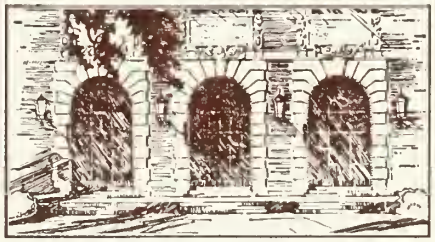

AGRICULTURE

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS.

U. of I. Leaders Review
Assistance Programs

URBANA--Two University of Illinois leaders have completed a review of programs at U. of I. overseas projects in India. They are E.M. Hughes, Woodstock, Chairman of the U. of I. Board of Trustees; and O.G. Bentley, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

The two executive visitors reviewed U. of I. assistance programs at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU) in Jabalpur, and the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) at Pant Nagar.

Both programs involve teaching, research and extension, and include functions similar to those performed in the United States by the nation's land-grant universities.

Chiefs of party with whom the two leaders conferred included R.R. Renne at UPAU and M.B. Russell at JNAU. They also met with Vice Chancellor L.S. Negi at JNAU, and with Vice Chancellor D.P. Singh at UPAU. Singh visited the Urbana-Champaign campus in 1968.

En route to India, Bentley also conferred with the deputy director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, as a representative of the Council of U.S. Universities for Rural Development in India.

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Also visited were the U. of I. Tehran Research Unit in Iran; a Rockefeller Foundation maize development program for Southeast Asia, in Bangkok, Thailand; Chiang-Mai University in northern Thailand, where the U. of I. College of Medicine has a technical assistance program in operation; a Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities-Ford Foundation project at the National Institute of Development Administration in Bangkok; and agricultural education and research facilities and programs at Katmandu, Nepal.

Hughes and Bentley also met with officials of the United States Agency for International Development in New Delhi, India, and in Nepal. They also conferred with representatives of the newly formed Association of Indian Agricultural Universities.

Following completion of the reviews, Bentley returned to the Urbana-Champaign campus. Hughes remained in Tokyo, Japan, and is expected to return to Illinois within the next two weeks.

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GEB:ls
1/2/70

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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GEB:ls
1/2/70

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Ag Industries Forum
Set For Jan. 29-30

URBANA--More than 50 speakers and panelists will consider "Issues and Choices in a Changing Agriculture" during the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum at the University of Illinois Illini Union, Jan. 29-30.

During the two-day session, conferees will meet with industry leaders from the dairy marketing, livestock marketing, grain marketing and finance sectors of the agricultural economy to discuss the issues and choices agriculture faces.

M.L. Upchurch, administrator of the Economic Research Service, USDA, will discuss how an economist views "Today's Problems and Alternatives." Lauren K. Soth, editor of the editorial pages, Des Moines Register and Tribune, will describe how a newspaper editor views agriculture's possibilities for the future.

Byron Jones, a farmer from Saybrook, will relate how he views the agricultural situation and its implications for the farmer.

O.G. Bentley, U. of I. dean of agriculture, will comment on "A Changing Agriculture and the Responsibilities and Needs of the College of Agriculture," at the Jan. 29 dinner session.

L.S. Fife, International Harvestor agricultural economist, will outline "Issues and Choices for the Future of the Agricultural Industry," at the concluding luncheon Thursday, Jan. 30.

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Participants in the finance special interest session will look at the organization of the agricultural sector and study possible solutions to financing farm growth.

"How Can the Fluid Milk Industry Meet the Competition of Filled and Imitation Milk?" will be the general theme of the dairy marketing session. Conferees will hear a report on consumer taste tests of different kinds of sterilized, imitation and fresh milk and learn of new ways to expand milk sales.

Those attending the grain marketing special interest session will focus on grain markets 20 years hence and hear a panel discuss the future organization of midwest grain markets with respect to transporting and originating grains, processing and domestic and export merchandising.

Theme for the livestock marketing session is "A Changing Livestock Industry and Implications for the Future." Speakers will consider changes in markets, willingness to adjust and the role of contracting in marketing.

For registration information, write H.D. Guither, General Chairman, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801, or contact the county Extension adviser.

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JTS:bam
12/27/68

Announce Expanded
Extension Program

URBANA--The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service will expand its educational programs for both rural and urban families with limited incomes.

J.B. Claar, Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, announced today that special USDA funds have been granted the Extension Service to "help families get more for the dollars they spend for food and other needs." The Illinois program is part of a national effort.

"Everyone knows that the cost of living has been going up," Claar pointed out, "and higher costs are putting a real squeeze on thousands of Illinois families who must get along on extremely modest incomes. The Extension Service now has the opportunity to assist more of these families stretch their incomes as far as possible."

Claar stated that the expanded program in Illinois would be concentrated in high-population counties and in areas where average family incomes are seriously low. He said priority attention would be given to those programs designed to make efficient use of dollars spent for food.

"Regardless of income," Claar emphasized, "a share of every dollar spent goes for food. The lower the income the higher the food share of the dollar. Through working with families individually and in groups, we hope to suggest ways that will help people eat better more economically. We will be concerned with the nutritional aspects of food, wise buying procedures, food-money management and food preparation."

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In reviewing program plans, Claar emphasized that the additional funds would be used to expand established programs and not to initiate new ones. "We have been stressing sound nutrition, wise food buying and money management for a long time," he said. "Now we are in a position to help a little more."

As with all other Cooperative Extension programs, the expanded effort will be locally oriented and will be directed by the county Extension staff with approval and guidance from local people who make up the county Extension councils.

Most of the additional money will be used in selected counties for the employment of full-time or part-time Extension assistants who will work closely with cooperating county families. Initially, funds for the employment of assistants will be made available to 19 counties where the program has been approved by the respective Extension councils. Assistants also will be employed in the city of Chicago under the direction of the Cooperative Extension office in Chicago. Other counties will be included if additional funds become available.

According to Claar, the USDA money being used for the expanded effort comes from fees and duties levied against the imports of agricultural products from other countries. The money is available to the Cooperative Extension Service on a national basis with the approval of Congress. The Illinois share is based upon the number of families in the state with modest or low incomes.

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HR:bam
12/27/68

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Tax Laws Benefit
Over-65 Age Group

URBANA--Taxpayers 65 or older and living on a fixed or limited income, may have more money left after paying taxes than they've had in recent years.

F.M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist, outlines these changes in tax laws:

--A taxpayer over 65 and blind may claim an additional $200 on his minimum standard deduction--$100 for being over 65 and $100 for being blind. If both husband and wife are blind and over 65, they may each claim the $200 deduction.

--Special tax credits on retirement income have been liberalized. If a husband and wife, filing jointly, both reached 65 before Dec. 31, 1968, the maximum income on which credit may be based is $2,286.

--Gain on the sale of a personal residence is tax-free for taxpayers over 65 if the sale price is less than $20,000. Only part of the gain is tax-free if the sale price totals more than $20,000.

If a taxpayer sells his home at $19,000 at a $6,000 profit, the entire $6,000 is tax free.

But if the home sells for $24,000 at a $6,000 profit, $5,000 of the profit would be subtracted from the adjusted gross income. Only $1,000 would then be taxed at capital gain rates. To qualify for tax savings under this section, the house sold must have been the over-65 taxpayer's principal residence for at least five of the last eight years, Sims points out.

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A taxpayer, regardless of age, may deduct only medical expenses (excluding medicine and drugs) which are in excess of three percent of the person's adjusted gross income. He may deduct all medicine and drug expenses which are in excess of one percent of his adjusted gross income.

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JTS:bam
1/7/69

Wind, Temperature Combine
To Lower Chill Index

URBANA--If you step outside when the wind is blowing 25 miles per hour when the thermometer reads 10 degrees below zero and it seems colder than a minus 10, you're right.

The actual temperature to exposed skin is 59 degrees below zero, reports O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Each year, several persons freeze to death because they dressed according to the thermometer and not according to wind velocity and temperature reading.

At 10 degrees above zero with a 20-mile-an-hour wind, the actual temperature drops 25 degrees below zero.

Hogsett suggests dressing warmer than you feel necessary when going outside for any length of time during the winter months.

(Note to Editors: Enclosed is a "Chill Temperature Chart" which you may want to use with this story.)

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JTS:bam
1/7/69

CHILL TEMPERATURE CHART

Wind speed	Thermometer reading								
Calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30
	Temperature in degrees								
5 mph	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36
10 mph	40	28	16	4	-9	-21	-33	-46	-58
15 mph	36	22	9	-5	-18	-36	-45	-58	-72
20 mph	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82
25 mph	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88
30 mph	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94
35 mph	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-49	-67	-82	-98
40 mph	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Extra Care Decreases
Tax Processing Time

URBANA--Fill out income tax forms carefully and accurately to shorten the processing time of your return, cautions F.M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension agricultural economist.

Also, send the return--whether you owe tax or have a refund coming--to the Internal Revenue Service Center, Midwest Region, Kansas City, Missouri 64170.

To promote fast, accurate processing of your income tax return, Sims recommends giving special attention to these six points:

1. Name and address. If a gummed "piggy-back" label is on the tax form you receive through the mail, use it. However, if there is no label, then type or print your name and address correctly.

You may use your full (first, middle, last) name this year. If your name differs from that on your Social Security card, contact your local Social Security Administration office for correction.

2. Social Security number. Copy the number exactly as it appears on your Social Security card. If you do not have a number, obtain one from you local Social Security Administration office.

3. Return. Be sure to fill out each item on the income tax form which applies to you.

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4. Accuracy. Make sure all figures are on the right lines and use only the lines which pertain to you. Double check your arithmetic.

5. Signature. The tax return is not complete without your signature. If you and your spouse file a joint return, both signatures are required.

6. File time. The earlier a tax return is filed, the earlier a tax refund can be made and the lower the interest will be if an error is found in favor of the IRS.

Sims recommends you carefully read the instructions that come with your income tax form. If you have a more complicated return, write for Publication 17, "Your Federal Income Tax." Send 60 cents for the booklet to Cashier, P.O. Box 1468, Springfield 62705. Send a check or money order, Sims suggests.

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JTS:bam
1/10/69

Protect Children
From Livestock

URBANA--Farm animals will fight to protect their young, reports O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Each year, many children are either maimed or killed because parents fail to guard their youngsters from injury by cross livestock.

Keep children out of the barnyard and away from livestock pens as new farm offspring start appearing this spring. Usually a youngster means no harm. He's only curious. And the new mother may have been the child's pet. The youngster only wants to see or pet the young pig or calf or lamb.

But the animal's mother doesn't understand and is likely to injure the child in protecting her own young, Hogsett explains.

So don't blame the livestock. Help your child satisfy his natural curiosity about young animals by letting him pet one outside the pen. Tell him it's the only safe way to get acquainted with young livestock still at their mother's side.

Then see that the rule is enforced, Hogsett emphasizes.

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JTS:bam
1/10/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. of I. Spray School
Set For January 22-23

URBANA--The 21st Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School will be held January 22-23 here in the Illini Union at the University of Illinois.

The program starts at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday morning and follows the usual format--a series of rapid-fire reports followed by a discussion period. The registration fee for the school is $2.

The Illinois Aerial Applicators will hold their first convention on Tuesday, January 21, the day before the spray school. Registration for the Aerial Applicators' meeting will begin at 9 a.m. in the Champaign Ramada Inn.

The spray school program is designed to provide the latest recommendations and research findings for custom sprayers, industrymen and others who apply pesticides or make pesticide recommendations.

Here are some of the 41 topics that U. of I. and Natural History Survey staff members and selected authorities from outside the University will discuss: Controlling milkweed, panicum and nutgrass; Environment's effect on atrazine postemergence; Atrazine-Sutan combinations.

Fungicide control of northern corn leaf blight; Corn leaf aphids and corn yields; Weed control in no-tillage corn; Soybean cyst nematode research results; 2,4-D injury to corn; The garden symphylan; Early post- and directed-herbicide sprays for soybeans; 2,4-D, Dicamba and Picloram on soybeans.

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Incorporating granular materials; European corn borer control; Herbicides for corn and soybeans; Damage caused by the common stalk borer; Alfalfa weevil control; Color chart for estimating organic matter; Resistant seed-corn maggots and seed-corn beetles.

Corn rootworm demonstration results, new techniques and new insecticides; The relationship of root rot, rootworms, fungicides and insecticides; Atrazine and additives as postemergence treatments.

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DD:bam
1/17/69

Illinois Rural Youth Set
Winter Rally Jan. 24-26

URBANA--Members of the Rural Youth organization will hold their 10th annual Winter Rally Jan. 24-26 at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Theme for the three-day event is "Run For Your Life--Are You Physically Fit?" Rural Youth is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service for unmarried youth from 18 to 28 years of age.

Registration starts at 7:30 p.m. Friday with a get-acquainted square dance party following.

Saturday morning's session features a physical fitness workshop with Don Franks, U. of I. men's physical educational instructor, leading instruction. Also scheduled for the morning session will be the annual business meeting with Christie Hazzard, Galesburg, state Rural Youth president, presiding.

The afternoon program will include physical fitness tests plus bowling, volleyball and basketball.

Clarence Ropp, Normal, a 41-year 4-H leader, will speak at the Saturday evening banquet and Miss Hazzard will present the president's message. A dance follows the banquet.

Sunday's program includes a nondenominational service, an officer's meeting and a luncheon.

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JTS:bam
1/17/69

ISPFMRA Plans Winter Meet
In Peoria, February 6-7

URBANA--Members of the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (ISPFMRA) will emphasize the theme "The '70s--The Challenge Is Change" at their 41st annual winter meeting, Feb. 6-7, at the Voyager Inn in Peoria.

With more than 450 members, the Illinois Society is the largest farm management and appraisal organization in the nation, reports F.M. Sims, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist and ISPFMRA executive secretary.

Following the 8:45 a.m. registration Feb. 6, keynote speaker Don Paarlberg, Purdue University distinguished professor of agricultural economics, will give his "Projection for Agricultural Policy and Agricultural Outlook in the '70s."

A panel will discuss "Farm Corporation Implications for Managers and Appraisers." Panel members include F.J. Reiss, U. of I. land economist; James Elson, a Canton attorney; and Henry B. Tanton, president of Tanwood Farms, Cazenovia.

Thursday afternoon, a panel will look at agricultural credit as it pertains to the appraiser and manager. Panel members include D.G. Dillabaugh, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, Co., Champaign; Lloyd Courtney, Doubet-Courtney Implement Co., Edelstein; L.D. Schroll, FBFM fieldman from Morton; and R.J. Solomon, Citizens National Bank, Macomb.

At a special management session, S.H. Morrison, a Clinton, Ia. veterinarian, will comment on agricultural management consulting. Carol O. Norberg, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers executive secretary, will discuss public relations.

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In the appraisal session, Charles Pilmer, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, will describe "The Effect of Industrialization and Urbanization on Agriculture and Land Prices."

At the evening banquet, D.G. Smith, U. of I. agricultural economist and American Society vice president, will address the state society. Art Holst, Forest Park Foundation, Peoria, will talk on "The Challenge of a Pro."

Friday's session features the annual business meeting and election of officers. Paul Anderson, Hasenwinkle Grain Co., Bloomington, will comment on "Grain Marketing in the '70s." F.J. Reiss will discuss farm management and land valuation surveys.

In a second management session, a panel will look at custom farming and cash renting. Panelists include E.H. Foreman, Foreman Agricultural Service, Bloomington; F.D. Maxwell, Farmer City State Bank; and E.R. Smith, Doane Agricultural Service, Oregon.

Deane Weihmeir, a Hopedale farmer, will explain "Why I Bought Land at Today's Prices," at the appraisal session.

The two-day meeting concludes with a luncheon where the 1969 ISPFMRA award for outstanding service to agriculture will be given. Donald B. Currie, Commercial National Bank, Peoria, will ask "Are You Ready?"

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JTS:bam
1/17/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

1968 Insect Invasions Keep
Illinois Farmers Hopping

URBANA--If you crammed the insect activity of the 1968 growing season into one day, here's how the day would go:

You'd have to beat the rooster out of bed to start fighting the alfalfa weevil. And before you sneaked a quick breakfast, you'd be fighting seed corn beetles and maggots.

A bout with flea beetle populations would about take you to your 10 o'clock coffee break--and you'd have to miss your coffee to get after the armyworm population in the wheat.

You'd be battling resistant corn rootworms through the noon hour, and barely finish in time to fight off the 2 p.m. attack by corn leaf aphids.

The green cloverworm would steal your afternoon coffee break. And at about 3:30 p.m. you'd start a long-term fight with second-generation corn borers that would take you past the 6 p.m. news.

That's how the day would go. And that's how the 1968 growing season went--starting in March with no letup until late in September.

Based on Extension advisers' replies, Don Kuhlman, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, named the most asked-about insects in 1968 at the 21st Custom Spray Operators' Training School.

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Kuhlman told those attending that the corn rootworm attracted the most attention, followed by European corn borers, corn leaf aphids, alfalfa weevils and green cloverworms.

Rounding out the list were flea beetles, black cutworms, termites, sod webworms and true armyworms.

Kuhlman reported that 60 percent of Illinois' corn acreage was treated for soil insects. And he estimated that the treatments saved Illinois farmers more than $31 million over and above treatment costs.

The spread of resistant western and northern corn rootworms caused farmers to switch from using chlorinated hydrocarbons to the organic phosphates and carbamates.

Kuhlman said that European corn borer populations increased sharply throughout the state in 1968. He pointed out that the overwintering second-generation populations are at present high in all areas except for the central and northeastern areas of Illinois.

Where overwintering populations are high, farmers should watch their early-planted 1969 corn crop for signs of injury, he warned.

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DD:bam
1/23/69

U. Of I. Illini Union Site For
Ag Industries Forum, Jan. 29-30

URBANA--"Issues and Choices in a Changing Agriculture" is the theme for the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum slated for Jan. 29-30 at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

During the two-day session sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, more than 50 speakers and panelists will comment on trends and developments faced in the dairy marketing, livestock marketing, grain marketing and finance sectors of the agricultural economy.

M.L. Upchurch, Economic Research Service administrator, USDA, will discuss how an economist views "Today's Problems and Alternatives." Lauren K. Soth, editorial pages editor, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune, will describe how a newspaper editor views agriculture's possibilities for the future.

Byron Jones of Saybrook, who is 29 years old and farms 900 acres, will relate how he views the agricultural situation and its implications for the farmer.

O.G. Bentley, U. of I. dean of agriculture, will comment on "A Changing Agriculture and the Responsibilities and Needs of the College of Agriculture," at the Jan. 29 dinner session.

L.S. Fife, International Harvestor agricultural economist, will outline "Issues and Choices for the Future of the Agricultural Industry" at the concluding luncheon Thursday, Jan. 30.

Conferees may attend one of four special-interest sessions Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. The four are finance and livestock, grain and dairy marketing.

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For registration and housing information, write H.D. Guither, General Chairman, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801, or contact the county Extension adviser.

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JTS:bam
1/23/69

U. Of I. Professors
Survey India Projects

URBANA--Two University of Illinois professors leave Friday (Jan. 24) for New Delhi, India, to conduct a six-week survey and planning visit to U. of I. assistance projects to Indian universities.

The two are M.D. Thorne, head of the Department of Agronomy, and W.D. Buddemeier, acting director of International Agricultural Programs and associate head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Announcing the visit, Buddemeier said they will spend a week in New Delhi meeting with E.F. Olver, U. of I. chief of party at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU); A.E. Thompson, U. of I. chief of party at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU); and representatives of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

After those meetings, Buddemeier and Thorne will spend two weeks each at JNAU and UPAU to discuss present and future programs. Their discussions will be with Indian administrators and staff at the two schools as well as with U. of I. advisors.

Buddemeier pointed out that conferences at both state and national levels will be held with Indian officials on present and future U. of I. assistance and cooperation. The U. of I. has assisted with Indian university development since 1952. Eight-man specialist teams are currently serving at UPAU and JNAU.

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The U. of I. teams serve as advisors to Indian counterparts to develop university programs for teaching, research and extension patterned on the U.S. land-grant university system.

Thorne said he will return here by way of Sierra Leone, West Africa, to visit agronomists from his department working on a U. of I. project there.

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WGR:bam
1/23/69

Pesticides Rank Low
As Child Health Hazard

URBANA--An eight-year summary of cases of accidental ingestion or contamination by hazardous substances shows that pesticides rank a "weak third" behind medicines and household preparations.

At the 21st annual Custom Spray Operators' Training School, held here Jan. 22-23, Roscoe Randell, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, reported the results of a study of cases reported to Norman Rose of the Illinois Department of Public Health through downstate Illinois poison control centers.

The study indicates that 64.5 percent of the accidents involved medicines; 12.2 percent, household preparations; 5.3 percent, pesticides; 4.2 percent, paints; 2.3 percent, cosmetics; and 11.5 percent, miscellaneous causes. The figures come from cases involving children under 12 years of age, Randell pointed out.

Pesticides designed to control rats, mice, ants, moths and roaches accounted for more than 90 percent of the accidental pesticide ingestion cases.

During an eight-year period (1960-1967) the number of accidental deaths from pesticides averaged 3.1, while motor vehicles averaged 2,123; home accidents, 1,325; public accidents, 937; fires and explosions, 394; and occupational accidents, 333.

And the number of deaths caused by falls on stairs, firearms, drugs, barbiturates, lead, aspirins, animals, lightning and petroleum products ranked above those from pesticides.

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Of the 22 accidental deaths caused by pesticides in the last eight years, one was an agricultural accident and the rest were home or urban accidents. Twelve of the 22 people involved were affected by the pesticide while it was being used; the other 10 deaths resulted from improperly stored pesticides. Nine of the 12 deaths were caused by baits, Randell explained.

The 22 deaths caused by pesticides during the eight-year period represent only .057 percent of the total accidental deaths in Illinois. But the 22 deaths could have been prevented.

Randell lists these four steps to protect children from pesticide poisoning:

--Use baits properly and keep them out of reach from children.

--Store woolens in sealed containers if you use mothballs or moth flakes.

--Keep pesticides stored under lock and key.

--Burn empty paper pesticide bags and stay out of the smoke. Burn out or wash other pesticide containers and haul them to a sanitary landfill or bury them.

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DD:bam
1/23/69

UI Geneticist Covers
Five African Nations

URBANA--A University of Illinois geneticist returned here recently from a six-country African trip to study crops domesticated by African farmers.

J.R. Harlan, doubling as geneticist for the U. of I. Crop Evolution Laboratory and agronomy research advisor to Sierra Leone's Njala University College, visited Sudan, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone during his three-month tour.

The Crop Evolution Laboratory's work is to learn as much as possible about crops and their origins. Harlan collected African sorghums, pearl millets and rice.

"It is not generally known that rice was domesticated in two places," Harlan said. "Most people connect rice with Asia, but the Africans domesticated a rice of their own.

"The African has domesticated many important crops and we know little about them. The process has gone on during thousands of years," he continued. "They took wild plants and adapted them to use under a wide variety of African conditions. The millets, for example, are adapted to extremely dry conditions and the sorghums to areas of moderate rainfall. Rice is grown in swamps but they also have an upland rice which is grown in high rainfall areas," he explained.

In 1967 Harlan visited Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Nigeria and Ivory Coast collecting samples for the crop laboratory.

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On his visit to Sierra Leone, Harlan conferred on research objectives with U. of I. and Njala University College staff. The U. of I. assists development of Njala under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

"Sierra Leone is a poor country. Getting enough money for the university at Njala is a continuing problem," Harlan said. "On top of budget problems, we have a contract arrangement that runs from year to year while research is a long-term proposition.

"One promising area of agricultural research is the improvement of paddy rice production. It is a matter of developing suitable varieties, fertilizers and some mechanization," Harlan commented.

"The bush fallow system of farming followed by Sierra Leone farmers presents a real research problem. No alternative to the system has yet been found. It is not just a question of fertilizing an infertile soil," he explained. "Any solution to the problem will require a long-range research program with continuity and assured financial support."

Bush fallow is the African system of cutting off the brush, burning, planting and then moving on to repeat the same on a new piece of land. Soil productivity is gradually restored under bush, but so much land is out of production that total production is low.

Harlan said that some results are being obtained at Njala but that really important research results can come only when there is assurance of adequate budgets and continuous programs.

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Ag Forum To Consider
Grain Marketing Problems

URBANA--Grain marketing participants at the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum, Jan. 29-30, will explore future changes and patterns of Illinois grain markets, reports L.F. Stice, University of Illinois Extension grain marketing economist.

Sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, the two-day Forum will be held in the Illini Union.

Stice says several factors presently affect Illinois grain markets. He lists these as the increasing volume of high-moisture field-shelled corn moving to market; development of new corn varieties produced under contract; growing volume of grain exports; and transportation innovations such as the rent-a-train (RAT) and recent railroad proposals for short-haul shuttle service (MOUSE) from country elevators to processing plants and terminal elevators.

Locally owned country elevators face problems in acquiring capital to modernize, Stice said. Large national and international grain processors and exporters have acquired elevator facilities to originate grain in order to control quality and be more flexible and efficient in moving grains and grain products to domestic and foreign consumers.

These developments, Stice reports, are raising questions regarding the future ownership and management of Illinois grain facilities and the integrated relationships which may evolve within the grain industry.

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U. of I. agricultural economists and agronomists will speak Wednesday, Jan. 29, on corn breeding, market trends and conditioning and storage. The three economists are T.A. Hieronymus, J.T. Scott and L.D. Hill. The plant geneticist is D.E. Alexander.

Thursday's session is a panel discussion regarding the future organization of Midwest grain markets. Panelists include J.W. Ingram, Illinois Central Railroad vice president; Paul Anderson, Hansenwinkle Wallace Co., Bloomington; J.W. Moore, A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. vice president, Decatur; and H.R. Diercks, Cargill, Inc. executive vice president, Minneapolis, Minn.

Financing, dairy and livestock marketing are the other special-interest sessions scheduled for the Forum. For registration and housing information, write H.D. Guither, General Chairman, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801, or see the local county Extension adviser.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Economist Outlines Issues,
Choices For Ag. Industries

URBANA--Agriculture will have to find new and better ways to produce more efficiently than is currently being done to keep farming profitable, an economist told agribusiness leaders Thursday at the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum.

L. S. Fife, an International Harvester Co. economist, presented his view at the concluding luncheon of the Forum, sponsored by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and held in the Illini Union.

Fife said efficiency could be attained through larger farms, better management and adjusting to change.

"Top farm operators in the Corn Belt are able to farm 600 to 800 acres of cropland and, in addition, feed up to 1,000 hogs with only a limited amount of hired labor but with an efficient complement of power and machinery.

"These farmers have tooled up to achieve maximum efficiency in the use of labor, capital and management. They are more interested in maximizing profits than in minimizing costs," Fife stated.

Farm operators must choose the best way to reduce their production costs. Farm input suppliers must understand the problems a farmer faces, he warned. They must provide services that will work for the farmer's best long-range interests, recognizing that when the farmer's interests are served, they also protect their own.

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The IH economist emphasized the importance of recognizing and accepting change. Of the 100 large corporations that dominated the domestic scene 50 years ago, 57 have either gone out of business or have suffered drastic reduction in importance, he pointed out. In nearly all cases, their declining importance has been traced to their inability to organize for and adjust to their changing business environment.

Extensive as the changes in agriculture have been, they will be dwarfed in comparison to the changes which doubtless will occur during the next decade, Fife declared.

"The attitude with which we view change will have an important bearing upon how well we make out in the competitive arena," he asserted. "Those who view change as a challenge and an opportunity, and modify their programs accordingly, will be around 25 years from now.

"But those who resist change, who fight to maintain status quo through legislation or any other means, or who refuse to recognize the changes taking place around them, will be passed by in the parade of new products and new organizational structures that will be the way of life for tomorrow's generation," Fife commented.

Some signs point to the fact that farmers will no longer hold exclusive production rights for many of the food, feed and fiber commodities. Some production rights are being challenged, he told the agribusiness leaders.

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During the last year, synthetic fibers such as nylon, polyester, acrylon and rayon combined to account for over 50 percent of the total U.S. fiber market. Cotton accounted for 45 percent of the total. In the last two decades, cotton acreage has declined 15 million acres.

"I'm not suggesting that the chemical and textile industries would not have developed acrylons, nylons and rayon fibers if the strategies employed by the cotton industry had been different," he explained to Forum participants. "However, I'm convinced that if different pricing policies and government programs had been adopted, and if more imaginative research had been employed to make cotton fabrics more appealing and more economically priced, there would not have been the incentive to develop the other fibers as rapidly."

Looking at dairy substitutes, Fife pointed out that butter had lost about two-thirds of its market to the "inexpensive" spread. Coffee whiteners have taken about 35 percent of the "coffee cream" market. Non-dairy whipped toppings are said to have about 60 percent of the "whipped cream" market. "And now, filled milks are competing for a share of the fluid milk market.

"I think the challenge ahead for the dairy industry is obvious," Fife said.

Non-caloric saccharin and cyclamates account for nearly 40 percent of the sweetner market. Synthetic chemical soaps and detergents, manufactured from petroleum, have captured about 80 percent of that market, he related.

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Urea, manufactured from the elements, is used both as a fertilizer and as a feed for cattle and sheep. The economic advantages of using urea as a feed additive are obvious when you consider that one ton of urea, costing less than $100, can be substituted for approximately 5.5 tons of soybean meal, costing over $400, Fife said.

About 15 firms are in some phase of manufacturing "meatless" meats. Copied products include ham, sausage, frankfurters, lunch loaves, chipped beef, fried chicken, bacon and even steak. Vegetable protein products also are being used in convenience foods as a principal meat source. Economics favor the vegetable protein source rather than animal proteins.

"The meat industry is in an excellent position to capitalize on a natural preference for its products in an ever-increasing affluent society. However, there are real limits to the price differential that can exist without providing an umbrella under which the synthetic meat and dairy products can become permanently established on the housewife's grocery list," Fife said.

"There exists a real threat to the traditional concepts of agricultural food and fiber production. The extent to which the prices of these commodities are raised, through restricted production or various types of collective bargaining activities, increases the likelihood that artificial or synthetic products will capture an increasing share of the traditional food and fiber markets," he added.

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"Although loyalty to taste and tradition are strong, if farm products are priced higher than unfamiliar substitutes, the substitutes will gain a hold on the housewife's shopping list."

Fife said a delicate balance must be maintained between the price and income benefits that can be derived from collective bargaining and the potential loss of markets that might result from lower-priced food and fiber substitutes.

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Saybrook Farmer Challenges
Ag Industries Leaders

URBANA--"More than a customer, more than a critic; more like a partner." That's the way Byron Jones, a progressive young Saybrook farmer, described himself and other commercial farmers at the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum, Jan. 29, at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Jones outlined his record of agricultural accomplishments done in less than a decade for agribusiness leaders at the Forum, sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

The 1961 U. of I. graduate told how he purchased a 10-percent share, in 1961, of his father's farming operation. Four years later, he owned 50 percent of the business and dissolved the partnership.

In 1965, Jones was renting 500 acres, feeding 300 cattle and raising 1,200 hogs. Today, the number of cattle fed annually has more than tripled--1,000 head. Hog numbers have increased to 1,500. He still rents the same 500 acres, owns and operates another 240 acres and custom farms land for his father.

Jones prefers to market his grain as meat. Using present levels of meat consumption, he produces enough beef on his farm to feed 6,000 persons and enough pork to feed 3,900 persons.

"There's more to growth than adding acres," he said. The Saybrook farmer goes all out to use the full productive capacity of the land and increase its comparative value.

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Jones echoed the problem confronting commercial farmers throughout the country: "I have a continual struggle to increase productivity at a faster pace than the increasing cost per unit. Wages on our farm have risen 60 percent per man in four years. We need to increase productivity by at least 15 percent per man every year just to maintain the same level of efficiency."

Part of the farm labor problem, Jones thinks, is a matter of image. He has no "hired man." Rather, he has a hog herdsman, a cattle feeder and part-time assistants. "One of the assistants is a college student who has worked for us three summers. He's being groomed to become my crops manager upon graduation," Jones explained.

To get a 15-percent jump in productivity each year, Jones reminded the Ag Industries group that farmers need to hire more highly skilled and better-educated men. "Many of these men should have vocational training at the junior college level--in such subjects as mechanization, electronics and livestock handling. More vocational education would better serve farmers and agribusiness," Jones declared.

"As farmers, we definitely need better training in labor relations. Right now--today--we should be matching industry on working conditions and salaries for farm laborers. As a group, we aren't. And then we wonder why we can't get good help," he added.

Capital ranks as a member of Jones' working force. Expanding credit needs for all farmers has put the bug on lending agencies for modern arrangements, he said.

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"Agriculture's economy would be better served if regular lending institutions provided all farmer credit," Jones stated. He backed up his comment by saying, "I don't like the idea of machinery, fertilizer, seed and feed companies offering short-term credit just to get business. This is costly credit in the long-run.

"A buyer forced to use this type of high-priced credit may not survive to be a future buyer, so companies stand to lose eventually."

Management--to Jones--is a two-pronged effort. First planning, second execution.

"Plan at least 10 years ahead and set goals," he suggests. "Think big. Discuss the ideas with professionals. Go to the top for advice, criticism or the OK to go ahead. Keep credit suppliers well informed."

When it comes to executing the plan, Jones has had success with this formula: (1) hire the best labor and professional help you can afford; (2) personally supervise the operation until it's running smoothly, then let labor take over; (3) help attack problems as they arise; (4) keep accurate records; (5) eliminate unprofitable parts of the business or have enough nerve to ditch a complete enterprise if it isn't compatible with the profit picture; and (6) stay abreast of new ideas--don't get caught lagging behind in the agricultural revolution.

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FOR RELEASE AT NOON
February 1, 1969

24 Illinois 4-H Youths
Attend 'X-Tra' Banquet

URBANA--Twenty-four Illinois 4-H youths received wrist watches or scholarships at the 17th annual 4-H "X-Tra Yield" recognition banquet Feb. 1 at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

A trophy for the highest corn yield in the state was presented to Steve Berning, Galena. He averaged 234.5 bushels per acre. Ronald Straub, Elgin, received a trophy for having the highest soybean yield per acre--75.7 bushels average.

Winning wrist watches in the state corn contest and yields were Wayne Muhs, Bogota, 210.9 bushels; Straub, 204.8 bushels, Gary Ash, Watseka, 200.9 bushels; Dean Wilson, Adair, 176.4 bushels; Susan Bond, Galatia, 147.5 bushels per acre; and Berning.

Wrist watch winners and yields in the soybean contest were Randy Hoffman, Cerro Gordo, 62.2 bushels per acre; Michael Tau, Earlville, 58.6 bushels; Johnson Cornwell, Loraine, 54.3 bushels; Raymond Warfel, Rose Hill, 53 bushels; Jerry Schierbaum, Bluford, 40.7 bushels per acre; and Straub.

Scholarship winners in the corn yield contest were Ray Kind, Pekin; James Johnson, DeKalb; Louis Stumpe, Dow; Gene Honn, Oakland; Gaylord Spiler, Altamont; and James Elliott, Burnt Prairie.

Soybean contest scholarship winners were John Clementz, Prophetstown; Alan Bridgeland, Winnebago; Bruce King, Winchester; Ray Snyder, Lincoln; Richard Hunter, Moweaqua; and Steve Korte, Belnap.

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F. L. Haegele, U. of I. Extension 4-H specialist, reported that more than 65 corn and 40 soybean entries were submitted in the state yield competition.

The 4-H X-Tra Yield program is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, FS Services, Inc. and FS member companies.

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India Excited By
Soybean Possibility

URBANA--In India, soybean varieties such as Bragg are being talked up--60-bushel-per-acre yields are common. Indian soybean production looks so good, in fact, that there is a problem curbing enthusiasm to assure proper development of soybean production.

Carl N. Hittle, University of Illinois agronomist, who returned recently from a three-month India assignment where he advised on soybean seed production, reports that, "The soybean program in India is both challenging and stimulating." Hittle worked with Indian researchers on seed quality problems, which may be caused by their weather conditions.

He spent two months at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU), Jabalpur, and a month at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU), Pant Nagar. U. of I. specialists assist both universities through contracts with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Weather conditions in India call for more attention to seed bean care than is necessary in the U.S., Hittle believes. India's weather is hot and dry from March to May with temperatures reaching 110°-115° F. Soybeans in storage during this period require the best possible conditions and careful attention paid to moisture content.

Hittle helped Indian agricultural scientists set up studies to determine the effect of the hot, dry weather on soybean germination.

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"The Indians are having some trouble with seed quality," Hittle said. "A high percentage of beans in some seed lots have ruptured or wrinkled seedcoats. The rupturing happens during the ripening process. We think it is caused by heavy rainfall at the time of maturity combined with the abrupt halt of rains and rapid drying of soils. The large, plump seeds apparently are more susceptible to seed coat damage than are small seeds.

"The same type of seed coat damage occasionally happens in the U.S., and is probably most serious when a prolonged, wet fall delays harvest," Hittle added.

To help study the problem Hittle brought back samples of soybeans for comparison with Illinois-grown soybeans. Part of the samples will be kept under Illinois storage conditions and part under Indian conditions.

"We can simulate India's weather conditions in the U. of I. agronomy laboratories," Hittle said.

The Indian enthusiasm for soybean production raises some real problems of coordinated work, according to Hittle. He said that seed inoculation, for example, requires agricultural specialists working directly with seed growers to assure proper seed inoculation at seeding time. A lack of specialist information may cause many farmers to plant soybeans without proper inoculation.

"Crop yield is reduced 50 percent or more if soybeans are not well inoculated," Hittle stressed. "Madhya Pradesh State, home of JNAU, has plans to grow 10,000 acres of soybeans this year. Uttar Pradesh will probably have a larger acreage. The large acreages increase the need for trained people to work with farmers," he added.

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Bragg is the U.S. soybean variety getting the most attention from Indians. In many 1968 trials Bragg yielded about 60 bushels per acre.

Hittle praised Harry Minor, a U. of I. student doing graduate work at JNAU. "Harry is doing a terrific job on soybean research," he said. "He works closely with Indian staff and graduate students and sets an excellent example with his procedures and timeliness as he conducts his trials."

Minor is advised by U. of I. agronomist J. A. Jackobs, U. of I. Soybean Project Coordinator for India.

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U. Of I. Ag Enrollment
Totals 1,805 Students

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture enrolled 1,805 students during the first semester of the 1968-69 academic year--up 54 students over the 1967-68 year, reports W. K. Wessels, U. of I. assistant agricultural dean.

Of the total, 1,231 were enrolled in agriculture and 574 in home economics. The enrollment represented 12 states, 11 foreign countries and all 102 Illinois counties.

In agriculture, Cook County accounted for 111 students, while Champaign County had 65. McLean County accounted for 36 and DuPage County had 30 students.

Wisconsin accounted for seven agricultural majors, New York for three and New Jersey and Pennsylvaria each with two. Argentina, Biafra, Canada, Czechoslovakia, East Africa, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Japan, Netherlands and Sierra Leone each have one student enrolled in agriculture, he said.

Of home economics' 574 students, 143 hail from Cook County, 44 from Champaign County and 31 from DuPage County, Wessels pointed out.

Twelve states accounting for 14 girls are represented in home economics with Indiana having three. Only one girl from a foreign country is enrolled in home economics. She is from Sierra Leone.

Of the 1,231 enrolled in agriculture, 92 are girls, Wessels said.

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Scholarships Available In
Agricultural Communications

URBANA--Students interested in majoring in agricultural communications at the University of Illinois during the 1969-70 school year may apply for $300 scholarships, reports J. F. Evans, U. of I. agricultural communications instructor.

Applicants must be Illinois residents and be entering the U. of I. either as a transfer student or a freshman in September, 1969. Interested students should write to Agricultural Communications Scholarships, 330 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, 61801, for application forms.

April 1 is the deadline for completed applications. Winners will be announced by May 1, Evans says.

Majoring in agricultural communications prepares a student for a career in agricultural writing and editing, radio and television broadcasting, agricultural public relations, photography and agricultural advertising.

The scholarships are made available by members of the agricultural communications industry, Evans said.

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Warranties Under
The Commercial Code

Warranty is a familiar word to most farmers, but its meaning under the Uniform Commercial Code is probably broader than expected.

The Code provides for three kinds of warranties: (1) warranty of title; (2) express warranties; (3) implied warranties, explains C. Allen Bock, University of Illinois assistant professor of agricultural law.

Warranty of title occurs in a contract for sale. There is a warranty by the seller that the title he conveys is proper and lawful and that the goods are not burdened by hidden security interests or liens.

Express warranties are made by the seller if he states a fact or promise about the goods he is selling, and the buyer relies on the statement and buys the goods. If the goods do not conform to the facts stated or to the promise made, the seller is obliged to correct the defect, he says.

If he does not, the buyer has a legal remedy. However, if the seller is only expressing an opinion as to the value or quality of the goods, this does not usually constitute an express warranty.

Some warranties are not expressly stated but are implied. For example, the Commercial Code provides for an implied warranty of merchantability on all goods sold by a merchant. There are several requirements for a good to be merchantable. One important requirement is that the good be fit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used, Bock reports.

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Another implied warranty can result from the usage of the trade or a course of dealing. For example, an Illinois case held there was an implied warranty that a cow would be fit for breeding purposes when she was purchased at a public sale of registered breeding cows.

There is also an implied warranty that a product is fit for a particular purpose if the seller, during the contracting period, knows the particular purpose for which the goods are needed, and also is aware that the buyer is relying on his skill to choose suitable goods, he says.

Even though a warranty may exist initially, all the warranties can be excluded or modified. The implied warranties and the warranty of title can be removed or changed by specific language or circumstances. Also, if the buyer inspects the goods, there is no implied warranty regarding defects he should have seen. Express warranties, if in writing, are difficult to negate.

The warranty provisions only apply to "goods" as defined by the Commercial Code. Most things that can be moved, including unborn young of animals and growing crops, come within the definition.

Although this article covers the general warranty rules, many modifications and exceptions exist. If you have a problem concerning warranties, contact an attorney, Bock suggests.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Bentley Outlines Colleges' Role In Changing U.S. Agriculture

AG INDUSTRILS FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"If you accept the concept that scientific and technological developments represent a first step for continued progress in the food and agricultural industries, the challenge to research and education in agriculture takes on scientific universal dimensions."

These words came from O.G. Bentley, dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Bentley addressed more than 400 agricultural leaders and agribusinessmen at the 11th Agricultural Industries Forum here at the U. of I., Wednesday (Jan. 29).

Bentley said that although science and technology are long-held responsibilities of agriculture, post World War II international awareness of agricultural and food problems has given the idea new visibility and glitter--and even an aura of international fashionability.

He said the sweeping changes in agriculture cannot be attributed to a single event. Nor are they a result of actions taken singly by industry, government, education or science. Instead, Bentley stressed that a mix of inputs from these four institutions has fostered American agricultural growth.

"Clearly the challenge to science and education is to germinate new ideas leading to technical innovation by industry," Bentley said. But he emphasized that the responsibility for science and education in the U.S. are not left to educational institutions alone.

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Agricultural colleges and land-grant universities have been major contributors to research and education in agriculture, forestry and home economics. The future success of the colleges and universities will depend on how effectively people in the institutions link developments and relevant areas of science and education to the practical solutions of agricultural problems such as the development of rural America, Bentley stressed.

Bentley outlined six areas of challenge and opportunity that agricultural colleges must study to function effectively in the future.

First, research and education in agriculture must be people oriented. America is becoming increasingly aware of the need for constructive planning for both rural and urban areas. Agricultural colleges must help decide what kind of rural America society wants and the social costs for either making needed change or maintaining the status quo.

Secondly, agricultural firms are becoming increasingly involved in structural changes of the nation's agriculture, Bentley stated. The changes collectively alter ownership patterns for the nation's food-production capability.

As the process takes place, more of the significant decisions about agriculture are concentrated in the hands of fewer people, fewer organizations and fewer institutions.

Agricultural colleges must consider the nature of future ownership patterns of the country's agricultural production facilities. And they must be aware that society will probably be concerned if consolidation progresses to the point at which public interest will not be served even though the new business arrangements may be more efficient.

Introducing his third point, Bentley said that achieving satisfactory returns for labor, land, capital and management has plagued agriculture for several decades. He said that the immediate problem of the farm family is adequate annual income. But the long-range question that agricultural colleges must consider centers around whether there is sufficient economic opportunity to:

--achieve future growth and increased efficiency.

--keep agriculture competitive with investment opportunities for labor, capital and management in other segments of the economy.

Agriculture has always been influenced by the quality of environment. Bentley pointed out that modern innovations such as pesticides and fertilizer can potentially alter existing environments. And he added that pressures for resources such as land for space, forest and recreation purposes and water for recreation, domestic and industrial uses, will increasingly challenge the allocation of these resources to agriculture.

The factors affecting environment and the reallocations of resources to agriculture point out the need for agricultural colleges to clarify public values, define policy options and assist political leaders in guiding and controlling the changes that take place.

As his fifth point, Bentley stressed the need for agricultural colleges to keep abreast of agricultural markets and policies related to exporting agricultural products and our nation's role in world-wide agricultural development to help meet the world food crisis.

Finally, Bentley emphasized the need for continued improvement in both the quality and quantity of research applying to solutions of agriculturally related problems.

Bentley discussed the future place of agricultural colleges in agricultural research and education. He maintained that agricultural colleges hold a unique position because they link knowledge being generated in many departments of the comprehensive university. And they relate scientific breakthroughs to the needs of agricultural research.

"The interdisciplinary approach to research and teaching must be encouraged. The agricultural colleges located on land-grant university campuses are in a position to combine the two essential ingredients of progress: research and education," he said.

Bentley outlined the increasing need for both public-supported and industry-supported agricultural research. And he said that, "If for no other reason, colleges of agriculture must have strong and dynamic research programs to provide the educational opportunities needed to produce competent research scientists and educational leaders for the future."

Colleges of agriculture must increase the number of four-year graduates and expand graduate education to meet manpower needs and to provide leadership for the continuing self-renewal of research and education, public or private, through trained or dedicated people.

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Bentley agreed with the need for public support. But he said, "Our first need is an understanding clientele that not only appreciates the role of research and education to agricultural industry but that also has the capability, the energy and the ability to communicate agriculture's needs to an urban-oriented public.

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Soth Names Rural Poverty
Biggest Agricultural Problem

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"Perhaps for the first time in our national history, agricultural policy was not an issue in a presidential election."

L.K. Soth, editor, editorial pages, DeMoines Register and Tribune, made this observation as he gave a newspaper editor's views on today's problems and alternatives for agriculture.

Addressing the 11th Agricultural Industries Forum here at the University of Illinois Wednesday (Jan. 29), Soth pointed out that the Nixon administration has been silent since the election also.

He explained that farm policy at present does not command a high priority in public affairs. "There's no crisis in commercial farming," he said.

"The present federal programs may not be perfect--but they can't be awfully bad, either. They have been extended by Congress for another year, so the new Administration and Congress can take their time about making repairs or introducing wholesale reforms," he said.

Soth outlined five suggestions for the new Administration to help solve agriculture's problems.

"First, tackle the farm poverty problem and tackle it hard--with all the education, research and service institutions of the federal and state governments," Soth said. "More effort must be made to help low-income farm families gain the resources and the knowledge they need to become more productive in farming, or to help them move into non-farm occupations that can be more rewarding for them."

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He pointed out that only recently have commercial farm organizations, the agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture begun to place the poverty problem higher on agendas.

"What we need," he said, "is a reorientation of agricultural institutions to work for the poor people in agriculture instead of the rich."

Secondly, Soth suggested that the new Administration not try to "keep them down on the farm." He advocated providing more non-farm jobs for people in rural areas.

"This is not easy," he said, "and it costs big money to do anything effective. But commercial agriculture is already overexpanded, and it would be a serious mistake to try to keep more people in farming."

Soth called on the Administration to expand the programs for assuring every American access to a good diet. "It is shameful that anyone should go hungry because of lack of purchasing power," he emphasized. "The biggest problem is simply to make the food available to those who can't buy it."

But he also stressed the need for continued and expanded nutrition education and research.

"Our objective should be to establish the food stamp program in every county of America and a school lunch program in every school in America, with provision for free lunches or reduced-price lunches for those children who need this help," he suggested.

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Soth said that the additional demand for food created by such programs will not greatly affect prices farmers receive. Programs should not be considered as farm income support programs. "They are strictly welfare programs, in the national interest from the viewpoint of sound investment in our human resources," he stressed.

Soth's fourth point was that the new Administration should maintain the present programs of annual crop acreage diversion for the grains, along with the conservation reserve or long-range land retirement program, and a modes level of price supports.

He pointed out that the farm surplus problem has existed--except for wartime--for about 50 years. The problem results from the technological revolution, and cannot be solved by any magic, one-shot, "permanent" solution.

His final point was that the new Administration should establish a reasonable ceiling for government payments to farmers. "I think that government subsidies should not provide an advantage for the big producer. There is evidence that the unlimited payments on a per-acre or commodity-unit formula do contribute to enlargement of farms," he said.

Soth says governmental assistance programs should instead be designed simply to help farmers manage their production.

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Government Economist Discusses Agriculture's Problems, Alternatives

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"The urge to bring forth the second blade of grass has been a persistent and driving force in American agriculture," M.C. Upchurch, administrator of the USDA's Economic Research Service, told Agricultural Industries Forum participants here Wednesday (Jan. 29).

"A farmer's appetite for innovation and his ability to innovate seem almost insatiable," he said at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Citing the scientific and mechanical revolutions of the past two decades, Upchurch noted, "It would have cost the nations' farmers an additional $16-billion to produce the 1969 output of food and fiber if we'd had to do the job with 1940 methods of production."

Upchurch, speaking to the group in absentee through the facilities of U. of I. Tele-lecture equipment from his office in Washington, D.C., reviewed how production continues to outrun demand. "Production consistently runs 7 to 10 percent above quantities our markets will take at fair prices. For years, we have bought out of production from 40 to 60 million acres. This has been a costly part of the total farm program package."

The economist sees the individual farmer trapped in an awkard dilemma. "He cannot improve his situation by not producing. If, for example, we have 10 percent more corn than the markets will take at prices we think are fair, why should the individual farmer reduce output 10 percent--unless he can be sure others will do likewise.

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"Over the years," Upchurch continued, "government commodity programs have been a mixture of inducements to encourage and coercions to force adjustment in production."

Speaking to nearly 400 Illinois Agribusiness leaders, Upchurch expressed some doubt that being able to increase demand for farm products through expanded foreign trade and improved international nutrition would go very far in alleviating the over-production problem. He said domestic demand is growing, but slowly. Foreign trade has had healthy growth, but underdeveloped countries are now becoming capable of some production on their own. World famine, predicted by many, isn't apt to materialize, in his opinion.

-Free Market?-

The USDA administrator reviewed some of the alternative farm programs being suggested to bring the supply-price problems into line.

Among these suggestions has been the idea of a "free market"--no price support and no supply control programs. He sees such an approach unworkable. "If we had taken the free market route from 1960 to 1967, gross income would have ended up 16 percent lower than what it was and net income would have been reduced by about 36 percent.

"A free market now would undoubtedly lead to 75-cent corn, 85-cent wheat, 12- to 15-cent hogs and comparable price drops for other farm products." He predicted a domino-effect of farm dropouts and land abandonment under such conditions.

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General land retirement--renting land to the Government to keep it out of production--has proven costly in the past and tempts farmers to concentrate harder on the acres not retired.

Upchurch cited, "With the Conservation Reserve Program, we saw 28 million acres of land retired, yet the production line didn't even wiggle."

Instead of retiring 50 to 60 million acres of land as many people suggest, he believes a large acreage would have to be retired to effectively slow total U.S. food or fiber output.

-Social Revolution-

It cannot be ignored that the mechanical revolution which has dropped farm labor usage from 20 billion man hours in 1940 to about 8 billion today has made its impact on Main Street, Rural, U.S.A.

He stated, "Fewer people and bigger farms mean fewer customers in country town stores. Moreover, farm families drive 50 miles to shop as easily as they once drove five. These conditions give rise to a period of rural social adjustment which government, colleges, and the Cooperative Extension Service must get involved in," Upchurch concluded.

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1/31/69

Marketing Man Urges Reverse
In Decentralized Hog Marketing

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"We don't need more than 6 markets in Illinois to handle all 12 million hogs sold annually," declared Merle LeSage, executive vice president of Chicago Order Buyers, Atkinson, Illinois.

His comments came during livestock marketing special interest sessions of the Agricultural Industries Forum, held at the University of Illinois Jan. 29 and 30.

Expanding on his thought, LeSage pointed out that presently there are 10 or 12 different ways for a producer to establish price for his hogs on more than 340 markets in the state.

"There's way too much wheel spinning going on as buyers criss-cross territories searching for hogs to meet their demands."

He continued, "All of this energy is costly overhead. Right now, nearly 25 percent of an animal's value is spent just getting him from the producer to the processor.

"It's high time for marketing men to sit down at a table--round, square, or oblong--and explore ways to take the slack out of present marketing methods," he challenged the group.

LeSage believes 35 to 40 percent of the hogs produced in Illinois are of the finest quality produced anywhere. They are the kind packers prefer--if they can find them. His idea is to concentrate hogs in larger numbers in a smaller number of locations. "That would put every hog producer in Illinois within 75 miles of a major market," LeSage calculates.

LeSage is active in the operation of the Chicago Order Buyers auction barn started last September at Atkinson, Illinois. He referred to it as "a feasibility study in operation."

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UI Agriculture Economics
Head To India And Africa

URBANA--H.G. Halcrow, head of the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, leaves Friday (January 31) for four months' consultation with members of his staff currently serving in India and Sierra Leone.

Halcrow, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, will consult on agricultural economics program development at Njala University College (NUC), Sierra Leone and seven Indian agricultural universities. Among the Indian universities are U. of I.-guided Jawaharlal Nehru (JNAU) and Uttar Pradesh (UPAU) agricultural universities.

Primary objective of Halcrow's trip is assistance in developing teaching and research programs for agricultural economics.

At Njala University College, Halcrow will work with G.L. Karr, U. of I. agricultural economist on the U. of I.-U.S. Agency for International Development team there. assigned to NUC since July 1967, Karr has concentrated on development of teaching and research for agricultural finance and marketing. Halcrow said he and Karr will look over the present program and try to "plan ahead" for agricultural economics in Sierra Leone.

From Sierra Leone Halcrow goes to India for a three-month consultation tour. Halcrow, J.H. Holcomb, A.G. Harms, R.B. Schwart and B.L. Brooks, all U. of I. agricultural economists, will conduct seminars at the seven Indian universities under the Ford Foundation program.

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Holcomb is a Ford Foundation consultant at New Delhi in charge of development of agricultural economics programs for the seven universities where the seminars will be held. Harms and Schwart are assigned under the Ford Foundation for agricultural economics work at UPAU, and Brooks is marketing economist for the U. of I. - AID Coordinated Research Project at UPAU.

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1/31/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Economist Outlines Issues,
Choices For Ag. Industries

URBANA--Agriculture will have to find new and better ways to produce more efficiently than is currently being done to keep farming profitable, an economist told agribusiness leaders Thursday at the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum.

L. S. Fife, an International Harvester Co. economist, presented his view at the concluding luncheon of the Forum, sponsored by the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and held in the Illini Union.

Fife said efficiency could be attained through larger farms, better management and adjusting to change.

"Top farm operators in the Corn Belt are able to farm 600 to 800 acres of cropland and, in addition, feed up to 1,000 hogs with only a limited amount of hired labor but with an efficient complement of power and machinery.

"These farmers have tooled up to achieve maximum efficiency in the use of labor, capital and management. They are more interested in maximizing profits than in minimizing costs," Fife stated.

Farm operators must choose the best way to reduce their production costs. Farm input suppliers must understand the problems a farmer faces, he warned. They must provide services that will work for the farmer's best long-range interests, recognizing that when the farmer's interests are served, they also protect their own.

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The IH economist emphasized the importance of recognizing and accepting change. Of the 100 large corporations that dominated the domestic scene 50 years ago, 57 have either gone out of business or have suffered drastic reduction in importance, he pointed out. In nearly all cases, their declining importance has been traced to their inability to organize for and adjust to their changing business environment.

Extensive as the changes in agriculture have been, they will be dwarfed in comparison to the changes which doubtless will occur during the next decade, Fife declared.

"The attitude with which we view change will have an important bearing upon how well we make out in the competitive arena," he asserted. "Those who view change as a challenge and an opportunity, and modify their programs accordingly, will be around 25 years from now.

"But those who resist change, who fight to maintain status quo through legislation or any other means, or who refuse to recognize the changes taking place around them, will be passed by in the parade of new products and new organizational structures that will be the way of life for tomorrow's generation," Fife commented.

Some signs point to the fact that farmers will no longer hold exclusive production rights for many of the food, feed and fiber commodities. Some production rights are being challenged, he told the agribusiness leaders.

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During the last year, synthetic fibers such as nylon, polyester, acrylon and rayon combined to account for over 50 percent of the total U.S. fiber market. Cotton accounted for 45 percent of the total. In the last two decades, cotton acreage has declined 15 million acres.

"I'm not suggesting that the chemical and textile industries would not have developed acrylons, nylons and rayon fibers if the strategies employed by the cotton industry had been different," he explained to Forum participants. "However, I'm convinced that if different pricing policies and government programs had been adopted, and if more imaginative research had been employed to make cotton fabrics more appealing and more economically priced, there would not have been the incentive to develop the other fibers as rapidly."

Looking at dairy substitutes, Fife pointed out that butter had lost about two-thirds of its market to the "inexpensive" spread. Coffee whiteners have taken about 35 percent of the "coffee cream" market. Non-dairy whipped toppings are said to have about 60 percent of the "whipped cream" market. "And now, filled milks are competing for a share of the fluid milk market.

"I think the challenge ahead for the dairy industry is obvious," Fife said.

Non-caloric saccharin and cyclamates account for nearly 40 percent of the sweetner market. Synthetic chemical soaps and detergents, manufactured from petroleum, have captured about 80 percent of that market, he related.

Urea, manufactured from the elements, is used both as a fertilizer and as a feed for cattle and sheep. The economic advantages of using urea as a feed additive are obvious when you consider that one ton of urea, costing less than $100, can be substituted for approximately 5.5 tons of soybean meal, costing over $400, Fife said.

About 15 firms are in some phase of manufacturing "meatless" meats. Copied products include ham, sausage, frankfurters, lunch loaves, chipped beef, fried chicken, bacon and even steak. Vegetable protein products also are being used in convenience foods as a principal meat source. Economics favor the vegetable protein source rather than animal proteins.

"The meat industry is in an excellent position to capitalize on a natural preference for its products in an ever-increasing affluent society. However, there are real limits to the price differential that can exist without providing an umbrella under which the synthetic meat and dairy products can become permanently established on the housewife's grocery list," Fife said.

"There exists a real threat to the traditional concepts of agricultural food and fiber production. The extent to which the prices of these commodities are raised, through restricted production or various types of collective bargaining activities, increases the likelihood that artificial or synthetic products will capture an increasing share of the traditional food and fiber markets," he added.

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"Although loyalty to taste and tradition are strong, if farm products are priced higher than unfamiliar substitutes, the substitutes will gain a hold on the housewife's shopping list."

Fife said a delicate balance must be maintained between the price and income benefits that can be derived from collective bargaining and the potential loss of markets that might result from lower-priced food and fiber substitutes.

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Saybrook Farmer Challenges
Ag Industries Leaders

URBANA--"More than a customer, more than a critic; more like a partner." That's the way Byron Jones, a progressive young Saybrook farmer, described himself and other commercial farmers at the 11th annual Agricultural Industries Forum, Jan. 29, at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Jones outlined his record of agricultural accomplishments done in less than a decade for agribusiness leaders at the Forum, sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

The 1961 U. of I. graduate told how he purchased a 10-percent share, in 1961, of his father's farming operation. Four years later, he owned 50 percent of the business and dissolved the partnership.

In 1965, Jones was renting 500 acres, feeding 300 cattle and raising 1,200 hogs. Today, the number of cattle fed annually has more than tripled--1,000 head. Hog numbers have increased to 1,500. He still rents the same 500 acres, owns and operates another 240 acres and custom farms land for his father.

Jones prefers to market his grain as meat. Using present levels of meat consumption, he produces enough beef on his farm to feed 6,000 persons and enough pork to feed 3,900 persons.

"There's more to growth than adding acres," he said. The Saybrook farmer goes all out to use the full productive capacity of the land and increase its comparative value.

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Jones echoed the problem confronting commercial farmers throughout the country: "I have a continual struggle to increase productivity at a faster pace than the increasing cost per unit. Wages on our farm have risen 60 percent per man in four years. We need to increase productivity by at least 15 percent per man every year just to maintain the same level of efficiency."

Part of the farm labor problem, Jones thinks, is a matter of image. He has no "hired man." Rather, he has a hog herdsman, a cattle feeder and part-time assistants. "One of the assistants is a college student who has worked for us three summers. He's being groomed to become my crops manager upon graduation," Jones explained.

To get a 15-percent jump in productivity each year, Jones reminded the Ag Industries group that farmers need to hire more highly skilled and better-educated men. "Many of these men should have vocational training at the junior college level--in such subjects as mechanization, electronics and livestock handling. More vocational education would better serve farmers and agribusiness," Jones declared.

"As farmers, we definitely need better training in labor relations. Right now--today--we should be matching industry on working conditions and salaries for farm laborers. As a group, we aren't. And then we wonder why we can't get good help," he added.

Capital ranks as a member of Jones' working force. Expanding credit needs for all farmers has put the bug on lending agencies for modern arrangements, he said.

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"Agriculture's economy would be better served if regular lending institutions provided all farmer credit," Jones stated. He backed up his comment by saying, "I don't like the idea of machinery, fertilizer, seed and feed companies offering short-term credit just to get business. This is costly credit in the long-run.

"A buyer forced to use this type of high-priced credit may not survive to be a future buyer, so companies stand to lose eventually."

Management--to Jones--is a two-pronged effort. First planning, second execution.

"Plan at least 10 years ahead and set goals," he suggests. "Think big. Discuss the ideas with professionals. Go to the top for advice, criticism or the OK to go ahead. Keep credit suppliers well informed."

When it comes to executing the plan, Jones has had success with this formula: (1) hire the best labor and professional help you can afford; (2) personally supervise the operation until it's running smoothly, then let labor take over; (3) help attack problems as they arise; (4) keep accurate records; (5) eliminate unprofitable parts of the business or have enough nerve to ditch a complete enterprise if it isn't compatible with the profit picture; and (6) stay abreast of new ideas--don't get caught lagging behind in the agricultural revolution.

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FOR RELEASE AT NOON
February 1, 1969

24 Illinois 4-H Youths
Attend 'X-Tra' Banquet

URBANA--Twenty-four Illinois 4-H youths received wrist watches or scholarships at the 17th annual 4-H "X-Tra Yield" recognition banquet Feb. 1 at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

A trophy for the highest corn yield in the state was presented to Steve Berning, Galena. He averaged 234.5 bushels per acre. Ronald Straub, Elgin, received a trophy for having the highest soybean yield per acre--75.7 bushels average.

Winning wrist watches in the state corn contest and yields were Wayne Muhs, Bogota, 210.9 bushels; Straub, 204.8 bushels, Gary Ash, Watseka, 200.9 bushels; Dean Wilson, Adair, 176.4 bushels; Susan Bond, Galatia, 147.5 bushels per acre; and Berning.

Wrist watch winners and yields in the soybean contest were Randy Hoffman, Cerro Gordo, 62.2 bushels per acre; Michael Tau, Earlville, 58.6 bushels; Johnson Cornwell, Loraine, 54.3 bushels; Raymond Warfel, Rose Hill, 53 bushels; Jerry Schierbaum, Bluford, 40.7 bushels per acre; and Straub.

Scholarship winners in the corn yield contest were Ray Kind, Pekin; James Johnson, DeKalb; Louis Stumpe, Dow; Gene Honn, Oakland; Gaylord Spiler, Altamont; and James Elliott, Burnt Prairie.

Soybean contest scholarship winners were John Clementz, Prophetstown; Alan Bridgeland, Winnebago, Bruce King, Winchester; Ray Snyder, Lincoln; Richard Hunter, Moweaqua; and Steve Korte, Belnap.

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F. L. Haegele, U. of I. Extension 4-H specialist, reported that more than 65 corn and 40 soybean entries were submitted in the state yield competition.

The 4-H X-Tra Yield program is sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service, FS Services, Inc. and FS member companies.

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1/30/69

India Excited By
Soybean Possibility

URBANA--In India, soybean varieties such as Bragg are being talked up--60-bushel-per-acre yields are common. Indian soybean production looks so good, in fact, that there is a problem curbing enthusiasm to assure proper development of soybean production.

Carl N. Hittle, University of Illinois agronomist, who returned recently from a three-month India assignment where he advised on soybean seed production, reports that, "The soybean program in India is both challenging and stimulating." Hittle worked with Indian researchers on seed quality problems, which may be caused by their weather conditions.

He spent two months at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU), Jabalpur, and a month at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU), Pant Nagar. U. of I. specialists assist both universities through contracts with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Weather conditions in India call for more attention to seed bean care than is necessary in the U.S., Hittle believes. India's weather is hot and dry from March to May with temperatures reaching 110°-115° F. Soybeans in storage during this period require the best possible conditions and careful attention paid to moisture content.

Hittle helped Indian agricultural scientists set up studies to determine the effect of the hot, dry weather on soybean germination.

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"The Indians are having some trouble with seed quality," Hittle said. 'A high percentage of beans in some seed lots have ruptured or wrinkled seedcoats. The rupturing happens during the ripening process. We think it is caused by heavy rainfall at the time of maturity combined with the abrupt halt of rains and rapid drying of soils. The large, plump seeds apparently are more susceptible to seed coat damage than are small seeds.

"The same type of seed coat damage occasionally happens in the U.S., and is probably most serious when a prolonged, wet fall delays harvest," Hittle added.

To help study the problem Hittle brought back samples of soybeans for comparison with Illinois-grown soybeans. Part of the samples will be kept under Illinois storage conditions and part under Indian conditions.

"We can simulate India's weather conditions in the U. of I. agronomy laboratories," Hittle said.

The Indian enthusiasm for soybean production raises some real problems of coordinated work, according to Hittle. He said that seed inoculation, for example, requires agricultural specialists working directly with seed growers to assure proper seed inoculation at seeding time. A lack of specialist information may cause many farmers to plant soybeans without proper inoculation.

"Crop yield is reduced 50 percent or more if soybeans are not well inoculated," Hittle stressed. "Madhya Pradesh State, home of JNAU, has plans to grow 10,000 acres of soybeans this year. Uttar Pradesh will probably have a larger acreage. The large acreages increase the need for trained people to work with farmers," he added.

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Bragg is the U.S. soybean variety getting the most attention from Indians. In many 1968 trials Bragg yielded about 60 bushels per acre.

Hittle praised Harry Minor, a U. of I. student doing graduate work at JNAU. "Harry is doing a terrific job on soybean research," he said. "He works closely with Indian staff and graduate students and sets an excellent example with his procedures and timeliness as he conducts his trials."

Minor is advised by U. of I. agronomist J. A. Jackobs, U. of I. Soybean Project Coordinator for India.

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1/30/69

U. Of I. Ag Enrollment
Totals 1,805 Students

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture enrolled 1,805 students during the first semester of the 1968-69 academic year--up 34 students over the 1967-68 year, reports W. K. Wessels, U. of I. assistant agricultural dean.

Of the total, 1,231 were enrolled in agriculture and 574 in home economics. The enrollment represented 12 states, 11 foreign countries and all 102 Illinois counties.

In agriculture, Cook County accounted for 111 students, while Champaign County had 65. McLean County accounted for 36 and DuPage County had 30 students.

Wisconsin accounted for seven agricultural majors, New York for three and New Jersey and Pennsylvania each with two. Argentina, Biafra, Canada, Czechoslovakia, East Africa, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Japan, Netherlands and Sierra Leone each have one student enrolled in agriculture, he said.

Of home economics' 574 students, 140 hail from Cook County, 44 from Champaign County and 31 from DuPage County, Wessels pointed out.

Twelve states accounting for 14 girls are represented in home economics with Indiana having three. Only one girl from a foreign country is enrolled in home economics. She is from Sierra Leone.

Of the 1,231 enrolled in agriculture, 92 are girls, Wessels said.

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Scholarships Available In
Agricultural Communications

URBANA--Students interested in majoring in agricultural communications at the University of Illinois during the 1969-70 school year may apply for $300 scholarships, reports J. F. Evans, U. of I. agricultural communications instructor.

Applicants must be Illinois residents and be entering the U. of I. either as a transfer student or a freshman in September, 1969. Interested students should write to Agricultural Communications Scholarships, 330 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, 61801, for application forms.

April 1 is the deadline for completed applications. Winners will be announced by May 1, Evans says.

Majoring in agricultural communications prepares a student for a career in agricultural writing and editing, radio and television broadcasting, agricultural public relations, photography and agricultural advertising.

The scholarships are made available by members of the agricultural communications industry, Evans said.

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Warranties Under
The Commercial Code

Warranty is a familiar word to most farmers, but its meaning under the Uniform Commercial Code is probably broader than expected.

The Code provides for three kinds of warranties: (1) warranty of title; (2) express warranties; (3) implied warranties, explains C. Allen Bock, University of Illinois assistant professor of agricultural law.

Warranty of title occurs in a contract for sale. There is a warranty by the seller that the title he conveys is proper and lawful and that the goods are not burdened by hidden security interests or liens.

Express warranties are made by the seller if he states a fact or promise about the goods he is selling, and the buyer relies on the statement and buys the goods. If the goods do not conform to the facts stated or to the promise made, the seller is obliged to correct the defect, he says.

If he does not, the buyer has a legal remedy. However, if the seller is only expressing an opinion as to the value or quality of the goods, this does not usually constitute an express warranty.

Some warranties are not expressly stated but are implied. For example, the Commercial Code provides for an implied warranty of merchantability on all goods sold by a merchant. There are several requirements for a good to be merchantable. One important requirement is that the good be fit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used, Bock reports.

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Another implied warranty can result from the usage of the trade or a course of dealing. For example, an Illinois case held there was an implied warranty that a cow would be fit for breeding purposes when she was purchased at a public sale of registered breeding cows.

There is also an implied warranty that a product is fit for a particular purpose if the seller, during the contracting period, knows the particular purpose for which the goods are needed, and also is aware that the buyer is relying on his skill to choose suitable goods, he says.

Even though a warranty may exist initially, all the warranties can be excluded or modified. The implied warranties and the warranty of title can be removed or changed by specific language or circumstances. Also, if the buyer inspects the goods, there is no implied warranty regarding defects he should have seen. Express warranties, if in writing, are difficult to negate.

The warranty provisions only apply to "goods" as defined by the Commercial Code. Most things that can be moved, including unborn young of animals and growing crops, come within the definition.

Although this article covers the general warranty rules, many modifications and exceptions exist. If you have a problem concerning warranties, contact an attorney, Bock suggests.

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1/30/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Bentley Outlines Colleges' Role In Changing U.S. Agriculture

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"If you accept the concept that scientific and technological developments represent a first step for continued progress in the food and agricultural industries, the challenge to research and education in agriculture takes on scientific universal dimensions."

These words came from O.G. Bentley, dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Bentley addressed more than 400 agricultural leaders and agribusinessmen at the 11th Agricultural Industries Forum here at the U. of I., Wednesday (Jan. 29).

Bentley said that although science and technology are long-held responsibilities of agriculture, post World War II international awareness of agricultural and food problems has given the idea new visibility and glitter--and even an aura of international fashionability.

He said the sweeping changes in agriculture cannot be attributed to a single event. Nor are they a result of actions taken singly by industry, government, education or science. Instead, Bentley stressed that a mix of inputs from these four institutions has fostered American agricultural growth.

"Clearly the challenge to science and education is to germinate new ideas leading to technical innovation by industry," Bentley said. But he emphasized that the responsibility for science and education in the U.S. are not left to educational institutions alone.

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Agricultural colleges and land-grant universities have been major contributors to research and education in agriculture, forestry and home economics. The future success of the colleges and universities will depend on how effectively people in the institutions link developments and relevant areas of science and education to the practical solutions of agricultural problems such as the development of rural America, Bentley stressed.

Bentley outlined six areas of challenge and opportunity that agricultural colleges must study to function effectively in the future.

First, research and education in agriculture must be people oriented. America is becoming increasingly aware of the need for constructive planning for both rural and urban areas. Agricultural colleges must help decide what kind of rural America society wants and the social costs for either making needed change or maintaining the status quo.

Secondly, agricultural firms are becoming increasingly involved in structural changes of the nation's agriculture, Bentley stated. The changes collectively alter ownership patterns for the nation's food-production capability.

As the process takes place, more of the significant decisions about agriculture are concentrated in the hands of fewer people, fewer organizations and fewer institutions.

Agricultural colleges must consider the nature of future ownership patterns of the country's agricultural production facilities. And they must be aware that society will probably be concerned if consolidation progresses to the point at which public interest will not be served even though the new business arrangements may be more efficient.

Introducing his third point, Bentley said that achieving satisfactory returns for labor, land, capital and management has plagued agriculture for several decades. He said that the immediate problem of the farm family is adequate annual income. But the long-range question that agricultural colleges must consider centers around whether there is sufficient economic opportunity to:

--achieve future growth and increased efficiency.

--keep agriculture competitive with investment opportunities for labor, capital and management in other segments of the ecomony.

Agriculture has always been influenced by the quality of environment. Bentley pointed out that modern innovations such as pesticides and fertilizer can potentially alter existing environments. And he added that pressures for resources such as land for space, forest and recreation purposes and water for recreation, domestic and industrial uses, will increasingly challenge the allocation of these resources to agriculture.

The factors affecting environment and the reallocations of resources to agriculture point out the need for agricultural colleges to clarify public values, define policy options and assist political leaders in guiding and controlling the changes that take place.

As his fifth point, Bentley stressed the need for agricultural colleges to keep abreast of agricultural markets and policies related to exporting agricultural products and our nation's role in world-wide agricultural development to help meet the world food crisis.

Finally, Bentley emphasized the need for continued improvement in both the quality and quantity of research applying to solutions of agriculturally related problems.

Bentley discussed the future place of agricultural colleges in agricultural research and education. He maintained that agricultural colleges hold a unique position because they link knowledge being generated in many departments of the comprehensive university. And they relate scientific breakthroughs to the needs of agricultural research.

"The interdisciplinary approach to research and teaching must be encouraged. The agricultural colleges located on land-grant university campuses are in a position to combine the two essential ingredients of progress: research and education," he said.

Bentley outlined the increasing need for both public-supported and industry-supported agricultural research. And he said that, "If for no other reason, colleges of agriculture must have strong and dynamic research programs to provide the educational opportunities needed to produce competent research scientists and educational leaders for the future."

Colleges of agriculture must increase the number of four-year graduates and expand graduate education to meet manpower needs and to provide leadership for the continuing self-renewal of research and education, public or private, through trained or dedicated people.

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Bentley agreed with the need for public support. But he said, "Our first need is an understanding clientele that not only appreciates the role of research and education to agricultural industry but that also has the capability, the energy and the ability to communicate agriculture's needs to an urban-oriented public.

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URBANA--"Perhaps for the first time in our national history, agricultural policy was not an issue in a presidential election."

L.K. Soth, editor, editorial pages, DeMoines Register and Tribune, made this observation as he gave a newspaper editor's views on today's problems and alternatives for agriculture.

Addressing the 11th Agricultural Industries Forum here at the University of Illinois Wednesday (Jan. 29), Soth pointed out that the Nixon administration has been silent since the election also.

He explained that farm policy at present does not command a high priority in public affairs. "There's no crisis in commercial farming," he said.

"The present federal programs may not be perfect--but they can't be awfully bad, either. They have been extended by Congress for another year, so the new Administration and Congress can take their time about making repairs or introducing wholesale reforms," he said.

Soth outlined five suggestions for the new Administration to help solve agriculture's problems.

"First, tackle the farm poverty problem and tackle it hard--with all the education, research and service institutions of the federal and state governments," Soth said. "More effort must be made to help low-income farm families gain the resources and the knowledge they need to become more productive in farming, or to help them move into non-farm occupations that can be more rewarding for them."

He pointed out that only recently have commercial farm organizations, the agricultural colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture begun to place the poverty problem higher on agendas.

"What we need," he said, "is a reorientation of agricultural institutions to work for the poor people in agriculture instead of the rich."

Secondly, Soth suggested that the new Administration not try to "keep them down on the farm." He advocated providing more non-farm jobs for people in rural areas.

"This is not easy," he said, "and it costs big money to do anything effective. But commercial agriculture is already overexpanded, and it would be a serious mistake to try to keep more people in farming."

Soth called on the Administration to expand the programs for assuring every American access to a good diet. "It is shameful that anyone should go hungry because of lack of purchasing power," he emphasized. "The biggest problem is simply to make the food available to those who can't buy it."

But he also stressed the need for continued and expanded nutrition education and research.

"Our objective should be to establish the food stamp program in every county of America and a school lunch program in every school in America, with provision for free lunches or reduced-price lunches for those children who need this help," he suggested.

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Soth said that the additional demand for food created by such programs will not greatly affect prices farmers receive. Programs should not be considered as farm income support programs. "They are strictly welfare programs, in the national interest from the viewpoint of sound investment in our human resources," he stressed.

Soth's fourth point was that the new Administration should maintain the present programs of annual crop acreage diversion for the grains, along with the conservation reserve or long-range land retirement program, and a modes level of price supports.

He pointed out that the farm surplus problem has existed--except for wartime--for about 50 years. The problem results from the technological revolution, and cannot be solved by any magic, one-shot, "permanent" solution.

His final point was that the new Administration should establish a reasonable ceiling for government payments to farmers. "I think that government subsidies should not provide an advantage for the big producer. There is evidence that the unlimited payments on a per-acre or commodity-unit formula do contribute to enlargement of farms," he said.

Soth says governmental assistance programs should instead be designed simply to help farmers manage their production.

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1/31/69

Government Economist Discusses Agriculture's Problems, Alternatives

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"The urge to bring forth the second blade of grass has been a persistent and driving force in American agriculture," M.C. Upchurch, administrator of the USDA's Economic Research Service, told Agricultural Industries Forum participants here Wednesday (Jan. 29).

"A farmer's appetite for innovation and his ability to innovate seem almost insatiable," he said at the University of Illinois Illini Union.

Citing the scientific and mechanical revolutions of the past two decades, Upchurch noted, "It would have cost the nations' farmers an additional $16-billion to produce the 1969 output of food and fiber if we'd had to do the job with 1940 methods of production."

Upchurch, speaking to the group in absentee through the facilities of U. of I. Tele-lecture equipment from his office in Washington, D.C., reviewed how production continues to outrun demand. "Production consistently runs 7 to 10 percent above quantities our markets will take at fair prices. For years, we have bought out of production from 40 to 60 million acres. This has been a costly part of the total farm program package."

The economist sees the individual farmer trapped in an awkard dilemma. "He cannot improve his situation by not producing. If, for example, we have 10 percent more corn than the markets will take at prices we think are fair, why should the individual farmer reduce output 10 percent--unless he can be sure others will do likewise.

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"Over the years," Upchurch continued, "government commodity programs have been a mixture of inducements to encourage and coercions to force adjustment in production."

Speaking to nearly 400 Illinois Agribusiness leaders, Upchurch expressed some doubt that being able to increase demand for farm products through expanded foreign trade and improved international nutrition would go very far in alleviating the over-production problem. He said domestic demand is growing, but slowly. Foreign trade has had healthy growth, but underdeveloped countries are now becoming capable of some production on their own. World famine, predicted by many, isn't apt to materialize, in his opinion.

-Free Market?-

The USDA administrator reviewed some of the alternative farm programs being suggested to bring the supply-price problems into line.

Among these suggestions has been the idea of a "free market"--no price support and no supply control programs. He sees such an approach unworkable. "If we had taken the free market route from 1960 to 1967, gross income would have ended up 16 percent lower than what it was and net income would have been reduced by about 36 percent.

"A free market now would undoubtedly lead to 75-cent corn, 85-cent wheat, 12- to 15-cent hogs and comparable price drops for other farm products." He predicted a domino-effect of farm dropouts and land abandonment under such conditions.

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General land retirement--renting land to the Government to keep it out of production--has proven costly in the past and tempts farmers to concentrate harder on the acres not retired.

Upchurch cited, "With the Conservation Reserve Program, we saw 28 million acres of land retired, yet the production line didn't even wiggle."

Instead of retiring 50 to 60 million acres of land as many people suggest, he believes a large acreage would have to be retired to effectively slow total U.S. food or fiber output.

-Social Revolution-

It cannot be ignored that the mechanical revolution which has dropped farm labor usage from 20 billion man hours in 1940 to about 8 billion today has made its impact on Main Street, Rural, U.S.A.

He stated, "Fewer people and bigger farms mean fewer customers in country town stores. Moreover, farm families drive 50 miles to shop as easily as they once drove five. These conditions give rise to a period of rural social adjustment which government, colleges, and the Cooperative Extension Service must get involved in," Upchurch concluded.

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RC:bam
1/31/69

Marketing Man Urges Reverse
In Decentralized Hog Marketing

AG INDUSTRIES FORUM COVERAGE

URBANA--"We don't need more than 6 markets in Illinois to handle all 12 million hogs sold annually," declared Merle LeSage, executive vice president of Chicago Order Buyers, Atkinson, Illinois.

His comments came during livestock marketing special interest sessions of the Agricultural Industries Forum, held at the University of Illinois Jan. 29 and 30.

Expanding on his thought, LeSage pointed out that presently there are 10 or 12 different ways for a producer to establish price for his hogs on more than 340 markets in the state.

"There's way too much wheel spinning going on as buyers criss-cross territories searching for hogs to meet their demands."

He continued, "All of this energy is costly overhead. Right now, nearly 25 percent of an animal's value is spent just getting him from the producer to the processor.

"It's high time for marketing men to sit down at a table--round, square, or oblong--and explore ways to take the slack out of present marketing methods," he challenged the group.

LeSage believes 35 to 40 percent of the hogs produced in Illinois are of the finest quality produced anywhere. They are the kind packers prefer--if they can find them. His idea is to concentrate hogs in larger numbers in a smaller number of locations. "That would put every hog producer in Illinois within 75 miles of a major market," LeSage calculates.

LeSage is active in the operation of the Chicago Order Buyers auction barn started last September at Atkinson, Illinois. He referred to it as "a feasibility study in operation."

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RC:bam

UI Agriculture Economics
Head To India And Africa

URBANA--H.G. Halcrow, head of the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, leaves Friday (January 31) for four months' consultation with members of his staff currently serving in India and Sierra Leone.

Halcrow, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, will consult on agricultural economics program development at Njala University College (NUC), Sierra Leone and seven Indian agricultural universities. Among the Indian universities are U. of I.-guided Jawaharlal Nehru (JNAU) and Uttar Pradesh (UPAU) agricultural universities.

Primary objective of Halcrow's trip is assistance in developing teaching and research programs for agricultural economics.

At Njala University College, Halcrow will work with G.L. Karr, U. of I. agricultural economist on the U. of I.-U.S. Agency for International Development team there. assigned to NUC since July 1967, Karr has concentrated on development of teaching and research for agricultural finance and marketing. Halcrow said he and Karr will look over the present program and try to "plan ahead" for agricultural economics in Sierra Leone.

From Sierra Leone Halcrow goes to India for a three-month consultation tour. Halcrow, J.M. Holcomb, A.G. Harms, R.B. Schwart and B.L. Brooks, all U. of I. agricultural economists, will conduct seminars at the seven Indian universities under the Ford Foundation program.

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Holcomb is a Ford Foundation consultant at New Delhi in charge of development of agricultural economics programs for the seven universities where the seminars will be held. Harms and Schwart are assigned under the Ford Foundation for agricultural economics work at UPAU, and Brooks is marketing economist for the U. of I. - AID Coordinated Research Project at UPAU.

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WGR:bam
1/31/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

'69 Feed-Grain Program
Similar To Last Year's

URBANA--Final sign-up date for the 1969 Feed-Grain Program--a near repeat of the 1968 program--is March 21, reports D.E. Erickson, University of Illinois Extension agricultural economist.

The program encourages farmers to divert up to 37 million acres of corn, grain sorghum and barley from production to conserving use during 1969. Last year, the farmers diverted approximately 32 million acres through program participation.

The price-support level for corn is $1.05 per bushel, national average. Illinois price-support loans will range from $1.06 to $1.12, depending on the area, Erickson points out. Price-support payment to farmers in the '69 program will remain at 30 cents per bushel, on the projected yield of acres planted up to 50 percent of the base acreage.

Farmers must divert 20 percent of their feed-grain base to qualify for payments and loans. They may divert additional land--up to 50 percent of their base. However, Erickson says, payments for land between the 20 percent and 50 percent range will be at 45 percent of the total price support (county loan rate plus 30 cents), times the projected yield. Projected Illinois yield is 101 bushels. Illinois county projected yields range from 63 to 120 bushels per acre.

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ASCS Form 477-1 provides information on projected farm yields. It also includes payment rates for diversion and price support, the economist notes.

Farmers who want to calculate the effect on net income of voluntarily taking part in the program may secure a worksheet from their county Extension adviser. The worksheet, designed by Erickson, provides a budgeting method for comparing net returns under participation and nonparticipation. Ask for AE-4203, "The 1969 Feed-Grain Program."

Specific questions about program provisions should be directed to the local ASCS office, Erickson says.

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JTS:bam
2/13/69

U. Of I. Graduates 56 In
Agricultural Curriculum

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture awarded 56 Bachelor of Science degrees this month, reports W.K. Wessels, U. of I. assistant dean of agriculture, but only eight plan to farm.

Fourteen plan to enter graduate school and 11 will enter the military service. Seven will enter business and industry, three chose educational work and six are undecided.

The Departments of Agricultural Economics and Forestry each accounted for 10 graduates. Eight were graduated in animal science; five in agricultural industries; four in agronomy; three each in general agriculture and agricultural occupation; two each in agricultural mechanization and agricultural science, and one in agricultural communications.

Five students received a B.S. degree in floriculture and ornamental horticulture, two a B.S. in food science and one a B.S. in dairy technlogy.

Graduating students reported salaries ranging from $6,080 to 8,100 with the average annual salary being $7,471, Wessels said.

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JTS:bam
2/13/69

Children, Tractors
Produce Accidents

URBANA--Although children get a "thrill" from riding on their dad's tractor, last year more than 100 persons--most of them small children--were injured when they fell off the farm implement.

Placing blame on either parent doesn't repair a broken body or bring a child back to life, says O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Tractors weren't designed for joy riding, hauling passengers or being used as a "second car."

As the busy plowing-planting rolls around this spring, Hogsett suggests farmers do all children a favor and say "no" when they ask to ride along. It may prevent a serious accident or stop a death like one of the 50 deaths that occurred last year as a result of persons falling off tractors.

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JTS:bam
2/13/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. Surveys 1963
Agriculture Graduates

URBANA--A recent survey of 1963 University of Illinois College of Agriculture graduates indicates that average annual salary equals $10,380, some alumni earn more than $20,000 per year and that only 18 persons now farm.

W. K. Wessels, U. of I. assistant dean of agriculture, who conducted the survey, said 139 graduates or 77 percent of the class responded to the questionnaire.

Of the respondents, 39 percent are working in agricultural business and industry; 15 percent in education work; 13 percent in farming; 10 percent in professional agricultural employment; nine percent in graduate school; eight percent in military service; and six percent in nonagricultural employment.

Of the 54 graduates in business and industry, 10 deal with farm supplies, fertilizers and chemicals. Nine are in credit and finance and six are in farm equipment industry. The rest represent the food, feed, seed, grain and meat industries and agricultural organizations.

The 54 reported salaries ranging from $6,500 to $25,000 with the average being $10,690, Wessels said.

Twenty-one said they were in educational work with seven teaching agriculture at the high school level, five teaching in junior colleges and four teaching at the college level. The rest are in research and the Cooperative Extension Service. One reported he was a school superintendent. Salaries ranged from $7,200 to $13,080 with the average being $9,884.

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Those listing farming as their occupation reported farm size from 40 to 1,160 acres with the average being 570. Average adjusted net income was $9,037 per year, Wessels said.

Fourteen persons listed their profession as agriculture workers. Their jobs included USDA and forest service, veterinarian, editor, foreign government, research assistant, attorney and landscape architect. Salaries ranged from $7,300 to $13,200 with the average salary being $9,789.

Eleven persons surveyed are in the military service, 13 are doing graduate work and eight have nonagricultural employment, Wessels said.

Of the 139 who responded to the survey, nine had earned the Ph.D. degree, two the LLB degree, one a DVM degree and 27 had received the master's degree.

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JTS:klg
2/19/69

Yardlights Termed
'Good Investment'

URBANA--A mercury-vapor yardlight may be the best protection a homeowner--especially those in unlighted housing subdivisions--can buy to prevent nighttime falls and keep prowlers away.

A 250- to 400-watt mercury bulb with rated life of 16,000 hours will illuminate a large area, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

The light fixtures have a built-in photoelectric control that automatically turns the light on at dusk and off in the morning. Many electric companies have rental plans. The company installs and maintains the light and homeowners pay a small monthly charge.

Hogsett says the light will make the yard and house areas safer and brighter.

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JTS:klg
2/19/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

SPECIAL TO DAILIES

UI Pork Industry Day
Set For March 11

URBANA--The program for this year's University of Illinois Pork Industry Day, March 11, will offer producers a look at some of today's "far-out" research that may be commonplace in the next decade.

The program starts at 10 a.m., here, in the U. of I. Auditorium. But program co-chairmen G. R. Carlisle and A. H. Jensen suggest producers come before 10 to visit the display of swine feeding and handling equipment. The display opens at 8 a.m. in the Stock Pavilion.

Researcher P. J. Dziuk's studies of factors affecting litter size--such as superovulation and ova transplants--will be one of the highlights of the morning program.

Traditionally, the morning session has been a review of recent research in swine nutrition and management. Included in this year's program is a report on management and housing studies conducted on replacement gilts and growing-finishing pigs.

Amino acids will be a much-discussed topic during the program. One of the anticipated changes during the '70s is a shift in emphasis from protein levels to amino acid content in swine rations. Co-chairman Jensen will report on cereal grains as sources for amino acids.

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Animal Scientist B. G. Harmon will help those attending take a critical look at current calcium and phosphorus recommendations. And combined with his work on sources of iron for young pigs, Harmon's report should help answer amny producers' questions on minerals.

Agricultural Economist L. H. Simerl will discuss "Economic Pressures Affecting Pork Production." And E. R. Lasley, Farmers Hybrid Company, will speak on "Identification and Use of Superior Gene Sources."

Producers will get an up-to-date briefing on the Illinois Hog Cholera Eradication Program from the state veterinarian. He'll discuss new regulations scheduled to go into effect on March 1.

Wrapping up the afternoon session will be William Rothenberger, Frankfort, Ind. The former president of the National Pork Council will take a look at pork production strictly as a business venture.

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DD:sm
2/27/69

Prevent Wet Walls,
Basement Mildew

URBANA--If you're tempted to "air out" your basement this spring when warm weather hits by opening the windows, don't, warns a University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

E. L. Hansen says water will condense on walls and floors creating mildew in your basement. Soil temperatures will be low for some time yet as will your floors and walls. When warm outside air containing moisture hits the cold walls and floors, condensation starts.

The solution is to keep some heat on in the basement and don't over-ventilate in early spring. The heat not only warms the floors and walls, but helps reduce moisture condensation, Hansen explains.

You can prevent mildew and mustiness by keeping the basement heated to 75 degrees all summer and ventilating at night when the air is cooler and contains less moisture. Running an exhaust fan at night also pulls in cool air. The cool air heats once inside your basement, picks up moisture and carrys it out as the fan circulates.

Instead of keeping your furnace running all summer, you may find a dehumidifier effective in controlling moisture and mustiness, Hansen points out.

To clean mildewed surfaces, wash with a solution of four to six tablespoonsful of tri-sodium phosphate (available at drug stores and paint stores) and one cup of chlorine bleach in each gallon of water. Rinse the surface with clear water and allow to thoroughly dry before painting, Hansen says.

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JTS:sm
2/27/69

Ag. Enrollment
Shows Increase

URBANA--Agriculture and home economics enrollment at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign campus is the highest since the 1947-49 post-war period and 33 percent more than in 1960, reports K. E. Gardner, U. of I. associate dean of agriculture.

Enrollment figures have fluctuated with wars, depressions and social and economic pressures. In 1916, the College of Agriculture enrolled slightly more than 1,000 male students. World War I cut student numbers in half.

Enrollment rose to 1,100 in 1941 just before the U.S. entered World War II. By 1943, there were 99 male students left--the same number the College had in 1900, Gardner notes.

Following the War, enrollment again shot up, this time to 1,628. The increase was attributed in part to the delayed demand by war veterans for a college education. By the end of the Korean War in 1953, enrollment had dropped to 1,261. Despite the Vietnam War, however, enrollment now stands at 1,809 or 33 percent above the 1960 figure of 1,358.

The U. of I. College of Agriculture now provides 28 areas of study--18 in agriculture and 10 in home economics.

In 1957, the College started curriculums in agricultural economics, agricultural mechanization, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, general agriculture and horticulture. Agricultural Industries major was started in 1959 and agricultural communications in 1961, Gardner points out.

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Students enrolled in agriculture 20 years ago totaled 1,234. The figure slipped to 878 by 1954, rose to 1,048 in '56, dropped to 913 two years later and has steadily increased--only one student more than 20 years ago--to its present total of 1,235.

In home economics, Gardner reports a 1949 enrollment of 394. The total remained fairly constant until 1965 when the number rose to 468 and again to 574 by 1968.

Home economics had an all-time record enrollment during the 1939-40 academic year which has not been surpassed, Gardner notes.

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JTS:sm
2/27/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Ag Delegate Assembly
Attracts Future Illini

URBANA--Nearly 100 high school juniors will invade the University of Illinois College of Agriculture here March 7-8.

The student-delegates will be taking part in the activities of the Ag. Delegate Assembly--a program to acquaint high school juniors with college life.

The Assembly is sponsored by the College of Agriculture Alumni Association. The Association provides part of the expenses for one delegate from each county in the state.

College of Agriculture Assistant Dean Warren Wessels says that as the delegates arrive Friday morning, they will be assigned to an Illini agricultural student. In the afternoon, delegates will attend classes with the student, and the student will serve as the delegate's host for the entire program.

Wessels says the delegates will attend a banquet sponsored by the Ag. Alumni Association Friday evening. And after the banquet, they will visit the four organized men's houses where agricultural students live.

The delegates will stay in one of the University residence halls Friday night.

The Saturday morning program includes a tour of the college and a question-answer session with College of Agriculture deans, faculty and students.

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In the afternoon, the delegates will attend the Fighting Illini--Northwestern basketball game.

Members of the Ag. Alumni Association hope that the program helps acquaint interested high school juniors with college life and with career areas and opportunities in the College of Agriculture.

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DD:sm
3/6/69

Spring Marks
Bike Season

URBANA--With spring-like weather already here and winter's last snow fall just around the corner, many children cast an anxious eye toward their bicycles which were stored for the winter.

Before children are allowed to ride their bikes, however, parents should review riding safety rules, suggests O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Bicycle riders should obey traffic signs and be ready to give way to thoughtless or careless drivers. They should use the right lane and ride single file close to the curb or road edge.

A bright jacket or cap will help drivers see the bicyclists, Hogsett says. Parents should help children install red reflectors on their bikes for added protection.

Children who obey authority, whether it is a school patrolman, policeman or teacher are most likely to return home safely, he says.

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JTS:sm
3/6/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

DAILIES

Tornado Season
Starts In March

URBANA--March marks the first days of spring, stepped-up farming activities, basketball championships, occasional days of inclement weather and the start of the tornado season.

And, it's not too early to think about what you should do if you sight a tornado funnel coming toward you, cautions O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

If you are in the open country, move away from the tornado's path at a right angle. If there is no time to escape, lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch or ravine.

If you are in a city or town, seek shelter, preferably in a tornado cellar, underground excavation or steel-framed or reinforced concrete building. In office buildings, stand in an interior hallway on a lower-floor, preferably the basement.

The corner of your basement offers the most protection if you are at home when the tornado hits, Hogsett says. However, if your house has no basement, take cover under heavy furniture in the center part of the house. Keep some windows open on the side opposite the coming tornado, but stay away from them. Close blinds or drapes to reduce the danger of flying glass.

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Only eight tornadoes were verified in Illinois in 1968, the fewest since 1964. The state usually averages 24 tornadoes a year. Although they may occur from February to September, the peak tornado months in Illinois are March, April and May, Hogsett notes.

The likelihood of a tornado striking any particular spot is small. The average tornado path is one-quarter of a mile wide and six miles long. But the dark funnels can destroy buildings, uproot large trees and throw people, animals and vehicles for hundreds of yards.

Most tornadoes occur in the late afternoon and early morning hours, but they can come anytime, day or night, the safety specialist points out. Tornadoes usually follow a hot humid day filled or threatened with thunderstorms and associated with a cold front or squall line perhaps 100 miles to the west.

During the tornado season, radio and television stations will broadcast the latest tornado advisory information. Weather Bureau forecasters use two terms regarding tornadoes.

"Tornado Watch" is used when tornadoes, although not yet reported or sighted, are likely to occur in a described area.

"Tornado Warning" outlines a path or area that a tornado, which already has been sighted or observed on radar, may travel through, Hogsett says.

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JTS:sm
3/14/69

UI Animal Symposium
Hits Foreign Needs

URBANA--Helping the hungry people of the world was the thread of common understanding woven through a meeting of Midwest animal scientists here recently.

The Symposium on International Animal Agriculture, held at the University of Illinois' Illini Union, attracted more than 50 animal scientists from 10 states.

Erven J. Long, director of research and institutional staff for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of War on Hunger, set the tone of the meeting. He said helping the poorer nations move up the development ladder serves to make the nations more stable and makes our relations with them more secure and rewarding.

The price tag on U.S. foreign assistance efforts can be large or small depending on what is included or excluded in the figure. About one-fiftieth of total U.S. investment in national security activities takes the form of foreign development assistance, he noted.

"Economic development assistance cannot, in itself, build fences against external invasion of an emerging nation, at least not in the short run," Long said. "It may, in the long run, do more than military processes to keep lands and peoples in the free world."

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It is not a question of whether economic development of the emerging nation should take place, or how fast, or whether we should assist them, Long stated. The real questions are how the development is to take place in these countries and what kind of society is to be created by the development process, he said.

"In spite of falling budget support for foreign assistance, highly trained professional people like yourselves (animal scientists) will be working in meaningful relationships with the developing countries for at least the rest of the century," Long predicted.

George H. Axinn, Michigan State University's assistant dean of international programs, said, "We can assume that governments, particularly in the developing nations, will change from time to time, and not always to our liking. In spite of these changes, the people of such nations will continue to have problems of technological, economic and social development."

Axinn said building indigenous educational institutions in developing countries will make the most effective and lasting contribution to development.

Referring to U. of I. College of Agriculture personnel as well as personnel from other universities, Axinn said: "Experience has demonstrated that the quality of university work overseas in development assistance programs tends to be related directly to the quality, the commitment and the continuity of related international education thrusts on the home campus."

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Dean O. G. Bentley, U. of I. College of Agriculture, speaking at the final Symposium session, said the demand for involvement in international agricultural development comes at a time when many other decisions must be made.

"I am optimistic that we can build, and can make advances in our contribution to developing nations," Bentley said.

Richard E. Brown, U. of I. animal nutritionist, summed up the Symposium by reemphasizing the world food-population imbalance and challenging the animal scientist to think in "broad humanistic terms."

"We have to decide the value of our goals before making a commitment to agricultural development overseas. In doing this, we must think in broad humanistic terms and not be only animal scientists," Brown said.

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WGR:sm
3/13/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Floods Threaten
Illinois Counties

URBANA--Heavy snowfalls and still frozen ground in states north of Illinois may cause considerable flooding this spring, cautions O. L. Hogsett, Extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Campus.

The frozen ground limits the amount of water that can be absorbed. Excess water from the melting snow promises to cause flood conditions in Illinois as the water drains toward the Gulf of Mexico.

Hogsett notes that homeowners can take precautions to lessen flood damage. These include cutting off electricity and gas to buildings in the path of a flood and protecting fuel tanks. Don't wait until water enters your home before starting to move valuables and furnishings to safer places.

After the flood hits, Hogsett suggests taking these precautions:

1. See that everybody is out of danger of new flood crests, fire and falling buildings.

2. Give full information and cooperation to local authorities, rescue squads and local Red Cross chapters.

3. Arrange for shelter, food, clothing, transportation, medical supplies and hospitalization for the sick and injured.

4. Obey health regulations for personal and community protection against epidemics. Report any violations.

5. Test plumbing fixtures by flushing with buckets of water. Have sanitary disposal systems inspected by health authorities.

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[illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

6. Have the water supply tested, especially if you have a private water system. Boil or chlorinate emergency drinking water supplies. Destroy fresh or frozen foods that have come into contact with floodwaters.

7. Clean premises as floodwaters recede. Remove stuck doors. Clean and dry the house before trying to live in it. In entering buildings, use flashlights, not matches; do not turn on electric lights, furnaces or fixtures until tested by an electrician or other competent person. Remove sediment from heaters, flues and machines before using them.

8. Drain or pump water from basements. Get stoves or heating plants to work as soon as possible to hasten drying.

9. Take all furniture and rugs outdoors and spread to air and dry. Clean bedding and clothing as soon as possible.

10. Delay permanent repairs until buildings are thoroughly dry.

11. Use DDT or other insecticides where needed. Kill rodents. Dispose of animal carcasses promptly or report them to authorities.

12. Avoid overexertion and strain in lifting and moving heavy objects.

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JTS:klg
3/26/69

India Food Progress
Encouraging Say UIUC Men

URBANA--India's food production is getting a big boost from work at its two University of Illinois-advised agricultural universities, report two University specialists who recently returned from India.

W. D. Buddemeier, agricultural economist and assistant director of International Agricultural Programs, and M. D. Thorne, head of the Agronomy Department, made a six-week planning and survey visit to Jawaharlal Nehru (JNAU) and Uttar Pradesh (UPAU) Agricultural Universities.

Buddemeier and Thorne said capable Indian staffs are being developed at both universities. Improvement in field research activity was especially evident. UPAU has a research farm that would be a credit to any institution and the JNAU farm is making rapid progress, they said.

Agricultural Extension activity lags a little in comparison to research. Extension is moving ahead, however, with UPAU doing good work among farmers in the immediate Pant Nagar area. JNAU's extension program is making steady progress under a new director, R. S. Shivaekar, Buddemeier and Thorne said.

Uttar Pradesh, home of UPAU, is the Gangetic Plain, called the "breadbasket of India." Leading India's 17 states in production of most farm crops, Uttar Pradesh produced 17 percent of India's total food grains and 15 percent of total cereals in 1966-67.

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Madhya Pradesh's more than 80 million population would stand seventh if compared with nations of the world. UPAU's growth is important to such a large population.

Thorne and Buddemeier said the development of a continuing close relationship with the Indian schools will be beneficial to both India and the University.

A team of College of Agriculture staff members serve at each school as advisers on teaching, research and extension programs.

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WGR:sm
3/28/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

21 Selected For
4-H Teen Caravan

URBANA--Twenty-one young Illinois men and women have been selected to live two months this summer in a foreign country as part of the 4-H Teen Caravan sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

A nationwide program, the Caravan will include 62 delegates traveling in Austria, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, reports H.J. Wetzel, Extension 4-H specialist at UIUC.

4-H members taking the overseas trip and the country they will visit are Gary Beck of Henning, Joy Dittmer of Carthage, Cynthia Klinger of Pecatonica, Barbara Palmer of Rock Falls, Joy Wacaser of Edinburg and Linda Wisman of Quincy, all to Austria; Karen Doty of Pecatonica, Paula Ferre of Edinburg, Janice Guehler of Somonauk and Ron Jones of Alma, all to Denmark;

Nancy Briggs of Stonington, Barbara Klussendorf of Mooseheart, Patricia Markwell of Casey, Faye Meeker of Mason City, Caroline Murray of Belvidere and James Thompson of Quincy, all to Spain;

Gene Honn of Oakland, Rosalyn McElheney of Brownstown, Beth Widholm of Ashkum and Christine Wills of Mazon, all to Italy; and Donald Manthe of Cambridge to the Netherlands.

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The 4-H'ers will leave June 16, stopping first in Washington, D.C. for a brief orientation period. They will return in late August. By going on the trip, the 4-H members will gain a broader understanding of international problems and relations, the culture of other nations and the importance of world understanding, Wetzel explains.

The delegates, approved by members of the state 4-H staff and the National 4-H Foundation, will pay most of their own expenses.

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JTS:bc
4/3/69

Goals Help Attain
Money Management

URBANA--One of the keys to successfully managing your family's spendable income is setting up goals that you can attain in a specific amount of time, points out Prof. Marilyn M. Dunsing, family economist, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Divide your goals into three categories: short-term, intermediary-term and long-term, advises Miss Dunsing. Short-term goals are those you want to attain in the next one-to-three months--perhaps new clothes or a small item of furniture.

Intermediary-term goals are those you wish to attain in the next 12 months. These might include a new car, vacation or large furniture purchases. Long-term goals are those you want to attain in the next five-to-ten years. These might be a new home or a small business.

The next step is deciding how you'll reach these goals. First, you need to keep track of all expenditures and receipts, perhaps on a monthly basis. There are many home account books and electronic data processing systems offered by banks to help you keep track of income and outgo.

Second, she says, look over your expenditures and see if they are helping you to reach the goals you've listed. If some expenditures are not helping you reach your goals, change them. Basically there are two ways to have more spendable income--spend less or earn more.

Third, if you have money left after weeding out needless expenditures, use the money to attain your goals. One way to reach intermediary- or long-term goals is to save for them.

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If you find that some of your goals will take more money than you have coming in, you can either change your goals to fit the amount of money you have or find some way to increase your income to help finance your goals, Miss Dunsing says.

Goals change as circumstances change. Review them from time to time and decide which goals you and your family will benefit most from.

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JTS:bc
4/3/69

New U. Of I. Gardening
Circular

URBANA--Container gardening can help you bring life and warmth to contemporary living.

As floriculturist M.C. Carbonneau points out in the new University of Illinois circular "Gardening in Containers," many of today's homes are designed to put you in immediate touch with the outdoors and plant life. And by gardening in containers, you can have plant materials at your fingertips when you walk onto your patio.

Apartment dwellers who have terraces or balconies can also enjoy the beauty of their own garden through container-grown evergreens, small flowering trees and plants and large foliage plant varieties.

The new 15-page illustrated circular contains a list of annuals, deciduous trees and shrubs, and evergreens suitable for planting in containers.

Recommended foliage plants and evergreens include dwarf or slow-growing varieties that will not become overgrown in a short time.

In addition to giving information on selecting plants, the author has included tips on selecting containers, soil mixtures, planting and general care through the year.

You can get a free copy of Circular 997 from your county Extension adviser or write to the Office of Agricultural Publications, 123 Mumford Hall, Urbana 61801.

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HF:bc
4/3/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Four Youths Slated For
National 4-H Conference

URBANA--Four Illinois 4-H youths will represent the state's more than 85,000 4-H members at the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C. April 20-25.

The quartet are Sandy Bates of Carlinville, Don Moye of Ridgway, Carol Van Kerrebroeck of Mineral and Larry Wood of Sullivan.

Theme for the 39th annual conference is "4-H--Tomorrow's Promise." G. W. Stone, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist, will accompany the group to the nation's capital.

Besides tours of Capitol Hill, the conference participants from every state in the Union will meet with Federal government officials and eat lunch with their respective state's congressional delegation.

Miss Bates, 19, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Bates, is a freshman at Eastern Illinois University majoring in accounting. The 10-year 4-H member's projects were clothing, electricity and flower arranging. She received the 4-H key award in 1965 and won a trip to Chicago for her work in the electricity project.

Moye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Moye, is a freshman at the U. of I. majoring in music education. His projects included photography, foods and flower arranging during his nine 4-H years. The 18-year-old youth received the 4-H key award in 1966 and attended the 1968 citizenship short course.

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Miss Van Kerrebroeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Van Kerrebroeck, attends the Sterling School of Beauty Culture. Major projects for the 19-year-old, 10-year 4-H'er were foods and clothing. She was a state outstanding 4-H member in 1966 and 1967 and attended the 1968 citizenship short course.

Wood, 19, is a freshman finance major at the U. of I. The nine-year 4-H member is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Billy Wood. Major 4-H projects include gardening, photography, electricity and automotive. He was a state outstanding 4-H member in 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1967, received the 4-H key award and attended the citizenship short course, both in 1967.

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JTS:sm
4/10/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

India Agricultural
Growth Encouraging

URBANA--India's agricultural production may increase faster than population growth over the next 10 to 15 years but at the same time India must solve a new set of crop planning problems, say two University of Illinois agricultural specialists.

G. K. Brinegar, U. of I. agricultural economist and director of international programs and studies, and M. B. Russell, U. of I. experiment station director, reported recently to the College of Agriculture faculty their 8-week consulting assignment in India.

India's most difficult problem is getting a feel for where various crops should be produced, Brinegar said. The problem comes from the ability to do multiple cropping, the growing of two or three crops a year on the same land. There is a lack of developed markets for handling the crops.

Russell said multiple cropping should sweep through the Ganges plain, India's "breadbasket."

India's first big opportunity for agricultural growth is higher yield per acre. The second is multiple cropping, he said.

Commenting that India is beginning to develop a corps of effective agricultural technicians, Russell said the outlook for agricultural development is encouraging.

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Wheat is a great success story in India. With Rockefeller Foundation assisted variety improvement work wheat production is now at the point of needing attention to cultural practices. Harvesting, conditioning, storage, weed control and rodent control work is needed, Russell said.

Corn has not had the expected take-off. To date corn has not been a factor in the Indian diet and work must be done from the marketing end to help change eating habits.

Brinegar said ability to multiple crop adds the problems of deciding what to produce where, and when. The problem extends to the input and the marketing forces of agriculture as well as to the cultural side.

India's birth rate remains an important factor. The favorable agricultural trend can continue only if birth rate declines, Brinegar said.

Brinegar and Russell said they were two among many agricultural experts called in by the U.S. Agency for International Development to help study and plan future agricultural development for India.

The University of Illinois has two USAID contracts for assistance to Indian agricultural universities and several staff members working with the Ford Foundation on agricultural economics projects.

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WGR:bas
4/17/69

Hybrid Soybeans
'Hung Up'

URBANA--Hybrid soybeans for commercial production are many years away, say University of Illinois agronomists. To produce a hybrid, you must first prevent self-pollination of one of the parents. Secondly, the pollen must be transferred from the other parent to the one that cannot pollinate itself.

Hybrid corn production is relatively simple, but because soybeans are self-pollinated, the process of preventing self-pollination is a much tougher problem. Both chemical and genetic methods of preventing self-pollination have been unsuccessfully attempted.

Once self-pollination has been overcome, plant breeders must face the problem of finding a way to convert a naturally self-pollinated crop into a cross-pollinated crop.

Some pollen is transferred from one plant to another by insects. But because of the size and stickiness of the pollen grain, soybean pollen is not transferred by air.

Until plant breeders solve these problems hybrid soybeans will remain a thing in the "not-too-near" future.

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DD:bas
4/17/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

U. Of I. Entomologist
Cites Ag Use Of DDT

URBANA--"The use of DDT in Illinois' commercial agriculture has little to do with last week's concern about DDT and coho salmon in Lake Michigan. During the past 10 years, DDT's agricultural use in Illinois has dropped an estimated 90 percent."

These words came from H. B. Petty, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist.

Petty explains that in the first place, little, if any, Illinois farmland drains into Lake Michigan. But more important, DDT has deliberately and steadily been replaced by less persistent insecticides during the past 15 years. At the same time, insect resistance to DDT has forced the use of other insecticides.

Petty says the last extensive use of DDT occurred in 1956 when the insecticide was used to control the European Corn Borer as well as several pests of apples and peaches. Its use continued for a while, but several years ago carbaryl, diazinon, azinphosmethyl and others replaced DDT for these uses. These products are now being replaced by other new products currently on the market and by those being developed. Compared to DDT, these replacements are non-persistent and consequently are much less hazardous to fish and wildlife.

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Petty explains that DDT replacement is part of an overall continuing surveillance program of agricultural pesticides.

"We prefer to evaluate the insecticides in use and replace them on a deliberate and methodical basis--rather than on a hysterical or emotional basis," he said. "And before a product is considered as a replacement, it must be thoroughly investigated to learn limitations on its use.

"Through the surveillance and replacement program, we've developed an extensive educational program on effective and safe pesticide use," he added.

Petty points out that at present, DDT is recommended for control of only a few insects of minor importance in Illinois where no replacement has been found that offers effective control. These are largely non-agricultural recommendations.

Petty adds that extensive studies of pesticide levels in human diets indicate that insecticide levels are extremely low and declining. In no case do existing levels approach the legally permissible limits.

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DD:sm
4/24/69

Tips Listed For Towing
Trailers And Equipment

URBANA--Towing a camping or utility trailer or other equipment behind your car or truck increases the risk of a one-car accident four times, reports O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

To make your vacation or business safer and happier, Hogsett lists these towing and driving tips:

--Install a strong, safe hitch with stabilizers bolted or welded to the frame of the car or truck.

--Have heavy-duty springs and shock absorbers installed on the towing vehicle if the weight on the hitch is more than 100 pounds.

--Check the electrical system both on the towing vehicle and the trailer and make sure all lights function properly.

--Adjust outside mirrors so that they give you a good view to the rear on both sides of the trailer. Add extra-length mirrors if necessary.

--Remember the extra weight and length. Add extra air to car or truck tires to prevent sidewall flexing. Underinflation will cause overheating and increase the possibility of a blowout.

--Allow extra time to pass other vehicles because of the extra length of the trailer you're towing.

--Use the gears and motor to help slow the vehicle down instead of relying totally on the brakes. Use a lower gear on hills to keep from overheating brakes. Even if brakes are in perfect condition, they won't stop you if they get too hot.

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--Pay careful attention to steering and ease into any direction change so the car and trailer won't sway excessively.

--Avoid traffic situations which lead to a panic stop--the sure invitation to a jackknife disaster.

--Stay alert. Remember the extra weight and length you're pulling. Your pace will be more leisurely, but the drive will be smoother and safer and your family will have a better chance to enjoy the scenery.

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JTS:sm
4/24/69

Illinois FFA Names 22
State Award Winners

URBANA--April 19 marked the successful end to years of hard work for 21 outstanding Illinois FFA members when they were named State winners of FFA Foundation awards.

The winners were chosen at the University of Illinois from a field of 105 finalists who had previously survived chapter, sectional and district contests. Selection of the winners is based on the growth and extent of the members' programs as indicated by their records and a personal interview.

The award winners, their schools and award areas are Duane Eicken, Carrollton, beautification; Don Dalenberg, Greenville, electrification; Don Ringler, Forrest-Strawn-Wing, farm mechanics; Tom Sauer, Paxton, safety; Greg Fehrenbacher, Newton, soil and water management.

Karl Swigart, Farmer City, beef; Greg Muehling, Cissna Park, dairy; John Wise, Bethany, livestock farming; David Bowman, Blue Mound, livestock specialty; Steve Sauer, Gibson City, poultry; Mark Scholl, Ellsworth, sheep; Edward Hubly, Chatsworth, swine; Larry Gilmore, Gridley, corn; David Serven, Bushnell-Prairie City, crop farming; Jim Elsasser, Princeville, crop specialty.

Ron Bremmer, Pearl City, small grain; Larry Beanblossom, Carlinville, soybean; Robert Taylor, Plano, ornamental horticulture; Larry Jones, Ellsworth, supply and service; Terry Eichen, Carlinville, forestry; and Larry Henderson, Sparta, natural resources.

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The Illinois FFA Foundation sponsors the award fields and provides medals, plaques and other recognition for more than 4,000 Illinois FFA members each year. The winners represent more than 16,500 agriculture occupations students in Illinois.

The 21 State award winners will each receive official recognition during the State FFA Convention in June here. The Star State Farmer, also selected April 19, will not be announced until the convention.

Agriculture occupations supervisors and teachers and University of Illinois College of Agriculture staff members selected the state winners.

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4/24/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Miss America To Highlight
State 4-H Week June 17-20

URBANA--Miss Judi Ford, Miss America 1969 of Belvidere, will highlight State 4-H Week activities on the University of Illinois campus here June 17-20.

G.L. Daigh, U. of I. Extension 4-H specialist, expects more than 1,300 4-H'ers and 200 adult leaders from all 102 Illinois counties at the 10th annual conference sponsored by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

Joining Miss Ford at the four-day event will be Richard Morris, Kansas State University family life specialist, who will discuss aspects of consumer education.

Herb True, motivation specialist with True-Clamp and Associates of South Bend, Ind., will wind up the annual 4-H affair.

Miss Ford will spend one day on the U. of I. campus where she was a sophomore majoring in physical education before being selected Miss America last year. She will comment on her experiences as Miss America 1969.

Visiting 4-H'ers, who will stay in U. of I. dormitories, will participate in career opportunity sessions, consumer education discussions and special-interest workshops on teenage problems.

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JTS:bc
4/30/69

Illinois Grain Farmers Find
Crop-Share Leases Profitable

URBANA--Landlords in central, northern and western Illinois have found crop-share leases profitable the last eight years, reports F.J. Reiss, University of Illinois Extension land economist.

Landowners with 180 to 259 acres of good soil operated as grain farms received $26 for each $100 of production while farmers with 260-339 acres received $28 return per $100 of production. Those with 340-499 acres received $29 for each $100 of production. Those owning less than 180 acres received only $22 from each $100 of production from their crop-share lease.

All farms in the study, Reiss points out, had soil productivity ratings between 76 and 100. Data were taken from the Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association records for 1960 through 1967.

Landlords with livestock-share leases didn't get as large a share as the crop-share landlords, except those owning less than 180 acres. These farmer-owners received $24 per $100 of production, including returns from livestock.

Landlords with 180-259 acres also received $24 for each $100 of production while those owning 260-499 acres each received $25 for each $100 of production, Reiss notes.

Dividing the gross product on good, rented land leaves both the landlord and the tenant in a residual income-claimant position--the tenant's take is a return to labor and management and the landlord's is a net return to capital and management.

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Reiss says net rents are more stable, over time, on grain farms than on livestock farms. Also they are most stable for crop-share landlords. The crop-share landlord's net rent on good soils tends to be 30 percent of the gross value of the crops produced.

Net rents per $100 of gross product are slightly smaller under livestock-share leases. The reason, Reiss explains, is the different input-mix of labor and capital on livestock farms compared to grain farms. A little more of each dollar of gross income from livestock farms goes toward paying costs other than land.

But this does not mean that livestock farms are less profitable, Reiss adds. If the volume of gross product is high enough, the total dollars of net rent from livestock-leased farms should be greater than on grain farms.

Crop-share landlords, who own less than 180 acres with a set of buildings, receive less profit than owners with larger acreages. On these small farms, building costs per unit of production are higher and more of the good land tends to be devoted to producing low-profit forage crops to feed livestock. Livestock is kept to build volume and use labor, he says.

Owners of such properties may be better off to encourage their tenants to farm additional land, intensify the land use on the "home" property and charge a supplementary cash rent on the buildings.

In these situations where the farm business should include a large livestock volume, a livestock-share or cash lease might be preferable to a crop-share lease.

Where good land does not require forage production, the best solution might be to remove all buildings, except, perhaps, the ones for grain storage, Reiss suggests.

JTS:bc
4/30/69

U. Of I. Ag Dean Terms
Sierra Leone Ag "Good"

URBANA--Sierra Leone farmers benefit from programs being developed by Njala University College and assisted through the U.S. Agency for International Development-University of Illinois project. That is the report of U. of I. Dean of Agriculture O.G. Bentley.

Bentley and D.E. Becker, U. of I. animal science department head, returned recently from a two-week program review visit to Sierra Leone's Njala University College (NUC).

Sierra Leone, a small West African nation, is home of Fourah Bay College, first university in sub-Saharan Africa. Fourah Bay was founded in 1827. The University of Illinois helped Sierra Leone start NUC, its second university, in 1963.

Bentley said he and Becker went to Sierra Leone to talk to members of the 10-man U. of I. team there. They also talked with Sierra Leone government officials and U.S. Embassy and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) representatives.

"At Njala we talked to those in charge of different departments and then went into the field to see results they were getting," Bentley said. "They are making progress at Njala, trying to move ideas off the campus and into practice through agricultural extension projects.

"Njala staff members and their U. of I. counterparts have a good start at doing on-farm demonstrations to teach Sierra Leone farmers new methods. Most of the demonstrations so far are with rice, an important staple crop for Sierra Leone," Bentley said.

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Animal science activity has been a real success, Bentley and Becker reported. Hog and chicken raising have been demonstrated as feasible under Sierra Leone conditions, using feed available in Sierra Leone.

"Considerable progress has been made since we started at Njala in 1963. We have a good start on developing facilities for education and research. Plans are in motion to make Njala a regional university for West Africa. Several West African countries have students at Njala now," Bentley said.

Planning for the regional concept is being done by the Sierra Leone government, USAID and the U. of I.

"Njala University College is important to Sierra Leone. Sierra Leoneans don't have answers to their agricultural problems and neither do we," Bentley said.

"We can't export Illinois agricultural practices to Sierra Leone because they won't work under conditions there. Our College of Agriculture staff can, however, help the Njala staff start research under Sierra Leone conditions.

"Sierra Leone needs increased agricultural efficiency through improved practices and reduced labor costs.

"Cultural practices such as water management, insect control, land preparation, fertilizer use and rotations all need study. Until we can prove otherwise, through research at NUC, we have to say their age-old slash-and-burn method of land use is best for them," Bentley explained.

Njala graduates are already working in the school system and government agricultural posts. Some will come to the U. of I. for advanced study.

The impact of Njala University College, and indirectly the U. of I., is going to be more noticeable as time goes by, is Bentley's optimistic prediction.

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WGR:bc
4/30/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Most Mowers Eat
Fingers And Feet

URBANA--Spring rains and sunshine are keeping after-work and weekend gardeners busy mowing grass and trimming shrubs, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist.

Doctors and hospitals are also keeping busy sewing fingers back on hands and amputating toes that get mixed up in the business part of a lawn mower.

When used properly, power equipment is a time saver, says Hogsett, and can make short work of a muscle-pulling job. Improperly used, however, they can be the source of injury, tragedy and death.

Before employing push or riding lawn mowers or garden tractors in your yard and garden maintenance program, take time to read the instruction manual and learn the safety devices and potential hazards of your machine.

Hogsett lists these safety precautions to follow when operating power equipment:

--Clear lawn or garden of children and pets. Inspect the area for sticks, stones and other debris.

--Don't let young and inexperienced children operate power tools.

--Keep hands and feet clear of the mower discharge chute. Many amputation injuries have been suffered when careless operators caught hands or feet in the whirling blade of a mower.

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--Wear heavy leather shoes for added protection. Never mow barefoot or in sandals.

--Maintain the mower regularly to prevent accidents. When making repairs or adjustments, stop the mower and disconnect the sparkplug wire. Never refuel a hot or running engine.

--Always push the mower--never pull it. Mow steep slopes sideways so the mower doesn't get away from you.

--Never carry riders on riding mowers or garden tractors. When working on steep slopes, use extra caution to prevent the mower from tipping.

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JTS:sm
5/8/69

Illinois FFA Names
Top Judging Teams

URBANA--Four Illinois FFA chapter judging teams received honors in the State FFA livestock, dairy, poultry and grain judging contest held here recently.

The winning chapters and their divisions are Pleasant Plains, livestock; Orangeville, dairy; Shelbyville, poultry; and Dakota, crops. The three-member teams will represent Illinois in the national contest this October in Kansas City, Mo.

Winning individuals, their schools and divisions are Lynn Shimmin, Roseville, livestock; Roger Williams, Milledgeville, dairy; David Bruner, Pontiac, poultry; and Mark Oehlert, Sycamore, crops.

Nearly 1,200 individuals and 388 teams entered the competition.

The contest, sponsored by the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers, encourages learning of classroom material and prepares students for certain occupations such as farming and livestock or poultry buying and selling.

The FFA is a part of the high school agriculture occupations program which prepares students for careers in agribusiness and production agriculture.

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RES:sm
5/8/69

India Farmers
Plant $7,800 Wheat

URBANA--If you wanted to plant a new wheat variety and seed cost $7,800 a bushel, what would you do?

Many of India's farmers, caught up in a rush to plant new, high-yielding semi-dwarf wheats, are buying only one seed at a time for one rupee (13 cents), reports W. H. Walker, the Illinois State Water Survey hydrologist, who recently returned from an India assignment.

A seed kernel of wheat at 13 cents is roughly equivalent to $7,800 a bushel.

"The new wheat varieties are creating tremendous interest among India's farmers," Walker said. "Seed supplies are short which has lead to a situation where the 13-cent kernel sale often happens.

"If you think this sounds crazy, consider that an Indian farmer is poor," Walker said. "He has only one way to go and that's up. He can plant his one kernel in a pot, get perhaps 500 kernels yield in a few months, plant them, and before you know it, he's in the seed business himself."

Walker was in India to advise on developing underground water sources for irrigation at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University. JNAU is assisted by the University of Illinois under a U.S. Agency for International Development contract.

"Water resource development is holding up agricultural production. With water available, India's farmers will have better crops, more money, increased security and eventually less dependence on large families and cattle," Walker said.

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"Indian farmers are real workers. With crops like the new wheats and water to grow them, they'll lick their own problems," Walker said.

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WGR:sm
5/8/69

FOR RELEASE AT 9:30 A.M., MAY 21

Salisbury To Succeed Russell As
UIUC Experiment Station Director

URBANA, MAY 21--Glenn W. Salisbury has been named director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and associate dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, effective June 1.

He will succeed M.B. Russell, who is resigning the experiment station directorship to become chief of party on July 1 for the UIUC-USAID team at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur, India.

The University of Illinois Board of Trustees approved Salisbury's appointment today (May 21), upon recommendation of President David D. Henry, during its regular meeting in Urbana. Salisbury's nomination for the position was initiated by O.G. Bentley, dean of the College of Agriculture, after consultation with the college's administrative committee.

Salisbury currently is head of the dairy science department, a position he has held since joining the UIUC College of Agriculture staff in 1947. Kenneth E. Harshbarger, associate head of dairy science, will become acting head pending selection of a successor to Salisbury.

Born at Sheffield, Ohio, in 1910, Salisbury was graduated from Ohio State University in 1931 with a B.S. degree in agriculture. He then became a teaching assistant at Cornell University where he was awarded a Ph.D. in animal husbandry in 1934. He joined the Cornell staff as an instructor following completion of his doctorate, and remained there until 1947. He had been a full professor there for three years when he accepted the UIUC position he now holds.

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Heading a long list of honors and awards was his being named to the Agriculture sub-panel of the Presidential Science Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. He served in that capacity until the death of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1966, he also received a special citation and was decorated by the Italian government for his contributions to the improvement of livestock in Italy during the post-World War II period.

Other major honors have included the award of merit at the Fifth International Congress on Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination in Italy, and the Morrison award for outstanding research in livestock production, both of which were presented in 1964. He also received the Borden award for research in dairy production in 1945, and was a Fulbright lecturer at Wageningen, The Netherlands, in 1955-56.

In addition to being a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Salisbury is a member of about a dozen other professional, scientific and honorary organizations. He is co-author of the book, "Physiology of Reproduction and Artificial Insemination of Cattle," has served as editor of an animal science textbook series, and has also had published some 200 scientific articles.

The India assignment which M.B. Russell will assume is for a two-year term. When he returns to the Urbana campus, he will resume full-time teaching and research in the agronomy department, Dean Bentley said.

Commenting on Russell's request to be relieved of the administrative responsibilities he has held, Dean Bentley said Russell "had served with distinction" as associate director of the experiment station from 1962-65 and director from 1965 to the present.

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A Michigan native, Russell received a B.S. degree in agriculture in 1936 from Michigan State University. He was awarded an M.S. in soil physics from Iowa State University in 1937, where he also received a Ph.D. in 1939.

He then taught and did research at Iowa State until 1945 when he joined the Cornell University agronomy staff. His next move was in 1951 to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign as head of the agronomy department. It was from that position that he was designated associate director of the experiment station in 1962.

Russell was president of the Soil Science Society of America in 1955, headed Commission I, Soil Physics, of the International Society of Soil Science in 1956, and was president of the American Society of Agronomy in 1963.

He was a member of the Science Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Agriculture from 1962-68 and was chairman from 1962-65 of the Agricultural Board, a unit of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council. Two other NAS-NRC bodies on which he has served are the Science Advisory Committee on Water, and the Science Organization and Development Board.

He has been a member of numerous state, national and international boards and commissions relating to soil science and agriculture and in 1967 was named to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Development Council. He is also a member of the Research Advisory Committee of the Cities Service Corp. and of the Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine.

International agriculture has been one of Russell's major areas of interest. He has been active in UIUC overseas projects and has been a consultant to various foundations in addition to his work with major NAS-NCR committees concerned with water and land resource use and world food production.

In 1966-67, he was a member of a sub-panel of the President's Advisory Committee Panel on the World Food Problem.

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GEB:bc
5/21/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Canadian Pig Mothers
U.S. Piglets

URBANA--There is a mother of four little pigs in Canada that will have some explaining to do if word gets around that the real mother and father of her offspring live in Illinois.

Animal scientists P.J. Dziuk, University of Illinois, and R.D. Baker, MacDonald College, Montreal, arranged the international foster-motherhood affair.

Dziuk removed fertilized eggs from donor gilts (young female pigs) at the University of Illinois, January 14, 1969, placed them in a special container and carried it by plane to MacDonald College, Montreal, where he was scheduled to speak.

The container and eggs were immersed in special solution and protected by styrofoam to keep the eggs alive during travel to Canada.

Ten hours after removal at the University of Illinois, the fertilized eggs were implanted in a Canadian recipient gilt especially prepared by Baker at MacDonald College.

The Canadian "mother" farrowed a litter of four pigs normally 115 days later.

As far as is known, the Dziuk-Baker work represents the first successful international transplant carried out with pigs.

Dziuk and Baker say the simple technique of transporting fertilized eggs long distances may be of great value to international animal agriculture.

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Transport of live animals is expensive and complicated by quarantines. By comparison, fertilized eggs are easily hand carried and may meet import requirements more readily.

In addition, young animals reared by a foster dam have the advantage of acquiring at least partial immunity to local diseases, Dziuk and Baker report.

WGR:bc
6/4/69

DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE P.M. OF JUNE 12, 1969

Carlinville Student Named
Illinois FFA Star State Farmer

URBANA--Carlinville High School senior Larry Beanblossom, 17, was named Illinois FFA Star State Farmer June 12 during the closing session of the 41st state FFA convention in the University of Illinois Assembly Hall in Champaign. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Beanblossom of Raymond.

Also the 1968-69 state soybean production award winner, Beanblossom is active in all phases of the FFA. He was president of his local chapter, winner of sectional Foundation awards in small grain, soybeans and swine and named outstanding senior in his high school agriculture program. He is a member of the National Honor Society and a candidate for the University of Illinois' James Scholar program.

Beginning as a freshman with a sow and litter and 20 acres of cropland, he now owns 50 percent interest in 976 head of swine and 266 acres of crops. He follows approved practices in his farming program and is quick to adopt new methods.

Beanblossom was one of five outstanding FFA members in the state competing for the award. The five district star farmers, representing nearly 17,000 Illinois FFA members, were the survivors of an elimination process which began earlier this year.

The other Star Farmer candidates were Dennis Goetz, Geneseo; Edward Hubly, Chatsworth; Mike Hartke, Teutopolis; and Larry Lingle, Dongola.

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(NOTE: A photo of Beanblossom will be released to the wire services June 12.)

RES:bc
6/12/69

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Selection Of Star State Farmer
To Highlight State FFA Convention

URBANA--Five outstanding Illinois farm youth are competing for the coveted title of 1969 FFA Star State Farmer of Illinois, the highest award presented by the state association.

The five young men represent more than 16,500 Illinois FFA members. The winner will be announced June 12 during a special star farmer ceremony at the 41st state FFA convention in Champaign, June 10-12.

Candidates for the award are Dennis Goetz, Geneseo; Edward Hubly, Chatsworth; Larry Beanblossom, Carlinville; Mike Hartke, Teutopolis; and Larry Lingle, Dongola. They are Illinois' five 1969 district star farmers.

State FFA president Dan Lehmann, Pleasant Plains, reports that other highlights of the convention will be the election of state officers, the presentation of state awards and degrees and the prepared public speaking contest finals.

Featured speakers for the convention will be Dr. Nickolas Nyaradi, head of the Department of International Studies, Bradley University, Peoria, and Tom Johnson, Ashland, National Central Region FFA Vice-President.

Finalists competing June 11 in the state FFA prepared public speaking contest are Artie Tenhouse, Liberty; John Rich, Sycamore; and Jim Buck, Penfield.

More than 300 FFA members will receive the State Farmer degree, the state association's highest degree, June 12. Other FFA members will receive special recognition and awards for outstanding projects and programs.

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The Illinois FFA will also present Honorary State Farmer degrees to 17 men with outstanding records of service to agriculture and the FFA.

More than 2,000 FFA members are expected to attend the three-day convention.

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RES:bc
6/4/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Agronomy Day
Set For June 26

URBANA--Methods that farmers can use to cut production costs and get the most from their production expenditures highlight the University of Illinois Agronomy Day, June 26, on the South Farm in Urbana.

U. of I. agronomists who have spent a year preparing for this one day will be on hand with current research findings. They hope the information provided will help farmers beat the cost-price squeeze.

The first tour begins at 7 a.m., says Agronomy Day chairman Gene Oldham. Each tour of the 16 research stops will last about 2-1/2 hours. A tour will begin every ten minutes after 7 a.m. until 1 p.m.

Much of the research concerns ways to increase yields. Agronomists will discuss oat, soybean, wheat and alfalfa production and corn and soybean fertility practices at six of the research stops.

Forage specialists hope that new alfalfa hybrids will be more resistant to the alfalfa weevil than the old varieties. The weevil has been a serious pest for the last few years and infested areas have required spraying. The new varieties may also be resistant to the spotted alfalfa aphid, pea aphid, leaf hopper and spittle bug. Farmers attending Agronomy Day can get more information on these varieties, Oldham says.

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Plant physiologists have spent the last 15 years measuring the capacity of plant enzyme systems for nitrogen assimilation and plant vascular systems for nutrient transfer. Their plan is to gather information that will help plant breeders breed and select varieties that can utilize nitrogen more efficiently. One stop on the tour deals with this research.

Other research includes corn for specific purposes, micronutrient survey, plant diseases, what's new in chemicals, conservation tillage, weed control and soil organic matter, water pollution and insect report.

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JB:bc
6/12/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Nine Countries Represented
At UI Soils Course

URBANA--Eighteen student trainees from nine countries will take a special six-week University of Illinois soils course this summer.

The course is part of an intensive training program on soil testing and fertility practices sponsored by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating land-grant universities.

R.C. Ross, University of Illinois agricultural foreign visitor program leader, said this is a practical introductory course in soils and fertilizers.

M.D. Thorne, agronomy department head, reports that the University of Illinois has conducted the AID soils course for 11 years.

The participants, from Afghanistan, Iran, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda, begin their studies here June 30. For four weeks, they will study a variety of soil treatment topics, ranging from principles of soil fertility and soil testing to fertilizer application.

In addition, the trainees will visit fertilizer and instrument manufacturing concerns as well as a soil-testing service. Included is a trip to Springfield to tour the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

After a two-week trip to the University of Arkansas, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Kentucky, the participants will return to the U. of I. for a communications short course and a general review of the soils course.

All participants are enrolled in U.S. universities, having studied here for a year or more. Under the AID-sponsored program, they are required to take the soil testing and fertility practices course before returning to their native country.

The participants, 16 men and two women, were selected to take the course by the AID missions in their home countries. Selections were approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Robert Wack of the University of Illinois Extension Service is serving as the group's technical leader.

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WR:bc
6/19/69

Control Bagworms Now

Bagworm hatch in southern and central Illinois is complete now. In three or four weeks, feeding will start, says Steve Moore, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist.

The hatch will be completed in northern Illinois by the end of June, Moore says.

Bagworms infest many trees and shrubs during early summer. The 1- to 2-inch-long spindle bags make it easy to spot bagworms hanging from limbs.

New worms hatch from eggs that have overwintered in the bags. The larvae or worms leave the mother bag and feed on leaves. At the same time they build a new bag from bits of foliage and silken threads they spin.

Early control while the worms are small and easy to kill gives the best results.

Moore suggests using a spray containing 2 teaspoons of 50- or 57-percent malathion liquid concentrate per gallon of water. Malathion will also control spider mites and aphids.

Malathion should not be used on yews or canaert red cedar, Moore warns. Read the label before you spray for specific directions and limitations on use.

Diazinon and carbaryl (Sevin) are other effective controls.

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DD:bc
6/19/69

Agronomy Day Features
Special Purpose Corns

"Corn is not just corn. And the future will probably bring even greater distinctions between corn varieties," says University of Illinois Agronomist D.E. Alexander.

Alexander will explain to farmers attending Agronomy Day, June 26, that waxy corn, high amylose corn, white corn, modified protein corn and high oil corn are grown for special purposes and are different from the common dent corn grown in the Corn Belt.

Special-purpose corn acreage should expand considerably in the next five to ten years. Some of the new corns show promise although they haven't been extensively tested in feeding trials or yield studies.

U. of I. agronomists started studying modified protein (opaque-2) corn four years ago. It is much higher in protein than present varieties, Alexander says. Here's how significant opaque-2 corn may be:

If the 1968 U.S. corn crop (4,374,840,000 bushels) had been the opaque-2 type with a lysine and tryptophan content of 0.5 and 0.13 percent, respectively, the crop would have met the combined caloric-protein requirement (3,200 cal., 80 gr. protein per day per person) of the United States, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador and Chile with enough left over to feed 46 million Indians.

Countries that use and require large amounts of high protein supplements will eagerly buy opaque-2 corn exports. The opaque-2 corn varieties aren't widely available for commercial planting, but by 1975 they should be an important Corn Belt crop.

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The opaque-2 varieties are softer, require more careful handling and may not yield as well as dent corn. However, agronomists are improving them.

The high oil corns being developed may interest both feeders and millers. Oil is higher in energy than starch is. So if the high oil corns yield well, we can expect a gain in calorie production, Alexander says. It's just a matter of time before the high oil corns reach the commercial market.

These corns have yielded well and are high in protein content as well as oil. They should be particularly useful to farmers who feed lots of livestock. Much research remains to be done on these corns, so it will be some time before they are available for commercial production.

Waxy corns are the oldest specialty item. They were developed during World War II when U.S. processors faced a tapioca shortage.

Waxy corns are high in branched-chain starch, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of "instant" puddings, glues and other specialty products. Although they may yield less than dent corn, waxy corns command a premium price.

In contrast, high amylose hybrids are low in branched-chain and high in straight-chain starch. Transparent edible films in edible plastic containers can be produced from amylose starch.

With these crops, the processor develops the market, contracts the number of acres he needs, provides the seed and pays premium prices for the product. Check these specialty crops on a small acreage basis before getting into an extensive program, Alexander advises.

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Some dry millers prefer white corn. The quantity of the crop demanded is relatively stable but supply varies extensively. Last year's production was down and the available supply brought as much as $2.50 per bushel.

Don't count on this price every year though, Alexander cautions.

Special purpose corns cost about the same to produce as does regular dent corn. Because opaque-2 corns are softer than ordinary corn and higher in quality, they are more expensive to handle and store.

Alexander points out that special purpose corns should not be overheated during artificial drying or mixed with ordinary corn being sold.

The Agronomy Day program features 15 other stops designed to help farmers beat the cost-price squeeze. The first tour begins at 7 a.m. at the Agronomy South Farm, June 26, in Urbana.

A 2-1/2 hour tour will start every ten minutes after 7 a.m. until 1 p.m. Lunch will be served on the grounds to those who expect to be in Urbana at noon.

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JRB:bc
6/19/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Peach Outlook Good

URBANA--Fresh-peach lovers take heart. Illinois peaches, a scarce item on the 1968 market, will be in good supply this year, reports D.B. Meador, University of Illinois Extension fruit crops specialist.

Most Illinois peach orchards came through last winter without damage and have a good set of fruit, Meador says. The 1968 peach crop was reduced when winter cold severely damaged fruit buds as far south as Centralia.

The Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service forecasts a 26-million-pound (520,000 bushels) peach crop for 1969. This figure is 44 percent more than 1968 but still 7 percent less than the 1967 crop.

Meador says the difference between 1967 and 1969 comes from a decline in the number of peach trees. Many small Illinois orchards have gone out of business.

Meador predicts harvesting in the major Illinois freestone peach-producing area (Jackson and Union County) will start July 15. He lists harvest time by peach variety as follows: Redhaven--July 15-20; Loring, Richaven, Halehaven and Sunhigh--August 5-10; Redskin and Alberta--August 12-15; and Rio-Oso-Gem--August 20.

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WGR:bc
7/2/69

Home Orchard Helps Available

URBANA--When you plant fruit or nut trees, you're making a dual-purpose investment, says D.B. Meador, University of Illinois fruit crops specialist. Such trees are an element of landscaping and at the same time they add food to the family larder.

But sometimes pests or the weather get the fruits or nuts first. Many a home orchardist has lost his crop to the insects as he stood helplessly wondering what to do. Others manage to kill the insects but lose the tree to mice who chew off the bark during the winter, Meador says.

Worse yet, the homeowner may have selected varieties not adapted to his area or that do not provide for adequate pollination.

For example, sweet cherries and peaches are not recommended for northern Illinois. European-type plums are recommended, while Japanese types are not.

The Red Delicious apple has a special problem. It needs another variety for pollination, since it will not set fruit when planted alone.

The frustrated home orchardist or persons planning to add fruits and nuts to their home landscape can benefit from reading two new U. of I. circulars, "Home Orchard Pest Control" and "Tree Fruit and Nut Varieties for Illinois Home Orchards."

"Home Orchard Pest Control" has information on pest-control programs for cherries, apples, crab apples, quinces, peaches, nectarines, apricots and plums.

The circular covers control of diseases and insects as well as birds and small animals.

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"Tree Fruit and Nut Varieties for Illinois Home Orchards" furnishes a concise listing of trees adapted to and available in Illinois. Sources of trees are also listed.

Both publications are available from County Extension Offices or from the Publications Office, 123 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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WGR:bc
7/2/69

Halcrow Reports On Indian Visit

URBANA--There is a growing realization in India that agricultural economics work needs strengthening in Indian universities if they are to make significant contributions to the rural and urban economy.

This is the report of H.G. Halcrow, University of Illinois agricultural economist, who recently returned from four months' work in India under a Ford Foundation grant.

The need for stronger agricultural economics programs is expressed by Indian government officials and universities as well as by U.S. specialists and advisers, Halcrow said.

Halcrow worked with the agricultural economics staff and faculty of nearly all of India's agricultural universities. Among them were the two institutions with which the U. of I. has contracts--Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) and Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU).

"My work," noted Halcrow, "was aimed at developing agricultural economics programs in selected universities in India.

"This work is also designed to strengthen our University of Illinois agricultural economics staff through research and exposure to problems of developing economies," he said.

Halcrow conducted seminars, discussing the role of agricultural economics in a developing economy at each university visited. He also counselled them on research concepts, methods and projects, and studied agricultural economics teaching methods.

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"Our participation in Indian university agricultural economics programs contributes to scholarship and more effective teaching for us," observed Halcrow, "and it's in our own national interest, both economically and politically, to help develop the Indian economy."

Forming an Indian program similar to the U.S. Farm Foundation is a specific future development plan, reports Halcrow. The program, to be centered in New Delhi, will expand research and education in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

A farm management scheme, undertaking research and teaching in farm management, production economics and agricultural finance, is being expanded at UPAU.

District agricultural economics training schools continue to be held at agricultural universities, such as UPAU and JNAU, throughout India. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Indian government, the two- to three-week schools train agricultural extension officers and farm management specialists.

Nine training schools are scheduled for the coming year.

While in India, Halcrow worked with J.M. Holcomb, A.G. Harms, R.B. Schwart and B.L. Brooks, U. of I. agricultural economics specialists. Harms, Schwart and Holcomb are sponsored by the Ford Foundation at UPAU and New Delhi and Brooks is in India with the U. of I./U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) team at JNAU.

Holcomb is in charge of agricultural economics programs development for seven Indian universities, including JNAU and UPAU.

Halcrow also spent ten days in West Africa consulting with U. of I. Agricultural Economist G.L. Karr, a member of the Illinois team under AID contract at Sierra Leone's Njala University College.

KJV:bc
7/2/69

Rain--Key To This Week's
Illinois Agronomy Report

Editor's Note: It's been wet a long time in northern Illinois, it's wet in southern Illinois, there's plenty of moisture in western Illinois and moisture is still a little short in the east-central part of the state. That's the report this week from University of Illinois area agronomists throughout the state. Here's what the agronomists report for their area:

Northern Illinois

Derreld Mulvaney reports extremely high moisture conditions in his area. Farmers in the northern two tiers of Illinois counties are unable to get in their fields.

Mulvaney says all crops are behind due to weather conditions. Corn made excellent growth last week, but still lags. Oat maturity ranges from the heading stage to the milk stage, and wheat will be ready to combine in two weeks if good weather holds.

A hay quality problem exists throughout northern Illinois. Most alfalfa has been cut once, but much of the first cutting was delayed or damaged by rains. Second cutting should start by the first of next week.

At least some good has come from all the rain. Rains June 30 gave farmers an excuse to attend Agronomy Day July 1 at the DeKalb field, Mulvaney reports. He says 800 farmers turned out to make the 1969 event an outstanding success.

West-Central Illinois

Grant Bretzlaff says crops north of Highway 136 are in "pretty darn good shape--the best in the state." South of Highway 136 the area is wet and crops went in late. They are making good progress now, however, he says.

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Wheat in the area is just starting to turn and should be ready for harvest about July 10 to 12. Oats are still green, and many fields are down in the area between Kewanee and DeKalb.

Bretzlaff reports excellent chemical weed control throughout western Illinois. "This was the year for herbicides," he says. "The boys that didn't get them on are hurting."

Rains have been well-timed, but the recent seige of rains is producing a new crop of weeds.

It's getting late for most postemergence corn treatments, especially 2,4-D and atrazine and oil. 2,4-D can still be used on a few late-planted fields where corn is small.

On tall corn, Banvel-D can be used to control smartweed problems.

"If you've got weed problems in soybeans, you've just got them. There's no postemergence treatment that can do you much good at this point," Bretzlaff concludes.

East-Central Illinois

Les Boone reports the only moisture shortage in the state, and he says moisture has been short since planting.

"There's been so little rain that herbicides haven't worked as well as usual," he says, "but at the same time, there hasn't been enough rain to give weeds their usual fast start. In most cases, timely cultivation has produced good control."

Despite the lack of rain, crops look good. The dry weather has forced crops to develop deep and elaborate root systems, and they have taken advantage of both deep moisture and recent rains.

Most corn in the area went in during the first two weeks of May--just a little late.

"The scare with anhydrous ammonia damage was more scare than damage," Boone says. "The reports petered out, and showers following the early damage reports brought everything back." There were some isolated cases of anhydrous damage, he says.

Southern Illinois

The rains have stopped the wheat harvest in southern Illinois. About 50 percent of the wheat is harvested now. The rest of the wheat will be hard to get out. High winds have caused lodging and field losses, and anyone who tries combining now will probably get stuck in the field.

Weed problems developed as rains forced farmers to put off cultivation. But despite the weeds, corn and soybeans look good.

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DD:bc
7/2/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

U. Of I. Agronomy Report:
Continued Rains Cause Problems

Les Boone, area agronomist in east-central Illinois, joined other area agronomists complaining, "Too much rain." Last week Boone was the only agronomist reporting a need for moisture.

The siege of wet weather has fouled up farmers' schedules considerably. Hay harvest and cultivation have been delayed in some areas, and wheat harvest in others.

Here's what the area agronomists report:

Southern Illinois

Carbondale Area Agronomist Dale Millis reports quite a bit of yellowing in corn and soybeans caused by water damage. Three to six inches of rain fell over the area last week with some flooding occurring.

Millis said yellowing is especially evident in younger corn and soybean stands. Weeds are the biggest problem with soybeans. Wet weather pushed weed growth and at the same time prevented cultivation.

On the brighter side of the weather-crop picture, older corn is looking real good with some tasseling taking place. And in Millis' words, "Pastures are the only thing doing real well."

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Wheat harvest resumed last week as farmers got into their fields on Friday and Saturday. Millis reports most wheat harvesting completed in the southern tip of his area. Only a few scattered fields remain to be combined.

Western Illinois

Grant Bretzlaff, area agronomist at Macomb, reports that western Illinois also got quite a bit of rain last week. "If the rains keep coming, they'll really start hurting," he says.

Corn 8 to 10 inches tall or taller is in good shape except in the low spots. In general, late-planted corn less than 8 inches tall looks bad. "Entire fields of small corn look yellow," Bretzlaff says.

Weed control in cornfields where atrazine or atrazine combinations were used still looks good. But Bretzlaff says untreated fields and fields where other materials were used have serious weed problems.

Smartweeds are causing problems in some cornfields, and he suggests using Banvel D if you can still get in to make the application.

Soybeans less than 6 inches tall look "sorry" in western Illinois, he says. Some taller soybeans show water damage, but most damage is confined to the low areas. Despite the heavy rains, all soybean herbicides seem to be doing a good job.

Bretzlaff says that unless the rains continue, most fields of corn and soybeans will outgrow most of the apparent damage. But he points out that the heavy rains and ponding can cause nitrogen losses.

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Where the corn is still small enough to sidedress, farmers might consider additional nitrogen applications, especially where little or no nitrogen has been applied.

Wind and heavy rain has caused some serious wheat and oat lodging.

"The wheat has pretty well dried and can be cut in about a week if the rains hold off," Bretzlaff says.

Oats are starting to turn.

Eastern Illinois

Most crops look good in eastern Illinois, reports Les Boone, area agronomist at Urbana. But rain is causing some problems in Clinton and Logan counties. "The last two inches of rain at the Hartsburg Experiment Field made it 10 inches in 10 days," he says.

"Lowlands have drowned out, and it's too late to do anything about it."

Wheat is ready to combine, but farmers can't get started because of weather. The 1969 crop looks good, but probably won't be a "record-buster," Boone predicts.

"Our rains were a little late to help herbicides do the job. The weeds we hoped to control are now too big for herbicides to handle."

Northern Illinois

"Our weather is wet and cool and the crops are definitely behind. But with the moisture on hand, some hot weather will really make things boom." That's how E.E. Golden, DeKalb County Extension adviser, summed up the northern Illinois situation.

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Golden reports flooding still exists in the Freeport area with "a lot of rivers one-half mile wide." The northern area has had 3 to 4 inches of rain in July on top of June's 9 to 10 inches. Fields are supersaturated with ponding in many areas. "Walking in cornfields is impossible," Golden says. "There is water standing between the rows--even on the hillsides."

In well-drained fields, corn is "good, green and growing," he says. Chemicals worked well in many fields, and farmers who really watched the weather got some cultivating done.

Corn rootworms are now hatching. It's too early to assess damage, but with wet conditions farmers may not be able to apply insecticides.

Some helicopter weed spraying has been tried, Golden reports, but the technique has resulted in problems with drift damage, oil damage and overlap.

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DD:bc
7/9/69

U. Of I. Pigs To Eat
For Atherosclerosis

URBANA--You have heard the saying, "eat like a pig"? But how about the one that goes, "He has atherosclerosis like a pig"?

To have atherosclerosis "like a pig" may take on new meaning once a five-year study of 200 pigs at the University of Illinois is finished. The U. of I. pigs are part of a five-year research project on atherosclerosis and body composition. The project is financed by the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health.

The research grant was awarded to T.G. Lohman of the Department of Animal Science, Urbana-Champaign campus.

A major objective of Lohman's research is to study genetic and nutritional factors associated with the incidence and extent of atherosclerosis. The disease is one of the most important affecting human adults in the United States.

Atherosclerosis is characterized by the formation and enlargement of fibrous plaques in the arteries. The buildup eventually blocks the flow of blood to parts of the body including the heart and brain.

Another important objective is to investigate the association between atherosclerosis and body fat and muscle content.

The U. of I. research will be conducted with mature pigs. A pig closely resembles man in the nature and distribution of atherosclerotic lesions. More than 200 pigs will be fed diets containing different kinds of fat and amounts of protein for two years.

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All pigs will receive 50 percent of their calories from fat as is the case in the human diet. Genetic factors will also be studied, comparing measured traits in parents with those of offspring for three breeds of pigs.

Each pig's blood will be studied before and after the two-year trial to determine amounts of several substances including cholesterol.

The change in each pig's body-fat content will be studied during the two-year period by periodical measurement of naturally-occurring potassium-40 radioactivity.

To measure radiation, the Animal Science Department has a unique instrument called a "whole-body radiation counter." The counter is used to measure body-fat and muscle changes in living animals.

After the two-year feeding period, the pigs will be slaughtered and the extent of atherosclerosis throughout their arterial systems directly measured.

Participating in the project with Lohman are H.W. Norton, statistician and geneticist; F.A. Kummerow, food scientist; R.P. Link, veterinary physiologist; and A.H. Jensen, animal nutritionist.

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WGR:bc
7/9/69

UI Ag Graduates
Average $7,897

URBANA--The average beginning salary for College of Agriculture graduates of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign was $7,897 this year, Assistant Dean Warren K. Wessels reported. Salaries reported ranged from $6,000 to $10,200.

The 1969 average is up $373 from the 1968 figure of $7,524, and is about $900 higher than the average of two years ago.

Of the 174 students awarded bachelor's degrees in June, 41 will continue their education in graduate or law schools. Military service was in the immediate plans of 44 graduates.

Thirty-nine graduates reported employment in business and industry; 19 indicated intentions to farm; 9 reported working in educational fields; 5 were in state or federal service; and 4 were Peace Corps volunteers.

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GEB:bc
7/9/69

Control Honey Bees

URBANA--If you hear the drone of a honey bee swarm, you can bet they're looking for a new home.

Although honey bees are beneficial to man, they're mighty unwelcome in and around buildings because while normally peaceful, they protect their nests by stinging trespassers.

In the spring and early summer, the bees divide by swarming. Half or more of the worker bees leave their home to begin a new colony--usually with their old queen. They form a compact cluster for a few hours or maybe several days. Then they take up new residence--often in a hollow tree or the wall of a building.

If a swarm lands on your property, leave them alone for awhile. They'll probably leave in a few days. Or you can pay a pest-control operator to kill them or a beekeeper to collect them. The main problem arises when the bees decide that your property will make a lovely home for them, too. They then may enter one of your buildings.

Insecticides are the safest and most satisfactory materials for killing bees in buildings. Carbaryl (Sevin), chlordane, lindane and malathion are the most suitable chemicals, but they are toxic to humans and must be used with care. Don't use fumigants or other poisonous or flammable compounds.

When a swarm enters a building, it builds combs of wax in which to raise young bees and store honey. Only when the bees first enter can you kill them without having to open the wall and remove dead bees, wax and honey.

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If the bees have lived in the wall for a month or so, you'll need to remove the dead colony. This procedure is recommended for several reasons: to guard against odors from decaying bees, to help keep other insects from entering the wall and to prevent honey from being released within the wall as combs melt or are destroyed by other insects or mice.

Before applying an insecticide, locate the colony in the wall, and determine where they enter. The nest is often so far away from the entrance that insecticides applied there will not reach the bees.

Locate the nest by tapping on the wall at night and listening for the spot where the buzzing gets the loudest. Bees keep the nest center around 95 degrees F. Since this temperature is high enough to warm the wall, you may be able to feel the location of the nest as well as hear it.

You can use either dust or spray treatments within walls, but dusts generally disperse more easily. If the colony is fairly close to the entrance hole, apply the insecticide through it at night. Otherwise, drill a hole in the wall above the colony and apply the dust. Seal all possible escape holes. A large colony may require another treatment after 10 days to kill the emerging young bees.

After all sound and flight activity has stopped, or at least within two weeks, open the wall and remove the dead bees, combs and honey. These substances should be burned or buried because they will attract other bees and are toxic to both people and bees.

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Seal the wall tightly to keep other swarms out. An additional application of lindane or chlordane spray within the wall will also help prevent the entry of another swarm.

Insecticides may be harmful to man and animals if improperly used. Use them only when needed and kill only bees that may be a hazard to people around your home, farm or business.

For further information, write the University of Illinois Department of Horticulture and ask for Leaflet H-664.

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JRB:bc
7/9/69

Neumann To Speak
At Beef Day

URBANA--Protein feeding for beef cattle, and feedlot expansion in the Southwest are key topics for Beef Cattle Day, July 25, at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Cattlemen attending Beef Cattle Day will hear U. of I. beef specialists report on beef feeding research which may cause important changes in amount and source of protein feed for cattle. Four research reports will be given during the day-long program.

And, feedlot expansion in the Southwest is the topic for Beef Day guest speaker A.L. Neumann. Neumann, former U. of I. beef research scientist, is currently head of the Department of Animal, Range and Wildlife Science, New Mexico State University.

Speaking on "The Cattle Industry: Southwest vs. Corn Belt," Neumann is expected to answer many questions for Midwest cattlemen currently watching the rapid expansion of feedlots in the Southwest.

One research report will highlight possible changes in protein feeding recommendations. U. of I. researchers have fed crossbred western steers corn silage and high-moisture corn rations varying from all silage to all grain. In both rations, crude protein levels varied from 9 to 15 percent. The study showed that higher crude protein levels are needed as more grain is fed.

Another report, by E.E. Hatfield, U. of I. animal scientist, covers treating soybean meal with tannic acid to make it "by-pass" the rumen for more efficient digestion in the true stomach.

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On a 107-day feeding test, steers on tannic acid-treated soybean meal gained an average 3.56 pounds a day. Steers on regular soybean meal gained 3.44 pounds and those on urea, 3.12 pounds.

And, steers on treated soybean meal required less feed for each pound of gain. This new development may allow soybean meal to compete more favorably with urea, Hatfield says.

Beef Cattle Day starts at the U. of I. beef barns where visitors will see the steers on the corn silage—high-moisture corn trial. These steers are to be marketed soon after Beef Day and carcass information is to be made available later.

Cattlemen will be greeted at the beef barns with a coffee hour starting at 9 a.m. Afternoon sessions start at 1 p.m. in the U. of I. Auditorium and adjourn at 2:45 p.m. Lunch will be served at noon in the U. of I. Stock Pavilion.

Parking space is available at the beef barns on South Fourth Street, Champaign.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Waiting For Dry Fields

The long siege of heavy rains is over in Illinois. But the after-effects still exist. Down wheat waits in the fields in southern Illinois. It's ready, but the ground is too wet.

Hay balers wait in the hayfields as alfalfa matures past the best cutting stage.

At harvest next fall, most Illinois farmers will thank the July rainy season. Crop prospects look good. But for the time being, most farmers are anxious for the fields to dry. They've got overdue work to start this week.

Here's the July 16 report from University of Illinois area agronomists.

Southern Illinois

George McKibben, area agronomist at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Station, reports some armyworm damage in his area. The insects have been feasting on corn whorls, but the peak of infestation has passed.

Some grasshopper holes are showing up in corn leaves, but so far overall insect injury has been relatively light. Fields that showed signs of corn borer damage have been treated now.

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"We've been fortunate that insect damage hasn't been too severe. However, we're still pecking on wood," McKibben says.

Some corn is being planted at Dixon Springs this week. If the early variety isn't able to make grain, the corn will be used for silage. Farmers who were able to plant corn on time have good-looking corn, McKibben says.

Some fields lost nitrogen during the pelting rain storms. Farmers with the proper equipment have been able to retreat several fields.

About 50 percent of the wheat crop has been harvested at this time. More farmers are able to get into the fields again since the rain stopped, and harvesting should progress rapidly now.

First-crop soybeans are still being planted. McKibben recommends an early variety such as Amsoy, planted in 20-inch rows with 10 to 12 plants per foot. Other area farmers are planting second-crop soybeans on wheat ground.

Alfalfa cuttings are running about three weeks behind schedule because the rains kept balers out of the fields. Curing conditions were bad, too. Some cutting has now started again. The oat crop should be ready for harvest about July 20.

Carbondale Area Agronomist Dale Millis says that a week in the south without rain has changed the crop outlook.

The corn planted on high ground that is well-drained is probably the best ever in the area. However, the low areas may contain the worst ever. About 75 percent of the corn crop looks good now, says Millis.

There has been much flooding in the Mississippi River bottom. Anything outside of the levee probably will be lost.

Some farmers are finally able to plant soybeans on wheat ground. The beans are going in from 10 to 15 days late. Some soybeans are being cultivated again, but farmers who didn't use herbicides early in the season are in real danger of crop loss.

The cool, wet spring capped by 14 to 16 inches of rain in the last 30 days made last week's dry weather look "mighty good" to farmers in the Oblong-Effingham areas, says Pat Johnson, area agronomist at Brownstown.

Johnson says farmers are back at wheat harvesting and should finish this week. Weeds are as tall as the wheat and wheat test weights have dropped because of the rainy conditions. Water causes starches in the wheat to break down, thus lowering the test weight.

Corn ranges all the way from "looks good" to "never planted," Johnson says. Much of the corn planted has spots where standing water drowned out the stand. Most of the corn in the area is a week to ten days from tasseling.

The soybean situation is about the same as that of corn. Johnson estimates as much as 25 percent of the soybean crop was never planted in the Oblong area, and some of the soybeans planted, drowned out.

Western Illinois

The fields are drying in western Illinois, reports Area Agronomist Grant Bretzlaff, Macomb. Some water is still standing in low spots and near riverbeds.

Crop yellowing is disappearing slowly. In the high areas, farmers are cultivating and applying anhydrous ammonia.

Corn leaf aphids are moving into some cornfields.

Corn is just starting to tassel throughout the area. Some late-planted fields have not yet started. Other early-planted fields are fully tasseled.

Soybeans continue to grow well. But there have been several reports of beans standing 6 to 8 inches tall that have lost all lower leaves. "I've seen some 6-inch beans with only the two top leaves on the plant," Bretzlaff says. "This condition is probably caused by a combination of standing water and one or more of the leaf diseases. We don't yet know how the beans will recover or what the effect will be on yield."

Weed control continues to look good on both corn and soybeans.

Wheat and oat harvest started about July 12. And from Henderson County south, harvest is now in full swing.

"The grain is ready," Bretzlaff says, "but the boys are having trouble getting through the fields. They are having to leave the wet places and water holes."

Farmers in the Aledo area took part in a study to determine corn rootworm damage Tuesday. Bretzlaff will report the extent of damage next week.

Western Illinois Agronomy Field Day dates are these: Kewanee, August 12; Aledo, August 18; and Carthage, August 25.

Eastern Illinois

"Everything looks good. Corn and soybeans are growing like gangbusters." That's the report from Les Boone, area agronomist at Urbana.

There seem to be little after effects from the heavy rains that hit Logan County, although some crops were drowned out in the low spots.

"We have no big problems," Boone says. "Some farmers wanted to cultivate and apply some nitrogen, but by the time the fields were ready, the corn was too big.

"Some of the fellows are still cultivating soybeans that may be almost too big."

Early-planted corn is tasseling, and May-planted soybeans are beginning to bloom. Boone says 95-bushel corn is still a good possibility.

Gene Oldham, manager of the U. of I. agronomy farm at Urbana, says wheat harvest is essentially completed, and he reports some excellent yields.

"In our variety trials, we had some varieties yield more than 80 bushels per acre, and the average of the 30 varieties in the trial should be about 70 bushels per acre," Oldham says.

"We've heard several reports of 70-bushel wheat on farms in the Urbana area," he notes.

Oats are maturing fast, and a good number of fields will be ready for harvest by July 23. The hot, dry weather following the siege of rains caused some shriveling of kernels--especially on late-planted oats. Kernels just aren't filling normally, he says.

Northern Illinois

Derreld Mulvaney, area agronomist at DeKalb, says he's "amazed at how much the corn grew during the past week." He reports quite a bit of moisture during the last seven days but not enough to hurt anything.

Mulvaney credits recent warm weather for the giant strides made by the corn crop.

Wheat is nearly ready for harvest. Early-seeded oats are beginning to turn, but harvest won't begin for at least a week to ten days, says Mulvaney.

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UI Announces New
Ag Finance Program

URBANA--Agricultural financing will receive increased attention at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Campus as a result of recent approval of a new Agricultural Finance Program.

H.G. Halcrow, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, recently announced the program's approval by University administration. He says the program is organized through the Department of Agricultural Economics and has these main purposes:

--To conduct and promote research and educational programs in agricultural finance. The program will cover the areas of research, retraining and teaching, including student guidance and curricula development.

--To coordinate work being done in the Department of Agricultural Economics with work in other departments of the University and at other participating institutions.

The program is expected to generate funds through research grants, registration fees for seminars and retraining schools, special endowments and publication sales. A $20,000 grant has already been accepted.

Halcrow says there's a definite need for the program. "Throughout the nation and the world, agricultural finance problems are becoming more pressing. Explanations of the economic behavior of firms, industries, markets and entire agricultural economies are limited by inadequate theories of financial behavior," he says.

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"Financial decision-making is often limited by outmoded methodology or by inadequate data for updated methodology," he adds. And he hopes the program will remedy these situations by bringing together competent people with varied backgrounds.

The research will be directed toward improving financial management for both farm and agribusiness firms, as well as lending institutions serving agriculture.

The retraining activity will be for people in agribusiness and farm firms who have moved into positions of responsibility for financial decisions, but who lack finance training or wish to upgrade their skills. Short seminars and longer schools will be used to reach specialized groups.

Halcrow says the program will include teaching at both the graduate and postdoctoral levels and will draw on relevant courses in economics and finance, as well as existing agricultural economics courses.

Commenting on the program, Orville G. Bentley, Dean of the U. of I. College of Agriculture, said, "The program will enrich the department's capability to meet an important educational and research challenge in the broad areas of agricultural credit and money management."

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report
"Catch-Up" Work Nearly Done

Illinois farmers have spent the past two weeks making up for lost time as a result of early-July rains.

But that work is nearly finished now. A good chunk of the wheat is harvested, and both corn and soybeans have almost reached the "too-big" stage.

Here's the July 23 report from University of Illinois area agronomists.

Southern Illinois

Area Agronomist George McKibben, Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, says the weather has been muggy and cloudy. Wheat harvest still isn't completed, but farmers are taking giant strides now.

Reports from the Shelbyville area indicate that grasshoppers are working in some cornfields. The extent of damage from these pests is still unknown. The armyworms that were "bugging" the area last week have about run their course.

Farmers in the Fairfield area who made nitrogen applications after the heavy rains may be pleasantly surprised at harvest. The corn is much greener where lost nitrogen was replaced and this may very well show up as increased yields, says McKibben.

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"There is an optimistic outlook as far as corn and soybeans are concerned," says Dale Millis, area agronomist at Carbondale. "Hot weather and relief from the heavy rains really has the crops moving with both corn and soybeans excellent where they were not completely drowned out."

A possible problem may develop from soybeans not setting pods, Millis says. In two fields checked Monday, he found what appears to be higher-than-normal blossom drop. He said more checking will be done to see if the problem is widespread.

Millis reports a run on high-clearance equipment for nitrogen application to tall corn. "They are using them where available, but it's a case of equipment shortage," he reports.

Grasshoppers were beginning to show in the area but light rains have apparently slowed them down. Fall armyworms are still chewing in the whorls of corn but Millis says they won't cause serious damage.

Pat Johnson, area agronomist at Brownstown, also reports a lot of calls during the week for high-clearance equipment to apply nitrogen on tall corn.

Summing up the over-all effect of wet weather, Johnson said Clark County crops are in excellent shape while Richland, Clay and the southern part of Jasper County was pretty hard hit. Clark County's good crop position comes from being missed by the early rains.

In the Newton-Olney area, weed spray has meant the difference between corn and no corn. Johnson reports excellent, weed-free corn where spray was used and weed-choked failures where no spray was used.

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A few farmers in the area planted soybeans last week in spots that were drowned out by heavy rains. A few farmers were replanting, but in most cases it was the first time farmers had been able to get on the land.

Western Illinois

At Macomb, Illinois, Area Agronomist Grant Bretzlaff says all crops look good. "Corn is growing fast," he says. "It's mostly tasseled and a lot of fields are shooting ears."

Last week's rootworm check at Aledo showed only limited damage. Bretzlaff suggests the cool, damp weather may have checked rootworm damage so far. But he advises farmers to continue checking fields.

There's been some wind damage to corn, he says, especially in Henry and Mercer counties. And the small yellow corn in low spots still seems to be making slow recovery at best.

Eastern Illinois

The central part of the state still has enough moisture, reports Les Boone, area agronomist at Champaign. But, he says the eastern part of the state needs rain. "The rain we get during the next two or three weeks will make the difference between top yields and average yields."

Boone says wheat yields are as good as he has seen in east-central Illinois, and he reports that the harvest is partically completed.

Some oats have been harvested, but the late-maturing varieties will not be ready for another 7 to 10 days. No oat yields have been reported yet.

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Northern Illinois

Derreld Mulvaney, area agronomist at DeKalb, reports that wet weather is holding up several field operations.

Rains in the area last week ranged from 1 to 5 inches. Corn is growing rapidly, but there is much height variation because of planting time differences.

Early-planted corn has begun to tassel, but some of the later plantings aren't much more than waist high. Farmers north of U.S. 34 have suffered extensive nitrogen loss. Farmers haven't been able to make more applications because of wet weather and high plant growth in fields surrounding the deficient ones.

Soybeans look good, but some have serious weed problems. The wet weather prevented timely cultivation and now the plants are too large to cultivate, says Mulvaney.

Wheat is ready for harvest, but wet fields keep the combines out. Some early-seeded oats are ready for harvest also.

Most second-crop hay cuttings were poor quality. Mulvaney blames the wet weather for this too.

A few farmers have reported corn borers, but the problem isn't extreme as yet.

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FOR P.M. RELEASE, AUG. 19

Economist Advocates
Leadership Training

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY--United States aid to less-developed nations should place more emphasis on training for leadership positions, an agricultural economist with the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, said.

Speaking at the American Agricultural Economics Association meeting, Harold D. Guither pointed out that U.S. universities have trained many foreign students and agricultural leaders in specialized fields. Upon returning home, many are named to leadership or administrative positions for which they have had little, if any, preparation, he noted.

Guither suggested that training for leadership positions in universities and in research, extension, credit, marketing, planning and cooperative activities should have as much priority as developing land, buildings, crops and livestock.

He proposed a four-part study and training program to prepare foreign agriculturists for leadership and administrative responsibilities in the agricultural institutions of developing countries, to include:

...Close study of organization and administration concepts at universities and other institutions in the developed countries.

...Determining how those concepts might be adapted to the institutions of a developing country.

...Training in personnel management.

...Training in developing relationships with outside groups and agencies.

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Guither noted that agricultural economists who have worked in the developing countries understand the institutions contributing to economic development and the principles that provide a basis for decision making. He cautioned, however, that cultural differences and sociological motivations must also be considered.

With help from other social scientists, agricultural economists could take the lead in research and training in agricultural institution building and administration. Such training and study could be offered at U.S. universities or overseas, Guither concluded.

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UI's Hittle To India
On Soybean Project

URBANA--India's attempt to develop soybean production as a source of protein for her protein-hungry millions gets a second-round assist this month as University of Illinois Agronomist Carl N. Hittle joins the attack.

Hittle joins an eight-man Illinois team at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU), replacing agronomist J. A. Jackobs. The team members, all from the U. of I. College of Agriculture, serve as advisers in research, teaching and extension under a U.S. Agency for International Development contract.

The Coordinated Soybean Research Project will be Hittle's main assignment and interest. One objective of the project is to determine where India can grow soybeans profitably.

"We don't know precisely where the highest yield potentials are," said Hittle, "nor do we know how far south in India we can grow soybeans. Information to date suggests soybeans are more a tropical crop than we thought."

Starting soybean variety trials throughout India as part of the "All-India Soybean Scheme" is the next step, said Hittle. The "Soybean Scheme" is an Indian project designed to determine India's potential to grow soybeans.

Soybeans, remarked Hittle, will probably do well in a "double cropping" practice.

In some areas, agronomists want Indian farmers to continue growing wheat during the dry season and add a soybean crop during the monsoon season, rather than letting the land lay idle. Farmers would grow two crops a year.

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The assignment is Hittle's second in India. He spent three months there last fall as a soybean seed-production specialist, bringing back 400 soybean samples for seed quality tests.

Since last fall, Hittle has studied the samples for ruptured and wrinkled seed coats, a condition prevalent in India's soybeans. Occurring during seed maturation, the damaged seed coat may be a serious problem.

"In trials conducted to date the damage has reduced germination about 15 percent. Damage is undoubtedly influenced by date of planting and variety," Hittle said. India's high temperature and moisture conditions may also contribute to the damage.

Hittle intends to study seed coat damage at JNAU. He wants answers to these questions: "When does soybean seed coat damage occur? Under what specific conditions does it happen? And how seriously does it affect seed quality?"

Hittle also wants to gather more information about India's soybean storage conditions.

Indian storage conditions present a problem because temperatures in March, April and May--the storage period--reach the 115° F. mark. This is a rapid change from the much cooler winter temperatures and can hurt seed quality.

The combination of seed coat damage during maturation and high temperatures during storage presents special problems for the soybean seed producer. Cold storage may be necessary to maintain seed quality, Hittle noted.

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Hittle observed that it is essential to determine the exact nature and severity of the seed coat damage and its effect on germination if Indian farmers hope to grow soybeans to feed their rapidly expanding population. India's population increases about a million persons a month.

In addition to work on the soybean project, Hittle will assist with the forage crop program and strive to further develop crop production and plant breeding courses at JNAU.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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UI Agronomy Report: Farm Front Quiet

Except for a few armyworms in western Illinois and the areas where farm operations are delayed by recent rains, all's quiet on the Illinois farm front.

As combine growling dwindles and elevator lines shorten, wheat and oat harvest ends.

It's a good week for a vacation or a week-long stint at the county fair.

Here's the July 29 report from the six Cooperative Extension Service area agronomists.

Southern Illinois

Area Agronomist George McKibben, Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, says that early-planted corn needs a little moisture to properly finish it. There is still some grasshopper feeding, but the problem isn't too serious.

Farmers are making both first and second alfalfa cuttings. They should be making third and fourth cuttings by now, he says, but the rains didn't allow it.

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Some soybeans were planted by airplane in the Waterloo area last week. The beans were scattered as the plane flew over flooded areas.

Area Agronomist Dale Millis, Carbondale, reports "more rain than needed" in the area around Carbondale. Conditions are so wet that even hand-hoeing is difficult.

Soybeans are setting pods well and both corn and soybeans look good on the high ground. While there are some optimistic comments, the general feeling among county Extension advisers is that 1969 yields will be down quite a bit, Millis says.

He reports grasshopper feeding in pastures and road ditches, but he says rains have been sufficient to keep grasshoppers from becoming a threat.

"This is a year that really shows the shortcomings of row, or broadcast, weed spraying," says Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist. "Sprays killed the weeds in the rows, but the weeds between the rows have come on so strong they have taken over in many cases.

"I'm recommending over-all weed sprays for the future," Johnson says, "and our Brownstown Agronomy Day, September 3, will concentrate on having farmers look at the difference between the two spray methods."

Johnson said 1-1/2 inches of rain last week made area growing conditions ideal--real "greenhouse" weather. He reports some excellent corn now tasseling and some exceptionally tall beans. Ironically, August rains can push farms that escaped drown-out and weed problems to record yields this year.

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Some younger corn scalded after recent rains but it is coming out of the scald condition in good shape. Corn already tasseled didn't scald.

Johnson is getting a lot of corn borer questions but reports no problem in the area. Farmers still recall last year's attack by second-generation borers, he says.

Western Illinois

Grant Bretzlaff, Extension area agronomist at Macomb, reports that the oat harvest is nearly completed in western Illinois. Yields were generally good, he says, with some farmers and Extension advisers reporting 85- and 90-bushel-per-acre oat yields.

Bretzlaff says corn is progressing well throughout the area. Some armyworm problems still exist in Knox and Henry counties, but armyworms are no longer a serious problem in the rest of his area.

"Farmers ask what they can do to help the yellow spots in their cornfields," Bretzlaff says. "I suggest they apply 50 to 75 pounds of nitrogen per acre. It may help bring the corn along."

In some fields, however, it may be difficult to make the application.

Soybeans are developing nicely and most fields have finished podding. Weeds are starting to come in both corn and soybean fields.

Bretzlaff lists these dates, times and places for August field days in western Illinois: August 12, Kewanee, 2 p.m.; August 18, Aledo, 1 p.m.; August 25, Carthage, 1 p.m. Meals will be served at Kewanee and Aledo.

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Eastern Illinois

"Oats are fairly well out," reports Les Boone, Extension area agronomist at Urbana. Yields have been "rather mediocre" with many fields averaging 60 to 70 bushels per acre.

Except for drowned-out spots, Boone says, the yield potential for the central area of the state is still good. He points out, however, that eastern Illinois still needs rainfall each week to keep crops developing.

Northern Illinois

Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist, reports heavy rain last weekend. Heavy winds combined with rains varying from one-quarter to 4 inches caused lodging in both corn and oats.

About two-thirds to three-fourths of the area corn has tasseled, Mulvaney estimates. Both corn and soybeans look good where they weren't standing in water. Weeds may create harvest problems in soybeans.

Area wheat harvest is nearly complete. Mulvaney says that several farmers have reported 50 bushels per acre yields.

Oat harvest has been detained by the recent rain. But favorable weather at the end of the week should pretty well wrap up the oat crop, says Mulvaney.

He reports isolated armyworm damage, but no widespread problem.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS AND NEWS DIRECTORS

A press conference with Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin has been scheduled for Monday, August 4, at 10:30 a.m., Room 134 Assembly Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. We hope you'll be represented.

The press conference will follow Secretary Hardin's keynote address to the 41st conference of the American Institute of Cooperation. He is expected to begin that address in the Assembly Hall at approximately 9:30 a.m. Monday.

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UI Ag College Teaches Via Telephone

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will offer four off-campus courses this fall via a special telephone network, C.D. Smith, assistant dean, announced today.

With the telephone network, labeled UNIVEX NET, instructors can present both lectures and supporting visuals via telephone lines to classes at various locations around the state. The system is managed by the Division of University Extension.

Two courses, agricultural economics and field crop science, will be offered for junior college students at Highland Junior College, Freeport, and Kishwaukee Junior College, Malta.

Course credits apply to the student's junior college program and are transferable to the U. of I.

The other two courses, one in beef production and the other in soil fertility, are for advanced undergraduate and graduate students. The courses will be offered at the two junior college locations and at Decatur, Springfield, Quincy and Rock Island educational centers.

Students may register for the two upper-division courses through the Division of University Extension. Details on registration requirements are available from Walter V. Brown, 512 Iles Park Place, Sixth and Ash Streets, Springfield 62703 (Decatur, Springfield and Quincy areas); or from Leon A. Mayer, 56 Dixon National Bank Building, Dixon 61021 (Rock Island, Freeport and Malta areas).

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July 1 Stock Report
Changes Corn Outlook

URBANA--Corn prices and corn producers--and futures speculators who were long--received a jolt from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) July 1 corn stock estimate.

The July 24 report triggered a 5-cent price drop the following day, and further declines thereafter, says L.F. Stice, University of Illinois Extension agricultural economist. It also changed the corn-price outlook for coming months.

According to the USDA, the nation's corn supply on July 1 was more than 2 billion bushels--100 to 200 million more than trade analysts had expected.

Stice says prices broke because the higher stocks estimate indicated that:

--1968-69 corn production and use may be in close balance.

--We have larger reserve stocks of old corn than originally supposed and more than needed in the foreseeable future.

--Reserves that may be needed can be brought into market use at lower than pre-July 24 prices.

How much lower, if any, will corn prices go? That question is difficult to answer, Stice says. The 1969 crop is not made and current estimates of market needs may change.

Stice does not expect 1969 harvest prices to drop as low as a year ago, possibly not below $1.00 to central Illinois farmers for No. 2 corn.

Here's why: Last year's low prices were based on the premise that we would harvest a 1968 crop of 4.6 billion bushels, use less than 4.5 billion and add 150 to 200 million bushels to carryover stocks on October 1, 1969.

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July 1 - 2

At present, Stice expects this year's crop to be about 4.4 billion bushels and the 1969-70 disappearance about 4.5 billion. Reducing reserve stocks about 100 million bushels during the 1969-70 marketing season is price supporting in itself.

"We look for farmers to put large quantities of corn under loan at harvest prices below $1.00," he says. "The loan can gross a farmer as much as $1.10-1/2 in central Illinois. Interest charges are low on loan grains, and the crop should not be large enough to greatly burden storage facilities."

He points out, however, that heavy marketing of low-quality corn could depress prices.

With a 1969 crop of 4.4 billion bushels and 1969-70 use estimated about 100 million bushels higher, we would expect central Illinois elevators to be paying $1.15 to $1.20 a bushel in the spring and summer of 1970, Stice says.

Much higher prices could bring more reseal corn into market use than would be needed.

The central Illinois break-even redemption price on reseal next June will range from $1.16 to $1.20 per bushel. These cash prices project into a Chicago July futures of $1.23 to $1.28 in June, 1970.

What about old corn prices?

Tight free stocks--those not under loan and reseal or in CCC inventory--will tend to support prices until new corn is available, Stice says. However, prices much above $1.15 would likely bring more 1968 loan corn and reseal corn into use than the trade needs

For this reason, Stice expects any recovery in old corn prices to be temporary. Unless the 1969 crop deteriorates, old corn prices are likely to erode away.

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NOTE TO ADVISERS: Here's a copy of a release sent to Prairie Farmer. It should appear in their August 16 issue. A two-page release on the subject has been mailed to daily newspapers and you received a copy in your packet. This material is for your information. And you can draw material from this release for use in your media. Do not use the release in total until after August 16.

JULY 1 STOCK REPORT CHANGES CORN OUTLOOK

by L.F. Stice

Corn prices and corn producers--and futures speculators who were long--received a jolt from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) July 1 corn stock estimate.

The July 24 report triggered a 5-cent price drop the following day and further decline thereafter, says L.F. Stice, University of Illinois Extension agricultural economist. It also changed the corn-price outlook for coming months.

According to the USDA, the nation's corn supply on July 1 was more than 2 billion bushels--100 to 200 million more than trade analysts had expected.

Stice says prices broke because the higher stocks estimate indicated that:

--1968-69 corn production and use may be in close balance.

--We have larger reserve stocks of old corn than originally supposed and more than needed in the foreseeable future.

--Reserves that may be needed can be brought into market use at lower than pre-July 24 prices.

How much lower, if any, will corn prices go? That question is difficult to answer, Stice says. The 1969 crop is not made and current estimates of market needs may change.

Stice does not expect 1969 harvest prices to drop as low as a year ago, possibly not below $1.00 to central Illinois farmers for No. 2 corn.

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Here's why: Last year's low prices were based on the premise that we would harvest a 1968 crop of 4.6 billion bushels, use less than 4.5 billion and add 150 to 200 million bushels to carryover stocks on October 1, 1969.

With the disappointing 1968 yields, and the USDA crop estimate revising an earlier estimate to 4,375 million bushels, farmers' corn prices increased to $1.12 to $1.15 in early April.

Strong feed demand, and the fact that farmers sealed nearly 400 million bushels of 1968 corn under government loan, also supported the market, Stice says.

The USDA's April 1 corn stock estimate pointed to an abnormally high rate of feed use, a total 1968-69 corn disappearance of 4.6 billion bushels, and a cut in October, 1969, carryover stocks to 925 million bushels.

A year earlier, stocks were 1,162 million, Stice points out. Projected ahead, an even greater deficit between production and use seemed likely during the 1969-70 marketing season.

The 1969 corn acreage dropped 2 percent, growing conditions were not ideal in much of the Corn Belt and the expected demand remained about the same. It seemed likely that October 1, 1970, corn stocks could be reduced to 600 million bushels.

In anticipation of this tighter supply, corn prices jumped 10 to 13 cents a bushel during April and May. Country elevator bids to central Illinois farmers were $1.20 or better for spot delivery and $1.10 to $1.15 for harvest delivery of the 1968 crop.

At that time, Chicago December futures at $1.25 would assure a farmer $1.25 to $1.30 for corn delivered to his elevator in June of 1970, Stice points out.

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Some of the strength in prices was due to 1969 production prospects, and some to light farmer marketing. Stice says that even though prices were several cents above the $1.10 to $1.15 break-even redemption price for 1968 loan corn, farmers apparently chose to wait for clearer information on the size of the 1969 corn crop.

On June 30, 295 million bushels of 1968 corn was still under loan. Fortunately, only 33 million bushels of the loan corn was in Illinois. Farmers in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota held 203 million bushels.

The July 25 price break brought corn prices back to their pre-April stock report levels. Before April 24, prices were near redemption levels for 1968 loan corn on the assumption that the 1968-69 disappearance would be about 4.5 billion bushels--100 million more than the 1968 crop of 4,375 million. With this rate of use, the October 1, 1969, carryover stocks would be about 100 million bushels below a year earlier, or about 1,060 million bushels. This is the situation we face after the July 1 report.

Old Corn Prices

How will the July 1 report affect corn prices? Stice explains this way:

The July 1 stock estimate and the use-rates projected by it argue against corn price recovery during August and September. Specifically, at the reduced use-rate, we apparently had 200 million bushels more "free" corn--corn not under loan or reseal--than we expect to use in the July-September period.

On July 1, free stocks amounted to 1,122 million bushels and fourth quarter disappearance is expected to be about 900 million bushels. In addition, both farmers and government are likely to sell corn which was under loan on July 1.

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Market supplies are not likely to tighten enough to raise prices. On the other hand, the price of old corn is likely to sink gradually to new crop levels.

1969 Corn Prospects

Stice says that based on the information available in late July, economists think 1969 crop corn prices will not go much, if any, below $1.00 at harvest. Prices should rise to the $1.15 to $1.20 range in the late spring or early summer of 1970.

Stice says he expects prices to anchor tight to the loan price because more farmers are eligible than in recent years. The interest rates are a bargain, storage and conditioning facilities are fairly adequate and the 1969 crop may about equal or fall short of the 1969-70 disappearance by about 100 million bushels.

Estimates of 1969 crop size and 1969-70 disappearance are more uncertain than usual even at this time of year, Stice says.

To produce a 4.4 billion-bushel crop of 54.8 million acres requires a national average yield of 80-1/2 bushels, Stice points out. Such an average is about two bushels higher than the 1967 record yield, and 1969 growing conditions have not been ideal.

Our rate of corn disappearance may even be more uncertain than the size of the 1969 crop, Stice adds. If we assume a use-rate of 4.4 billion bushels in 1968-69, we should expect next year's disappearance to be 4.4 to 4.5 billion bushels. Exports may be stronger and feed use the same or lower. However, we assume a crop of about 4.4 billion bushels and a disappearance of 4.4 to 4.5 billion bushels.

In either case, the dependency on reserve stocks would not be great. They would only be enough to bring prices to the redemption price for reseal corn.

A No. 2 central Illinois farm price of $1.18 to $1.23 and a Chicago July futures of $1.23 to $1.28 should bring reseal corn into market use.

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9/5/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Rains Confuse Crop Prospects

That siege of rain in early summer is being both blessed and blamed for the current status of corn and soybeans.

Some University of Illinois Extension agronomists hope for 200-bushel corn--thanks to those rains. At the same time, they call other fields in the same area "wipe-outs" because the rains drowned out some spots and kept farmers from planting and replanting.

There's a lot of debate about the 1969 corn crop. Most of the debate centers on the unknown effects of those early rains and the rains we still need this season.

Here's what University of Illinois area agronomists reported on August 6:

Southern Illinois

"No rain in sight. We haven't had a drop and the corn needs it to finish out," says George McKibben, area agronomist at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center.

Some of the late-planted corn--now about 10 inches high--has been hit by fall armyworms. Another test plot at Dixon Springs, planted in wheat stubble, is being damaged by the flea beetle.

-more-

McKibben advises farmers to start checking their fields for these pests.

Soybeans have finally been "mudded in," McKibben says.

Would you believe 170- to 200-bushel corn yields in an Illinois area that suffered through June's excess rain?

Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist, mentioned such yields and then said, "Maybe you had better not mention the yields. Just let folks know they can come to the Brownstown Agronomy Day and see what we have September 3."

Johnson was talking about estimated corn yields at the U. of I.'s Brownstown Field Day.

Other Agronomy Days for Johnson's area are Toledo, September 4; Oblong, September 5; and Newton, September 8.

"The Oblong field is our only weak sister," Johnson says. "And even there we will show what fertility can do under waterlogged conditions. Oblong had 12 inches of rain between June 12 and July 1. We had to disc and replant beans.

"We've got excellent crops in the area except for the spots we've talked about for weeks. The water-damaged spots, the weedy fields and the fields where they just didn't get their crops out just aren't going to recover this year," Johnson said.

Western Illinois

Oat harvest--nearly completed--and an 80- to 90-bushel average seems a good guess, reports Grant Bretzlaff, area agronomist at Macomb.

Oats still in the field are down. They'll be rough to pick up, but farmers should wind up combining by August 11, Bretzlaff says.

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Area Extension advisers and bankers estimate a 30-percent corn yield loss caused by wet weather in Hancock, Pike, Adams and Schuyler counties. But Bretzlaff says the area north of Highway 136 looks excellent.

"The corn yields in that area may be 30-percent better than usual," he says.

Many soybean fields are completely podded. But late-planted fields are just starting to bloom.

The Kewanee Agronomy Day August 12 starts at 2 p.m. A meal will be served at the Kewanee field.

Bretzlaff ticked off these stops on the Kewanee tour: corn and soybean fertility with some "extra-high" fertility treatments; herbicides for corn and soybeans; soybean varieties; liguleless corn varieties, an insect report; and a plant-disease report.

Eastern Illinois

"Crops in the east-central part of Illinois look as good as any in the state," reports area agronomist Les Boone at Urbana.

"We need rain, and we may get hurt before we get it. However, the recent cool weather has to some extent lessened the effect of the current dry spell," Boone says.

Boone says this is a good time to walk through cornfields. "Look for insect and disease damage and evaluate your control programs. Check for nutrient deficiencies and population stands."

Keep a sharp eye on your cornfields now, and you won't be too surprised at harvest next fall.

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Northern Illinois

"The value of preemergence soybean herbicides should show up this year," says Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist. Weeds have been rough on untreated fields and heavy rains prevented timely cultivation, he adds.

Many northern Illinois communities received record rainfall in July. Some areas were hit with more than six inches of rain during the month.

Corn is pollinating now. Farmers aren't as worried about lack of sunlight this year as they were at this time last year. Corn looks good except for the areas that were under water. There will be little or no grain production in those areas, says Mulvaney.

There's still some isolated and minor armyworm damage.

The oat harvest is nearly complete. Several fields yielded 100 bushels per acre. Mulvaney blames the hot weather in early July for the low--30 pounds per bushel--test weight of some oats.

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UI Agronomy Report

Illinois crops are still escaping from serious disease and insect problems. But poor drainage and nitrogen deficiency will cut yields in many areas.

Rain, or the lack of it, is confusing yield estimates. One University of Illinois Extension agronomist reports as much as two-thirds crop loss in parts of southern Illinois, mainly from too much rain.

Another agronomist complains that the ground isn't wet enough to properly finish the corn crop.

Here's their report for August 13.

Southern Illinois

Many cornfields on a line from U.S. 40 as far south as Carbondale may only produce one-third of their crop potential. It looks like nitrogen loss, weeds and heavy rains have really belted the plants, says Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist.

There's a big difference where farmers were able to reapply nitrogen, Johnson adds. Some cornfields still have grasshoppers and corn borers, but no serious problem has developed.

Soybeans appear to have escaped severe nitrogen loss damage because they can replenish their supply.

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The Brownstown experiment fields may be the best ever, says Johnson. They should produce extremely high yields. He invites farmers to the Brownstown Agronomy Day on September 3. Other area field day dates are Toledo, September 4; Oblong, September 5; and Newton, September 8.

Last week's rains ranged from one-half to one inch from Vandalia east. However, no rain fell from Vandalia south and the fields in that area are dry and hurting for rain, Johnson says.

"There's not much change in our crop situation. We still need some rain," says George McKibben, area agronomist at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center.

No-till corn at Dixon Springs looks excellent in spite of rain needs. The early planting allowed by the no-tillage system made the difference. Dixon Springs' one small plot of conventional tillage corn is still only about 24 inches high due to rain-delayed planting.

McKibben reports a continuing fall armyworm problem. A second spray was necessary last week, he says.

General comment from those attending the Dixon Springs Agronomy Day, August 12, was that zero tillage is showing great results this year.

Leslie Rogers, Marion County Extension adviser, also reports a need for rain. He says where they were complaining about excess water a month ago, it's now dry!

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Northern Illinois

Farmers received the usual varied amounts of rainfall last week, reports DeKalb area agronomist Derreld Mulvaney. Some isolated areas received three inches of rain or more. However, most measured rainfall was from one-half to three-fourths of an inch.

Corn in the areas that escaped standing water after the early pelting rains still looks good. Corn has pollinated and the ears are filling. The lower leaves in fields that suffered nitrogen loss are yellowing. The yields on these fields will be considerably lower, Mulvaney predicts.

Soybeans are beginning to pod. Root rot problems have developed in areas where the soybean fields were extremely wet.

A few armyworms are still working in some cornfields, but the problem isn't widespread, says Mulvaney.

Western Illinois

Macomb area agronomist Grant Bretzlaff says that last week's rains varied from one-half to two inches. The rain was welcome since some areas were badly needing it, he adds.

The corn and soybean crops are moving right along. Corn silks are starting to dry and soybeans are fully podded.

Yields from the completed oat harvest ranged from 75 to 90 bushels per acre.

Bretzlaff reminds area farmers of the Agronomy Field Day on August 18 at Aledo. The program begins at 1 p.m.

The program features corn and soybean fertility trials, an insect study on rootworms, topless soybeans and broadcast corn and soybeans.

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8/13/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

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UI Agronomy Report:
Rain's Still The Topic

All of a farmer's technological know-how goes unrecognized unless there's rain. And his neighbor may get by with very little know-how--if there is rain.

It doesn't seem fair, but that's how it has always been. Being dependent on the weather is one of the rules of the farming game. Here's what University of Illinois Extension staff members throughout the state reported on August 20.

Southern Illinois

Corn and soybeans in the area could use a good rain, says Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist. The crops aren't suffering, but a good rain would go a long way in helping the crops finish out.

"Corn planted with the zero-tillage system looks excellent. Farmers who used the conventional methods to prepare a seedbed were delayed by the heavy rains early in the planting season, and the no-till corn may be the highest yielding," he reports.

Much interest has developed in Blueboy, a new wheat variety. In tests, Blueboy averaged 10 to 12 bushels per acre more than other tested varieties.

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"I don't want to sound too optimistic, because this was the variety's first trial year," Johnson adds. "A few more years will tell the story."

Eastern Illinois

Earl Bantz, Champaign County Extension Adviser, reports that last week's 3-inch rain and several other scattered showers have made the difference between "good" and "fair" crop prospects.

Bantz estimates that crop prospects in east-central Illinois are as good as any in the state.

"But it was dry earlier," he says. "So far this year, I've had only one call on ponding. With our flat land and the old buffalo wallows and sloughs, it's really unusual. The old ponded areas should yield real well this year."

Some corn ears aren't filling at the tips. Bantz and Associate Extension Adviser Leo Phelan spot-checked some fields and found ears in thinner stands better filled than where populations were high.

"We have this problem every year," Bantz says, "but the higher populations generally out-yield the low populations."

Bantz says the 1969 crop season has been one of the most trouble-free years in a long time. "Since corn and beans got up, everything has gone along real smooth," he noted.

Northern Illinois

"The past week was hot and humid, but very little rain fell," reports Phil Farris, Kane County Extension Adviser. "There may have been half an inch of rain in some areas, but no more."

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Kane and surrounding counties have been fortunate in that no serious insect problems have arisen.

Corn and soybeans look good and are progressing well, says Farris.

"We haven't had rain for more than three weeks," reports JoDaviess County Extension Adviser George Swallow.

"The corn crop hasn't been hurt yet, but pasture areas are hard and dry."

Too much rain early in the year has hurt many cornfields. But the corn that wasn't standing in water is doing well.

There has been some rootworm damage, but not nearly as much as last year. "The armyworm threat has been controlled," Swallow says, "but, we may have a heavy armyworm moth flight this year."

Second-crop alfalfa harvest is nearly finished. The third crop looks good in areas where second cuttings were made early. But, farmers who were delayed by rains won't have much of a third alfalfa cutting.

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8/21/69

Thompson Reports Impressive
Accomplishments In India

URBANA--University of Illinois horticulturist A. E. Thompson stated today that Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) at Pant Nagar, India, has made a significant record of accomplishment during the past two years.

Thompson recently completed a two-year assignment as the U. of I. chief of party at UPAU. The University has an eight-man team there under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Here are some accomplishments cited by Thompson:

--Campus expansion. UPAU boasts a shopping center, a hospital clinic, an intermediate college, a dairy barn complex, a newly completed home science building and an International Student Hostel and Guest House. All were constructed during Thompson's assignment.

--Improved laboratory facilities.

--Expanded curricula and staff. UPAU has implemented a new graduate program for Ph.D. degrees in selected areas. The competence of graduates is widely recognized.

--Expanded production and income at the UPAU Experiment Station. Thompson says the Experiment Station would rank with many of the best in this country. The Station teaches native farmers by example, helping them move into an era of commercial agriculture.

--Increased water supplies. The Indians are drilling wells to insure a continuing water supply, which will boost crop production.

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In addition, one of the most successful development programs at UPAU is the Coordinated Soybean Research Project. Almost every UPAU department has cooperated in experimental research concerning India's soybean-growing potential.

The program that will probably have the most lasting effect is the participant-training program designed for inter-university study. It enables UPAU students to study and obtain degrees at the U. of I.

Under a new aspect of the program, UPAU students can complete their basic course work at the U. of I. and then develop their research at UPAU. This type of study permits students to work on India's problems in their home environment.

Thompson says the U. of I. is gaining much new information from its work in India. "We have a lot to learn about multiple-cropping, an increasing practice in India," he said. "Growing two to three or even four crops a year on the same land requires more involved managerial skill than we are accustomed to using. And the decision-making process becomes infinitely more complex."

Development of disease-resistant crop varieties provides valuable background data of importance to scientists throughout the world.

Research in animal production and disease control should also prove beneficial in other areas of the world.

Thompson emphasized that continued UPAU development will require a change in the UI-UPAU relationship. "More emphasis will continue to be placed on joint research projects of mutual interest along with greater student-professor exchanges with less emphasis on the University's advisory role," he concluded.

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8/21/69

Indian Official At U. Of I.

URBANA--A major breakthrough in Indian agriculture came when farmers accepted the challenge of feeding the country, says Dr. R. L. Paliwal, Director of Research at India's Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU).

Paliwal recently visited the University of Illinois College of Agriculture after attending a seminar at Purdue University designed to aid developing nations establish effective universities.

"For years Indian farmers were content to farm small and survive." "Now," says Paliwal, "the gates to production have been opened. The farmers have had a taste of profitable farming and are enjoying it."

The progress made so far in feeding the population depends on one's individual viewpoint, says Paliwal. Some say the "Green Revolution" has begun, while others insist it's still around the corner.

But farmers now take pride in the fact that they're farmers. Not long ago many people would have been ashamed to admit they were farmers. Those days have passed.

Paliwal compares the relationship between the U. of I. and Indian agricultural development to a chemical reaction: "To get an effective reaction, one needs a substrate and a catalyst. Neither can do the job alone completely effectively.

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"U. of I. staff members have acted as catalysts to speed Indian agricultural development. They have provided new technology, fertilizers, seed and irrigation techniques. But, without the substrate--a receptive Indian government and population--the catalyst would have been wasted," says Paliwal.

Progressive Indian farmers--the ones who seek help from agricultural scientists--provided the initiative to use the new methods. And the scientists are now being heard by the government, when before they were sometimes ignored.

"As an example of progress," Paliwal says, "in 1965, UPAU had one small room-sized test plot growing soybean seed. Now seed is grown on 6,000 acres."

"By 1970," he continues, "soybean overproduction could glut our markets. We must convince U.S. and Indian industry that Indian soybeans will be an important crop and must be processed and marketed to achieve maximum importance."

Research is under way to expand the use of soybeans and soybean by-products. Since Indians are mainly vegetarian, their diets may lack sufficient protein. But everyone drinks milk.

"Maybe soybeans can be processed into soybean milk or added to milk to increase the existing protein content," Paliwal points out.

India is on the way to providing food not only for its people, but also for export. And the progress has been made through cooperation and friendship.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

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UI Agronomy Report:
Some Signs Harvest's Near

Corn nearly ready for picking in southern Illinois and a possible leaf blight problem in the eastern part of the state highlight this week's agronomy report.

Here's the August 27 report from University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service staff members.

Southern Illinois

"We got about two inches of rain last week and we were needing it," reports George McKibben, Dixon Springs area agronomist.

"Some early-planted corn is down to 30 percent moisture--about right for shelling. Yields should be pretty good. There are still some armyworms but nothing really serious," McKibben says.

Some forage was cut last week for silage.

Brownstown Area Agronomist Pat Johnson echoes the rain report. Most counties in our area received about one inch of rain, he reports.

Soybeans are podded and ripening and from the looks of the fields, the yields should be high.

"It was the early weather that hurt us," says Johnson. "The late weather has been excellent for crop growth."

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The story in the Carbondale area is different, however.

"We've got dry weather, and some late-planted corn is feeling the pinch," says Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist. "I don't think that the lack of rain will cause crop failure, but the yields will likely be somewhat lower than we hoped.

"Some second-generation corn borers have appeared in a few fields, but the infestation doesn't appear to be serious. There are some grasshoppers in the area too. They're mainly in pastures and road ditches, and haven't progressed too far into the fields.

"It's easy to spot soybean fields that received effective herbicide applications," says Millis. "Pigweed, ragweed and lambsquarter are pushing through the tops of plants in fields where weeds weren't well-controlled."

Eastern Illinois

What looks like a leaf blight problem is causing serious plant drying in some east-central Illinois cornfields, reports Jim Neuschwander, Ford County Extension Adviser.

Neuschwander says he's seen fields where some plants are completely dried. Other plants have only dry splotches on the leaves and stalks. Fields most seriously affected may suffer a 25 percent yield loss, he estimates.

The effect of the leaf blight will probably be worsened by the lack of rain in the area. "Until about three weeks ago, I thought we had a chance for a bumper crop," Neuschwander says. He estimates that each week without rain will cut corn yields about 5 percent.

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Soybeans look good, despite earlier problems with phytophthora root rot. "I see quite a few fields where there are more pods with two beans than three, however," Neuschwander reports.

Western Illinois

Warren County Extension Adviser Jim McCurdy says crops in his area are in good shape. Although the ground is dry and cracked in some areas, the crops haven't been affected--at least not outwardly.

"We've been fortunate this year to have escaped serious insect damage," he says. "However, we may have more of a corn borer problem at harvest than has been apparent throughout the growing season."

Rootworms, armyworms and grasshoppers in scattered areas haven't caused much trouble, he adds.

Northern Illinois

Last week was the first time this summer that no northern areas reported substantial rainfall, says DeKalb Area Agronomist Derreld Mulvaney.

Many fields will need warm, dry weather from now until harvest to insure high crop yields, he adds.

This summer's wet weather has brought the most widespread nitrogen deficiency in recent years. Yields will vary not only from field to field, but also within fields. Crop growth and yield will depend on the various field tile systems.

Well-drained fields should produce high yields, but crops on poorly drained fields will suffer.

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Soybeans are podding and filling. Mulvaney reports that some farmers are complaining of few pods per plant. But you have to consider the number of peas per pod as well as the number of pods per plant, he reminds.

It looks as if the wet weather has at least reduced insect populations this year. That's good. The wet weather is responsible for lodging in corn and soybeans, however. That's bad.

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DD:bc
8/27/69

UI Economist Reports On
Indian Agricultural Progress

URBANA--Soybeans may generate much-needed income in India to spark economic development. And with development, India will become a stronger buyer of both agricultural and industrial commodities, says B.L. Brooks, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

Indian consumers use much vegetable oil, part of which is soybean oil imported primarily from the United States. Soybean oil imports have averaged about 42,000 short tons per year over the last three marketing years.

But India is on the verge of getting into soybean production on her own, says Brooks. Production experiments were started in 1965 at Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) and in 1967 at Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University (JNAU).

The U. of I. provides technical assistance for UPAU and JNAU through a U.S. Agency for International Development contract. Brooks spent two years studying soybean marketing as a member of an eight-man U. of I. advisory team at JNAU.

In 1968, specialists began work on a coordinated soybean research project. Experimental production shows that soybeans can contribute to the overall economic development of India. But for maximum contribution, soybeans must find a much larger Indian market than the present oil market.

Oilseed processors recognize soybean value as an oilseed, Brooks says, but they raise questions on disposing of soy meal. However, there is a large and expanding livestock industry that may utilize the meal.

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But meal use by livestock is a short-term approach to its disposal. Furthermore, the meal also contains protein that the Indian populace badly needs in their diets.

Indians, like many other people, may not accept soybeans as an edible seed for direct consumption, says Brooks. Processing then becomes necessary.

Soybeans can raise the dietary level of the people and increase the income of farmers, marketers and processors. Perhaps increased production will mean a lower oil price and consumers will directly benefit, Brooks adds.

Soybean marketing and processing are new to India. If the future brings larger soybean crops, the market must handle them and the processors must profitably use them. Soybeans are now being integrated into the present oilseed processing business.

Processors know that livestock feeds can utilize more soybean meal.

The meal may also be blended with wheat flour, or used to make a milk stretcher. Gradually baby food, protein concentrates and other food products will appear on the market, Brooks believes.

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JRB:bc
8/27/69

4-H Members Named To
State Judging Team

URBANA--Fifty-two 4-H members survived the preliminary State Livestock Judging Contest at Urbana in June and competed in the finals at the State Fair in Springfield.

These are the five top-scoring 4-H'ers who will make up the Illinois State Livestock Judging Team:

--Perry Albin, Newman, will enter the University of Illinois this fall. He raises sheep for his 4-H project.

--Colleen Callahan, Milford, is the first girl to be named to the team in several years. She will also be a freshman at the U. of I. this fall.

--Eric Rinker, Stewardson, raises swine for his 4-H project and will enter Lakeland Junior College this fall.

--Everett Solon, Streator, is a senior at Streator Township High School in LaSalle County. He also has swine for a 4-H project.

--Roger Williams, Milledgeville, is a high school junior. He raises swine also.

The Illinois team, coached by Area Extension Adviser Melvin Fink, will judge at the National Barrow Show, Austin, Minnesota, September 8; the American Royal 4-H Livestock Judging Contest, Kansas City, Missouri, October 17; and the International 4-H Livestock Judging Contest, Chicago, November 28.

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JRB:bc
8/27/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: Our agricultural law specialists report numerous inquiries on how the state income tax will affect farmers. You may wish to run this release because of that interest. We recognize the release is longer and more detailed than stories we normally send to you.

Agricultural Law Specialist Tells How State Income Tax Affects Illinois Farmers

URBANA--Some questions on how the new Illinois state income tax will affect farmers remain to be answered, says Allen Bock, Extension specialist in agricultural law, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. He points out that no complete set of directives or regulations applicable to farm income is available.

But many questions can be answered now, and here's how Bock responds to them:

Q. What is the tax rate for the individual farmer?

A. As for any individual, 2-1/2 percent of net income.

Q. How does "Farmer Jones" compute his net income?

A. Net income is "base income" less the standard exemption. "Base income" is federal adjusted gross income (on 1968 federal form 1040, this was the figure on line 9, page 1), plus certain modifications required by Illinois state law.

Q. What are those modifications?

A. Let's assume that for 1969, Farmer Jones will have a federal adjusted gross income of $9,650. Illinois law requires that he add to the amount certain exclusions and deductions allowed by federal law but not by the state.

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First, he must add any interest or dividends he has excluded in arriving at federal adjusted gross income, such as interest on municipal bonds and the $100 dividend exclusion. Let's say Farmer Jones looks at page 2 of form 1040 and sees that under part II, line 1-b, he was allowed a $100 dividend exclusion. He must add that $100 to his federal adjusted gross income.

Second, there is no special treatment of capital gains in the Illinois law. Therefore, he must add an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss, to the extent deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income.

In checking Schedule D, lines 10 and 11, Farmer Jones sees he was allowed a $1,200 deduction for capital gains. He must also add this to federal adjusted gross income.

A third modification would be for Illinois income tax deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income. Generally this modification should not be necessary for individuals, since state income taxes are deducted from federal adjusted gross income, rather than being deducted in arriving at federal adjusted gross income.

Q. So Farmer Jones' base income, as defined by state law, will be higher than his federal adjusted gross?

A. Yes, when he adds the $100 dividend exclusion and the $1,200 capital gains figures to the $9,650 federal adjusted gross income figure, he has a modified federal adjusted gross income of $10,950. This is his Illinois base income and from it he deducts his standard exemptions in figuring his net income.

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Q. What is the standard exemption?

A. It's $1,000 times the number of exemptions allowed an individual for federal income tax purposes. If Farmer Jones claims himself, a wife and two minor children as dependents, his standard exemption is $4,000.

Q. How will he determine how much income to report for 1969?

A. If his tax year begins before August 1, 1969, and ends after July 31, 1969 (this would include all calendar year taxpayers), his income and standard exemptions will be prorated unless he elects to report differently.

Q. On what basis are these items prorated?

A. The new state law took effect August 1. For calendar year taxpayers, there are 153 days from August 1 to December 31 inclusive. There are 365 days in the calendar year. So you prorate by multiplying income and exemptions by the fraction, 153/365ths. The easy way to do this is to arrive at a net income figure first, and then prorate that figure.

Q. So we deduct the standard exemption and then prorate?

A. Yes. We'll continue with Farmer Jones, a calendar year taxpayer, as our example. We assumed that in 1969 he would have a modified federal adjusted gross income of $10,950. His $4,000 standard exemption reduces that to a net income of $6,950. To prorate, we multiply the $6,950 by 153/365ths ($6,950 x $\frac{153}{365}$) and the result is $2,913. So Farmer Jones owes tax on $2,913 and at the 2-1/2 percent rate, his state tax is $72.82.

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Q. You mentioned the possibility of an alternative reporting method for 1969. What is it?

A. If Farmer Jones elects to report in the manner and at the time prescribed by the Illinois Department of Revenue, he can determine net income by accounting for only those items earned, received, paid, incurred and accrued after July 31, 1969. What he includes depends on whether he is an accrual or cash basis taxpayer.

But regardless of whether he reports on an accrual or cash basis, let's assume his net income is $3,677 for the August 1 - December 31 period. Farmer Jones then reduces that amount by prorating his $4,000 standard exemption. He does this by multiplying $4,000 by 153/365ths ($4,000 x $\frac{153}{365}$) and the result is $1,677. He subtracts the $1,677 from $3,677 to arrive at a net income of $2,000, and at 2-1/2 percent owes a state tax of $50.

Q. What accounting period and method can be used?

A. Farmer Jones must use the same accounting method for Illinois tax purposes as for federal. The taxable year must also be the same. If either accounting method or taxable year is changed to report federal tax, it must also be changed to report Illinois taxes.

Q. What about declaration of estimated tax?

A. The procedure is the same as for federal purposes. A farmer whose base income from farming is two-thirds of his estimated base income can file his declaration of estimated tax any time on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year. He pays the estimated tax in full at the time he files the declaration.

GEB:bc
8/29/69

UI Names M.S. Williams
Associate Extension Director

URBANA--Moyle S. Williams, an assistant director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service since 1963, has been named associate director, effective September 1, Extension Director J.B. Claar has announced.

In naming Williams to the newly created position, Claar said the associate director will provide broad administrative leadership in the development and evaluation of Cooperative Extension programs.

The Cooperative Extension Service is the informal educational arm of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and is administered through the College of Agriculture.

Cooperative Extension conducts programs in agriculture, home economics, community affairs and youth work in both rural and urban areas, through a system of county and area offices. The scope of its programs has been expanded in recent years with increasing emphasis on educational programs for low-income groups, particularly in the areas of nutrition and money management.

Before joining the Illinois staff in 1963, Williams served as a farm management specialist with the North Carolina Extension Service, was chief of agricultural economics for the National Plant Food Institute and was director of economic research for the Sulphur Institute.

He is a 1947 graduate of North Carolina State University, where he also received an M.S. degree in 1949. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Purdue University in 1955.

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GEB:bc
8/29/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Rain And Harvest Top Topics

All Illinois crop talk turns to harvest. Crops hurt by too much rain at planting time now need moisture to add a final fattening to yields.

Optimism has mostly replaced pessimism as agronomists and Extension advisers talk potential yields.

Here's the September 3 report from University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service staff members.

Central Illinois

"Crops are starting to mature. Some beans are turning. Harvest can start in about two weeks," reports Earl Bantz, Champaign County Extension adviser.

Bantz said he has noted husks drying in some fields of early planted, early maturing corn.

"The area is going to have some real good crop yields this year. While yields in general will not set records, there won't be the field-to-field fluctuation in yield often seen," Bantz says.

But many fields will yield less this year because of stress, Bantz reports. "The stress of weather and other conditions is causing them to mature early," he said.

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Sangamon County Extension Adviser Denver Corn reports mixed conditions.

"Generally speaking our crops are good, yet we have farms with fields that will yield only one-third of a crop.

"Reports from those making air surveys are that many fields will yield less than roadside appearances indicate. There are lots of poor spots hidden in the middle of those good-looking fields," Corn reports.

The Sangamon County area had no rain last week and very little total rain in August. Some corn blight is showing but no insect problems are reported. A lot of corn is not filling the tips of the ears, Corn says.

Still the 1969 crop will be way above average. Some individual farms are excellent, with yield estimates running as high as 150 bushels an acre.

Corn said early hybrid corn appears to be down to about 40 percent moisture now and early soybeans, such as Corsoy, are beginning to turn.

But soybean harvesting will hold off quite awhile, Corn feels. The area wasn't hit by diseases which often cause early maturing of soybeans.

Southern Illinois

"We had a good rain to end Labor Day and our corn and soybeans are ripening beautifully," says Brownstown Area Agronomist Pat Johnson.

"There will be record yields on some fields in spite of bad weather last spring. Experimental fields at Brownstown are showing great results," Johnson reports.

At Carbondale, Area Agronomist Dale Millis reports last week's scattered showers may help pastures some, but were too late for much benefit to corn or soybeans.

"The rains were too scattered and too late to give much crop benefit," Millis said.

He reports some wheat and rye were being air-seeded in corn and soybeans.

"Seeding a wheat or rye cover crop by airplane appears to be a good erosion control practice," Millis commented. "It doesn't cost too much and it's far better than leaving the fields without cover."

A few grasshoppers are still evident but no insect problem has really developed, Millis said.

Northern Illinois

"A good rain would help our crop situation," reports DeKalb County Associate Extension Adviser Jack Goodrich. "Third cutting of hay is pretty well done. Corn and soybeans can use some moisture and warm weather," he comments.

Goodrich says corn is still in the milk stage and no real silo filling has started. But good weather conditions will change this situation rapidly, he says.

Soybeans in the area generally look better than corn. Some fields of corn are down due to combined ravages of wet weather, insects and disease during the growing season and may cause harvest problems.

Boone County is reported "awful dry" by County Extension Adviser Wallace Reynolds.

"We have had hot weather and no rain since August 11," he says.

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Corn planted on well drained land and surviving early summer wet weather is now being hurt by lack of moisture. Corn is shriveling and soybeans are not filling pods as they should.

"We have had 2310 heat units since April 17. This is the normal heat needed for corn growing but corn was planted this year nearer May 15. Even with a record amount of August heat units, we are still 11 days behind normal as far as corn is concerned," Reynolds reports.

Army worms are still a problem. They have moved onto corn ears in many fields.

Third cutting of hay is well along but yields are down, he adds.

"Late planting, wet weather, weeds, lack of nitrogen and now dry weather have hit us pretty hard. Across-the-board yields will be down," Reynolds reports.

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WGR:bc
9/3/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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UI Agronomy Report:
Optimistic Yield Predictions

Harvest dates are still top topic among agronomists around Illinois with yield predictions remaining on the optimistic side. Needed rains during the past week gave pastures and forage crops a boost and will increase the soybean yield in some areas.

Weed problems threaten to hinder soybean harvest in some areas and Ellery Knake, University of Illinois Extension agronomist, warns farmers against using chemical defoliants.

"Chemical defoliants or dessicants should not be used. They are not approved for use on soybeans harvested for food, oil or animal feed purposes," Knake warns.

Here's the September 10 report from University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service staff members.

Southern Illinois

"It's time to get harvest machinery ready. We are harvesting early planted Amsoy soybeans now and we'll be harvesting corn at Carlinville next week," reports Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist.

Some corn is being harvested by farmers in the bottoms but there is no soybean harvesting activity, Millis says.

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Southern Illinois pastures are perking up as a result of good early September rains.

"Pastures were looking pretty poor in late August, but now have a chance for some good fall growth," Millis observes.

At Brownstown, Agronomist Pat Johnson reports a few farmers starting soybean harvest but that major harvest activity is still a week or more away.

The crowd attending Johnson's four Agronomy Field Days last week attested to the pre-harvest lull. Nearly 1,000 persons attended the Brownstown event. Total attendance for the Brownstown, Newton, Oblong and Toledo field days was about 1,400.

"They were looking at weed spray, fertilizer and zero tillage results. And new ideas--our farmers are always looking for something new," Johnson reports.

He has had some complaints on corn borers and corn ear worms but the situation isn't exceptional and it's a little late to do anything about it, Johnson says.

"A few are starting to fall plow. But we don't recommend fall plowing for southern Illinois," Johnson emphasized.

Northern Illinois

A one-inch weekend rain gave northern Illinois some relief from a dry situation. The moisture will probably help increase soybean yields and keep pastures in good condition, reports DeKalb Area Agronomist Derreld Mulvaney.

"We have quite a bit of northern corn blight in early planted corn. Some farmers are worried about it but it looks worse than it is. Corn is filling well, a lot of corn is already dented and our crop prospects look good," Mulvaney says.

He says it will still be a frustrating year for some farmers. They will have poor yields while their next door neighbors have excellent yields. Timing and weather cause the difference.

Mulvaney reports corn ear worms, picnic beetles and rootworms attacking corn but predicts only slight crop damage because of crop maturity. Weeds are the main soybean problem, with weeds such as smartweed, horseweed and cocklebur showing above the bean canopy.

Silo filling will be in full swing within 10 days, Mulvaney predicts.

Western Illinois

"This won't be the best year we have had but we are in good shape in west- and west-central Illinois," says Leo Sharpe, Fulton County Extension adviser.

Corn and soybeans matured rapidly during the past week. Sharpe says corn is at 30-percent moisture and if corn-maturing weather holds, some early planted corn will be harvested and put on dryers within two weeks.

Some farmers are contemplating soybean harvest in ten days to two weeks but many have a weed problem. Late summer rains caused a general soybean weed problem, Sharpe says, and farmers with no weed problem at lay-by time now have problems with smartweed, horseweed and cocklebur.

"Our corn looks good--better than last year--pastures are good, we have had no real insect problem, wheat ground is ready for end-of-month planting and alfalfa and clover look real good. We can use some rain but it probably wouldn't make much difference in crop yields" is Sharpe's summary.

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Eastern Illinois

Recent rains helped east-central Illinois and crops are maturing rapidly.

"There is some early corn right now with less than 30-percent moisture and it looks like Amsoy beans will be ready at the same time. We are going to have a photo finish with our early corn and soybean harvest," reports McLean County Extension Adviser Eugene Mosbacher.

Early corn varieties have been hit by stalk rot but farmers will not know until harvest how it has affected yield.

"We're in good shape. We'll have some awfully good corn in this county," Mosbacher says. "Corn is well filled and we have had a relatively insect-free year."

Pastures are good. We had from 1/2 to 2 inches of rain last week and both lawns and pastures are really blooming," he adds.

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WGR:bc
9/10/69

State 4-H Member
To Compete In Texas

URBANA--A young Illinois tractor driver is headed for Dallas, Texas, to represent Illinois 4-H members in the Western U.S. 4-H Tractor Operators Contest.

Dale Pelz, 17, Minonk, drove his way to victory in the State 4-H Tractor Operators Contest at the Illinois State Fair. He competes with winners from twenty western states in Dallas, October 7-8.

Pelz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Pelz, R.R. 1, Minonk, Woodford County, is a seven-year 4-H Club member. He has been enrolled in the tractor project for four years and was 1968 state runner-up in this program.

Pelz and his family have a 460-acre, 500-hog farm in Minonk.

In addition to spending more than 500 hours in tractor field work and nearly 50 hours in servicing four farm tractors during the year, Pelz helped plan and teach the County 4-H Tractor Maintenance School and set up practice courses.

He is a senior at Minonk's M-D-R High School and plans to major in Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois.

G.W. Stone, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist, said the state fair contest rated 70 competitors on their answers to written quiz, their performance of a daily tractor maintenance checkup and their skill in maneuvering a tractor and four-wheeled wagon through a test course.

Thomas Kleiss, Tolono, Champaign County, and Timothy Tromblee, Joy, Mercer County, were second and third in the State event.

Pelz's trip to Dallas is sponsored by the American Oil Foundation of Chicago and the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

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The state operators contest and the 4-H tractor program are conducted by the U. of I. Cooperative Extension Service.

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RW:bc
9/10/69

Large Grain Elevators May
Not Force Small Ones Out

URBANA--The small country elevator may become a thing of the past if future grain production is concentrated in the hands of a few large farmers. But if many small family farms produce future grain, small country elevators will remain on the scene.

That opinion was expressed by Lowell D. Hill, associate professor of grain marketing, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, during the recent annual Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association meeting, at the U. of I.

In discussing implications of large off-farm grain handling facilities, Hill said the future of "super country elevators" depends on how grain is grown in the future.

"If relatively few large farmers, equipped to dry and store grain on the farm, produce the bulk of the crop," he explained, "smaller country elevators where grain has to be reloaded and transferred will likely be passed by."

Farmers with as much as 100,000 bushels of corn in storage, for example, will find it more economical to haul directly to processors or sub-terminal elevators, he continued.

"On the other hand," Hill said, "if grain production is in the hands of many relatively small farm units, which do not have adequate capital, labor and volume to justify having their own drying and storage facilities, small country elevators will continue to provide these services."

Large elevators will be limited to areas of concentrated grain production and may have to depend on smaller elevators for some of their supply, he added.

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Hill doesn't foresee any major changes in the operational pattern of Illinois farming in the near future. Farm size is increasing, he noted, but many smaller farms will continue to produce grain.

"The elevator business is going to become more concentrated," he predicted, "but smaller efficiently operated elevators will still provide drying, storage and marketing services for smaller farms."

Large elevators may be able to offer higher prices and lower service charges initially, Hill indicated. But the price of grain is largely determined by supply and demand. Production will increase in response to higher prices and the market price will decline again. Some inefficient small elevators may be forced out of business in the process, he cautioned.

Hill said he's not worried about monopolistic conditions arising in the grain industry even if large elevators force many small ones out. "The entry and potential entry of new firms will keep the industry honest," he concluded.

During the afternoon business session, John Albin, Newman, was re-elected FBFM president.

Also elected for the new year were Francis Swearingen, Melvin, vice president; Walter Briggs, Vienna, secretary-treasurer; Keith Amstutz, Forrest, business manager; and D.F. Wilken, UI Department of Agricultural Economics, executive secretary.

Newly elected to two-year terms on the FBFM board of directors were Herbert Knollenberg, Lawndale; Francis Johnston, Wilmington; and William Ege, Fulton.

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Byron Thier, West Brooklyn, Albin and Swearingen were re-elected to the ten-man board. Other directors whose terms expire next year are Linus Keifer, Belle Rive; John Behrens, St. Joseph; Roger Colver, Toulon; and Briggs.

About 200 attended the one-day session sponsored by the Illinois Farm Business Farm Management Association cooperating with the U. of I. Department of Agricultural Economics.

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RW:bc
9/10/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Farmers Await Harvest

Rains delayed corn and soybean planting last spring. And now, as farmers await the start of corn and soybean harvest, they're afraid the fall rains may delay harvesting operations.

Here's the September 17 report from University of Illinois Cooperative Extension staff members.

Southern Illinois

"Main harvest season is still ten days away, but farmers are breaking out an early field here and there as their soybeans ripen," reports Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist.

"We started combining soybeans at Brownstown and have yields averaging about 35 or 36 bushels per acre. Some Newton area farmers report 35- to 40-bushel yields," Johnson says.

"We're happy with yields so far, and when we start harvest at Toledo, we will really have some record yields to report," Johnson adds.

Weed seeds are a harvest problem. They hold moisture content up on harvested soybeans. Those with extreme weed problems will have to wait for frosts to dry the weeds.

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Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist, reports pre-harvest doldrums. A little harvesting has started but it will be a week to ten days before it gets into full swing.

"Some corn at our Carlinville plots is yielding around 170 bushels per acre. Soybeans there are yielding 55 bushels. There's no reason to doubt that many farmers in the area will do as well," Millis says.

Millis talks weeds too. There are harvesting and drying difficulties ahead from weedy soybean fields, he warns.

Western Illinois

Dick Weller, McDonough County Extension adviser, says they've had rain in their area during the past several days, and as soon as the fields dry, he expects soybean harvest to begin and wheat planting to start. Little wheat has been planted to date, he reports.

"There seems to be a wide range in corn and soybean maturity," Weller says. "Some fields are mature while others are still quite green."

Weller expects McDonough County soybeans to average about 32 bushels per acre. And the corn should average 85 to 87 bushels--two to five bushels more than last year. Yields will be lower south of McDonough County because of too much rain early in the growing season.

Weller says several farmers have reported corn stalk breakage, especially above the ear. The breakage may indicate a higher corn borer population than was believed to be present earlier in the growing season.

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Eastern Illinois

There is little crop change from last week in eastern Illinois. The big job is to prepare for, and begin, harvest.

"Early soybeans will be ready for harvest as soon as moisture from the current rain dries away. We'll have a good crop, but nothing record breaking," is Area Agronomist Les Boone's observation.

"Corn will be the same as soybeans--nothing record breaking. This week's rain should have no effect on the corn crop, unless it causes harvest difficulties.

As a result of excessive July rains, some farms in the Logan and DeWitt County area will have yield cuts from drown-out spots and heavy weeds in corn and soybeans.

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Eastern Illinois farms generally escaped the wet weather problems that plague other Illinois areas.

Northern Illinois

Northern Illinois farmers had a week of good crop-maturing weather. Early soybeans will be ready in 10 to 14 days in some areas, and corn continues to look good in those fields not hurt during early season wet conditions.

"It's silage time right now. Most corn is dented and many farmers will be making silage this week if the weather clears. Some ear corn has been harvested but we are still 3 to 4 weeks away from the main harvest," reports Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

Mulvaney reports excellent summer-long pasture conditions. "With the exception of one short dry spell, our pastures never stopped growing," he says.

Hay harvest is complete, and the last cutting's quality is excellent.

"A lot of first- and second-cutting hay was damaged by wet weather, but the cutting just finished is really top quality," Mulvaney says.

Northern area soybeans are the same as those in southern Illinois--weeds and lodging will hinder harvest, Mulvaney reports.

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DD:bc
9/18/69

Loan Leverage Needed
For Farm Growth

URBANA--Increased debt and borrowed capital may lead the way to farm growth.

John A. Hopkin, University of Illinois agricultural economist, says today's farmers are under increasing pressure to expand their operations. They must find ways to finance growth to close the gap between their present size and the size which will be most efficient for them in the future.

Speaking at the 23rd Annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference on the UI campus, Hopkin stressed the importance of sound financial management to finance necessary growth.

Hopkin predicted that most farmers will find it impossible to close the gap without financial leverage in the form of borrowed capital and increased debt.

"All other things equal," Hopkin said, "the higher the leverage, the faster the rate of growth."

"But only so long as the rate of return on the investment is higher than the market rate of interest on the loan," he emphasized.

As leverage increases, however, he warned that the risk of losses from unfavorable events increases and the farmer's credit reserve to meet these losses decreases.

In many cases, a farmer can take action to reduce risks in his particular operation.

Disease control programs, investing in supplemental irrigation or on-farm drying equipment are some ways to reduce possible losses from adversity, he explained.

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"Unfortunately, such actions are costly, and farmers must be careful to get their money's worth in terms of reduced uncertainty," Hopkin noted.

Marketing action can also be taken to reduce uncertainty. Entering a government price-support program or using forward contracts and hedging can reduce hazards of uncertain market prices.

"After a farmer has done all he can to reduce the uncertainty of his total farming program, he can then consider ways of reducing the impact of unforeseen events on the farm business," Hopkin continued.

Part of his resources should be kept in reserve in a highly liquid--readily converted to cash--form.

"Generally speaking, where insurance is available for risks that are relevant to a business, hiring a contingent reserve in this way is the cheapest protection," he said.

Access to cash in the form of savings accounts or securities or from the sale of highly liquid assets such as stored corn is also useful.

Another important source of ready cash is the farmer's credit reserve--his unused borrowing power. "As he increases his leverage, however," Hopkin pointed out, "he reduces his credit reserve. Achieving good balance between leverage and liquidity is necessary to sound financial management for growth."

Hopkin said there are some alternatives to increased debt open to farmers who want to expand. But they modify the owner-operator family-farm concept traditional in American agriculture.

Loan Leverage -

Some alternatives he listed were: increased use of leasing both land and non-land resources, mergers among two or more farmers, mergers into large vertically integrated firms and incorporation and sale of stock to persons outside the farm business.

RW:bc
9/18/69

Federal Reserve Bank Economist
Forecasts Unencouraging
Agricultural Picture

URBANA--A Federal Reserve Bank economist sees some signs that the general economy will slow over the next several months. But inflationary pressures, while lessening, are apt to continue.

Roby L. Sloan, economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, predicted this at the 23rd Annual Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference at the University of Illinois, September 17-18.

Sloan reported gross national product (GNP) continued to climb in the first half of this year despite official measures aimed at stabilizing the economy. At mid-year, GNP was estimated at $925 billion, nearly eight percent higher than a year earlier.

"All of the broad categories of spending--such as personal consumption, private investment and government outlays--contributed to the GNP advance," Sloan said. Most of the advance--about 60 percent of the total gain in GNP--stemmed from the consumer expenditures expansion.

Looking ahead, Sloan sees little evidence that the rate of inflation has been slowed, much less that the boom is firmly under control.

"But, there are signs that suggest the long awaited transition to more stable growth may be at hand. A decline in housing starts, large car inventories, postponement of capital issues, sluggish retail sales and the small rise in employment are signs," he noted.

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On agricultural prospects, Sloan reported prices of all farm products through August averaged about five percent more than a year earlier. About a ten percent livestock price increase more than offset slightly reduced average prices for crops.

Farm marketing volume also increased over the same period. Coupled with higher average prices, this lifted farmer cash receipts to a record high level in the first half of 1969--about eight percent higher than the same period last year, he said.

"But, prospects for agriculture over the next several months are less encouraging," Sloan predicted.

"Demand for agricultural products, especially meat products, is likely to be dampened by any slowing in economic activity on the domestic front and prospects for any appreciable pickup in foreign demand is extremely bleak," he said.

Agricultural exports for the 1969 fiscal year, which ended June 30, declined for the second consecutive year to their lowest point since 1963.

"Agricultural policies of most nations have been increasingly aimed at achieving self-sufficiency and maintaining farm incomes. This, plus new agricultural technology, has resulted in excess food supplies that cannot be disposed of at acceptable prices," Sloan explained.

Sloan indicated the supply side of the agricultural picture also shows less favorable prospects for farmers than in the first half of the year. 1969 crop output was estimated in August at a record level--two percent higher than last year--despite reduced acreage.

Sloan said the livestock sector is also apt to face relatively large supplies during the next several months.

"Although it's unlikely that meat supplies will become overburdensome, prices of livestock are almost certain to average lower than during the past several months. But they should remain higher than last year's prices," he predicted.

For particular agricultural commodities, Sloan made these forecasts:

--Pork supplies will decrease due to an expected reduction in hog marketings this fall. Although farmers have indicated plans to farrow more sows this fall, this won't result in increased marketings until well into next year. Thus, if supplies are down, hog prices through the end of next year should average three to four dollars above a year ago.

--Beef supplies in recent months have been large but below expected levels. Supplies during the next several months should be fairly sizable but no large increases are expected. This, plus reduced hog slaughter, should hold cattle prices up--probably close to the $30 level. Cattle feeding profits will be off sharply, however, reflecting increasingly unfavorable margins between feeder cattle and fat cattle prices.

--Corn prices have dropped sharply from earlier in the year. Conditions are still uncertain, but the present crop will likely fall somewhat short of expected requirements. While harvest time prices are apt to average near last year's, a potentially tight situation could develop next summer pushing prices sharply higher.

--Soybean prices this fall will average lower, reflecting an expected near record high soybean supply and a reduction in the 1969 crop loan rate. Carryover stocks on September 1 may be around 300 million bushels, compared with 166 million bushels a year earlier. If users respond to these lower prices, however, a good price recovery may be expected early next year.

--Wheat production is estimated seven percent less than last year. Domestic consumption should increase due to greater feed use but foreign demand is poor. As a result, the crop just harvested is substantially more than can be moved at prices much above support levels.

--Little change is expected in the dairy situation. Higher prices are about offsetting lower production.

--Broiler prices should hold about steady as only small increases in supply are expected during the next several months. Turkey prices should move up in response to somewhat shorter supplies. Egg prices, in response to increased supplies, should trend lower through the early part of next year.

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9/18/69

4-H Members Named To
State Judging Team

URBANA--Four Illinois 4-H members who survived a preliminary state dairy judging contest at Urbana and finals at the Illinois State Fair will represent Illinois in national judging contests this fall.

The four top-scoring 4-H'ers who make up the Illinois State Dairy Judging team are:

--Dennis Ellingson, Poplar Grove, a 1969 high school graduate, who has Holsteins for his Boone County 4-H project. He currently works on a dairy farm.

--John Hall, Manchester Township, a Boone County 4-H member with Holsteins for his 4-H project. He is a freshman at the University of Illinois.

--Patti Heitzler, Prophetstown. A junior at Prophetstown High School. The Henry County 4-H member has Guernseys for her 4-H project.

--James Ruppert, Nokomis, a junior in Nokomis High School, Montgomery County. He has Holsteins for his 4-H project.

The Illinois team, coached by University of Illinois Extension Dairy Specialist J.G. Cash, will judge at the Pennsylvania All American, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 22, and the National 4-H Contest at the North American Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, October 13.

The state judging team members competed against 252 4-H'ers from 66 counties in the preliminary contest and 32 finalists at the State Fair competition.

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9/18/69

Bankers Urged To Meet Farmers'
Growing Credit Needs

URBANA--Meeting the expanding credit needs of agriculture in the future was a persistent theme at the 23rd Annual Illinois Bankers Agricultural Credit Conference held at the University of Illinois, September 17-18.

Charles Shepardson, Consultant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C., told the bankers the trend to fewer and larger units and continued technological advance in agriculture is irreversible.

"This means a continuing demand for more capital, with an increasing proportion of that capital provided by credit in some form. In other words, larger loans," he continued.

Shepardson urged commercial bankers to re-evaluate loan policies and structures.

"The country banker who fails to find a way to meet the changing and expanding needs of his farmer clientele will sooner or later find himself displaced," he warned.

An American Bankers Association official predicted that it will take all of the funds available in the commercial banking system plus credit from other sources to get the job done in agriculture over the next decade.

Edward M. Norman, President, The First National Bank of Clarksville, Tennessee, and chairman of ABA's Agricultural Committee, urged bankers to stick by their agricultural clients through the current period of "tight money."

Norman said that one great misunderstanding is that agriculture does not generate deposits. He assumed this is because young borrowing farmers are not always depositors, too.

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But, he said, a look at the savings department of many banks shows that many older farm families have substantial savings deposited.

"How can the biggest capital investment in the nation today not generate deposits?" Norman asked.

An Illinois bank director, John M. Ryan, The Tazewell County National Bank, Delavan, estimated that the average farmer ten years from now will have nearly three times as much invested in land and other capital items as he has today.

"And my guess, based on past history, is that farm loans will at least double and maybe triple in the next ten years," he added.

Ryan predicted that farms in the $40,000 gross income class today will have an investment between $400,000 and $500,000 and an average debt of $100,000 to $150,000 in ten years.

Farmers presently in the $20,000 to $30,000 gross income group should be of most interest to bankers, Ryan noted. "These are the farmers who are trying to reach up to the next class and will need lots of help."

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9/18/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Harvest Starts In South

Cropwise, Illinois is 30 days long. Agronomists from southern Illinois report harvest in full swing while those in the north say it's still 30 days away.

Here's the September 24 report from University of Illinois area agronomists throughout the state.

Southern Illinois

Rain last week was spotty across southern Illinois. Some areas had as much as 4 inches while others had less than enough to lay the dust.

Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist, says that in some areas rain stopped harvest two or three days. But at Dixon Springs, Agronomist George McKibben reports pastures need rain, and rain is needed to condition soils so farmers can get along with fall seedbed preparations.

Johnson reports that measured soybean yields at Toledo averaged 50 bushels per acre with a top yield of 57 bushels. Brownstown yields were 35 bushels average and 38 bushels top.

"Our Brownstown soybeans were 'pinched' by the dry spell in July," Johnson says.

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Some area farmers are harvesting and drying early corn while they wait for soybeans to ripen. Scattered reports on corn harvest indicate yields are good, he reports.

At Carbondale, Agronomist Dale Millis reports some corn coming off Mississippi bottoms. Good corn yields are coming from fields not flooded and those with good drainage. But there still isn't much corn harvesting activity, he says.

There is, however, a lot of soybean combine activity. Millis reports active harvest of early Amsoy and Wayne varieties. About 15 percent of the area's acreage is Wayne and there are good yield reports--40 to 50 bushels per acre.

Dixon Springs Agronomist George McKibben says there is little soybean activity in his area. Soybean yields to date appear close to average. Corn harvest is in full swing and corn yields are also coming out average, he says.

McKibben reports a lot of weak stalks in corn.

"We had some dry weather at a critical time for stalk development and consequently there are some weak stalks in much of the area's corn. The best move is to get it while it's standing. Any farmer observing weak cornstalks should be harvesting as soon as possible. Get it out on time or you'll have a down-corn problem," McKibben says.

Western Illinois

"They're starting soybean and corn harvest in western Illinois," reports Area Agronomist Grant Bretzlaff, "but it will be another 10 to 14 days before harvest hits full swing."

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Bretzlaff says no more than 3 to 5 percent of the soybean acres have been harvested, but the soybeans are turning fast. So far there have been few yield reports.

Yields at the Carthage experiment field ranged from 45 to 50 bushels per acre, but Bretzlaff expects the average for the area to be between 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

Weed control is quite good in some fields and quite bad in others, he reports. He says some farmers may have to wait for the first frost before they can harvest fields where smartweeds are a serious problem.

There's been some corn harvested in Pike and Adams counties. Most fields are standing well except for a few isolated areas that have lodged.

Silage making is nearly finished south of Macomb.

Little wheat has been planted--or will be planted until soybeans have been harvested.

Eastern Illinois

Soybean harvest started last week in eastern Illinois, reports Les Boone. His only yield reports are from the Hartsburg experiment field where most plots yielded 50 bushels per acre and a couple beat the 60-bushel mark.

Morning glories and other late-summer weeds make harvest difficult in some fields.

Dessicants aren't available to solve weed-harvest problems. Products being tested still haven't been cleared by the USDA, Boone reports.

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"In the worst fields, your best bet may be to wait for the first frost to clear up the weed problem."

Boone says the corn is drying fast. Some corn will be ready before soybeans are out. A few fields have already been combined. Corn that must stand in the field following maturity may suffer some lodging.

"As far as crop maturity is concerned, we're in great shape for a fast and early harvest. Some late-planted fields will not be ready when the bulk of the corn is out," Boone points out. "But with some decent weather, the 1969 harvest shouldn't be a bad one."

Northern Illinois

Northern Illinois awaits harvest time. Corn and soybeans benefited from good drying weather last week. Corn is still a month from main harvest activity and soybeans will wait another two weeks, says Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

He reports some soybean lodging but says most fields are standing better than last year.

"Most of our corn silage is harvested and our fall grazing is in good shape," he comments.

Some northern area farmers are fall plowing small grain stubble and sod. But the soil is hard and plowing a bit tough because of the excess summer rains. They soaked the soil and caused packing, Mulvaney says.

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9/25/69

Successful Farmer Is
Successful Businessman

URBANA--In three generations, the emphasis in agriculture has shifted from the "art of agriculture" to the "science of agriculture" and now to the "business of agriculture."

A University of Illinois agricultural economist sees the present emphasis as an essential characteristic of a successful modern farm.

John A. Hopkin, the UI specialist, told delegates to the American Feed Manufacturer's Association meeting in Chicago that technological advances have brought today's commercial farmers into the business world.

"Technological developments not only make it possible for a farmer to greatly expand his operation, but also make it necessary that he do so in order to spread higher investment and operating costs over more units of output," Hopkin said.

The farmer of the future must be large enough to achieve economies in the use of new technology, he added.

Hopkin says farmers can be divided into two groups--modern, successful, commercial family farmers and traditional-agriculture farmers. The first group, slightly less than a third of the people in agriculture, produce the bulk of the nation's food and fiber. The second group, more than 50 percent of the farm population, accounts for very little of the nation's produce.

"This latter group," Hopkin says, "is simply not making the transition into modern commercial agriculture."

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Successful farmers in today's highly mechanized and scientific agriculture are highly skilled in labor management, and they produce to consumer specifications, he added.

Hopkin listed some of the important changes in agriculture over the past 15 years.

Farm output has increased by one-third, while the number of farms declined by 50 percent and the number of hired farm workers declined by 30 percent.

The amount of cropland harvested has declined nearly 15 percent, but the use of machinery and fertilizers has increased sharply.

Farmers' expenditure for feed have more than doubled since 1950 and are now the largest single farm operating expense.

Hopkin said agri-businesses are pressed to decide which of their potential farm customers have the necessary ingredients for success and which ones do not. They must concentrate on those able to make the transition to modern agriculture.

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9/25/69

FOR RELEASE SEPT. 26

Extension Advisers
Receive Awards

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.--Three University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service Advisers received Distinguished Service Awards, September 25, at the 54th annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents (NACAA).

Sangamon County Extension Adviser Denver Corn, Springfield; Morgan County Extension Adviser George A. Trull, Jacksonville; and Monroe County Extension Adviser Arlin H. Obst, Waterloo, were honored at the NACAA annual meeting awards banquet.

Their combined tenure as Cooperative Extension Service advisers totals 54 years.

Corn, a 15-year member of the Extension Service, has served as District Director of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers (ISAFA). He has also worked on the youth committee, professional improvement committee and the retirement committee.

Trull was director of the ISAFA from 1957 to 1958 and from 1965 to 1967. He has served on these committees: animal disease control, marketing, information and professional improvement. He has a record of 25 years of outstanding service as an agricultural adviser.

Obst, who has been a member of the ISAFA Board of Directors, has been a county Extension adviser for 14 years. Under his supervision his county's 4-H program enrollment has increased 100 percent.

All three advisers graduated from the University of Illinois.

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JRB:sm
9/25/69

SMV Emblem
Recognized By Illinois Law

URBANA--Illinois law now recognizes the S-M-V (slow moving vehicle) emblem for farm and road maintenance vehicles traveling on public highways.

Illinois Governor Richard B. Ogilvie signed House Bill 415 authorizing use of the S-M-V emblem last week.

The bill amends the "Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways" and is effective immediately.

The new law permits use of the S-M-V emblem on farm tractors, self-propelled farm implements, road construction and maintenance equipment and horse-drawn vehicles which normally operate at 25 mph or less on public roads.

O.L. Hogsett, University of Illinois Extension safety specialist, says the emblem is designed to protect both motorists and operators of slow moving vehicles.

He urges farmers and operators to display the emblem, and motorists to heed the warning. When approaching a vehicle displaying the S-M-V emblem, slow down at once. The vehicle is usually traveling much slower than you think, he says.

The S-M-V emblem now permitted by Illinois law is the one adopted by the American Society of Agriculture Engineers in 1966. It is a large fluorescent red and orange triangle 16 inches wide 14 inches high. The emblem is mounted on the rear of the slow moving vehicle, point up, just below the red warning flag.

One important provision of the new bill is penalty for misuse of the S-M-V emblem. Hogsett says the emblem is to be used only on slow moving vehicles. It may not be used to mark driveways, mailboxes or gates and may not be displayed on trucks and pickups.

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Authorization of the S-M-V emblem does not eliminate or replace other warning devices, he points out. Signal and tail lamps, reflectors, clearance markers and warning flags are still required by Illinois law.

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9/25/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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UI Agronomy Report:
1969 Harvest Fast-Paced

Combines and corn pickers growl. Long lines form at elevators. Farm wives pack lunches to be eaten in the field.

These are all sure signs that the 1969 corn and soybean harvest is approaching full swing.

Here's the October 1 report from University of Illinois area agronomists.

Southern Illinois

Yield information begins to tell the story of the inroads of last summer's rains. Areas receiving the drown-out rains are yielding 35 to 40 bushels of soybeans per acre, while areas less affected yield 40 to 50 bushels, reports Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist

Showers delayed harvest, Johnson says. Only about 10 percent of the area's soybeans are combined and only a few scattered cornfields have been harvested.

"The rain showers are keeping bean fields a little damp. When the weather clears, the beans are really going to fly around here," Johnson commented.

Carbondale Area Agronomist Dale Millis reports dry weather and good harvest conditions.

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"We have had little rain during the past two weeks and both soybean and corn harvest are progressing very fast. We're into harvest of Clark and Clark 63, the area's major varieties, and yields seem average or a little above. First reports on Cutler, a new variety, show it yielding very well," Millis reports.

Full-season corn varieties planted May 15 to 20 contain 22 to 26 percent moisture. Corn yields are better than average where drown-out didn't occur. Millis has a few reports of 120-bushel-per-acre corn yields.

Wheat seeding is in progress following soybean harvest, but it is doubtful that wheat seed will germinate until the area receives some rain, Millis says.

Western Illinois

Grant Bretzlaff, area agronomist at Macomb, reports 5 to 10 percent of the corn has been harvested in his area. Yield reports range from 75 to 150 bushels per acre.

Most corn is testing 22 to 28 percent moisture.

About one-fourth of the soybeans have been combined, Bretzlaff says. Yields range from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Weeds are a serious problem in some fields, he adds.

In addition to harvesting, western Illinois farmers have planted about 80 percent of their wheat, and they've started fall plowing some soybean ground.

Bretzlaff says some fertilizer has been spread. He warns, however, that it's best not to apply nitrogen until soil temperatures drop below 50° F.

Eastern Illinois

Area Agronomist Les Boone, Urbana, says some farmers are finding nice surprises as they harvest their soybean fields. Some isolated fields are yielding well above expectations--almost 60 bushels per acre in some cases.

Some corn has been harvested, but Boone says it's still too early to strike a yield level. Some fields look excellent, he says. Others, because of weeds and water damage, look mediocre at best.

There's still little lodging evident in most cornfields--probably because of the less-than-usual corn rootworm damage and the moderate fall weather.

Boone reports a number of farmers chiseling soybean stubble. "I expect they're hoping to work in some residues and rough up the surface to increase the soils water up-take and to reduce wind erosion," Boone says. "Many of them may chisel again in the spring and begin planting."

Northern Illinois

Northern Illinois had scattered rains last week, but crops continued to make good progress toward maturity. Harvest of early soybean and corn varieties is just starting.

"We have no idea yet on yield. I should have some figures next week," reports Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

There are weed problems and some lodging in soybeans but, in general, it looks as if it will be a good harvest year, Mulvaney says.

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10/1/69

"Hogwash!" Cried The Sow

URBANA--Motherhood for pigs may be on the way out.

Pity the poor sow. She may be declared obsolete.

Young female pigs (gilts) will become pregnant and never meet father pig. And after birth, the offspring will never know the comfort of sucking at mother pig's many-fauceted breast.

Hogwash, you say?

University of Illinois animal scientists may make you eat your words--and make the traditional sow obsolete. Mama pig's fat and happy days of grunting away the hours as she suckles her curly-tailed brood can well bow to hormones.

The hormone is step one. Administered to a three- to four-month-old gilt, it causes ovulation of normal eggs.

The usual treatment is one injection of a follicle stimulatin hormone such as pregnant mares' serum (PMS) followed in 96 hours by an ovulating hormone such as human chorionic gonadotrophic (HCG) to cause release of the eggs.

Step two is artificial insemination. The hormones cause normal heat plus production of eggs and the gilts can be artificially inseminated 28 hours after receiving the HCG.

Step three--motherhood. But it's only momentary. The young gilt's 6 to 8 offspring are snatched away and introduced to a stainless steel "mama."

The stainless steel foster mother has advantages. It drastically cuts the spread of diseases and has one "nipple" for each little pig. There is no fight for dinner since each nipple is "high on the hog." Survival rate is maximum.

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And mama gilt?

She goes to market on schedule as a normal eight-month-old slaughter animal.

The arithmetic is interesting, too. A swine finishing operation with 400 three-month-old finishing pigs has about 200 gilts. If half the gilts were to produce only four pigs per litter, that's 400 replacement pigs.

And no sows.

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WGR:bc
10/1/69

Soybean Industry Reaches Peak--
Gradual Decline May Follow

URBANA--The soybean industry, a bright spot in the U.S. agriculture picture for 30 years, may be approaching a peak from which it will gradually decline.

In an article in "Illinois Agricultural Economics," T.A. Hieronymus, UI agricultural economist, says the soybean era, particularly in the Corn Belt may be ending.

The basic problem is that soybean prices low enough to stimulate increased consumption will not justify keeping agricultural resources in soybean production, Hieronymus says.

Soybean production and marketing expanded rapidly after World War II in response to an urgent need for protein, particularly for livestock feeds. Soybean meal was an efficient source of protein, and protein levels in animal feeds at that time were far from optimum.

For a long time, protein needs made it profitable to use production resources for soybean even though soybean oil did not enjoy the same comparative advantage as soybean meal.

U.S. soybean production expanded rapidly from a little more than 200 million bushels in 1947 to more than one billion bushels in 1968.

Since 1966, the rate of increase in soybean use has slowed while production has continued to expand at a rapid rate.

Competing sources of livestock feed as well as competing sources of edible fats and oils keep soybean prices too low to effectively compete with other crops.

Soybean oil prices are not likely to rise, says Hieronymus. Soybean oil competes directly and is replaced in many products by other edible fats and oils.

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"The soybean is not a very effective way to produce edible fat compared to its competitors," Hieronymus notes.

Low soybean oil prices have forced higher prices for soybean meal. Part of this forcing has been directly due to government support structures, says Hieronymus. Some of it has been more subtle. A high meal price was necessary to draw resources into soybean production in the face of low soybean oil prices.

The relatively high meal price has, in turn, encouraged development of protein substitutes.

Hieronymus does not expect any major breakthrough in soybean yields which would return the advantage to soybean production.

"One reason that soybean yields have not increased as rapidly as corn yields is that soybeans started from a rather high level of conversion efficiency," he explains. The basic problem is that much of the energy goes into production of a product--oil--which has many low-priced competitors.

Hieronymus calculates that a meal-to-corn ratio of 1.25 and a soybean-to-corn ratio of 2.5 are needed to justify keeping production resources in soybeans. But these ratios are unlikely, he adds.

To satisfy these conditions with $1.10-per-bushel corn requires a $1.75 return for the oil in each bushel of soybeans.

"No monthly average price for oil has been that high since May, 1951," Hieronymus points out.

Corn Belt lands can produce corn as energy for livestock feeds more efficiently than they can produce protein in the form of soybean meal, Hieronymus says. The corn market is expanding both at home and abroad.

"It is likely that we will see further migration of soybean acreage to the South," he predicts.

The South has historically produced cotton and forage and this acreage can be profitably turned over to soybean production.

The demand for soybean meal as a protein supplement for animal feeds is not apt to increase much further, Hieronymus says. Protein consumption per animal has now reached optimum levels in the United States and is probably approaching optimum levels in many of the countries to which soybeans are exported. In addition, protein substitutes are being developed which can be sold at prices far below those at which soybeans are able to compete.

Carry-over soybean stocks are estimated at a record 320 million bushels this year. Total disappearance of the 1968 crop was nearly 950 million bushels. An increase of 15 percent in disappearance would be needed to prevent a further increase in carry-over in 1970--an amount that is highly unlikely. A further increase in carry-over is probable.

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10/1/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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UI Agronomy Report--
Good Weather Speeds Harvest

The Illinois harvest progresses well where weather is good. But combines ground to a halt in areas where rains fell early this week.

Here's the October 9 report from University of Illinois staff members.

Southern Illinois

Southern Illinois had another week of good weather, and the soybean and corn harvest is progressing well, observes Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist.

"Panicum is wrapping around corn picker rolls," Millis reports, "and the season-long soybean weed problem is bothering harvest operations."

Abnormally high rainfall at planting and cultivating time caused increased weeds, and then hampered weed control operations.

Farmers are seeding wheat throughout southern Illinois. Most wheat will be seeded before the fly-free date, Millis reports.

"There has been no Hessian fly problem for the past two years--but it could break out again anytime," he says.

Some southern Illinois areas are concentrating on Blueboy wheat.

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"Blueboy is especially popular along the Mississippi bottoms and in the Gallatin County area. These areas grew Blueboy with excellent results last year," Millis claims.

Brownstown Moisture High

Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist, reports that some elevator men in his area are concerned about soybean moisture levels.

Growers are having trouble getting their soybeans below 14 percent. This has delayed combining some.

"Monday night's rain stopped combines for a couple of days. Heavy morning dews are also delaying combine operations until late in the morning," Johnson says.

Western Illinois

"Soybean harvest is 80 percent complete and corn harvest is just starting," reports Jim McCurdy, Warren County Extension adviser.

Discussing soybean harvest, McCurdy says he expects soybeans in the county to average 38 to 40 bushels per acre. Warren County demonstration plots harvested October 3 yielded from 38 to 45 bushels per acre.

Soybeans dried well last week, McCurdy reports. The seven varieties harvested in the demonstration plots ranged from 11-1/2 to 12-1/2 percent moisture.

The only soybean harvesting problems are where rains forced poor weed control practices.

"Warren County corn averaged 101 bushels per acre in 1967," McCurdy reports, "and our corn looks just as good this year."

Northern Illinois

"Northern Illinois soybean harvest is under way," reports Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

"Soybean yields are not as good as last year, but I think they will be at least as good as the average for the past several years. Plots on the DeKalb experiment field that yielded in the low sixties last year are yielding in the low fifties this year," he reports.

Northern Illinois corn harvest is still too light to have any yield estimates. But it is obvious that corn damaged by too much early rain will yield low. Non-damaged corn should yield well, Mulvaney says.

Corn harvest will be at peak activity in two weeks, he adds.

Pasture conditions across northern Illinois are "off a little" but very good, considering the time of year, Mulvaney says.

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10/9/69

Illinois FFA Attend
Kansas City Convention

KANSAS CITY--More than 1,000 members of the Illinois Association of Future Farmers of America (FFA) will attend the 42nd National FFA convention in Kansas City, Missouri, October 14-17.

The Illinois delegation will be led by Dan Lehmann, Pleasant Plains, past state president. With Lehmann, Arnie Tenhouse, Liberty, state president, and Jim Buck, Armstrong, state vice-president, will serve as the states' official delegates.

Eighteen Illinois FFA members will receive the American Farmer degree, highest degree of achievement given by the FFA. The degree, awarded to one member in a thousand, is given for outstanding achievement in agricultural development and rural leadership.

For the fourth time in the FFA's 42-year history, an Illinois member is the central region star farmer. He is John Prahl of the Neoga FFA chapter. Prahl will compete with three other regional winners for the Star American Farmer award. Star American Farmer winners are selected on the basis of their farming program and rural leadership of their community.

The present National FFA central region vice-president, Tom Johnson, Ashland, will complete his year in office at the convention. During the year, Johnson traveled 70,000 miles while giving 125 speeches to farm and FFA groups. After retiring from the office, Johnson plans to enroll for the winter quarter at Western Illinois University, Macomb.

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Three Illinois FFA chapters will compete in the national judging contest held at the American Royal during the National FFA convention. The Shelbyville chapter will represent Illinois FFA in meats and poultry judging. Orangeville will compete in dairy judging and Pleasant Plains will judge livestock.

In addition to those who have official parts in the convention program, many Illinois FFA members will attend to view the proceedings. G. Donovan Coil, Head Consultant, Agricultural Occupations in Springfield, said he expected 300 Illinois local chapters to be represented.

The convention is expected to attract 12,000 of its 450,000 members from 50 states and Puerto Rico.

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10/9/69

(For release October 16)

18 Illinois FFA Members
Receive American Farmer Degree

KANSAS CITY--The Future Farmers of America (FFA) awarded their highest honor, the American Farmer degree, to 18 Illinois members during the organization's 42nd National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, October 16.

The American Farmer degree is awarded annually at the national convention to one member in a thousand. Convention delegates voted to award the degree to 480 members this year.

The 18 Illinois American Farmers are Johnny Anderson, Loraine; Gary Borah, Mt. Erie; Henry Dare, Canton; Merle Gaulrapp, Rock Falls; James Gradert, Cambridge; Kenneth Graul, Trenton; Wallace Klingenberg, Okawville; Max Kuster, Joliet; Edward Lane, Sullivan; Dan Lehmann, Pleasant Plains; Kent Pearson, Reynolds; John Prahl, Gays; James Rose, Salem; Richard Simer, Beason; Fred Smith, Findlay; John Wallace, Cameron; John Wax, Newmon; and Roy White, Amboy.

The FFA selects American Farmers on their records in agriculture, leadership and scholarship. To receive the award, FFA members must have been out of high school one year and show evidence of becoming established in an agricultural occupation.

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10/9/69

Dairy Fieldmen Confer
October 21 At UI

URBANA--Dairy industry leaders and dairy plant managers and fieldmen will discuss developments in milk marketing and quality control at the annual Illinois Dairy Fieldmen's Conference, Champaign, October 21.

Dr. P.L. Spencer, chief veterinarian, Illinois Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Health; Raymond Weinheimer, Illinois Milk Quality Council chairman; G.F. Heisinger, Kraft Foods, Chicago; and R.W. Coe, Illinois Department of Public Health, will speak on milk quality problems.

R.W. Bartlett and D.F. Wilken, University of Illinois agricultural economists and J.G. Cash, Extension dairy specialist will discuss dairy marketing and related dairy farm trends.

Enos Huffer, milk control division chief, Illinois Department of Public Health, will talk on licensing of Illinois dairy fieldmen.

The meeting, sponsored by the University of Illinois Department of Dairy Science and the Cooperative Extension Service, starts at 9 a.m., at the Paradise Inn, Champaign.

Plant managers and fieldmen wishing further information can contact J.G. Cash, at the UI, Urbana.

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WGR:bc
10/9/69

UI Dean Of Agriculture
Cites Research Benefits

ST. LOUIS--Both farmers and consumers have received substantial benefits from agricultural research. And sharing those benefits have been numerous other segments of the agricultural industry, and society itself.

That opinion was expressed here today by O.G. Bentley, dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana-Champaign, speaking to the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies.

Bentley stated that agricultural research has paid rich dividends in economic growth and technological development. With only "minimal" value assigned to intangible benefits, returns to society have been excellent.

While consumers in other parts of the world spend from 40 to 90 percent of income for food, the average U.S. family in 1968 spent only 17 percent after income taxes for food, Bentley said.

He pointed to the heavy dependence of agriculture, and of the seed industry itself, on both basic and applied research. He termed seeds and other methods of plant propagation "bundles of science and technology to be packaged for use by the farmer, thus providing a link between the laboratory and the practical application of knowledge."

Bentley predicted that funding tax-supported agricultural research will be more difficult in the future, citing as reasons the still declining number of farmers and the public preoccupation with a variety of social and economic ills.

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The utility of research is widely accepted, but how priorities are established in allocating tax-fund support is being questioned by the public and by state and federal legislators. This is true particularly for basic research where relationship between expenditure of funds and practical application of research findings is tenuous, he said.

About half of all agricultural research in the U.S. is supported by state or federal taxes. Bentley suggested that increased responsibility for funding applied research is likely to be placed on farmers, commodity groups, processors and other segments of private industry which benefit.

He invited his audience to support "individually or as an association" efforts to correct shortcomings in four major areas of concern:

--The gradual erosion in federal support for agricultural research, with research costs going up about 6 percent a year and federal support increasing only by 4 percent.

--Only token funding of the Physical Facilities Act of 1964, passed by Congress with the intent to help state experiment stations obtain matching funds to modernize research facilities.

--The disturbing tendency to initiate new federal programs at new laboratories located away from university campuses and state experiment stations, making more difficult the development and continuation of the traditionally effective federal-state approach to research.

--The urgent need for knowledgeable spokesmen to tell the agricultural research story in its broadest sense to all segments of society--a need "important in the funding of research but also essential if society is to understand agricultural research and its relevance to both urban and rural America."

"It is our job to communicate to legislators and policy makers how much both basic and applied agricultural research means to all of us. You can help by making your voices heard in the legislative halls, in your business places and through the association representing you. Research merits consideration in setting national and state priorities for allocation of educational funds. It is abundantly clear that many important and challenging questions remain, and agricultural research must be prepared to meet them," Bentley concluded.

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10/9/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be a weekly feature throughout the crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Rains Halt All Harvest

Rain--as much as ten inches in three days--stopped corn and soybean harvest in Illinois this week.

Here's what University of Illinois area agronomists report for October 14.

Southern Illinois

The weekend storm caused widespread corn lodging, reports Brownstown Area Agronomist Pat Johnson.

"Some of the early hybrids used in the area show extensive stalk rot and they went down during the storm. Some places are hit more than others, but there is widespread lodging," says Johnson.

No more than 5 percent of the corn is harvested, he reports.

Wheat seeded is doing well, but the crop is only about 75 percent planted.

"By the time farmers can get back on the fields, it will be pretty late for wheat seeding. I expect many of them will try to plant anyway," Johnson says.

The area needs a week of good drying weather before harvest operations can resume, he adds.

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Rains were widespread. Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist, reports the same need for drying weather.

Soybeans are 75 to 80 percent harvested. Corn is only 20 to 50 percent harvested, depending on location. Extreme southern Illinois is close to the 50 percent figure, Millis reports.

"We have no lodging problem yet, but one can easily develop if the wet weather holds on. Many fields have stalk conditions that could make them go down fast," he reports.

Western Illinois

"We've had all kinds of rain in the area," reports Grant Bretzlaff, area agronomist at Macomb. "Most of our creeks are out and the rivers are up."

Bretzlaff hopes most fields will be ready for more harvest toward the end of the week (October 17), but fields still under water won't be ready for quite some time.

"Farmers in our area have about 75 percent of the soybeans and 20 percent of the corn harvested," Bretzlaff reports. "The corn is mature, and the October 13 frost didn't hurt a bit. It may have helped."

Most corn tests 18 to 22 percent moisture.

Some corn fields show lodging. Other fields stand well. Bretzlaff suspects stalk rot and says the recent rains may produce more lodging.

Airplane-seeded plots will be ready for harvest in 10 to 14 days--or, when weather permits. The plots, located next to the east-west runway at the Macomb-Clugston airport, were seeded May 17.

Bretzlaff seeded the plots with a dry spreader from a crop dusting airplane. He used four incorporation treatments: disk, harrow, disk and harrow and disk twice and harrow.

Western Illinois farmers are invited to see the plots anytime before harvest.

Eastern Illinois

"It rained," summarizes Area Agronomist Les Boone.

Boone, located in Urbana, says last week's rain can cause farmers more than a fair share of harvesting problems. The extent of the problems depends on future weather.

"Farmers with soybeans are most edgy," Boone says, "probably because they're most vulnerable." When the beans dry, they'll begin to shatter. And if the ground remains too wet to support combines, losses could be serious.

Recent wind and rain raised havoc in corn fields, too. In addition to delaying harvesting, the storms caused lodging.

"Unfortunately, combines aren't 'mud machines'," Boone observes. Most corn is harvested with combines and the ground must be fairly dry to support the weight.

He estimates that 60 to 80 percent of the soybeans in eastern Illinois are harvested. Corn harvest still scores less than 10 percent.

There's a trend to harvest corn and soybeans at about the same time. Boone cites two possible reasons:

--First, farmers have been quick to harvest corn early and dry it--a practice that reduces risks from lodging and bad weather.

On the other hand, they don't start combining until soybeans are "dead ripe."

--Secondly, weather problems in 1969 scared many farmers into using a somewhat earlier corn hybrid. At the same time, with fewer acres of small grains being planted, farmers have become less concerned about harvesting beans to make way for wheat planting. And in some areas, they've favored the late-maturing soybean varieties.

As a result, corn and soybeans more often mature at the same time. Farmers just aren't worried about which crop gets out first.

Northern Illinois

Northern Illinois, after many weeks of dry weather, rejoined the "rained-out" ranks.

"Most northern areas got 3 to 4 inches of rain and we need several good dry days before we can continue harvesting. Soybeans are about 50 percent harvested and corn is ready to go," says Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

Mulvaney reports no corn lodging resulting from weekend storms. But, he says many farmers will be bothered by lodging caused by July storms.

Weeds are bothering the northern area harvest.

"This is the worst year ever for fall panicum problems. The weeds wrap around moving parts of all machinery. Smartweed is a problem in many soybean fields. We would welcome a frost to knock down the smartweed," Mulvaney says.

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10/16/69

Leaves Valuable For Compost

URBANA--Burning your leaves is a double "no-no," says University of Illinois Extension horticulture specialist Floyd Giles.

Leaf burning adds to air pollution. And it destroys valuable organic matter.

Leaves are best used in compost piles. Added to lawn clippings, weeds, vegetable refuse and other plant residue, they make a source of organic matter for home gardeners.

You can start a compost pile during your regular fall cleanup, Giles says.

Rotting organic matter forms humus, a valuable addition to your garden soil. Humus makes your garden soil easier to work and helps it hold more moisture.

But, avoid including infected plant material, Giles cautions.

Dig a shallow compost pit 6- or 8-inches deep and 4-feet wide. Make it long enough to accommodate all the waste material you will be collecting. Then pack your leaves and other waste material in layers 6 to 8 inches deep. Keep the pile moist and sprinkle commerical fertilizer, such as 13-13-13, on each layer.

Fertilizing adds plant food to the mixture and helps speed the rotting process. Animal manure is excellent for a compost pile, but good results are possible without it.

Keep adding layers of plant material, manure and soil, or soil alone, until the pile is about 4 feet deep. You can use boards or snow fence to hold the pile in place.

When your pile is finished, put a few inches of soil on the top. Make the surface dish-like to catch rainfall and keep the pile moist. You may have to add water occasionally. Stir the pile to speed rotting and improve the quality of your compost.

Next spring, the compost will be ready to use.

WGR:bc
10/16/69

Public Service Regains Status
With U. Of I. Faculty Groups

URBANA--Service to the public has been restored to respectability among faculty groups of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The restoration represents a "complete about face" from the low-priority status that faculty planning groups assigned to public service only 10 years ago.

This is the observation of G.W. Salisbury, director of the U. of I. agricultural experiment station and a College of Agriculture representative on the university's long-range planning committee.

Emphasizing that he spoke as "an observer of the passing scene," Salisbury cited the change in faculty thinking in an address at the Cooperative Extension Service Fall Conference. His audience included the men and women who serve Illinois as county and area advisers in agriculture and home economics and the specialists and administrators on the organization's state staff.

"Ten years ago, the faculty of this university, like most others of its kind, was in my judgment forsaking its land-grant birthright and was badly confusing the nature of subject matter with quality of scholarship and performance," Salisbury said. "It (the faculty) elevated two or three Eastern Seaboard schools into objects for emulation and placed public service last in a series of priority objectives."

Citing the "about face," Salisbury then added: "Extension in its several aspects is now a respectable word and agricultural extension especially has become acceptable on the university campus.

"However, in this rather sudden reversal of view, I see very few signs that the new adherents of and local champions of extension among the faculty really understand the background and experience of Cooperative Extension.

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"I see in the making all the errors experience has taught Cooperative Extension to avoid, for now the demands to create action agencies far outweigh the demands to educate. In my opinion, the need for universities has never been greater and the need for outreach into the population never more clear."

Salisbury warned that "outreach will not succeed unless it is backed by a learning process, by sound scholarship and by careful research, designed to give specific answers to questions about which there may be little information presently available."

Reaching the disillusioned, constantly milling population of the city ghetto may be far different from education of farm families firmly attached to the land. It may also require a different approach and certainly will entail different subject matter, Salisbury said.

He saw Cooperative Extension Service's greatest potential for immediate service in education for the urban homemaker in such areas as nutrition, physical and mental health and household and family management.

He identified Extension's job as "giving direction and educational guidance" to new programs as the University of Illinois inevitably extends its outreach into new avenues of human service. Salisbury continued, "We will not wish in the doing to lose sight of our traditional function of service to the productive agriculture of this state. There is a danger, it seems to me, that this latter and vital aspect of our usefulness could get submerged in the urgent need to break new ground."

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After discussing a projected emphasis on growth at the graduate level on the Urbana campus, Salisbury turned to the future of the College of Agriculture.

"The College of Agriculture will still be here in 1980, but it will have accepted new responsibilities and, one hopes, will have dropped some old ones. Clearly, in the enthusiasm for change, the danger lies in short-changing our educational service to the basic commercial agriculture of this state. It is this function of the total culture of Illinois which sustains and is the reason to be of the College of Agriculture. In our haste to be useful elsewhere, let's not forget that fact."

Urging close study of a recently released report on a long range planning study for the U. of I., Salisbury said that the College of Agriculture "in the dynamic, action-oriented '70's, must grow to live." Goals for 1980 include growth in undergraduate enrollment from the present 1,775 to 2,000 and doubling the current graduate enrollment of about 500. Also cited was the need for new or drastically overhauled curricula in several undergraduate areas and greater emphasis and development at the graduate level in the areas of nutrition, environmental sciences, natural resource management, child development and forestry.

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10/16/69

Agricultural Engineer
To Work In India

URBANA--Ralph C. Hay, University of Illinois agricultural engineering specialist, left October 15 for Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University (UPAU) in India on a six-month AID contract assignment.

He will work with and help train eight new agricultural engineering Extension graduates of UPAU. For the first time, recent graduates are working in outlying districts of Uttar Pradesh State.

"There are outstanding farmers in the outlying districts that can profitably use the University Extension program. I will mainly be concerned with machinery, soil and water and how their application can increase production," says Hay.

Hay considers the coordination of the program of University Extension workers in the district with that of the government workers already there a major task confronting him.

"They must work together to really be effective," Hay says. "India is a very traditional country and the people won't easily give up their old ways of getting jobs done. While using harvesters to increase production appears to be a simple decision, the matter becomes complex because such a decision may eliminate the jobs of many village workers," he added.

Until now there have been extensive extension programs directed by the state consisting of services but not extension education.

A challenge to the University is to help extension educators gain respect equal to that shown teachers and researchers.

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Much research has been completed and much has been learned in the past few years, but much of the information has never been disseminated, says Hay.

This is Hay's third overseas assignment. In 1954, he served two years on an engineering contract at the Indian Institute of Technology. He was chief-of-party on the U. of I. team and at the request of the Indian government served as head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

This department, the second of its kind in India, has since become the leading agricultural engineering department in Southeast Asia with an impressive research and graduate program, Hay claims. Students and staff developed its research farm from wasteland in 1955.

In 1959 and 1961, Hay made two-month executive visits to India on engineering contracts at Kharagphur and agricultural contracts in Uttar Pradesh and Madyha Pradesh states.

In 1962, he returned to UPAU for 2-1/2 years as adviser in agricultural engineering and helped initiate and organize the College of Engineering. While on this assignment, Hay recommended that agricultural engineering extension programs be set up to work with agronomists and agricultural economists.

The program is now under way with an assistant director of agricultural engineering extension and eight extension agricultural engineers in the field. They are working with improved farm machinery irrigation techniques and drainage systems.

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10/16/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

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UI Agronomy Report:
Harvest Continues

If it's not rain, it's morning dew that delays corn and soybean harvest. Some farmers have started again. Others greased their combines and now they wait.

Here's what University of Illinois area agronomists report for October 22.

Southern Illinois

"Our mud situation is over. We started taking out corn in the middle of the week. I tell farmers to avoid the slick spots, take the high ground first and really crowd it," says Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist.

"Stalk rot in corn is bad. There is also quite a bit of corn borer damage in the down corn. Stalk rot is a potential yield reducer if the corn goes all the way down. So far, the ears are still off the ground and farmers can pick it up by running their combine points flat on the ground," Johnson reports.

Johnson estimates 10 percent of the soybean crop is still in the field. He says the area is 10 percent behind on soybean harvest and 25 percent behind in wheat planting. Corn harvest is still 10 percent ahead of normal however.

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"Wheat is worst hit by wet weather. It's still too wet to plant wheat and we are right up to the time when any wheat planting is risky," Johnson says.

Wheat planting is a big concern in the Carbondale area too, reports Dale Millis area agronomist.

"Considerable wheat is not planted and calls are coming in on planting date limits. In the southernmost areas, wheat can be planted until November 1 with a good chance you'll get a stand. Between November 1 and 15, wheat planting is a gamble," Millis says.

Soybean harvest is mostly completed. Corn harvest is about 40 percent complete.

Intermittent rains have interrupted harvest operations, but have not really stopped them for any extended period, Millis claims.

He reports some corn lodging in the extreme southern counties caused by the southwestern corn borer.

"The south western borer is a new threat to corn growers. It moved up into Jackson County for the first time this year," Millis reports.

Western Illinois

Rains delayed harvest in the Mercer County area until Wednesday (October 15), but south of Route 136, fields still haven't dried enough for harvest to resume.

This report comes from Grant Bretzlaff, area agronomist at Macomb.

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"Yield prospects look good in our area," Bretzlaff says. "For example, corn plots at the Kewanee research field yielded about 175 bushels per acre, and one plot hit the 200-bushel mark."

He estimates corn nearly 25 percent harvested, and says that with a week of good weather farmers could be more than one-half finished.

"The recent heavy rains didn't have much effect on lodging and aren't causing serious field losses in Western Illinois," Bretzlaff asserted. "Most corn that lodged would have lodged without the rain."

Henderson County Extension Adviser Curt Eisenmayer says that as farmers harvest corn, they're finding more damage from second-generation corn borers than expected. Damage shows on ears and shanks and results in sharp yield cuts.

Eastern Illinois

Les Boone, area agronomist at Urbana, has a different report on lodging.

"Considerable lodging followed the heavy rain and winds in eastern and central Illinois, and the same rains delayed harvest in the area.

"Some farmers got back in the fields Friday (October 17). Others still haven't."

Boone says the weather hasn't been ideal for harvest. In addition to the rainy days, the damp mornings often delay harvest until afternoon.

Boone reminds farmers that fall's a good time to apply phosphorus, potash and some nitrogen.

You can apply phosphorus and potash any time, but wait until soil temperature at 4 inches drops to 50° F. Boone says soil temperature on the Morrow Plots dropped to 52° F. on October 21. He suggests using a soil thermometer to determine temperature.

Phosphorus and potash won't be lost during the fall and winter, but Boone suggests applying 15 to 20 percent more nitrogen than you would in the spring to offset potential losses.

To limit nitrogen losses, Boone suggests these safeguards:

--Use an ammonium carrier. Such fertilizers are less susceptible to dentrification and leaching.

--Incorporate the application if you use urea.

--Wait until soil temperatures drop to 50° F. at the 4-inch level.

Boone suggests applying one-half to one-third of your nitrogen needs in the fall. Sidedress the remaining amount when you can better predict yields based on planting date, weather conditions, plant populations and weed and insect control.

Northern Illinois

Northern Illinois rains stopped harvest operations. Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist, estimates that farmers need good drying weather until the end of the week (October 24) to put machinery back in the fields.

Northern area soybeans are about 50 percent harvested. This puts the 1969 harvest about 10 days behind a normal year. Corn harvest is just starting and is only slightly off schedule.

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"Adverse weather still hasn't affected yields," Mulvaney reports, "but we will have a possible problem with soybeans." After the wet weather we will have some shattering if we have good drying weather and the beans dry too fast.

"I have some reports of corn stalk rot problems, mostly south of Route 80," Mulvaney adds.

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10/23/69

Quality Milk Council Assures
Consumer Of Best Quality Milk

URBANA--"We coordinate the work of Illinois dairy groups to provide consumers with the best quality milk possible," Raymond Weinheimer, Highland dairy farmer and Illinois Quality Milk Council chairman, told the Dairy Fieldmen's Conference at Champaign this week.

"Originally we concerned ourselves only with abnormal milk such as that caused by mastitis. We now forsee an expanded program including air and water pollution, and antibiotics and insecticides as well," Weinheimer told the dairy fieldmen.

The council formed in 1966 as the Illinois Mastitis Council. A recent name change to Illinois Milk Quality Council reflects the group's broadened activity and interest.

Council members include representatives of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and College of Veterinary Medicine, Illinois Department of Public Health, State Department of Agriculture, Illinois Veterinarians Association, Illinois Dairy Products Association, dairy equipment manufacturers, and producer organizations. These groups and general farm organizations provide limited funds to carry on the educational program.

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10/23/69

Federated Milk Marketing Cooperatives
Have Advantages, Disadvantages

URBANA--We are in a fast-moving age, and changes in the structure of milk marketing cooperatives are necessary. That's what R.W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy marketing professor, told more than 100 fieldmen at the Illinois Dairy Fieldmen's conference at Champaign this week.

"Small cooperatives are unable to bargain effectively, for example, with a large chain of supermarkets. The small cooperative lacks both sufficient milk supply and sufficient bargaining power. In such a case, merger into larger bargaining units makes sense," Bartlett said.

But, the question arises of how big these cooperatives should be, he added.

"Attempts are being made to extend the Associated Milk Producers from the Gulf States to the Canadian border. I go along with the need for regional cooperatives, but I am skeptical about one as huge as that proposed by Associated Milk Producers.

"What recourse will an individual producer have if policies against his interest are put into effect? The larger the cooperative, the smaller the representation of an individual producer or small group of producers in any given market," Bartlett said.

Bartlett also pointed out that dairy producers in a northern market, such as Chicago, have interests different from those in a southern market.

"During the summer of 1969, for example, Chicago federal order Class I milk sales were less than 50 percent of total production. Most southern markets are primarily concerned with Class I milk. These differences can cause problems in establishing pricing policies when a larger cooperative covers both areas," he said.

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Bartlett favors development of milk marketing cooperatives on a regional basis. Such co-ops can improve bargaining power and create more efficient use of milk surplus, he believes.

And, Bartlett says, the bigger co-op offers a chance for better service to milk handlers and increased strength to meet competition of milk substitutes.

"But the producer leadership must make sure that major attention is centered upon insuring producers of a long-time market rather than short-range gains," Bartlett said.

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10/23/69

Illinois Dairy Farms
Fewer But Bigger

URBANA--The average Illinois dairy cow gives more milk than ever but her numbers are diminishing. The result is less milk, a strong consumer demand and higher milk prices.

At the same time the Illinois dairy cow population is found in the hands of fewer but larger and more businesslike operators.

D.F. Wilken, University of Illinois Extension farm management specialist, and J.G. Cash, University of Illinois Extension dairyman, stated these dairy facts at the Illinois Dairy Fieldmen's conference in Champaign, October 21.

"Large dairy herds take less labor and land per cow. Records show that increasing the dairy herd size and the production per cow can influence net earnings per farm," Wilken said.

"With favorable milk prices, both dairy herd size and production are increasing. More herds are being fed in drylots. Better managers become larger while poorer managers go out of the dairy business.

"Some specialists claim optimum efficiency is reached at a herd size of 100 to 120 cows. Others say size can continue to increase at a rate of 75 to 90 cows for every man involved in the dairy enterprise.

"I leave you to judge if this applies to Illinois," Wilken told the 100 dairy fieldmen at the meeting.

Total milk production from Illinois farms has declined about 5 percent a year since 1965. Net farm milk price on record-keeping farms increased from $3.77 a hundredweight in 1960 to $4.80 in 1968. Most of the increase occurred since 1965.

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Cash told the fieldmen that Illinois dairy herds with 100 or more cows doubled between 1954 and 1964 and then decreased slightly. Illinois had 62 herds with more than 100 cows in 1964 and only 56 such herds by 1968.

Greatest increase in both number of cows and herds is in the 50 to 99-cow herd category.

"The fieldmen raise questions on development of gigantic farm-milk factories. They want to know if such dairy operations are coming," Cash commented.

But neither Wilken nor Cash made predictions on future size of dairy farms. They pointed to trends and possibilities and left speculation to the fieldmen.

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10/23/69

Extension Director Returns From India

URBANA--"The progress made in developing extension education in India is encouraging," said University of Illinois Extension Director J.B. Claar in discussing his recent visit to J. Nehru Agricultural University, India, where he served as a consultant in extension administration.

"I visited India to assist in the development of a 3- to 5-year plan for growth and development of extension education in this University and to consult on the solution to problems being encountered. In addition, we focused attention on how the U. of I. should assist with such growth through its contract with the Agency for International Development," Claar said.

The immediate and urgent purpose of extension education programs in India is to help provide food for the people and to decrease malnutrition, he pointed out.

"In the last few years there have been pockets of marked progress in increasing food output, and some progress everywhere," Claar stated. "But more research is being done and information is available which will increase food output if more people can be taught to use it. The education task is formidable because of the large percentage of illiterate farmers, the large number of farmers, and the relatively poor system of communication. For these reasons person-to-person work is necessary and more well-trained extension educators are needed."

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Claar explained that the staff for extension education in India is a part of state government, rather than of the agricultural University as they are in this country. Thus, a priority task for the extension work of the University is to provide continuous in-service education opportunities for the extension personnel of state government and to provide instructional resources for such personnel.

"An equally important function of the University," Claar maintains, "is to pioneer and demonstrate effective educational methods that utilize industry personnel and progressive farmers, as well as professional extension personnel, to disseminate information throughout rural India."

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10/23/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be the last for this crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Harvest Nears End

A week of good weather and Illinois soybean harvest will be finished.

Down south, Carbondale's Dale Millis says that despite pile-ups at elevators, soybean harvest is 99 percent complete.

And at the other end of the state, Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb, reports one-third of the soybeans still in the field. But he adds, "With good weather we'll finish soybean harvest by November 1."

That's what University of Illinois area agronomists report for October 29.

But corn is another story.

Southern Illinois

"About 90 percent of the corn remains in the field, but our harvest is really rolling," reports Pat Johnson, Brownstown area agronomist.

Corn yields are excellent, Johnson says. He had 140 bushel yields at Toledo and 120 bushels at Oblong.

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"Corn quality is good, including fields where stalk rot caused lodging. Farmers are picking up their lodged corn by combining in only one direction.

"Our only low yields come from drowned-out areas," Johnson says.

"With good weather we have no problems. It's just a matter of going all out to get the corn harvested. A few farms have slick spots in the fields that bother some, but for most it's a matter of getting done as soon as possible," Johnson summarizes.

Some farmers are still seeding wheat, but it's at high risk, Johnson says.

Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist, estimates corn harvest 90 percent complete in his area.

"About all that's left are the odds and ends. It's a matter of mopping up and it's over," he comments.

Millis reports conflicting stories on corn yield. Yields are down from what farmers had expected.

"Corn ears were not filled quite as well as expected. I think it is a case of nitrogen loss during the early-season weather problems," Millis says.

Wheat seeding is complete, Millis reports.

Western Illinois

In western Illinois, McDonough County Extension Adviser Dick Weller, Macomb, reports soybean harvest 95 percent complete.

He says about 50 percent of the corn remains in the field, but the percentage drops sharply each day.

Excellent weather has speeded the harvest, but elevators have kept pace and lines are still short.

The few wet spots in fields should be dry enough to support tractors by November 1.

Corn quality looks good, Weller reports, and he expects McDonough County corn yields to average between 90 and 95 bushels per acre.

Most farmers are hard at work on harvest, but a few have started fall plowing. Many have arranged for fall fertilizer applications.

Eastern Illinois

Dale Hewitt, Edgar County Extension adviser, expects soybeans in Edgar County to average 45 bushels per acre. Corn should yield at least 125 bushels per acre.

Heavy dews slowed soybean harvest, but only 25 percent of the soybeans remain in the field and they're going fast.

Corn harvest is about one-third complete. While some farmers are finished, others are just starting. Corn quality is good, Hewitt says. Most corn tests between 15 and 20 percent moisture.

Northern Illinois

"Corn harvest is in full swing. It's about 25 percent complete and with last week's good weather, our farmers were really causing pile-ups at the elevators," says Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

Mulvaney reports some variation in corn moisture. Average moisture is about 23 percent, he says, but farmers are finding wide variation in the same field. One Dekalb field checked by Mulvaney had moisture varying from 31 to 23 percent.

"The moisture variations result from germination differences that go back to the early spring weather problem," Mulvaney claims.

Yields for both corn and soybeans are good, but lower than expected.

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10/29/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

NOTE TO EDITORS: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Communications to give Illinois farmers a better idea of crop conditions throughout the state. You may want to use only the section applying to your area. But we believe farmers in your area are equally interested in crop progress in other parts of the state. They pretty well know what is happening at home. This report will be the last until next crop season.

UI Agronomy Report:
Farmers Still Talk About Rain

"Rain." If Illinois farmers have said it once this year, they've said the word a million times.

They were talking about rain before planting started. But it was the long siege of heavy rains that blanketed the state in July that really started the talk.

In early August, Illinois farmers blessed the rains for potential 200-bushel corn yields in some fields. But they cussed the same rains for the "wipe-outs" in other fields where standing water drowned out some spots and barred planting and replanting.

By the end of August, Illinois fields were dry and agronomists and farmers agreed dry weather cut chances for top yields.

Then harvest started. And so did the rains. Combines ground to a halt when some areas had as much as 10 inches of rain in 3 days.

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Following the deluge, corn started lodging and farmers watched yield prospects continue to dip as unnoticed stalk rot became evident in cornfields and as soybeans shattered at the combine's touch.

And the story on November 5 is still about rain. Here's the report from University of Illinois area agronomists.

Southern Illinois

Brownstown Area Agronomist Pat Johnson reports between 50 and 75 percent of the corn crop still on the field. "And it's going to stay there until the ground freezes," he says.

If farmers can't harvest corn, the next best thing to do is to take soil samples. That's what Johnson is doing as he makes plans for next year's crops.

"But, maybe it's even too wet for soil sampling. In some places we get only mud balls," Johnson comments.

Soybean harvest is finished except for a field here and there.

Dale Millis, Carbondale area agronomist, reports only a few fields of corn and soybeans left to harvest in his area. And even that harvesting is delayed by wet weather, he says.

Western Illinois

"It's hard to find soybeans left to harvest," notes Area Agronomist Grant Bretzlaff, "but the corn harvest is only about one-half to three-fourths complete."

Once again, rain slowed harvest and fall plowing.

In the area covering Mercer, Henry, Knox and Warren counties, yield reports of 100 to 125 bushels per acre are common.

But Bretzlaff says these yield reports drop as you go south of that area. Farmers in Adams, Pike, Schuyler and Brown counties report yields averaging 70 to 90 bushels per acre.

Eastern Illinois

Last week's rain caused a general slow down of harvest activity, reports Les Boone, area agronomist at Urbana.

"Some farmers combined Monday, November 3," Boone adds. "The soil is still solid but slick and the corn is still dry enough to shell."

Near Lincoln, corn is about one-half harvested and farmers report yields of 150 to 170 bushels per acre. Yield reports coming from Logan, McLean, Piatt and Christian counties indicate 1969 has been one of the best crop years in that area.

Lodging may develop as a serious problem in eastern Illinois, however.

"Heavy rains or wind could create a serious problem," Boone warns. "But if the weather holds 10 to 14 days, most corn should be harvested before serious lodging losses occur."

Boone says most on-the-farm storage facilities are filled now. The balance of the 1969 corn crop will be hauled to elevators.

Northern Illinois

"Harvest operation came to a screeching halt here Thursday," reports Derreld Mulvaney, DeKalb area agronomist.

"Our farmers haven't turned a wheel since the rains started late Thursday. All we can do is wait for drying or freezing weather and hope we don't get a snowstorm first. More than half the corn crop is still in the field. There is some lodging but the situation isn't too bad. High moisture remains a problem," he reports.

Mulvaney says corn plots harvested at Dixon had a top yield of 160 bushels per acre. "Good but wet," is his summary of corn from the Dixon field.

Soybean harvest is more than 90 percent complete, Mulvaney reports.

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11/5/69

IFEC To Honor Top
Illinois 4-H'ers

URBANA--Whether it be building air compressors, short wave receivers or electric fishworm diggers or learning about selection, use and care of home appliances, nearly 5,000 Illinois 4-H teens are "turned on" to electricity.

The Illinois Farm Electrification Council will honor 20 top Illinois 4-H electric program members in Chicago, November 18-20.

G.W. Stone, University of Illinois Extension 4-H specialist, says the top 20 won county, regional and state honors for their electrical projects, activities and demonstrations.

They are: Gloria Alvies, Pawnee; David Coston, Crossville; Mabel Ditch, Johnson City; Sue Dunlap, Aledo; Dale Edgecombe, Maroa; Betty Fewell, Kingston; Linda Francis, West York; Helen Gelfuis, Dahlgren; Lawrence Graff, Manito; and JoAnn Herter, Golden Eagle.

James Kloepping, Pearl City; Carolyn Miller, Tuscola; Pamela Nelson, Orion; Edward Pagel, Rockford; Rus Perisho, Hanna City; Coy Robinson, Carlinville; Gregg Taake, Ullin; Steven Thomas, Urbana; Mary Westlund, Prophetstown; and Harriet Zipfel, Red Bud.

Stone says the educational award trip will emphasize the many uses of electricity and career opportunities in the field.

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In Chicago, the group will visit the Chicago Lighting Institute, Underwriters' Laboratories, the Sears Roebuck testing laboratory, the Sunbeam plant and appliance demonstration, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Museam of Science and Industry.

The Illinois Farm Electrification Council serves as a coordinating organization between Illinois public and private power suppliers and the U. of I. College of Agriculture to develop cooperative educational programs and research activities.

Stone says the 4-H electric program emphasizes the important role of electricity in American homes and industries. 4-H members' activities range from wiring shops and barns, to learning to select and care for home appliances, to small motor repair and maintenance and safety.

He gives these examples:

Seventeen-year-old Dave Coston, Crossville, helped his father rewire their barn when electric heating lamps were added to farrowing pens. Coston also set up a radio shop and helped to install radiant heat cable in the ceiling of his family's home.

In seven years of electric project work, Coy Robinson, Carlinville, built more than 40 electrical devices including fans, shortwave receivers and electric fishworm diggers. He has also given demonstrations in Macoupin County and at State Fair.

Gloria Alvies, 17, Pawnee, says she has learned a lot from her eight years in the 4-H electric program. Miss Alvies demonstrated small appliances at Sangamon County's electric workshop and has also demonstrated electrical safety and appliance use in her local 4-H club and to other groups.

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Household Insects
Still A Problem

URBANA--Even though the temperature is cooling, homeowners may still have to contend with insects after frost.

Roscoe Randell, University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist, points out that as days get shorter and nights get cooler, many insects seek hibernation quarters or a warm spot to spend the night.

Insects that may invade your house include houseflies, attic flies or cluster flies, mosquitoes, clover mites, boxelder bugs, fall webworms, cockroaches, elm leaf beetles and crickets.

Lights attract insects at night and so does radiant heat from walls warmed by the sun during the day. Some insects seek protection while others just "drop in."

To control such pests, keep window and door screens in good repair and keep weather stripping tight, advises Randell. Next, apply an insecticide around the foundation of the entire house.

A combination of diazinon and chlordane will effectively control most pests, Randell says.

Treat outside walls up to about 2 feet above the ground. Make sure cracks between the soil and the foundation are well soaked. Also treat the bare ground that is within 1 to 2 feet of the walls.

Apply your insecticide with any type of hand sprayer or with a sprinkler can. Use a paint brush to treat thresholds and window sills.

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Read the label on your pesticide container. If you purchase liquid concentrates to be mixed with water, use rates given for fly control, household insect control or residual wall sprays.

Do not treat plant foliage with those indicated rates or with ready-mixed oil preparations.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Included in this mailing are photographs of Illinois delegates to National 4-H Congress and a list giving complete home address and winning 4-H project for each delegate.

Illinois Names Delegates To National 4-H Congress

URBANA--Forty-three top Illinois 4-H'ers will attend National 4-H Congress in Chicago, November 30-December 4.

R.O. Lyon, State 4-H Leader, says Congress delegates are tops among the state's 75,000 4-H members. A state 4-H committee selected delegates on their 4-H records, years in 4-H work, project activities and achievement.

Illinois delegates will join more than 1,600 winners from every state, Puerto Rico and Canada at this year's event. National 4-H Congress delegates are the cream of the nation's 3-1/2 million-member 4-H crop.

Illinois delegates to the 1969 National 4-H Congress are Debbie Bales, Springfield; Mary Bates, Gilson; Charlena Becker, Marion; Marilyn Bidner, Mahomet; Lynne Brown, Danforth; Lawrence Bruckner, Thomson; Daryl Burns, Bourbonnais; David Copple, Trivoli; Judy Decker, Quincy; James Elliott, Burnt Prairie; Vern Ellis, Forreston; and DeAnn Estes, Mt. Vernon.

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Joyce Faggetti, Newton; Paula Ferre, Edinburg; Rosalie Fesser, Filmore; Janice Forth, Chadwick; Margaret Hansen, Kankakee; Marilyn Harper, Sciota; Charlotte Hartter, Eureka; Dorine Hauert, Elwood; Judy Hevrdejs, Antioch; and Oscar Johnson, Jr., Chicago.

Diane Karcher, McLeansboro; Debbie Keup, Batavia; Kenneth Krapf, Manhattan; Beverly Marvin, Mechanicsburg; Jerry Miller, Freeport; Janette Mueller, Taylor Ridge; Marcia Nelson, Geneseo; Shirley Reddington, Scales Mound; Jean Rich, Harvard; and Sharon Roberts, Pesotum.

Gene Schupbach, Sparta; Terry Seegmiller, Thawville; Connie Serrot, Rushville; Brenda Simmons, Carmi; Gary Skaggs, Pawnee; Sandy Snyder, Sandoval; Beverly Stock, Hoopeston; Terrell Sturgell, Paris; Leon Wendte, Altamont; Larry Williams, Marshall; and Diane Yordy, Morton.

More than 50 businesses, professional associations and foundations support nationwide 4-H programs and honor outstanding members in Chicago each year.

Highlights of the 1969 National 4-H Congress program include a Chicago Symphony Orchestra "pops" concert conducted by Arthur Fiedler; "The Establishment," a rock music group; and the World Championship Rodeo at the International Livestock Show.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, a former 4-H'er, delivers the keynote address at the opening Congress assembly, November 30.

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11/12/69

Sheep Industry
Leaders To Meet

URBANA--More lamb on your table, more wool in your wardrobe and more profit for sheep producers are objectives of what the Sheep Industry Development Program, Inc. (SIDP) calls, "a whole new sheep industry."

More than 100 sheep producers, federal and state Cooperative Extension Service specialists, sheep industry leaders and university researchers from 11 North Central States will meet November 19-21 in Urbana to discuss SIDP's progress.

Since its organization in 1967, SIDP has gathered information and explored ideas to promote sheep production and marketing, says Gary Ricketts, University of Illinois Extension sheep specialist.

"Our three-day meeting here is for planning SIDP's next step. We are ready to move our program out for industry action," Ricketts reports.

Action will come at both the production and marketing levels. The U.S. sheep industry has declined steadily over the past several years.

Illinois' sheep and lamb flocks totaled 413,000 head on January 1, 1969, with an estimated value of $7,700,000. Illinois wool marketed during 1968 brought $904,000.

"These figures should be substantially higher," says Ricketts. "The SIDP program will help us make needed gains."

Ricketts is also SIDP coordinator for the North Central Region.

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The Urbana meeting, to be held at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, is one of six regional sessions planned.

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ILLINOIS NATIONAL 4-H CONGRESS DELEGATES--1969

NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	PROJECT
Debbie Bales	501 S. Daniels, Springfield	Sangamon	Dog Care
Mary Bates	R.R. 1, Gilson	Knox	Achievement
Charlena Becker	R.R. 1, Marion	Williamson	Achievement
Marilyn Bidner	R.R. 1, Mahomet	Champaign	Swine
Lynne Brown	R.R. 1, Danforth	Iroquois	Sheep
Lawrence Bruckner	R.R. 1, Thomson	Carroll	Achievement
Daryl Burns	R.R. 2, Bourbonnais	Kankakee	Entomology
David Copple	R.R. 1, Trivoli	Peoria	Agricultural
Judy Decker	R.R. 5, Quincy	Adams	Food Preservation
James Elliott	R.R. 1, Burnt Prairie	White	Achievement
Vern Ellis	Forreston	Ogle	Automotive
DeAnn Estes	R.R. 4, Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Achievement
Joyce Faggetti	306 W. Jourdon, Newton	Jasper	Horse
Paula Ferre	R.R. 2, Edinburg	Christian	Clothing
Rosalie Fesser	R.R. 1, Filmore	Montgomery	Home Management
Janice Forth	R.R. 2, Chadwick	Carroll	Achievement
Margaret Hansen	R.R. 6, Kankakee	Kankakee	Home Economics--Consumer Education
Marilyn Harper	R.R. 1, Sciota	McDonough	Achievement
Charlotte Hartter	R.R. 1, Eureka	Woodford	Achievement
Dorine Hauert	R.R. 1, Elwood	Will	Dress Revue
Judy Hevrdejs	R.R. 2, Antioch	Lake	Achievement
Oscar Johnson, Jr.	9348 S. Green, Chicago	Cook	Leadership
Diane Karcher	R.R. 3, McLeansboro	Hamilton	Bread
Debbie Keup	18 Brandywine, Batavia	Kane	Achievement
Kenneth Krapf	R.R. 2, Manhattan	Will	Photography
Beverly Marvin	R.R. 1, Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Bicycle
Jerry Miller	W. Stephenson Rd., Freeport	Stephenson	Conservation of Natural Resources
Janette Mueller	R.R. 1, Taylor Ridge	Rock Island	Foods--Nutrition
Marcia Nelson	R.R. 2, Geneseo	Henry	Home Improvement
Shirley Reddington	R.R. 1, Scales Mound	JoDaviess	Dairy Foods
Jean Rich	20112 Hebron, Harvard	McHenry	Achievement
Sharon Roberts	R.R. 1, Pesotum	Champaign	Achievement
Gene Schupbach	R.R. 2, Sparta	Randolph	Electric
Terry Seegmiller	Thawville	Ford	Horticultural
Connie Serrot	148 Washington, Rushville	Schuyler	Achievement
Brenda Simmons	R.R. 5, Carmi	White	Achievement
Gary Skaggs	R.R. 1, Pawnee	Sangamon	Citizenship
Sandy Snyder	R.R. 1, Sandoval	Marion	Achievement
Beverly Stock	R.R. 1, Hoopeston	Vermilion	Dairy
Terrell Sturgell	218 E. Washington, Paris	Edgar	Safety
Leon Wendte	R.R. 2, Altamont	Effingham	Petroleum Power
Larry Williams	R.R. 1, Marshall	Clark	Field Crops Science
Diane Yordy	R.R. 2, Morton	Tazewell	Health

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Economist Describes
Ag Policy-Making Climate

URBANA--Once again policy-makers in Washington seek a farm program to satisfy most of the people, most of the time.

R.G.F. Spitze, University of Illinois agricultural economist, says the search is for a voluntary program to "balance" agricultural production and use and to maintain or strengthen agricultural incomes.

And the program should do this without increased cost to the taxpayer.

Current government agricultural programs expire at the end of the 1970 marketing year, Spitze explains. If no new programs are approved, USDA will go back to legislation which stood before 1965.

"This means we'll be back to the 1963 wheat program," Spitze says. "And if wheat farmers vote it down in referendum again, there will be practically no production control for wheat and a strong likelihood of increased stock-piling."

The earlier legislation also provides for corn acreage allotments and a price-support loan-rate for corn low enough to avoid increased stock build-up. Furthermore, there would be no direct price support or diversion payments.

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"A return to these earlier versions has little appeal to anyone in the policy-making arena," Spitze comments. "Policy-makers must face up to new legislation now."

Another factor affecting the agricultural policy-making climate in Washington is the current high interest in food distribution and expanded nutrition programs for low-income families.

"In the past," Spitze notes, "food distribution programs have been tied to agricultural programs. Now food programs are leading the way through Congressional channels. And the destiny of agricultural programs may well depend on the success of the food programs."

Policy-makers also fear the programs that raise farm prices will also increase prices of food to consumers.

"Although food prices have risen along with the average cost of other consumer items," Spitze says, "consumers now spend a smaller proportion of their incomes for food--17.2 percent in 1968, compared to 19.8 percent in 1961."

Spitze points out that economic factors will also influence the law-makers' decisions. He cites these examples:

--Total farm production has slowed during the 1960's, but it is still growing faster than population. Farm output has increased an average 1.8 percent per year since 1961, while the population increased 1.3 percent per year.

--Agricultural exports decreased for the second year in a row to $6.2 billion in 1968. This decrease places additional pressure on the market here at home, Spitze notes.

--The productivity of farm labor has slowed slightly, but remains high relative to productivity in the nonfarm labor force. Productivity of farm labor per man-hour has increased an average 5.1 percent annually since 1961. Productivity per man-hour for the nonfarm labor force showed an average annual increase of 3.3 percent from 1961.

--Prices received by farmers increased slowly during the past eight years, not nearly as rapidly as consumer prices. The index of prices received by farmers reached 107 in 1968. All index numbers cited are based on a 1957-59 level equal to 100.

--Prices paid by farmers, on the other hand, have increased rapidly. The index of prices paid by farmers rose to 121 in 1968.

--Government-held stocks of farm products have remained fairly stable over the past two years. While there are still large surpluses of some commodities, total stocks have leveled off, Spitze explains.

--Government expenditures for farm income-price support programs (not including Public Law 480) have increased rapidly--to $3.9 billion last year, up from $1.76 billion in 1961.

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--Net income per person living on farms in the United States is the highest ever--even in "real" terms, adds Spitze. And the gap between farm and nonfarm income closed somewhat during the 1960's. In 1968, per capita disposable income for the farm population was $2,163, equal to 73 percent of nonfarm income.

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11/26/69

Illinois Grain Dealers Meet
At Urbana, December 9-10

URBANA--Illinois grain and feed dealers will review the past season's harvest and look to future harvests at the Grain Elevator's Manager's Conference, December 9-10, at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Grain company owners and managers, bankers, USDA and U. of I. staff will discuss conditioning, handling and storing corn, price outlook, financial management aids and merchandising prospects.

L.F. Stice, U. of I. grain marketing specialist, is in charge of the conference arrangements.

Stice says one purpose of the post-harvest meeting is to give grain dealers and elevator operators a chance to review short-run problems involved in drying, storing and moving this season's crop.

But the main emphasis will be on the future. "Many smaller elevators feel the pressure of the economic squeeze and need to make crucial decisions now in order to continue to serve Illinois grain producers," Stice explains.

E.V. Stevenson, executive vice president and general manager, FS Services, Inc., Bloomington, is the featured speaker for the conference banquet Tuesday evening in the Illini Union. "A Manager Looks at the Grain Business" is his topic.

Other program topics and speakers include:

--Principles and Findings of Research--H. Kaufmann, Manager of Grain Research Laboratory, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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--Innovations at a Subterminal--T. Anderson, partner, The Andersons, Maumee, Ohio.

--Drying Costs and Returns at Country Elevators--L.D. Hill, associate professor of agricultural economics, U. of I., Urbana.

--Corn and Wheat Price Outlook--T.L. Rice, assistant vice president, Continental Grain Company, New York City.

--Soybean and Products Price Outlook--H.A. Akers, director, Fats and Oils, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D.C.

--Merchandising Prospects for Illinois Grain Dealers--H. Donnell, manager, Grain Department, Central Soya, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Indiana; and D. Porter, vice president and general manager, Peavey and Company, Alton, Illinois.

--Programs to Expand Foreign Markets for Corn and Soybeans--B.L. Adomeit, vice president and general manager, Illinois Grain Corporation, Bloomington; and W.D. Tiberend, executive secretary, Land of Lincoln Soybean Association, Bloomington, Illinois.

--What the Audits Show--D.P. Piraino, manager, Gauger and Diehl, Decatur, Illinois.

--Financing the Country Grain Business--H. Beerman, vice president in charge of agriculture, Central National Bank, Chicago.

--Aids in Financial Management--G.E. Caldwell, Jr., manager, W.W. Hill Feed and Grain Company, Williamsville; and P.C. Kenney, manager, Farmers Grain Cooperative, Eureka, Illinois.

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The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the Division of University Extension co-sponsor the event in cooperation with the Illinois Grain and Feed Association and the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Two Illinois 4-H Boys
Win Nation's Top Award

CHICAGO--Two Illinois 4-H boys received Presidential trays--the nation's highest 4-H award at the 48th National 4-H Congress Thursday night, December 4.

Oscar Johnson, Jr., 17, 9348 S. Green Street, Chicago, and Lawrence Bruckner, 19, Thomson, received their engraved silver trays given in the name of President Richard M. Nixon, honorary chairman of the National 4-H Service Committee.

Dr. E.D. Vaughan, director, Division of 4-H and Youth Development, Federal Extension Service, presented the six Presidential trays at the annual 4-H Banquet.

Commenting on the award, George Daigh, Jr., a member of the Illinois 4-H staff, said, "We're still checking to see if any other state has received two Presidential awards in the same year. It may have happened before, but it's highly unusual."

Presidential award winners were selected from the 26 national winners in the citizenship, leadership and achievement award programs. National winners were selected from state winners.

In earlier 4-H Congress activities, Johnson received 1 of 12 national awards in leadership and a $600 scholarship from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. He was also selected as one of ten members of the National 4-H Report to the Nation team.

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Bruckner was one of two national winners in the citizenship program, and he also received a $600 scholarship.

Bruckner says, "All my projects, activities, successes and failures have been incorporated into my development as a citizen." But he points out that none of his specific 4-H activities were carried out for the sole purpose of citizenship.

Bruckner has worked with projects in dairy, photography, horticulture, crops, livestock and others. He is a sophomore at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and plans a career in government service.

Johnson has helped organize 13 new 4-H clubs during the last two years, is president of the Chicago 4-H Junior Leader Association and is one of two 4-H representatives on the Illinois Youth Council.

He represented Illinois at the National Council of Committees on Youth in Washington, D.C., last April and helped formulate resolutions for the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

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12/3/69

NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

Soybean Prospects Bright
For 1969-70 Market Year

URBANA--An expected 100-million-bushel increase in soybean use resulting from a substantial increase in exports points to a "banner year" for the soybean industry.

H.A. Akers, director, Fats and Oils Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, told delegates to the Grain Elevator Managers' Conference here, December 9-10, that demand for soybeans both in the United States and the rest of the world is well above previous levels.

Part of this demand is due to the fact that soybean stocks at the end of 1968-69 marketing year were reduced in anticipation of a lower price-support level for the 1969-70 crop year. This resulted in a tight market for soybean oil and meal.

And soybean stocks were also low in some major foreign consuming countries, Akers added.

Thus, the demand for soybeans to fill up the gap has remained well above that of previous years both at home and abroad.

But, Akers indicated, there are signs that the supply of oil will catch up with the demand. He cited an unusually large volume of soybeans being processed into oil in Europe, Japan and the United States as one such indication.

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Akers reported that USDA expects soybean use to increase about 100 million bushels over the 950 million bushels used last year. The current estimate is that soybean exports will increase from 287 million bushels last year to 335 million bushels for the 1969-70 crop year. And USDA expects soybean meal exports to increase from 3.1 million short tons to 3.4 million short tons.

This means a net use of 1.050 billion bushels of soybeans--nearly equal to this year's 1.094-billion-bushel harvest. And there would be only a small increase in the September 1, 1969, carryover of 322 million bushels.

Over 50 percent of this expected increase in use is due to foreign markets even though the domestic market is still more important, Akers notes.

But government actions could affect these estimates.

One possibility that soybean industry personnel and economists are watching is a proposal by Common Market authorities for an international agreement on fats and oils.

Common Market countries are the biggest soybean users outside the United States, Akers pointed out. Any agreement would be detrimental to American soybean producers who must have access to foreign markets.

Currently, USDA predicts a season average price for soybeans about the support price of $2.25 per bushel for U.S. No. 1 grade beans.

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The price to farmers reported during October was $2.23 per bushel. But USDA expects prices after harvest to increase seasonally into the spring.

The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service and the Division of University Extension cosponsored the conference in cooperation with the Illinois Grain and Feed Association and the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.

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NEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

UI Professor Receives
$28,000 Pea Research Grant

Some changes in the common garden pea may result from research by Leonard Beevers, University of Illinois horticulture professor.

Beevers has a $28,000 National Science Foundation grant for research on "Protein Metabolism in the Cotyledons of Pisum Sativum During Development and Germination."

Pisum sativum is the scientific name for the garden pea. Cotyledons are the seed leaves. Split a pea seed and you have two cotyledons.

Think about it the next time you eat soup made from cotyledons of pisum sativum--split pea soup.

Protein content of raw green peas is about 6.7 percent. Cooked peas furnish less protein--about 4.9 percent. The split dry pea, however furnishes nearly 25 percent protein and can serve as an important supplement to protein deficient diets.

Beevers' pea protein research has two implications.

"Once we find out what types of protein occur in the pea and when they are made (synthesized)--we'll be in a position to change the quality of the pea. That means improved nutritional value if we increase protein content," he says.

"In addition, we can improve pea seed quality. Pea seeds use stored protein at the time of germination. Improved protein should mean improved germination and better pea crops."

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"And, a knowledge of the mechanism of protein synthesis in peas ought to give us a boost in improving quality of other seed crops," Beevers says.

Beevers started research under the National Science Foundation grant September 1. The grant continues for two years.

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Agronomist Returns From India

URBANA--"The adaptation of soybeans to India won't hurt American soybean exports," says a University of Illinois agronomist, recently returned from India.

"In fact," says J. A. Jackobs, "India is so food-deficient that it will be years before the production can keep up with population growth. And in the long run, India will probably import more soybeans than it will export."

Jackobs spent two years at the J. Nehru Agricultural University working on the Coordinated Soybean Research Project, and he thinks that soybeans seem to be adapting well to the Indian climate. In years when the crop doesn't live up to expectations, U.S. soybean exports to India should increase.

"Although great progress had been made in field tests--as indicated by the projected increase from 8,000 acres planted in seed this year to 150,000 for next year--much work remains," Jackobs says.

The crop performed exceptionally well and it looks as if soybeans may yield as much as 65 bushels an acre in some areas, he reports. The better-than-average grower located anywhere in India should be able to harvest 30 bushels an acre and more.

Soybeans will give the Indian farmer an opportunity to grow more than one crop a year. "Soybeans fit in well with the dwarf wheats that are successful in irrigated areas," Jackobs reports.

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"The soybean seems to continue to grow even during the rainy season, so long as the surface water is drained. Soybeans mature earlier than most other monsoon crops and the dwarf wheats can be seeded later to allow the soybean crop time to mature," he adds.

Jackobs says the soybean crop may be even more important in the nonirrigated areas where wheat is the main dry-season crop.

He thinks the initial use of soybean meal will be for animal consumption. But the possibility exists of using a soybean stretcher to supplement milk or flour mixtures. The soybean taste may reduce human acceptance, but research on flavoring is underway.

The soybean project demonstrates to Indian agricultural scientists how work on a particular crop can be coordinated among several different disciplines to achieve the best results.

Agronomists, pathologists, plant breeders, entomologists, agricultural engineers, and agricultural economists work together in the project.

"There is a tendency in India for the disciplines to work separately, or at the other extreme, for one to be in charge of the others," Jackobs says. "We want to get everyone working on the crop--independently as far as his own discipline is concerned--but collectively on the overall progress of the crop.

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"An important byproduct of the project," Jackobs concludes, "is the added confidence that the Indian government and people show in the new agricultural university. The soybean project has helped bring prestige to the university and has demonstrated how the Indian people can benefit from the university's work."

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