make up 60 percent of the total supply compared with less than 50 percent as late as five years ago.

Wells and Mutti say that the potential demand for protein feed is still not satisfied. One indication is the fact that since 1948 prices of high-protein feed have held strong in spite of the increased supply. In only one year since 1948 has the ratio of high-protein feed prices to corn prices been below the 1935-39 level.

The number of livestock units consuming high-protein feed is up somewhat, but not nearly so much as the protein supply. Consumption per animal, however, has been steadily increasing at an average rate of about three percent a year.

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JKM:sl
10/24/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1955

Many Features to Farm Income Decline

URBANA--Total farm income is down. But that's not the whole story. In fact, there is no one story of farm income.

According to A. G. Mueller, University of Illinois farm economist, you can get a wide variety of stories, depending on the viewpoint you take.

Income of some Illinois farmers is down more than others, depending on how good a job of farming they do, the farming system they follow, and the geographical area. How much income is down also depends on the level you figure from.

Mueller, who is in charge of analyzing records from 4,500 farms in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, has worked out one story. It's the story from the viewpoint of 529 farmers on farms of 180 to 260 acres in northern Illinois.

But even it has a lot of little stories in it. This story treats grain, livestock, dairy and general farmers as one average. It runs from 1947-49 to 1954, a period that included many ups and downs in beef and pork production and that was a difficult one for the dairy farmer.

The average farmer in this story had $100,000 invested in owning and operating a 220-acre farm. In 1954 he received $6,638 for his investment and his management after paying himself the going wage for hired hands, $175 a month.

His returns were 19 percent, or about $1,600, below his returns during the 1947-49 period, but his wages were $25 a month higher.

Now what about his expenses?

He spent more than twice as much for fertilizer in 1954--$890 compared with $411. But fertilizer prices were only 7 percent higher, and that means that he more than doubled the amount he used.

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He spent 51 percent more for buildings--$1,343 compared with $889--part of which was caused by an 18 percent rise in the price of building materials.

He spent 41 percent more for machinery costs--$4,256 compared with $3,008. Prices of machinery and supplies were up 20 percent, and the rest of the increase was additional machinery services.

Spending more money for fertilizer, machinery and buildings is one way to offset falling prices. But on many farms such spending is sound, Mueller explains, if the added return is greater than the added dollars spent.

Labor costs were up 6 percent, from $3,072 in 1947-49 to $3,260 in 1954. The price of labor was up even more, 17 percent, with the result that actually the farmer used fewer months of labor even though he paid more for it.

Total operating expenses--family and hired labor, depreciation, and all cash expenses except bought feed and livestock--were up 31 percent, from $9,021 to $11,800.

Value of the produce from his farm was up 7 percent, from $17,222 to $18,434, and this came in spite of prices that were 8 percent lower in 1954. This means that his production actually increased by about 15 percent.

This is one way to look at the story, Mueller points out, but it doesn't show that earnings ranged from zero to $20,000 on the farms. It doesn't show the highs and lows in beef fattening. It doesn't show what happened to hog farmers with a corn hog ratio ranging from 11 in 1952 to 15 in 1953 and 1954.

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JKM:sl
10/25/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1955

Dairying Can Be Profitable

URBANA--One dairy farmer can't do much about milk and feed prices, but he can do something about keeping his feed costs in line, as dairymen Arden Baie of Waterman has been doing.

Records he keeps in the Illinois Valley Farm Bureau Farm Management Association show that his 20-cow dairy herd returned $220 for every $100 he spent for feed in 1954. Average for all members in such associations in Illinois was $144, lowest in 22 years.

Baie has been 40 percent above the average since he started keeping records in 1947.

Here are some tips on how he handles his dairy herd:

1. He feeds home-grown grain in a mixture of 500 pounds of ground ear corn, 500 pounds of ground oats and 100 pounds of protein concentrate. Protein is equal parts of soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal.

2. He feeds quality roughage and doesn't have to feed grain to dry cows and bred heifers. With good management of alfalfa hay and pasture, he can cut his supplement needs by one-third.

3. He feeds according to production--a pound of grain to 6 pounds of milk--and culls the low producers. He doesn't set production records with this type of management, but he has averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk per cow for the past two years.

4. He raises calves at low cost. Calves get pelleted commercial feed for a month or two. Then they get oats, a high vitamin A mineral and a little 32 percent protein supplement.

5. He breeds his cows to calve in the fall so that he sells his heavy production on a good market.

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JKM:sl
10/25/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1955

Grain Elevator Managers Can Attend Winter Short Course

URBANA--For the first time this year a course for grain elevator managers will be included in the classes to be held during the 1955 Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

Registration for the short course will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, November 28, in 226 Mumford Hall on the Urbana campus. Classes will end on January 19, 1956.

The new course for elevator operators is designed to give extra training to young men who are interested in elevator management business. Such a course has been requested by members of the grain and elevator trade to help them get more trained personnel, according to H. L. Sharp, director of the Short Course for the College of Agriculture.

Since this new course is scheduled at the same time as the regular winter program, grain elevator operators can take advantage of the other courses to round out a full program of training if they wish.

Other suggested courses that grain men might be interested in taking include agricultural marketing and prices, crop production, soil management, farm arithmetic, agricultural law and farm building construction, Sharp says.

In all, 25 different courses will be offered for study in the fields of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, general agriculture, agronomy, animal science, dairy, forestry and veterinary medicine. Instructors are regular members of the college teaching staff.

For more information regarding the Winter Short Course, write to H. L. Sharp, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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RAJ:sl
10/26/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1955

Steers Gain Well on Pelleted Rations

URBANA--Steers like their feed in pellet form.

And they'll gain more weight on less feed when the same ration is in pellet form than when it is not, says R. J. "Bob" Webb.

Webb is superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. His report was one of those given at the annual Cattle Feeders Day today at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Four lots of cattle were included in this experiment with pelleted feed at the Station, located in Pope county. Each lot was fed 65 percent ear corn, 10 percent soybean oil meal, 5 percent cane molasses and 20 percent alfalfa hay. It was fed both in pellet and in meal form.

Reports on other studies included the use of stilbestrol in beef cattle feeding, effect of its use on carcass quality, use of hormones and antibiotics in steer rations, outlook for the beef industry and use of oat silage for wintering cattle.

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RAJ:sl
11/1/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1955

How to Keep Your Hunting Dog Hunting

URBANA--When colored leaves start drifting down and there's a nip in the autumn air, the thoughts of many men--and dogs--turn to fields and streams where game birds abide.

That's the time when Rover, be he setter, bird dog or just plan pooch, is expected to earn his keep for the rest of the year.

To keep canine companions in good health and in the best field form, Dr. J. E. Fitzgerald of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine offers these hints for hunters:

First and most important is good nutrition. Feed your dog well during the hunting season, because he will need extra energy. He will probably be exposed to a variety of weather conditions, and good housing and feed will help to maintain his resistance to disease, especially pneumonia and other respiratory ailments.

Do not ignore cuts and minor wounds in the animal. They can become infected, requiring long and tedious treatment. Watch the dog's eyes for excessive watering or discharges that may indicate injury from undergrowth or weeds. Several eye ointments will control these conditions very well.

Lameness in a hunting hound, caused by sprains, fractures and splinters or stones in his paws, is often a problem.

If your dog tires easily, becomes listless and develops a chronic cough, it may be a sign of heart worms, a disease that is becoming more prevalent in this area. The worms live in the dog's heart and will eventually cause death. Accurate diagnosis is possible only by microscopic examination of a blood sample. Treatment may be effective if started early.

Consult a veterinarian if your dog needs medical attention during the hunting season.

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RSJ:sl
11/1/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1955

Case says High Price Supports Work Only at Times

URBANA--There are times when high rigid price supports for farm commodities seem to serve the best interests of a nation. But conditions must be right.

One case in which they seemed to work was observed by H. C. M. Case, University of Illinois farm economist, in Finland this year. Farmers in Finland, which is as far north as Alaska, simply cannot raise sugar beets in competition with sugar production in other areas of the world without government help.

But Finland had a sugar shortage in World War II. In order to develop a partial home supply to meet emergencies, the government is supporting the price of sugar beets about 45 percent above the retail price of sugar to get a production of about 30 percent of the domestic demand.

Cost of the program, Case explains, is paid from the profits on imported sugar. This profit is used to make up the difference in the cost of producing sugar in Finland. "It is hard to criticize that program," Case says.

We have done and are doing the same thing with wool, because we have to depend on other countries for much of our wool supply. By paying producers a bonus for producing wool in the United States, we are encouraging wool production which makes us less dependent on imports.

High price supports for commodities in surplus, however, do not make sense if they encourage production beyond home needs and foreign demand.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1955

Case Says High Price Supports Work Only at Times - 2

This situation is exactly reversed from that of wool. When production is larger than home demand, we have to look to the world market. High price supports not only cause heavier production, but also raise the price above what the world market will bear and may reduce the demand for the product at home.

Also, a large surplus in storage tends to hold prices down even in years when production is in line with demand. Case says there is reason to believe that if it were not for our huge corn supplies, corn prices would now be higher, because 1955 corn production is about in line with demand.

The answer to the agricultural price problem would seem to be something other than high fixed prices for individual products already in heavy surplus production, Case says.

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JKM:sl
11/1/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1955

Test Phenothiazine With Stilbestrol on Steers

DIXON SPRINGS--Yearling steers were started on test October 24 to find out whether a combination of phenothiazine and stilbestrol in their rations would increase gains.

George Cmarik, assistant professor of livestock research at the Dixon Springs Station of the University of Illinois, says the feeding trial will also try to find out when stilbestrol is most effective for increasing steer gains.

Sixty head of yearling steers averaging 670 pounds in weight have been divided into 10 lots of six each for the test, Cmarik reports. Their basic ration consists of ground ear corn, soybean oil meal, corn silage and hay.

One lot will be a control group and will be fed only the basic ration. Lot 2 will be fed stilbestrol only during the first 60 days of the experiment, lot 3 only the last 60 days and lot 4 for the entire 120 days. The steers in lot 5 will have phenothiazine added to their ration during the entire 120-day test, while lot 6 will get both phenothiazine and stilbestrol for the whole period.

Phenothiazine has been used for a long time to control internal parasites in sheep, Cmarik says. It is being fed in this test to find out whether it will be effective in controlling internal parasites in cattle on feed in drylot, and whether doing so will increase rate and efficiency of gain.

The researchers plan to feed 10 milligrams of diethylstilbestrol to the steers each day. Rate of phenothiazine in the feed will be two grams a head daily.

Extent to which parasites are controlled will be determined by examining fecal samples. It will be fairly simple to compare fecal samples of the steers getting phenothiazine and those not getting it to determine control.

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RAJ:sl
11/1/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1955

New Farm Lease Developed by U. of I.

URBANA--A new livestock-share model lease form for use by farm landlords and tenants has been designed at the University of Illinois. F. J. Reiss, farm economist, describes it as a simple but complete form that suggests arrangements that can result in more profits from a rented farm and better landlord-tenant relations.

The model lease form drawn up by Reiss and N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law, satisfies legal requirements and provides incentives that give both parties fair compensation for their contributions to sound farming arrangements.

The new lease form includes five new features:

1. A leaflet that explains the lease and suggests particular provisions.

2. A provision for reimbursing the tenant for his part of the unused fertilizer when he moves off.

3. A classified statement of the tenant's duties and responsibilities.

4. A provision through which either party can terminate the lease if the other is in default.

5. An amendment section providing for changes without rewriting the lease and for reimbursement to the tenant for improvements he makes to the farm.

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The new lease form retains all of the tested provisions of the old livestock share lease form: notice of termination, automatic renewal in case no notice is given and sharing investments and expenses.

The lease form also carries a specific statement that it is not a partnership and that one party is not liable for debts incurred by the other.

Farm advisers have copies of the lease form. It is also available from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The form costs 20 cents a pair or 10 cents a copy.

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JKM:sl
11/1/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Second in National Milk Program

URBANA--Illinois has the second highest number of schools taking part in the nationwide special school milk program, according to a report released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Only state to have more schools participating is California. Others in the top 10 in order are New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas.

In the school year of 1954-55, approximately 500 schools in 96 Illinois counties won certificates of merit for having attained the minimum goal of ½ pint daily or 45 quarts annually per student.

R. W. Bartlett of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics, chairman of the state Committee on More Milk in Schools, called this record an excellent showing and one of which committee members were proud.

Certificates of merit will be given this year for schools that attain the goal of 45 quarts annually per student but that did not attain it last year.

Everyone who has helped to promote the program in Illinois is to be commended for putting Illinois next to the top in the United States, Bartlett says. Under this program last year 451 million half-pints of milk were consumed.

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DLP:sl
11/6/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag College Students Start News Bureau

URBANA--News of student activities at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be sent from a newly established Student News and Information Bureau, it was announced today.

Duane Swarts, senior agriculture student from Dixon who is president of the student Agricultural Council, in making the announcement says that the news bureau was set up to "serve all people of the state with news about College of Agriculture students and student activities."

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and the Committee on Student Affairs of the University's Student Senate have approved the new plans. An initial operating budget has been provided by the office of the Associate Dean of the College. Sponsoring organization will be the Agricultural Council.

Swarts says that the News and Information Bureau will make use of press, radio and television in reporting on student affairs and activities. Plans also call for the publication of a news digest letter designed to keep College of Agriculture students and faculty members informed on student life.

One objective of the bureau will be to tell parents and friends of students about college activities and to present this same information to prospective students of the college and to agricultural alumni.

In addition to the news letter, the press section of the bureau plans to prepare special news stories and articles for local newspapers as well as statewide releases for weekly and daily newspapers. The radio and television sections will conduct special agricultural and home economics student programs. The radio outlets will include WILL and tape-recorded programs to serve other stations in the state.

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RAJ:mi
12/6/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Stuff Your Dairy Cows With Good Roughage

URBANA--Stuff your dairy cows with all the green, leafy roughage they will eat.

L. R. Fryman, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the more good roughage a cow eats, the more milk she produces. Good roughage makes the cost of each unit of milk produced go down, too.

The grain mixture you use will depend on what kind of roughage you are feeding.

A good all-legume roughage will call for about a 12 percent protein grain mixture. If you're feeding corn silage along with your legume hay, a grain mixture containing 15 percent protein is recommended. The specialist says you should balance the protein content of your grain mixture to 17 or 18 percent when feeding all non-legume roughage.

Use farm grains as the basis of the grain mixture. Buy the protein supplement that will furnish one pound of protein at the least cost.

Let the cow decide how much roughage she wants to eat, but it's your job to decide how much grain she should have, Fryman says. Feed grain according to how much milk she produces. If you don't feed according to production, you will overfeed some cows and underfeed others.

Fryman suggests this time-tested "rule of thumb" to use as a feeding guide:

Feed the large breeds--Holsteins, Brown Swiss, Ayrshires and Milking Shorthorns--one pound of grain for every 3½ to 4 pounds of milk produced. The smaller breeds, Guernseys and Jerseys, need a pound of grain for every 2½ to 3 pounds of milk.

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DLN:sl
12/6/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Brucellosis Is Down But Not Out

URBANA--Brucellosis has been knocked down in Illinois. But it hasn't been knocked out, and there's an important round yet to go, declares Dr. H. S. Bryan of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Incidence of the disease in cattle has decreased steadily since a concerted drive against it was started about 15 years ago. The number of reactors among blood-tested cattle has dropped from 5.1 percent in 1943-44 to 2.1 percent for the last fiscal year.

However, Dr. Bryan says, as long as a reservoir of brucellosis exists in some herds in the state, the threat of infection remains for neighboring herds that are clean now.

Effective July 1, 1955, a state law requires all dairy herds producing Grade A milk to be certified under an accepted plan for brucellosis eradication. The deadline caused a virtual stampede on the five state laboratories doing blood tests, including the diagnostic laboratory at the veterinary college.

The next round in the fight will end July 1, 1957, when ALL milk sold in the state for human consumption must be from brucellosis-free herds. It's not too early to get dairy herds tested now.

Dr. Bryan points out that, as incidence of the disease dwindles, as economic losses from it fall and as some herds are cleaned up, there is a tendency for owners to relax on control steps. Then progress toward the goal of complete eradication slows down.

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HSB:sl
12/6/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Don't Give Your Life for Christmas!!

URBANA--The Christmas season is one with a wealth of special memories and associations for everyone. Children's wide-eyed wonder at Santa Claus...the spicy odor of holiday baking...the lovely sacred music...whatever Christmas means to you...all seem part of a renewed spirit of peace and good will.

At this time of faith and festivity, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, it is perhaps difficult, and certainly shocking, to realize that more people are killed in traffic accidents on Christmas Day than on any other day in the year.

Deadly December

3,920 persons died in motor vehicle accidents in December 1953.

3,570 persons died in motor vehicle accidents in December 1954.

__?__ persons died in motor vehicle accidents in December 1955.

Will you be one of the number that will fill the blank for this December?

If we could sharply reduce the number of deaths this year, it would be a wonderful contribution to the season's joy. That should be the purpose of each and everyone of us as we walk and drive our way through this holiday season. Remember, slow down and live.

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OLH:sl
12/6/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Effects of High Price Supports

URBANA-- Do high fixed price supports help to control or reduce production of a particular product?

Experiences in numerous countries, besides our own, help to answer this question, reports H. C. M Case of the agricultural economics department, University of Illinois.

If a farmer grows corn, wheat, oats and soybeans, and a price of 90 percent of parity is guaranteed for corn alone, which crop or crops will the farmer try to produce the most of?

Probably nearly every honest person will say corn, believes Case. This reasoning is strictly in keeping with the effort many farmers have made to increase their corn acreage allotments when they were in force.

Primarily, high fixed prices or price subsidies as used in Europe are designed to increase production of products in short supply.

Even before World War II, Great Britain subsidized the growing of sugar beets because there was little home sugar supply. During and since the war, prices for certain grain and livestock products have been supported. The supports did increase the supply, but available supplies were still far short of domestic demand.

These experiences and others can be interpreted in only one way, points out Case: High fixed prices or subsidies have been used successfully to increase production in other countries. There is no good reason why they will not give the same results here.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Effects of High Price Supports - 2

With this line of reasoning it is possible to see why products receiving high fixed price supports have developed the largest surplus stocks. High-price-supported cotton, wheat, corn and butter, for example, are the ones in greatest surplus.

The large surpluses of these commodities now tend to depress market prices. A just conclusion seems to be that the more of these commodities that are stored up because of high fixed price supports, the more the market will be depressed by the increased supplies in storage.

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JCE:sl
12/6/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1955

Farmers Should Adapt Limestone Recommendations

URBANA--About one-sixth more limestone than the standard recommendation should be applied for every inch of plowing depth over six inches, according to C. M. Linsley, extension soil specialist at the University of Illinois.

Standard recommendations, Linsley says, are designed to correct the acidity in a six-inch plow layer. Where land is plowed deeper than that, there is more soil acidity per acre to be neutralized.

For example, where a soil tests medium acid, three tons of limestone are recommended to correct the acidity on an acre of land plowed to a depth of six inches.

If, however, the land were plowed to a depth of eight inches, it would take a third more limestone, or four tons. On an acre it figures out to about 1,000 pounds more per inch of plowing depth over six inches, Linsley notes.

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DLP:sl
11/8/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1955

Sericea Lespedeza Shows Promise for Southern Illinois

DIXON SPRINGS--Sericea lespedeza has been showing much promise as a substitute for alfalfa in southern Illinois.

G. E. McKibben, crops specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says some of the best stands of sericea have grown on slopes where erosion had taken the top 3 to 6 inches of soil.

One disadvantage of sericea is that it makes little or no growth the year it is established. After that, however, you can take a hay and a seed crop or two hay crops every year, McKibben says.

In growing sericea, apply lime, phosphate and potash to the soil the same as you would for any other pasture crop. Station researchers got good stands of sericea from sowing 35 pounds of inoculated, scarified seed per acre on a good seedbed that had been well cultipacked. Planting from May through July is best if the soil contains plenty of moisture.

Yields of sericea hay run from one to four tons a season if the crop is cut when 12 to 14 inches high. Seed yields vary from 200 to 500 pounds an acre. Protein runs about 13.2 percent compared with 15.3 for alfalfa hay cut at 1/10 to 1/2 bloom.

Sericea has the advantage of curing faster than any of the other legumes harvested for hay in the spring. Usually you can cut it one morning, rake it in the afternoon and bale it the next morning.

Of the varieties tested at Dixon Springs, Arlington strain, selected for its low tannic acid content, has proved to be as high yielding as the varieties commonly seen growing along the roadside. It has also been as palatable for livestock. In addition, it is relatively free from insect pests and disease.

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RAJ:sl
11/8/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1955

Hunt Safely and Save a Life

URBANA--As the 1955 Illinois hunting season opens, use common sense in handling guns. When you hunt, consider others and show good sportsmanship and good manners.

In 1954 about one-third of all deaths from accidental shooting occurred in hunting, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow hunter. If you can't see where your shot is going, don't shoot. There may be someone in your line of fire.

Don't carry a loaded gun in an automobile, a boat or other conveyance. Load your gun only after reaching the hunting area. Make sure the muzzle is pointed away from everybody and toward the ground. Do not carry a gun with the safety off. And, last of all, don't mix gunpowder and alcohol.

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OLH:sl
11/8/55

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1955

New UI Antibiotic Controls Fungus

URBANA--A new antibiotic that works against fungi as streptomycin does against bacteria has been developed by scientists at the University of Illinois in cooperation with Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

David Gottlieb and Alfred Ammann of the plant pathology department and Herbert E. Carter, head of the University chemistry department, worked on this antibiotic at the University of Illinois. It is called Filipin.

The new antibiotic inhibits a wide variety of fungi, including parasites of plants and animals. It is not poisonous to plants and gives protection against some seed-rotting fungi, as well as against leaf parasites.

It does not affect germination of seeds except to protect against some seed fungi that can cut down the percentage of germination.

The antibiotic was isolated from cultures of streptomycetes found in Philippine soil. Details of the work were given in the October issue of Phytopathology, official journal of the American Phytopathological Society.

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DLP:sl
11/8/55

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1955

Bulk Tank Operators Get Training

URBANA--A series of training schools for bulk milk tank truck operators are being held throughout Illinois by federal, state and University of Illinois dairy specialists.

The next in the series is scheduled for November 15 and 16 at Hotel Faust in Rockford. Other dates and places will be announced as schedules are completed.

These training schools were prompted by the increased popularity of bulk milk tanks on farms and the consequent bulk tank pick-up system that requires far more skill than merely tossing cans of milk onto a truck, according to P. H. Tracy, head of the University of Illinois dairy technology division.

Each evening during these training schools, examinations will be given by the State Department of Public Health for bulk milk tank operators. Passing this examination will entitle them to a license to sample and grade milk as required by the State Department of Agriculture.

With the milk-can method of operation, Tracy says, truckers need only have the brawn necessary to lift the cans onto the truck and the skill to deliver the cans to the plant. Technicians at the plant then sample and grade each can.

Under the new bulk tank system, however, all milk is dumped into one large tank on the truck for transport to plants. That means, Tracy points out, that drivers must now be able to recognize quality characteristics in milk and sample and grade bulk milk before pumping it into the tank.

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DLP:sl
11/8/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1955

Records Are Necessary With Pipeline Milkers

URBANA--Dairy farmers who switch to pipeline milkers find that production records become increasingly important because they lose personal contact with their cows and brimming milking buckets.

G. W. Harpestad, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture advises you to keep your milking buckets on hand when you make the change-over. That will make it possible for you to weigh and sample your milk under one of the county extension plans, such as Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Owner-Sampler and Weigh-a-Day-a-Month.

Once a month, use the milking bucket to measure the milk of each cow. This doesn't necessarily mean that you'll be sacrificing one of the advantages of a pipeline milker, Harpestad says, because you can fit the pail with a pipe that will carry the milk to the cooler after you've finished with it.

More elaborate pipelines have built-in bell jars that work about the same way as a milking bucket.

In the days before pipeline milkers, Harpestad points out, farmers had some idea of each cow's production because they had to milk each one and carry the pails to the cooler. Even after milking machines came into general use, they could get an idea of production because they still had to carry the buckets to the cooler.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1955

Soybean Yields Sag in Corn-Bean Rotation

URBANA--Soybean yields at the Illinois Experiment Station have shown a progressively higher advantage for a four-year rotation.

L. B. Miller, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that, in a two-year corn-soybean rotation at the station fields here, bean yields during the past four years have averaged 17.4 bushels an acre without soil treatment and 20.4 bushels with treatment of lime, phosphate, potash and nitrogen.

Corresponding yields of soybeans in a four-year rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and mixed hay have averaged 21.4 bushels an acre without treatment and 28.2 bushels with treatment.

This experiment began in 1947 on depleted brown silt loam soil. The plots are duplicated and randomized for accuracy. In 1947 the bean yields were slightly higher in the two-year rotation than in the four-year rotation. Since then the advantage has always been with the four-year system, and it has become progressively larger.

During the past four years (1952-1955) untreated land in the corn, beans, wheat, hay rotation has yielded one bushel more per acre than treated land in the corn-bean rotation, and treatment has resulted in a 7.8-bushel advantage for the longer rotation, Miller points out.

Cost account records show that a yield of about 17 bushels of soybeans per acre is required to pay the cost of producing an acre of soybeans in central Illinois.

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11/8/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1955

Lorraine Hofmann Returns From The Netherlands

URBANA--Lorraine Hofmann, 800A Campbell Street, Joliet, is one of 52 "envoys in blue jeans," members of the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) program who returned to the United States November 14 aboard the liner LIBERTE.

Lorraine lived with farm families in The Netherlands as one of five Illinois farm young people to visit and live on farms in other countries this summer and fall. In the whole program this year, the delegates lived and worked with rural families in 16 countries for the last five months. They come from 26 different states.

In the total 1955 program 119 U.S. farm youths, 20 to 30 years old, have lived in rural homes in 40 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific, and the Near and Middle East. In return, 159 exchangees from these areas have lived with U.S. farm families.

Since 1948, 629 U.S. delegates and 656 foreign exchangees have lived with farm families to gain an understanding of life in the host country and to transmit an understanding of their own culture. IFYE is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Extension Service. It is financed by contributions of 4-H Clubs, civic and rural groups, business concerns, individuals, foundations, and others interested in world understanding. No Federal or State government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges.

Today the delegates will attend a breakfast in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel given by the Grocery Manufacturers of America. They will participate in a three-day evaluation program in New York and a representative group will go to Washington to report to U.S.D.A., the Department of State, and embassies of host coutries tomorrow, November 18.

Upon returning to their home states, each delegate will devote several months to reporting his experiences to interested groups.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1955

Holiday Turkey May Cost More This Year

URBANA--Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys may cost a little more this year than in 1954, according to a University of Illinois farm economist.

J. R. Roush, poultry marketing specialist, cites a combination of factors that contribute to a higher market.

High incomes and a growing population insure a good demand, he says. Couple them with a slightly lower supply, and you have all the potentialities for higher prices, he points out.

Over the nation, the 1955 turkey crop is about 4 percent under last year. Production of the heavy breeds is about the same as it was last year, but about 15 percent fewer light breeds were raised for market this year.

Housewives can expect some protection for their pocketbooks from the fact that more of the 1955 turkey crop will be marketed during the Thanksgiving-Christmas season that were marketed a year ago.

This means that the supply during the "turkey season" will be more nearly in line with last year's supply than production figures for the entire year would indicate.

In the past, large-scale stores have sold Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys at smaller than usual mark-ups--or with none at all. If this traditional practice continues this year, it will mean another break for the consumer, Roush says.

Turkey growers in the United States will produce about 63.1 million turkeys this year, more than a third of a bird per person.

Illinois growers will contribute less than a million turkeys to the crop, about 1/65 of the U.S. total. In 1890 Illinois ranked first in the nation with 1,044,000, about 1/10 of the national total.

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955

School for Sprayers Jan. 26-27 at U.I.

URBANA--The eighth annual Custom Spray Operators Training School will be held January 26-27 at the University of Illinois.

Regular sessions, to start at 10 a.m. January 26, will include discussions of new control measures, new insecticides, new regulations and the outlook for the 1956 insect situation.

A smoker is planned from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on January 25 at the Illini Union Building to enable those coming early to find old friends, make new acquaintances and register early.

Simultaneous meetings of the Agricultural Spraying Association and the Illinois Aerial Applicators Association will precede the regular sessions. Those meetings will be held at 1:30 p.m. on January 25 at the Illini Union.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955

Vegetable Growers to Meet

URBANA--The annual meeting of the Illinois State Vegetable Growers is scheduled for November 29-30 at Rand Park in Des Plaines.

Featured speakers will be Warren Gabelman of the University of Wisconsin and E. K. Alban, Ohio State University.

N. F. Oebker, extension horticulture specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says Gabelman will speak about "Hybrid Onions" and Alban will address the meeting on "Greenhouse Production of Vegetables" and "Chemical Weed Control."

Hybrid onion production in Illinois is just in its initial stages, Oebker says. Greenhouse production of vegetables should be of special interest to florists who sometimes divert all or part of their greenhouses to vegetable production. Alban represents the state of Ohio, which grows more vegetables under glass than any other state in the country.

Association President Walter Sass will also be on hand to tell the group about his recent trip to Europe.

Oebker will also be on the program, discussing tomato varieties. M. B. Linford, plant pathologist at the University of Illinois, will talk about nematodes. M. B. Linn, acting head of the new department of plant pathology at the University of Illinois, will speak on vegetable diseases.

There will be a banquet the first evening of the meeting. All commercial growers and anyone else in the state interested in vegetable production are invited to attend.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955

Dairy, Food Industries to Plan for Emergencies

URBANA--First conference on practical planning for emergencies in the dairy and food industries to be held by an American university is scheduled for December 7 and 8 at Robert Allerton Park near Monticello.

Purpose is to pass information to key men who will train others in the state in disaster procedures to protect food purity.

The conference will be sponsored by the University of Illinois department of food technology and Division of University Extension. Paul H. Tracy, professor of dairy technology, is chairman of the planning committee.

There will be talks during the two days on protection of plants and products in case of an emergency, the role of the armed forces in time of disaster, rehabilitation of utilities following disaster and what happens during an atomic explosion.

Speakers will include experts in the fields of power distribution, communications, sanitation, food packaging and preservation and public health.

Registration will be limited to 75. Most of the group will stay at Allerton House. Conference will begin at 1 p.m. on December 7 and close with a luncheon at noon on December 8.

R. T. Milner, head of the University food technology department, will welcome the group on December 7 and will be chairman for the discussions on December 8. Tracy will be chairman of the December 7 discussions.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1955

Farm Structures Day Set for December 1

URBANA--Farm Structures Day for lumber and materials dealers, rural builders and fieldmen representing manufacturers and suppliers has been scheduled for Thursday, December 1.

Deane G. Carter, professor of farm structures at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that sessions will be held in Room 135 Animal Sciences Laboratory in Urbana. The program will start at 9:30 a.m. and end at 4:30 p.m.

Carter, who is in charge of the program, says that dealers, builders and fieldmen have come to regard Farm Structures Day as an opportunity to discuss the newest farm building developments and tackle farm building problems. Attendance this year is expected to top the 200 who attended last year.

Program features will include farmstead arrangement, animal housing, feed storage and handling, construction to resist wind loads and farm building plans.

Car parking, laboratory demonstrations and noon luncheon have all been arranged within easy walking distance. Those who attend will register in advance, and the fee is $5.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1955

Illinois Farm Values Still on Increase

URBANA--Value of Illinois farm lands and buildings increased about 40 percent in the four and a half years between the census of April 1950 and that of 1954.

Figures compiled by C. L. Stewart of the University of Illinois department of agricultural economics show that the average price of land was $242 an acre at the time the 1954 census was taken. That's an increase of nearly $68 an acre from the 1950 census.

Average price in the cash-grain area of 18 counties in the central and east-central sections of the state surpassed the state average by 60 percent.

The $383-per-acre average in this highly productive area was $45 an acre higher than the next high average in the northeast dairy area even though the second figure reflects the very high values around Chicago.

No county in Illinois showed a lower dollar value per acre on November 1, 1954, than in April 1950, Stewart says, although increases in two counties in the southern tip of the state were very small.

In Pope county, the average value in 1954 was $44.81 an acre, an increase of $2.39, or less than 6 percent; and in Massac county, where the average was $54.44 in 1954, the increase was less than 40 cents an acre.

There were 14 other counties, all in southern Illinois, in which the average value in 1954 was still less than $95 an acre.

At the opposite end of the scale was Cook county with an average of $626 an acre, a 46 percent increase in the 54 months.

There were five counties at levels about two-thirds that of Cook county. They included Champaign county $437 (34 percent increase);

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Piatt county, $435 (29 percent increase); Douglas county, $410 (36 percent increase); DuPage county, adjoining Cook county on the west, $404 (20 percent increase); and Macon county, $402 (28 percent increase).

Three other counties with very high prices are Logan, $387 (29 percent increase); McLean, $377 (30 percent increase); and Moultrie, $365 (29 percent increase).

Of the nine counties with highest averages, seven were located in the cash-grain area.

Outside of those farming areas in which large cities have had a dominant effect, Stewart doubts whether any other area in the United States can equal the cash-grain area of Illinois.

By contrast with January 1, 1935, the values reported for 1954 showed a remarkable increase throughout the state. In 35 counties the rate of increase was between 250 percent and 370 percent. Nearly half of those were in southern Illinois, a nearly equal number in central Illinois and only one in northern Illinois.

Counties with highest rates of increase were Montgomery, 369 percent; Effingham, 368 percent; Jasper, 361 percent; Bond and Cumberland, 359 percent each; Hardin, 345 percent; and Christian, 343 percent.

In addition to Christian county, Champaign and Douglas were th the only central Illinois counties in which the increase exceeded 300 percent in the 19 1/2 years.

Why were the increases so general in central and southern Illinois? Stewart thinks there are several reasons:

Land in many of these counties slid to extremely low levels in the middle 1930s. This was especially true of much of southern Illinois.

Mechanical power gave farmers on most Illinois land opportunities for handling the land for crop production to better advantage.

Interest in enlarging farms and in applying savings from farm operations and from other occupations to purchase of farm land was shown in many parts of the state.

As in most major agricultural regions of the nation, price-cost relationships were favorable to high net returns from farming during much of the period from 1935 to 1951.

Returns to farming have been less strikingly favorable in the past three or four years. However, the desire to enlarge farms in order to make more efficient use of equipment and labor supplies has been persistent.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1955

Honor 4-H Club Leaders Today in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD--November 22--Nearly 400 of the state's volunteer 4-H Club leaders are honor guests at the 10th annual 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day here today.

Feature of the day is the annual recognition luncheon at the Abraham Lincoln hotel at noon. Program speaker is Charles J. Hearst, Cedar Falls, Iowa, farmer, who was one of the farmer exchange group that recently visited Russian farms.

At 10:00 a.m. the leaders met in the Centennial Building auditorium on the State Capitol grounds and heard Lieut. Governor John W. Chapman tells how the legislative branch of the state government works. Milton D. Thompson, state museum curator, then told about the interesting things to be found there and conducted the guests on a tour of the museum.

From 11:30 a.m. until the luncheon started at 1:00 p.m., the 4-H leaders were free to visit the State Capitol building or some of the Lincoln shrines and other interesting spots around Springfield.

In his talk Hearst gave the visitors an Iowa farmer's views of Russia. He is a member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the U. S.

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Chamber of Commerce. In 1947 he was one of 22 American farmers who visited Europe in behalf of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation to study European needs prior to the adoption of the Marshall plan.

Recognition Day each year is planned to honor the 4-H Club leaders who serve without pay in the interests of providing training in agricultural and home economics projects to more than 64,000 Illinois boys and girls. 4-H Club work owes its success to the efforts of these local leaders.

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11/17/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1955

Experts Needed for Work in India

URBANA--The Committee on Agricultural Foreign Programs of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture is looking for experts to send to India to carry out an extensive agricultural program there.

R. W. Jugenheimer, committee chairman, says the committee needs experts in the fields of extension, farm management, horticulture, plant breeding, plant pathology, soil salinity and micro-nutrition of fruits and vegetables.

College of Agriculture Associate Dean H. W. Hannah is already in India, heading up the "self-help" mission from the College.

Jugenheimer would appreciate receiving the name of anyone who is interested in working in India in any of the above-mentioned fields. The program includes developing and coordinating research, teaching and extension at universities and colleges in North-Central India.

In general, according to Jugenheimer, the individual would be stationed at one of the institutions cooperating in the program. He would also have regional work to do in his professional field in nearby schools. Assignment would usually cover two years, but might be shorter The expert would be a staff member of the University of Illinois.

Salary would be 15 to 25 percent higher than the individual's present pay, depending on location, type of work, etc. No income tax would be deducted from the salary by either the United States or Indian government. Transportation, housing and per diem would be provided for the expert and his family while on official duty.

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Experts Needed for Work in India - 2

Jugenheimer says the College is especially interested in and ready to pay for the services of persons who are top-flight in their fields. Recently retired or soon-to-retire individuals in good health will also be considered.

H. H. Jordan, associate dean of the College of Engineering, is coordinator of foreign programs for the University of Illinois.

The agricultural committee members are Jugenheimer, T. S. Hamilton, D. J. Carter, Florence Kimmelshue, M. H. Alexander and H. C. M. Case. Any one of these persons has full details concerning the program.

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11/17/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1955

Pregnant Ewes Need Plenty of Feed

DIXON SPRINGS--Ewes need plenty of good feed while they are carrying lambs.

Jack Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports that research shows that ewes fed a good ration during pregnancy have heavier, stronger lambs than ewes that didn't get enough to eat.

This need for good rations is especially important if the ewe is carrying twins, Lewis says.

Sheepmen at the Station combine four parts of oats and four parts of shelled corn with one part of good protein supplement during the last 30 to 45 days of pregnancy. They feed this ration at the rate of one-half to one pound a head daily while continuing to run the ewes on pasture.

Ewes bred to lamb early can be on pasture for at least eight weeks before they need supplemental winter rations, Lewis points out. Good sheep pastures during this time could contain some fescue, orchard grass or a cereal grain.

When the ewes stop gaining weight and show signs of needing more feed, Station sheepmen start feeding one-half pound of oats per head daily and let the ewes continue to rustle for most of their roughage. In this way the sheep get the exercise they need in order to keep vigorous and healthy.

A mature ewe of average size and condition at breeding time should gain about 25 to 30 pounds before she lambs, Lewis says. A thin ewe should gain this much plus the weight she needs to put her in normal condition. Yearling ewes need to gain enough extra to take care of their normal growth.

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RAJ:sl
11/17/55

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1955

Don't Give Livestock Thanksgiving-Style Meal

URBANA--Too much Thanksgiving dinner may cause discomfort in human beings. But in sheep, horses and especially cattle, overeating may be fatal, warns Dr. T. N. Phillips of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Most losses from overeating in sheep and cattle result from starting them too rapidly on grain. It's best to start them on a little grain when they are placed in the feedlot and then slowly increase the amount.

In cattle, a complex process breaks down feed in the stomach so that it can be digested. Bacterial action ferments the feed, and a sudden increase in the amount of grain that is eaten upsets the bacterial balance. The cow stops eating or chewing her cud, saliva stops and acid builds up in the stomach.

Only a small amount of grain, especially if it is a different type from what the cow is accustomed to, may cause digestive upsets.

Treatment must be started quickly before the toxic material in the stomach is absorbed. Medicine in the paralyzed stomach won't do much good. If injected stimulants don't help, the stomach may be partly emptied with a large stomach tube, or the paunch may be opened through the flank and emptied.

Adult sheep are much like cattle when it comes to overeating. Their digestive process is the same as that in cattle. Feeder lambs may suffer from a highly fatal disease, known as enterotoxemia or overeating disease. Immunization sometimes helps to prevent this disease.

Horses too can die from overeating and, in less serious cases, may suffer from foundering, which is inflammation of tissue inside the hoof. If not corrected quickly, it may cause permanent lameness.

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RSJ:sl
11/17/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1955

Safe Driving Day on December 1

URBANA--Last year in December the President of the United States proclaimed the first S-D Day to find out whether traffic problems could be solved by total effort on all fronts.

The Illinois Rural Safety Council reports that S-D day last year helped to reduce deaths 15 percent from the previous year's number.

This year President Eisenhower has proclaimed December 1 as the date for the second S-D Day. On that day the nation will again make an effort to keep traffic accidents to the absolute minimum for 24 hours as proof that they can be prevented by individual and community action.

The basic principles of safe driving and safe walking are simple enough. The important thing is to practice them religiously each and every day. They are not an on-again, off-again proposition. The rules of safe driving and safe walking should be so deeply embedded in your subconscious that you will follow them automatically.

Remember S-D Day December 1!!

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OLH:sl
11/22/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1955

New Developments in Animal Disease and Parasite Control

URBANA--New developments in vaccination for swine erysipelas and control of internal parasites in livestock mean good news for farmers, says Dr. Roger Link of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

A new vaccine for swine erysipelas produces immunity on a par with older methods of immunization. It apparently also has two distinct advantages: it breaks the chain of propagation of the disease via infected premises, and it does not seem to cause any ill effects, such as enlarged joints in vaccinated pigs.

This vaccine may be a boon to some Illinois areas where the hog population is high and erysipelas is known to be present.

A new factor in internal parasite control is the succesful use of three compounds, all very similar, called piperazines. They have been used for years in treating humans, but only recently have they been tested on animals and chickens.

Piperazines are effective against certain types of worms, but they also have a low toxicity. There are a number of other compounds to destroy internal parasites, but many are poisonous and not safe to use, said Dr. Link.

Piperazines may be fed in mash or placed in drinking water. For hogs, they may be mixed with feed in a self-feeder, but to assure a more uniform intake it's best to hand-feed them on the day of treatment.

Information about these compounds for cattle is so far incomplete. Dr. Link notes that phenothiazine, used for years to fight internal parasites in cattle, is good, but it can be improved.

He adds that, when a drug is used for many years, it sometimes seems to lose its effectiveness. Veterinarians are hoping that piperazines will serve as a backstop in fighting worms in cattle if phenothiazine should start to fail.

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RSJ:sl
11/22/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1955

Number of Farm Owner-Operators Declines

URBANA--The number of farm owner-operators in Illinois decreased between the federal census of April 1950 and that of November 1954.

C. L. Stewart of the University of Illinois agricultural economics department has finished compiling data that show that nearly 60 percent of the farm acreage in Illinois at the present time is operated under lease.

On the basis of dollar value, an even higher percentage of the farm real estate is under lease, Stewart says.

The actual number of tenants in 1,000 farmers was 345 in 1950 and 346 in 1954.

Part owners--farmers who own some of the land they farm and rent additional land--are often double-barreled farmers, Stewart points out, in that they operate as much rented land as owned land, or even more. In 1954 there were 218 of these part owners in every 1,000 farmers compared with 204 in 1950.

Since salaried managers operated fewer than five farms in 1,000 on either date, there were only 432 farms per 1,000 for full owners to operate in 1954 compared with 446 in 1950.

Another point Stewart brings out is that farms of owner-operators have tended for 50 years to drop behind the growth in size of the average farm. In 1900 the average size of a full-owner farm was 119 acres, 96 percent of the state average of all farms, but in 1950 it was only 93 acres, 59 percent of the state average.

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There is no indication of change in this tendency, according to Stewart.

Owner-operated farms continue to be concentrated in the areas where farms are smaller and, in general, cost less per acre.

Farms of tenants, on the other hand, were 98 percent of the average size of all farms in 1900 and 127 percent in 1950, and Stewart expects the percentage to be even higher in 1954.

Part owners, like tenants, have gone out for larger acreages with more success than have owner-operators.

There were over 60 tenants in 100 farm operators in Piatt, Ford and Logan counties. In those three counties, the number of tenants increased between 1950 and 1954 only in Piatt county. However, the percentage of farmers who were tenants increased in all three.

Of the other 15 counties in the cash-grain farming area of central and eastern Illinois, only in Moultrie county were tenants increasing in actual numbers, but in all 15 the tenants were a growing percentage of the farmers.

Taking into account a further growth in the proportion of part owners in the cash-grain area, Stewart concludes that in this highly productive part of Illinois the amount of rented farmland has surpassed the 74 percent reported in 1950.

Renting land in this area has reached proportions equaled in few areas of more than minor size in the entire country, Stewart reports.

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In contrast, there are areas in southern Illinois where rented land is much less prominent--almost negligible in many cases.

In Johnson and Franklin counties, for example, only six farmers in 100 were tenants in 1954. Other counties in which fewer than 10 out of 100 were tenants include Williamson, 7; Massac, 8; and Hardin 9.

On the other hand, part owners were twice as numerous as tenants in five farming areas of southern Illinois. If, as in 1950, part owners were renting more land than they owned, it seem probable to Stewart that later analysis will show that part owners in these southern Illinois counties operated more land under lease than did tenants.

Part owners do not overshadow tenants in numbers or in land leased in central and eastern Illinois, but they have been occupying an ever more prominent place in cash-grain farming, according to Stewart.

He believes that reduction in tenancy in some part of the state may be a result--at least in part--of federal support of farm tenant-purchase plans. It seems plain, he says, that in the state as a whole, however, there have not been enough brooms to sweep back the rising tide of land leasing.

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11/22/55

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1955

Too Much Finish on Beef Cattle Today

URBANA--Too much finish, or external fat, on choice and prime grades of beef cattle cut feeders' profits and create more waste for meat packers.

B. C. Breidenstein, University of Illinois meats specialist, believes cattle feeders today are trying to put too much finish on their fat cattle. This higher finish requires more time, labor and feed. It also reaches a point where the animal becomes "patchy fat."

Breidenstein believes beef cattle will follow the same pattern the swine industry has in the past few years. They'll go toward a type of animal that will hang a higher quality carcass on the rail, minus an overabundance of external fat, or finish, depending on your audience.

Ten years ago swine growers said this new meat-type hog would never be produced in large numbers, but today many meat packers are paying higher prices for the long, meaty type of hog. The progressive swine breeders are now switching their breeding stock to this type of hog.

Breidenstein says he doesn't know whether the longer bodied animal will replace the short, blocky type of beef cattle, as was the case in the hog industry, but that there will definitely be a trend toward high-quality beef with a minimum of outside finish. If a longer beef carcass will yield a higher cut-out value, then obviously breeders will need to select for greater length.

This change in beef cattle will not take place overnight. However, Breidenstein feels that within the next 15 years the housewife will be buying high-quality beef, with less external fat, at more reasonable prices for choice and prime grades.

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11/22/55

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Plans Tribute to Nancy Turner and Steer

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture plans a day-long salute to Champaign County neighbor Nancy Turner, her family and her Grand Champion Angus steer, Julius, when they return from New York City next Thursday.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture said today that Nancy and her family are being asked to be guests of honor of the University and the Champaign-Urbana communities Thursday "in tribute to the young 4-H Club member's contribution to superior husbandry in agriculture."

Julius, the Grand Champion of the International Livestock Exposition, will be on public display throughout the day and evening in the University's Stock Pavilion on the campus, and town and farm "neighbors" are invited to see the steer and to visit with the proud young lady who raised him and guided him to the top in the livestock world. The visit of the Grand Champion steer has been arranged through the offices of restaurant owner Howard Johnson, who paid $15 a pound for the animal in Chicago Thursday.

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The steer's visit to the University of Illinois will be the first of a series of calls at agricultural colleges in the Midwest.

Dean Howard said tentative plans also are being made to have the sire and dam of the champion Angus on display in the Stock Pavilion so that visitors will have an opportunity to study the breeding background of the outstanding offspring.

While final details for the day have not been completed, it is expected that the steer will be flown from New York City to Champaign-Urbana Wednesday evening or early Thursday morning. Visitors are invited to see the steer in the pavilion during the day and evening, and a brief informal program is being planned for Thursday evening.

Dean Howard said the twin cities of Champaign and Urbana are being asked to join with the University in paying tribute to Nancy and her steer.

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12/2/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lumber Dealers Hear About Farmstead Planning

URBANA--More than 100 Illinois lumber dealers and materials industry representatives discussed farmstead planning problems at the 12th annual Farm Structures Day program at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

As part of the morning program, J. T. Clayton, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the College, showed the group pictures taken on 10 problem farms as an indication of the building improvement needs: Later, in the afternoon session, the dealers suggested solutions for rearrangement on two of these farms.

Better farmstead organization is often one of a farmer's urgent projects and one of his most baffling problems, Clayton said. Most needed changes center around modern facilities to store and handle crops, house and care for livestock and find better ways to handle feed.

And in his remodeling or new building plans, every farmer faces the big problem of making his new facilities flexible enough to meet changing conditions in the future.

Deane G. Carter, professor of farm structures at the College, who presided at the meeting, pointed out that dealers and rural builders need to be aware of trends in animal building design. Then they will be ready to give practical advice on up-to-date needs and not sell their customers outmoded buildings.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Dominant trends in farm buildings are toward more versatile improvements that are lower in cost, more convenient for farming operations and better fitted to change with the times, Carter said.

Another morning-session speaker, R. N. Van Arsdall, USDA agricultural economist at the College, told the lumber and material dealers that they have one of the best opportunities to help livestock men develop an efficient feed-handling system. They are on the scene, so to speak, during planning and throughout the building of shelter and feeding centers.

Design, plan and choice of equipment help or hinder feeding operations, and it is here that you either gain or lose efficiency, Van Arsdall said. But mechanization is not always the answer. Many farmers have improved their efficiency by changing their ways of handling and storing feeds. The right combination of building, method and equipment is what makes an efficient unit.

To start the afternoon session, the dealers visited the agricultural engineering research laboratory on the University campus to see a demonstration of wind loads on farm buildings, feeding equipment research and new plans and publications.

Other speakers on the program included J. O. Curtis and F. W. Andrew, staff members of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University; D. G. Jedele, Iowa State College; and C. A. Kincaid, of the Portland Cement Association.

Final session of the day was the workshop in which the entire group of dealers analyzed the problems involved in rearranging two of the farmsteads they had seen in the morning.

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RAJ:mi
12-2-55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Woodlands Can Bring Added Income

DIXON SPRINGS--Include your woodland in your over-all farm management plan.

A woodland can be a profitable farm area if you have one on your place, says F. W. McMillan, assistant in forest research at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

McMillan points out that more than 10 percent of the total land area in Illinois is forested and that 90 percent of this timber is farmer owned. You can increase the production and income from your farm woodland with proper management.

First, McMillan suggests that you keep all livestock out of your woodland. Grazing woodlands destroys natural reproduction of trees and compacts the soil. Soil compaction results in less vegetation, more water runoff and less water-holding capacity. Most woodland forage is either unpalatable or so sparse that grazing animals gain little or no weight.

Then, protect the woodland from fire. A good blaze will destroy small trees and severely damage or destroy large ones. Resulting loss of vegetation also increases soil and water loss.

Next, improve the stand by taking out cull trees that will not produce at least one salable 8-foot log, wolf trees that have large crowns and limbs that take up more space than their growth justifies, trees damaged by weather, fire, insects and disease, poorly formed trees and undesirable species.

Finally, improve the stand and maintain its high quality by following a planned cutting schedule.

Proper woodland management not only will add another earning agent to your farm business, but will encourage wildlife conservation and give you a beautiful place to picnic and enjoy nature.

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RAJ:mi
12/2/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955

Get Dairy Calves Off to a Good Start

URBANA--Greatest danger of losing a dairy calf comes before it is 12 weeks old.

Most losses to young calves come from infections brought on by poor management and unsanitary handling, says R. E. Brown, dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Use common sense plus nature's own protective measures to help calves through those critical first weeks, Brown suggests. Be sure each calf gets milk from its dam for the first three or four days after birth, either by nursing or by hand feeding. This first milk, or colostrum, contains antibodies and a large amount of vitamin A that help calves fight off infectious diseases.

Build calf pens so that you can clean them easily. Thoroughly clean and scrub the pens before you put calves into them. A one-pound can of lye in five gallons of water makes a good cleaning solution.

Recent experiments have shown that calves can stand severe cold if they are dry and free from drafts. They need plenty of no-draft ventilation.

Control feeding carefully through the milk-feeding period to prevent upsets and scours that open the door to more critical infectious diseases. Limit feed to a pound of milk for every 10 pounds of body weight during the first two weeks. Keep milk for calf feeding fresh and clean, and feed it at a temperature of 100° F. Scrub the calf bucket with the same care you give your other milk-handling utensils.

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RAJ:mi

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955

Drench Ewes When They Come Off Pasture

DIXON SPRINGS--Drench your ewes with phenothiazine when you bring them into winter quarters.

This treatment will kill any stomach worm infestation they may have, says Dr. M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian on the staff at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Ewes without worms stay thrifty during the winter and are better mothers for their lambs. Getting rid of parasites also keeps the ewes from passing the infestation on to their offspring.

Mansfield recommends, also, that you keep a phenothiazine-salt mixture available to the ewes during winter housing. The ratio is one part of phenothiazine to 10 parts of salt. A constant supply of the mixture will keep the ewes accustomed to eating it and will prevent a buildup of stomach worms.

Check the ewes carefully for culls when you bring them in, Mansfield suggests. Infection carriers are dangerous for the lambs when they are housed closely together. Any ewe that is in poor condition or is discharging from the nostrils or scouring is a good candidate for culling.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect the sheep quarters before the ewes come in, especially if you had trouble with disease the year before. Provide good drainage around the shed and lots to keep the bedding dry. Damp quarters are often the starting point for respiratory infections in lambs, Mansfield says. The shed should be ventilated but not drafty.

Watch the ewes for foot rot. Treat any cases and isolate them from the rest of the flock until the rot clears up. Infected animals can spread the disease and infect the rest of the flock.

Good feed and management, in addition to strict sanitation, are also needed to insure a profitable sheep enterprise, the specialist points out.

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RAJ:sl
11/29/55

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1955

Tomorrow's Hybrid Corn Will Be Some Better

URBANA--Don't look for any radical changes in hybrid seed corn during the next few years.

R. W. Jugenheimer, crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says it is becoming more and more difficult to develop new hybrids that are superior in all ways to the better ones now in use in the Corn Belt.

Jugenheimer says it should be possible, however, to greatly improve hybrids adapted to other areas of the country and to many parts of the world.

Today's hybrids will be gradually improved to include more suitable types of corn for industry, higher yielding grain-, silage- and fodder-corn and still better standability and resistance to diseases, insects and drouth.

The 1965 hybrids may be better suited for machine harvesting than some of today's strains. Some other traits that may be added to future hybrids, according to Jugenheimer, are higher chemical makeup, better husk cover, better grain quality, higher shelling percentage and resistance to chemical weed sprays.

Detasseling corn for hybrid seed production may be a thing of the past by 1965. Jugenheimer predicts that male sterility and pollen restorers will do away with most hand detasseling. These new methods should lower production costs and result in a better product.

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DLN:sl
11/29/55

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1955

Simple Fixture Can Stop Fire Before It Starts

URBANA--A simple protective light fixture in your hay-mow can be cheap insurance against a costly disaster.

R. W. Kleis, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that for less than two dollars you can buy one that is easy to install and that will eliminate danger of fire in dry, dusty hay-mows.

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

At least two Illinois farmers have lost their barns recently in fires that were started by unprotected hay-mow lights.

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

For an illustrated leaflet telling the cause, effects and remedy for poor hay-mow lighting, write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering in Urbana for Leaflet No. 8, "Safe Hay-Mow Lights."

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DLN:mi
11/29/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H'ers Eligible for Farm, Home Week Scholarships

URBANA--Illinois 4-H Club members who would like to apply for a scholarship to attend Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois should get an application blank from their county farm or home adviser right away.

Deadline for applications is December 31. The eight winners will be announced by January 10 by the U.I. College of Agriculture.

Farm and Home Week dates are January 30 through February 3, 1956, at the University's Urbana campus. The usual full schedule of educational and recreational events has been planned for the four-day meeting for all Illinois farm families. Ask your county farm or home adviser for a copy of the complete program.

The eight scholarships of $25 apiece are offered by the Pure Milk Association of Chicago. Applicants must be 4-H Club members from families who are PMA members.

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12/9/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEIDATE RELEASE

Canners School In Early January

URBANA--Practical advice on how to produce and process fruits and vegetables will be told during the Illinois Canners School at Urbana on January 4, 5 and 6.

Growers, fieldmen, canners and plant operators are invited to attend the session on the University of Illinois campus and at the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel.

Sessions start at noon Wednesday, January 4 and will close at noon Friday, January 6. "Practicability" is the keynote in the program jointly planned by representatives from Food Technology and Horticulture departments at the University of Illinois and from the Illinois Canners Association.

Talks on soil fertility and production practices will be given Friday morning. The beginning session Wednesday afternoon for fieldmen and growers will take up disease and insect control. Other topics include sanitation problems in the factory, sweet corn maturity, tomato production practices, farm policy, outlook and pesticide tolerances.

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JCE:mi
12/13/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Workers Test Atom-Bombarded Meat

URBANA--A diet of beef hamburger sterilized by atomic energy rays had no ill effects on three generations of white rats in an extensive experiment in Chicago on the effect of radiation on foods.

A participant in the experiment and a co-author of a science journal article about it is Dr. Elwood F. Reber of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. A specialist in chemistry and nutrition, he was formerly with the research laboratories of Swift and Co. where the experiment was conducted.

Dr. Reber explains that bombarding foods with controlled amounts of radiant energy kills most of the bacteria that cause spoilage.

This method of "cold sterilization" has some advantages over conventional methods of food preservation. It does not generate heat in the food. The sterilization can be done when food is frozen and after it has been placed in containers. Such food could be shipped or kept for long periods of time without refrigeration.

Meat, for example, such as the hamburger used in the Chicago test, can be sterilized by exposure to atomic bombardment in nuclear reactors containing radioactive elements or in high voltage experimental devices such as the capacitron.

Radiation sufficient to kill bacteria leaves no residue of radioactivity in the meat.

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Two major questions must be answered, however, before radiation of foods can be used commercially. (1) Does the process produce any toxic materials or any loss of nutritional value? (2) How can food processors prevent or mask changes in taste, color, odor and texture that result from exposure to atomic energy?

The Chicago experiment did much to answer the first question. In that experiment, raw ground beef sterilized by electron radiation was used for about 65 percent of the diet for the experimental group of rats. A control group was treated exactly the same except the meat fed was not irradiated.

Comprehensive information was compiled on growth of the rats in each group, on reproduction, utilization of food, length of life and over-all health. The test covered two years and included 2,685 rats.

The conclusion was that sterilization of beef by high velocity electrons "does not significantly impair the nutritional value or wholesomeness." No toxic effects were observed.

Dr. Reber believes a new era in food handling methods eventually may be opened by atomic sterilization.

Highly perishable foods such as fruit, meat and milk could be sterilized and kept indefinitely without refrigeration in sealed containers made of plastic or other materials. Many seasonal products could appear fresh on the market the year around.

Many problems in transportation, handling, and storage of products could be eliminated and the result would be lower food prices for the consumer.

RSJ:mi
12/13/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Early Brooding Pays Off

URBANA--Starting your pullets in January can put you in line for a premium of $3 to $5 a case next fall for large eggs. In this instance, the early bird gets more than the worm.

D. J. Bray, poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you should weigh the advantages and disadvantages on both sides of the ledger--early or late starting--and decide for yourself which will make you the most money.

If you do decide to start your birds in January, Bray says it's time now to reserve the ones you want at your local hatchery.

Early-brooded chicks need more floor space since they'll be older and larger when they go on range. One square foot per bird is a good measure. Chick guards are doubly important for brooding early chicks. They hold heat in the brooding area and keep chicks from wandering away from the brooder.

Early brooding naturally takes more fuel. But keep that fall premium in mind.

Early chicks will make the best use of early spring range. They'll be big enough to eat lots of grass. Late-started pullets won't cut your feed bill much unless you have good legume range that can be kept clipped and tender. Growing pullets like tender, not coarse, seedy, hard-to-digest grass, says the specialist.

Early pullets will be past the time-consuming stage when the spring field work rush begins. It takes more time to raise early pullets, but your time is better distributed.

Bray suggests you weigh these factors. Many poultrymen have and then switched to early brooding. But there's still plenty of room for you.

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DLN:mi
12/13/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

IFYE Delegates Home From Foreign Visits

URBANA--Natalie Sue Wiggers, Lincoln, and Richard Bell, Wapella, will meet with state IFYE committee members at the University of Illlnois on Wednesday, December 21, to outline their visits this summer and fall to The Philippines and Ecuador, respectively.

Miss Wiggers arrived in San Francisco aboard the S. S. President Cleveland on December 10 and Bell arrived in New York City aboard the S. S. Randi Brovig on December 9.

Both were among the group of seven "Grass Roots Ambassadors" member of the International Farm Youth Exchange who spent a week in Washington following their return to this country for an evaluation program before they returned to their home states.

In the total 1955 program 119 U. S. farm youths, 20 to 30 years old, have lived in rural homes in 40 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Near and Middle East. In return 159 exchangees from these areas have lived with U. S. farm families.

Since 1948, 629 U. S. delegates and 656 foreign exchangees have lived with farm families to gain an understanding of life in the host country and to transmit an understanding of their own culture.

IFYE is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service. It is financed by contributions of 4-H Clubs, civic and rural groups, business concerns, individuals, foundations, and others interested in world understanding. No Federal or State government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges.

Upon returning to their home states, each delegate will devote several months to reporting his experiences to interested groups.

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RAJ:mi
12/13/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forage Seed Supply Prospects Good

URBANA--1956 should be a good year for pasture and hay crop production, the weatherman willing.

E. C. Spurrier, crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says it appears there will be a good supply of just about every kind of forage crop at reasonable prices. The specialist says this combination of favorable supply and price should prompt more Illinois farmers to put grasses and legumes, especially legumes, to work in their rotations.

Spurrier estimates that alfalfa, lespedeza and red, Alsike, Ladino and sweet clover seed, as well as all other legumes, should be in good supply for next year's crop.

A look at the grass seed picture shows good overall supplies of bromegrass, fescue, orchard grass, Sudan grass, timothy, red top ryegrass and bluegrass. Production and supply of other grasses looks good, too.

The largest alfalfa seed crop on record--more than 200 million pounds of clean seed--means a good supply. Spurrier says there's about one-fifth more seed available this year than last. A marked increase was shown in the production of certified improved alfalfas such as Ranger, Buffalo, Atlantic, Vernal, Williamsburg, Narragansett and DuPuits.

Lespedeza seed is in good supply, thanks to the largest crop in six years.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Red clover seed production is up over last year. Spurrier thinks the supply will be adequate because many farmers are growing alfalfa instead of red clover and adding alfalfa to red clover mixtures.

There wasn't much Alsike clover seed harvested in 1955, but imports from Canada should satisfy the demand. Ladino clover seed supplies are also down slightly from last year, but imports should help fill the seed bags.

Sweet clover is becoming more popular as a green manure crop, according to the specialist, and there's more seed than last year to fill your orders. You'll be able to buy most other kinds of legume seed with no difficulty.

Bromegrass seed production was low this year, but last year's carryover should fill the existing gap in demand. Fescue production also fell off but there's still plenty of seed around.

Of the grasses, Orchard grass and Sudan grass showed the biggest increases in production this year. Seventy-five percent more orchard grass seed was harvested in 1955 than in 1954, and Sudan seed production doubled.

Canadian imports should bolster an already-good timothy seed supply. Red top and ryegrass seed supplies are up and supply of bluegrass seed remains about the same.

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DLN:mi
12/13/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Case Outlines New Farm Program Proposal

URBANA--A federal production control—price support program containing a number of new features has been proposed to administrative officials of the United States Department of Agriculture by H. C. M. Case of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Case was for many years head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and served as consultant to the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in 1947-48.

Case's proposed program would provide for (1) increasing the rate of payment for soil conservation in direct proportion to the percent of tillable land in soil conservation use, and (2) increasing price supports to a farmer for crops to be sold in proportion to the increase in percent of tillable land in soil conservation use. The top price supports on crops would be below the present high-level supports. Part of the financial benefit of the plan would be in the form of the soil conservation payments.

In effect, the plan provides the farmer with greater freedom of choice in the crops he can grow, and it provides the double incentive of soil conservation payments and higher crop loans for the farmer who has more land in grass, legume roughage or fallow.

Under Case's plan, conservation payments per acre for land in grass or legume roughage or left fallow would be stepped up as farmers increased the number of acres devoted to these conservation crops to a desired level.

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Using central Illinois as an example, Case points out that having 25 percent of the tillable land in conservation crops is considered a high conservation rotation. Using 100 acres as the base, a central Illinois farmer might get 80 cents an acre for the first acre he put into conservation crops, $1.60 for the second, $2.40 for the third, etc., until for the 25th acre he would receive a payment of $20 an acre. Total payments for the 25 acres in conservation crops would amount to $260. On lower grades of land, the rate of payment would be lower but the principle of accelerated payments would work the same. The actual payment made to farmers for soil conservation land use would be based on a formula including the total net farm income of the preceding year.

Under the second part of the plan, a farmer would receive a price support for his principal crops ranging from 50 percent up to 70 or 80 percent of parity. A farmer with only the average amount of land in soil-conserving crops for his county would receive a price support of 50 percent of parity, but as he doubled the land in soil-conserving use he would earn 70 to 80 percent.

Limiting the crop loan but making a direct payment for tillable land in soil conservation use, Case points out, would encourage the use of grain crops for feeding livestock and would also make it easier to sell surplus crops in the world market.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Farm Program Proposal - 3

Among the specific advantages of the plan Case includes the following:

1. The combination of soil conservation payments and variable price supports is a positive means of more nearly rewarding individuals according to their contributions than any previous plans provide.

2. The plan avoids direct acreage control of individual grain crops, which has led to alleged undue regional advantages under the old program.

3. Getting away from established acreage allotments would eliminate attempts by farmers to outguess future farm programs in order to increase individual crop bases before quotas are established.

4. The plan would help to reduce surplus crops.

5. It would tend to avoid discouraging farmers from producing livestock because of high price supports for feed crops.

6. It would preserve the good features of the soil-bank plan.

7. The plan would leave the farmer free to choose the crops he will produce and thus permit him to use his land most economically.

8. It should encourage the shifting of low-producing land to grazing on a permanent basis.

9. It should help to discourage the excessive and uneconomic use of fertilizers and other measures designed to increase production in order to get an artificially high price and high income available from high price supports.

10. The plan would be simple to administer. When the amount of available funds had been determined and the base for a farm established, it would be necessary only to calculate the acres of tillable land in grass, legume roughages and fallow in order to determine the payment due or the loan rate applicable on stored crops.

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12/16/55

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Managers Meet at U. of I.

URBANA--Farm managers will learn what's new in the farm management field during the annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers February 2 and 3 at the University of Illinois during Farm and Home Week.

"Observations Inside Russia" will be the subject of a talk by W. V. Lambert, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, at a luncheon Thursday noon.

Program topics on Thursday, February 2, include crop varieties, fertilizers and their use, insects and their control, corn combines, stilbestrol and antibiotics, and observations on procedures and practices of professional farm managers.

An election of officers will be held first thing on Friday morning. Topics for that day include what's happening in the Illinois land market, what is happening to farm income, what we can expect in 1956, and government policies and programs.

Presentation of the 1956 Illinois Society Award will be made at the Friday luncheon.

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JCE:sl
12/20/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Handle Insect Sprays With Care

URBANA--"Follow Directions" and "Be Careful," the watchwords of do-it-yourself fans, should also be the watchwords of livestock owners spraying animals in winter for lice and other external parasites, says a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. Richard E. Bradley of the College of Veterinary Medicine points out that insecticides, carelessly used, can be dangerous to both men and livestock. But if you use them at recommended rates for approved purposes there is little danger.

Lindane, probably the most common spray for cattle lice, rates about halfway between dangerous and safe on the scale of toxicity for common insect sprays and powders.

If lindane comes into contact with your skin, remove clothing and wash thoroughly. If it is taken internally, induce vomiting to empty the stomach, take two tablespoons of Epsom salts and call your physician.

Here are some do's and dont's for using lindane and other insecticides:

DO: 1. Read all labels on packages and follow them exactly. 2. Wear protective clothes and change to clean clothes after a spraying job. 3. Store all insecticides in original labeled packages, away from food and feedstuffs and out of reach of children and animals. 4. Dispose of containers by burning or burying. 5. Call a physician immediately if poisoning is known or suspected. Administer proper antidote.

DON'T: 1. Breathe insecticide dust, mist or vapors. 2. Spill liquid spray on your skin. 3. Eat or smoke until after you have washed your hands and face.

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RSJ:sl
12/20/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grass Management—A Prime Consideration

URBANA--New techniques in grass management are being explored in a continuous research project at the University of Illinois.

Orchard grass was made to produce as much as six tons of high-quality leafy material last summer, reports Earl Spurrier of the Department of Agronomy. This equals the production of alfalfa and other legumes in neighboring plots.

Such high production opens a new area for livestock producers in their thinking on grass pastures, Spurrier points out. It is possible by proper grass management to produce high-quality bloat-free pasture that will grow as much forage as legume pasture.

Here's how the high yields with orchard grass were obtained: Forty pounds of nitrogen was top-dressed on the pasture in early March. The grass was removed at the early head stage for silage or hay. Forty pounds of nitrogen was then top-dressed on the pasture after harvest. The pasture was then clipped to simulate rotational grazing every four weeks.

Forty more pounds of nitrogen was applied on August 1, and supplemental water was applied when necessary. Grazing of the aftermath was continued until September 15.

Removing the flowering stock at the early head stage increased the quantity of high-quality forage throughout the rest of the summer, reports Spurrier. Cutting frequency and supplemental moisture increased late summer grazing ability. Orchard grass produced better than first-year seedings of bromegrass and fescue when the effects of drought were eliminated by supplemental moisture. The orchard grass was more vigorous and had a more rapid recovery. However, bromegrass was 3 to 4 percent higher in protein.

Grass plus nitrogen plus management produces a top-notch, bloat-free pasture, concludes Spurrier.

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JCE:sl
12/20/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Water Systems Can Help Fight Fires

URBANA--In case of fire, will your water system be ready to help you fight it?

If your answer is "no" or "maybe," it might pay you to make some changes. Farmers especially need a good water system to control a fire until the fire department arrives, warns O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Most common cause of water system failure at the time of a fire is failure of the wiring system to the pump, Hogsett says. If the lines carrying electricity to the pump are broken or burned through, you can't fight a fire.

Best way to avoid such failure is to make the pump's power supply independent. If your meter is on a pole, run a separate circuit from the meter pole to the pump pit or house, keeping it away from buildings.

If your meter is on the house, perhaps you should replan your farmstead wiring. A central distribution pole will probably help you get more uses from the electricity, in addition to making it easier to run an independent circuit to your pumps.

Your local power company service engineer can help you plan to modernize your wiring system.

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OLH:sl
12/20/55

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lean Hogs Grow Fast, Cheap

URBANA--Lean-type hogs grow as cheaply as fat-type porkers, according to G. R. Carlisle, livestock extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Carlisle says figures from the Forrest Swine Test Station in 1954 showed little difference between fat and lean hogs so far as rate and costs of gain were concerned.

More recent research indicates that, if any advantage in cost of gains exists, it is in favor of lean hogs.

The Ohio Swine Evaluation Station fed two pigs from each of 108 litters separately to compare costs. The lean hogs, which would grade U.S. No. 1 on the market, required 334 pounds of grain to put on 100 pounds of gain. Fat hogs in the test, grading U.S. No. 2 and 3, needed 358 pounds of feed to put on 100 pounds of gain.

Average daily gains in the test were 1.67 pounds a day for lean hogs and 1.69 pounds a day for fat hogs.

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DLN:sl
12/23/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Trichomoniasis, Tricky Cattle Disease, Under Study

URBANA--One of the elusive diseases for which veterinary researchers are trying to find a good, inexpensive cure is trichomoniasis. It's a venerealdisease of cattle that is comparatively rare but apt to produce considerable economic losses once it gets started in a herd.

Dr. Bruce O. Brodie of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, who is conducting an experiment on trichomoniasis in bulls, says that some bulls are much less susceptible than others. A big problem is producing controlled infections so that experiments on treatment can be undertaken.

The disease, caused by a protozoa, is spread through natural breeding or artificial insemination. Bulls apparently are not affected physically by the infection, but infected cows carrying calves often abort in 30 to 120 days.

The most frequent symptom of trichomoniasis in cows is failure to settle in spite of repeated services. This failure may indicate presence of the disease, but the only sure diagnosis is finding the protozoa in discharges from the cow or bull or from aborted fetuses.

Antibiotics added to semen used for artificial insemination give no protection against trichomoniasis. The protozoa grow readily in the presence of penicillin and will survive in frozen semen.

Keeping a good breeding record of each animal is most important in helping to locate the disease. If it is found in a herd, control measures to get rid of it may take 12 to 18 months.

Experimental treatment of bulls is encouraging, but it is long and expensive and is recommended only for bulls of exceptional value.

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RSJ:sl
12/23/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Two Illinois IFYEs Home From Foreign Visits

URBANA--Two more of the five Illinois delegates to the International Farm Youth Exchange program have returned to their homes, ready to tell the story of their experiences to the "home folks."

Alice Schorfheide, Nashville, who was one of the first three girls to visit India under the program, and Raymond Koontz, Flora, who went to Pakistan, were among 15 "Grass-Roots Ambassadors" from as many states who returned to the U. S. recently aboard the S. S. America. They all spent the past four months living and working with farm families in India and Pakistan.

Before returning to their homes, the delegates spent a week in Washington, D.C., for an evaluation of their experiences. They reported to the Departments of Agriculture and State and to the embassies of their host countries.

In the total 1955 program, 119 U. S. farm youths 20 to 30 years old have lived in rural homes in 40 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Near and Middle East. In return 159 exchangees from these areas have lived with U. S. farm families. Since 1948, 629 U. S. delegates and 656 foreign exchangees have lived with farm families to gain an understanding of life in the host country and to transmit an understanding of their own culture.

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RAJ:sl
12/27/55

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Good Woodland Management Can Be Profitable

DIXON SPRINGS--More than 40,000 board feet of lumber have been sawed from trees cut in the management of a 32-acre woodland demonstration area at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

But the surprising thing about the cut are that there is just as many board feet of standing timber now as there were five years ago and the quality of the trees left in the stand is higher.

No magic in this, says W. R. Boggess, professor of forest research at the Station. It's simply the result of common sense and good woodland management.

In the first place, the amount of timber cut from the area has been about the same as the amount of growth in the five years as estimated by the forest researchers, Boggess points out. The foresters estimate annual total growth by taking a boring from selected trees and then counting the number of annual growth rings needed to make an increase of one inch in tree diameter. They estimate growth for a future period on the basis of past performance.

After they estimate growth, the foresters then mark enough trees for cutting to equal the volume of expected growth during the cutting year. The first cut was strictly an improvement in which lower quality and overmature trees were removed from the stand. The result has been to hold the total stand volume steady and improve the quality of the remaining trees.

Trees have been removed in annual cuts. The lumber produced has been used for a variety of purposes on the Station, including construction and maintenance of buildings, feed bunks and fence braces. Boggess believes that you'll get the highest possible returns from good woodland management if you use the products on your own farm.

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12/27/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hannah Lends Helping Hand to New Indian College

URBANA--Where jungle and disease once were king, H. W. "Hank" Hannah, associate dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is now helping the people of India found a new agricultural college modeled after the land-grant colleges in the United States.

Hannah has set up camp--and that is literally just what he has done--on the state farm of Tarai, India. In a letter to R. W. Jugenheimer, "Hank" says so far he has no office, no supplies and no secretary. Jugenheimer is chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Foreign Programs for the University.

In 1948 the Indian government started clearing a vast expanse of malaria-infested jungle in the state of Uttar Pradesh, northeast of the capital city of Delhi. The towering Himalaya mountains are not far from there, but Tarai's land is flat and fertile.

Now, seven years later, the entire Tarai area has been surveyed, drained and cleared. Ex-servicemen and displaced Indians from Pakistan have settled in the new colony. A modern city, Rudrapur, has been built on the former wasteland. Rudrapur boasts electricity, a modern hospital and a new school.

Orchard trees have replaced jungle vines in Tarai, and sparkling fish ponds instead of muddy swamps dot the landscape.

Fourteen thousand five hundred acres have been developed into an experimental farm. The Indian government would like to build a new college on the 3- by 10-mile farm. Hannah is there to lend his long experience in college organization to the project. This is just one part of his job in the two-year "self-help" program the University has initiated in India in cooperation with the Indian and United States governments.

Students would have a wealth of laboratory material on the farm's 1,000 acres of orchard, 1,500 acres of timber plantations and 2,400 acres of grazing land for the dairy herd and poultry flock. Also on the farm are fish ponds, an apiary and horticulture and forestry museums.

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12/27/55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Be A Good Egg--Buy Eggs

URBANA--With egg production on Illinois farms increasing to a high seasonal peak, the Illinois poultry industry is cooperating in a national promotional campaign to stimulate greater use of eggs in midwinter meals.

That's why January is Egg Month.

Recently Illinois farmers have been producing more than 250 million dozen eggs a year. This accounts for more than 5 percent of national production. The value of eggs produced in Illinois has averaged about 95 million dollars per year.

These figures make it easy to understand why the Illinois poultry industry is interested in any campaign to promote egg comsumption.

Consumers are giving increased recognition to the versatility of eggs and their importance to their health and pocketbook. Eggs are one of the cheapest sources of protein,vitamins and minerals. Just like milk, they are almost a complete food within themselves.

In 1920, the average egg consumption in the United States was 295 eggs per person. The consumption in 1955 was about 417 eggs per person, an increase of more than 40 percent in 35 years.

Charles Merritt of Forrest has been appointed Illinois chairman of January Egg Month by Dr. James Gwin, general manager of Poultry and Egg National Board. The board serves as national headquarters for the campaign. It is a non-profit, consumer-information agency for the nation's poultry industry.

Serving as co-chairman with Merritt are James Roush, poultry marketing specialist at the University of Illinois and J. R. Harris, Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets at Springfield.

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Add More Land to Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see

URBANA--Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, district 4-H camp located nine miles northwest of Kankakee along Rock Creek, has enlarged its area by a gift of 30 acres of wooded land adjoining the present 70-acre camp site.

Elmer Brown, McHenry county assistant farm adviser and president of the camp's board of directors, in announcing the gift says that the donor of the tract wishes to remain anonymous.

"This gift makes a much-needed addition to the 4-H camp. It is with deepest appreciation that the board accepts it," Brown said.

The 30 acres of land extends the camp's northern border one-fourth mile east along the creek. A portion of the land is umimproved brush and timber which will be used for nature study.

Lloyd Graham, chairman of the camp's grounds committee and Kankakee county farm adviser, said, "The additional quarter-mile frontage on Rock Creek will do much to beautify the camp and the land will be a valuable addition to the camp's hiking facilities."

Graham said that for some time the board has eyed a small portion of that land in hopes that some day the camp would have enough

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

funds available to purchase it. "Now we have the entire tract as a gift. It's the nicest Christmas gift the camp could receive," he said.

The camp, now swelled to the size of 100 acres, serves rural children and families in 20 northern Illinois counties. The 4-H boys and girls from the area have a six week camping period. Rural Youth and Homemakers Camp are also held at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see.

The camp was started in 1946 with 50 acres donated by the Public Service Co. Then in 1949 the camp directors purchased 20 acres bordering the fall along Rock Creek.

Approximately 2,000 people attend camp throughout the summer, with the vast majority being 4-H'ers. There are cabin and dining facilities for 300 campers plus the staff. The girls have 14 cabin units and the boys have eight.

It has been estimated that approximately $100,000 has been spent at the camp for grounds improvements and buildings.

Besides the cabins there is a large dining hall, crafts building and recreation building. Money for the buildings and improvements comes from donations from the state and national committee on Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work and from the 4-H in the individual counties served by Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see.

Counties served by Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see are Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, McLean, Woodford, Grundy, LaSalle, Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Lee, Bureau, Stark, DeKalb, Will Marshall-Putnam and Livingston.

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FOR RELEASE JANUARY 1, 1956

Price Prospects for 1956

URBANA--No one knows exactly what will happen to prices but many factors suggest that Illinois farm prices are nearing a bottom.

This outlook was voiced by L. J. Norton, head of the Agricultural Economics Department, University of Illinois, as he looked into the new year.

For one thing, farm prices have been declining for five years. Because a rather low level has been reached in terms of cheaper postwar dollars, a bottom to farm prices may have been established.

Another thing, since July there apparently has been a heavy consumption of corn and other feed grains. This may be cutting into our surplus stocks, believes Norton.

Low prices are getting the record production of pork consumed and may be winning back customers for this product. During the last half of 1956, hog numbers will probably level out or even decline a little.

Soybeans are being processed and exported at a rapid rate. Domestic consumption of soybean products is also high.

High grades of cattle have been available in such large quantities as to cause them to sell at unprofitable prices in recent months. This rarely happens two years in a row. There may be a few less fat cattle marketed this year, predicts Norton.

That prices can advance in face of large supplies is evident by what happened to eggs during 1955. They have sold recently much higher than a year ago, even though supplies were a little larger.

So there is a good possibility for an improvement in the Illinois farm price structure during the coming year following the upward trends established by eggs and fluid milk last year on some markets, believes Norton.

However, supplies of corn, other feeds, soybeans, hogs, cattle and eggs are all large. This will tend to moderate and slow the extent of any advance.

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