THE NEW LOOK

Explanation of New Weekly Press and Radio Information Package for Farm and Home Advisers and Assistants

What Is It?

For some time we've wanted to have a regular weekly mailing of information material from this office to your office. This is it--at least the start. In other words, from now on everything that has to do with information or information methods will be put in one package and mailed on Thursdays. We hope it reaches you by Saturday. If it doesn't, we will move our mailing day up a bit.

Why Is It?

It has seemed to us that it would be much easier to organize and prepare county information material if the dope from our office came in a package. Such a system also would give us an opportunity to comment once in a while on why we act like we do and why we do what we do. (We suspect you sometimes wonder.)

What Will the Package Contain?

At the start this is what we see as the general ingredients of the package. We'll change, subtract from and add to as we go along--depending partly upon what you tell us you want.

1. Fill-In Subject-Matter Stories: These are the old standbys, and we hope to make them better as we go along. They will be prepared exclusively for your use in localizing farm and home information for weekly and daily papers, your radio stations and your farm bureau publications. These stories should be considered as supplements to your local stories about local people. Frankly, we hope you have so many local stories that you'll find room for only a few of the ones we send you.

2. Radio Program Material: There's none in the package this week, but this is a service we hope to start before too long. More and more of you are using radio as a means of getting across information. We thought if we could prepare regular tips for farm and home programs and suggestions on material it might be of service.

3. Information News Letter: This will be the regular communication from our dollar-a-year editors, Archie and Eddie. Its purpose will be to keep you posted--information-wise--on what's going on here in the state office and in the different counties. We expect Archie and Eddie will throw in ideas they have on using information methods.

4. Educational Illustrations in Mat Form: We won't be able to supply matted illustrations weekly, but we hope this service can be expanded in the future. Perhaps we can work up some illustrated features for your farm bureau publications.

5. Reference Copies of Direct News Stories: You'll notice that starting this week we are introducing a series of new farm and home news and radio releases which will be mailed directly from here to weekly and daily newspapers and radio stations. These releases take the place of our old K-list mailings which were sent to a mixed list once a week. The service in this week's package is designed for weekly papers. Next week we'll start the services to daily papers and radio stations.

   These releases give the College of Agriculture direct outlets for stories of a state-wide nature that can be most efficiently handled from here. As you can appreciate, there are many types of stories that are difficult to localize. There also is need for direct services, since not all counties handle information the same way.

   We thought you would be interested in receiving copies of the releases, however, for two reasons: first, so that you'll know what's being sent directly from here and, second, as an additional source of subject-matter information. You may want to reprocess some of the material for use in your column, if you have one, or in your farm bureau publications. But you won't want to send it to your weekly and daily papers.

   These services should be considered as a supplement to your county information program--certainly, not as competition. The objective of all of us is to do the most effective and efficient job of getting agricultural and home economics material to the farm families of the state.

6. Information Program Suggestions: We've already mentioned the enclosure in this week's package--PRESS AND RADIO FOR BUILDING A STRONG COUNTY INFORMATION PROGRAM. From time to time we hope to send along suggestions and outlines which we hope will make your information job easier and more interesting. Next week we will send the summary of the survey made during the fall conference. The week after that we'll send a two-chapter book on HOW TO WRITE SO PEOPLE WILL KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TRYING TO SAY. We're also working up some material on preparing news letters--of special interest to your youth and 4-H groups.

7. Any and All: In addition to these items, you can expect your weekly information package to contain any and all items that have to do with using public information methods and procedures in getting ideas to farm families.

How to Handle?

As you can appreciate, it's not easy to make "handling" suggestions that will apply to all counties. In order to conserve paper, envelopes, postage, time and money, only two packages will be mailed to a county--one to farm advisers and one to home advisers. The 4-H and rural youth information will be included in both packages. In counties where the news and radio work is shared by assistant advisers and/or youth assistants, it will help to work out an efficient routine for getting the material into the hands of the right people at the right times. We'll send extra copies of that material which we think all staff members might like to keep for reference purposes. Example--Press and Radio for Building a Strong County Information Program.

January 15, 1948 Extension Editorial Office

ILLINOIS FARM FLASH--No. 5 (From Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture

(For use on sustaining programs, or separated from commercials by music, disclaimer or otherwise)

January 16, 1948

****

Farm and Home Week in Offing

At Urbana the finishing touches are being applied to the program for the 47th annual Farm and Home Week. Although it is still a month away, the University of Illinois campus is being readied for this traditional event. Programs have been arranged, speakers selected rooms spoken for--in short everything is being done to make you comfortable and give you a friendly welcome at the state university.

There is to be a change in the program for one of the general sessions. President George D. Stoddard of the University of Illinois had been scheduled to speak. But during that week Dr. Stoddard will be in Paris, France, attending a session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of which he is a member. The date for that meeting had not been scheduled at the time the program for Farm and Home Week was arranged. In his place, Dr. Earl L. Butz, head of the department of agricultural economics at Purdue University, will speak on "Citizenship Responsibility: The Price of Freedom." Professor Butz is well known among Illinois farmers, and especially among livestockmen. He is a popular speaker and is noted for his unique presentation of timely subjects.

You probably have already circled the dates for Illinois' 47th Farm and Home Week--February 9-13 at Urbana.

****

SOS for Spring Pigs

Swine growers who want to avoid losses in their 1948 spring pig crop will do well to look back to the 1947 records.

A survey last year in 11 Illinois hog-raising counties showed that 41 percent of the losses in newborn pigs were due to chilling. Some farmers said they wouldn't have saved any pigs at all without using brooders. Artificial heat during the first days after farrowing in cold weather will help to save pigs.

Other losses in baby pigs during the first two weeks were due to nutritional problems, 25 percent; diarrhea, 17 percent; and assorted causes, among which were brucellosis, poor mothers, and poor housing, also 17 percent.

In pigs from two to seven weeks old, anemia, influenza, and enteritis were the worst killers.

Here are several things that will help to keep your pigs coming along in good shape: an alert caretaker, healthy sows bred to healthy sires, the right kind of equipment, proper nutrition during gestation and lactation, supplying iron to baby pigs a few days after birth, creep-feeding after the fourth week, and strict sanitation.

****

Pig Crop Report Shows Fewer Chops

L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, says three important facts show up on the pig crop report. The number of pigs over sixth months old on farms was slightly smaller than in 1946, even though the spring pig crop of a year ago was larger. The 1947 fall pig crop was 3 percent larger than the 1946 fall pig crop. And farmers intend to have 11 percent fewer sows farrow this spring than were farrowed in the spring of 1947.

****

JRW:lk
1/15/48

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JRW:lk
1/15/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

January 29, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To the Farm Advisers in the
Farm Bureau Farm Management Counties:

We are enclosing a mat made up from the poster used in the recent promotion of the new University of Illinois Farm Record Book. George B. Whitman, project supervisor, felt that this material in mat form would be of value to you in your program of advising the farmers of your area about the merits of the new book.

You may find it possible to use this two-column mat in your monthly publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Robert Walker
Assistant Extension Editor

JRW:gb
enc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

January 29, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers
in 29 Counties Cooperating
in Farm Family Award Program:

We've heard many fine comments on the way all of you handled the stories on the Farm Family of the Year announcements. It was a good "coverage" job.

Follow-up publicity also is important. Enclosed are a number of four-picture mats showing scenes that your award winners will visit on their trip south. The suggested copy to go with the mat is also enclosed.

We're sorry that there weren't enough mats to service all papers in your county.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:ew
Enclosure Mats & Copy

January 28, 1948

To Dave and Dean Advisors
In 2F working Correspondent
In Dean Tobin Board Library

We've heard much like correspondence on the top and in you handled the stories in the Journ Family of the Year ag. Correspondent. It was a good "correspondent" job.

Bulletin-by publishing also is in improvement. Lastly, cry a number of typographic with absorbing science high type except whenever will result in quite truly comic. The typographical page is no with the art is also critical.

We've some plus Dean Tobin's enough made to write the all papers in your family.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Wood
Extension Editor

Mr:ev
Enclosure Note & Copy

Extension Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

(Copy for mat pictures)

Mr. and Mrs. _____, who represent _____ county as the Farm Family of the Year, will leave early in March on a tour of the south as the guests of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Winners of the Farm Family Award in their county, they will travel on streamlined trains similar to the one shown with the New Orleans skyline in the background, in the top picture at the left. They will visit New Orleans's old French Quarter (Vieux Carre) pictured at the top right, and also make a tour of beautiful Bellingrath Gardens (bottom left). A bus tour will also be made of the Mississippi Gulf Coast with its fine beaches and semitropical sunshine.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

February 4, 1948

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers
and all Assistants:

Here are copies of an editorial and advertising newspaper clipsheet prepared by the Extension Editorial Office to support your 4-H membership enrollment drive and to promote the Illinois 4-H Camp Training Program in your county.

The clipsheet is a three-way proposition. The newspaper sells the advertisements and gets the revenue. The local business man usually is an advertiser--and by sponsoring a 4-H ad, he builds good will for his business. The by-product of this sale is increased 4-H enrollment in your county, and local support for the 4-H camping program.

You should have enough copies of the clipsheet to supply one to each newspaper published in your county. A few counties in metropolitan areas will not receive a copy for each newspaper, but additional copies will be sent on request. Copies for home advisers and assistants are included.

We believe that this clipsheet can play an important part in bringing 4-H Club work to the attention of a greater number of people in your county, in securing additional 4-H Club members, and in getting community backing for your county 4-H camp fund-raising drive.

Your local editor will appreciate an opportunity to talk with you personally about your enrollment and camp-fund drives; but if for some reason you are unable to visit with each editor personally, you will probably want to send him a letter with the clipsheet explaining its value to him, to his clients, and to your county 4-H program.

Incidentally, the State Camp Coordinating Committee had a prevue of the clipsheet at the Springfield conference January 24--and they seemed to think it just the thing we needed.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Searl

Anna Searl, Assistant State Leader
Home Economics Extension, in charge
Home Economics 4-H Club Work

Edwin I. Pilchard

Edwin I. Pilchard
Extension Specialist
Agricultural 4-H Club Work

AS:EIP:b
enc.

February 6, 1968

To 4-H Clubs and Club Leaders
and All Businessmen

Each one reader of an individual 4-H Partnership Development Program
sponsored by the Extension Multicultural Office to support your 4-H membership and
volunteer drive and to promote the Children and Long Involving Programs in your
county.

The alliance is a three-way cooperation. The Extension Service will
advertise/recruit and make the revenue. The local business man contributes an
advertisement or sponsorship a 4-H kid, or motion picture. The 4-H members,
the beneficiary of this sale is increased and enrollment in your county, and
local support for the 4-H operation grows.

The school boys another source in the slogan is small, can be
newspaper publication in your county. A few minutes in conversation where will
not involve a lump for this newspaper, but additional funds will be made to
support. Copies for room advertise and businesses are helpful.

It helps that this additional can come on legitimate part to integ-
rate 4-H Club work in the education of a county. Number of people in your county
is approximately additional 4-H Club members, and in turning consumers building
the year through 4-H open Participating Adults.

This local action will appreciate to opportunity to talk with you
personally about your accomplishment and benefit dollars and if for more than
when you are unable to visit with each other, personally, you will probably
want to meet the a letter with the different supplement for those in city or
big alliance, and to your County 4-H program.

Incidentally, the state Club coordinating committee has a group of
the attorneys at the Agricultural conference January. Perhaps they would be
interest in that the value to members.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Gilchrist

Harold Gilchrist, Assistant State Leader
Home Economics Programs, in charge
Home Economics 4-H Club Work

Jerome A. Gilchrist
Extension Specialist
Multicultural 4-H Club Work

4-H EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING CLIPSHEET

Why?

Because our state goal for 4-H membership in 1948 has been set at 55,000, and because we have undertaken a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for adequate camping facilities for our 4-H girls and boys, we must make use of every opportunity to bring 4-H Club work to the attention of our local folks. The use of this editorial and advertising clipsheet simply provides another opportunity for you to call attention to 4-H Club work in your county.

We think of the clipsheet as an information tool--just one more way to put the 4-H Club program across in your county--and it merely should supplement the good local stories you will want to prepare to support your county enrollment and fund-raising drives.

Using the Clipsheet

You'll probably find that your local newspaper editor will show a lot of interest in the clipsheet if you personally explain to him its potential value to his paper, to his clients, and to your 4-H program. Your editor is anxious to support the 4-H Club program, and he also is anxious to obtain suggestions for increasing his advertising revenue. This clipsheet gives him an opportunity to do both, and of course the illustrations are supplied to him free of cost.

Your editor may consider publishing a special 4-H edition to coincide with National 4-H Club Week March 1 to 7. The suggested ads in the clipsheet might easily cover the cost of publishing a special 4-H edition.

Some newspaper editors may suggest that local 4-H Clubs can earn money for their treasuries by helping to sell the ads and sharing the advertising revenue.

Ordering Mats

Mats of the illustrations are available free, and all that's necessary is for your editor to fill in an order blank and mail it to the EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

We'll keep a supply of these 4-H mats on hand for your use throughout the year.

JM:b
2-3-48

THE EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

TIPS FOR STORIES TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH 4-H ENROLLMENT ACTIVITIES IN YOUR COUNTY

1. Review the 1947 club year: number of members enrolled, number of local clubs, number of leaders and committee people serving. Bring in names of as many people as possible. Tell about the most important things that happened during the year. Show that your clubs are moving forward by making comparisons with previous years.

2. Look forward. What are your plans for the future? What are your goals? How many new clubs will you have? What changes have been made among your leaders and committee people?

3. Build a story around the idea that the community boosts 4-H Club work. What organizations and other groups made substantial contributions to the success of your program?

4. Success stories are always good news. Dig out the dope on as many as possible of your club members who have received material benefits from their membership. Generally they won't be the boys and girls who showed the champion calf or got the most blue ribbons in exhibits. Some of these stories may be short; others will be longer. There's a place for both.

5. Who's who in your club organization? Write personality stories about your 4-H officers, committee people and some of the leaders.

6. You might also consider preparing a history of 4-H work in the county.

7. Write project stories. What are the requirements for various projects? When does a member enroll? When does he start his project? What does he gain financially and otherwise? What other values are to be gained?

8. How does a girl or boy become a 4-H member? What are the membership requirements?

9. What project will girls' clubs have in 1948? What are goals for the members? What will be their subject matter?

10. What are the most important events in your 4-H year--parties, banquets, camps, tours, achievement shows, Club Congress, National 4-H Camp?

11. Use local pictures as extensively as possible. Use pictures that tell a 4-H story. A boy grooming his calf makes a lot better picture than the same boy standing stiffly behind a carefully posed calf with a ribbon draped over its shoulder. A girl mixing bread dough or braiding a rug is better than the same girl posed in a uniform.

12. Use pictures of county 4-H officers, county committees, local leaders, club meetings.

13. You might use some pictures again that you used earlier in the year.

JM:b
2-3-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

AGRICULTURAL FILLERS

Angora goats were known to exist at Angora, Asia Minor in 600 B.C.

****

The first windmills in Europe are believed to have been erected about 1040.

****

Production of certified seed potatoes in 1947 was the largest on record.

****

If the fuel supply is too close to farm buildings for safety, take time to move it before the start of spring work.

****

If pigs are farrowed in individual houses use corn cobs or some other material to insulate the houses underneath.

****

The 2,4-D compounds either kill or retard the growth and flowering of most broad-leaved plants other than grasses.

****

Clean plowing and delayed planting are still basic phases of the corn borer control program.

****

In 1690 potatoes were beginning to attract notice in Scotland. The potato was described as a "bacciferous herb, with esculent roots, bearing winged leaves and a bell flower."

****

One hundred years ago the center of the population in the U.S. was 10 miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va.

****

In 1855 Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, invented and put into operation a steam plow.

****

Farm machinery used 1,783,000,000 gallons of gas in 1941, and jumped that to 2,821,000,000 gallons in 1947.

****

It takes about five pounds of corn and protein supplement to put a pound of live weight on a thrifty hog.

-0-

JRW:lk
2/4/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 9, 1948

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

"Definite plans for the observance of National 4-H Club Week already are taking form," says _____ _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser.

At the top of the list _____

_____
(Local plans for the observance of National 4-H Club Week)
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

"Locally, observance of the week of March 1 to 7 as National 4-H Club Week will attract attention again to the accomplishments of the county's _____ 4-H Club members," _____ said.

The week will provide an opportunity for 4-H Clubs to prepare for the remainder of 1948 in a more effective way than ever before, according to _____. He said that it will give every 4-H Club member another opportunity to rededicate himself to the ideals embodied in the 4-H pledge and to enlist the aid of new members to help him serve his community and his country.

-0-

JM:lk
2/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

District Conference for Local 4-H Club Leaders--Follow-Up

_____ _____ county local 4-H Club leaders
(No.)
attended a district 4-H leader conference in _____ _____,
(date)
according to _____ _____, _____ county farm
(home) adviser.

Those attending the meeting included _____

_____

_____

_____

Guest speaker at the meeting was _____ _____,

_____ who _____
(title)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Highlight of the conference was _____
(recognition luncheon)

_____

_____

_____ stated that the meeting was one of a
(Adviser)
series of 19 district leader conferences being held throughout Illinois by the state 4-H Club staff to discuss the place of youth in modern society and to point out more clearly the role of adult leaders in the training of rural youth.

-0-

JM:lk
2/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

ORDER BLANK FOR 4-H MATS

Extension Editorial Office
330 Mumford Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Please send us the following 4-H mats free of charge (check mats you want):

Mat No.	Mat No.	Mat No.
1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐
2 ☐	7 ☐	12 ☐
3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐
4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐
5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐

Our paper is published (daily) (weekly).

We plan to use these mats (in our regular edition) (in a special 4-H edition).

Please send the mats we have requested to:

_____
(name)

_____
(paper)

_____
(place)

For our information:

If you have any suggestions we might use in improving this or any of our other services to your paper, won't you please list the suggestions on the back of this order blank?

THE EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

JM:ch

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 16, 1948

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

"_____ county's 1948 4-H membership goal is _____," states _____. _____ county farm (home) adviser. He (she) emphasized the fact that this figure represented a substantial increase over the 1947 goal, but that it could be reached if the county 4-H program was actively supported by every 4-H Club member, parent and local club leader.

The 4-H Clubs are unique among young peoples' organizations, _____ says, because their program combines pleasure and training with profit. The local clubs offer the same social advantages as are enjoyed by city young people's groups. In addition, each club member has a specific project. "Many 4-H Club members have earned their way through college with profits gained through project activities," _____ said.

Some members raise beef calves or hogs. Others raise corn or plant gardens. The girls make their own clothing, study food preparation or can fruits and vegetables. All club members attend meetings of their local groups, and there are appropriate social activities for all ages.

Local 4-H Club leaders receive no financial gain for their work with the clubs. "Their reward is the satisfaction they receive from watching young, often timid boys and girls develop into solid citizens and accept positions of responsibility in their communities," he (she) stated.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 16, 1948

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

"_____ county 4-H Clubs made a fine showing last year at the state fair, in demonstrations, and at shows in which they competed," asserts _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser.

County judging contests among agricultural clubs were held in _____ projects, and county demonstration contests were held for both home economics and agricultural clubs.

The home economics clubs _____
(activities)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Agricultural clubs _____
(activities)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Other 4-H club activities included _____

_____

_____

_____

-0-

JM:pm
2-9-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity--Suggested Spot Radio Announcements

(:25) March 1 to 7 is National 4-H Club Week. During this time you as an adult will be given a chance to learn of the goals and activities of 4-H Clubs in your neighborhood. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years will have an added opportunity to become 4-H members. Why not join a 4-H Club if you are in this age group or volunteer to be a local 4-H Club leader if you are older? Eleven million previous members can't be wrong. See your county farm or home adviser today for further information.

****

(:45) Are you interested in the young people in your community? I'm sure your answer to this question is yes. Well, here's an excellent way to show them that you really care about their future:

March 1 to 7 is National 4-H Club Week, a time when one million seven hundred thousand boys and girls all over the country are making plans to create better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow. Will you help them? Leaders are needed--in fact, they are absolutely necessary because a club cannot organize without a leader. And being a leader is fun. See your county farm or home adviser about it today.

****

(:25) Four-H Club members in our county are doing someting about better homes, a better community and a better world in which to live. You too can help your town, your neighbor and yourself by giving your support as a 4-H member or leader. Ask your farm or home adviser about 4-H work during National 4-H Club Week, March 1 to 7.

****

(:15) This is National 4-H Club Week. That means it's an excellent time to join if you are between ten and twenty-one years of age--or to volunteer as a leader if you are older. You can get complete information from your county farm or home adviser or from a local 4-H Club leader.

****

JM:lk
2/16/48

February 19, 1948

To Farm and Home Advisers:

In the volume production of promotional material for special projects, an occasional detail may inadvertently be overlooked.

We wish to call your attention to two corrections which should be made in the 4-H newspaper advertising clip-sheet.

In the story at the extreme left side of the second page, delete the words "lovely wooded" under "Program Start Explained." Under "Four Camps Planned," delete "Northern Illinois Public Utilities Co." and substitute "Public Service Company of Northern Illinois."

The words "lovely wooded" should also be deleted from the "background" story in the 4-H publicity kit.

Sincerely,

Jack Murray

Jack Murray
Assistant Extension Editor

JM:ml

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 23, 1948

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

Membership in 4-H Clubs is open to any _____ county girl or boy between the ages of 10 and 21 years, who can meet the other requirements for club membership, _____, _____, county farm (home) adviser states.

According to _____, steps to becoming a 4-H Club member are to obtain and fill out an enrollment card and give it to a local club leader, to the county farm or home adviser or to his (her) assistant. After the card has been handed in, a prospective club member should attend the regular meetings of a local 4-H Club and should select a project to be carried during the year.

_____ said that home economics projects for 4-H girls include _____

_____

_____

Boys may make one or more selections from the list of approved agricultural projects, according to _____. These include _____

_____

_____

Members are required to start the projects at the time designated in the project rules and regulations, _____ pointed out. Because much of the value of 4-H membership comes from taking part in the activities of the local club, girls and boys are also required to attend the regular meetings of their local 4-H group.

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JM:lk 2/16/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 23, 1948

To Farm Advisers, Home
Advisers, and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

"More than 14 million grown men and women can testify to the fun and benefit of participating in 4-H Club activities," says _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser, "because that many people have been 4-H Club members since the clubs were first organized." A large number of these grown-up 4-H'ers are right here in Illinois, for every county in our state except one has 4-H Club work.

_____ county boys and girls who take part in 4-H Club work have a wide range of activities from which to choose, according to _____. Girls learn how to make their own clothing, to decorate their rooms, to prepare nutritious meals and to preserve food. Boys learn how to select good dairy cattle, to save steps and time in feeding live stock, and to develop a soil conservation program for their home farm. These and many other projects are carried by the 45,000 4-H Club members in the state.

_____ explained that 4-H'ers watch their health habits, learn to know good music and become better citizens by learning to work with others in a democratic organization. They take part in county judging activities and give demonstrations--two activities that give them poise and teach them to assume responsibility.

"But it isn't all work," _____ pointed out. "4-H Club members have lots of good times together, and they make many friends through county, state and national activities."

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21 years who is interested in these or any other phases of 4-H Club work should contact _____, _____(address)_____. He (she) can give complete information about 4-H work and the requirements for becoming a member.

JM:lk
2/16/48

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

February 20, 1948

To Farm and Home Advisers:

April has been designated by the State Farm and Rural Home Safety Committee as Spring Clean-Up Month for rural areas.

Sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association in cooperation with other groups, such as the National Safety Council and U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Spring Clean-Up Campaign gives every community an opportunity for concentrated action to "clean up," "paint up," and "fresh up" before the summer season begins.

During such a drive an effort should be made to find and eliminate not only fire hazards, but health hazards and booby-traps around farm home, buildings, and machinery as well.

We urge you to join forces with the cities and towns in your county, designate a County Spring Clean-Up Week, and reach out to every farm home in an action program to make your community, farms, and homes healthy and safe places to live and work.

If your county plans to participate in the Fly-Free Program, tie Clean-Up Week to fly-control. A thorough clean-up of all fly-breeding materials will make sanitation follow-up in the fly campaign more effective.

The Illinois Farm Spring Clean-Up Program is being co-sponsored by the University of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Illinois Agricultural Association Safety and Health Department. You will be receiving spring clean-up packets, posters, and materials from both of these sources. We suggest that you make a Spring Clean-Up folder for your files in order to keep this material together for future planning.

Enclosed is an outline suggesting plans for local observance of Spring Clean-Up Month.

Yours truly,

W. W. Whitlock

W. D. Murphy

W. W. Whitlock, Chairman
W. D. Murphy, Secretary
Illinois Farm and Rural Home Safety Committee

SPRING CLEAN-UP MONTH PROGRAM

I. Organization

A. Appoint a Spring Clean-Up Committee. The Farm Bureau or Home Bureau Safety and Public Health Chairman in each county may be the logical person to take the lead for the farm group.

B. Seek the cooperation of other groups, such as:

1. Chambers of Commerce
2. Civic groups and service clubs
3. Churches and schools
4. Newspapers and radio stations

II. Publicity

A. Make available materials on Spring Clean-Up Week to:

1. Radio stations
2. Local weeklies and dailies
3. Farm bureau and home bureau papers
4. Schools

B. Place posters and material advertising campaign in prominent public places.

III. Action

A. Set aside one week in April as County Spring Clean-Up Week. Include both urban and rural areas if possible.

B. Start publicity as suggested above.

C. See that schools, 4-H, F.F.A. and F.H.A. leaders' have hazard check-lists for action in communities, homes, and farms.

D. Check dates of planned meetings and programs of farm or civic groups during April. See that something on Spring Clean-Up is included in each of these programs. If a fly-control program is to be carried on tie Clean-Up Week to this campaign.

(COPY)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

February 23, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers:

Re: The Illinois Fly-Free Program

Because of other states' success with and enthusiasm for a fly-free project, a state-wide program for Illinois has been discussed at various times during the past year and a half.

The first state-wide fly-free program was conducted in Idaho in 1946. It was so successful that it was continued in 1947. Last year several other states started this same type of project. Iowa's program emphasized fly control in urban areas. State representatives seem to be well satisfied with the results.

A similar program was offered for Illinois in the announcement of extension projects for 1948. Five counties signed up for it.

During recent months Mr. George Metzger of the Illinois Agricultural Association has expressed an interest in fly control. You received a letter from him recently asking your opinion about organizing a fly-free program in Illinois. He has received over 50 affirmative replies.

At a conference on the campus February 12, Mr. Metzger and representatives of the Extension Service decided to proceed with a program to be known as the Illinois Fly-Free Program. It will be sponsored jointly by the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Several farm advisers who did not return the survey form to the I.A.A. have verbally indicated a desire to receive copies of all promotional materials that are issued. A card is enclosed for your convenience in letting us know whether you wish to be included in the current plans. Any comments on the program or on any materials to be furnished will also be welcomed.

The specialist in entomology extension will assist in this program largely on a district basis. Services to a particular county will be limited.

Enclosed is a group of materials that describe the program as it is set up under present plans.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Petty
Specialist in Entomology Extension

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

Enclosures
What Needs to be Done to Control Flies
Suggested Committee Organization
Calendar of Events
Promotional Aids

PROMOTIONAL AIDS FOR
1948 ILLINOIS FLY-FREE PROGRAM

Sponsored by
University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service
Illinois Natural History Survey
Illinois Agricultural Association
Illinois Department of Public Health

* * *

Part I

The following materials will be provided by the Extension Service in support of the informational phase of the Fly-Free Program:

A. Publications

1. One 4-page leaflet on fly control in rural areas. Suggestions for sanitation practices and treatment of livestock to control flies. Available by May 1. Produced in quantity for mass distribution.

2. One 4-page leaflet on fly control for city or urban areas. Suggestions for handling fly-control problem in cities. Produced in quantity. Available May 1.

3. One 8-page illustrated circular on fly control. Will contain more extension information than that provided in the above-listed leaflets. Limited distribution. No delivery date established.

B. News stories. Releases direct to press from the Agricultural Extension Service will be geared to the program calendar but will not refer directly to the control program. Stories will be usable in counties where an intensive program may or may not be organized.

C. Radio releases. Material on fly control suggestions (much like above news stories) will be used in the daily syndicated farm and home economics radio services of the University to all Illinois radio stations, and over WILL, the University of Illinois radio station.

D. Informational kit. A kit of newspaper, radio and advertising promotional material will be prepared and assembled by the Extension Service for local use.

1. Press materials will include:

   a. suggested editorial
   b. page of column fillers
   c. short statements for boxed features
   d. feature story
   e. fill-in stories for local names

2. Radio material will include:

   a. 30-second "plugs" for Fly-Free Program
   b. outlines of radio programs, featuring:

      (1) mayor
      (2) city health officer
      (3) veterinarian
      (4) representative of women's clubs
      (5) dialogue between farmer and businessman

3. Editorial-advertising double page clip sheet with suggested display ads featuring phases of the Fly-Free Program (similar to the recent 4-H advertising clip sheet).

E. Movie, "Ridding the Farm of Flies." (Film is booked through April 1.)

Part II

Suggested materials to be produced in the county or by the Illinois Agricultural Association (suggestions for materials that may be printed locally will be provided by the Extension Service):

A. Window displays

B. Posters for store windows

C. Placards for trucks

D. Window stickers for home and business

E. Direct mail inserts

2/20/48
NH243a

Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in cooperation
with the Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana

THE ILLINOIS FLY-FREE PROGRAM

Calendar of Events

February 15 - March 15

Select a county committee including representatives of various civic, social, professional, and agricultural groups (see "Suggested Organization"). Each urban member of the county committee should form a similar committee in his community and should be responsible for getting members interested in this program. Each member of the urban committee should be responsible for one phase of the program and select two or more persons to help him put it over.

March 15 - April 1

Hold a meeting of the county and local committees to explain the program--the why and how of fly control and benefits to be derived from such a program.

All handlers of insecticides and equipment should be informed of the program. They will have to use their own judgment about ordering materials for sale. Perhaps several stores could combine orders and in this way get the materials more cheaply. A brief survey as to needs and supplies on hand may be helpful in this phase.

April 1 - April 15

Get a list of custom sprayers, their addresses, territories, and the capacity of their equipment.

April has been designated by the State Farm and Rural Home Safety Committee as "Spring Clean-Up Month." Emphasize the importance of eliminating fly-breeding materials during your "Spring Clean-Up Week."

April 15 - April 30

(Optional) Hold a county meeting on the fly control program. Get health officer, sanitary engineer, farm adviser, home adviser, veterinarian, etc., as speakers. This will be the tee-off meeting for the program.

May 1 - May 15

Arrange for demonstrations if you feel they are necessary. Get local committee members to demonstrate applications of DDT in their own neighborhoods. Build up publicity on needs of sanitation.

May 15 - June 1

Sanitation period. All fly-breeding material must be eliminated before "push-off" week. Have equipment lined up by June 1. Build up program in newspapers and over radio.

June 2 - 9

"Push-off" or control week. Get the spraying done.

June 9 - 30

Follow through on areas not sprayed, particularly farms.

July 1 - July 31

Follow up on results. Watch for fly control and sanitation practices.

August 15 - Sept. 1

Stress the need to re-treat certain areas. Check to see whether results are holding up.

October 1 - 30

Check on results. Get final accounting, results, and follow-up stories.

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Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in cooperation
with the Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana

THE ILLINOIS FLY-FREE PROGRAM

Suggested Committee Organization

County Committee

Agricultural group. Farm adviser, home adviser, AAA chairman, soil conservationist, farm bureau board and organization director, representative of dairy interests, milk inspector, vocational agriculture teacher, and members of any other interested groups, including the home bureau board.

Urban group. Health officer, veterinarian, doctor, sanitary engineer, mayors of towns in county, newspaper editor, radio manager, druggist, Boy Scout leader, and representative of a women's group, American Legion, VFW, Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions clubs, chamber of commerce, etc.

The committee should represent the entire county; it should include recognized leaders from each community. Each representative should then form a local committee to get the job done in his particular community. All members of the county committee should know how to proceed in order to make the program a success.

Suggestions for Local Urban Committees

1. Publicity. Local newspaper editor, chairman. All civic-minded groups should be interested in the Fly-Free Program. Everyone in the community should be told about the program and its value. Stories for local use will be released from time to time. Build-up stories are essential and should include comments of local people who have used DDT for fly control in the past.

2. Sanitation. Local health officer, chairman. The job of this committee is to locate all possible fly-breeding areas in the city, such as animal pens, refuse piles of canning companies, stockyards, garbage dumps, and outdoor toilets. Fly-breeding materials should be disposed of before fly control week and removed regularly at other times throughout the season. It may be necessary to map these areas and check them to see that the job is done.

3. Equipment and materials. Hardware dealer, druggist, welding operator, etc. The first job of this committee is to locate custom sprayers in the area and obtain their cooperation in the program. They should be willing to help by arranging their territory to give maximum service and to get the largest area treated. In addition, all small equipment should be checked by owners to see that it is in working order. Extra equipment should be loaned to those who have none of their own. Types of equipment will include: Small hand sprayers, 1-pint to 2-quart capacity, that can be used around home to apply 5 percent DDT oil sprays or DDT oil emulsions diluted to 5 percent strength. Compressed air sprayers, knapsack type, up to 4-gallon capacity, to be used for wettable DDT powders or, if equipped with oil-resistant rubber, for oil emulsions. Pressure sprayers of all types, for use with water-wettable DDT powders or DDT oil emulsions if equipped with oil-resistant hoses.

4. Finance. Local banker, member of chamber of commerce, Kiwanis, etc. It may be necessary to obtain funds to buy materials and pay workmen. Since everyone

will benefit from this program, public contributions may be solicited, businessmen may be assessed, the city government may be asked to contribute. The method will have to be determined by the way the program is handled.

5. DDT applications. Vocational agriculture teacher, chairman; teacher, fire chief, druggist, custom sprayer. This committee must select and train spray crews. On the day selected for spraying, signs should be put up to explain what is being done. Mixing stations should be located in strategic places in cities. A few pick-up trucks will be a big help. One man can supervise the work of four or five men with knapsack sprayers, or one power sprayer unit. The supervisor should contact owners of property that is to be sprayed. Owners should arrange, if possible, to be present when the work is being done.

6. Evaluation. Local health officer, chairman. This is one of the most important steps in the program, as well as one of the easiest. In checking the effectiveness of the fly-control project, these points must be remembered: Weekly applications will have to be made to the city dump, as newly added refuse covers DDT residue. All treated areas that are subjected to weathering may require monthly treatments. Applications on fresh whitewash or oil paints will not last so long as on other surfaces. For good results sanitary practices must be continued throughout the summer. In cases of failure, look for fly-breeding materials. Insufficient applications or too weak mixtures may also lead to failures.

7. The job of every family. Families should be urged to eradicate fly-breeding places. Garbage containers should be kept clean and treated with DDT once a month. Spraying porch ceilings and painting screens with 5 percent DDT solutions once a month are effective control measures. Outdoor toilets should be sprayed once a month inside and outside with DDT.

(In making suggestions for urban committees, we have followed the Iowa Extension Service plan very closely.)

Suggestions for Local Agricultural Committees

The farm adviser should direct the campaign. His job is to supply technical information and to see that this information gets to the farmers. He will conduct demonstrations and see that the job gets done.

The home adviser should serve as chairman of the women's groups, both urban and rural. She should give one minor lesson on fly control, encourage the women to apply DDT in their homes, and stress the need for sanitation on the farm.

The farm bureau board and the organization director. As leaders in their communities, these men should emphasize the need for fly control. They should treat their own buildings and show their neighbors how to do the job. Board members may be able to get the custom sprayer to treat farms in their neighborhoods. They should also set an example by treating their livestock.

In all of his contacts, the AAA chairman should be prepared to tell what the program is and how fly control is accomplished.

The soil conservationist, in all contacts, will stress the importance of fly control, which will result in better utilization of feeds and pastures by livestock.

ill benefit from this program, public contributions may be solicited, businesses ay be assessed, the city government can be asked to contribute. The method will rm is to be determined by the way the program is handled.

5. Pit sanitation. Vocational agriculture teacher, extension teacher, ire chief, druggist, health officer. This committee must select and train squad aders. On the lot selected for sampling, signs should be put up to explain what is being done. [illegible] should be [illegible] in [illegible] places [illegible]. A new pick-up truck will be a big help. One man can supervise the work of four or five men with adequate transport or one small survey unit. The inspection should include reports of property that is to be surveyed. Owners should arrange, if possible, to be present when the work is being done.

6. Publicity. Local health officer, chairman. This is one of the most important steps in the program, as well as one of the easiest. In checking the effectiveness of the fly control project, these points must be remembered: Spray applications will have to be made to the city dump, to newly added refuse dumps and privies. All treated areas that are subjected to weathering may require monthly treatments. Applications on fresh whitewash or oil paints will not last as long as on other surfaces. For good results sanitary practices must be continued throughout the summer. In cases of failure, look for fly-breeding materials. Insufficient applications or too weak mixtures may also lead to failures.

7. The job of every family. Families should be urged to eliminate fly-breeding places. Garbage containers should be kept clean and treated with DDT once a month. Spraying porch ceilings and lighting fixtures with 5 percent DDT solution once a month are effective control measures. Outdoor toilets should be sprayed once a month inside and outside with DDT.

(In making suggestions for these committees, we have followed the Iowa Extension Service plan very closely.)

Suggestions for Local Agricultural Committees

The farm director should direct the campaign. His job is to supply technical information and to see that this information gets to the farmers. He will conduct demonstrations and see that the job gets done.

The home director should serve as chairman of the women's groups, home [illegible] and [illegible]. She should give one short talk on fly control, encourage the women to apply DDT in their homes, and stress the need for sanitation on the farm.

The farm bureau board and the organization directors, as leaders in their communities, [illegible] should emphasize the need for fly control. They should treat their own buildings and show their neighbors how to do the job. Local leaders may be able to get the county agent to treat towns in their neighborhoods. They should set an example by treating their premises.

In all of his contacts, the AAA chairman should be prepared to tell what the program is and how fly control is accomplished.

The soil conservationist, in all contacts, will stress the importance of fly control, which will result in better utilization of feeds and increases by livestock.

Dairy or milk companies should inform their producers of the value of fly control in milk production. Fly control means better sanitation and increased production per unit. They might even contract custom sprayers to treat producers' herds. Livestock groups should follow a similar procedure.

The youth group. 4-H teams can demonstrate how to control flies. In meetings with young people, the 4-H leader can emphasize the value of fly control to the community.

The vocational agriculture teacher should instruct his classes and G.I. students in the control of flies, explaining what is being attempted in the fly-control program and how it is to be accomplished. He should advise farmers on treatments and demonstrate to local groups how the work is to be done.

Companies that sell farm products should train their personnel on the how and why of fly control, giving them information on how to apply DDT so that they can stress fly control in their contacts with farmers.

Two to four farmers in each township should attend a demonstration at which they will receive literature to give to their neighbors. They should set up demonstrations on their own farms to show their neighbors how to spray a building.

Publicity. Newspapers should carry farm as well as urban information on the fly-control program.

Suggestions to farm advisers for demonstrations (Optional): Hold two, four, or six demonstrations in your county, depending on its size. Pount out the value of sanitation in controlling flies. In each demonstration see that the entire farmstead is treated (most of the work can be done before the actual demonstration takes place). Get the cooperation of a custom sprayer in your area. Have him demonstrate the large custom sprayer; if there is a barrel pump sprayer in the area, have it available for demonstrational work. Also show the use of a 3-gallon sprayer. Mix 50 percent water-wettable powder with water and dilute it further as desired. Emulsions apply more evenly with the small sprayer. However, wettable powder is used a great deal in this type of sprayer, and it is preferable for barn sprays. It would be wise to spray some livestock at the same time.

These demonstrations should be held in April or early May. Encourage those who attend to treat their livestock and farms and to help their neighbors do likewise. In that way it will be possible to get wide coverage for the program in the county.

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NH243c

Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture, in cooperation
with the Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana

THE ILLINOIS FLY-FREE PROGRAM

What Needs to Be Done to Control Flies in Illinois

On Farms

1. Sanitation. Haul manure to the fields twice a week. Handle all fly-breeding material, such as garbage, rotting straw, etc., as you do manure.

2. Treatment. Apply DDT to all surfaces where flies roost, including barn ceilings, supports, stanchions, entrances of buildings, sheds, the outside of feeding pens, board fences, the posts of wire fences around the barn, chicken houses, pig pens and outdoor toilets. The amount deposited should be one-half pound of actual DDT per 1,000 square feet of surface. One-half pound of actual DDT is one pound of 50% water-wettable powder, one quart of 25% emulsifiable concentrate, or one gallon of 5% DDT oil solution spray. Add the powder or emulsifiable concentrate to enough water to cover 1,000 square feet of surface (about 2 to 3 gallons). In the home, paint screens and spray ceilings of porches with 5% DDT solution.

3. Livestock sprays.

Dairy cattle. Dissolve 1/2 pound of 50 percent water-wettable DDT in 3 gallons of water. Apply one pint per animal once a week. If emulsion is preferred, follow the manufacturer's recommendations. The water-wettable powder will give the best results, however.

Beef cattle. Apply a mixture of 1/4 pound of 50 percent water-wettable DDT in 3 gallons of water once a month, 2 quarts per animal. If the oil emulsion is preferred, follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

In the City

1. Sanitation. Flies breed in filth. Continue sanitation throughout the summer. Destroy all decaying organic material. Dispose of garbage. If animals are raised in or adjacent to the city limits, insist on regular manure disposal. Clean up stockyards. Clean up any decaying organic material in city alleys. Dispose of all piles of grass clippings immediately. Rotting vegetables in the garden may also be a source of flies.

2. Treatment. Spray the following with DDT oil emulsion or wettable powders as on the farm: garbage containers; inside of public buildings where livestock is handled; garbage dumps every 7 to 10 days. Outside areas exposed to weather may have to be treated two more times during the summer.

HBP:dl
2/20/48
NH243b

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1948

To Farm and Home Advisers
and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

National 4-H Club Week, March 1 to 7, was launched in _____ county with _____
(activities)
_____
_____

During the remainder of the week club members and leaders _____
_____
(activities)
_____

According to _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser, special emphasis is being placed on the recruiting of new 4-H members and leaders during National Club Week. _____ county's membership goal for the year is _____ new 4-H'ers. Various methods are being used throughout the county for publicizing 4-H work and bringing in new members. One club is _____
(activity)
_____. Others have _____
(activities)
_____.

_____ emphasized that in such ways as these, 4-H Club members are working toward "Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow"--the national theme for 4-H Club Week. Since club work is one means of building better citizens, 4-H'ers consider recruiting campaigns one of their most important functions, _____ said.

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JM:pm

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1948

To Farm and Home Advisers
and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week Publicity

_____ county agricultural and home economics 4-H Clubs are seeking a membership of _____ as their part in the observance of National 4-H Club Week, which opened March 1, according to _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser. The state has a 4-H membership goal of 55,000 for 1948.

Names of agricultural clubs in _____ county, townships served by the club, and local club leaders are _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Home economics clubs, townships and leaders are _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Prospective members should contact a local leader or inquire at _____ for information about joining a 4-H club.

According to _____, projects in which agricultural 4-H Club members may still enroll, with the last starting date of each, are _____

_____

Home economics projects are _____

_____

_____

JM:pm

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers
and All Assistants

National 4-H Club Week--Suggested Radio Talk

This is National 4-H Club Week--a week for 4-H Club members to take stock of what they've accomplished and to plan what they're going to do in the future. But that's not all--it's a week to help acquaint everyone with 4-H--and what 4-H does.

Of course everyone knows at least a little about 4-H--an organization so big that 14 million Americans have been members. Suppose you single out some 4-H Club member in your community--and get into a conversation.

Say you pick out a 4-H boy--he'll be between 10 and 21 years old--that's the 4-H age. Right off, you'll notice that he has quite a bit of poise--self-reliance--and ability to express himself. That's because 4-H meetings, demonstrations, discussions and other activities give 4-H members a chance to develop those qualities.

Suppose you ask that 4-H boy who his friends are--where they live. You'll be surprised--they'll be scattered all over the county--the state--and even several states. Where did he meet them--at 4-H meetings and camps--local, county, state and national meetings and camps. 4-H has broadened his horizons--he knows people from all around--people he never would have met, let alone known as friends, if it hadn't been for 4-H.

While you're touching on the subject of those meetings and camps, suppose you ask him what he likes about them. He'll probably tell you about sports, music and other fun at the camps and meetings--because 4-H recognizes the importance of recreation.

But that's not all--there's a place for education and serious thinking too. For instance, you might ask him about the 4-H theme for 1948--"Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow." You're in for another surprise there--about how well informed he is. You see, that's something else that he's discussed in 4-H meetings--the importance of a satisfying home life in training young people to assume responsibility.

Maybe you can steer the conversation with your 4-H friend around to what he's going to do in the future--how he's going to make a living. And you'll find that he has some definite ideas there too. He's carried 4-H agricultural projects that help him to know the business of farming--not just the chores, but how and why things are done.

Maybe he was enrolled in an agricultural engineering project--say farm concrete work, electricity, metal roofing or tractor maintenance. Maybe he's carried a crop project--corn or a legume--all the way through from the preparation of the seedbed to the harvest. Or maybe he's been working on farm management, forestry, gardens or home grounds beautification. Or perhaps it was a livestock project--beef, dairy, swine or sheep.

If that 4-H boy has a sister, chances are that she's a 4-H Club member too. He'll probably tell you that his sister makes most of her own clothing--that she helps her mother can fruits and vegetables--and that she has completely redecorated her own room.

But I can't tell you all about 4-H Club work in just a few minutes--you go find that 4-H boy or his sister--and find out from them just what 4-H is doing for our rural young people in Illinois. After you've talked with them, you'll probably want to join a 4-H Club yourself--or maybe you'll be interested in becoming a local 4-H Club leader. See your county farm or home adviser about 4-H Club work today!

-0-

JM
2-23-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

Grain Elevator School

_____ men from this area are expected to attend
(number)
a grain elevator management school in St. Louis March 15-17, reports Farm Adviser _____.

Attending the three-day program from here will be _____
_____.

The program includes lectures, the practice of grading wheat and oats and a trip to the Purina-Ralston experimental farm.

This is the tenth school sponsored by the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute and the State Board for Vocational Education. The program is to assist veterans and nonveterans who are interested in learning the grain elevator business.

JRW:lk -0-

Rural Education Conference

County educators are planning to attend the third annual conference on rural education at Springfield this week end (March 12-13), announces Farm Adviser _____.

Among those who are expected to attend the conference will be _____.

The conference is sponsored by the State Rural Education committee. Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois rural sociologist, is chairman of the committee; John K. Cox, Illinois Agricultural Association, vice-chairman; and Robert Ring, office of the state superintendent of public instruction, secretary.

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JRW:lk
3/2/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

County Plans Fight on Flies

_____ county will be a healthier and more comfortable place to live in this summer because there won't be many flies.

Farm Adviser _____ announces that plans already are being made for the county to cooperate in a state-wide "Fly-Free Program" under the sponsorship of four state organizations.

The organizations in charge of plans to get rid of the flies include the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, the State Natural History Survey, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the State Department of Public Health.

Sanitation and spraying with DDT will be the chief weapons in the fly-control effort.

The elimination of all fly-breeding places will be emphasized during the last two weeks of May, while at the same time power spraying equipment will be lined up and materials arranged for the spraying program that is scheduled for the first week in June.

Farm groups will be asked to lend their support to the program, while civic-minded organizations in the city are expected to provide needed support to eliminate the fly menace in urban areas.

"Both farmers and city people have much to gain in pushing this program," the farm adviser asserted. "We can be assured of protection from diseases spread by flies, and at the same time we will be spared the task of shooing and spraying and swatting and swearing at the tormenting pests.

"Experience has shown the value of eliminating flies around livestock. The milk production of dairy cows can be expected to hold up better through the summer months. Beef animals that have been treated to control flies have gained up to one-third pound more per day than untreated stock."

(ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR ORGANIZATION MEETINGS: WHEN, WHERE, WHO WILL ATTEND.)

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JRW:lk 3/2/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Swine Growers' Meet April 8

Hog producers in _____ county are invited to attend Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Thursday, April 8, announces Farm Adviser _____.

The program for the day has been received by the farm adviser from Dr. J. L. Krider, head of the swine division in the department of animal science. Feeding and management of hogs will be emphasized during the program.

An informal inspection of the swine farm and its herd will be the first event on the program. Herds of Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites and Hampshires will be observed. Equipment used in handling 50 sows with litters and 125 market hogs will be on display.

Results of feeding tests will be reported during the morning program by members of the swine division in the University auditorium.

Dr. C. C. Morrill, College of Veterinary Medicine, will discuss "necro" and its control and treatment at the afternoon session; Leslie W. Heiser, Fisher, Illinois, president of the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association, will explain a brood sow testing program; and Dr. W. A. Craft, Ames, Iowa, director of the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory, will report on progressive swine breeding.

JRW:lk
3/9/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

Plans Available for Hog Equipment

Farmers planning to build hog houses or hog house equipment can get plans from the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Farm Adviser _____ says he has just received the latest list of plans for hog production equipment. The list includes designs for hog houses, various types of self-feeders, and other equipment, such as brooders, racks for vaccination and breeding, waterers, pasture shade, loading chutes and shipping crates.

The use of plans for construction is recommended by the farm adviser in order to provide for the most effective use of material and to avoid mistakes in building.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers and Home Advisers

Farmhouse Remodeling Circular

_____ county farmers who anticipate building or remodeling their farm home will be interested in a new circular available at the office of farm (home) adviser _____.

The publication, issued by the University of Illinois, was prepared in cooperation with 14 other north-central states. The title is "When You Build or Remodel Your Farmhouse."

The 48-page illustrated circular deals with the problems that face every family in planning for home improvement. It features "the things that need thinking through before you start to build or remodel."

In improving their homes, "farm families are intensely interested in avoiding mistakes that will be expensive and difficult to correct later," _____ says. "The new circular will help them make the right decisions."

Points that are taken up in the circular include planning aids, money problems, locating the farmhouse, the type of house, equipment and utilities, protection against accidents, fire safeguards, materials and construction.

A free copy is available upon request at the farm or home adviser's office.

JRW:lk
3/9/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

4-H Club Members Should Make Plans for Summer Camp

It's not too early for 4-H Club members to make plans to attend summer camp, says _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser.

This year approximately _____ _____county 4-H girls and boys will camp at _____.

_____
(Plans for state, district, county, local camps)
_____

According to _____, this year's 4-H camping program offers a greater variety of activities than ever before.

_____
(discuss program)
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____ suggests that Club members ought to make sure their equipment is in good shape for their stay at camp. Some of the things that will come in handly include _____
_____

_____ points out that when the four permanent camps in the Illinois 4-H Camp Training Program are completed, every 4-H Club member in _____ county will be able to attend a good summer camp.

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JM:ch
3-8-48

University of Illinois

To: Farm and Home Advisers March 18, 1948

From: Extension Editorial Office

Subject: COPIES OF 4-H PROMOTION MATERIAL!

WE'D LIKE TO ASK A FAVOR. WE CERTAINLY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A COPY OF THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN YOUR COUNTY WHICH MADE USE OF THE SPECIAL 4-H EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING MATERIAL. AND WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A COPY OF YOUR FARM OR HOME BUREAU PUBLICATION WHERE 4-H WAS FEATURED.

WE PLAN TO MAKE UP A DISPLAY OF THIS PROMOTION MATERIAL, AND WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR COUNTY REPRESENTED.

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:ml

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Prepare for Farrowing

Farrowing time is the most critical period in swine production because it's estimated that every pig farrowed dead costs the grower 140 pounds of wasted feed.

Farm Adviser _____ suggests having the brood sows in good condition as farrowing time approaches and then giving new pigs a chance by providing good care and facilities, then carefully feeding and controlling parasites and infectious diseases.

Records show that about one-third of the pigs farrowed each year fail to reach marketing age and that about 14 percent of all hog feed is wasted because of pig deaths.

"In view of this startling information, it is important to provide the best of care for young pigs when they are farrowed," _____ said. "Too much feed is wasted when a single pig is lost."

The sow and litter should have a clean, comfortable farrowing house. It should be scrubbed with boiling lye water and disinfected with a cresol solution before the sow is moved in. When dry, it should be bedded lightly with a good absorbent, such as straw, leaves or sawdust.

A guard rail or fender will be helpful in preventing the sow from crushing the pigs, _____ said. It can be made of timbers, two-by-fours or larger, placed 8 inches from the floor and projecting 8 to 10 inches from the wall. In cold weather some type of artificial heat will be needed.

JRW:lk
3/24/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Spring Clean-Up Tips

Spring housecleaning doesn't mean only cleaning up and redecorating the house! While there is much that can and should be done to clean up the premises about the house, there is also much that should be done to clean up the farmyard, observes Farm Adviser _____.

"If every farm family would conduct a spring clean-up campaign--inside and out--it would go a long way toward eliminating fire and accident hazards, providing a more healthful environment and conserving food that is much needed the world over," the adviser said.

"Among farm families alone about 3,500 lives are lost and 100 million dollars worth of farm property is destroyed each year by fires. In other words, about 10 farm people die every day in farm fires. Four farm buildings are destroyed by fire every hour. About 90 percent of our farm fires are caused by carelessness. And carelessness means leaving debris and trash around to create a fire hazard.

Mr. _____ said that a general clean-up would also help to get rid of rats where they are a nuisance. Much grain could be saved if rats could be controlled. These pests destroy or damage 200 million bushels of grain each year. If all of this grain were wheat, it would be enough to supply one pound of bread to 36 million people every day for a year. One rat will destroy $20 worth of food, feed and property a year.

"Spring clean-up paves the way for better living by providing more healthful conditions, conserves food and other resources by eliminating fire hazards and rat "hotels," and prevents accidents by taking care of necessary repairs," the adviser concluded.

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JRW:LK
3/24/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

CUSTOM RATES ANNOUNCED FOR POWER MACHINERY

Illinois farmers expect the 1948 custom rates for many farm machines to advance slightly above the rates paid in 1947, reports Farm Adviser _____. This estimate is based on a study of farm machinery custom rates conducted by R. H. Wilcox, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Information on custom rates farmers charged or paid in 1947 and those they expect to charge or pay in 1948 was obtained from ten type-of-farming areas in Illinois.

The report, which was released this week, gives the rates for using power-drawn machinery in 34 field operations. The per-acre rates paid last year for spring plowing and disking, two of the operations used most in this area, and the expected rates for 1948 are as follows:

(FARM ADVISER PLEASE NOTE: Suggest that you insert figures for your area for spring plowing and disking and any other field operations appearing in the report on custom rates that are especially important)

	1947	1948		1947	1948
Area 1			Area 5		
Spring plowing	$3.70	$4.05	Spring plowing	$2.65	$2.80
Tandem disking	2.05	2.05	Tandem disking	1.10	1.25
Area 2			Area 6		
Spring plowing	3.20	3.20	Spring plowing	2.65	2.80
Tandem disking	1.35	1.35	Tandem disking	1.15	1.25
Area 3			Area 7		
Spring plowing	2.75	2.90	Spring plowing	2.55	2.65
Tandem disking	1.20	1.30	Tandem disking	1.20	1.25
Area 4a			Area 8		
Spring plowing	2.65	2.80	Spring plowing	2.70	2.95
Tandem disking	1.00	1.10	Tandem disking	1.15	1.25
Area 4b			Area 9		
Spring plowing	2.80	2.90	Spring plowing	3.00	3.05
Tandem disking	1.00	1.10	Tandem disking	1.20	1.30

-0-

RHW:ML

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

Parent Cooperation Is Important in 4-H Club Work

4-H club work is like a basketball game in many ways, says _____ _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser. The success of a basketball team depends on the cooperation, training and attitude of its members. The success of 4-H club work depends largely on the cooperation, training and attitude of members, local leaders and parents--the team that makes 4-H click.

Parent cooperation is especially important in the success of 4-H club work, says _____. Favorable parent attitude and interest and active parent cooperation are two things a 4-H club must have if it is to do the important job of training responsible young citizens. The most successful 4-H clubs are those in which parents are interested and active in everything the club and its members do.

Club members can stimulate parent interest in many ways, _____ points out. Probably the most successful 4-H clubs in _____ county are those which hold regular meetings in parents' homes and those which have special social events with parents.

Because 4-H is making important contributions to rural living, it is worthy of the wholehearted support of members' parents. Parents are an important part of the 4-H team, _____ says. And a sure way for parents to make that team a winner is to take an active interest in local club activities.

JM:lk
3/24/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

More on Clean-Up

A neat, clean farm is usually a farm that is safe from fire. Ninety per cent of all home and farm fires could be prevented by cleaning out rubbish and unnecessary combustible materials and by removing other obvious fire hazards, say Illinois farm safety specialists.

Spring Clean-Up Week is the time to do a thorough job of housecleaning. Records of the National Fire Protection association show that spring is a season when the danger from fires is great. Remember that a clean farm seldom burns.

Spring Clean-Up Week also sets the stage for an effective fly-free program that will be conducted in the county later in the spring, according to Farm Adviser _____. Removing all materials where flies may breed and multiply is the first step toward ridding the community of the 1948 fly menace.

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Sheep Shearing

Under ordinary Illinois farm conditions, sheep can be sheared any time after the middle of April, reports Farm Adviser _____. The sheep should be dry when sheared, and it's best to work on a clean board floor or canvas. This will keep the wool clean and free from dirt and chaff.

After shearing, the wool should be rolled with the skin side of the shoulder wool exposed, then tied with a special paper twine, and packed in large wool sacks.

JRW:lk
3/31/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Arbor Day

Arbor Day, to be observed in Illinois on April 23, is a good time to take an inventory of our forest resources and think about the value of trees to our social and economic life, believes Farm Adviser _____.

_____ adds that the "observance of Arbor Day may well contribute to a better understanding of the objectives of forest management and of the country's forest problems."

The week of April 19-24 is to be proclaimed as Conservation Week. This is appropriate since Arbor Day has always been closely associated with the conservation movement.

Arbor Day was founded by tree-loving J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture under President Grover Cleveland. It was first observed in 1872 in Nebraska. In 1932 the government issued a postage stamp to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Arbor Day.

Jay Morton, son of the former secretary, founded the Morton Arboretum in DuPage county, Illinois. He set aside a tract of 750 acres of partly wooded land to be devoted to practical scientific research in horticulture and arboriculture. Every tree, shrub and vine capable of surviving the climate of northern Illinois was to be planted. Approximately 5,000 species, varieties and hybrids of the woody plants of the world are now growing in the arboretum.

The founder of Arbor Day stated that "other holidays repose upon the past; Arbor Day proposes for the future."

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JRW:lk
3/30/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

March 30, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers:

A number of unfavorable reports have been received by H. P. Petty regarding the activities of certain custom spray operators who are soliciting business from Illinois farmers.

He has asked the editorial office to prepare special articles for your use in pointing out this danger. These special articles are enclosed:

1. A copy of the story which was sent to the three press associations in the state. You may want to adapt it for local use.

2. A reprint from the Wallaces' Farmer reporting on the experiences of a number of Iowa farmers with "get-rich-quick" operators. You may want to post this article in your office.

3. A special fill-in story for distribution to all newspapers in your county and for use in your farm bureau publication.

4. A second fill-in story giving the essential details on farm spraying for the control of both house flies and horn and stable flies.

We hope this special material will help you meet the problem in your county. Other materials aimed at promoting the fly-control program should be in your hands within the next two or three weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:cw
Enclosure

March 30, 1966

To Task Forces:

A number of interesting results have been received so far. Here suggestions for activities of certain Task Forces which involve the solicitation functions Dave Gibbons discussed.

We are asking one additional step to general special appeals for you to be putting out this August. These special appeals are requested:

1. A copy of the story which you send to the local newspapers in the state. The story need be short if for local use.

2. A regular from the Governor's Summer Committee on the conditions of a number of Task Forces with "you-are-there" questions. You are free to put this article in your edition.

3. A special Citizen Award for distribution. It will have space in your edition and for use in your Task Forces publications.

4. A second Citizen Award during the commercial breaks in free evenings for the benefit of each house film and TV and radio films.

We hope this special material will help you work the period in full force. Other materials about to promoting the Governor's program should be in your hands within the next two or three weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Hess
Director of Editor-

Mrs.
Duplicate

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

_____ county farmers will be money ahead if they are not too anxious to sign a custom spraying agreement with an UNKNOWN operator for fly control work to be done later in the spring, says Farm Adviser_____ _____.

_____, says H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois and the Illinois Natural History Survey, has issued a warning for farmers to be on the lookout for "get-rich-quick" custom spray operators who may be after business in this territory.

According to Petty, these operators have seriously damaged the fly control programs in other states by being more interested in quick profits than in the ethics of doing a good farm spraying job.

The disappointing experiences of a number of Iowa farmers who dealt with these operators last year were recently reported in Wallaces' Farmer, the state farm magazine. A copy of this report, _____ says, is posted in his office.

Petty says that before making an agreement for a fly control spraying job, these questions should be asked. And the answers to all of them should be YES before the deal is made.

1. Is the operator known in the locality and does he have the recommendation of the farm adviser?

2. Does he have the equipment needed to do the right kind of job?

3. Will trained people do the work?

4. Will the recommendations of the College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey be followed in doing the spraying job?

_____ emphasizes the fact that reliable local spray operators are expected to be of tremendous help in pushing the fly control program in the county.

"We simply believe it is smart business to investigate the qualifications of any operator wanting to do a spraying job," _____ says. "And we would say the same thing about any service."

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COPY

Associated Press
United Press
International News Service

For release Wednesday, March 31, 1948

Issue Custom Spray Warning

URBANA, ILL., March 29--Illinois farmers are being warned this week to be on the lookout for "get-rich-quick" custom spray operators who may not come through on extravagant promises to "rid your farm of flies."

H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey, says the problem of the unscrupulous custom spray operator was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of midwest entomologists in Peoria last week. Specialist from North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan were represented.

Petty points out that the seriousness of the situation is expressed in the following statement prepared by the extension entomologists at the Peoria meeting:

"WIDESPREAD COMMUNITY FLY CONTROL CAMPAIGNS ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN MANY STATES. THE PUBLIC CAN EXPECT GOOD RESULTS WHEN THIS WORK IS CARRIED ON PROPERLY. MIDWEST ENTOMOLOGISTS AGREE ON GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLY CONTROL IN FARM BUILDINGS.

"HOWEVER, THE FARMER CAN EXPECT POOR RESULTS FROM CUSTOM SPRAYERS WHO LOOK UPON THE WORK AS A GET-RICH-QUICK BUSINESS WITHOUT REGARD FOR ETHICS. THE CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATOR SHOULD BE KNOWN BY YOUR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION REPRESENTATIVE AND SHOULD HAVE A PREVIOUS REPUTATION OF HONESTY AND INTEGRITY. KNOW YOUR SPRAY OPERATOR.

"WHERE CUSTOM SPRAY OPERATORS ARE EMPLOYED, THEY DO THE BEST JOB WITH POWER EQUIPMENT.

"THE CUSTOM SPRAYER SHOULD FOLLOW YOUR COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO METHODS OF APPLICATION AND MATERIAL USED. THESE ARE WORKED OUT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND TO OBTAIN EFFICIENT RESULTS AT REASONABLE COST.

"IT IS RECOGNIZED BY ENTOMOLOGISTS OF THE MIDWEST, THAT DDT WATER-WETTABLE POWDERS HAVE CONSISTENTLY GIVEN THE BEST FLY CONTROL IN FARM BUILDINGS. THEY ARE LESS EXPENSIVE AND NON-HAZARDOUS TO THE OPERATOR WHEN USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS. DDT EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATES RATE NEXT IN EFFECTIVENESS. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT DDT SOLUTIONS ARE CONSIDERABLY LESS EFFECTIVE THAN OTHER FORMS OF DDT IN FARM BUILDINGS OIL SOLUTIONS ALSO PRESENT A FIRE HAZARD WHEN SPRAYED ON UNPAINTED WOODEN SURFACES."

Illinois is one of the states preparing to launch a fly control program this year.

"We have every right to believe that this fly control program will be successful and will mean much to improved farm living and farm profits," Petty said. "And we earnestly solicit the help and support of custom spray operators who are interested in doing the right kind of job. We also realize that our whole program is in danger of abuse from nonreliable operators who are interested only in quick profit at the expense of the farmer."

- 30 -

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Illinois will get rid of all flies this year if the success of the program is measured in terms of the questions asked so far, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ says more and more farmers are getting the details on just what it takes to do a good fly control job. The answers come from H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The first question usually asked is "CAN WE REALLY GET RID OF FLIES ON OUR FARM?"

The answer, according to Petty, it DEFINITELY YES! DDT will do the job. But the right amount of the right spray solution has to be used, and the spraying job has to be done carefully.

The next question is "WHAT IS THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF THE RIGHT DDT SPRAY SOLUTION?" And Petty has the answer for that:

"House flies can be eliminated by the average farmer with 50% wettable DDT powder, plus a 3-gallon sprayer and from 2 to 4 hours time," Petty says.

"We recommend 1 pound of 50% water wettable DDT powder in 3 gallons of water. And that amount should treat 1,000 square feet of surface where the flies roost."

Since the average farm will have from 10,000 to 15,000 square feet of surface to treat, it will take from 10 to 15 pounds of the DDT powder. The cost will be from $6.00 to $12.00. This spray treatment plus sanitation should control house flies for the entire summer, except on those farms where excess dust in the barns covers the DDT.

Question number three is "IS THIS THE ONLY SOLUTION THAT CAN BE USED?"

Petty says the 50% water wettable DDT powder has given the best results, but 25% DDT emulsifiable concentrates can be used at the rate of 1 quart in 3 gallons of water to cover 1,000 square feet of surface. And 5% DDT oil solutions, although less effective, can be used at the rate of 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet of surface, but these solutions may present a fire hazard when applied to unpainted wooden surfaces

Now, for the last question, which is "WILL SPRAYING THE FARM BUILDINGS WITH DDT CONTROL ALL KINDS OF FLIES?"

Unfortunately, the answer is NO. Petty emphazizes the point that there are two general kinds of flies on most farms--flies which don't bite, and the stable and horn flies, which do bite. Spraying inside buildings will control the house flies. But it's necessary to spray livestock regularly in order to control the stable and horn flies.

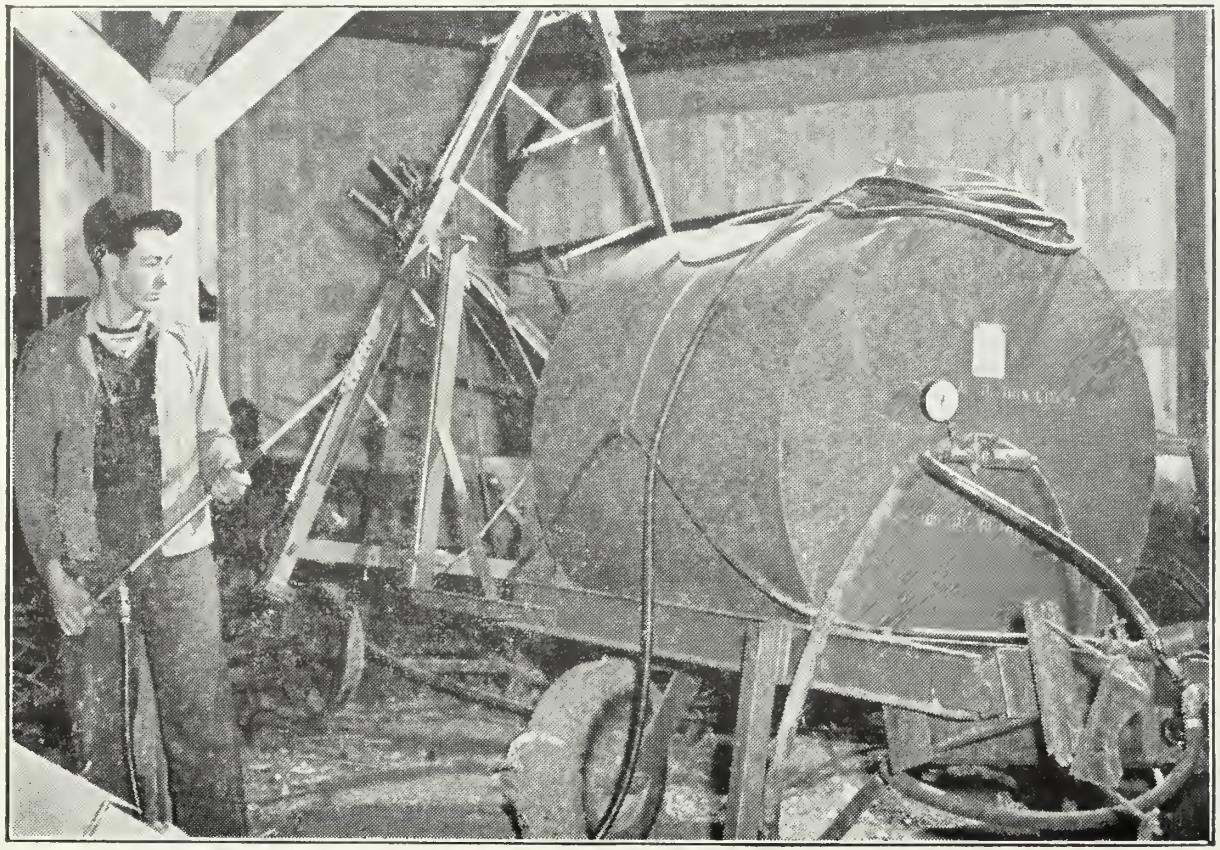
The solutions for cattle are different from the solutions for buildings. Petty says dairy cattle should be sprayed once a week at the rate of 1 pint of spray per animal. The spray can be made by adding 1/2 pound of 50% water wettable DDT powder to 3 gallons of water.

Beef cattle should be sprayed once a month at the rate of 2 quarts of spray per animal. The spray for beef cattle can be made by mixing 1/4 pound of the powder with 3 gallons of water.

In addition, Petty says, to do the most effective fly control job, farmers will want to spray outside areas where the flies roost. This will include board fences, around doorway entrances and in other similar areas. This spraying should be repeated once a month.

Petty says farmers who have their own equipment or want to buy it can do both spraying jobs themselves. Or they can turn the work over to a good, reliable custom spray operator who should have power equipment to do the right kind of job.

Reprinted from February 21, 1948, issue of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead



Ready to fight flies and weeds. Kenneth Sneller (at left), of Guthrie county, Iowa, looks over his new spraying outfit.

These Cedar county, Iowa, farmers didn't like the work of one operator who went thru their neighborhood. They are (left to right) Wm. H. Davidson, Raymond Hines, Raymond Hein and Kenneth Smith.

Be Careful When You Hire Spraying

Don't Let "Just Anyone" Spray For You This Year; Here's What Can Happen:

CUSTOM spraying is important and necessary. There are not enough

feed. He saw spray go into the water tank. He had to drain the tank.

man with a power sprayer to do a good job on the cow barn and hen house.

Leighton Nolta and Clifton Harrendorf, Marshall county; or Joe Tokheim and Amos Wagner, Wright county; or Don Smith, Raymond Hein and Kenneth Smith, Cedar county, signed up for custom spraying last year.

They made their down payment early. They figured they'd hired a well-trained operator with a good power spray outfit. Instead, they said they got a once-over-lightly from small knapsack sprayers handled by inexperienced operators.

At Tokheim's, he said, no effort was made to keep the DDT spray off hay or

men on their way.

Here's what Nolta says: "They never stopped walking, weren't here 20 minutes. They stepped inside my big hen house, waved the nozzle and came out."

Don Smith says: "They were here 15 minutes when I caught them leaving. I knew I wasn't getting a $27.50 job when I saw the equipment, but I made them go back over some of the buildings."

Kenneth wasn't home when two young men sprayed his farm. He paid his $27.50, then had to pay another $10 to a local

If you hire a custom sprayer, investigate to find out if he is competent and reliable. These chemicals are potent.

Every Iowa county has several good spray operators. They have studied DDT and 2, 4-D. Some have been to several training schools. They're equipped to do the work right. They make a reasonable charge and give you good materials.

You probably know one or more of the reliable custom sprayers in your area. Use the same good judgment in selecting a spray operator as you would use in hiring any other service.

Here's Some Good Advice

Neither Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead nor Iowa State College has agreed to serve as a reference for any custom spray operator.

Watch Out For

Salesmen who want down payments in advance. Maybe they should give you a deposit so they'll show up when you want them.

A fellow with poor equipment.

Anyone who won't be doing the actual spraying himself. Don't sign up with a man who may send inexperienced help with no supervision.

Anyone who wants a two, three or four-year contract to rid your field of noxious weeds.

A man who signs up an unlimited number of farms. There's a limited time to spray. On corn borers, a delay can make spraying useless.

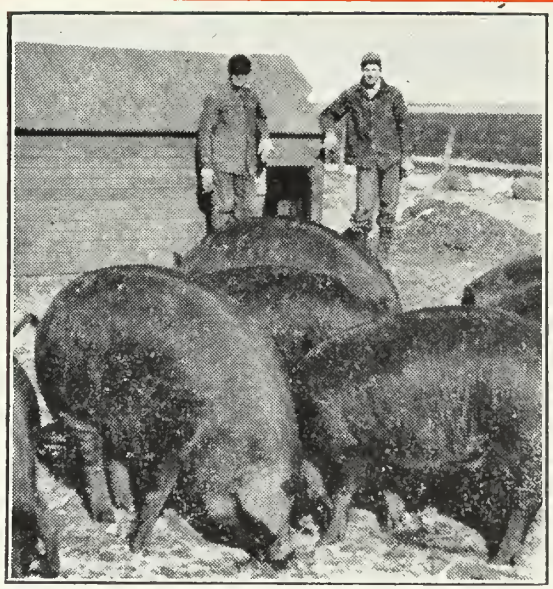
Try To Hire

An operator who lives in your trade territory.

An operator who has attended educational meetings in the county on weed and insect control.

Someone who knows and follows proper recommendations on weed and insect control materials.

A man who can be reasonably certain he can come to your farm within a day or so of the time you want him.



When Amos Wagner (at left) saw the equipment of the custom operator, he let the firm keep the down-payment he had made, and wouldn't let them spray on his farm in Wright county, Iowa.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ge of Agriculture, University of Illinois
ed States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

April 8, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers Addressed:

Newspaper mats of Miss Lucile Hieser, extension specialist in home economics 4-H Club work, are included in this week's information packet to home advisers in the southern 4-H district.

Mats of Herbert E. Deason, extension specialist in agricultural 4-H Club work, are included in the weekly packet to farm advisers in the southern district.

We know that you'll find these mats helpful in announcing meetings and other activities to be attended by Miss Hieser and Mr. Deason.

Sincerely,

Jack Murray

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

JM:mw

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

There's Still Time to Join a 4-H Club

There is still time for prospective 4-H Club members to enroll in club work, says Farm Adviser (Home Adviser) _____.

Although the county gained more than _____ new members in the recent enrollment drive, the door is still open to girls and boys who want to join a 4-H Club, but who haven't sent in their application cards.

A club member joining this week may select one or more of these projects: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ reminds prospective 4-H Club members that a number of interesting activites are coming up in the near future. Among these are _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ says that besides having a good time, 4-H Club members learn many important things that will help them to be better citizens.

Any girl or boy who is thinking about joining a 4-H Club should contact a local club leader or write to _____.

M:lk
1/5/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

Metal-Roofing School for 4-H Club Members (Announcement Story)

Arrangements have been made to hold a 4-H Club farm metal-roofing school in _____ county this spring, says Farm Adviser _____.

The school is scheduled for _____ (date) and is being held to give training to 4-H Club members enrolled in the metal-roofing project.

_____ says that an interesting feature of the program will be a demonstration in the reconditioning of old roofs. This demonstration will include the use of asbestos wicking, sheet metal screws and screw-type nails to tighten the laps of the roofing. Steel brushing and painting will also be demonstrated, and suitable paints will be discussed.

Another feature will be a demonstration of effective and economical grounding of metal roofs for protection from lightning.

The training school and demonstration will be conducted by J. G. Andros, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and W. D. Rusk, agricultural engineer, American Zinc Institute.

_____ says that all 4-H Club members interested in attending the school _____

_____
(instructions for meeting and equipment needed)
_____

_____
(plans for open demonstration following 4-H school)
_____

M:lk 4/7/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

Metal-Roofing School for 4-H Club Members (Follow-Up Story)

_____ interested 4-H Club members (and farmers) attended the metal-roofing conservation demonstration at _____ (place) _____ (date), according to Farm Adviser _____.

A number of new techniques used to insure leak-proof metal roofs were discussed. These included the use of screw-type nails instead of the ordinary smooth-shank nails, the insertion of asbestos wicking in the laps where leaks have occurred, and the tightening of the laps with sheet metal screws.

The use of metallic zinc paint also was demonstrated. W. D. Rusk, agricultural engineer, American Zinc Institute, emphasized the fact that metal roofs give longer service when coated with metallic zinc paint. He pointed out that two coats of the paint should protect the metal from rust for about 12 years. The best formula calls for 80 percent zinc dust and 20 percent zinc oxide. The weight should be about 23 pounds per gallon.

Economical grounding to prevent lightning damage to a metal-roofed building was demonstrated by J. G. Andros, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. He stated that iron rods, pipes or cables weighing at least five ounces per foot were suitable for ground rods.

Andros said that the ground rods should be driven to the depth of permanent moisture (usually 10 feet) and should be located at least every 100 feet around the building. A minimum of two grounds is required for every building.

_____
(other details of the demonstration)
_____

_____
IM:lk 4/7/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

Farm Concrete School for 4-H Club Members

Arrangements have been made to hold a 4-H Club farm concrete school in _____ county this spring, says Farm Adviser _____.

The school is scheduled for _____ and is being held to give training to 4-H Club members enrolled in the farm concrete project.
(date)

_____ says that some of the topics to be covered in the program include the design of concrete mixtures, control of quality, shrinkage and expansion of concrete and a study of concrete jobs suitable for the 4-H project.

The training school and demonstrations will be conducted by C. A. Kincaid, agricultural engineer, Portland Cement Association.

_____ says that all 4-H Club members interested in attending the school _____

_____
(instructions for meeting and equipment needed)
_____

_____

The 4-H farm concrete project is sponsored by the Portland Cement Association in cooperation with the Extension Service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The project is intended to give 4-H Club members an understanding of the fundamentals of making good-quality concrete for improved farm construction.

M:lk
/7/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Gardeners Should Read Labels

Farm Adviser _____ this week cautioned home gardeners to read the labels on packages of seed before purchasing. He said the Federal Seed Act requires that seeds must have been tested for germination within six months before the date of sale, but some dealers may unknowingly have carried some packaged seeds over from the previous season and thereby fail to meet the requirements of the act.

Vegetable seeds that are below standard germination may be sold only when so labeled. Sales from open containers without retail labels are a violation.

JRW:lk
4/7/48

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Attend Swine Growers' Day

Several hog producers from _____ county attended the annual swine growers' field day at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, last Thursday, Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports.

Among those going from the county were _____

_____

Mr. _____ reported that visitors toured the University's experimental swine farm in the morning, where they observed the various feeding, breeding and management experiments that are being conducted by the swine division. Later, staff members told of the experiments and distributed reports on feeding meal and pellets to growing-fattening pigs and drylot tests with weanling pigs. "Necro" disease, its control and treatment was discussed by Dr. C. C. Morrill, University veterinarian. Leslie J. Heiser, Fisher, Illinois, president of the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement association explained the purposes of the organization. Dr. W. A. Craft, Ames, Iowa, director of the regional swine breeding laboratory, told of the research program that is being developed.

JRW:lk 4/7/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
in 23 Counties

B & O '48 Conservation Contest

For the third consecutive year _____ county conservation-wise farmers will have an opportunity to compete for valuable awards in a soil conservation contest.

Farm Adviser _____ announced that awards will be limited to farmers with district farm conservation plans. Farmers with approved conservation plans may enter their own names or may be nominated by neighbors or by their district soil conservation governing bodies. The closing date for entries in the contest will be October 1, 1948.

There will be two classes. Farm conservation plans started on or after October 1, 1947, will be in Class I. The farmer who has made the most progress in soil, water and forest conservation on his farm will receive a $50 U. S. savings bond, and a $25 bond will be awarded to the farmer winning second place. Class II will be for farm conservation plans started before October 1, 1947. The awards to the two winners in this class will be the same as in Class I.

The contest is sponsored by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the state soil conservation districts board with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service and the University of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

The B & O System-Wide Conservation Champion for 1948 will be awarded the Certificate of Achievement and an order valued at $250 for use in furthering the farmer's conservation program.

TRW:lk
4/6/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Illinois Farmers' Institute Scholarship

Two Illinois Farmers' Institute scholarships, one in agriculture and one in home economics at the University of Illinois, are available to applicants in _____ county, announces Farm Adviser _____ and Home Adviser _____.

These scholarships are awarded only once each year and are usable in the summer session, beginning in June 1948, or in the fall semester, beginning in September 1948.

Applicants may obtain a scholarship application form from the Illinois Farmers' Institute, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. The form must be filled in and returned by May 31, 1948. Students who have attended a college for more than one year must have certificate No. 4 of the application form completed. A University of Illinois student is not eligible.

An examination will be written by the applicant in the office of the county superintendent of schools on Saturday, June 5.

Students who are interested in learning more about these scholarships may obtain a copy of the rules governing the awards at the office of the county farm or home adviser.

_____ and _____ received the scholarships from this county last year.
(name) (name)

JRW:lk
4/6/48

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Experiment Station
Urbana, Illinois

Department of
Agricultural Economics

April 9, 1948

Dear Cooperator:

The enclosed index was prepared as a reference guide for those who had completed a file of the first 100 "Law on the Farm" articles.

If you do not have such a file of past articles, the index will serve as a subject-matter reference when legal questions arise. In the event that your question is covered in the index, you may want to write to me for a copy of the article referred to.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Hannah

H. W. Hannah
Associate Professor
Agricultural Economics

HWH:ml
Enclosure

LAW ON THE FARM

REFERENCE INDEX

ARTICLES NOS. 1-100

(For purposes of filing and indexing, Law on the Farm articles numbers 9-128a, 9-128b, 25 1/2, 28 1/2, and 32 1/2 have been renumbered 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 respectively.)

Index - "Law on the Farm" (Cont.) Article number

Index - "Law on the Farm" (Cont.) Article number

Index - "Law on the Farm" (Cont.) Article number

HWH:pl
4/8/48
AE2512

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

Tainted Milk

Tainted milk--a common complaint at this season of the year--is a problem of prevention rather than cure, says Farm Adviser _____. Much of the taint is caused by pasturing the cows in fields where wild onions and garlic grow.

Once the flavor gets into the milk, not much can be done about it. Usually such milk will be rejected by milk plants.

After the onions stop growing, tops should be cut and allowed to wilt thoroughly before cows are turned on the pasture. Or dry cows and heifers can be used to graze down the onions in spring pastures.

Dairymen will do well to look for these plants in their pastures, the adviser believes. He also suggests keeping cows off pasture until there is a good growth of forage and then changing to the pasture feeding gradually.

JRW:lk

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Growing Alfalfa

Alfalfa requires more lime than any other common crop except sweet clover, states Farm Adviser _____. The need is due largely to two causes: The plant itself uses large amounts of calcium, and the nodule bacteria will not fix much nitrogen in a very acid soil.

Most soils in central and northern Illinois and practically all of the upland soils of southern Illinois require an application of limestone to grow good crops of alfalfa. Even on soils where red clover will grow very satisfactorily, alfalfa may fail unless the soil is limed.

Because of the prevailing acidity of Illinois soils, it is desirable to know the lime requirements of every field where alfalfa is to be grown. With acidity corrected, the nodule bacteria and the plant roots have better conditions for development.

JRW:lk

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4/14/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

ADVANCE--RELEASE WHEN TIMELY

Soil Experiment Field Meetings

_____ county farmers are invited by the University of Illinois to attend a field meeting on _____ at the soil experiment field station at _____, announces Farm Adviser _____. The program starts at 1:30 p.m. CST.

"These field days are held annually to enable farmers and agricultural leaders of the community to observe and study cropping, fertilizer and soil treatment experiments being conducted," the adviser pointed out.

The meeting for this area is one of 22 meetings being planned by agronomists from the University's College of Agriculture at the various soil experiment fields throughout the state.

Farmers who may not be able to attend this meeting are invited to take part in the one to be held at _____ on _____. (LIST THE MEETING SCHEDULED IN AN ADJACENT AREA.)

JRW:lk
4/14/48

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HERE IS THE SCHEDULE

Date		Field	County	Date		Field	County
May	13	Brownstown	Fayette	June	14	Carlinville	Macoupin
	24	Enfield	White		15	Clayton	Adams
	25	Raleigh	Saline		16	Carthage	Hancock
	26	Elizabethtown	Hardin		17	Oquawka	Henderson
	27	Ewing	Franklin		18	Hartsburg	Logan
	28	Oblong	Crawford		25	Dixon	Lee
					28	Minonk	Woodford
June	1	Sparta	Randolph		29	Aledo	Mercer
	2	West Salem	Edwards		30	Kewanee	Henry
	3	Newton	Jasper	July	1	Mt. Morris	Ogle
	4	Toledo	Cumberland		1	McNabb	Putnam
					2	Joliet	Will

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

Oil Shortages Likely

Farm consumption of fuel oils has doubled since 1941, and this high use for farm power is bringing on some shortages that may be felt locally this summer, Farm Adviser _____ pointed out this week.

In the face of impending shortages of gasoline and oil for farm machines, the adviser suggested using all materials carefully, checking on engine efficiency and making the most of every trip with a motor vehicle.

Since 1935 the number of tractors used on American farms has virtually tripled. Oil today runs incubators, brooders, pumps and the new self-propelled combines. The number of farm trucks is up 62 percent since 1941 and about 20 percent since the war ended, while the number of farm automobiles is also up 20 percent.

"The farmer understands better than anyone else how bumper crops or rains that make replanting necessary will push up the demand for oil," said the farm adviser. It is very important to use oil products efficiently in order to make the supply meet the demand."

_____ said that by keeping tractor engines in good running order with periodic tune-ups, as much as 10 percent of the fuel could be saved. He suggested letting fuel salesmen know farm needs in advance and filling oil storage tanks before rush periods.

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JRW:lk
4/14/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

llege of Agriculture, University of Illinois
Jnited States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

April 23, 1948

To the Farm Advisers:

The leaflets on saving tractor fuel were mentioned in your weekly news letter dated April 13. The five copies of the leaflet were unintentionally omitted from the week's information package and are enclosed here.

It was our thought that you might want to give a copy of this leaflet to your main fuel service companies. They may want to get the material printed or duplicated for their customers.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:ml
Enclosures

SAVE

TRACTOR FUEL

50 WAYS TO
SAVE FUEL NOW

Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

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JM:lk
4/28/48

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SAVE TRACTOR FUEL

F. W. Andrew - J. A. Weber

Department of Agricultural Engineering

What can you do about a tractor fuel shor this spring? Each tractor owner can save 100 lons of fuel per tractor this year. This woul a saving of 277,000,000 gallons of fuel for al tractors in the United States. Worth while, i it? How are you going to help?

Here are some of the ways to save on <u>your bill</u>. To save the <u>most</u> fuel use <u>all of them</u>.

At the storage tank

1. Stop leaks in the storage tank.

2. Stop leaks in the faucet or hose.

3. Keep the kids from playing with fauce <u>Lock</u> it if necessary.

4. See that the tank man doesn't fill th too full. Leave room for expansion.

5. See that the tank man doesn't spill f

6. Provide shade for your tank or barrel and keep the caps on tight.

7. Measure the fuel in an underground ta frequently and carefully. There may leak.

8. Wash machine parts with a minimum amo of heavy fuel. Gasoline is expensive dangerous.

en filling your tractor

9. Throw away that leaky can and get a new one.

10. Better yet, use an elevated tank with a good hose.

11. Don't run your tractor tank over. What you spill is wasted and dangerous. Shut off the tractor before filling.

12. Leave some space in the tank for expansion.

13. Put the fuel cap on tight.

14. If the fuel still splashes out in the field, get a new cap. Gasoline isn't fertilizer.

15. If you take an extra five gallons to the field, use a good can that doesn't leak at the bottom or splash out at the top.

16. Don't forget a funnel.

rting the tractor

17. Not yet! Stop those leaks in the tractor lines and carburetor.

18. If the carburetor leaks when the fuel is turned on, your carburetor probably needs a new float or float valve.

19. O.K. Start the tractor. Use the choke only when necessary and only as long as necessary. Leaving the choke on for an hour can waste a gallon of fuel.

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/28/48

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20. Warm the tractor as quickly as possible by using the radiator shutter.

Adjusting the tractor

21. Keep the carburetor set correctly. See your instruction book. Adjust the carburetor only for full loads and when the engine is warmed up. Don't adjust for light loads. Using the correct setting can save you up to 100 gallons of fuel a year.

22. Use the choke if necessary. Don't chang the carburetor setting just to get started or pull the load when the engine is cold.

23. Adjust the idle needle and idle speed stop screw. On some tractors this adjustment can save you about 100 gallons of fuel a year.

24. Keep your tractor radiator temperature at 160° to 180° F. for gasoline; about 200° F. for distillate.

25. If your tractor has a thermostat, be su it is working correctly.

26. Use the correct type of manifold or mani fold setting for the fuel you are using Use a hot type manifold for distillate a a cold type manifold for gasoline.

27. Use the right fuel for your tractor. Y use less fuel when you use distillate i low compression tractor, and white or regular gasoline in those with higher

compression. Ethyl gasoline is seldom needed for tractors.

28. Reset spark plug gaps and inspect plugs every 200 hours.

29. Replace faulty spark plugs: cold-type plugs for gasoline, hot plugs for distillate.

30. Make sure the magneto is giving a good spark and is timed correctly.

31. For best fuel economy, all parts of the engine must be in good repair and adjustment. Have your tractor checked by the dealer before you start your spring work.

' tractor service

2. Service the air cleaner regularly. A clogged cleaner can waste 5 to 8 gallons of fuel a day.

g fuel in the field

3. Use the size of plow and disc that will fully load your rubber-tired tractor at 4 to 6 miles an hour.

4. Where possible, pull two implements together: plow and harrow; disc and harrow; disc and drill. This practice reduces hours of tractor operation and can save 50 gallons or more of fuel a year.

5. For cultivating, planting, etc., shift to a higher gear and throttle down. This can save up to 5 gallons a day.

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JM:lk
4/28/48

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36. Weight the rear wheels for heavy loads

37. Do only the amount of work that is absolutely necessary.

38. Use electric power instead of your tra tor for light belt work, such as runni the pump jack.

39. Avoid as many turns as possible.

40. Farm the long way in the field as much as possible.

41. Farming around and around takes less time and fuel than farming in lands.

42. Plan your farm work. Avoid extra trip from the house to the field.

When idling your tractor

43. Close the throttle to an idle speed.

44. Avoid long periods of idling. Shut th tractor off when you visit with your neighbors or the feed salesman. Recor show that some tractors are idled as much as 100 hours a year.

On your car and truck

45. Save fuel by driving at a reasonable speed.

46. Increase your speed gradually and avo sudden stops.

47. Avoid unnecessary trips.

48. Have the motor tuned up. This includes plugs, wiring, and distributor--perhaps a complete overhaul.

49. Keep your tires properly inflated. This will save fuel and tires.

n't smoke around gasoline

50. You may lose your gasoline and your life.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

4-H Girls' Dress Revue

What are rural girls doing these days to keep up with the "new look" in clothing?

"Well, if you know a 4-H Club girl, you already know the answer to that question," says _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

"4-H girls are making their own clothing according to the latest fashion trends," _____ points out, "and the ballerina skirt is seen just as often in villages and small towns as it is on the college campus."

The 4-H girl learns to choose clothing that is becoming to her type and expressive of her personality. And through dress revue activities, she is acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to make suitable costumes for work, school and social occasions.

Participation in the county dress revue will give every girl the opportunity to model her "best" dress, _____ says. And if a girl is in the blue-ribbon group, she may be one of the girls selected to represent her county in the state dress revue.

The Simplicity Pattern Company of New York provides awards for county, state and national dress revue winners, including blue ribbons, savings bonds and expense-paid trips to National 4-H Club Congress.

M:lk
/28/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Dirty Flies

Flies and filth go hand in hand. Flies will not continue to reproduce except in places where there is decaying organic matter, points out Farm Adviser _____.

For this reason the adviser stressed the need to eliminate all filth as a major step in the fly-free program that has been started in this area. He believes that the nauseating habits of the fly should make each person want to take an enthusiastic part in this program to do away with this pest.

"Farmers and city residents should make sure that their respective premises are clean and stay clean,"he declared. "There should be no halfway job in cleaning up."

Flies breed primarily in decaying organic matter. They frequent barnyards, privies, garbage dumps, putrifying animal carcasses and other foul-smelling materials before they discover human food upon which to crawl and deposit thousands upon thousands of germs.

Many authorities brand the common house fly as man's most dangerous insect pest. It presents a serious menace to human health, and is also an annoyance to both man and animal.

_____ reports that plans are developing for a successful fly control program in the county. Local groups are cooperating actively by distributing authentic information on control and are stimulating increased interest in the control program by speaking before various groups.

Some twenty diseases are claimed to be carried by the fly. Through its sloppy eating habits, it plants germs from its mouth, its three pairs of sticky legs carry filth and germs from its last "sitting" place to your food, and it excretes filth and germs while it is eating.

"There is every good reason why we should control flies in our communities. By minimizing the chance of spreading disease, fly control will mean health and comfort for you and your family. Then, too, if our farm animals are spared the torment of the stable and horn flies, more milk or meat will be produced.

"Sanitation and spraying will do the job. Sanitary practices should be put into effect now. Spraying will come later. Let's meet the challenge and eliminate the billions of flies from our midst."

JRW:lk

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers

AGRICULTURAL FILLERS

Illinois leads the nation in the production of baby chicks. In 1946 the commercial hatching industry produced approximately 96 million chicks in Illinois compared with 1,265 million for the industry.

****

Trees planted for erosion control will begin to fulfill their purpose within one or two years after planting.

****

For worming pigs, sodium fluoride is recommended.

****

Soil testing has prevented some costly mistakes in soil improvement.

****

To maintain good soil tilth, it is necessary to grow clover and return plenty of organic matter to the soil by plowing down clover, manure and crop residues.

****

Food for plants is just as necessary as food for animals.

****

Little return can be realized from woodlands used for pasture.

****

Nitrogen is by far the most important part of hay and forage crops.

****

The milk scales are the dairyman's feeding barometer.

****

About 12 million acres of original timberland in Illinois have been cleared for agriculture.

****

Cut alfalfa when it is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom.

****

For the corn planter, seed plates should be used that correspond to the shape and size of the seed to be planted.

****

Barberry bushes found strewn over several square miles have been traced to a single mother-bush.

JRW:lk
4/27/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

University Schedules Open House

_____ county farmers and their families are invited to attend an open house at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana this summer, announces Farm Adviser _____.

The dates scheduled for the open house are Wednesday, June 30; Thursday, July 1; and Friday, July 2.

"This invitation provides an opportunity to the farmers and their families of the county to go to the state agricultural college and observe the crops and livestock program," the adviser said.

"There will be guides who will escort small groups to the experimental fields of grains, the orchards and the various livestock barns and pastures."

The farm adviser pointed out that the University staff was making arrangements to take care of the summer visitors on these three days and asked county residents who would like to take such a trip this year to plan to go on one of the three designated days.

Visitors have been asked to meet at the Morrow Plots on the south campus of the University at Urbana, where the campus tour will start. A guide will be assigned to small groups, and the groups will be leaving at intervals between 8 and 9 a.m. Central Standard Time. The day's tour will end between 3 and 4 p.m. Visitors should plan to take their lunch.

RW:lk
-/27/48

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

May 6, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers
and all Assistants:

"Duke" says there's still space for a few more folks at the Galesburg district conference of youth workers May 17 and 18. Space also is available at White Pines for the conference May 19 and 20.

So if you haven't sent in your reservation--better send it along right away to R. O. Lyon or O. F. Gaebe. Those planning to attend the Urbana conference May 13 and 14 should make reservations directly with local hotels.

Remember--these are idea-sharing conferences--so bring exhibits, pictures, games, stunts, dances, mixers, and program aids of all kinds. We'll be considering camp program too--so let us in on what you find "sure-fire features" for rainy-day, campfire, dining hall, and evening programs.

On the side there will be whittling the "John Klassen" way--so bring a pocketknife. Cutouts will be furnished.

What to bring:

White Pines: Flashlight, raincoat, galoshes
Galesburg: Towel and soap
All places: Knockabout clothing

Sincerely yours,

Jack Murray

Jack Murray
Assistant Extension Editor

JM:mb

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

District Judging Schools for 4-H Club Members

Selecting good animals for foundation stock or herd replacement is one of the most difficult problems encountered by livestock men, says Farm Adviser _____.

And skill in selecting animals usually comes only with long experience in judging and watching selected young stock develop into healthy, mature animals.

4-H Club members are particularly anxious to learn how to select good animals, _____ says, because they'll have farms of their own in a few years--and they know that the knowledge will pay dividends.

Club members have an excellent opportunity to get some good training and experience by attending the district 4-H judging school to be held at _____ _____.
(date)

_____
(Comments and plans for district judging school)
_____

_____
(Mention plans to follow up with county judging school)
_____

_____
(Tie in with selection of county judging team to take
_____
part in state judging contest at the University of Illinois September 4)

Dates for District 4-H Judging Schools

Curtiss Candy Farm (Dundee)--June 23
Macomb--June 28
Dixon Springs--July 7
Normal--July 7
Rose Ann--July 8

TM:lk
5/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Fly Control Advances

A good job of fly control during the next month may mean that you will be rid of this nuisance for the rest of the summer, states Farm Adviser _____. He emphasized the point that a good control program leads off with a good sanitary program. After that will come good spraying.

"Farmers should see that all compost heaps and manure piles are scattered on the fields during the next several weeks. Such places are among the most prominent fly-breeding areas and should be promptly removed.

"Flies like to lay their eggs in animal litter of all kinds, so cleaning up and spraying is an important part of fly control."

Anyone who keeps animals--horses, cattle, chickens, rabbits or other stock--can aid greatly in the county's fly control campaign, the adviser stated, as flies tend to congregate around animals. If flies can be eliminated in the country, it will help in decreasing the numbers to be eliminated in the city.

The farm adviser expressed encouragement about the efforts of farmers and farm groups in backing up the control program. Organizations are contacting their members regarding fly control and are helping to distribute information on control measures.

DDT, which will be used later in the spraying work, is deadly to insects, but it won't harm animals or humans if reasonable care is used in handling and applying it, _____ said. The armed forces of the United States used DDT extensively during the war and found no ill effects from it. Experimental animals have been fed moderate dosages of DDT and have not been killed. Yet it is well to remember that DDT is a poison and should be handled as such.

JRW:lk
5/4/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Spray Safely

"Sprays and dusts are something like matches and gasoline--they are useful, essential and safe if intelligently handled, but they must be treated with respect," states Farm Adviser _____. If handled carelessly, they can cause disability or death of both humans and livestock.

Following are some of the primary rules for the safe use of insecticides and fungicides:

1. Store spraying and dusting materials in a closed metal container, and clearly identify and label them.

2. Do not store these materials in or near kitchen food stocks.

3. Use a respirator when spraying or dusting if the material blows back in your face.

4. Keep the body well covered; do not spray with arms or legs bare.

5. Burn empty bags which contained spraying materials; avoid exposure to fumes when such materials are burned.

"Chemical laboratories are now turning out new specialized synthetics and organics. DDT is one well-known example; the 2,4-D type of hormone weed killer is another. Consequently some additional safety rules are needed now," the adviser declared.

"The labels on these new chemicals give specific precautions for using them. It is therefore advisable to read the label on each package carefully, note its warnings and instructions and follow them!"

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JRW:lk
5/4/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Weed Control Spray Equipment

Points to keep in mind in selecting spray equipment for weed control were enumerated this week by Farm Adviser _____. He reported that the introduction of 2,4-D for use in weed control had aroused great interest and presented many new problems.

Pumps, spray booms, nozzles, methods of agitating the spray liquid in the tank, shut-off valves, and pressure gauges are important parts of the spraying equipment. The prospective purchaser of such equipment should take particular notice of these parts, the adviser believes.

_____ said that the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and private industry are working on problems of weed control. "They have been searching for the best formulation of chemicals, the best concentration of spray mixtures and the best spray equipment for applying the spray mixtures," he said. "Although the experimental work is far from complete, many general ideas have been agreed upon."

The present trend is to apply a high concentration and low gallonage at low pressure (15 to 40 pounds per square inch). Recommendations vary from three to 15 gallons for spraying field crops. In determining both the amount and strength of solution, it is advisable for growers to follow recommendations of reputable agents, manufacturers of the chemicals or the state agricultural college, _____ emphasized.

"It must be remembered that 2,4-D is still in the experimental stage so far as its use in weed control is concerned," the adviser concluded. "The same thing is true of the equipment used to apply it. Progress is being made in both fields, but definite recommendations cannot be made until more experimental work has been done."

A leaflet is available that discusses the six parts to check in purchasing new spray equipment. This leaflet may be obtained from the farm adviser's office.

TRW:lk
5/5/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and all Assistants

4-H Clubs Can Help in School Lunch Program

4-H Club groups and individual members who are planning their spring and summer activities can perform a valuable community service by adapting a project to the school lunch program.

There are many ways club members can help out in this vital program, asserts _____, _____ county home (farm) adviser.

Some clubs may decide to grow food in a community garden and preserve it as a joint project. Others may prefer to collect surplus garden items grown by home gardeners or commercial growers and preserve these foods for the lunch program.

Still other clubs may wish to confine their activities to carrying out one part of the food preservation program. But regardless of what the activity is, club members can profit from the experience and at the same time perform an important service for the community.

"It is the 4-H Club members themselves who can best appreciate the benefits which the school lunch program provides for children," _____ says, "for most of them are still in school and they know that nutritious noontime meals mean healthier students."

Any 4-H Club member who wishes to adapt a project to the school lunch program should contact _____, _____, for additional information.

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JM:mb

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

ollege of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

May 6, 1948

To Farm and Home Advisers
and all Assistants:

Re: 4-H Open House, June 14-18

No doubt there are a number of talented youngsters in your county who plan to attend the 4-H Open House at the University of Illinois June 14 to 18.

Radio Editors Jessie Heathman and Bill Gifford are on the lookout for some of these young folks for live broadcasts and special recordings to be made while the 4-H'ers are visiting the University.

If you know a youngster who has an interesting story to tell about his experiences in club work--or if you have some young people who might like to take part in a group discussion--won't you jot down their names and send them to us?

If possible, we'd like to know what day your young people will be on the campus. That will help us a lot in planning a schedule for transcriptions.

We're not necessarily looking for a club member who has won a lot of prizes--or who has completed 10 years of project work. Some of these younger 4-H'ers can tell a mighty interesting story too.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Murray

Jack Murray
Assistant Extension Editor

JM:mb

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Control Bindweed with Chemicals and Cultivation

The new weed killer, 2,4-D, can be a big help in your fight to kill field bindweed. But Farm Adviser _____ _____ says recent research shows that 2,4-D probably won't do the job alone. It probably will take chemicals plus clean cultivation plus patience to get the job done.

The one thing to remember about bindweed, _____ says, is that the plant spreads through both the root system and seeds. That means both must be destroyed before you'll have complete control. And the seeds may live in the soil a long time.

_____ says he has a copy of the latest studies on the control of field bindweed. These studies were made by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Farmers who want complete information should stop in at his office.

Here are some general suggestions based upon the report:

Sprays containing 2,4-D, should be used when the bindweed is in the bud stage. This will keep the seeds from forming. Sprays containing chlorate may also be used effectively. Amounts to be used and directions should be obtained from the farm adviser.

Bare-fallowing or clean cultivation of an intertilled crop will destroy most of the old roots in from 1 1/2 to 2 years. Sweep-type cultivators with overlapping blades are better than disk or shovel types. And to do the best job, you'll want to cultivate about 3 or 4 inches deep.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

4-H Open House at University of Illinois

Approximately _____ _____ county girls and boys
(no.)
will attend 4-H Open House at the University of Illinois June 14 to 18. That's the estimate of _____.

University officials and members of the state 4-H Club staff expect to play host to more than 8,000 farm youngsters from all parts of the state during the five-day period.

_____ says that the open house is held to acquaint Illinois 4-H Club members with the work being done at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to improve farming and home-making. Last year's program was so successful that college authorities decided to make it an annual occasion.

The open house program will include tours of the campus and University buildings, including the Illini Union, Memorial Stadium, Natural Resources and other buildings.

Tours will also be made of the Agricultural Experiment Station, where club members will see the latest developments in dairy production, animal science, poultry husbandry, crop production, horticulture and soil technology.

Special programs of interest to girls enrolled in home economics projects are planned.

_____ extends an invitation to all _____ county 4-H Club members, parents, leaders and others interested in club work to visit the University of Illinois at Urbana to take part in the open house activities.

M:lk
/11/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

4-H Soil Conservation Project

4-H Club members enrolled in the soil conservation project are learning how to help prevent soil wastage and deterioration on the home farm, says Farm Adviser _____.

At the same time, they're learning how to develop a farm family program for present and future production.

"These 4-H'ers are a wide-awake group," _____ asserts, "especially when it comes to soil conservation." Some of the things which _____ county 4-H Club members have done in recent years to stop erosion and increase soil fertility on home farms include _____

_____

_____

_____ _____, who lives _____, has developed an excellent soil conservation program through 4-H project work.

Last year _____ _____

_____

This year he _____

_____

Blue ribbons will be awarded to _____ county 4-H Club members who have outstanding records in the soil conservation project, _____ says.

In addition, one member of the blue-ribbon group will be selected to compete for state honors. The Firestone Company provides $50 savings bonds for the state's six top-ranking club members enrolled in the soil conservation project.

JM:lk
5/11/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Flies Don't Fly Far

This week's question on fly control has to do with the traveling habits of the pest.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says a number of farmers have asked whether or not it would pay to spray with DDT to control flies if neighbors down the road didn't spray.

And, says _____, the answer definitely is YES it will pay. According to the fly control experts, house flies don't travel very far--not over a mile or so at the most. This means that if you do a thorough job of clean-up and spraying on your farm you should get nearly 100 per cent control. There won't be many flies come visiting from your neighbor's house.

It's a different story with stable flies, though. Unless you spray both your barns and your livestock, stable flies may remain a problem. Here's why, says _____:

When cattle are out on pasture, flies pay little attention to fence lines. They may feed on your neighbor's cattle for a while, then fly over the fence and ride home on your stock. If you spray your cattle as well as your barns, you won't have that trouble.

HR:lk
5/11/48

From Extension Serv

REEDOM ,

rom FLIES

IN

THE CITY

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A city *free of flies* means a happier, healthier life for all

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epared by University of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Illinois Natural History Survey

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therance of the Illinois Fly-Free Program sponsored by the Uni- of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Eco- s, the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Illinois Agricultural iation, and the State Department of Public Health.

ld day has been scheduled for

_____, according to _____.

ld day is to create an active in-

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and build up gradually.

four things, _____ points

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the keeping-fit field day aims

county field day)

JM:lk
5/19/48

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WHAT FLIES ARE PESTS?

The house fly is the principal pest. It bre
decaying organic material such as rotting ga
rotting vegetables in the garden, rotting p
grass clippings, manure, rotting fruit and
animal carcasses. Flies and filth go hand in
House flies transmit over 20 diseases of h

WHAT CAN WE AS INDIVIDUALS DO

Dispose of garbage twice a week. Destr
fly breeding material on your premises. Trea
DDT. Encourage your neighbors to do the

WHAT AREAS MUST WE TREAT?

Paint all screens with 5% DDT oil sp
with 25% DDT emulsions diluted to 5% str
Spray porches and ceilings where flies may
Spray garbage cans inside and out. Repeat
ments every month. If you raise livestock
out the pens thoroughly twice a week and c
of manure so that flies cannot breed in it.
all buildings where livestock is kept. Thor
spray outdoor toilets.

WITH WHAT DO YOU TREAT THE BUILDINGS?

One pound of 50% water wettable DDT p
in 3 gallons of water or 1 quart of 25% D
emulsifiable concentrate in 2¾ gallons of
will cover 1,000 square feet of surface.

WHAT MORE MUST BE DONE?

The city and the businessmen must also
a practice of sanitation and treatment with
Regular garbage disposal is essential. All
materials should be disposed of twice a w
prevent flies from breeding within the city
Careful and complete sanitation is an all-
tant phase of fly control.

' CAN MY CITY USE DDT
R FLY CONTROL?

er checking on and eliminating all fly breed-
aterial from the city, applications of DDT
be made in all alleys where garbage and
r materials are deposited for collection.
apply DDT around the entryways of all
handling establishments. Window screens
creen doors should be treated with DDT. If
ed to weathering, these outside areas should
reated once a month. The city garbage dump
be treated weekly with DDT, as fresh gar-
presents new fly breeding material. All live-
yards, slaughter houses, animal pens and
r areas should be thoroughly treated with
and sanitation should be practiced through-
e summer. It is the job of your city to en-
sanitation.

FLIES FROM OUR CITY
ELIMINATED?

, this can be done. Occasionally there are
failures if sanitation is not practiced
ghout the summer. For complete success,
one must work together and do his work
ghly for complete results. Fly control is not
but is very close to it. An organized program
e necessary.

T DANGEROUS?

riving an automobile dangerous? DDT prop-
sed has caused no human deaths. It is toxic
m-blooded animals if fed in large and re-
dosages. However, it should be handled as
on and not used carelessly. Sanitation plus
provides the answer to the fly problem.
p insecticides out of the reach of children.
insecticides some place other than the cup-
pantry, or medicine cabinet. Use good com-
ense when handling insecticides.

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ld day has been scheduled for

_____, according to _____.

eld day is to create an active in-

in keeping in good physical condi-

at physical fitness, like every-

e gained by wishing. It's some-

and build up gradually.

four things, _____ points

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4) your body has the power to

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the keeping-fit field day aims

_____

county field day)

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M:lk
/19/48

WILL DDT CONTROL MOSQUITOES

By applying 5% DDT dust to dense grov shrubbery, you will reduce the mosquito p tion around your home.

HOW WILL YOU BENEFIT BY FLY CONTROL?

Flies are annoying — fly control means comfort — flies carry typhoid fever, tuberc dysentery, and possibly poliomyelitis — fly means better health.

Better health — better living — more fort — these advantages make for yo your children a happier, healthier life.

From Extension Service

REEDOM

om FLIES

ON

THE FARM

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or better health
or increased farm profit

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r county field day)

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10/48

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WHAT FLIES CAN WE CONTROL?

1. House Flies. They feed primarily solving the food in their saliva and throug ing up this material. They transmit human diseases — typhoid, dysentery, tube possibly polio and many others. They do They breed in decaying organic material.

2. Stable Flies and Horn Flies. Th blood from livestock and cause a decrease flow and beef production. Stable flies bre straw and strawy manure. Horn flies breed cattle droppings. Stable flies resemble ho Horn flies are about one-half as large bu cattle by the hundreds. Both species of main out of doors most of the time.

HOW CAN WE CONTROL THEM?

Sanitation. Both stable flies and ho breed in manure and old straw. You shoul the manure and other decaying organic ma the fields that need it twice a week. Sa thoroughly practiced, is one of the most in steps in fly control. Then apply DDT.

HOW CAN WE USE DDT?

You can spray all surfaces inside and where flies roost with DDT at the rate of pound per 1,000 square feet of surface. S ceilings, walls, cords, wires, posts, pillars sheds, chicken houses, and outdoor toilet flies roost. Be sure you spray thoroughly a covered with fly specks. Paint all scre screen doors with 5% DDT sprays. Sp porch ceilings where flies may roost.

WHAT FORM OF DDT CAN WE US

50% water-wettable DDT. One pou tains one-half pound of actual DDT) mix 3 gallons of water will cover 1,000 square surface.

DDT oil emulsifiable concentrate. One
ntains one-half pound of actual DDT) in
ns of water will cover 1,000 square feet of

DDT oil sprays. One gallon (contains
e-half pound of actual DDT) applied to
are feet of surface. (May present a fire
ue to kerosene carrier.)

DO WE SPRAY OUR CATTLE?

airy cattle. One-half pound 50% water-
DDT powder in 3 gallons of water ap-
ce a week with one pint per animal. If oil
ns are used, follow manufacturer's recom-
ons.

eef cattle. One-quarter pound of 50%
ettable DDT in 3 gallons of water applied
nonth — 2 quarts per animal. If using oil
ns, follow the manufacturer's directions.

BENEFITS WILL YOU GET
M USING DDT?

dding your farm of house flies, you are
step forward in reducing the dangers of
fever, tuberculosis, dysentery and pos-
liomyelitis. House flies, by their filthy
nd feeding habits, are capable of trans-
over 20 human diseases.
ontrolling stable and horn flies on milk
a cost of 15¢ to 20¢ per head for the sum-
will get up to 15% more milk from those
r a 3-4 month period.
ntrolling these blood-sucking flies on beef
a cost of 15¢ to 20¢ per head for the sum-
cattle will gain up to ⅓ pound per day
n if pestered by flies.
om from flies — for you, your children,
livestock — more income, better health
fort. Complete fly control on the farm is
e expenditure.

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the keeping-fit field day aims

county field day)

WHAT PRECAUTIONS MUST YOU IN HANDLING DDT?

DDT is not dangerous to use. Despi rumors, DDT correctly used has not ca deaths traceable to the chemical itself. I wisely. Taken internally in large and dosages, it is toxic to warm-blooded When using the oil solutions or emulsio thoroughly after finishing the work. If in confined areas for considerable lengths wear a respirator or handkerchief over y and mouth to avoid inhalation of DDT. treat the food of warm-blooded animal actually spraying into mangers and water Drift into these areas is of no consequenc treat cats with DDT.

WHAT LIVESTOCK PESTS WILL DDT CONTROL?

DDT will control cattle lice, hog lice, sheep ticks very effectively. Use the barn for flea control. Spray the floors of all buildings or apply a 5% DDT dust. For sheep tick or cattle lice use the formula cattle sprays. A 5% DDT dust may be cattle or hog lice in the winter.

UPON WHAT LIVESTOCK INSECTS IS DDT NOT EFFECTIVE?

DDT is not effective on ox warble, h and mange or scab on livestock. It has proven to be toxic to screw worm, and sh fly or bot.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day

A 4-H keeping-fit field day has been scheduled for _____ county _____, according to _____.
(date)

The purpose of the field day is to create an active interest among rural young people in keeping in good physical condition.

_____ says that physical fitness, like everything else worth having, can't be gained by wishing. It's something that people must work for and build up gradually.

Physical fitness means four things, _____ points out: (1) Your body is well developed for your age; (2) your heart, lungs and digestive organs are sound; (3) you can do muscular tasks without becoming too tired; and (4) your body has the power to protect itself against both dangers and disease.

There are three steps you can take to attain this full degree of health: (1) Find out how fit you are now; (2) plan a program that will improve your health--and stick to it!; and (3) measure the progress you make.

And that's exactly what the keeping-fit field day aims to do, _____ says.

_____
(Details of your county field day)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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9/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers
and All Assistants

4-H Home Grounds Beautification Project

_____ county farm girls and boys are literally carrying out the 1948 4-H theme, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow."

Some of the young people are planting flower gardens, trees and shrubs. Others are improving lawns, relocating driveways and building outdoor furniture and fireplaces. Still others are repairing fences and painting or removing old, unsightly buildings.

All of these activities are aimed at beautifying the farmstead, according to _____. And most of the girls and boys who are making the improvements are enrolled in the home grounds beautification project.

Last year _____
(You may wish to tell about an outstanding
_____
project in your county last year)
_____
_____
_____

_____ says that blue ribbons will be awarded to club members who have outstanding projects in home grounds beautification.

In addition, one _____ county 4-H Club member in the blue-ribbon group will have an opportunity to compete for state and national honors and awards.

Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen of the Walgreen Company is sponsoring awards of attractive wrist watches for state winners and expense-paid educational trips to 4-H Club Congress for national winners.

JM:lk
5/19/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers,
and All Assistants

Talent Search for 4-H Girl

Do you know a 4-H Club girl who is a potential movie actress?

A nation-wide search is being made to find a 4-H girl under 13 years of age for a part in "The Green Promise," forthcoming motion picture about an American farm family.

"The Green Promise" will tell the story of how 4-H Club work helps a 12-year-old farm girl develop a sense of personal achievement.

Four girls will be selected from over the nation for screen tests in Hollywood. These girls, with their chaperones, will enjoy an all-expense-paid trip to the film capital, where the picture will be made during the summer months.

Anna W. Searl, who is a member of the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois, says that participation in the picture is approved by national 4-H headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Any Illinois 4-H girl under 13 years of age who is now a regularly enrolled member of a club may try for the feature part in the movie, Miss Searl says.

All that is required to enter is a clear snapshot or photograph of the girl, properly identified and submitted with an entry blank to Glenn McCarthy Productions, Hollywood 28, California.

Deadline for entry in the talent search is June 30. Entry blanks may be obtained from _____ or from a local 4-H Club leader.

JM:lk
5/19/48

FOR YOUR INFORMATION...

Answers to Your Questions About the What, Why, and How of Our Regular Press and Radio Services to You and to the Direct Outlets.

****

When we started our new press and radio services in January and our new "Information Package" mailing to you, we included a brief explanation of our intentions under the heading "THE NEW LOOK." Some of you may have overlooked that statement. We have received a number of questions about the channeling of the material, so we will try to go over the ground again.

1. What material is sent directly to newspapers and radio stations?

   FARM AND HOME NEWS FOR WEEKLIES is sent directly from here to all weekly newspapers in the state--about 650. FARM AND HOME NEWS FOR DAILIES is sent to all daily newspapers--about 110. The FARM AND HOME RADIO NEWS SERVICE is sent to all radio stations in the state--between 60 and 70.

2. Why?

   To make sure that all newspapers and radio stations in the state get some farm and home information from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Not all counties serve all newspapers and radio stations in the county--and if we send material to some outlets we must send to all. Our stories attempt to cover general problems that have state wide application. They are designed to supplement the good local material which you people prepare and send to your papers and radio stations.

3. Why are copies of these direct services sent to you?

   The main reason is to keep you informed on what stories have been sent directly to the newspapers in your county. And many of you process the material for use in your farm or home bureau publications.

4. Should you use these direct services in your newspaper farm page or home page?

   That depends upon the arrangement you have in your county and your understanding with your newspaper and radio editors. If you haven't done so, you may want to talk over the situation with your editors. If your editors want all the farm or home material to come from you, then they probably won't use the direct services. And you can include them in the material you send. If they use the direct services as they come from us and depend on you for local copy, then you would not want to include the material in your regular releases to them. They may have used the stories already.

5. What should be included in the regular releases that you prepare for your local editors?

The fill-in stories are designed exclusively for your use and are not sent to any other outlet. We hope in the future to be able to supply you with more and better fill-in stories and more suggestions for local stories. We just haven't been able to get all the things done that need to be done.

The best material to supply your local editors, however, is in your county--the local stories about local people, local conditions and local events. It would be a mistake if you used too much of our stuff. It will never be as good as the material you can prepare about local affairs.

6. Why are some of the releases too late for the season?

There are two main reasons: Not enough planning on our part, and not enough planning on the part of the specialists. The solution is easy--better planning.

7. Why do you sometimes get releases in your package marked for release before your mail arrives?

As we mentioned under question 1, the regular releases which carry release dates already have been sent to the weekly and daily papers. That mail moves faster than the larger packages which are sent to you. But all of the mail has moved too slow, and you noticed last week that we are trying to get the cooperation of the Urbana post office in moving our news material out faster.

Now, those are the answers to some of the questions that have been asked most recently. If we haven't answered your question, shoot it in and we will try again.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

May 21, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Farm Adviser:

You are already aware that there is a record number of corn borers wintering over in Illinois this year. The weather thus far has been ideal for control.

Dr. George C. Decker says that there probably is no danger of a widespread, serious outbreak of corn borer damage now. The fields that were planted early, however, are definitely in danger. And what happens to the rest of the corn will depend largely on the weather.

Decker has arranged a fast, efficient reporting service to keep farmers informed on the progress of the corn borers throughout the critical period. The enclosed story explains that system.

As it is important that the farmers know when they might hear these broadcasts, will you help us spread the word? You can do that by giving whatever publicity you can to the enclosed story and list of stations. The local newspapers may be interested, you could include it in your farm bureau publication, the information could be mimeographed for a letter insert, local spray service operators might help spread the word, a poster placed in the office and in a few places downtown would help--just any way of getting word to farmers about when they can get these weekly bulletins by air.

This is the only way that the enclosed information is being publicized. Therefore, if you have a corn borer problem in your county, your efforts in this program will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

Claude W. Gifford

Claude W. Gifford
Assistant Extension Editor

CWG:mw
enclosures

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers

Note: You may wish to use this story and the accompanying mat to supplement the camping stories that already have been used in your county.

Manager of 4-H Memorial Camp

Eugene H. Schroth, Paxton, Illinois, has been appointed manager of 4-H Memorial Camp for the 1948 summer camping season.

The announcement comes from J. C. Spitler, associate director of extension service in agriculture, University of Illinois.

Schroth is assistant principal at Paxton high school and is widely known for his interest in camping, Scouts, and other youth work.

In his new position, Schroth will supervise the operation of Memorial Camp, which is scheduled to open near Monticello June 30.

His duties will include the renting and purchase of all needed supplies and equipment for the camping season, supervision of personnel, and over-all supervision of the camp.

From 1927 to 1939, Schroth served as assistant camp director and supervisor of waterfront activities for the Arrowhead Council, Urbana-Champaign Boy Scout organization.

He also served on the staffs of Teton Valley Ranch for Boys; Grand Tenton National Park, Wyoming; and Camp Highlands for Boys, Sayner, Wisconsin.

Schroth graduated from the school of physical education, University of Illinois, in 1927. He earned his M. S. in geography in 1936. From 1933 to 1945 he was athletic director and biology instructor at Monticello high school.

Schroth is married and has two children.

JM:lk
5/21/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Details of a flood control survey now opening on the Sangamon River watershed of central Illinois were presented by C. E. Ghormley of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service before a recent conference of local, state, and federal agricultural leaders, Springfield.

The survey is being made by the service as an agency of the Department of Agriculture. Ghormley, a flood control technician for the service, has charge of such surveys in an eight-state area including Illinois. The purpose of the survey, he said, is to determine whether a flood control program is needed on the Sangamon watershed and whether such a program would be profitable for the people of Illinois. If such conclusions are reached, the survey report might become the basis for a request to Congress for appropriations at some future date. The survey will be completed by December 30.

Approximately 20 technicians from regional headquarters of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service in Milwaukee and from the office of Bruce B. Clark, state conservationist for the service with offices at Urbana, will conduct field operations, Ghormley said. They will include hydrologists, sedimentation experts, economists, engineers, soil conservationists, erosion control technicians and soils scientists

In making such studies, Ghormley explained, a sampling process is followed. Intensive studies will be made of 200 representative land areas scattered throughout the watershed to determine what change if any should be made in the present use of the land in order to control soil erosion and retard runoff. Each sample area includes 160 acres.

In addition, special studies will be made on 60 full sections throughout the Sangamon watershed, Ghormley said, to determine what special water disposal systems may be needed.

[illegible] Service
[illegible] of Fishers
[illegible] Agriculture
[illegible]

[illegible] of a land survey was carried on [illegible]
[illegible] of Southern Illinois were presented by [illegible] Chandler
[illegible] D. C. [illegible] presentation covering various [illegible] of
[illegible] and Federal agricultural leaders, [illegible].

The survey is being made by the service in [illegible] of the
[illegible] of agriculture. Chandler, a Flora native [illegible]
[illegible]. Has [illegible] of such surveys in [illegible] Southern
Illinois. The purpose of the survey, he said, is to determine
[illegible] a Flora federal program is needed on the [illegible] watershed
[illegible] such a program would be profitable for the people of Illi-
[illegible]. If such conditions are revealed, the survey report might [illegible]
[illegible] for a request to Congress for appropriations [illegible] some future
[illegible]. The survey will be conducted by December [illegible].

[illegible] to isolation from regional [illegible] a
[illegible] Conservation Service in Milwaukee and from the office
[illegible]. Flora, state conservationist for the service, will [illegible]
[illegible] will conduct field operations, Chandler said. They will
[illegible] physiography, climatic [illegible], economic [illegible],
[illegible], water [illegible] and soil [illegible].

[illegible] such studies, Chandler emphasized, a complete program
[illegible]. Practice [illegible] studies will be made of [illegible] land
[illegible] determine whether the watershed is [illegible] for change if any
[illegible] be made in the present use of the land in order to conserve soil
[illegible] and water [illegible]. Such sample area [illegible] farms.

In addition, special studies will be made on [illegible] farm [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. Chandler said, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] necessary be made.

Another important phase of the study, Ghormley explained, is the complete valley surveys which will be made on three tributaries of the Sangamon. These are Flat Branch, Spring Creek and Salt Creek. Here hydrologists will study streamflow conditions. Sedimentation specialists will make borings at determined intervals throughout the valleys to learn how much fertile topsoil and flood debris has already washed down from farms on the upper reaches of the three valley watersheds to fill stream channels and further reduce their capacity for disposing of runoff water. Damage done to farms in the valley overflow areas from flood scouring will also be measured.

The Sangamon, largest tributary of the Illinois River, drains an area of 5,410 square miles, Ghormley pointed out. Nearly 400,000 people of Illinois live in the Sangamon watershed, which includes all or part of 17 counties. These are McLean, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Logan, Sangamon, Christian, Menard, Mason, Cass, Tazewell, Ford, Champaign, Shelby, Montgomery, Macoupin and Morgan.

Lying in the richest part of the midwestern corn belt, the Sangamon watershed lands are heavily cultivated, Ghormley said. In the Piatt soil conservation district, a typical area, approximately 65 percent of all farmlands were in corn or soybeans in 1943 and an additional 11 percent in small grains.

Although preliminary examinations have indicated that approximately a third of the topsoil is already gone from the watershed, Ghormley pointed out that it is still one of the most important agricultural areas in the United States. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station has classified only 5 percent of all farmland on this watershed as submarginal.

Another important phase of the study, Economic Geography, is concerned with energy which will be made on those activities of the economy. There are that factors, varying from one part to part, the topographic will cause economic problems. Mechanization relates with more tractors to transport thereby eliminating the need to have the work animals. Improved drainage will cause the water to be drained off the lower valley by having deep drainage ditches on the upper reaches of the lower valley. Methods to fill lower channels and further reduce water capacity otherwise of reduce water. Energy zone to lower in the valley [illegible] from flood damage, will also be measured.

The Economic Impact Industry of the Illinois River, having [illegible] of 3,[illegible] square miles, Chromley pointed out. Nearly 500,000 [illegible] of Illinois live in the Mississippi watershed, which includes all [illegible] of 17 counties. There are Nelson, Plano, Ottawa, Mason, Logan, [illegible], Shelbyville, Morrow, Peoria, Bureau, Tonnewell, Fowl, Shawnee, [illegible], Montgomery, Macoupin and Sangamon.

Value in the upland part of the middleman corn belt, the [illegible] reclaimed lands are heavily cultivated, Chromley said. In [illegible] will conservation district, a typical area, approximately [illegible] of all farmlands have to work or sayoonn in 1954 and on [illegible] 11 percent in small grains.

Although preliminary examinations have indicated that approximately a third of the approach is already gone from the watershed. [illegible] pointed out that it is still one of the most important spawning [illegible] in the United States. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment [illegible] has established only 2 percent of all farmland on this watershed [illegible] terraced.

However, flood losses constitute a serious problem both on the tributaries and main stem of the Sangamon, Ghormley pointed out. The survey now opening will be closely correlated with previous studies which have been made by the army engineers on the main channel of the Sangamon in order to avoid duplication of effort. Earlier studies made by the army engineers indicate that flood damages for the Sangamon basin as a whole amount to $945,200 annually. Of this figure, $588,000 is represented in crops lost annually from floods.

The Sangamon survey is being made under authority of the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1936. This act reaffirmed the functions of the army engineers in flood control work on mainstem stream but vested in the Department of Agriculture new responsibilities in flood control treatment of watersheds. The Department designated the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service as its agencies in flood control surveys and operations.

Only one watershed treatment program has been opened so far by the Soil Conservation Service in the central part of the United States. This is the Little Sioux flood control program of northwest Iowa. On this 2,700-square-mile area, Congress has already authorized an expenditure of $4,280,000. In this 10-year program, federal funds will provide for the construction of 800 gully control dams and other structures, plus a substantial amount of channel improvement on smaller watercourses in the upper watershed.

Coupled with this work, the service is furnishing farmers echnical assistance in developing better use of watershed lands to ontrol soil losses, retard runoff and increase farm income. State gencies are cooperating in the program. All local administration is n the hands of soil conservation districts in the watershed. Activi- ies of the various districts are coordinated by a local works committee ade up of farmer-representatives from each district on the Little ioux.

/25/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Summer Rural Life Conference

"Meeting the Needs of Rural Life" is the theme of the second annual Illinois Rural Life Summer Conference, to be held at East Bay Camp, north of Bloomington, June 10-12, announces Farm Adviser _____.

Dr. D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois professor of rural sociology and secretary of the conference committee, has announced the tentative program. The three-day conference opens with a discussion on meeting rural community needs. County health department organization will be explained, followed by suggestions on caring for the chronically ill; libraries in rural communities; family and child problems; and services available to meet them.

Other problems to be considered include inadequacies of local government, specific rural life problems involving youth, handling community meetings and problems in school reorganization.

Reservations should be made by June 4 with D. E. Lindstrom, 305 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

JRW:lk
5/26/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Dust Causes Tractor Wear

Much of the wear in your tractor engine is caused by abrasive dust--dust carried by the air. The engine uses about 9,000 cubic feet of air to one of gasoline, and that's enough air to fill an average-sized house, according to Farm Adviser _____.

While the tractor is working in the field, the air is bound to carry a great deal of abrasive dust, and dust is a main cause of internal engine wear. The air cleaner is on the tractor to trap the dust. However, it can't trap dust if it's clogged with dirt. It must be kept clean.

Proper servicing of the air cleaner amounts to more than just changing the oil at regular intervals. It means looking for all points where dusty air may enter the engine. It means keeping the filters clean.

Dust often enters the engine through holes in the air-intake line and the hose connections. Wear around the carburetor throttle shaft also permits dust to enter the engine.

Paying regular attention to the air cleaner and air passage is one of the best ways to prolong the life of parts in the tractor engine.

JRW:lk
5/26/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Haying Hazards

"The haying season on _____ county farms is the time when farm accidents are most likely to happen," says Farm Adviser _____.

According to records of the National Safety Council, the peak of such accidents is reached in July and August. That means that farm people must take extra precautions to insure safety at this season of the year. Haying machinery is especially dangerous because it is usually operated with high-speed gears and cutting mechanism.

To reduce hazards and thus avoid disastrous losses, _____ offers the following suggestions:

1. Carefully check all equipment for defects (hitches, ropes, pulleys, lifts, hay racks, ladders, etc.). Put loft floors in good repair and guard hay chutes.

2. In all haying operations, make starts and stops gradually.

3. Stop machinery and throw it out of gear before oiling, adjusting or unclogging. Keep safety guards in place at all times.

4. Pitchforks are dangerous. Always put them where they will be in plain sight of all workers. Never throw a pitchfork.

5. Do not wear loose or ragged clothing that may catch easily in moving machinery.

6. Damp hay is one of the principal causes of barn fires. Be sure that the hay is well cured. Check regularly for several weeks for signs of heating in stored hay.

RW:lk
/26/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Morrow Plots (with mat)

Boundaries of the Morrow Plots, historic soil experiment field on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, have remained unchanged since 1876. But one of the six plots is 132 percent its original "productive size," reports Farm Adviser _____.

"Productive size" means the investment income--the amount of crop income remaining after labor, seed, harvesting, marketing, and soil treatment costs are deducted.

The plot showing the high increase in productivity was treated with manure, lime and phosphate and has been in a rotation of corn, oats and clover.

Another plot has declined to 29 percent of its original "productive size" in the 72 years of cropping experiments. This plot has received no soil treatment and has been planted each year to corn.

_____ says the information on crop yields and soil management on the plots is a valuable guide to farming programs in the county. He announced that the University would hold an open house on June 30 and July 1 and 2, with a daylong tour of the campus and farms, beginning at the Morrow Plots. At that time visitors will hear more of the story of the plots and what they mean to the agriculture of the state.

In analyzing the results on the Morrow Plots Dr. F. C. Bauer, professor of soil fertility, compares each of the six plots

e Extension Service
versity of Illinois
lege of Agriculture
ana, Illinois

ual to Farm Advisers

row Plots (with map)

Production of the Morrow Plots, historic soil experiment
ld on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agri-
ture, have remained unchanged since 1876. But one of the six
ts is 112 percent its original "productive size," reports Farm
visor _____.

"Productive size" means the investment income--the amount
ers income vanishing, after labor, seed, harvesting, marketing,
soil conserved costs are deducted.

The plot showing not high increase in productivity was
ed with manure, lime and phosphate and has been in a rotation
ence, oats and clover.

Another plot was described to 99 percent of its original
ductive size in the 12 years of cropping experiments. This
t has received no soil treatment and has been planted each year
corn.

_____ says the information on crop yields and
management on the plots is a valuable guide to farming pro-
s in the country. He announced that the University would hold
open house on June 17 and July 1 and 2, with a driving tour of
campus and farms, beginning at the Morrow Plots. At that time
there will be some of the story of the plots and what they
to the agriculture of the state.

In reviewing the results on the Morrow Plots for 1. C.
, professor of soil fertility, emphasis was of the six plots

to a 100-acre farm, although in fact each plot is only a fraction of an acre in size. On this basis, the least efficiently operated farm has declined to 29 acres, and the one with soil treatment and beneficial rotation has grown to 132 acres.

All of the "farms" with cropping systems lacking legumes have declined in productivity. These include continuous corn with no soil treatment (29 acres); corn and oats with no soil treatment (62 acres); continuous corn with soil treatment (manure, lime phosphate) (71 acres).

After 44 years of cropping, the "farm" on which fertilizers were not applied but on which the rotation included a legume crop (corn, oats, red clover) remains exactly the same size (or equally as productive) as in the base period.

Where soil treatment was combined with a two-year rotation of corn and oats, with a sweet clover catch crop, the size has increased to 118 acres. The sweet clover was planted with the oats and was not plowed up until the following spring when the ground was made ready for corn.

JRW:lk
5/26/48

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a 100-acre farm, although in fact each plot is only a fraction
an acre in size. On this basis, the least efficiently operated
m has declined to 29 acres, and the one with soil treatment and
nerbial rotation has grown to 150 acres.

All of the "farms" with cropping systems including legumes
e declined in productivity. These include continuous corn with
soil treatment (29 acres); corn and oats with no soil treatment
9 acres); continuous corn with soil treatment (manure, lime
osphorus) (71 acres).

After 44 years of cropping, the "farm" on which fertil-
zers were not applied but on which the rotation included a
legume crop (corn, oats, red clover) remains exactly the same size
r equally as productive) as in the base period.

Where soil treatment was combined with a two-year rotation
corn and oats, with a seed clover catch crop, the size has in-
reased to 110 acres. The seed clover was planted with the oats
and not plowed up until the following spring when the ground
was ready for corn.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to All Farm Advisers

Leo Sharp, Massac County, forwarded a request from a group of southern Illinois farm advisers for some stories on artificial breeding. Many of you in other sections of the state have mentioned the need for similar stories. Included here are five stories which you can adapt and use in your county as you see fit. It would be the best policy to space them over a period of 6 to 8 weeks.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

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Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Breeding Program

Carefully observing cows in heat is always an important point in securing a high conception rate for dairymen who are breeding their cows artificially, points out C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

"It will be doubly important when the cows are turned on pasture and the dairymen are busy with field work," the dairy specialist said. "Dairymen who get excellent results in artificial breeding follow the practice during the summer of closing the barn lot gate night and morning and carefully observing the cows twice a day before they are turned on the pasture."

Farm Adviser _____ has reported 76 of the state's 102 counties are participating in the artificial breeding program through three farmer-owned and -controlled cooperatives.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Cattle Breeding Program

_____ County dairymen cooperating in the artificial breeding program were offered several suggestions this week by Farm Adviser _____ as an aid toward getting the best possible results.

The suggestions were prepared by C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, who reminds dairymen that close observation to them should result in improved service. His list included:

Carefully observe your cows for heat in the morning and afternoon.

Call the inseminator for service promptly. Cows to be bred that day must be reported by the hour designated by your association.

For good results cows must be bred not later than 6 hours after the end of heat period. A few cows will need to be bred early or late. Notify your inseminator of this when calling.

Cows first observed in heat in the morning must be bred the same day for good results.

Cows not in heat in the morning but definitely in heat at night must be bred early the next day for success.

Record all heat periods on the barn breeding chart, whether the cow is bred or not.

Do not breed cows until they have been fresh at least 50 days.

Leave cows in the barn or stanchion that are to be bred. When there is more than one cow in the barn, mark the one to be serviced. This will save time for the inseminator.

The registration papers should be available to the inseminator when purebred cows and heifers are to be bred. The inseminator must identify all registered animals by color markings or tattoo before issuing a breeding certificate which is used in registering the calf.

For returned service have the last breeding receipt available to the inseminator.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Breeding Program

Some do's and don'ts to follow for best results in the artificial dairy cattle breeding program were offered _____ County dairymen this week by Farm Adviser _____.

Among the do's, he emphasized:

Notify the inseminator when the cow is first observed to be in heat.

When calling the inseminator give the breed of cow, the time the cow was first noticed in heat and directions on how to get to the farm.

Confine cows to be bred to stanchion or special stall.

Have registration papers available to the inseminator at the time of breeding.

Check herd at least twice daily when there are cows to be bred.

Keep breeding and calving record on stable breeding card.

Don'ts that were emphasized by the farm adviser were:

Don't let cows run with the herd while in heat.

Don't breed heifers until the proper age. (Jerseys, 15-18 months; Guernseys, 17-20; and Holsteins, 18-20.)

Don't breed cows until they have milked at least 50 days after calving and have had one normal heat period.

Don't breed cows with abnormal heat periods.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Breeding Program

The results obtained in the Harry Powis herd at Gurnee is an example of what a dairyman can expect from following a carefully planned breeding program and doing a good job of feeding and management, reports C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The Powis herd of 15 cows averaged 12,360 pounds of milk and 450 pounds of butterfat last year. All but three of the cows were sired by bulls used in the Northern Illinois Dairy Breeding Association. His high cow, a daughter of Montvic Pathfinder 21st, produced 15,701 pounds of milk and 607.6 pounds of butterfat.

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Dairy Breeding Program

The _____ County dairyman's Number One problem in artificial breeding is to detect his cows when in heat, points out Farm Adviser _____.

Then the animals can be reported for breeding at the right time, and get a high rate of conception. The adviser said that research experiments and results from artificial breeding associations have definitely indicated that, for best results, females showing heat in the morning must be bred the same day.

The farm adviser said that for cows starting heat in the afternoon, but not "in" during the forenoon can best be bred the next day. He emphasized that the animal must be bred by noon or shortly thereafter for good results.

Cows first coming into heat in the afternoon will have a lower conception rate if bred during the first six hours of heat. Services toward the middle or end of heat produce the best effects. Such cows should be reported as "afternoon" cows when phoning the technician, and that is his cue to breed the cow during the next morning.

For a good conception rate, females should be examined twice daily for symptoms of being in heat.

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May 28, 1948

To Farm Advisers and Home Advisers:

I would like to call your personal attention to the enclosed folder, "Illinois Presents Its 4-H Camping Program."

The letterhead on which this letter is written and the folder were prepared primarily to be used by members of the 4-H Camp Fund Steering Committee in soliciting contributions from major industrial sources.

It seems to me that the folder represents a concise statement of what 4-H Club work is. It underscores the value of camping as a supplement to the regular 4-H program, and it outlines the plan to finance the Illinois 4-H Camp Training Program.

A number of you have expressed interest in a folder of this type to put into the hands of the people who are taking the lead in raising your county's share of the needed funds.

The supply is limited--but we are sending 50 copies to your county. Please use them as effectively as you can.

Sincerely,

H. P. Rusk
Dean and Director

HPR:gl
enc.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Extension Conference

Farm Adviser _____ and Home Adviser _____ _____ were at Urbana last week attending the spring conference of agricultural extension workers of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. All county farm and home advisers were in attendance to hear the latest findings in agricultural and home economics research.

Special sessions for home advisers were keyed to county study programs and problems. One area was devoted to home equipment. Miss Agnes Wilson, REA representative, discussed the selection of large kitchen equipment and demonstrated several types. Dr. E. O. Herreid, dairy manufactures, displayed and explained a number of different types of equipment for home pasteurization of milk. Professor Frank Andrew, agricultural engineering, demonstrated the testing of pressure canner gauges.

International relations has been written into Home Bureau study programs in many counties. Dr. C. A. Berdahl, chairman of the University's political science department, discussed international relations and what we can do to help in building a permanent peace.

Farm advisers visited the South Farm where they observed various livestock experiments, grain and forage experimental plots, soil conservation studies, demonstrations in fighting crop and livestock pests and new machinery.

The conference opened Monday afternoon and concluded Wednesday noon.

RW:lk
/2/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Safety Week

Farm Safety Week, proclaimed by President Truman, is to be observed July 25-31, announces Farm Adviser _____.

During this week every farm family will be urged to adopt safe practices of living and working during each week of the year.

"While there will be extra stress on farm and home safety during the last week in July, one should be safety-conscious each of the 52 weeks in the year," _____ points out.

"Farm Safety Week will highlight the need for reducing the number of tragic farm accidents, and preventing thousands of needless deaths and hundreds of thousands of needless injuries. All means of communication will be used in calling attention to safety practices and what it means in saving human life--one of which might be your own!"

The farm adviser pointed to records showing that during the dinner hour alone of each day, 2 farm residents are accidentally killed and 205 injured. Last year about 4,300 farm workers were killed and approximately 300,000 farm workers were injured. This was 200 fewer deaths and 20,000 fewer injuries than occurred in 1946.

What can farm people do?

The farm adviser offered three suggestions: Farmers can make their farms much safer by accepting personal responsibility for the elimination of one farm hazard per farm resident during Farm Safety Week.

The elimination of unsafe practices can be achieved through education and study.

Farm safety can be made a family affair 52 weeks a year.

RW:lk
/2/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Corn Borers Laying Eggs

The European Corn Borer moth is now laying its first eggs of the 1948 season in some parts of the state. The moths may visit _____ County corn fields any day now, if they haven't already started.

That is the warning issued to farmers this week by Farm Adviser _____.

Because of the need for food and feed conservation, the laying of eggs by the corn borer is a danger signal that should be heeded. Farmers will know that the moths have been around if they find egg masses on the underside of the corn leaves. In the mass the eggs overlap like fish scales. At first the eggs are pearly white, then, a few days later, before they hatch small black spots appear. The black spots are the heads of the borers that are ready to chew their way out and begin their lives of destruction.

It's important for each corn grower to determine if it will pay him to spray or dust to kill the corn borer, the adviser said. If insecticides are to be used, the grower should know how and when to use them. As a rule, when as many as 40 to 50 egg masses are found on 100 plants early in the egg-laying period, it's time to get out the DDT.

DDT can be used either as a spray or as a dust, according to G. C. Decker, entomologist, University of Illinois and State Natural History Survey. As a spray, use 3 pounds of a 50 percent DDT wettable powder; or 3 to 4 pints of a 25 percent DDT emulsion concentrate in 50 gallons of water per acre; or 3 pints of 25 percent emulsion concentrate in 5 gallons of water per acre when a low pressure sprayer is used. As a dust, use a 5 percent DDT dust applied at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

RW:lk
5/2/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
(Northern counties)

Malting Barley Contest

Farmers in _____ County of Northern Illinois who are growing Oderbrucker, OAC 21 or Wis. 38 barley may wish to enter a $30,000 contest, announces Farm Adviser _____.

The contest is sponsored by the Midwest Barley Improvement Association and is being conducted in seven northern states.

Entries in the contest must be in by July 15. Growers who will have enough barley to ship a carload or part of a carload to a terminal market by December 1 are invited to enter the contest.

All barley to be entered must be of an accepted malting variety. Judging will be on a carload basis and the grain may be cleaned before loading. A licensed grain inspector will grade the barley at the terminal market. The carload will be purchased by or for a member of the Midwest Barley Improvement Association, or by another buyer selected by the grower at the prevailing market price for malting barley of that grade and quality, at the market where sold.

Members of the Illinois Barley Improvement committee include J. C. Hackleman and G. H. Dungan, Urbana; L. L. Lowe, Broma Park; George Pellegrin, Woodstock; Alan Graff, Chicago; W. W. Behringer, Marengo; and C. H. Keltner, Springfield.

Further details are available at the office of the county farm adviser.

RW:lk
/2/48

Farm and Home Improvement Contest Story No. 1

Farm families can "have their cake and eat it too" in a farm and home improvement contest that is available to rural residents in _____ County this year.

Contrary to the usual explanation of the old expression, those who take part in the contest may win an all-expense overnight trip to St. Louis, or if you fall short of being a prize winner then the improvements accomplished during the year on the farm or in the home will bring increased happiness and joys in farm living through the coming years.

Farm Adviser _____ and Home Adviser _____ announce that for the third consecutive year the Farm and Home Improvement contest sponsored by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be open to residents of this county. This is one of the 50 southern Illinois counties where this contest is being conducted.

Entries must be made with the farm or home adviser by July 1. The entry form will list the needs of the farm and the aims to be accomplished during 1948. Then the record of accomplishment will be completed by December 31.

Any farm family (owner-operator or tenant) may enter the contest, except district winners in the 1946 and 1947 contests.

In selecting the three county winners, progress during the current year will count approximately 60 percent and previous improvements 40 percent. Certificates of recognition or plaques will be given to the three families rating highest in the county. The winners (husbands and wives) will participate in "The Guest Day in St. Louis", an all-expense overnight trip to the city next spring. First place district winners will be selected for special recognition.

Further information on the contest may be obtained from the office of the county farm or home adviser.

RW:lk
5/3/48

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Farm and Home Improvement Contest Story No. 2

A last call to farm families in _____ County who may want to enter the Farm and Home Improvement Contest was issued this week by Farm Adviser _____ and Home Adviser _____.

"Any farm family, that is, owner-operator or a tenant, may enter the contest but the time is short as entries must be filed by July 1," the advisers announced. They urged rural families who would be interested in entering the contest to visit their offices and learn more of the details of the program.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Three winners will be selected in the county at the end of the year after accomplishments on the farm and in the home have been reported.

In recognition of achievements made, the three county winners (husbands and wives) will be given an all-expense overnight trip to St. Louis. The first place county winner will automatically be considered for honors in the district, comprising several adjoining counties. Special recognition will be given district winners.

The score card on which the judging will be based includes: land improvements, conservation, field layout and crop production, 30 points; efficiency in livestock,dairy, and poultry production, 20 points; farmstead arrangement and improvements, 15 points; home and health improvements, 30 points; community activities, 5 points; and future plans, 15 points.

Leaflets describing the contest, the awards and score card, as well as entry forms are available at the offices of the farm and home adviser.

JRW:lk
6/3/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Reports on Winter Wheat Varieties

Varieties of winter wheat recommended for _____ county were reported this week by Farm Adviser _____ on the basis of tests conducted by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Varieties recommended for use in this area include:

FARM ADVISER: (CROSS OUT AREAS OUTSIDE YOUR COUNTY)

Northern Illinois
Hard wheats--Wisconsin 2, Pawnee, Marmin
Soft wheats--Blackhawk, Prairie

Central Illinois
Hard wheats--Pawnee, Comanche, Brill
Soft wheats--Prairie, Royal Vigo

Southern Illinois
Soft wheats--Royal, Newcaster, Fulcaster, Vigo, Blackhawk
(Hard wheats are not recommended for southern Illinois.)

In listing these varieties, _____ called attention to a new circular issued by the University reporting on all varieties used in the experiments. The leaflet presents information on the average per acre yield for each variety, test weight per bushel, susceptibility to mosaic disease, comparison with standard variety, and amount yielded above or below the average of all varieties.

A copy of this circular, No. 625, "Winter Wheat Varieties," can be obtained at the office of the farm adviser.

JRW:lk
6/8/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Last Call for UI Open House

(NOTE TO FARM ADVISERS: If you have a group coming to Open House numbering more than 10, please notify the College of Agriculture, Urbana, of the day your group will arrive.)

Farmers, their families and others who would like to visit the experimental farms of the University of Illinois at Urbana this summer were reminded this week that "open house" will be held on the farms June 30 and July 1 and 2.

Farm Adviser _____, in calling attention to the annual open house program, said it is the one time during the summer when guides will be available to explain the various research programs with crops and livestock. He urged county residents who would like to make the trip to Urbana to communicate with his office.

Visitors have been asked to meet at the Morrow Plots on the south campus of the University at Urbana, where the tour of the South Farm will begin. Groups will leave at intervals between 8 and 9 a.m. Central Standard Time. The day's tour will end between 3 and 4 p.m. Those who go should plan to take their lunch.

A guide will be in charge of each group and will escort them about the farm. At each stop a representative of the college will be on hand to explain the experimental work, report on results being achieved and answer questions.

JRW:lk
6/8/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Insecticides Have Place in Legume Seed Production

Insects affecting red clover and alfalfa seed production can be easily and profitably controlled by using insecticides, reports Farm Adviser _____.

A DDT spray or dust applied to alfalfa when about 10 percent of the plants are in bloom gives excellent control of aphids, leafhoppers and plant bugs. If spraying equipment is available, slightly better results may be obtained by using 3 quarts of 25 percent DDT emulsion in 5 to 50 gallons of water per acre, depending on the type of sprayer used. Oil solutions of DDT are not recommended.

If the DDT is to be applied as a dust, 25 to 30 pounds of 5 percent dust applied at the time of 10 percent bloom will give satisfactory control.

DDT may be used as a dust or emulsion to control such insects as leafhoppers, aphids, tarnished plant bugs and clover head caterpillars on red clover. The same dosage as for alfalfa should be applied at 10 percent bloom.

If grasshoppers are a problem, chlordane should be used. Two quarts of 25 percent emulsion in 5 to 50 gallons of water or 20 pounds of 5 percent dust applied to green edible foliage will give excellent control of all stages of 'hoppers for periods up to three weeks after treatment. Chlordane will be less effective when used on dry foliage than when used on green plants.

Combination chlordane-DDT sprays and dusts are available and will give satisfactory results against grasshoppers and seed-infesting insects when 3/4 pound of each material is applied per acre.

JRW:lk 6/9/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Warm Weather Brings Egg Problems

Summer temperatures find the _____ county poultryman faced with several problems, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The first big problem is keeping the quality of eggs at top grade. Culling eggs after gathering,and gathering them several times a day helps to keep up the quality.

Another problem is how to take care of the older hens with pullets coming on. Temporary laying houses can be provided for the older hens now that warm weather is here and the hens can be moved without upsetting their egg production.

_____ reminds poultrymen that constant culling of older layers is necessary if efficient production is to be maintained. Culling can be done by "sight." A poor layer or a bird almost out of production has a limp, mottled, dull-looking comb. A good layer in any breed has a waxy red comb that is pliable and large.

The cull or poor-laying hen is not a sick bird and is often the best "eating" bird on the range, having used much of its feed for fat and flesh instead of eggs. By proper culling, the poultryman can't lose. He gains the good eaters for the table and gets the most eggs from the good layers for the least cost in feed.

JRW:lk
6/9/48

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Tree Protection Service
Department of Districts
College of Agriculture
Tropical Plantations

Special to Farm Advisors

Farm Tree Policy for Florida

Farmer cooperators from the _____ county handling-
men found with several problems, according to Farm Advisor _____
_____.

The first big problem is keeping the quality of veneer
at top grade. Boiling does after peeling, the veneering sheets
several times a day longer to keep up the quality.

Another problem is how to take care of the older trees
when quality veneer is. Temporary labor boxes and of providing
for the older men who feel more worthier to have and the idea
has to serve without upsetting their pay productivity.

_____ realizes the importance that veneer tree
has or older trees to preserving of different species in it is
to distinguish. Cutting can be done by "hinge" a tree leave
a hold longer and of preserve for the a time, particularly, wal-
nuts, a good tree to cut trees for a veneer and keep the
is giving the trees.

The world of veneer-cutting has to and - also have and to
close the most "valuable" tree in the veneer, having that work of
the face for, for and there in front of veneer. By proper condition,
the veneer cutter cuts trees. The veneer the good veneer for the
veneer and with the good veneer there the good veneer the veneer
and in the.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

4-H Open House Draws Crowd

If you want to know anything about the University of Illinois--from how long the main campus is to what's going on in crop experiments--ask the _____ county 4-H members who attended open house at the university in June.

About _____ 4-H boys and girls went to Urbana for the all-day tour, according to _____ _____ (farm, home) adviser. In the morning, the group visited most of the buildings on the main campus. The Illini Union, museum exhibits in the Natural History Building, and Memorial Stadium were points of special interest.

During the lunch hour, the group was entertained by a tumbling act, and everyone participated in group singing.

The afternoon tour of the Agricultural Experiment Station featured stops at the swine farm, the horticultural field laboratory, and at the agronomy laboratory to see equipment used to check water run-off from the soil.

The open house was held for four days, June 14 to 18. And 4-H groups from every part of the state visited the campus during one of the days, according to R. O. Lyon of the state 4-H club staff.

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NJM:lk
6/9/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Weeds Distributed by Common Carriers

The sale and distribution of seeds and other farm products is the most common way of spreading weed seeds, says Farm Adviser _____. It usually is possible to trace weed infestations back to a particular shipment of crop seed or livestock feed. He urges farmers of the county to use certified seed as a precaution against spreading weeds.

Another common means of spreading weed seeds is on machinery that is moved from one farm to another or from one neighbor to another. Machinery like manure spreaders and combines that is loaned can easily carry seeds of serious weed pests.

The farm adviser suggests that all equipment be cleaned before it is moved to another farm in order to eliminate this possible carrier of future weed infestations.

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Castrate Pigs Early

You'll avoid setting back your pigs at castrating time if you castrate them early, according to Farm Adviser _____. The smaller a pig is when castrated, the less ill effects it will suffer.

Not only is it easier on the pig, but it's easier on the man doing the operation. Suckling pigs are less likely to go off feed. There is less chance of bleeding and infection too.

Pigs are usually on clean pasture at this time, but later on they will be more likely to wallow. After castration, keep pigs out of muddy lots and give them clean bedding.

JRW:lk
6/15/48

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

June 17, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers,
Assistant Advisers and
Youth Assistants:

YOUR DECISION ON THE NEWS-MESSENGER

During the past several years, many of you have raised questions as to the value of the EXTENSION NEWS-MESSENGER. These same questions have been raised by many of our specialists.

As a result, Dean Rusk recently appointed a committee to review the problem. This committee consists of J. Lita Bane, L. E. Card, J. C. Spitler, and Hadley Read. After studying the problem, this committee feels that three steps might be taken:

1. That the News-Messenger as a printed monthly publication be discontinued after the July issue.

2. That a weekly mimeographed administrative DIRECTOR'S LETTER be inaugurated after that time. This letter would be designed exclusively for state and county extension staff members. It would be the official spokesman for the Extension Service and would contain: (a) Official announcements on extension policy, (b) progress reports on subject-matter programs, (c) brief reports on the development of county programs, and (d) news notes on county and state personnel, activities, and events.

3. That consideration be given to the establishment of a joint Extension Service--Experiment Station magazine-type publication which would be devoted to the concise reporting of agricultural and home economics research information, from both the University of Illinois and other agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Since you are the people directly concerned, we should like to have your reaction before any of these decisions are made. Hadley Read has asked that you use the enclosed card to indicate what you would like to see done. If you would like to expand your comments in a letter or make additional suggestions, please do so. But we should like to have your reply within 10 days.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. Card

L. E. Card, Chairman
News-Messenger Committee

Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOTES FOR VISUAL AIDS SCHOOLS

PURPOSE

Visual aids are admirably suited to extension work, for they help to TEACH.

Teaching is fundamental to extension work. The demonstration is one way of teaching.

Visual aids are especially valuable where educational level of people is low.

Always choose visual aids that will contribute to program planned. Never use visual materials for entertainment only.

Probably the best procedure is to consider objective for a particular program; then ask, "How can I best achieve this objective?" Part of the answer may be the use of visual aids.

Visual aids won't do the job alone; leader must be thoroughly familiar with visual materials to be used; leader must prepare group for what they are to see.

Program must be timed so that visual materials fit in at the right time.

ARE VISUAL AIDS EFFECTIVE?

Most studies on effectiveness have been conducted in schools.

One such study was carried out in southwest Missouri by Harry Wise in 1939. It was conducted for a whole semester with two classes in U.S. history; 436 pupils were divided into two groups of equal ability; both had same course except that visual aids (movies) were used with experimental group.

The results showed that:

The use of pictures contributed most to those phases of history which deal with people, casual relationships, and social and economic relations; least to dates and chronological order.

Films were valuable to introduce detail, atmosphere, and background, and they stimulated the student's imagination.

Films aroused greater interest in American history, and more outside reading was done.

The use of films as an aid in teaching history definitely increases the student's fund of information.

The experience of the armed services during the war showed that soldiers learned faster and retained what they learned longer when visual aids were employed.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR MAKING SLIDES IN COUNTIES

One camera is not practical for both color slides and black and white pictures; 35 mm. camera needed for color slides - negative too small for black and whites.

Problem of needing both black and white and color pictures of same scene - loading and unloading camera because of 18 and 36 exposure rolls.

Cameras recommended for color slides:

Argus A-2 for the beginner not sure that he will continue taking pictures; at $29.85 it represents least expensive equipment satisfactory for color.

Cameras recommended for color slides (cont.):

Argus C-3 at $70.33 and Kodak at $80.81 are probably most satisfactory cameras in medium price field; most popular makes among county agents.

Other equipment needed for color slides:

Exposure guide or meter:

Kodak guide at 10 cents good for beginner and represents least expensive equipment.

Exposure meter - either G.E. model DW 58 at $27.50 or Weston Master II at $31.00.

Filters - Type A Kodachrome if doing any interiors; no other filters needed.

Sunshade or lens hood - Very important accessory; should be used for all shots.

Tripod - Buy one when convinced of need; inspect tripod before buying; make sure that it is rigid, especially when legs are extended.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR MAKING BLACK AND WHITE PICTURES

Cameras recommended:

Probably best to get camera at least 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 size (120 or 620); 120 or 620 size is better than 116 or 616; better proportions.

Brownie 620 at $4.50 probably least expensive equipment available.

Jiffy Kodak 620 at $12.50 same as Brownie except that it will fold.

Kodak Vigilant 620 at $48.50 is a good roll film camera in medium price field.

2 1/4 x 2 1/4 size becoming popular; especially reflex cameras; Argoflex at $69.63 is cheapest that is reasonably well built.

Filters:

Aero #1 - yellow green; tones down the sky; almost same as K-2.

G - deep yellow; tones down sky; lots of contrast; don't use with snow.

Red - 23A - very dark; will make sky almost black.

X-1 or #56 - green; will lighten foliage.

Exposure meter, sunshade, and tripod - See comments under color slides.

MECHANICS OF TAKING PICTURES

Film to use:

For color - first choice, Kodachrome; use Type A for interiors. Type A can be used outdoors with Type A filter. Daylight type Kodachrome cannot be used indoors with ordinary lights; however, daylight type can be used indoors when all the light comes from blue flashbulbs. Ansco color film, second choice.

For black and white - Plus X for Brownies and similar cameras; Verichrome second Panatomic X for 35 mm. cameras; Plus X, second choice. Super XX is an extremely fast film; use for interior pictures or where fast film is needed outdoors, that is, for fast action pictures. Never use Super XX

outdoors with a Brownie or similar camera. Ansco makes excellent black and white films; names are different, but they correspond to the Eastman films above; they are generally considered as good as Eastman films.

Study camera while empty:

Practice releasing shutter; do it with even motion.

Learn what various adjustments are for and what they do.

Practice holding camera as though taking a picture to learn to hold it steady.

Understand the function of the shutter and diaphragm--both control light reaching film:

Most shutters are marked T, B, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, etc.

T means TIME; must press shutter release to open and press again to close.

B means BULB; shutter remains open only while shutter release is held.

1/25 means that when you press shutter release, shutter is open only 1/25th of a second; at 1/50 only half as much light is admitted as at 1/25; shutter must be set on numbers, not halfway between.

Most diaphragms are marked with an f and a series of numbers; most cameras will have some of the following numbers: 32, 22, 16, 11, 8, 5.6, 4, 2.8; the smallest such number on the camera is the rating of the lens.

The <u>smaller</u> the number, the <u>more</u> light is admitted.

Each smaller number transmits about twice as might light as its neighboring number up the scale; thus f8 transmits twice as might light as f11.

All lenses at the same f-number have the same light-passing power.

Determine correct shutter and diaphragm setting with exposure guide or meter:

First, determine film speed of film in camera; usually given in wrapper in film.

Films vary in speed; that is, a fast film like Super XX requires less light to make a picture than slow film like Verichrome.

Second, learn to use meter or guide correctly; instructions are usually with them.

Third, if using a filter, don't forget to allow more exposure; this is called exposure factor and is usually given with each filter.

Use a sunshade for all pictures, but particularly when light is at side or in front of you.

Use a tripod, particularly for exposures of 1/25 or slower.

Careless mistakes:

Forget to wind film - double exposure.
Camera movement - fuzzy picture.
Improper focusing - fuzzy picture; however, part of picture may be clear.
Subject moved during slow exposure - that part of picture is fuzzy.
Improper use of finder - crooked picture or part of subject cut off.

To avoid careless mistakes, have a routine for each picture, and follow it always.

Select best angle to take picture.

Take exposure reading with meter or guide.

**Wind the film.

Set distance (focus).

Set shutter.

Set diaphragm.

Snap picture.

**Wind the film.

**NOTE: On some cameras like the Kodak 35, when you wind the film you set the shutter. With this type of camera, it is best to wind the film just before snapping the picture so that the shutter spring won't lose tension. On other types of cameras, film may be wound after each shot.

TAKING PICTURES - COMPOSITION

Keep pictures simple; don't try to include too many things in one picture. Have one center of interest.

Get as close as possible; however, watch for distortion on certain types of pictures.

Always fill entire negative with material wanted in the picture.

Don't depend on cropping; it can't be done on color pictures.

Selective focusing:

By using small f-number (f4 for example), there will be little depth of focus.

Background will be blurred while subject will be sharp and clear.

This is one way of keeping background from dominating picture.

Remember to use a big f-number (called "stopping down" by photographers) when you want extreme depth of focus - both foreground and background in focus.

Choose angle carefully.

Tilt to eliminate distracting background.

Crouch to retain maximum foreground and lower the horizon.

Get up high for field shots. Tilting up or down distorts line.

Avoid unbroken horizontals or distracting verticals. A fence going straight through middle of picture or a telephone pole in the middle of the picture is bad.

Avoid merging backgrounds, especially with black and white pictures.

Avoid action shots, that is, action shots that are not posed. It's better to set up the action you want and snap picture at right time. When taking action shots, remember to adjust exposures accordingly:

Use at least 1/50 of second for people walking slowly, animals momentarily still.

Use at least 1/100 of second for faster action.

Double these speeds for pictures to be enlarged.

Posing people:

Set up the picture; don't take action shots unless planned and rehearsed.

Have them doing something, and give them room to do it.

Don't let subject look at the camera.

Have a suitable background:

Plain or complimentary to the subject is best.

In sunlight, don't put people too close to background because of distorting shadows.

Avoid broken or spotty background, like a tree; light shining through is bad.

Avoid light reflections from glasses; have subject tilt or turn head.

Avoid distortions in close-ups; people with legs extended toward camera.

Posing animals:

Be patient; they don't know what you want.

Get them to stand squarely on all four legs with weight evenly distributed.

Get the legs placed right--not too close together nor stretched too far. Be sure you can see all four legs from the camera position.

Get the front of the animal higher than the rear, particularly for dairy cows.

Watch the background: fences, trees, or other objects growing out of their backs is bad.

Lighting:

Front lighting, that is, light at your back, is safest but gives flat picture.

Side lighting (light coming from the side) or back lighting (light coming from straight in front of you) gives pictures more life, more depth, and more interest. Must have side lighting or back lighting to show texture. For shadow detail, use two stops larger than meter reading, or use reflectors or flashbulbs.

Must use extreme care with side lighting and back lighting to avoid light streaks. Always use a sunshade.

A COUNTY PROGRAM FOR TAKING AND USING PICTURES

Taking pictures with a purpose - color slide sets.

Plan for the pictures you need in advance - in winter figure out sets you need.

Keep this plan foremost throughout the year, and take pictures to complete it.

Take other pictures as time and conditions permit, but don't forget the plan.

At end of year you should have several sets ready to use.

Using pictures - color slide sets locally produced.

Use sets produced during the year - don't have too many pictures in a set.
Use only pictures pertaining to the subject you're trying to present.
Don't overdo the job by using too many pictures.

Using pictures - borrowed color slide sets.

Always study the set first - enough to make you thoroughly familiar with it.

Rearrange the sequence of pictures if necessary.

Take out any pictures that don't apply to your conditions.

Substitute or add any of your own pictures that will improve or localize set.

Using pictures - black and white.

Local newspaper publicity - check with your local editor first.

National magazines to accompany short articles.

Decorate office wall to show some practice to office visitors.

Extension Service News, bulletins, etc.

Carry file of black and whites with you to show farmers on personal visits.

Annual report--poorest type of picture; don't take it unless it has some other use.

For additional information, read Kodak reference books. Available at most photographic dealers for 25 cents apiece, they are written on many different phases of photography.

6-17-48
EE282

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Publication Tells Care of Galvanized Roofing

Galvanized metal roofing is used on more than a third of the barns and other buildings on Illinois farms, according to Farm Adviser _____. He reports that it is a durable material which, when put on right and kept in good shape, will last for many years.

But to get the best possible service from galvanized roofing, those who use it need to understand how to select it and put it on, and then how to keep it in good condition, _____ points out.

Almost half of the metal roofs now in use need some repairs. Such repairs seldom require much money or material, but they do call for a few hours of labor from time to time.

Repairs mentioned included replacing damaged nailing strips or sheets, renailing, tightening loose sheets and painting to stop damage from rust.

_____ says his office has a new circular from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture that describes the care and repair of galvanized roofs. Single copies are available upon request at his office. Ask for Circular 624, "Galvanized Roofing for Farm Buildings."

JRW:lk
6/23/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Still Time to Control Flies

If you haven't gotten around to spraying your farm buildings with DDT, it's not too late to get the job done, says farm adviser _____ _____.

_____ says the warm, moist weather of the past couple of weeks has been ideal for a build-up in the fly populations on unsprayed farms. This build-up will continue until August and September unless a good job of spraying is done.

Farmers who sprayed their farm buildings the early part of June may want to do some respraying within a week or two, _____ reports. Outside surfaces which are exposed to rain and sun should be resprayed from a month to six weeks after the original spraying. It should not be necessary to respray the inside of buildings until late August or September--and perhaps not then.

The once-a-week spraying of dairy animals and once-a-month spraying of beef cattle should be continued all summer.

HR:lk
6/23/48

-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Housecleaning Spells Death for Grain Insects

Low moisture content of wheat at the time of storage, clean bins and fumigation should be combined to protect stored grain from insects, says farm adviser _____.

H. B. Petty, University of Illinois and State Natural History Survey entomologist, reports that stored-grain insects claim 300,000,000 bushels of the nation's annual production, worth well over $600,000,000 at today's prices.

To eliminate insect infestation, the empty wheat bin should be thoroughly cleaned and then sprayed with DDT. Use 1/2 pound of actual DDT to 1,000 square feet of bin surface. Also spray the outside of the bin.

Usually wheat should be combined only in the afternoon, when the moisture content is lowest. Wheat combined early in the morning or in late afternoon contains too much moisture for successful storage. Grain with a high moisture content begins to heat. Heat plus moisture makes conditions perfect for rapid insect reproduction. More insects create more moisture. More moisture means more spoilage of grain.

Shortly after the wheat is put into the bin, it should be fumigated, Petty says. Carbon bisulfide may be used at the rate of 3 gallons to 1,000 bushels of grain. Treat only when the grain temperature is over 65 degrees F. He warns that carbon bisulfide is inflammable.

Grain to be used for seed may be fumigated or treated with one ounce of 5 percent DDT dust per bushel. But Petty warns that the grain must not be treated in this way if it is to be used for livestock feed.

JRW:lk
6/23/48

FARM SAFETY WEEK

JULY 25-31, 1948

PROMOTION SUGGESTIONS FOR FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

NEWSPAPERS

... News Stories

--Attached are fill-in stories that may be sent on to the local papers in your county as your promotion program suggests. Other stories will be sent you in the succeeding weeks.

--Much of the material you will need for writing local stories is suggested by the pieces of information in the packet from the National Safety Council which you have received. The leaflet, "Make Your Farm Safe," provides a check list on farm safety that should be very usable. The "Campaign Guide" in the kit has a schedule of stories that could be used each day of Farm Safety Week.

--Tips that you can pass along to the paper editors about accidents or folks who have had accidents would provide pegs for news stories. Don't pass up this idea, as it is effective in promoting a campaign of farm and home safety.

... Advertising

--Your newspaper editors may appreciate a suggestion that local business firms would be willing to tie to a farm and home safety page of advertising. This medium would give some drama to the theme of safety.

... Editorials

--Your editors would probably welcome suggestions on material expressing editorial opinion regarding safety. Much of the information in the kit could be editorialized upon.

RADIO

... News

--If you are lined up on a regular radio program, you will want to make full use of the opportunity to report on safety precautions. Look to the check list for items to emphasize each day of Farm Safety Week.

... Features

--Local talent can be used to advantage. Line up prominent individuals to describe phases of safety. Arrange for local farmers or members of their families to tell in word-pictures the story of how farm and home accidents happen.

... Spot Announcements

--The National Safety Council issues brief spot announcements that are highly usable. Others will be coming from here. Both radio and newspapers are susceptible to using short filler types of material.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

... To Your Complete Mailing List

--Short, snappy circular letters attractively designed with some cartoon work can be used appealingly to call attention to Farm Safety Week and what safety means in eliminating accidents and injuries.

From Extension Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Spot Radio Announcements or
Newspaper Column Fillers - Farm Safety

Did you know that falls of persons are the leading type of farm work accident? Also that accidents involving machinery ranks second? And tieing for third place are accidents with animals and hand tools? Reduce accidents by planning safely.

. . .

Approximately 4,300 farm workers were killed and 300,000 farm workers were injured during 1947. This was 200 fewer deaths and 20,000 fewer injuries than occurred in 1946, reports the National Safety Council. Keep up the good work. Plan safely.

. . .

National Farm Safety Week will be observed the week of July 25-31. Why not plan to eliminate some hazard about the farm each day of the week for each member of the family? Safety Sam says in doing so you may be saving a life--and it might be your own!

. . .

Are you one who thinks that farm accidents just happen? How about the case of the perilous pitchfork?...The one your hired man tossed out of the hayrack by the barn...the one that injured your young son who came running around the corner of the barn a few minutes later. Perhaps some accidents just happen, but in back of them is a cause. Safety Sam suggests scooping up the causes and getting them off the place.

. . .

How many hazards are there about your farmstead that may lead to accidents? Have you ever taken a few minutes to go around and jot them down? One farmer found over a hundred. Now he has but a couple of dozen left to eliminate. How many are there on your place? Do you want to plan for future accidents?

Special to Farm Advisers

Hazards to be Eliminated

What are some of the hazards about the farm and rural home that should be eliminated as possible causes of accidents?

Farm Adviser _____ listed several dozen hazards this week that you might well look for on your farm and in your home. If any one is found, he strongly suggests that you remedy the situation without delay.

Here are some of the hazards he listed:

Stairs without handrails, or in need of repair; faulty mechanical or electrical equipment; unsafe bull pens; frayed electric cords; unsafe ladders; defective hand tools; rotten boards or planks in porches or hay-lofts.

Worn ropes; unprotected hay chutes; inadequately lighted haymows and barns; loose boards with nails in them; uncovered water tanks, cisterns, wells; unprotected pools; rubbish in the yard, field or garden; oil-saturated or paint rags; weeds, brush, old lumber or other fire hazards around buildings; unmarked and unpainted gasoline containers; loose matches.

Horns on cattle, tusks on boars, makeshift harness; incorrect electrical fuses; homemade electric fence controllers; small rugs at stairs; improperly stored explosives or flammable liquids; that loaded gun.

Unsafe workers; poisonous insecticides stored within reach of children; matches within reach of children; any equipment not properly guarded; improperly stored tools, toys, supplies; any tripping hazard, such as mops or brooms on stairs; loose-fitting clothing; and improper hitches to power machinery.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Rural Folks Urged to Observe Safety Week

Every farm family in _____ county was urged this week to remember Farm Safety Week July 25-31 as a time to consider how to live and work safely on the farm.

_____, chairman of the _____County Farm Safety Week committee, in calling attention to the week, said that he believed farm families could talk over, at the dinner table or during the weekly family council, ways in which farm accidents could be eliminated. "In our observance of the week, we have an opportunity and a challenge to improve the safety and security of our rural homes," the chairman said.

"Most people cannot realize that farming is the most hazardous occupation. As I see it, the aims of National Farm Safety Week are simply to prevent farm accidents through united family debate and action.

"Farm safety is an individual matter in a sense, but at the same time our society cannot afford to lose our best citizens through accidents that might have been prevented with a little more planning."

Accident figures show that a disabling injury will strike some farm resident every 19 seconds around the clock. Accidents, on the average, kill 51 farm people every day. During the coming year, past records show that unless extra precautions are taken, accidental death will occur in one out of every 320 farm families; and one out of every four farms will be the scene of an accident resulting in a disabling injury to a farm resident.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Kill Weeds with 2,4-D Chemical

The new weed-killing chemical, 2,4-D, can be used effectively in Illinois pastures to control weeds, says Farm Adviser _____, but he cautioned that the material will probably kill or damage any legume growing in the field.

"The mowing machine is still a good implement to prevent pasture weeds from going to seed. It should be used where the pasture contains a good stand of alfalfa, sweet clover or other legume," the adviser pointed out.

Patch-spraying of small areas of Canada thistles and other perennial weeds is a possibility where there is a good stand of legumes in the pasture.

The farm adviser says 2,4-D is a selective weed killer that works wonders on such susceptible weeds as dandelion, cocklebur, morning glory (annual), plantain, ragweed and buckhorn. There's little or no damage to most grasses. But it can destroy both clover and alfalfa if it is not applied in the right way and in the proper amount. Under no circumstances, he warned, should soybeans be sprayed with 2,4-D until more research information is available.

With many of the resistant perennials, 2,4-D should be applied at about the bud or early-bloom stage to prevent the weed from producing seed.

2,4-D is sold under various trade names by a number of companies. All packages give the concentration and directions for mixing and using. It is best to follow the manufacturer's directions, for they are usually based on research and experience.

RW:lk
/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Make Your Driveway Safe

"A well-planned farm driveway is necessary for the safety of the farm family," _____, _____ county farm adviser said this week in calling attention to Farm Safety Week, July 25-31.

Each year more than one-third of the farm accidents involve motor vehicles. The driveway is a serious hazard on many farms, and it's important to make it as safe as possible.

_____ suggested making a safety test of your driveway entrance. Park your car in the driveway with the front bumper 10 feet from the highway. If, when you sit in the driver's seat, you can see markers 700 feet in either direction from the entrance, the sight distances are satisfactory for traffic not exceeding 60 miles an hour.

If a heavy, slow-moving truck will be using the driveway, the markers should be set 830 feet away in each direction instead of 700 feet.

If the markers cannot be seen, then weeds, bushes and other obstructions must be cleared away to make the driveway clear.

The highway right-of-way is usually 66 feet wide. If you need to trim bushes or remove obstructions on this right-of-way, clear first with the highway official in your community.

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JRW:lk
6/29/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers and All Assistants

4-H Members Aid Farm Safety Program

Doing their share in Farm Safety Week from July 25 to 31 are 4-H girls and boys who are correcting hazards on their families' farms, says _____ _____ (farm, home) adviser.

"Make Safety Our No. 1 Crop" is their slogan as they work to help reduce the annual toll of deaths and accidents on farms. Safety measures they are taking include using care in operating farm machinery and automobiles, storing tools properly, covering open wells and water tanks and correcting conditions likely to cause fire.

For farm-home safety, club members are promoting proper use and care of household equipment.

Five 4-H members in _____ county will receive sterling silver medals for making outstanding records in farm safety work. Illinois will submit a representative record from county medal winners to compete for one of the national awards. Eight state winners will be chosen from all over the United States, each receiving a $200 college scholarship. Awards are offered by General Motors.

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NJM:lk
6/30/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers and All Assistants

Rural Youth Groups Hold State Camp

Song-leading, landscaping and forestry are some of the topics _____(number) Rural Youth delegates from _____ county will study at their state camp. Rural Youth members from all over Illinois are meeting at Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see near Kankakee from Sunday, July 18, through Saturday, July 24.

Representing _____ county are _____

_____

_____ (names and Rural Youth group they represent), according to _____ (farm, home adviser).

Whittling will be featured on the recreation program, which includes organized sports, song-leading and a workshop for evening programs. John Klassen, professor of art at Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio, will teach whittling. Duke Regnier and Miss Harriet Ellicott, rural sociologists, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, are on the recreation staff. Also teaching recreation is Charles Pond, physical education instructor, University of Illinois.

Demonstrations in landscaping and forestry will cover treating wood for outdoor use, planting windbreaks, pruning and making stone walks and fireplaces. In charge of this section are H. W. Gilbert, landscape gardener, and L. B. Culver, forester, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

"You and Your Shadow," a personality study, will be led by Mrs. Helen Turner, home adviser at large, and Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, foods and nutrition specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Public speaking will be taught by E. D. Lyon, director of youth activities, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Among the special interest activities are plastic handicraft, under Mrs. Charles Pond; puppetry, song-leading and folk and square dancing.

WJM:lk 6/30/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Should Clip Alfalfa Pastures

Your alfalfa pasture will do a better job of growing young pigs if the mature growth is clipped and the new growth allowed to get started, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Studies at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture show that new growth on alfalfa pasture is more valuable as a source of important nutrients than the mature plants. Even though there isn't enough growth to warrant taking off a hay crop, it will pay to clip the field, _____ says.

HR:lk -0-

Two Answers to Beef Cattle Question

If we knew exactly what the price of beef cattle would be next fall, we could tell whether or not it would be a good idea to feed grain while the steers are on pasture, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Since we don't know what the price will be, the answer to grain feeding depends upon the amount of corn you have available and the condition of your pastures. If you have plenty of corn, you can start feeding it now. Your cattle will be ready for an early market when prices are quite likely to be high. The cost of your beef gains will be higher with that kind of feeding program.

If your pastures are good, you can cheapen your beef gains by withholding grain until August. Then it may be desirable to put the cattle on a 100- to 120-day feed. This longer feeding program carries with it the risk of lower beef cattle prices.

HR:lk -0-
7/6/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Day-By-Day Check of Hazards Urged

_____ county farm families were urged this week to plan a day-by-day check of leading causes of accidents during Farm Safety Week July 25-31.

To focus attention upon the major causes of accidents and the means of removing them, the following schedule for the week was suggested by Farm Adviser _____.

Sunday--July 25: Church activities can start the move to lower farm fatalities and disabling accidents.

Monday--home safety: More farm people are injured in accidents occurring within the home than anywhere else.

Tuesday--livestock: Farm animals account for one out of four farm work accidents. Give attention to safe methods of handling livestock.

Wednesday--falls: In the home and around the farmstead, falls lead the list of mishaps. A good rule to emphasize is to have a place for everything and everything in its place, so that members of your family won't stumble and fall on things that are out of place.

Thursday--highway traffic: This is a good day to highlight rules of safe driving and walking on highways to help reduce the toll of 7,000 rural residents killed in traffic mishaps.

Friday--machinery: Accidents involving farm machinery and equipment cause approximately eight percent of the accidental deaths among farm people.

Saturday--review day: The last day of Farm Safety Week should be given to a review of all phases of accident prevention as a means of encouraging safe practices on the farm 52 weeks a year.

JRW:lk
7/6/48

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

July 8, 1948

Dear Cooperators:

Enclosed is a discussion of the new price support legislation passed during the closing hours of the 80th Congress.

This discussion has been prepared by Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of the department of agricultural economics here at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. As you know, Dr. Case served as a special counsel to the Senate subcommittee which was responsible for the planning and preparation of long-time farm legislation. Dr. Case was in Washington during most of the time the farm program was being debated in the House and in the Senate.

The material is for your background information and for use as you desire in your publication.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:mw

What Kind of Farm Program Did the 80th Congress Provide?

By Dr. H. C. M. Case
Head of Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture

The new farm legislation passed in the last hours of the 80th Congress is essentially a long-range price support program. The new act provides for a flexible farm price support program to become effective in 1950. It passed the Senate by a vote of 79 to 3. The House bill had provided for a stopgap measure that would continue until July 1950 most of the price support measures now in existence.

The bill that was finally passed by both Houses of Congress is a combination of the two bills. It provides that the price support of basic farm commodities--i.e., corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts--will be continued at 90 percent of parity until the 1949 crop is marketed or June 30, 1950. At that time the long-time flexible farm price support program will come into effect for these commodities.

The provision to support the prices of the so-called Steagall commodities at 90 percent of parity was a wartime measure designed to encourage increased production of the commodities deemed to be in greatest demand. When this act was passed, it was not anticipated that it would continue under normal peacetime conditions.

The Senate bill assumed that, since the war was over, provision should be made for a desirable long-time price support program. However, the compromise with the House bill supports milk and its products, hogs, chickens and eggs at 90 percent of parity until December 31, 1949. At the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, other Steagall commodities will be supported at 60-90 percent of parity until December 31, 1949. Under the new act, tobacco will be supported permanently at 90 percent of parity with marketing quotas. The 1949 crop of wool will be supported at 90 percent of parity, but the future support for wool will be 0-90 percent of parity the objective being to encourage an annual production of 60 million pounds of shorn wool.

In the new legislation, wool is given special consideration in order to tabilize the sheep industry at a level to meet a substantial part of our needs ithout relying upon the uncertainty of wool imports. At the present time the orld demand for wool has forced the price to a high level. The support for wool ill probably not be effective until the world consumption of wool falls much below the present level. At present the domestic production of wool has fallen below 300 million pounds, or to the lowest point in 47 years.

The long-time features of the bill, which becomes effective in 1950, rovide that when there is a normal supply of any of the six basic commodities, orn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, and tobacco, the price will be supported at 75 ercent of parity. In addition, as the supply of a product increases by two percent, the price support drops one percent until it reaches 60 percent of parity hen the supply of the product reaches 130 percent of normal production. Also as he supply falls to 70 percent of a normal supply the price support rises to 90 ercent of parity.

A thought back of this long-time flexible price support policy is that, under the schedule provided, farmers will receive a larger total income for a large production than for a small production. This situation is desirable for consumers, who want abundant production, since it encourages farmers to produce a large output of food. Further, a definite floor below which the prices of these commodities will not be permitted to fall will have a stabilizing influence on the market price.

When the price of a farm commodity breaks seriously it is probably due in a measure to farmers' hastening to sell their products before prices sink lower during a downswing in prices. The actual floor under prices at a given level may have the effect of increasing the price at harvest time--in the case of grain, by perhaps 10 percent or more--when supplies are unusually high. Furthermore, the reasoning may be that when prices of farm products sink below 60 percent of parity, as they did in the early thirties, it will disrupt the entire national economy because farmers, as well as others, cease to be normal purchasers of other goods and services. This action leads to heavy unemployment and reduces the consumers' purchasing power for farm products. It is to the interest of the nation not to allow prices of farm products to fall to extremely low levels in fact, it is essential, in order to maintain our national economy, to prevent net farm income from sinking to low levels.

When the long-range price support goes into effect, a new parity price formula also becomes effective. As is true of present parity prices, the new parity price formula is based on the relationship of the prices of all products farmers sell to the prices of the commodities farmers buy. Also, the relationship between the prices of these two groups of commodities in the period of 1909-14 is still used as a base period.

The difference between the old and new parity formulas is simply this: the old formula makes use of the relationship between prices of individual farm commodities in the period of 1909-14. Because of changes in methods of production, improvement in crop yields, and many other factors, that period does not reflect present-day price relationships. The new formula takes into account the relationship of the price of the individual farm product to the average price of all farm products for the ten immediately preceding years. This procedure keeps the parity prices of individual farm products adjusted to changing price relationships. It is an automatic formula that each year adds the new year and drops the oldest of the ten preceding years as a basis for determining the parity price of individual farm products.

The change from the old to the new parity formula changes the parity prices for individual farm products. In general, the parity prices of livestock and livestock products are increased while the parity prices of grain and cotton are reduced slightly. However, the average parity prices for all farm products as a group are the same under the old and new parity formulas.

The act further provides that, when the parity price of a farm product under the old and new formula is more than 5 percent of the old parity price, the adjustment to the new parity price will not exceed 5 percent of the old parity price in any one year.

The price support bill also provides for the support, at prices up to 90 percent of parity, of commodites other than the six basic ones. For this purpose such funds will be used as may be provided to the Secretary of Agriculture. The so-called Section 32 funds, which represent 30 percent of our import duties, are made available for farm price-support operations. In 1947-48 these funds amounted to 135 million dollars. At the present time 75 million dollars of this total are assigned to the school lunch program, leaving about 60 million dollars to be used to support various commodities. The Commodity Credit Corporation, of course, is permitted to support prices of products within reasonable limits if the products are storable and can be handled without too great a carrying charge. Section 32 funds, however, may be used to help support the price of perishable products. As a matter of fact, they represent a larger amount than has been used in any year except for subsidy payments made during the war years to hold down prices of food products.

Some features of the Senate bill dealing with the reorganization of agencies to handle various services that the government renders to farmers were eliminated from the bill in the conference between the Senate and the House. It was the intent of the Senate bill to place more responsibility on local farm people for directing the operations of the various agencies through which the federal government deals directly with individual farmers. However, the price-support legislation which was retained in the bill accepted by both Houses is constructive in affording a transition from the present wartime price program to a sound long-time price-support program. The essential feature of the long-time program is that the support varies inversely with the supply of the product. This provision should give farmers adequate opportunity to adjust their production in line with changes in demand, because the price supports, which will be higher for products in short supply, will stimulate production of those commodities.

IMC:om
7/7/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

PLEASE RUSH REPLY!

To All Farm Advisers:

As mentioned in IT SAYS HERE, we are preparing special promotion material to support sound land-use and soil conservation programs in your county. Now we need to know how many copies of this material you want, and how you would like to have the material handled in your county. It should be ready by the last week in July.

The promotion material consists of two parts:

1. Editorial-Advertising Clip Sheet: This is similar to the 4-H promotion clip sheet and the fly-control clip sheet. It consists of 9 illustrated ad layouts for newspapers to use in enlisting support for your conservation programs. The clip sheet will carry an order blank which the newspapers can use in ordering the mats of the illustrations.

2. A Kit of News Stories: This kit will contain 30 special news stories aimed at promoting sound land use. The 30 stories will cover 5 general areas: Soil care and management, conservation practices, pasture improvement, crops to aid conservation and livestock utilization of conservation crops.

Both the Clip Sheet and the Kit of News Stories are designed to help newspapers that may want to sponsor special soil conservation editions this fall. In some cases these special editions will tie in with special conservation events you have planned for your county. Or the special editions can run as a separate special feature.

Enclosed is a franked, self-addressed card. Would you indicate on the card: (1) how many copies of the Clip Sheet and the News Story Kit you would like for your county and (2) whether you want all copies sent to you for distribution to your newspapers or whether you want the copies sent directly from here to your newspapers at the same time you receive your copy. (If you want us to send the material directly to your papers, send us the names and addresses of your editors.)

We would appreciate receiving the cards as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:mw

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

No Major Price Break Expected

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

LAND-USE AND CONSERVATION PROMOTION MATERIAL

1. Reserve _____ copies of the Editorial Advertising
(number)
Clip Sheet for use in my county.

2. Reserve _____ copies of the Kit of News Stories.
(number)

3. (Check One) ____ Send all copies to me and I'll give to papers.

_____ Send a copy to each of my newspapers at the time you send a copy to me. (List of papers is attached.)

Name_____County_____

probably will continue to export more than it imports. And, third, there is no real move to reduce federal spending, but taxes have been reduced.

If there is a good corn crop this year, corn prices may move down the scale, _____ says, primarily because there is a reduction in livestock numbers. Increased exports of corn and other feed grains, however, may help to offset this reduction in price.

HR:lk
7/12/48

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EXTENSION SERVICE
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EXTENSION EDITOR
330 MUMFORD HALL
URBANA, ILLINOIS

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

No Major Price Break Expected

_____ county farmers need not be too much concerned about the possibility of a break in the general price level during the next 12 months at least, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ points out that there may be changes and adjustments in individual prices, but the general level should remain high. This analysis, _____ says, is based upon a report made by L. J. Norton, agricultural economist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Norton gives three major reasons for expecting general farm prices to remain high: First, there's a huge volume of construction and capital investment. Second, this country probably will continue to export more than it imports. And, third, there is no real move to reduce federal spending, but taxes have been reduced.

If there is a good corn crop this year, corn prices may move down the scale, _____ says, primarily because there is a reduction in livestock numbers. Increased exports of corn and other feed grains, however, may help to offset this reduction in price.

HR:lk
7/12/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

SCS Directors to Attend Conference

_____(Name)_____ _____ has been named the official delegate to attend the second annual Soil Conservation District Directors' Conference to be held at the University of Illinois July 27-30, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ says _____ other men also will attend the conference, which will be devoted to the progress of soil conservation work in the state. Those who will attend include _____ _____(List other names)_____.

The conference is sponsored by the State Conservation Districts Board, the Soil Conservation Service, the Mississippi Valley Association and the University.

One of the features of the conference will be an air tour of three central Illinois counties. On the air tour, delegates will have an opportunity to study both good conservation practices and the damages of erosion.

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HR:lk
7/12/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special: To Farm Advisers

Announce Farm Radio Series

What is the best way to place values on farm land and buildings in this period of economic uncertainty? And what will be the trend of farm land values during the next 25 years?

These and other vital farm questions will be answered in a series of weekly radio broadcasts starting July 27, announces Farm Adviser _____.

The programs were recorded during the farm appraisal conference held at the University of Illinois June 15 to 17. Nationally known farm specialists will be featured each week.

Some of the subjects to be covered include soils and use of fertilizers, insect pests, plant breeding, farm mechanization and industrial use of farm products.

Stations WILL (580 kc) and WIUC (FM - 91.7 mc) will carry the special farm programs at 7 p.m. DST every Monday and Tuesday through August.

Here is the schedule:

July 27 ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE NORMAL-VALUE CONCEPT IN FARM LAND APPRAISAL - L. J. Norton, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture; and P. L. Gaddis, Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S., New York

ug. 2 THE LAG OF FARM COSTS WHEN PRICES FALL - R. H. Wilcox, Associate Professor of Farm Management

ug. 3 FACTORS IN ESTABLISHING PRICES AND COSTS FOR NORMAL-VALUE APPRAISALS - Carl Colvin, Deputy Land Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, U.S.D.A.

ug. 9 WHAT TO EXPECT FROM SOIL AND FERTILIZER TECHNOLOGY - F. C. Bauer, Professor of Soil Fertility

Aug. 10 WHAT TO EXPECT FROM ADVANCES IN PEST CONTROL - G. C. Decker, Entomologist, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and State Natural History Survey

Aug. 16 WEEDS - R. F. Fuelleman, Associate Professor of Crop Production
PLANT DISEASES - Benjamin Koehler, Professor of Plant Pathology

Aug. 17 WHAT TO EXPECT FROM PLANT BREEDING - C. M. Woodworth, Professor of Plant Genetics
WHAT TO EXPECT FROM FARM MECHANIZATION AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT - E. W. Lehmann, Professor of Agricultural Engineering

Aug. 23 WHAT TO EXPECT FROM FARM MECHANIZATION AND FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT - J. E. Wills, Associate Professor of Farm Management

Aug. 24 THE OUTLOOK FOR FOOD CONSUMPTION AND INDUSTRIAL USE OF FARM PRODUCTS - A. B. Paul, Assistant Professor of Food Industry Research

Aug. 30 PROSPECTIVE FARM COMMODITY PRICES AS INFLUENCED BY MONETARY AND PRODUCTION TRENDS - G. L. Jordan, Professor of Agricultural Economics

Aug. 31 OUTLOOK FOR FARM LAND VALUES AS AFFECTED BY TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS - R. R. Hudelson, Associate Dean of College of Agriculture

_____ says that these programs are presented as an educational feature of Station WILL at the University of Illinois.

Other programs of interest to farm and home listeners include the noontime Illinois Farm Hour and morning and afternoon programs for homemakers.

'M:lk
'/14/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Plant Fungus Disease May Poison Livestock

If you are planning to pasture rye this fall, you should check it for ergot infection, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Ergot is a fungus disease of grasses and grains which is poisonous to livestock--especially cattle and hogs. The disease shows up when grasses and grains are nearly mature. It looks like dark violet or black oversized "jumbo" grains sticking above the normal heads of the crop.

According to a report from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, one Illinois farmer lost litters from 39 of his 80 sows last fall after the herd had been on ergot-infected rye pasture. Abortion also may occur after pregnant cows have eaten the diseased crop.

Besides abortions, ergot may cause sickness and death in all farm livestock. Acute poisoning results when the animals eat large amounts of ergot at one time. Continued eating of small amounts may cause gangrene of the animal's tail, feet, ears or teats.

The veterinarians report that the only way to prevent ergot poisoning is to keep the stock off the infected pasture and not to feed grain or hay that may contain ergot.

R:lk
/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

New Bulletin on Land Prices Available

Land prices are mighty high right now--but where are prices likely to go from now on?

That's the type of question many _____ county land owners have been asking during the past few years. Now a group of midwest land-price experts have added their thinking to the problem.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says he has a new bulletin in his office called "Farm Land Prices in the Midwest." This bulletin is a regional publication put out by the agricultural experiment stations in the 12 North Central States, which includes Illinois. Charles L. Stewart, agricultural economist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was a member of the regional committee which studied the problem.

According to _____, the experts don't attempt to predict exactly what's likely to happen to land prices. But they do give a thorough review of why land prices are high today and what could happen under certain conditions.

Anyone who would like to check his thinking with that of the economists can get a copy of the bulletin in _____'s office. The bulletin was published by Michigan State College.

R:lk
7/20/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Figures Available on Custom Work Charges

_____ county farmers who have been wondering how much to charge or how much to pay for custom work may want to look at the average figures other farmers are charging and paying for similar work.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says he has a report in his office which shows the average custom work rates that were paid for a number of jobs last year, along with estimates for rates this year. The figures cover grain binding, combining, threshing, hay making, silo filling and others.

The report was prepared early this year by R. H. Wilcox, agricultural economist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

_____ says Wilcox points out that the study was made to find out what farmers were charging for custom work in different parts of Illinois. No attempt was made to say whether the rates were fair or whether the custom operator would make a profit or loss on such work.

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R:lk
/20/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Building Requirements for Milk Production

Dairy farmers in the county who are planning to rebuild or remodel their dairy barns will want to check the building requirements for Grade A milk before starting work, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A list of these building requirements is available in _____'s office for any farmer who would like to have a copy. The compliance requirements for a number of cities in Illinois and neighboring states are included. The list was prepared by the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

R:lk
/20/48

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hould Check Rock Phosphate Needs

Estimates made by the University of Illinois College of griculture show that at least 16,500,000 acres of Illinois farm and need applications of rock phosphate fertilizer, reports Farm dviser _____ _____. It will take 8 million tons of ock phosphate to satisfy the needs of the land.

The estimate shows that 1,729,351 tons of phosphate were pplied from 1944 through 1947. This was enough to take care of he needs of 3,500,000 acres of farm land.

R:lk
/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

It Takes More Toxaphene Than Chlordane
to Control Grasshoppers on Farms

A number of _____ county farmers have asked for a comparison between the chemicals chlorinated camphene (Toxaphene) and chlordane for grasshopper control.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says both are effective in controlling the hoppers if they are used right. According to H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Natural History Survey, it takes from two to three times MORE Toxaphene than chlordane to do an effective killing job. This has been shown by tests conducted by research workers of the Natural History Survey.

According to these studies, it takes one-half pound of actual chlordane per acre to control small hoppers effectively. An application of three-fourths pound per acre should be used when the pests are half or two-thirds grown, while a full pound per acre should be used for the mature hoppers. If Toxaphene is used, two or three times those amounts should be used.

Serious grasshopper infestations have been reported in many sections of the state. Petty says an infestation of from seven to eight hoppers per square yard can seriously reduce the yields of clover and soybeans. In all crops, an infestation of from 15 to 20 hoppers per square yard is serious enough to call for a thorough spraying job.

R:lk
/20/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Second Round Coming up on Fly Control

Farmers and city people alike may lose the gains they've made already in the war on flies unless mopping-up operations are started soon, Farm Adviser _____ _____ warned this week.

The big battle to wipe out the fly menace has been won, _____ says, but the few flies that are left can start a new population.

That same thought has been expressed by H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Natural History Survey. Petty points out that the weather during recent weeks has been ideal for an increase in the fly population. It has been hot and humid most of the time.

"Sanitation and clean-up are still in order," Petty says. "We need to clear out all remaining fly breeding places and get busy with the DDT and sprayers again. Rain, heat and sunlight tend to destroy the effectiveness of DDT previously applied to outside areas. These places should be resprayed just as soon as possible."

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IR:lk
7/20/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Release to Your County Newspaper
Publications and Radio Stations

Special to Farm Advisers
in 29 Counties Served by G. M. & O. Railroad

G. M. & O. Offers Award in Corn and Soybean Contests

_____ county farmers who are entering the Illinois Ten-Acre Corn-Growing contest or the Ten-Acre Soybean-Growing contest can try for additional honors this year, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad has announced three special awards in each contest. All farmers in the 29 Illinois counties served by the railroad who enter the corn-growing or the soybean-growing contest are eligible for the G. M. & O. awards, _____ says.

First-place award in each contest will be the G. M. & O. trophy. The winner will have possession of the trophy for one year, or until the winner for the following year is selected. The second-place award will be $15 in cash, or the equivalent. The third-place award will be $10 in cash, or the equivalent. The awards will be based upon the rating of the farmers in the regular corn-growing and soybean-growing contests. These annual contests are sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

_____ says no special entry blanks are needed for the G. M. & O. awards.

R:lk
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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers and All Assistants

Junior Fair Plans Set

First groups of boys participating in the Junior Department of the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, will arrive before fair week to allow time for their livestock to be properly prepared for show.

Boys will start to arrive on August 11 and girls on August 13, according to E. I. Pilchard, of the state 4-H Club staff who is superintendent of the Junior Department.

Participants will include Future Farmers of America, and boy and girl 4-H Club members. More than 2,000 young people and their leaders are expected this year.

Junior Department quarters, which are completely separate from the main fair, are on the south side of the road leading into the west fairground parking area.

The Junior Home Economics Building serves as headquarters for the home economics division and for dormitories. This fireproof brick building includes two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls. These accommodate a total of 1,600.

There is a cafeteria that takes care of 600 persons at a time. And the building also contains an auditorium. Girls clothing exhibits and the girls and boys demonstrations are given here. Recreation programs are also held in the auditorium.

Across the street are Junior Department headquarters in the Junior Live Stock Building. This building has a show ring and accommodates about 800 cattle and 2,000 head of hogs and sheep.

Junior Fair Plans Set--2

Premiums this year have been changed somewhat, according to Pilchard. County and school classes have been eliminated. Money formerly used for them will be used to provide higher premiums, especially in the higher brackets.

In the swine division, a boar class has been provided this year for the first time. These entries must have been shown as part of a litter. Entries in market classes in swine will be weighed before being shown and will then be divided into two weight groups of equal number.

In purebred beef classes, heifer calves will be divided into two classes this year instead of one as last year.

****

Organize Western Illinois 4-H Camp Association

Officers of the Western Illinois 4-H Camp Association were elected at a meeting on July 13. Mr. Ed Garlich, Morgan county farm adviser, is president.

Mr. Ray Watson, Mason county farm adviser, is vice-president. Miss Helen Hackman, Pike county home adviser, is secretary-treasurer.

A western district camp is being planned for the summer of 1949. Work will begin this fall. Property for the camp site is being leased from the city of Jacksonville.

Choice of the western site completes the general plans for the four 4-H district camps, says F. H. Mynard, chairman of the 4-H camp coordinating committee.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

1948 USDA Yearbook Features Grass

The 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture, released last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, brings together the best information available on grass and grassland agriculture, announced Farm Adviser _____.

Entitled Grass, this yearbook is a ready reference on grass and related plants as food for all kinds of livestock, for use to beautify the home grounds, and for playgrounds, airfields, highways, conservation, protection against floods, building soil, etc.

The book is a Congressional document. Copies are available for $2.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

JRW:lk
7/28/48

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Save Grain Through Good Pasture

_____ county farmers, in looking over the green pastures in their neighborhood, can see how the owner can save grain in feeding his livestock.

These fields, kept in good growing condition by timely rains this spring, are aiding the nation's campaign to save grains in feeding stock. Farm Adviser _____ reminds county livestock producers to utilize pastures wherever possible as a means of saving expensive concentrate feeds.

"Grass is a crop, and farmers who make a good crop out of grass help themselves," declared the farm adviser. "Grass is a cheap feed and that's important at any time, but it is doubly so when grain is hard to get and high in price. Good pastures make livestock healthier and farmers wealthier."

JRW:lk
7/28/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Pointers Given on Preparing Grain for Hogs

The following pointers on feeding grain to hogs were released this week by Farm Adviser _____. They are based on suggestions received from H. G. Russell, livestock specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

Corn - Since pigs weighing up to 150 pounds chew corn thoroughly, there is not enough saving in grinding it to warrant the expense. Ear corn and shelled corn usually give as good results as ground corn. As pigs reach 150 pounds in weight, grinding the corn for hand-feeding will save 6 to 7 percent. When they are self-fed, there is less saving. For hogs, it is best to grind the corn medium-fine.

Oats - Oats should be finely ground for hogs, since anything that can be done to make the hull less noticeable increases their palatability. For fattening-hogs, oats should not make up more than a third of the total grain ration.

Wheat - Coarse grinding saves about 6 percent when wheat is self-fed; it saves 15 to 20 percent when it is hand-fed.

Barley - Barley ground medium fine has about 17 percent higher feeding value for hogs than whole barley. Scabby barley is not satisfactory for feeding.

JRW:lk
8/3/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

It's Important to Keep Hens Cool

If you notice the heat on a hot summer day, then pity the poor biddy that's kept in the laying house.

Hot weather is hardest on layers in poorly ventilated hen houses, reminds Farm Adviser _____. And the problem isn't always solved by turning hens out of doors, as many flock owners do in the summer.

_____ says to keep the laying house as cool as possible. It's not enough just to open the door or windows on one side. The house should be open on all sides, and especially on the east and west ends. A good draft is necessary to pull the warm air out.

Fresh, cool water every day or several times a day will also help to keep the laying flock comfortable in hot weather.

JRW:lk
8/3/48

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Handle Eggs With Care

Warm weather will put money into the corn crib, but it can take money out of the egg basket unless you take certain precautions, according to Farm Adviser _____.

Frequent gathering and proper cooling of eggs, sufficient moisture and a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees F. in the egg room are important in keeping egg quality in hot weather. Marketing eggs at least twice a week is a good way to help get them to the consumer in good condition.

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JRW:lk
8/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers

Recreation Program Set for Junior Fair

With more than 2,000 young people expected to participate in the Junior Department of the State Fair, Springfield, a special recreation program is being set up for them for the week of August 13 to 22.

Attending from _____ county to exhibit and enter demonstrations are: _____

_____.

Their names were announced by _____ _____ (farm, home adviser).

The recreation program for these boys and girls includes outdoor sports and whittling, announced E. I. Pilchard, superintendent of the junior department. The program is under the direction of Herbert Deason, who will be assisted by Mrs. Betty Perkins. Both are on the staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Donald Beyer and Tom Darnall are in charge of tumbling and outdoor sports. John Klassen will instruct in whittling. All are on the university staff. Choral and group recreational singing will be planned for the young people by Robert G. Haley, Illinois rural chorus director.

The junior department is directed by O. F. Gaebe. Miss Anna W. Searl is in charge of the 4-H home economics program, including demonstrations and the clothing revue. Both are members of the university 4-H Club staff.

A new exhibit for 4-H members is designed to stimulate interest in art, craft work and recreation. This exhibit supports the new program for National Recreation and Rural Arts. The following classes are being set up: black and white drawings, pastel drawings, pastel drawings in crayon, water color pictures, sculpture in wood, articles in leathercraft and metalcraft, homemade games and plastics.

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8/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 9, 1948

Farmers Face Loss of Legume Seedings

Illinois farmers are faced with one of the most serious losses in legume seedings in recent years. Thousands of acres of new seedings of alfalfa and red, mammoth and sweet clover have been destroyed by the prolonged drought of early spring and by the heavy infestation of grasshoppers.

Many of these fields, particularly in east-central Illinois, were seeded to provide green legume growth to turn under ahead of corn next spring or to be used for hay or pasture. These fields now have oats or wheat straw but little or no legume growth left. Farmers want to seed something immediately that will provide some nitrogen and organic matter to plow under next spring.

The loss of these seedings is even more serious for the livestock farmer who planned to use them for pasture and hay crops next year, according to J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Hackleman has two suggestions to offer, one for the farmer who already has limed and phosphated his ground and has it ready to seed alfalfa, and the other for the farmer whose land is not quite ready for seeding because of lack of lime or relatively low phosphate content or both.

Experience in central, south-central and southern Illinois indicates that summer seeding of alfalfa is successful, provided the soil is supplied with needed minerals and the seedbed is well prepared. The alfalfa should be sown during the first half of August in the central and south-central part of the state.

Farmers should, however, be on the alert for webworms and grasshoppers, both of which could destroy the young seedings.

In fields with heavy wheat or oat straw on the land, Hackleman suggests picking it up with a side-delivery rake and baling it for use as stock bedding. He stressed the fact that the straw should not be burned.

On other fields where the oats were short or where the wheat crop was light, the straw might be thoroughly disked in ahead of the plow. While the soil is still moist and the clods easily broken, the soil can be disked or harrowed and rolled with a corrugated roller. The seedbed should be as firm and well prepared as possible.

After the seedbed has been worked two or three times to make sure the surface is loose and mellow but the subsurface firm, either 15 pounds of alfalfa should be seeded alone, or a mixture of 10 pounds of alfalfa and two or three pounds of timothy.

As an alternative program for soils that are low in either limestone or phosphate or both, it is suggested that winter rye be used. In this plan 50 pounds of ammonium nitrate can be spread on top of the soil right away and the combined straw left in the field.

The straw and the ammonium nitrate should then be disked into the soil and the land plowed. The ammonium nitrate will help to decompose the straw, and will not rob the rye of needed nitrogen. As with alfalfa, no time should be lost in preparing the seedbed after the land has been plowed. The seedbed should be disked or harrowed and rolled in order to get a good, mellow surface soil on a firm subsurface and then a bushel and a peck of rye seeded to the acre.

The rye must be plowed early in the spring before it is knee high. With it should be plowed under 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. This application will help to decompose the rye and will also supply some additional nitrogen for the succeeding corn crop.

Some farmers have asked about using sweet clover and soybeans. Agronomists feel that alfalfa is safer than sweet clover where the land is ready for either of the two crops. August 10 to 15 is quite late to seed soybeans. Unless we have unusual fall weather, the beans might not grow enough to justify the expense of planting them.

JRW:lk
8/4/48

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Farmers should, however, be on the alert for weeviens and grasshoppers, both of which could destroy the young seedlings.

In fields with heavy wheat or oat stubble on the land, manufacturers recommend that it be cut close to the land, baling it for use as silos feeding. In stubbles the fact that the straws should not be burned.

In other fields from the oats were short or where the wheat crop was light, the straws might be thoroughly mixed in about of the plow. While the soil is still moist and the clods easily broken, the soil can be disked or harrowed and rolled with a corrugated roller. The seedbed should be as firm and well prepared as possible.

After the seedbed has been rolled two or three times to make sure the surface is loose and mellow but the subsurface firm, either 15 pounds of nitrate should be seeded alone, or a mixture of 10 pounds of nitrate and 5 or three pounds of phosphate.

As an alternative program for soils that are low in either limestone or phosphorus or both, it is suggested that fertilizer be used. In this plan 10 pounds of ammonium nitrate can be spread on top of the soil right away and the remainder left on the field.

The straw and the remaining nitrate should then be plowed into the soil and the land plowed. The ammonium nitrate will help to decompose the straw, and will not rob the pre of nitrogen. Although is well aerated, no time should be lost in preparing the seedbed after the land has been plowed. The seedbed should be firmed or harrowed and rolled in order to get a good, mellow surface soil on a firm subsurface and then a drilled and a peck of rye seeded to the acre.

The rye must be planted early in the spring before it is too late. This is should be plowed under 15 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. This application will help to decompose the rye and will also supply some additional nitrogen for the succeeding corn crop.

Some farmers have asked later during spring during the harvesting. Agronomists feel that alfalfa is rather lean among clover where the land is ready for alfalfa or the bin cribs. Alfalfa is to be if is quite late to seed anything. Unless we have several dry weeks, the farmer might not have enough to justify the expense of plowing them.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Cost accounts show that beef calves born in the spring pay best.

*****

Corn contains more digestible nutrients than any other grain used as a fattening feed, and the per acre yields are greater.

*****

Shrewd buying, skillful feeding and wise marketing determine the profits in cattle feeding.

*****

On many farms beef cows offer the most practical means of getting an income from untillable permanent pasture and unsalable roughages.

*****

A good woodland is usually poor pasture. With few exceptions, land can not produce heavy timber and good forage at the same time.

*****

When treating fence posts with the new cold-soak pentachlorophenol method, soak them in an old oil drum that has been set into the ground a foot or so. It makes it easier to handle the posts.

*****

The feed bill absorbs about half of the yearly income from a laying flock.

*****

The agricultural extension service was formally set up by federal law in 1914 through passage of what is known as the Smith-Lever Act.

*****

Feeding efficiently and keeping death losses down are mighty important to lamb feeders if they expect to show a profit.

*****

Sweet clover is a biennial legume having the ability, when inoculated and bearing nodules on the roots, of using the free nitrogen from the air.

*****

Cash returns per dollar of feed fed are one of the best measures of how profitable a livestock business is.

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JRW:lk
8/4/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

If the water level is kept constant in a farm pond, it will provide about 250 pounds of fish a year for each acre of water surface.

****

To make one pound of butter, 9.77 quarts of milk are needed; 4.65 quarts are needed to make one pound of cheese.

****

Insects kill more trees in our forests annually than do forest fires. Nevertheless, do what you can to prevent fires.

****

A small amount of 2,4-D left in the sprayer after use on weeds will kill valuable plants. The sprayer should be thoroughly cleaned after each use.

****

A corn plant uses about 368 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter. Potatoes require 636 pounds of water to make one pound of dry matter.

****

An acre of corn is calculated to lose 48 tons of water in a single day by evaporation from the plant surfaces.

****

It takes about 150 pounds of nitrogen, 25 pounds of phosphorus and 75 pounds of potassium to produce 100 bushels of corn.

****

Plainly mark all electric fences on the farm, and warn children to stay away from them.

****

Grasses are most desirable for waterways because they have extensive and fibrous root systems.

****

The earliest record of the use of mineral salts for increasing crop yields appeared in 1660 at Gresham College, England.

****

Swine are very susceptible to the chicken form of tuberculosis.

JRW:lk
8/10/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Every Farm Wife a Fire Chief

"Every farmer's wife a fire chief." That's what County Farm Adviser _____ is urging to cut down the number of farm fires that kill about 3,500 persons annually in America's rural areas.

"Over 50 percent of the farm fires start in the farmhouse," he revealed. "The housewife, therefore, is the logical person to be home fire chief and check up on others in the family so that they won't start fires through carelessness."

This means she must be especially careful in her own everyday tasks, he pointed out. "Electric irons alone start 40 fires a day in American homes, while ignition of hot grease and cook-stove fires account for many more."

As home fire chief, the farmwife should deputize a man in the family to check electrical connections and outlets regularly to prevent fires from sparks and short circuits, the adviser declared. "She should also see that dry cleaning is not done near stoves or open flames. Home dry-cleaning fires kill more than 800 people every year.

"Careless smoking causes more than one-third of the 300,000 fires that happen in the home every year."

_____ suggested that fire extinguishers be kept within easy reach in case fires do occur. Properly used, they can keep fire from spreading while help from volunteer or other fire companies is on the way. But the greatest fire-preventive is fire-alertness. And housewives can make their families alert and keep them alert to fire dangers better than anyone else in the family.

JRW:lk
8/10/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Costs Cut Farmer's Net Income

So far this year farmers have taken in more cash from marketing of farm products than they did a year ago. Both crops and livestock have brought in about 4 percent more income than during the same period last year.

But so far hired labor has cost farmers about 5 percent more than in 1947. The prices that farmers have had to pay for farm machinery, building materials, fertilizer and various other supplies and equipment have climbed steadily. Feed prices have averaged 16 percent more.

Taking all of these items into account, economists estimate that, in spite of the bigger gross income from marketing, the net income of farmers is running below that of last year. Farmers are taking in more cash, but they have less over and above expenses.

For 1947 the farmer's expense bill was larger than the total gross farm "take" in any year from 1919 to 1941. That shows that it's not all gravy and roses for the American food producer.

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JRW:lk
8/10/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Poultry manure is worth $6.00 a ton on the basis of its content of nitrogen, superphosphate and muriate of potash.

****

If there has been no disease in your poultry flock, you can use the deep-litter system in the laying house for more than one year, provided you keep the litter dry.

****

Hens of average or below-average production will respond to artificial lights most effectively. Inherently high-producing hens will lay well during the winter months without the extra stimulus of light.

****

Litter in the poultry house provides the best insulation when it is fairly deep. It must be kept dry and must be stirred regularly.

****

There were 381,000 lambs raised on Illinois farms in 1948, the smallest lamb crop since 1926. The number is 31 percent less than the 1942 record lamb crop.

****

Wheat should be checked in the bin or granary for sweating and insect populations. If insects are present, the grain should be fumigated to kill them.

****

Have you noticed a fly around your house? And did you kick up a rumpus? Ten years ago you wouldn't have started to kill the flies until hundreds of them laid siege to your house.

****

Livestock manure exposed to sun and rain for a long time loses much of its value. Put it back on the land where it can help grow bigger and better crops.

****

Wetting agents help to clean the cream separator. Boiling water poured over the parts helps to make them sterile.

****

Chlordane, the new insecticide, is about equal to DDT in toxicity to mammals.

****

JRW:pm
8/17/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Adviser _____ appealed to _____ county farmers this week to protect their grain supplies through proper farm storage, and to make possible more orderly marketing of current crops by taking advantage of government loans and purchase agreement programs.

_____ stressed the importance of holding more grain on the farm and thus relieving the strain on inadequate commercial storage equipment. He pointed out that this year's grain crop was the most expensive ever produced, from the standpoint of farmers' production costs. It would be a "case of good judgment" for growers to protect their investment in the grain, he said.

Support prices of grains have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Corn, for example, will be supported at 90 percent of the corn parity price as of October 1, 1948, by loans on farm-stored corn and by purchases of corn delivered under purchase agreements.

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Six Major Conservation Practices Announced

The 1949 agricultural conservation program will provide six major groups of practices through which _____ county farmers can help to protect their soil and water resources, announces Farm Adviser _____.

These practices will aim at protecting soil from wind and water erosion; restoring and maintaining soil productivity; restoring and maintaining yields on range and permanent pasture; conserving and obtaining efficient use of water for agriculture; making needed land use adjustments possible; and establishing, restoring and maintaining farm woodland at high-level yields.

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JRW:pm
8/17/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

_____ County Enters State Folk Festival

_____ county will be represented in the State Folk Festival program to be held during the Farm Sports Festival at Urbana August 26-27, announces Farm Adviser _____.

The adviser received confirmation of the county entry this week from E. H. Regnier, in charge of this part of the two-day program.

An "A" rating in county and district festivals gave the _____ county group the privilege of taking part in the state program.

"These festivals are not contests, but a system of rating to encourage cooperation instead of competition in rural cultural activities," the farm adviser pointed out. "This makes it possible for more than one feature in each division to take part."

Three types of numbers are to be presented, including vocal music; instrumental, dramatic, tap and acrobatic; and folk and square dance.

_____ county's entry (entries) include: _____ _____. Those making the trip to Urbana will be (include all names) _____.

"We are one of 38 counties that will send a total of 51 square and folk dance teams, 46 vocal music features, 15 instrumental groups and bands and 14 acrobatic tap and dramatic features," the adviser added.

"The standard guide sheet used to rate the features consists of three factors: excellence of performance, 40 percent; appeal to audience, 35 percent; and appearance and stage presence, 25 percent."

JRW:lk
8/18/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

DDT Still Packs a Punch

If your community has completed a fly-control campaign this summer and you still see some flies around, you'd better think twice before putting the blame on DDT. Chances are that it's human nature that's to blame.

H. B. Petty, fly control specialist, says the state-wide fly-control campaign has been so successful that the few flies that are left get a lot of attention. Petty, who is an entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Natural History Survey, has been one of the leaders in the drive to rid the state of flies this year.

"A few years ago we were so used to seeing swarms of flies that we didn't think much about it," Petty says. "Now we expect DDT to be 100 percent perfect without realizing that the fellow who wields the sprayer isn't always 100 percent perfect. As a result, the few flies that are left cause a lot of concern, and some folks get the idea that DDT has lost its punch or that flies have built up a resistance to the spray."

Actually, Petty says, all evidence shows that DDT packs a terrific punch when used properly and when fly-control spraying is coupled with careful and constant sanitation.

"It doesn't do much good to spray and then forget about sanitation," Petty says. "Flies multiply rapidly in filth, so clean-up and sanitation must be practiced every day."

Where flies seem to be especially numerous, Petty suggests that DDT be applied again and that another effort be made to make sure that all refuse is burned or destroyed.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Illinois cattle feeders had about the same number of cattle on feed August 1 of this year as a year ago.

***

The Illinois commercial apple crop is estimated at 2,499,000 bushels, about 40 percent less than the 1947 crop and 20 percent below the 1937-46 average.

***

Indicated 1948 production of broomcorn in Illinois, at 1,500 tons is a record low, being about 25 percent below last year's short crop and less than 25 percent as large as the ten-year average. In 1935, the peak production year, Illinois produced 14,800 tons. Only 5,000 acres are expected to be harvested this year. Yields are expected to average 600 pounds an acre, 20 percent larger than last year's yield.

***

For nearly 75 years coal has been produced commercially in Illinois by the process known as stripping, or strip mining.

***

Commercial hatcheries in Illinois produced 3,600,000 chicks during July, 12 percent below the production of July 1947.

***

Milk cows in Illinois produced an average of 495 pounds of milk per cow during July, second only to the peak record of 510 pounds produced in July 1947.

***

Layers in Illinois farm flocks produced the record-high average of 15.3 eggs per layer during July, 5 percent higher than a year earlier and 13 percent above the 10-year average.

***

The 1948 wool crop for Illinois is estimated at 3,684,000 pounds, the smallest since 1925.

***

Approximately 5 eggs out of every 100 produced become unfit for food as a result of quality deterioration or other causes.

***

A prospective Illinois corn crop of 525 million bushels, with a yield of 58 bushels an acre, and a winter wheat yield of 24.5 bushels an acre are all-time highs.

JRW:lk
8/24/48

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SPECIAL RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Note: A number of farm advisers attending the Sports Festival asked for information on brown stem rot, which is now showing up in Illinois soybean fields. This special story is being sent to you for distribution to your newspapers and radio stations.

Farmers Should Check Soybean Fields for Brown Stem Rot

A serious infestation of brown stem rot is showing up early in many Illinois soybean fields, and farmers are urged to check their fields to see if there are any symptoms of the disease.

This soil-borne fungus disease struck hard in Illinois in 1946, and reports now indicate that it may be just as severe this year. Farmers who check their fields will want to watch for early drying and browning of the leaves.

D. W. Chamberlain, pathologist with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, says the leaves on diseased plants turn brown and dry before they fall off. The leaves will look as though they had been touched by an early frost. Normally, soybean leaves turn yellow when the plant matures. Chamberlain says only a few leaves on some plants may be affected, while on other plants three-fourths of the leaves may be turning brown. The symptoms are showing up earlier this year, probably because of cool weather early in August.

Since brown stem rot is soil borne, the best weapon to use against it is a good rotation. Chamberlain says that the worst infestation is on fields where soybeans followed soybeans or where soybeans and corn were alternated in the rotation. Where soybeans are used in a 4-year rotation, the disease seems to be held in check. Crops specialists with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture recommend a rotation where corn, small grain and clover or alfalfa come between crops of soybeans.

Farmers who have an infestation of brown stem rot in their soybeans this year will not want to plant that field to soybeans again until 1951.

HR
8-27-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Until 1944, when brown stem rot first appeared, there were no serious disease problems with soybeans.

****

Investigations to determine where and how to use 2,4-D safely show that almost unbelievably small amounts will kill plants that are especially susceptible.

****

Extra corn storage may be found in discarded rail stock cars.

****

Supplies of nitrogen, phosphate and potash for commercial fertilizers are expected to be about 10 percent larger in 1949 than they were this year.

****

With a more even distribution of livestock numbers, improved forage and continued consumer demand, officials estimate that the country can support a beef and dairy cattle population of 95 million by 1958.

****

Round cribs made of snow fence or wire mesh are one of the most economical means of storing ear corn.

****

Hogging down corn is an economical and labor-saving method of fattening pigs and saving corn that otherwise might be wasted.

****

Additional storage space will have to be provided for 1 bushel of grain out of every 8 bushels produced this year.

****

Feeding grain to the better producing cows throughout the early fall season will keep production at a higher level and the cows will remain in better condition.

****

You can add lots of water to milk--if you run it through the cow first. See that your milk cows have access to plenty of fresh water.

****

JRW:lk
8/31/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Desperate Need for Grain Storage

Unless _____ county grain growers meet the critical farm storage problem this fall, grain prices may take such a nose dive that the government price support program may be jeopardized.

Because of record crops, terminal and country elevators will not be able to handle all the grain if farm storage is not greatly increased. Farm Adviser _____, therefore, appealed to growers to use all available farm facilities to hold their corn, soybeans or other grains on their own premises.

_____ said that not only temporary storage, but permanent facilities are needed badly in the county to relieve the impending avalanche on the country's storage bins. He called upon farmers to improvise, wherever possible, in order to solve local storage problems, and to use all available storage before asking elevators to receive their grain.

The adviser offered several possible solutions to the tight storage problem: New permanent storage may be constructed, if and when materials can be located; various types of temporary storage may be arranged; present building space may be changed into temporary or permanent storage; or neighboring farms may have extra space to rent.

Farmers were encouraged to hold up their harvesting operation until the grain is in suitable condition for storage. The less moistur there is in the corn and soybeans when they go into storage, the better they keep.

"Farmers of this country are facing what is probably the most serious grain storage problem in history," the farm adviser said. "It appears that several hundred million bushels will be unprotected from weather unless additional bins and cribs can be put up on our farms.

"Not only do we have record crops to store, but we don't have much more storage than we had eight years ago. Terminal storage will soon fill up despite the heavy export movement of grain. So this storage cannot be depended upon to relieve the situation.

"There is only one place left where these record-breaking crops of grain can be stored, and that is on the farms of the country.'

A government loan and purchase agreement program will be in effect, he said. A farmer can get the benefit of the support program for grain only if he has it stored safely. This help is in the form of loans and agreements to buy the grain next year.

If the grower cannot get commercial storage or does not have acceptable facilities on his farm, he is out of luck so far as price support aid is concerned.

His only alternative may be to sell his grain on the market at a price below the support level. Some grain experts predict that corn soon will sell from 15 to 25 cents a bushel below the support price of about $1.45 a bushel.

The prospective 525-million-bushel corn crop in Illinois, with a yield of 58 bushels an acre, and the prospective winter wheat yield of 24.5 bushels an acre are all-time highs, according to the August 1 report of the state and federal departments of agriculture. The previous high corn record was made in 1946 with a crop of 506 million and a per acre yield of 57 bushels. The prospective soybean crop is the second highest on record, and the winter wheat and oats crops are the largest since 1937.

JRW:lk
9/1/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

UI to Hold Open House

To accommodate farmers and their families of the county who wish to visit the livestock and crop farms of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana, September 23 and 24 have been designated as Fall Open House Days.

Farm Adviser _____, in calling attention to the dates, said that individuals and groups are invited to visit the agricultural experiment station on one of these days to see the program that is in progress.

Guides will conduct small groups around the farms, making stops at the Morrow Plots, agronomy farm, dairy barns, swine barns and beef cattle pastures. Tours will start from the Morrow Plots at 15-minute intervals between 9:45 and 10:30 a.m. Daylight Saving Time and will end about 3 p.m.

"Any group planning to visit the farms this fall should try to attend on either September 23 or 24," the farm adviser stressed. "Staff members will be available on these two days to give visitors information on work that is going on and to show them the points of greatest interest."

Those who would like to attend should contact Mr. _____'s office.

JRW:lk
9/1/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Farmers who have an infestation of brown stem rot in their soybeans this year will not want to plant that field to beans again until 1951.

****

National Fire Prevention Week will be observed October 3-9.

****

The European corn borer that immigrated to the U.S. in 1917 has spread into 1,052 counties in 28 states, costing the farmers in those states $97,000,000 in ruined corn.

****

A pigweed can produce 117,500 seeds. A common mustard plant can produce 2,700 seeds, or there can be 72,500 seeds on one lamb's-quarter plant.

****

Hog production profits are pretty well determined by the time weaned pigs are driven into the feed-lot.

****

The livestock industry is being robbed of 125 million dollars each year by internal livestock parasites.

****

Fall pigs may demand more in the way of mixed protein supplements, vitamins, minerals and salt than spring pigs.

****

Farmers will have 22.4 bushels of corn this winter for each animal unit, the highest for the period 1927-48. In 1932, there were 22 bushels of corn per unit.

****

When we get serious about soil fertility, we'll get serious about securing a tenure system that gives a break to the farmer who wants to preserve his soil.

****

When buying limestone, check the calcium content and fineness of grind. Buy lime by quality.

****

JRW:lk
9/7/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

(NOTE: Corn growers in a few counties have experienced some damage to their crops from hail. This story may be usable in those counties. If not, then it is suggested you hold this story in readiness should conditions suggest its timeliness for your county.) (If used at a considerably later time, the story will need some editing.)

Hail-Damaged Corn Useful as Silage

Corn that has been stripped of its leaves by hail storms may be made into silage which has a fair value as feed, according to Farm Adviser _____.

Silage made when the ears are immature does not have as high a feeding value as silage made from well-eared corn, but such silage does provide good feed for livestock and is a means of saving much of a crop that otherwise might be an almost complete loss.

After the kernels have been broken or badly bruised by hail, mold is likely to start at the points of injury and spread over the entire ear. If the crop is to be used for silage, the farm adviser explained that it should be harvested and ensiled as soon as possible after the injury occurs. He said that the ears at this stage of development represent only a small part of the feeding value of the crop. Ensiling the stalks and ears, however, will provide a large amount of feed as compared with using only the ears.

Corn in the milk stage makes a wet, sour silage and juice may run from the silo. When corn binders are used for harvesting, improvement in the quality of the silage may be made and the loss of juice lessened by permitting the corn bundles to remain on the ground for two to four hours before ensiling.

JRW:lk
9/7/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Orders for Trees Can Be Taken

Orders for forest tree seedlings now are being taken by the State Division of Forestry for planting next spring, announces Farm Adviser _____. State nursery price lists and official order blanks are available at his office.

Hardwood seedlings that are available include black locust, black walnut, cork oak, cottonwood, mixed oaks, osage orange, red gum, red oak, rosa multiflora, soft maple, sycamore, tulip poplar, white oak, and black walnut seed. These are priced at $5.00 per 1,000 seedlings f.o.b. the state nursery, except the rosa multiflora which sells at $10 per 1,000, and the black walnut seed at $3.00 per bushel.

Conifer seedlings will sell for $5.00 per 1,000 seedlings and include bald cypress, jack pine, loblolly pine, pitch pine, shortleaf pine and Virginia pine. Red pine transplants also are available for $10.00 per 1,000.

The farm adviser pointed out that any trees purchased must not be used for nursery or ornamental purposes such as landscaping home grounds, etc., but are principally for reforestation purposes. Orders must total at least 500, and species must be ordered in lots of even 100's.

For information on what kinds of trees to plant for various uses and locations, the adviser suggests either of two popular circulars, Forest Planting on Illinois Farms, Circular 567, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, or the State Department of Conservation Division of Forestry circular, Forest Tree Planting Manual for Illinois, both of which can be obtained at the farm adviser's office.

He urged that orders be placed early in order to get the kind and number of trees desired. It is repeated that supplies of some species are short.

JRW:lk 9/7/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers

Farm, Home Advisers Attend Conference

_____ _____, _____ county farm adviser and _____ _____, home adviser, attended the Fall Conference for Extension Workers at the University of Illinois, Urbana, from Tuesday through Friday, September 7 to 10.

A tour to see new housing developments and an all-day session on "Soils and People" highlighted the conference.

At the opening session, home advisers heard President George D. Stoddard of the University discuss projects of UNESCO. The farm advisers toured the experimental farms of the College of Agriculture.

Work done by the Small Homes Council including heating systems and floor slabs was viewed on the housing tour. And the farm and home advisers saw slides of the basic farmhouse that is being built at Dixon Springs.

A discussion of farm family problems to which the extension service should direct its efforts opened Thursday's all-day session on "Soils and People." Miss Myra Robinson, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, and Mr. Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, were speakers. A group of extension specialists talked on soils, crops and animals and how they affect people.

Mrs. Sora Barth Loeb, senior staff member of the Association for Family Living in Chicago, spoke on the "Art of Leadership" at the closing meeting for home advisers. Sessions with extension specialists for farm and home advisers completed the conference.

NJM:lk
9/8/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

For each 100 hens in the laying house allow two 10-feet feeders, and at least two water fountains with a combined capacity of at least five gallons.

***

One hundred laying hens should have 20 nests and 70 to 80 inches of roosting space.

***

Lack of enough feeding and watering space in the laying house will result in more culls, and lowered production.

***

The pullets going into your laying house should be started with a laying mash that will be fed throughout the year.

***

Scratch grain may be fed to the laying flock by the cafeteria method, free choice, by throwing it in the litter or by feeding it on the mash.

***

The average investment per farm in Illinois is $18,000.

***

Illinois ranks first in food processing plants and kindred activities.

***

Illinois operates under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

***

Fertilizing pasture helps in four ways: total pasture yields are increased, protein content is increased, the usual drop in mid- and late-summer pasture yields is reduced and weeds are controlled.

***

Insects kill more trees in our forests annually than do forest fires.

***

Rotational grazing will help to provide more pasture forage.

***

Pastures and feedlots are primary sources of worm infestation in livestock.

***

RW:lk
/14/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Cattle Feeders Meet on October 22

_____ County cattle feeders are invited to take part in a program for Illinois cattlemen on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Friday, October 22, announces Farm Adviser _____.

Illinois cattle feeders have met annually at the University for the past 20 years, with the exception of the war period. Each year a number of the cattle producers in this area journey to Urbana for this program, the adviser reported.

"The annual cattle feeders meeting is one of the many activities carried on by the College of Agriculture to publicize the results of research studies made at the college for the benefit of producers as well as consumers," the farm adviser stated.

"All farmers in the county who are considering feeding cattle during the coming year are invited and urged to attend this meeting.

The morning program will begin at 10 a.m. at the beef cattle barns on the South Farm. Reports will be given on feeding tests completed during the past year, and an inspection will be made of heifer calves and yearling steers to be used in experiments during the coming winter.

During the afternoon program, scheduled to start at 1 p.m. at the University auditorium, two or three well-known Illinois cattle feeders will describe their methods of feeding. R. W. Grieser, Chicago cooperative commission representative, will discuss the beef cattle outlook, and Professor K. H. Hinchcliff, agricultural engineer, will give an illustrated talk on "Labor Saving Devices for Livestock Farming."

JRW:lk
9/14/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Hessian Fly Troubles May Mount

With the present large Hessian fly population, _____ County wheat growers may well expect a serious infestation if recommended planting dates are not strictly followed and if all volunteer wheat is not destroyed this fall, points out Farm Adviser _____.

The average date for seeding wheat for highest yield in this area is _____.

Successful Hessian fly control depends largely upon cultural practices that will prevent the adult flies from finding suitable host plants on which to deposit their eggs, the adviser said. Peak flight and egg-laying occur in late September. The flies live only a few days, and if no young food plants are present, they will die without depositing their eggs or will place them on other plants where the rate of survival is very low.

To escape serious Hessian fly infestation, wheat should not be planted until after the fall brood of flies has left, but this practice alone will not bring complete control, according to the farm adviser. Volunteer wheat growing in the stubblefields of the community must be destroyed. If this is not done, the flies will leave their eggs on the volunteer plants, and when the spring brood of flies appear in April or May, they will fly from the volunteer wheat to the new crop, where they may produce a dangerous infestation in all fields regardless of when they were planted.

"In wheat-growing areas, the destruction of volunteer wheat should be a community-wide activity," believes the county farm adviser. "One or two fields of volunteer wheat that have not been destroyed may provide an infestation for the whole community next spring.

"In areas where it may be impossible to get community cooperation, some growers, in self-defense, may wish to consider substituting another crop for wheat."

JRW:lk
9/14/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Surplus Corn Can Be Stored in Temporary Crib

If your corn crib will not hold the record production expected for this fall, and with terminal storage taxed to capacity, a practical solution will be to store the extra corn on your farm until it can be fed out or sold.

Perhaps the best way to increase storage capacity quickly is to build a semi-permanent crib, according to Farm Adviser_____. Such a crib, made from poles and snow fence or welded wire mesh, can be put up in short order. The cost is fairly low, and the construction is sturdy enough to last for several years.

A construction plan for this type of crib can be obtained from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. It may be ordered through the farm adviser's office. The blueprinting cost is 15 cents. Orders should be for Plan No. 447.

In following the plan, use poles, preferably creosoted, from 12 to 16 feet long. Set in two rows 8 feet apart, and put posts every 5 feet in the rows. Set one row deeper in the ground so that a sloping shed roof can be used. Girts and cross ties of 2 by 6 timbers are spiked or bolted to the poles. Snow fencing or welded wire mesh are used for cribbing. The crib can be floored with wood or concrete.

The pole and snow fence crib gives about the same protection and opportunity for air drying as a regular crib.

Further suggestions on building the crib are available without cost upon request at the farm adviser's office.

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JRW:pm
9/15/48

UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

H. P. RUSK
DEAN AND DIRECTOR

September 21, 1948

Dear Colleagues:

We are daily expecting a supply of the recently published report of the Joint Committee on Extension Programs, Policies and Goals. As soon as copies are received, Associate Director Spitler will forward copies to extension workers. This is a report of the first comprehensive study of the extension service and its relations that has been made for a long time.

While I take sharp exception to one of the recommendations of the committee, I believe that the report in general will be a most effective guide and aid in the development of sound extension organization and procedures. It should be read carefully by all extension personnel.

Very obviously I am especially concerned about the committee's recommendation that extension relationships with farm organizations be discontinued. This recommendation is in Chapter 4 of the report.

I cannot speak for other states, but so far as our relationships in Illinois are concerned, it is my sincere belief that they have been on a sound basis and in the public interest. I believe that the extension service and the county farm bureaus have acted as partners in sponsoring a great educational venture that has resulted not only in more abundant and efficient production of the primary necessities of life but has greatly reduced the cost of those necessities to the consuming public. There is no serious question in my own mind about the ability of any county extension worker or his local sponsoring agency to answer effectively any of the implications in Chapter 4 of this report.

I hope that we in Illinois shall be able to continue this relationship which has given the extension service anchorage and support at the local level. In all fairness, this relationship must be given credit for much of the outstanding success of extension work in Illinois.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has republished the True-Howard agreement twice in the last six years. They have done their part. We as extension personnel should do our part in keeping rural people informed regarding the terms of this agreement. We should make it clear that we have in the past and will continue to keep faith with this agreement and that our operations are clearly within the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act. So long as we follow this practice, the people of Illinois whom we serve will not agree with the recommendation that our relationship with the county farm bureaus be discontinued.

Personally I do not anticipate that Congress will make any fundamental changes in the Smith-Lever law or that there will be any action by the state legislature that would affect our present relationship.

I do anticipate, however, that an attempt will be made to persuade Congress to put a rider on the next extension appropriation bill that would prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from allocating Federal Extension money to any state receiving funds from private sources. If such an attempt is made, I do not think it will be successful.

Enclosed is a copy of the news release prepared by the extension editorial office for publication Wednesday.

Sincerely,

H. P. Rusk
Director

HPR*HR
ml
enc.

Extension Editorial Office
330 Mumford Hall
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1948

Rusk Sees No Change in Extension Service--Farm Bureau Relationship

URBANA, ILL., September 22 (Special)--Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture said today that he did not expect any state or federal action which would require a change in relationship here in Illinois between the Agricultural Extension Service and the county farm bureaus, even though a national committee on extension policies has recommended that such relationships be discontinued.

A joint committee representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities released its official report last week which contains the charge that formal working agreements between state extension services and farm organizations are not in the best interests of the people. Chapter 4 of the report recommends that such agreements be dissolved.

While Dean Rusk has been a member of the committee since February 1948, he took sharp issue with this recommendation and prepared a formal "statement of exception" which was included in the report.

In a letter mailed today to all agricultural extension workers in Illinois, Dean Rusk reviewed the official report of the committee and expressed belief that fundamentally it would not change the organization of the extension program in the state.

"I do anticipate," Dean Rusk said, "that an attempt will be made to persuade Congress to dissolve this relationship through

some form of legislation. Such legislation might take the form of an amendment to the Smith-Lever Act, or it might be in the form of a rider to extension appropriations. I personally feel, however, that Congress would not approve such legislation, and the attempt would fail."

Dean Rusk pointed out that the relationship that exists in Illinois between the Extension Service and the county farm bureaus is provided for in the original Smith-Lever Act which created extension work. Further clarification of this relationship is provided for in the True-Howard Agreement prepared in 1921. Under the Illinois program, a part of the funds for carrying on educational activities in the counties is furnished by the county farm and home bureaus. Last year this contribution amounted to nearly $583,000.

In his letter to extension workers, Dean Rusk said, "Very obviously I am especially concerned about the committee's recommendation that extension relationships with farm organizations be discontinued. I cannot speak for other states, but so far as our relationships in Illinois are concerned, it is my sincere belief that they have been on a sound basis and in the public interest. I believe that the Extension Service and the county farm bureaus have acted as partners in sponsoring a great educational venture that not only has resulted in more abundant and efficient production of the primary necessities of life, but has greatly reduced the cost of those necessities to the consuming public.

"I hope that we in Illinois shall be able to continue this relationship which has given the Extension Service anchorage and support at the local level. In all fairness this relationship must

be given credit for much of the outstanding success of the extension work in our state."

While Dean Rusk took sharp exception to the recommendations in Chapter 4 of the report, he urged extension workers to study the whole report carefully. "I believe that this report in general will be a most effective guide and aid in the development of sound extension organization and procedures," he said.

In his formal statement of exception, Dean Rusk charged that the prohibition of a sound working agreement between the Extension Service and farm organizations would "hamstring the best work being done by land-grant institutions on better farm management, farm costs and farm income.

"In my state, approximately 2,600 farmers, operating through the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and paying on an acreage basis, contributed more than $100,000 to support these projects last year and furnished supervised farm records that are indispensable to effective research and extension work in this field.

"I am not willing to accept the thesis of the majority of the committee that any formal agreement between the Extension Service and a general farm organization is per se undesirable.

"The test of the public worth to be applied to any State Extension Service should be one of substance rather than one of form."

HR:ck
9/21/48

-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Large supplies of corn and other feeds will make for low feed costs and cheap gains.

***

Wheat production in the U.S. this year is more than double the average annual production of the 1930's.

***

The renovation of old permanent pastures this fall will pave the way for more lush grazing and extra dividends from higher milk production in succeeding years.

***

Soil treatment and fertilizers add to the feeding quality of crops because of the chemical nature of the basic elements they contain.

***

Red clover has been found to improve in feeding quality when grown on land treated with manure, limestone and rock phosphate.

***

Hessian fly control depends on destroying all volunteer wheat and waiting to sow fall wheat until after the fall brood of flies has emerged and left.

***

Serious losses to apple growers occur because of bruising of fruit.

***

Harvest or hormone sprays are effective in reducing losses of apples by dropping.

***

National Apple Week will be observed October 25--November 1.

***

A simple way to find out whether red mites are on your fruit trees is to pull off a few leaves and rub the underside over a piece of white paper. Red streaks will be left on the paper if mites are present.

***

Don't rush pullets into production until they are mature.

***

Give pullets plenty of room--three and one-half to four square feet each--in a clean house with plenty of feeding and watering equipment.

JRW:lk
9/22/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Farmers Asked to Check Fire Losses

_____ county farmers and their families were called upon this week by Farm Adviser _____ to enlist in the fight against fire which last year destroyed nearly $100,000,000 worth of farm property and snuffed out the lives of 4,000 persons.

Stating that the fire curve has continued to surge upward, the farm adviser urged farm families to take time to eliminate the common causes of fire during Fire Prevention Week October 3-10.

He pointed out that 90 percent of the fires can be prevented by eliminating the common causes.

"So many times we have seen the results of a lifetime of work go up in smoke in a few minutes, all due to failure to exercise ordinary care," the farm adviser said.

Losses would drop immediately, he said, if farmers would:

1. Protect all buildings with adequate lightning rods.
2. Clean heating systems, fireplaces and flues, and keep them clean.
3. Check electric systems for adequacy of load, and repair or replace worn cords and equipment.
4. Cover roofs of all farm buildings with fire-resistant material.
5. Never discard a lighted cigarette or match.
6. Store kerosene and gasoline safely, away from buildings.
7. Cure hay properly before storing.

For the 10 percent of fires that are unavoidable, the farm adviser suggests:

1. Know how to call upon a fire department or an organized crew for help.
2. Have ladders long enough to reach the highest roof.
3. Keep an adequate water supply, such as a clear cistern.
4. Inspect fire extinguishers to be sure they are ready in case of need.

JRW:lk
9/22/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Corn Storage Critically Short

Some _____ county corn growers will soon find themselves pinched between a bountiful harvest of grain and a shortage of storage space. With plenty of good storage, a farmer is not forced to market at the time of harvest, when many other producers normally flood the market and weaken the price because of oversupply.

"With such storage problems licked, the corn grower is not forced to sell when conditions are against a good price. He won't have to worry about the availability of transportation facilities either," Farm Adviser _____ declared this week. "With adequate facilities for storage, the producer is in a position to make his own decisions--to market when he thinks best."

Each farm calls for something a little different in the way of storage, the adviser observed, but the ingenuity of most county farmers will go far in meeting the serious storage situation.

He reports that some farmers are building or buying permanent cribs, while others are arranging for semipermanent storage. Still others favor a strictly temporary crib that is made of poles, snow fencing and used lumber. Plans for temporary structures are available at his office, he said, or blue prints (with approximate prices of various materials that can be used) are available through his office or from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, for 20 cents each.

"With good storage space available, _____ county corn growers can be assured of getting the top loan price by sealing their grain and getting the money for use this winter. Or the grower can sign a purchase agreement, which is essentially an option to sell at the loan price," the adviser added.

"When farmers have adequate storage, they are in a position to practice orderly marketing. It is their best means of avoiding price-depressing market gluts.

"Even disregarding the other things, it is always best to store corn close to the place of production, as approximately 90 percent of the annual corn crop is fed to livestock. Farm storage keeps the grain available on the farm for future feeding if and when required."

The adviser offered several ideas to solve the storage problem that may help some growers:

Empty concrete silos could well be used to store surplus corn, if there is a good bottom and if the corn is dry enough when it goes in or if adequate ventilation can be provided through the corn. Ear corn with 13-14 percent moisture will keep in tight cribs, but shelled corn should be down to 12-13 percent.

Horse stalls that are no longer needed or not in use might be converted for corn storage by tearing out the partitions and putting up wire cribbing several feet from the walls to allow for sufficient ventilation.

"In the last 20 years," the adviser recalled, "farmers have learned a lot. They've found out how to increase their yields with hybrids, how to improve their fields with fertilizer and how to speed up farming with new machinery.

"A farmer spends a lot of time and money producing a crop, and then when he gets it he rushes into the market and breaks the market.

"If the farmer will store enough corn under a purchase agreement or crop loan, he can hold this market stable," he concluded.

JRW:lk 9/22/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Fumigation of Granary Only Way to Control Insects

If insects are damaging your grain, the only practical way to control them is to fumigate the granary, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He says that three insect specialists at the University of Illinois recommend a 3-to-1 mixture of ethylene dichlorid and carbon tetrachlorid--ED-CT for short--as the best fumigant to use. It is safe, effective, and inexpensive.

But your grain bin must be tight, the adviser warned, with no large cracks or openings anywhere. If the bin is not completely closed, the gas will escape instead of killing the insects.

M. D. Farrar, W. P. Flint, and T. F. Winburn, the University entomologists, explain fully how to control grain insects in Circular 512, "How to Know and Control Stored-Grain Insects." A free copy is available at the farm adviser's office. It shows pictures of 15 insects and describes how they live.

"Where these insects gain a foothold, fumigation is the only effective way to get rid of them in the grain," the three men declare. The insects damage the grain and lower its value for seed, feeding, and market.

ED-CT is a liquid which evaporates slowly and forms a penetrating gas when exposed to air at ordinary temperatures, the farm adviser explains. The gas is heavier than air and sinks to the bottom of the grain bin. It kills all insects if enough of it is used at temperatures when the insects are active.

The liquid can be bought in five to 50 gallon lots, he added. It costs from 75 cents to $1.25 per gallon, depending on quantity purchased.

These are the steps to follow in fumigating: 1. Be sure the bin is tight. 2. Before treating the grain, level it off and leave at least six inches of side wall extending above the grain surface.

3. If there is a solid layer of damp, moldy grain on the surface, remove it. 4. If the surface layer is solid but not moldy, break it up thoroughly before fumigating.

5. You'll get best results if the grain is at least 60 degrees or warmer. 6. Don't fumigate on a windy day.

7. The easiest and best way to apply ED-CT is with some kind of force pump. 8. You should spray one-eighth inch stream evenly over the grain and then cover it with a canvas to cut down surface evaporation.

For bins smaller than 500 bushels, use eight gallons of ED-CT per 1,000 bushels, the entomologists advise. For bins holding from 500 to 1,000 bushels, use six gallons per 1,000 bushels. With bins of 1,500 to 3,000 bushels capacity, use five gallons of ED-CT per 1,000 bushels.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Plans for Temporary Corn Cribs Going Fast

_____ county farmers have already ordered _____ copies of plans for a temporary corn crib, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

(Add your comments about how many more you expect to be ordered, and give general reaction of local farmers.)

For the whole state, 10,000 copies have been ordered by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for distribution to farm advisers, the farm adviser said. Reports from Urbana say that nearly all of them are already gone, but more copies can be printed as needed.

The plans were drawn up by the College of Agriculture, he added, to help farmers provide enough storage space for this year's record corn crop.

"A great many farmers asked questions about the pole-and-snowfence temporary crib during Farm Bureau Farm Management Service tours held recently," according to J. G. Andros, extension agricultural engineer.

The crib is easy to build, takes only a day or so to put up, and is inexpensive. It gives about the same protection and chance for air-drying as a regular crib, and it is strong enough to last several years. It will hold 40 bushels of ear corn per foot of length and can be built any length, depending on how much extra corn you have to store.

The plans cost only 15 cents. Ask for Plan No. 447 from the farm adviser.

-0-

LJN:lk
9/28/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

To check unnecessary mishaps with mechanical corn pickers, stop the power when cleaning out the picker rolls, keep guards in place, and practice "good housekeeping" to minimize fire hazards.

*****

There is no known area in Illinois where evidence of cobalt deficiency in livestock has been demonstrated.

*****

Improper adjustment or high-speed operation of the combine may waste three to five bushels of soybeans an acre.

*****

Properly installed lightning rods will save 35 percent of the annual loss of farm buildings by fires.

*****

Hog producers have lengthened the feeding hours of hogs by placing lights in the houses. As a result, the daily rate of gain has increased. The use of lights has also permitted more hogs to be fed with the same equipment.

*****

If blood tests show that brucellosis is present in the hog herd, the farmer should follow special precautions for his own protection at fall butchering time.

*****

Refueling hazards, falls from the machine, overturning of the tractor, and unguarded power drives are the causes of most tractor accidents.

*****

It is estimated that 1,300,000,000 acres of unused land in the world can be developed for crop production.

*****

Keep shields over revolving power take-off shafts. Many accidents occur at these places on machines when they are left unprotected.

*****

All equipment that comes into contact with milk should be rinsed with cool water immediately after use and then washed and sterilized.

TRW:lk
9/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Forestry Congress to Discuss Better Land Use

A state-wide forestry congress to enlist public support for conservation and best use of timber resources will be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, October 28 and 29, announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

"This is the first meeting of its kind held in the state, and from preliminary plans it looks like an important event," he declared. "We hope that our county will have a good representation at the program."

(Insert here the names of anyone from your county attending the event.)

One-sixth of Illinois--some six million acres--is especially suited to growing trees. In _____ county there are about _____ acres of farm woodlots and forests, the farm adviser said.

At the meeting, the use and improvement of this land will be discussed by 400 to 600 delegates. They will consider such problems as timber management, erosion control, water resources, wildlife and recreation.

(Add any comments on how important these matters are in your county.)

The congress is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association. At the meeting, the organization will present a summary of a report it has prepared on how forest land can be used. There will also be addresses, exhibits, discussions and a field trip.

Charles B. Shuman, Chicago, president, Illinois Agricultural Association, will address the congress. Other speakers include Chester C. Davis, president, St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, and S. L. Frost, Washington D.C., American Forestry Association.

JRW:lk
9/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Mulch the Berries or No Shortcake Next Year

When temperatures fall to about 18 degress above zero, your strawberry plants probably will be injured unless a good layer of straw mulch covers them.

Farm Adviser _____ reminds local berry growers that frosty nights are coming soon, and unless some plans are made to protect berry plants from freezing, there may be no berries next year for mouth-watering shortcake. He said that the University of Illinois specialists recommend wheat straw as the best protective mulching material.

The adviser cautions that plants can be smothered if the mulch is spread too early; this is as bad as scattering the straw over the plants too late.

"We want the plants to become somewhat dormant before covering them. Frosty nights and mornings are just the thing to stop plant growth and harden off the crowns a little," he said.

Before critical temperatures are expected, a mulch about three inches deep should be spread over the plants. By early November the blossom buds for 1949 will be well started in the plant crowns. A mulch will keep these buds and crowns from alternate freezing and thawing during the winter months.

JRW:lk
9/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Plenty of Help Available on Farm Lease Problems

Illinois farmers can get plenty of help on their farm lease problems from their college of agriculture, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. In fact, they probably receive more expert help than farmers in any other state.

_____ county farmers are asking many questions about their leases during these fast-changing times, the farm adviser declares. (Add here particular leasing and tenancy problems in your county and questions you're asked most often.)

But the farm management extension men at Urbana are ready with a complete and up-to-date list of farm lease materials, the farm adviser reports. Thirteen publications and lease forms are available. Five of them are new 1948 editions; the rest are last-minute revisions. Six of them are free; the others are distributed at cost. They are all available at the farm adviser's office.

Practically any question you could ask about leases is answered by one of these 13 publications, according to the farm adviser. They explain fully about various forms of leases, such as the crop-share cash type, straight cash lease or livestock-share farm lease. One booklet tells all about the new profit-sharing agreement. Others deal with improving farm tenure, father-son business agreements, legal aspects of leases and other important matters.

If you have any questions about your lease, ask the farm adviser. And these are the 13 publications and lease forms he has in stock if you want any:

Plenty of Help Available on Farm Lease Problems--add 1

Illinois Crop-Share Cash Farm Lease	20¢ a pair
Illinois Farm Cash Lease	20¢ a pair
Illinois Livestock-Share Farm Lease	20¢ a pair
Illinois Farm Profit-Sharing Agreement (Explanatory folder included)	20¢ a pair
Tenant's Farm Reports to Landlord (25 duplicate forms)	75¢ a pad
Soil Conservation Agreement, supplement to farm lease	10¢ a pair
My Farm Plan (2-page work sheet)	5¢ a copy
Circular 587, Illinois Father-Son Farm Business Agreements	Free
Bulletin 465, Legal Aspects of Farm Tenancy in Illinois	Free
Bulletin 502, Improving Farm Tenure in the Midwest	Free
Better Farm Leases, Illinois Farm Economics, May 1947	Free
Farm Leasing Practices in Illinois (mimeograph)	Free
Farm Leasing Practices in Northeastern Illinois (mimeograph)	Free

LJN:lk
9/29/48

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

September 30, 1948

To Farm Advisers:

Enclosed is the first copy of a new publication, "ILLINOIS FEED FOLKS," published by the Illinois Feed Association.

You'll notice that much of this first issue is devoted to the work and people of the College of Agriculture and the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics. It seems to me that this publication should go a long way toward helping us build a solid and profitable relationship with the leaders in the feed industry. And that's why this first issue is being called to your personal attention.

Mr. E. F. Dickey, executive secretary of the association, is extremely anxious that the men in the feed field become more familiar with the work of the extension service at both the county and state levels. He also feels that it is important that these men become better acquainted with the educational information and recommendations coming from the College of Agriculture. This new publication takes a big step in that direction.

Future issues of the magazine will be mailed directly to you by Mr. Dickey.

Sincerely yours,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:ml
Enclosure

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

September 30, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To the Farm Advisers:

LET'S TELL LANDLORDS AND TENANTS
ABOUT THESE LEASING MATERIALS NOW

Most landlords and tenants are keenly aware of the fact that we are in a period of changing conditions and that their contractual arrangements need frequent examination. Thus they flood the university and county offices with inquiries about leasing arrangements. Some ask for new lease forms. Many are interested in the new profit-sharing agreement. Others want reports on leasing practices; and still others inquire about the tenant's report to landlord, the conservation agreement, or some other publication.

Fortunately the Extension Service in Illinois is ready with a complete and up-to-date line of farm lease materials. Thirteen items are available, ranging all the way from contract forms to information on leasing practices. Five are new 1948 publications; the rest are recent revisions. No other state can boast such a list of publications on this vital subject.

We need to tell landlords and tenants what we have to offer and where the publications may be procured. The enclosed mat and news story should help. We suggest that you use them in your monthly publication or in some other paper. Other publicity on farm leases will be sent to you from time to time. Some will also appear in state and national farm magazines. All of it will direct inquiries to the farm adviser. Therefore, you may expect more rather than less calls for farm lease information.

It has been suggested that we prepare a poster similar to the enclosed mat which might be displayed in the county offices or in banks, elevators, etc. What do you think of the idea? How many posters could you use to advantage? Your comments and suggestions will be appreciated.

We suggest that you check your supply of materials. You should have at least one file copy of each publication and a fairly liberal supply of the type-of-lease forms that are used most frequently in your county. Use of the order blank, which you received sometime ago for requesting materials from the university will avoid confusion.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Cunningham

J. B. Cunningham
Extension Specialist
Farm Management

JBC:sl
Enclosure

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

The use of farm ponds to supply stock water has become a common practice in areas where wells are not dependable.

****

Delay in making needed repairs, large or small, to tractors is likely to be costly.

****

Five steps in pasture improvement: test and treat soil, disk well, reseed, control grazing, and clip weeds.

****

Organic matter binds the soil particles together like hair in plaster, enabling the particles to resist the action of run-off water.

****

Whole wheat, which is to be coarsely ground or cracked before feeding, is worth about as much, pound for pound, as shelled corn for feeding beef cattle.

****

Keep shields over revolving power take-off shafts. Many accidents occur at these places on machines that are left unprotected.

****

Cream separators should be rinsed after each use and washed and sterilized at least once a day.

****

Corn is maturing each month of the year in at least one of the countries of the world.

****

Removal of ground cover with no treatment to build good permanent pasture may start serious soil erosion.

****

Illinois has a total land area of 35,806,000 acres.

****

Illinois farm land slightly exceeds 31,000,000 acres.

****

Estimates of crop production and the number of livestock in Illinois are based on reports from more than 30,000 farmers in the state.

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JRW:lk
10/5/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Test Your Soil--Make More Profit

You can make hundreds of dollars more from higher crop yields by having your soil tested to see what fertilizer it needs, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A couple of hours spent in collecting soil samples, and a few dollars invested in soil tests, can help most _____ county farms earn much higher profits, he declares.

"These tests actually save you from wasting many hard-earned dollars on soil treatment materials that may do your soil little or no good," declares Clyde M. Linsley, soils specialist, University of Illinois agricultural extension service.

(Add here your comments on the need for soil-testing in your county, benefits from it, experience of farmers who have had their soil tested, and other information that applies.)

It costs from $400 to $1,000 for liming and other soil treatments on 40 acres, according to the farm adviser. That's from $10 to $25 an acre.

But it costs only about $_____ to test 11 samples of soil from 40 acres for lime, phosphorus and potassium, he added. That's only about _____ cents an acre.

This small investment will help you to make sure that none of the money you spend for fertilizers is wasted, the farm adviser said.

_____ county has an up-to-date soil laboratory with a technician trained and supervised by the College of Agriculture. It is located at _____. You can find out more details about the soil-testing service from the farm adviser at _____.

LJN:lk
10/6/48

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Orme Counties Extension
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Bureau

Does Your Soil Need Lime?

You can save hundreds of dollars work from farmer and profits by having your soil tested to see what fertilizer it needs.

Says Dean Adviser _____.

A sample of your upper 6 inches of cultivated soil sampled and a few dollars invested in soil tests, can help most _____ counties farmer earn much higher profits, he believes.

"Lime lack actually save you from wasting many times the cost of lime on soil treatment materials that may do your soil little or no good," emphasizes Glenn M. Kinsley, soils specialist, University of Illinois agricultural extension service.

(Has been your experience on the need for soil-testing in your county, specifically from 1., experience of farmers who have made their soil tested, and other information that applies.)

It costs from $400 to $1,000 for liming and other soil treatments on 40 acres, according to the farm adviser. Tests from $10 to $25 an acre.

But it costs only about $_____ to test 10 samples of soil from 40 acres for lime, phosphorus and potassium, he added. Tests only about _____ cents an acre.

This small investment will help you to make sure that some of the money you spend for fertilizers is going, the farm adviser said.

_____ county has no "to-date soil information" on a technical basis and suggestions by the College of Agriculture. It is located at _____. You can find out exactly what soil-testing services the farm bureau in _____ county offers.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Bindweed, or morning glory, came to this country about 1850 in cereal grains from Europe and Asia.

****

This year's corn crop would provide enough feed for even more than the suggested goal of 60 million spring pigs.

****

Poor physical condition of the soil, or poor tilth, can hold down yields just as lack of plant food does.

****

To maintain good tilth, it is necessary to grow clover and return plenty of organic matter to the soil by plowing-down clover manure and crop residues.

****

Harvest or hormone sprays are effective in reducing losses of apples by dropping.

****

Using artificial lights in the laying house in the morning or evening, or both, will extend the day to 13 or 14 hours.

****

Soil conservation includes all those practices that serve to maintain or increase soil productivity.

****

Most Illinois soils are subject to serious erosion if they are not farmed properly.

****

A farmer is more likely to produce first-grade cream if he realizes the importance of using good methods in producing quality butter.

****

The average value of buildings on Illinois farms increased from about $950 in 1900 to $6,200 in 1948.

****

Bacterial wilt of alfalfa was first discovered in 1924 in northern Illinois.

JRW:lk
10/12/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Give New Calves Good Care

More calves are killed by overfeeding than by underfeeding, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

College of Agriculture dairy specialists recommend that you feed very little milk to new-born calves. They should get only one-tenth of their body weight in milk each day. For a 60-pound calf, that would mean just 6 pounds, or only 3 quarts a day.

"Careless feeding and poor housing can cut down resistance of new-born calves so that they get sick very easily with calfhood diseases," the Farm Adviser said.

He encourages dairymen to provide a draft-free pen that is dry and not too cold. It's a good practice, he adds, to leave the calf with its mother for 3 to 5 days after it is born. The first milk, colostrum, helps to prevent digestive upsets in very young calves.

Several booklets on recommended methods of starting calves on feed are available free at the farm adviser's office at _____.

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JRW:lk
10/13/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Chemical Stops Potato Sprouts

You can be dead sure of stopping your potatoes from sprouting in the bin if you dust them with a powder containing the methyl ester of naphthalene acetic acid, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Scientists use this jaw-breaking name for the chemical, he relates, and unfortunately there's no nickname for it. But it is found in a good many products now available at seed houses, chemical companies and farm supply places.

The farm adviser, quoting information from Lee Somers, University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist, explains that the chemical is a growth-regulator. It stops all growth when it gets into the potato eyes. It can be applied as a dust or spray, but the dust is usually better for treating only a few bushels at home. Although it is dusted on, the chemical slowly changes to a gas and gets into the potato eyes that way.

A 10-ounce can of the dust generally is enough to treat 8 bushels of potatoes. It can be put on just after potatoes are stored this fall and will prevent sprouting until about next March or April.

If applied next February, it will prevent sprouting until May or June. But February dusting is somewhat impractical because it makes extra work to take potatoes out of storage and put them back.

The Illinois College of Agriculture points out these precautions in using the chemical, the farm adviser said:

Don't use it on your seed potatoes. If you do, they won't germinate.

On eating potatoes, the eyes should be free of dirt, since the chemical takes effect through the eyes.

Handle treated potatoes carefully. Don't shovel them around like gravel. Because the chemical slows growth almost to a standstill, it also virtually prevents potatoes from scabbing over, once they've been injured. There's liable to be more rotting in bruised potatoes treated with the chemical than in sound ones.

The chemical is not effective for beets and seems to speed up the rotting of onions. There is little reason for home gardeners to treat parsnips or carrots.

LJN:lk 10/13/48 -0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Make Fertilizer From Dead Garden Plants

Clean up your farm garden and make fertilizer at the same time, suggests Farm Adviser _____ _____. You can save the dead plants and make them into fertilizer for next spring's garden.

"Every time we burn dried cornstalks, potato vines or other crop leftovers, we're letting soil fertility go up in smoke," the farm adviser declares. "It's a poor practice. We recommend mulching instead."

After harvesting your vegetables, pile up the remaining dead plants into a compost pile, the farm adviser said. Throw on grass clippings and leaves from the yard also. Stack these materials in five layers, each 10 or 12 inches thick. As you build the stack, wet each layer down and sprinkle it with a mixture of ammonium sulphate and limestone.

The top of the stack should be cup-shaped to hold the rain. Moisture helps decompose the compost pile.

These crop remains, sometimes wasted, will make excellent fertilizer for your garden next spring if handled according to recommendations, the farm adviser said.

JRW:lk
10/13/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Plans Laid for Distributing New Farm Record Books

(Note to Farm Advisers: You'll notice a state-wide story on the new, simplified Illinois farm record book in this week's stories sent to weeklies. This story, on the same subject, is meant to be localized for your own county. You may need to adjust the story if you didn't use the record book in your county last year. You may want to use this story and the enclosed mat in your farm bureau publication or tie it in with the state-wide release.)

Plans are taking shape in _____ county for a campaign to promote the new, simplified Illinois farm record book, announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A state-wide goal of 100,000 record books in use during 1949 has been set by the University of Illinois agricultural extension service, which is sponsoring the project, he said.

_____ county's goal is _____ new farmers using the "Bluebook," as it is nicknamed, the farm adviser said.

In _____ county, _____ farmers used the record book last year. (Add your own comments on reaction to them and farmers' opinions of them, if they were used in your county last year. If not, point out advantages of using the book. They're mentioned in the weekly story.)

A meeting of the project's advisory committee is planned for (Time), (Date), at (Place) to plan for distributing the record books during December and January, the farm adviser said. (Southern Illinois farm advisers may want to mention the choosing of a county advisory committee instead.) Another meeting, set for (Time), (Date), (Place), will be held for local leaders to (insert purpose--receive instructions in use of book or in summarizing book.)

Local leaders assisting the farm adviser are: (Insert names.)

These men (and women) will hold meetings during December and January to help farmers complete their 1948 books, start their 1949 books, or both.

JN:lk
10/14/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

(The figures are taken from Plan 486, Temporary Crib Costs, sent out to all farm advisers from the agricultural engineering department.)

Special to Farm Advisers

Costs Given on Pole-and-Snowfence Crib

A detailed list of costs for building a temporary pole-and-snowfence corn crib, recommended by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was issued today by Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He reminds _____ county farmers that this crib can be built for only 15 to 25 cents a bushel, that it takes only a day or two to put up, and that it will last about five years, or perhaps longer. Your corn is eligible for a government loan if stored in this crib, he added.

Here are the cost figures. They're given in cents per bushel of corn stored.

Rafters, girts and ties--4 cents a bushel.

Siding--1 3/4 cents a bushel for welded wire, 2 1/2 cents for boards or 3 1/4 cents for snowfence.

Concrete blocks--2 1/2 cents a bushel.

Gravel--2 1/4 cents.

Poles--1 1/4 cents.

Hardware cloth--1 1/2 cents.

Reinforced paper in flooring-- 1/5 or 2/5 cent.

Roofing--4 cents for aluminum, 2 1/2 cents for 28-gauge galvanized metal, 3 cents for lapped boards, 9 cents for canvas, or 1/5 to 2/5 cent for reinforced paper.

Detailed building plans for the temporary pole-and-snowfence crib are available at the farm adviser's office, (address). Ask for Plan No. 447. It's only 15 cents.

LJN:lk
10/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

(For northern and central Illinois counties where Illinois farm record books were used in 1948. Other counties disregard.)

Special to Farm Advisers

Local Leaders Trained on Farm Record Books

Around 600 local farm leaders in 58 northern and central Illinois counties are going to school in the next few weeks to learn how to summarize the new,simplified Illinois farm record book, reports farm adviser _____ _____.

Some 30,000 farmers used the record books this year for the first time, the farm adviser said. They provide all the figures needed for income tax reports and furnish a handy way to locate the profit-making parts of your farm business.

These local leaders in turn will meet with farmers in each county late in 1948 to help them make the proper entries.

In _____ county, the local leader training meeting will be held (Time), (Place), (Date), farm adviser _____ said. (Add here the names of your local leaders, and include George Whitman, George Bollman, or D. E. Warren, whichever man is training your local leaders.)

A goal of 100,000 new,simplified farm record books in use in 1949 has been set by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the farm adviser noted. They are being introduced in southern Illinois for the first time in 1949. _____ county's goal is _____ new farmers using the handy "bluebook," as it's nicknamed.

(Add here your own comments to promote use of the record books in your county.)

JN:lk
10/20/48

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Farm Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

(For northern and central Illinois counties where Illinois farm record book was used in 1964. Other counties disregard.)

Letter to Farm Advisers

Re: Leaders Trained on Farm Record Books

Round 500 local farm leaders in 98 northern and central Illinois counties are going to school in the next few weeks to learn how to assemble the new, simplified Illinois Farm Record Book, so they can pass it along to their neighbors.

Some 27,000 farmers used the record books this year for the first time, the farm advisers said. They provide all the figures needed for income tax reports and forecasts a handy way to locate the profit-making parts of your farm business.

These local leaders in your will meet with farmers in their county late in 1968 to help them make the proper entries.

In _____ county, the local leader training meeting will be held in _____ (place) _____ (date), from advisers _____ and _____. (Ask here the names of your local leaders, and include Roger Ahlgren, George Dahlman, or D. E. Vernon, which-ever one is training your local leaders.)

A total of 100,000 new, simplified farm record books is now in 1968 use here and by the university of Illinois College of Agriculture, the farm advisers noted. They are being introduced in northern Illinois for the first time in 1968. _____ county's share is _____ new farmers using the handy "blueprint" as it's commonly called.

(Add here your own comments to provide full of the record book in your county.)

Sincerely,

Director

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Money-Saving Tips on Elevating Corn

You can save from $100 to $175, the price of a burned-out electric motor, and gain some time in elevating this year's bumper corn crop into the crib by taking a few, simple precautions, says Farm Adviser _____.

These are the points to watch, he says. They come from Frank Andrew, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

1. Lubricate all parts of the elevator before turning on the power.

2. Turn the pulley over by hand several times to make sure the elevator is free and operating before belting up the motor.

3. Run the elevator empty for several minutes to limber it up.

4. Make sure the sprockets and shafts are in proper alignment. If your elevator is poorly aligned and lubricated, it will use more power running empty than it would in good adjustment with a full load of corn.

5. Check your wiring to be sure it's heavy enough. Most 40-foot elevators require 5 h.p. motors. This size of motor requires at least No. 6 wire if it is as much as 300 feet from the transformer.

6. Check the manufacturer's recommended speed on the elevator. You may use a smaller motor if the elevator speed is reduced by increasing the size of the pulley which is belted to the motor.

7. Protect your motor with the right-sized, delayed action fuse. This type of fuse will take a moderate overload which develops during starting, but it will save the motor from being burned out if it is overloaded while running, because delayed action fuses blow out quicker than ordinary fuses.

8. Cover your motor and switches with a canvas or roofing paper to protect them from the weather. After corn-husking season is over, store them in a suitable place.

LJN:lk
10/20/48

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[illegible] Extension Service
[illegible]ersity of Illinois
[illegible]llege of Agriculture
[illegible]bana, Illinois

[illegible]ecial to Farm Dailies

[illegible]ower-Saving Hint on Elevating Corn

[illegible] can save from $100 to $175, the price of a [illegible] electric motor, and gain some time in elevating 500 pounds [illegible] corn every hour with an old or cheap a few, simple precautions, [illegible] from Advisor _____.

These are the points to watch, by men. Most come from [illegible] farmer, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois College [illegible] of Agriculture:

1. Lubricate all parts of the elevator before trying to [illegible] the power.

2. Turn the pulley over by hand several times to make sure [illegible] the elevator is free and operative before bolting to the motor.

3. Run the elevator empty for several minutes to [illegible] it go.

4. Make sure the sprockets and belts are in proper alignment. If your elevator is poorly aligned and lubricated, it will [illegible] more power running empty than it would in good adjustment with full load of corn.

5. Check your wiring to be sure it is heavy enough. Use [illegible] electric extension cords 2 h.p. motors. This size of cord [illegible] least 14. Give it as much as the load from the manufacturer.

6. Check the manufacturer's recommended speed on the elevator. You may use a smaller motor if the elevator speed is reduced [illegible] increasing the size of the pulley which is fastened to the motor.

7. Install your motor with the right-sized, deferred [illegible]. Quick drop of fuse will take a moderate overload which [illegible] stalling, but it will save the motor from being burned out if [illegible] is overloaded while running. Because delayed action fuses blow [illegible] quicker than ordinary fuses.

8. Cover your motor and switches with a canvas or [illegible] to protect them from the weather. Keep corn-breaking [illegible] over, move them to a suitable place.

-2-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Contour-seeded wheat fields produce larger crops (about 2-3 bushel an acre more) than those seeded up and down the slope, say agronomists at the University of Illinois.

****

A good job of feeding dairy cows means feeding according to the amount of milk produced.

****

A goal of 100,000 new simplified Illinois farm record books in use during 1949 has been set by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

****

Soft egg shells can be eliminated by feeding plenty of oyster shell, or some source of calcium, and by feeding a ration with plenty of vitamin D.

****

Farm tractors that will not be used during the winter months need more servicing than just draining the radiator and putting them under cover. Study the guide book for directions on winter care.

****

One dairyman found that it took from 340 to 350 squirts to "take" a gallon of milk from his cows.

****

For best results pullets should have access to a laying mash continuously and scratch grain fed in deep litter once or twice daily.

****

Plenty of lime not only makes more pasture, but also makes the grass richer in the calcium which livestock need.

****

Laying hens will eat from 2 to 5 pounds of grit per bird per year.

****

Superior crop production is a forerunner of efficient livestock production, say specialists at the University of Illinois.

****

Applying hydrated lime to the laying house litter will help to keep it dry all winter.

JRW:lk
10/19/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Three Jobs in Caring for Fall Pigs

Vaccination and castration, providing large enough housing, and adding alfalfa meal to the ration are three jobs for you to do now for your fall pigs, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

G. R. Carlisle, Illinois College of Agriculture livestock specialist, reports that you'll be money ahead if you vaccinate and castrate now, even if you have to take half a day of good corn-picking weather to do the work. You'll use less cholera serum, and the operations will give your pigs less of a setback. But be sure to wait at least two weeks between the two jobs.

It's best to vaccinate before weaning time, the farm adviser adds. As long as the sow is immune to cholera, her pigs won't get the disease, even if they've been exposed to it.

Hog houses should be dry, well-ventilated, and roomy enough, Farm Adviser _____declared. _____ county swine feeders generally provide large enough quarters for their fall pigs, he said, but by spring, after they've gained around 125 pounds, they're crowded. Try to give them enough room when they're nearly full-grown too, he urged.

As for alfalfa meal, this is an excellent source of vitamins which pigs need when they're no longer on pasture, the farm adviser continued.

According to Carlisle, you can't afford not to buy alfalfa meal. Your pigs will gain faster if they have it. Good, leafy alfalfa hay, second or third cutting, is a good substitute when it is ground. The point is to provide some form of high-quality alfalfa.

(Note to Farm Adviser: You might list the free circulars you have on these three topics, or expand on any one of them with more detailed recommendations for your county. Or you might emphasize some other part of care of fall pigs.)

LJN:lk
10/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

New Awards for 4-H Forestry Projects

A new series of awards will be available next year to all 4-H Club members who select a project in forestry, according to _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

State, regional and national awards will be given, with a gold medal for the state winners and a scholarship and trip to the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1949 for the four regional and national winners. The awards will be sponsored by the American Forest Products Industries, a national association of lumber, pulp and paper, plywood and other forest industries.

Some of the more important forestry projects which Illinois 4-H members can select, _____ pointed out, include windbreaks for farmsteads, field shelterbelts, wildlife and pond area plantings, gully and erosion control and Christmas trees.

Several kinds of trees are now available, he said, and club members can avoid disappointment in getting the kinds of trees they want by starting plans for their project while the nurseries still have a supply of trees. Right now is the time to sign up for a forestry project, he added. Interested 4-H Club members should contact their local leader or farm adviser for full details.

RAJ:lk
10/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Septic Tank Should Be at Least 500-Gallon Size

If you're putting in a septic tank this fall, be sure it's at least 500-gallon capacity, cautions Farm Adviser _____ _____.

You'll save yourself plenty of trouble, expensive clean-out operations and eventual expense in replacing your septic tank if you get a 500-gallon size to start with, the farm adviser points out.

A septic tank should never be smaller than 500-gallon working size in the first chamber, regardless of how few people use it, he says. This volume is needed to prevent disturbing bacterial action in the tank each time the plumbing is used.

A 500-gallon septic tank would be roughly 10 times larger than the familiar 55-gallon oil drum, the farm adviser noted.

He listed these cautions in buying or building septic tanks. They come from Frank Andrew, agricultural engineer, University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

1. The smallest size for the first chamber below the outlet opening must be at least 500 gallons for a small family--5 to 7 persons--and more than 500 gallons for a larger family.

2. The tank should be durable and watertight. Concrete is probably the best material for building your own tank. You can get precast concrete tanks, but check them for size and quality of material first.

3. If your tank is cylinder-shaped, it must be at least 54 inches, inside diameter, and 500-gallon capacity to meet State Board of Health and FHA specifications for small families.

4. The tank outlet must be connected to a properly designed disposal bed with closed ends. If you connect it to a field drain or open ditch, you'll probably have no better sanitation than before you put in your septic tank.

5. Install your septic tank at least 50 feet down the slope, away from the well.

6. Use 4- or 6-inch watertight sewer tile sloped about 1 inch in 5 feet to the tank, and about 1 inch in 25 feet for the open joint tile disposal bed. Generally 40-50 feet of 4-inch disposal tile per person, laid 18-20 inches below the surface, is all right. If the soil is very tight, you may want to bed the tile in gravel.

7. Keep the disposal lines at least 75 feetaway from the well, and don't lay them through the vegetable garden.

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LJN:lk
10/20/48

4. You can better make be connected to a properly designed disposal bed with closed ends. If you connect it to a field drain or open ditch, you'll probably have no better sanitation than before you put in your septic tank.

5. Install your septic tank at least 50 feet from the nearest well.

6. Use 4- or 6-inch vitrified sewer tile dipped about 1 foot in 5 feet in the tank, and have 1 joint in 25 feet for the open joint tile disposal bed. Generally 18-25 feet of 4-inch disposal tile per person. Lay 18-20 inches below the surface, in all cases. If the soil is very tight, you may want to bed the tile in gravel.

7. Keep the disposal lines at least 75 feet away from the well, and don't lay them through the vegetable garden.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Membership Goal of 55,000 Set for 1949

A state-wide goal of 55,000 4-H members in 1949 has been set for the 4-H advisory committee, which met at the University of Illinois last week, according to farm adviser _____ _____.

This means 5,981 new members during 1949, a little more than a 10 percent boost from the 1948 enrollment figure of 49,019, he said.

During 1948, 4,473 farm boys and girls joined 4-H Clubs, the advisory committee of five farm advisers and five home advisers reported.

_____ county enrolled _____ new 4-H club members in 1948 in its _____ 4-H clubs, the farm adviser (or youth assistant) stated. (Add your own comments about important progress your county 4-H clubs made in 1948, or major goals for 1949 club work.)

The state advisory committee also decided to make the State Memorial Camp at Monticello available for year-round use. There are picnic grounds with cooking facilities, a shelter house and a fishing lake. Families or community groups may get permission for free use of the shelter house from Mr. Fay Root at Cisco or Miss Mary McKee, 206 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

The committee also decided to sponsor the annual Open House for rural young people again next year on the University of Illinois campus. The tour and meeting are planned for next June in Urbana. Nearly 5,000 rural youth attended Open House this year, and that large a number is expected in 1949.

RAJ:lk
10/20/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

The attached story has been sent to all daily papers in the state for release on Monday, November 1. You probably will want to prepare a local story on your winner for both your weekly and daily papers.

We suggest that you localize the story by preparing a short biographical sketch of your representative and a short paragraph or two telling about the project which won him (her) the honor, and get a picture of him (her) printed along with the story if possible.

Following is a suggested lead for your story:

_____ _____ of _____, son (daughter) of Mr. and Mrs. _____ _____, was one of 26 Illinois 4-H Club members who have been selected as delegates to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago on November 28 to December 2.

_____ was selected for this honor by the 4-H extension staff at the University of Illinois because of his (her) outstanding over-all record in 4-H Club work this year in project work, in 4-H activities and in leadership in other activities in the community and county.

Among _____'s project this year were _____

_____
(project and community activities)
_____.

A member of the _____ _____ for _____ years, _____ has won _____.
(other honors and biography)

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Home Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Town and Farm (Weekly)

The attached story has been sent to all daily papers in the area for release on Monday, November 1. You probably will want to prepare a local story on your 4-H Club for both your weekly and daily papers.

We suggest that you localize the story or preparing a more biographical account of your representative and a short paragraph on the building about the project which was this (year) the person, and put a picture of his (her) exhibit along with the story if possible.

Editorial is a suggestion that you write:

_____ _____ of _____, son (daughter) of _____ _____ _____, was one of 25 Illinois 4-H Club members who have been selected as delegates to Farmers 4-H Club Congress in Chicago on November 30 to December 4.

_____ was selected for this honor by the 4-H extension staff at the University of Illinois because of his (her) outstanding over-all record in 4-H Club work this year in project work, in 4-H activities and in leadership in other activities in the community and county.

Among _____'s projects this year were _____

_____

(Describe his or her community activities)

_____

A member of the _____ for _____ years, _____ has won _____

(Other honors and achievements)

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1948

National 4-H Club Congress Delegates Chosen

URBANA, ILL., November 1--Twenty-six outstanding Illinois 4-H club members have been selected to represent this state at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 28 to December 2.

This honor, among the most prized of all 4-H awards, was conferred upon these top-ranking 4-H boys and girls because of their superior over-all records for 1948 in project work, 4-H activities and leadership in other events in their community and county. Delegates were chosen by the 4-H extension staff at the University of Illinois.

The delegates to Club Congress are: Edward C. Bates, Kewanee, Henry county; John W. Bliss, Yates City, Knox county; Denny Coleman, Shawneetown, Gallatin county; Margaret Cummins, Dix, Jefferson county; Mary Elder, Blue Mound, Christian county; Bettelou Flory, Monmouth, Warren county; Jimmie Gahm, Streator, LaSalle county; Margie Groves, DeKalb, DeKalb county.

Kenneth Heisner, Peotone, Will county; Elaine Held, Lacon, Marshall county; Rose Alice Howell, Ipava, Fulton county; Floyd C. Hutchings, Mundelein, Lake county; Gladys Krapf, Manhattan, Will county; Esther Kuster, Galva, Henry county; Merle S. Miller, Clinton, DeWitt county; Lewis Porter, Mendon, Adams county; Anita Reaman, Grant Park, Kankakee county; Carolyn Reeser, Weldon, DeWitt county; Robert Schrock, Washington, Tazewell county; Lorna Springer, Springerton, White county.

Thomas C. Sussenbach, Greenville, Bond county; Barbara Thiebaud, Greenfield, Greene county; Will F. Tracy, Wyoming, Stark county; John White, Jr., Batavia, Kane county; Joe Arthur Wilcox, Bridgeport, Lawrence county; and Mary Lee Wilson, Butler, Montgomery county.

Two local leaders have been selected this year to attend Club Congress in recognition of their fine local 4-H club leadership and their length of service. They are Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Orion, Henry county; and Dale Donley, Mendon, Adams county.

RAJ:lk
10/26/48

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1948

National 4-H Club Congress Delegates Chosen

URBANA, ILL., November 1--Twenty-six outstanding Illinois 4-H club members have been selected to represent this state at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 29 to December 4.

This honor, among the most prized of all 4-H awards, was conferred upon these top-ranking 4-H boys and girls because of their superior over-all records for 1948 in project work, 4-H activities and leadership in other events in their community and county. Delegates were chosen by the 4-H extension staff at the University of Illinois.

The delegates to Club Congress are: Edward C. Bates, Lawrence, Henry county; John W. Bliss, Pater City, Knox county; Nancy Coleman, Shawneetown, Gallatin county; Margaret Cumpton, Olney, Richland county; Mary Elder, Blue Mound, Christian county; Patricia Jefferson, Mount Olive, Macoupin county; Betsy Lamb, Monmouth, Warren county; Jimmie Cahm, Streator, LaSalle county; Barbie Greene, Lexington, McLean county.

Kenneth Balmer, Lockport, Will county; Elaine Zeid, Lacon, Marshall county; Rose Alice Jewell, Ipava, Fulton county; Floyd C. Hutchings, Mundelein, Lake county; Gladys Kaspr, Manhattan, Will county; Esther Oyster, Galva, Henry county; Merle E. Miller, Hinton, Dewitt county; Levia Porter, Marion, Adams county; Anita Reeves, Mount Carmel, Wabash county; Virginia Hanson, Weldon, Macon county; Robert Sorrell, Washington, Tazewell county; Norma Spielman, Springfield, White county.

Thomas C. Cunningham, Greenville, Bond county; Barbara Hildebrand, Greenfield, Greene county; Will W. Tracy, Wyoming, Stark county; John Wade, Jr., Batavia, Kane county; Joe Arthur Wilson, Bridgeport, Lawrence county; and Mary Lee Wilson, Butler, Montgomery county.

Two local leaders have been selected this year to attend Club Congress in recognition of their fine local 4-H club leadership and their length of service. They are Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Urbana, Champaign county; and Kate Donley, Hamilton, Adams county.

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ml:lk
10/26/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 4, 1948

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

State Outstanding and Project Honor 4-H Members Named

Rewarded for the excellence of their over-all 4-H Club records for 1948, _____ _____ county 4-H boys and girls
(No.)
have been named state outstanding members, _____ _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser announces. Selected by a committee of farm advisers and assistant advisers and the 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, these state outstanding members are _____ _____, _____ _____, _____ _____, _____ _____ and _____ _____.

Also selected on the basis of an excellent record this year in one project were_____ boys and girls from _____
(No.)
county who have been named state project honor members for 1948. These young people are _____ _____, _____ _____, _____ _____, _____ _____ and _____ _____.

These 4-H Club members were chosen on the merit of their records from among _____ 4-H'ers of _____ county for their
(No.)
outstanding work in club projects, 4-H activities and leadership in other activities of their community and county.

Awards for these _____ selected members consist of a certificate of honor and eligibility for a state outstanding or project honor medal.

Winners of the various special state 4-H honors, such as delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress and delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., are selected from the group of state outstanding members.

RAJ:lk
10/26/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

The government has now given official recognition to the Criolla breed of horses as registered in the stud book of Argentina.

***

November 1-7 will be National 4-H Club Achievement Week, announce 4-H Club specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

***

Illinois livestock specialists say that first-aid kits for animals are essential on every farm. Supplies for prompt treatment of injuries may save a life or prevent serious infection in animals or man.

***

Farmers have been asked to boost the 1949 spring pig production 17 percent over last year. The goal calls for 60 million pigs.

***

New tests have been worked out to determine whether insects are in your grain bins. If they are, you should fumigate. See your county farm adviser for further information.

***

September egg production in Illinois was up to 170 million this year compared with 141 million for 1947, report poultry specialists at the University of Illinois.

***

The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was $3.93 per 100 pounds compared with $4.07 a month earlier and $4.67 a year ago.

***

If sodium arsenite is used in the fall to poison undesirable trees, as recommended by Illinois foresters, animals should be kept away from the area until the following spring.

***

National Apple Week will be observed October 25 to November 1.

***

Station WILL of the University of Illinois broadcasts on a frequency of 580 kilocycles.

JRW:lk
10/26/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

New Circular on Testing Milk Is Available

_____ county dairy plant operators can find the answer to almost any question about the Babcock milk test in a new circular just issued by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Farm Adviser _____ _____ announced today.

Circular 630, "Testing Milk and Milk Products for Fat and Total Solids," describes the right kind of equipment to use, tells how to take samples and how to test milk and cream, and answers 11 questions about the Babcock test.

In addition, the new booklet explains modified Babcock tests for homogenized milk, chocolate milk, evaporated milk, sweetened condensed milk, skimmilk, buttermilk, whey, and ice cream.

Circular 630 also tells how to test for total solids in milk and various milk products, analyze hard cheese and butter, and determine the specific gravity of milk.

Especially useful for dairy plant operators, Circular 630 has 18 pictures, mostly of testing equipment, in its 80 pages. It is written by Dr. E. O. Herreid, dairy technologist, Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can get a free copy of Circular 630 on testing milk from your farm adviser at _____.

LJN:lk
10/27/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Pole-and-Snowfence Crib Good Answer to Corn Storage Problem

You wouldn't pass up $225, would you? But that's just what many _____ county farmers may do if they don't have enough corn storage space, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. And for some of them the loss may be even higher.

The state PMA office predicts a shortage of 32,000,000 bushels of corn storage space on Illinois farms, the farm adviser says. This would mean an average of 157 bushels for every farm in the state. If this corn were a total loss, the cost to the farmer would be about $225, figured at the average support price of $1.44.

But many farms may be even more short of crib space, and disorderly marketing could lead to a price break, both of which would mean more loss.

A temporary pole-and-snowfence crib, recommended by the University of Illinois agricultural extension service, is a good answer to the problem, the farm adviser suggests.

It can be built for only 15 to 25 cents a bushel and will hold from 30 to 40 bushels of corn per foot of length. Your corn is eligible for a government loan if stored in this type of crib. It can be put up in a day or two and should last for about five years.

You can get plans for the pole-and-snowfence crib at the farm adviser's office for only 15 cents. He'll be glad to talk over your corn storage problems and help you get the most from this year's bumper crop.

LJN:lk
10/27/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Observe National 4-H Achievement Week, November 1-7

(For your weeklies and dailies. This story has been sent to dailies without any mention of your plans for county activities during 4-H Achievement Week. You'll probably want to use this release for background material and add your local Achievement Week program. It might also be a good idea for you to invite your local editors to take part in your county achievement activities.)

4-H members throughout the country will be recognized during National 4-H Achievement Week, November 1 to 7, because of the real part they all had in the nation-wide accomplishments of 4-H Club work, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Every 4-H boy and girl will be honored regardless of their age or amount of work they did, he added.

In _____ county, National 4-H Achievement Week will be observed by (add your local or county activities; use all the names possible, perhaps make arrangements for pictures taken by your editors, list some records of typical 4-H'ers on 1948 projects, and emphasize the human-interest angle and personalities.)

Achievements of the 1,800,000 American 4-H'ers in 1948 topped those of any previous year, says E. I. Pilchard, in charge of agricultural 4-H extension work in the Illinois College of Agriculture. These youth were organized into 80,000 clubs led by 200,000 local volunteer leaders.

There are about 3,500 clubs in Illinois with some 6,000 local leaders.

These leaders have earned great commendation, Pilchard pointed out, for their time, effort, and interest in 4-H work. Club members' records clearly indicate that the leaders' time has not been wasted, because the records prove that 4-H'ers learn how to do worth-while things.

During Achievement Week, 4-H young people can be proud of the tons of food they have grown, the garments and other things they have made, the facts and principles they have learned, the help they have given to other people, the honors so many of them have won, and the things they have proved to themselves they could do individually and as a group.

RAJ:lk
10/27/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Save Time in Going Through Gates

You can save all the bother of opening and closing gates, and your machinery can roll through the fence line nonstop, if you replace your gates with cattle guards, suggests Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Some folks are spending over 25 hours a year just to get through one particular gate, according to Ben F. Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Cattle guards can bring our gates and fences up to modern labor-saving standards, he says.

You can make a cattle guard by digging a pit 18 inches deep across the lane at the fence line and covering it with a grating. For the grating you can use eight iron pipes, steel rails, or small beams, spaced 6 to 9 inches apart.

You can get more information about cattle guards from Farmers' Bulletin 1832. Just write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., for a free copy.

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LJN:lk
10/27/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture Produces $90 Worth of Beef per Acre

(This story was taken from mimeographed reports given out at Cattle Feeders' Day, October 22.)

Low-cost pasture can produce from $85 to $98 worth of beef an acre at a cost of only $9.94 per 100 pounds of gain, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

This was one of the outstanding results of cattle-feeding tests explained at Cattle Feeders' Day held last week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, he related.

Steers gained 311 pounds in 158 days this spring on either bromegrass or bluegrass pasture, both with clovers mixed in, the farm adviser reported. The gain averaged over two pounds per day.

"These are the best gains we've ever made on pasture without grain," declared R. R. Snapp, College of Agriculture beef cattleman.

The seeding mixture was 15 pounds of either bromegrass or bluegrass an acre. Three pounds of redtop and one pound each of white clover, English white clover, and Ladino clover were added, making 21 pounds.

The steers were fed 13 months, mainly on cheap pasture and roughage, the farm adviser explained. The only grain or concentrate fed was 115 pounds of soybean meal. Total cost per 100 pounds of gain was only $17.45.

Each steer showed a profit of $65.81 after all costs except labor were deducted.

_____ county cattlemen can get just as good results, the farm adviser declared. (Add your own comments urging wider use of pastures for beef cattle, listing their advantages, and bringing in good results farmers have had in your county with pastures for beef cattle.)

Other work explained at Cattle Feeders' Day by Fred C. Francis showed that it takes right around 200 days to finish a steer to choice market grade, regardless of his age or grade when feeding started.

But the amount of corn varies greatly--from 39 bushels for calves to 57 bushels for two-year-olds in drylot.

LJN:lk
10/27/48

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From Extension Division
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 28, 1948

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

(We suggest that you use this story as background material, and play up the local angle of what "Better Method" your county winners used to win their awards.)

Northern Illinois 4-H Club Better Methods Activity Winners

Winners of the four grand awards of $200 scholarships to an approved university or college to the two top boys and girls in the 4-H Club "Better Methods" activity for Northern Illinois have been announced by E. I. Pilchard and Miss Anna Searl, respectively in charge of agricultural and home economics 4-H Club work at the University of Illinois.

The winners include: Thelma Esther Thomas, R. R. 1, Dwight, Livingston county; Anita Reaman, R. R. 1, Grant Park, Kankakee county Marvin Subbert, R. R. 2, Peotone, Kankakee county; and William Hubbard, Jr., Kings, Ogle county.

These four young people, plus a boy and girl winner in each of the 21 participating counties of a $50 Savings Bond and the same number of winners of a trip to Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see, will be honored and feted at a celebration dinner in Chicago on Saturday, October 30. The local leaders of the winners will also attend the dinner.

_____ _____ of _____, _____ _____ of _____, _____ _____ of _____, and _____ _____ of _____ are the Better Methods activity winners in _____ county, said Farm (Home) Adviser _____ _____. _____ _____ and _____ _____ have been awarded a $50 Savings Bond, while _____

_____ and _____ _____ have won a trip to Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see with expenses paid for the better methods which they put into practice this year.

All 4-H Club members in the 21 participating counties in Northern Illinois are eligible for the Better Methods activity awards, _____ pointed out. The contest is sponsored by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Western United Gas and Electric Company and the Illinois Northern Utilities Company.

Farm and home methods which were "modern" only a few years ago might now be considered slow-pokey and work-wasting. Although every farmer might think his methods are best, in some way there is probably a better method of doing every farm and home chore.

Thus, the purpose of the Better Methods activity, _____ said, is to promote easier, quicker and more efficient ways of conducting 4-H projects and farm chores. Its aim is to encourage the development of practical improvements that result in more profitable and more enjoyable farm life.

RAJ:lk
10/22/48

-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Every 100 pounds of whey yields 3 1/2 pounds of protein.

***

Research has shown that farmers can keep home-rendered lard fresh in home storage for a year or more by adding 2 or 3 pounds of hydrogenated vegetable fat to every 50 pounds of lard at the time of rendering.

***

About 18 pounds of ice cream are now consumed per person in the U.S. compared with 10 pounds in prewar years.

***

There is no safe way to clean out or oil a corn picker when it is in operation.

***

In spite of fewer layers on farms now than a year ago, poultry specialists expect that egg production may be about the same in '49 as in '48.

***

The corn crop is estimated at nearly 3.6 billion bushels compared with 2.4 billion produced last year. The crop this year will be the first corn harvest in history to top 3 1/2 billion bushels.

***

With reduced livestock numbers, grain supplies per animal unit will be the most liberal on record.

***

Forecast for 21 kinds of grass, legume, and winter-cover crop seeds is down a fourth from last year.

***

The soybean crop is a legume which may take about two-thirds of its nitrogen from the air.

***

Root crops, such as carrots, beets, and turnips, store best if the humidity is high and the temperature is held just above freezing.

***

For the past three years 40 high-conservation Illinois farms had an average annual income advantage of $10.63 an acre over 40 low-conservation farms.

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JRW:lk
11/2/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers

The attached story has been sent to all daily papers in the state for release on Monday, November 8. If any of the state winners are in your county, you probably will want to prepare a local story for both your weekly and daily papers. If not, you can send the general story to your weekly papers.

We suggest that you localize the story by preparing a short biographical sketch of your winner, with a paragraph or two telling about the work which won him (her) the honor and the nature of the contest of which he (she) is the state winner. Enclosed with this story are 11 newspaper mats which your local papers may be glad to have to run with the story.

Following is a suggested lead for your story:

_____ _____, son (daughter) of Mr. and Mrs. _____ _____ of _____, today was announced as state winner of the _____.
(contest)

_____ was selected for this honor by a committee of farm and home advisers and the 4-H extension staff at the University of Illinois because of his (her) outstanding over-all record of achievement in the _____ competition, in other 4-H activities and in community and county leadership.

A member of the _____ for _____ years, _____ has won _____.
(club)
(other honors and biography)

The _____ _____ _____ contest is _____ _____.
(description of contest)

_____ is one of 75 Illinois 4-H boys and girls from 47 counties who have been named winners of state contests this year.

(Follow with rest of story attached or other material you may want to use.)

RAJ:lk 11/3/48

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Home Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers

The enclosed story has been sent to all Illinois weekly newspapers for release on Monday, November 6. If any of the state winners live in your county, you personally will want to prepare a letter of congratulations and deliver it. If not, this can be the material sent to your local paper.

We suggest that you include the story in preparing a short congratulatory letter of your winner, with a newspaper or two calling about the work which was done (how) the boys and the parents of the contest of which he (she) is the state winner. Enclosed with this story are 25 envelopes with return card. Letter may be glad if have it can with the story.

Following is a suggested lead for your story:

_____ _____ _____ son (daughter) of Mr. and Mrs. _____ _____ _____ of _____, today was announced as state winner of the _____ _____ _____ (contest).

_____ was selected for this honor by a committee of four and some analyses and the 4-H extension specialist of the University of Illinois College of Ag. (for) outstanding overall record achievement in the _____ competition, in other 4-H activities and in community and county leadership.

A member of the _____ for _____ years, _____ has been _____ _____ (number) _____ (other honors and activities).

He _____ member in _____ _____ (name of club or club).

_____ is one of 25 Illinois 4-H boys who are given this award for who have been based on scores of state contests activities.

(Follow with some of those awards or other recognition he has made to date.)

_____
_____

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1948

ILLINOIS 4-H HONOR ROLL OF STATE WINNERS FOR 1948

(Note to Editors: As you know, now is the time when the 4-H Club members of Illinois are honored for their achievements of the past year. The attached state honor roll represents the highest state honors possible for Illinois 4-H members to achieve, and these honors, in most cases, are the fruits of several years of hard work and earnest application. We are sending you an over-all story of the 1948 state contests, plus a list of all the winners. We realize that you will be most interested in your local county winners. We have also sent a fill-in story to your county farm and home adviser, and it is our hope that you and they may cooperate in a good local story.)

Urbana, Ill., November 8--Names of 75 Illinois 4-H boys and girls from 47 counties who have been named winners of state contests this year were announced today by state 4-H officials at the University of Illinois.

Awards for these outstanding rural young people consist of scholarships, bonds and trips to 4-H Club Congress in Chicago November 28--December 4. In addition, many of the state contest winners have been submitted as candidates for national awards to be made at the Congress.

These state awards were given in 36 different contests this year, with 18 of them for agricultural projects, seven in home economics and the remainder in the general field of achievement for both boys and girls.

Winners were selected from the group of state outstanding and project honor 4-H members submitted to the state office from each of the counties. This large number of project and achievement records was given a thorough check by a state-wide committee of farm and home advisers, who chose the most outstanding.

One of the unforgettable times in the life of any young man or woman comes when he receives recognition for work well done, say E. I. Pilchard and Miss Anna Searl, in charge of agricultural and home economics 4-H Club work in Illinois respectively.

The Illinois system of awards gives the rural young people of this state that recognition at the end of each club year, they pointed out. This plan was started in 1933 as the result of nearly two years of study by the joint staff and conferences with farm and home advisers. It is now established and accepted in every county in the state except one.

Basic in the system are the two awards, project honor and state outstanding member. Project honor awards emphasize the single projects conducted for one year, while the state outstanding award is based on leadership and the over-all 4-H record. A score card has been developed and is in use for each award.

More counties in Illinois took part in the program this year than ever before, Mr. Pilchard and Miss Searl said. All but about six counties in the state submitted the records of candidates for state honors in agriculture, and all but about three counties in home economics.

The rural young people who are chosen state winners are recognized as the outstanding 4-H Club members in Illinois, they add, and they are picked on the basis of their over-all records for the several years that they have been 4-H'ers. Nearly all of them have been members of local clubs for eight to ten years.

They are the representatives of 50,000 Illinois 4-H members whose record of achievement is most outstanding, and the honor that comes to them is shared equally by their parents, local leaders and the community which they help to make a better place in which to live.

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RAJ:gk
11/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Chemical Makes Fence Posts Last 25 Years

Treat your fence posts with pentachlorophenol, a new wood preservative, and they'll last up to 25 years, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

It costs only about 40 cents per post to soak them in the chemical, he stated, and you can do the job at home this fall. You will save a few dollars in cost of fence posts but, far more important, you won't have to replace them so often.

Five years is considered a ripe old age for ordinary fence posts, the farm adviser noted. If you treat them with pentachlorophenol, they'll last at least 15 years, and maybe up to 25 years.

Illinois farmers use about 100 fence posts each year, according to C. S. Walters, University of Illinois College of Agriculture forester. That's about two million annually among all Illinois farmers.

"It's cheaper to pay $1.00 for a post that lasts 25 years--60 cents for the post and 40 cents to treat it--than it is to pay 60 cents for a post that lasts only five years at the most," Walters declares.

The treated post costs you 4 cents a year, the other 12 cents. You replace treated posts every 20 years or so; the others, about every five years.

Black oak, pin oak, red oak, and pine have shown the longest increase in life from chemical treatment. Black cherry, red elm, American elm, hickory, and hackberry show almost as good results.

Posts should be cut in late winter or early spring, seasoned through the summer, and treated early the following fall. After mixing the concentrated chemical with light fuel oil or kerosene, soak the posts by standing them upright in an ordinary 55-gallon drum or an old gasoline storage tank. They should be soaked for at least 48 hours.

A handy, 8-page mimeographed circular, "Treating Fence Posts With 'Penta,'" is available free from the farm adviser's office at _____.

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LJN:lk
11/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Terraces Now, Save Time Next Spring

Check your terraces this month, and you'll gain a good many advantages, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

You may save several days' work next spring and also prevent serious erosion losses by spending a few hours in maintaining your terraces this fall, according to Ben F. Muirheid, extension engineer, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

By back-furrowing on the terrace ridge each time you plow a terrace field this fall, you can make the terraces wider, with more capacity for holding runoff water on the slope. It will also be easier to work along the ridges with farm machinery.

"It's a good practice at this season," Muirheid points out, "to check the terrace outlets. You can quickly repair a small washout at the outlet end or in the terrace channel outlet itself by laying a few chunks of good bluegrass sod and staking it down."

LJN:lk
11/3/48

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ILLINOIS STATE HONOR ROLL

4-H Club Work

1948

List of Winners in State Contests and
Candidates for Honors in National 4-H Contests

National 4-H Achievement Contest - Submitted for national honors

Sangamon	- Pauline McMillan, R.R.2, Pleasant Plains
Woodford	- Lyle P. Schertz, Benson

Farm Underwriters Scholarships

Clark	- Juanita Watson, Martinsville	- $125 Scholarship
DuPage	- Lawrence Gregory, R. R. 2, Aurora	- $125 "
Boone	- Alvin Henninger, R. R. 1, Kirkland	- $100 "
DeKalb	- Kenneth S. Cook, R. R. 2, DeKalb	- $100 "
DeKalb	- Dianne Mathre, R. R. 2, DeKalb	- $100 "
Hancock	- Ada Bell Stillwell, West Point	- $100 "
Henry	- Dean Lindquist, Lynn Center	- $100 "
Jersey	- Dorris Parsell, R. R. 1, Jerseyville	- $100 "
Kankakee	- James Butler, R. R. 1, Chebanse	- $100 "
Ogle	- Ruth Stengel, Polo	- $100 "

J. R. Watkins Achievement Contest - $100 scholarship each

Kendall	- Russell Jorstad, Morris
Woodford	- Joyce Mishler, R. R. 1, Eureka

Northern Illinois Better Methods Contest - $200 scholarship each

Livingston	- Thelma Esther Thomas, R. R. 1, Dwight
Kankakee	- Anita Reaman, R. R. 1, Grant Park
Ogle	- William Hubbard, Jr., Kings
Will	- Marvin Subbert, R. R. 2, Peotone

National Better Methods Electric Contest - Submitted for national honors

LaSalle	- James Gahm, R. R. 1, Streator

National Health Improvement Contest - $20 cash awards to each club to be used for health education

Carroll	- Chadwick Busy Beavers
Edgar	- Mount Olive 4-H Agricultural Club
Grundy	- Minooka Willing Workers Club
LaSalle	- Covel Creek Brownies
Lawrence	- Crossroads Club
McLean	- Ibina Green Leaf 4-H Club
Mercer	- Hamlet Handy Helpers Club
Pike	- El Dara Happy Go-Lucky
St. Clair	- Woodland Workers 4-H Club
Will	- G G Snip N Snack 4-H Club

National 4-H Recreation and Rural Arts Contest

Members submitted for national honors

Henry	- Harold Nelson, R. R. 1, Lynn Center
Macoupin	- Norma Elaine McIntyre, R. R. 6, Carlinville

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1962

List of Winners in Book Contests and
Competitors in Essays [illegible] Contests

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Counties receiving $25 cash awards

Carroll	Lake	Marshall-Putnam
Champaign	LaSalle	Ogle
Christian	Livingston	St. Clair
DeKalb	Macoupin	Vermilion
Henry	McDonough	Whiteside
Iroquois	McLean	Will
Jackson	Madison	

Republic Steel Corporation Leadership Contest

Logan	- Patricia Pierce, R. R. 1, Middletown	- $50 Bond
Winnebago	- William McDonald, R. R. 1, Winnebago	- $50 "
Adams	- Maxine Frazier, Ursa	- $25 "
Jackson	- Herman W. Dietz, DeSoto	- $25 "

National Leadership Contest - Submitted for national honors and gold watch state award

Marshall-Putnam	- Elaine Held, R. R. 1, Lacon
McLean	- Robert W. Builta, R. R. 2, LeRoy

National Farm Safety Contest - Submitted for national honors

Warren - Bettelou Flory, 1024 E. Broadway, Monmouth

Alpha Gamma Rho Achievement Contest - Submitted for national honors

Woodford - Cletus Schertz, Benson

National Meat Animal Contest - Submitted for national honors and gold watch state award

LaSalle - Bob Ashley, R. R. 1, Tonica

National Field Crops Contest - Submitted for national honors

St. Clair - Verlan W. Heberer, R. R. 1, Belleville

National Dairy Products Corporation Contest - $75 scholarship each

Bond - Thomas Sussenbach, Greenville
St. Clair - James Womack, Lenzburg

National Dairy Production Contest - Submitted for national honors and $25 bond each

Class A winners - members with animals not in production

Effingham - Dale W. Wachtel, R. R. 2, Altamont
Livingston - Marjorie Bauman, Gridley
Macoupin - Ronald Carney, Girard
Whiteside - Orville Goodenough, Jr., Morrison

Class B winners - members with animals in production

Carroll - Lowell Keim, Mt. Carroll
Carroll - Paul Getz, Mt. Carroll
Iroquois - Loren Bauer, Cissna Park
Kendall - Gilbert Blankenship, Yorkville
Bond - Kenneth Zobrist, Pocahantas (Alternate)

Rite-Way Dairy Contest - Submitted for national honors

Boone - Wendell Rosene, R. R. 5, Rockford

Georgia, including 501 rural awards

Carroll	Tift	Stewart-Webster
Chatham	Troup	Tift
Chattooga	Twiggs	Ben - Clair
Dougherty	Laurens	Wheeler
Henry	Lowndes	Whitfield
Irwinville	Montgomery	Wilkes
Jackson	Oglethorpe	

Lumpkin County Conservation Leadership Program

Lopez	- Jackson County, N. E. G., Gainesville	- 4-H Club
Wilmington	- Wilkes County, R. D. 1, Washington	- 4-H "
Adams	- Berrien County, Nashville	- 4-H "
Dodson	- Dawson R. Dixie, Dublin	- 4-H "

National Leader Training - Established for national leaders and girl from other states

Sharon	
Hermanil-	
Fulton	- Fulton County, R. D. 1, Lynn
Nelson	- Thomas M. Wilkes, R. D. 1, Ashburn

National Farm Night Center - Established for national honors

Adams	- Brighton Farm, Lake Z. Jackson, Jonesboro

Wide Range for Individual Project - Established for national honors

Arnold	- Jerome Jenkins, Sumter

National Dairy Animal Judging - Established for national honors and girl with other states

Lewis	
Jackson	- Ann Lanier, J. R. D. Jones

National Field Crop Contest - Established for national honors

Mr. Clark	- Walter C. Stevens, R. R. 1, Gainesville

National Dairy Judging Contest - Established for national honors

Ross	- Thomas Jacobson, Gainesville
Mr. Clark	- Jesse Stevens, Lawrence

National Dairy Production Contest - Established for national honors and for local awards

Jones & Wilson	- Members with animals not in production
Jefferson	- Jim Jr. Jenkins, R. D. 1, Sumter
Lafayette	- Jerry Jr. Brown, Shelton
Lincoln	- Donald Jones, Tifton
Colquitt	- Willis Jackson, Jr., Moultrie
Jones & Wilson	- Members with animals in production
Terrell	- Donald Kemp, Mr. Dawson
Tift	- Paul Jones Jr., Tifton
Taylor	- Jones County Farm, Ann
Tattnall	- Oliver Blackwell, Reidsville
Ben	- Joseph Albert, Tattnall (Jr. Herdsman)

Hatcher Dairy Judging - Established for national honors

Ross	- Donald Jones, R. R. 1, Sumter

Illinois Brown Swiss Award - Pen and pencil set
Carroll - Lowell Keim, Mt. Carroll

Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association Award - Pen and pencil set
Winnebago - Wendell Rosene, R. R. 5, Rockford

Illinois Jersey Breeders' Association Award
St. Clair - James Womack, Lenzburg

Illinois Guernsey Breeders' Association Award - Gold watch
Marion - Jerrold Whitchurch, Centralia

National 4-H Forestry Contest - Submitted for national honors
Bond - Eldon Graff, Greenville

National 4-H Garden Contest - Submitted for national honors
Henry - Edward Bates, R. R. 1, Kewanee

National 4-H Home Improvement Contest - Submitted for national honors and gold watch state award
Ford - Shirley June Dale, Loda

Illinois Honey Production Awards
Pulaski - James Harris, Grand Chain
Massac - Clark Williams, R. R. 4, Metropolis

Illinois Poultry Improvement Association Award - $100 scholarship
Livingston - Virgil Rothrock, R. R. 1, Cullom

Corn Belt Hatcheries Poultry Awards - $25 bond each
Iroquois - Shirley Allen, Donovan
Kane - Edward Heine, R. R. 1, Hampshire
Kendall - Donald Plotcher, Aurora
Knox - John R. Huber, Williamsfield
LaSalle - Mary Lou Calkins, R. R. 4, Ottawa
Livingston - Virgil Rothrock, R. R. 1, Cullom
McDonough - Grace Westerdale, Tennessee
Perry - J. R. Runion, 207 St. Louis, Pinckneyville
Will - Ralph Brtva, R. R. 2, Manhattan

National 4-H Poultry Contest - Submitted for national honors
Kankakee - Eugene Novack, R. R. 1, Grant Park

Farm Concrete Award - $50 bond
Henry - Edward Bates, R. R. 1, Kewanee

Metal Roofing Awards
Blue award group - $25 bond each
Champaign - Roy Pierce, R. R. 2, Champaign
Henry - Albert Boelens, Atkinson
Randolph - Paul Koopman, Chester

Red award group - $10 each

Bond	- Kenneth Zobrist, Pocahontas
Bond	- Robert Sussenbach, Greenville
Champaign	- Merlin Dean Young, Bondville
Henry	- Robert Lindquist, Lynn Center
Henry	- Dean Lindquist, Lynn Center

White award group - $5 each

Champaign	- Thomas M. Harris, Bondville
Champaign	- Donald Pierce, R. R. 2, Champaign
Pike	- Merrit William Sprague, Hull
Sangamon	- Kenneth Barley, Cantrall

National Soil Conservation Contest- Bond winner and submitted for national honors

McDonough	- Eugene Ruthe, Table Grove

$50 bond each

LaSalle	- Deane Keller, R. R. 1, Streator
McLean	- Robert Builta, LeRoy
Madison	- Richard Gvillo, R. R. 1, Alton
Winnebago	- Wendell Swanson, R. R. 5, Rockford
Sangamon	- Jens B. Marcussen, Riverton (Alternate)

Illinois Bankers Association Soil Conservation Awards - Plaques to county winner

Bureau	McDonough	Winnebago
McLean	Perry	

Tractor Maintenance Contest - Submitted for national honors

Lake	- Floyd Hutchings, R. R. 1, Mundelein

National Girl's Record Contest - Submitted for national honors

Christian	- Mary Elder, R. R. 2, Blue Mound

National Clothing Contest - Submitted for national honors

White	- Lorna Springer, Springerton

National Dress Revue Contest - Submitted for national honors

Fulton	- Rose Alice Howell, R. R. 2, Ipava

National Canning Contest - Submitted for national honors

Henry	- Esther Kuster, R. R. 1, Galva

National Frozen Foods Contest - Submitted for national honors and $50 bond

Stark	- Martha Lou Klepfer, R. R. 1, Speer

National Food Preparation Contest - Submitted for national honors

DeWitt	- Carolyn Reeser, Weldon

National Home Improvement Contest - Submitted for national honors

Kankakee	- Anita Reaman, R. R. 1, Grant Park

Delegates to National 4-H Club Congress

Adams	- Louis Porter, R. R. 2, Mendon
Bond	- Thomas C. Sussenbach, R. R. 1, Greenville
Christian	- Mary Elder, R. R. 2, Blue Mound
DeKalb	- Margie Groves, R. R. 1, DeKalb
DeWitt	- Carolyn Reeser, Weldon
DeWitt	- Merle S. Miller, Clinton
Fulton	- Rose Alice Howell, R. R. 2, Ipava
Gallatin	- Denny Coleman, R. R. 1, Shawneetown
Greene	- Barbara Thieland, R. R. 4, Greenfield
Henry	- Esther Kuster, R. R. 1, Galva
Henry	- Edward C. Bates, R. R. 1, Kewanee
Jefferson	- Margaret Cummins, Dix
Kane	- John White, Jr., R. R. 1, Batavia
Kankakee	- Anita Reaman, R. R. 1, Grant Park
Knox	- John W. Bliss, R. R. 1, Yates City
Lake	- Floyd C. Hutchings, R. R. 1, Mundelin
LaSalle	- Jim Gahm, R. R. 1, Streator
Lawrence	- Joe Arthur Wilcox, R. R. 1, Bridgeport
Marshall Putnam	- Elaine Held, R. R. 1, Lacon
Montgomery	- Mary Lee Wilson, R. R. 1, Butler
Stark	- Will F. Tracy, R. R. 2, Wyoming
Tazewell	- Robert Schrock, R. R. 1, Washington
White	- Lorna Springer, Springerton
Will	- Kenneth Heisner, R. R. 1, Peotone
Will	- Gladys Krapf, R. R. 2, Manhattan
Warren	- Bettelou Flory, 1024 E. Broadway, Monmouth

Local Leaders

Henry	- Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Orion
Adams	- Mr. Dale Donley, R. R. 1, Mendon

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Lespedeza production on farms in the United States is being increased with two new varieties, Kobe and Climas.

***

With normal growing conditions, farmers in the U.S., add at least three-quarters of a billion bushels of corn to their average annual crop by planting hybrid seed.

***

Inbreeding studies with corn were conducted by Darwin as early as 1786. In 1905, inbreeding experiments were begun at the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station.

***

Conservative estimates indicate that hybrid corn seed has increased production on the average at least 25 percent.

***

Hybrid corn was grown on 71.4 percent of the 1947 U.S. acreage. In the Corn Belt 92.6 percent of the corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed, and in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa the proportion was 99 percent or greater.

***

Soil classification and mapping based on soil surveys in the field were begun in the U.S. in 1899 by Milton Whitney of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

***

Only 126 million bushels of old corn remained in all positions on October 1, 1948. That is reported to be the smallest carryover in the 6 years of comparable record.

***

Fifteen years ago, when 6 million chickens were tested for pullorum disease, 3 1/2 percent reacted. In 1948, when 30 million birds were tested, only about 1.2 percent reacted.

***

In 1881 McCormick arranged for a license to manufacture the Appleby type of twine binder and entered the 1881 harvest ready to do battle with his main competitor, William Deering.

JRW:lk
11/9/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Kill Undesirable Trees With Sodium Arsenite

If you are troubled with undesirable growths of such trees as thorn apple, elm, hedge, honey locust and wild cherry, you can kill them with sodium arsenite, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

These trees are prolific sprouters, and cutting them will afford only temporary relief, _____ said. They may be pulled to get rid of the stumps, but a cheaper and very effective method is to poison them. Sodium arsenite will kill both tops and roots so that no sprouting will result after treatment.

Prepare and use sodium arsenite as follows:

1. If dry sodium arsenite is used, mix one pound of the powder in 3 1/2 pints of water in a glass container. Put the powder directly into the water, and shake well until all powder is dissolved. If liquid sodium arsenite is used, mix one gallon of liquid with one gallon of water.

2. To apply the poison, cut a row of gashes, penetrating deeply into the sapwood, around the trunk of the tree just above the ground. Make the cuts so that they meet or slightly overlap. Then, using a long-spouted oil can, fill each cut with the poison solution until it runs out of the corners of the cut.

In Illinois the poison is most effective during November and December.

Any trees that are not completely killed may be treated again the following fall. To develop favorable conditions for growing good forage crops, a system of soil improvement should be applied to the area after the trees are gone.

CAUTION: Sodium arsenite is a dangerous and deadly poison and should not be applied to trees while animals are allowed to range in the fields. If the treatment is used in the fall, it will be safe to allow stock to graze in the area the following spring.

Conspicuously label all sodium arsenite containers "POISON," and do not keep a surplus supply on hand. After handling sodium arsenite, thoroughly wash your hands and any clothing which may be soiled with the poison.

RAJ:lk
11/10/48

Farm Information Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Kill Undesirable Trees With Sodium Arsenite

If you are troubled with undesirable growths of such trees as black locust, elm, sassafras, honey locust and wild cherry, you can kill them with sodium arsenite, says ________, ________ county farm adviser.

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-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Winter Rations Given for Steer Calves

Feeding good roughage rations will add many pounds of weight to your steer calves this winter, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

If you have corn silage, probably the best ration is 22 to 25 pounds of corn silage, 1 pound of soybean or cottonseed meal, and about 2 1/3 pounds of good legume hay per head per day, according to tests by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The silage and supplement should be divided into equal feeds for twice-a-day feeding, with the protein supplement sprinkled on the silage. The hay may be fed after either feed of silage or in the middle of the day.

In addition to guard against a calcium deficiency, each steer should receive one-tenth of a pound of fine ground limestone per day, fed on the silage. Steer calves weighing 400 to 450 pounds at the start have regularly gained 1.3 pounds per head per day on this ration, says H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist.

If you don't have silage, Russell suggests feeding four pounds of shelled corn or the equivalent per head per day and all the good-quality legume hay the calves will eat. Calves wintered on this ration usually gain 1.25 pounds per head per day.

RAJ:lk
11/10/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Phenothiazine Also Controls Nodular Worms in Sheep

Phenothiazine, used to treat stomach worms in sheep, is also effective in controlling nodular worms, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Nodular worms cause losses in weight,lowered dressing percentage, and short, weak-fibered wool, according to H. G. Russell, livestock specialist, University of Illinois agricultural extension service. They also make the intestines unfit for sausage casings and surgical sutures.

To combat nodular worms, sheep should be treated with phenothiazine in the fall when they come off pasture, and again in the spring before they go to pasture, _____ added. The recommended dosage is one ounce of phenothiazine per head for adult sheep and 1/2 ounce for lambs, given as a drench, capsule, or in the feed.

If the drug is given in the feed, _____ said, mix it thoroughly with the feed, and be sure there is plenty of trough space for each animal to get its share. Individual dosage is better than giving the drug in the feed, since in this way each sheep is sure to get the proper dosage.

Rotating pastures and feeding the sheep a mixture of one pound of phenothiazine to every nine to 14 pounds of salt while they are on pasture will help to prevent the disease from spreading. For more information, write for publication DS-18,"Use of Phenothiazine to Protect Your Sheep,"Animal Science Department, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

RAJ:lk
11/10/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Easy Record Book Shows Source of Profits

The new, simplified Illinois Farm Record book tells you just where your profits are coming from and what your biggest expenses are, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. Without the book, you're traveling blind.

The record books were first used in _____ county this year by about _____ farmers. About 30,000 farmers, mostly in northern and central Illinois, used them in 1948. The goal for 1949 is at least 50,000 farmers keeping records in the whole state. The book is being introduced in southern Illinois this winter for use during 1949.

(Add here comments of farmers in your county about the book to promote its use, and plans in your county for meetings to train leaders who will later conduct community meetings with farmers to complete 1948 books and start new ones for 1949.)

The simplified record book can be used for making income tax reports, will furnish information for credit statements, and can be used easily to study your farm business, _____ said.

Full directions for using the book are given inside the cover, and it costs only 45 cents. (Add here places in your county where record books can be obtained.)

LJN:lk
11/10/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm and Home Advisers and All Assistants

Music and Drama Entries to Close

_____ county will enter the state festival for community music and play features sponsored by the Extension Service through the (home bureau, farm bureau, or Rural Youth). Any community group may be eligible, but entries need to be in by November 15. (If necessary, change wording to: "...county will enter the state festival if enough interest is shown.)

The date for our county festival is _____ _____, says _____ _____ (name of farm or home adviser or youth assistant).

The county officers for the festival are: _____

_____

_____

_____ (List names if officers have been elected.)

Plays by _____ community and _____ community will be entered. Music groups which are entering include _____

_____.

After the county festival at _____ _____ (write in date and place), those plays and music features rated "A" by the judges will be eligible to represent us at the district festival to be held about the middle of January.

Features receiving an "A" rating at the district festival will be eligible to participate in the state festival. The state event will be held during Farm and Home Week on February 3 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

NJM:lk
11/10/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

The current rate of producing penicillin in the U.S. is about 125,000 times larger than it was in the first six months of 1943.

***

Keep hogs from coming down with pneumonia this winter by bedding them down in a good, dry place free from drafts, suggest University of Illinois swine specialists.

***

Lacking enough phosphorus in their feed, cattle may develop nutritional diseases, the most common of which is known as "creeps."

***

Nearly a third of the farms in the U.S. are rented and operated by tenants.

***

Good-quality hay is the basis for the dairy cattle ration and should be fed liberally, according to Illinois College of Agriculture dairymen.

***

Entomologists have recorded between six and seven hundred thousand different kinds of insects.

***

The more feed and water the hens eat, the better the chances for high egg production.

***

Artificial lights to stretch the day to 13 hours will help hens lay more eggs during the winter months.

***

The weed, leafy spurge, is believed to have come from Russia about 1880.

***

Gladiolus growers should burn piles of foliage and clear shucks to prevent the insect thrips from overwintering in the trash piles.

***

In 1890 Dr. Mann and Dr. Farrington at the University of Illinois released the acidity test for milk. This method is used today in its original form.

JRW:lk
11/16/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Hydrated Lime for Poultry House Litter

Hydrated lime has given excellent results in keeping the litter in hen houses dry and loose, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. It also controls odors.

_____ county poultry raisers realize that good litter management saves labor, preserves the fertilizer qualities in the manure, and makes the flock more comfortable, _____ added. All of these things affect the income from poultry one way or another.

Neither quick lime or superphosphate has proved so good as quick lime in the litter.

S. F. Ridlen, extension poultryman, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the time to apply lime usually depends on the condition of the litter. One application is usually enough. But if it becomes damp or packed, a second application should be made.

Scatter 1 pound of lime in the litter for each bird, _____ recommends. Or if the litter is shallow, 1 pound for every 5 square feet of floor space is enough.

Don't disturb the birds when applying the lime, he stated. Some poultrymen work half the house at a time, and keep the birds in the other half until the lime is carefully and thoroughly mixed with the litter. Others put fresh litter on top of the lime and then mix both with the old litter.

Hydrated lime is also good to use on the dropping boards or in pits. The usual rate is about 1 1/2 pounds per day per 100 birds.

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JRW:lk
11/17/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Get Most From Drainage System by Good Care

Proper maintenance of farm drainage systems is especially urgent now if farmers are to make the most of their soil improvement practices, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

"Illinois farmers have invested an estimated $150 million in public and private drainage systems and improvements," states Ben F. Muirheid, University of Illinois erosion control specialist. "But maintenance work on this huge investment has been neglected in recent years."

Drainage systems have proved their value, Muirheid adds, by producing crops from land previously thought to be worthless. Keep the system in good shape, and you'll keep on harvesting these larger yields.

_____ county farmers can maintain and improve their farm drainage systems by careful inspection and correction of defects, declares _____. Most damage to crops from poor drainage will be avoided if the outlet channel into which the drainage system empties is open, is large enough, and has enough fall to carry away flood and surface water.

Also look for "wet spots" and remove their cause. "Wet spots" are trouble signs; they mean broken tile which should be removed and replaced. Broken tile may be caused by washing away of enough surface soil to permit freezing and thawing. Inferior tile is another cause, and roots of trees can also cause breakage.

This fall and winter is the time to get your tile system back in tiptop shape, _____ suggests. But get your order for replacement tile in early. It's in heavy demand and orders are filled slowly.

Good-quality concrete tile is as good as clay or shale tile in most parts of Illinois. Whichever you use, be sure it's sound and of high quality.

RAJ:lk
11/17/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

A well-arranged, well-equipped farm repair shop which centralizes repair operations can save time and trouble and prevent accidents.

***

Improper feeding and housing can reduce the resistance of newborn calves to the point where they are readily susceptible to calfhood diseases.

***

Until about April 1, poultry flock owners may be able profitably to lengthen the work day for hens by using artificial lights. A total day of 13 or 14 hours is sufficient.

***

Digestive upsets in swine may follow the feeding of new corn.

***

Balancing new corn with other rations will help to keep up the animals' resistance and to ward off such diseases as pneumonia, cholera and enteritis.

***

It takes about two bushels of corn and 150 pounds of alfalfa hay to make a 60-pound feeder lamb into a finished lamb weighing 90 pounds.

***

In Illinois, loss from controllable disease amounts to about ten million bushels annually for wheat, oats and barley.

***

Normal milk from healthy cows contains only a few hundred bacteria per cubic centimeter.

***

Although level land does not wash out, it may wear out from soil depletion.

***

Adequate light is an important safety feature in the barn.

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JRW:lk
11/22/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Did Your Soil Take a Beating in 1948?

Nearly 7 million pounds of water has fallen on every acre of _____ county land so far this year, states Farm Adviser _____ _____. That's more than 800,000 gallons.

These amazing figures on the beating the soil takes come from Ben F. Muirheid, erosion control specialist, University of Illinois. Most of this water soaked into the soil, but much of it also ran off the surface, taking precious, fertile topsoil with it.

With crops off the field now, Muirheid suggests that you walk around your farm to see just how well your soil got through the year. Did the combine or corn picker bounce over small washes in the bottom of swales? Has silt washed down to the lower edge of your fields?

If you see any signs of erosion--and erosion is a problem in every county in the state--this winter is a good time to plan a program to head off further soil losses. All rolling fields need to be farmed on the contour. Farming up and down the hill parallel to the fence is slipshod management that has disappeared on the best farms.

Those swales and draws get worse each year and seldom produce much of a crop. Since they are the natural eave troughs and carry a heavy burden of run-off water, give them a helping hand by preparing them to handle the load. Work them into a flat-bottomed channel, fertilize them heavily, and seed them down to grass. Make your decision right now to stop further washing in the draws. A grass waterway insures that gullies will not cut your fields into small chunks in a few more years.

Most of the soil in Illinois has been farmed for 100 years. Much of it is old and tired from the continual job of producing food. Let's keep our eyes open to the aches and pains caused by erosion, Muirheid urges. A little doctoring is needed now and then. You're the doctor.

RAJ:lk
11/23/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

More Tractor Maintenance Schools Scheduled This Year

Seven two-day leaders' schools, instead of one held formerly, have been scheduled in the 4-H tractor maintenance project throughout Illinois this year, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The school schedule is Dec. 14-15, DeKalb; Dec. 16-17, Pontiac; Dec. 20-21, Galesburg; Dec. 22-23, Jacksonville; Jan. 4-5, Mattoon; Jan. 6-7, Vandalia; and Jan. 11-12, Harrisburg.

Every county is eligible to send one local leader with expenses paid, explains E. I. Pilchard, leader of boys 4-H club work at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But other leaders also are encouraged to attend the schools.

_____ county's delegate(s) is (are) (Add names(s) and address(es) of your leader(s). How many is this compared with last year? List some probable benefits to your county from the school.)

The course, covering only the first year's tractor project work, will include tractor operation, lubrication, tractor safety, air cleaners, carburetors and their adjustment, and care of rubber tires.

Each presentation will consist of about 45 minutes of discussion followed by about an hour and 15 minutes of work on tractors.

Instruction at the schools will be handled by A. R. Ayers, extension farm machinery specialist. A member of the state 4-H office will be in charge of the school and its organization, while the local farm adviser or his assistant will take care of local arrangements.

RAJ:lk
11/23/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

What to Do When Electricity Goes Off in Home Freezers

How do you keep food frozen in your home freezer if the high-line power goes off or if your home electrical unit goes on the blink?

Winter is the worst season for such breakdowns, Farm Adviser _____ _____ says, and _____ county farm families can lose a good many dollars in spoiled food unless they know what to do in the emergency.

Walter J. Wills, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, offers these suggestions, the farm adviser reports. Wills has visited hundreds of farm families with home freezers in studying livestock marketing through home slaughter, and he passes along these tips both from farm folks themselves and from his own observations.

First, when the electricity goes off, keep the freezer door shut. If you open it the cold will escape and you want to keep the cold inside the freezer.

Then call the power company to learn about how long the electricity will be off. If you have a home electric power plant, of course you'll know the approximate time needed to repair it.

If the power is expected to be off for 24 hours or longer, see whether your local locker plant operator will store your frozen food until the electricity is on again. Or get some dry ice if possible and put it in the freezer to keep the food frozen. For some units, six to eight hours is the longest time the power can be off without food spoilage.

When electricity goes off, food will remain frozen longer in a box that is full than in one that is only partly full.

These same suggestions apply to locker plants, Wills said.

LJN:lk
11/23/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Illinois agronomists recommend the use of certified seed to help eliminate seed-borne diseases.

***

Now is a good time to clean up and prepare the farm machinery for winter storage.

***

Machinery that cannot be put into a weather-tight shed must be protected from the cold, damp weather that is ahead.

***

This year's national record corn crop of 3.65 billion bushels was equal to approximately 100 million tons, or more than our output of steel.

***

Starch from sources other than corn were used for nonfood purposes as long ago as 3500 B.C. in Egypt, where papyrus was held together with a starchy adhesive and women used starch for face powder.

***

Flushing out the weed sprayer tanks with a solution of soda ash, or using baking soda and water to prevent rusting, and draining sprayer pumps to prevent freezing and breaking are "musts."

***

Clipping the hair of cows' udders when they are stabled for winter helps in the production of sediment-free milk.

***

There have been three eras in farm mechanics: human or hand-power prior to 1850; animal power, 1850-1910; and mechanical power, starting in 1910-20 with continued expansion.

***

Nearly seven out of every ten farms in the U.S. now have electric power.

***

Washing and drying a cow's udder before milking is an important step in producing sanitary milk.

JRW:lk
11/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Ways to Save High-Moisture Corn

_____county farmers, faced with serious losses from spoilage of high-moisture corn, can take one of three steps to reduce the damage, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

They can dry the corn artificially, make it into ear corn silage, or feed it out carefully.

Illinois College of Agriculture men strongly recommend that farmers watch their cribs carefully every day to detect the first signs of spoilage. A week of cold, dry weather, down to the low 20's or below, would ease the corn spoilage situation greatly, they say. But nobody can control the weather.

Frank W. Andrew, extension engineer, recommends using an artificial drier if possible. But, he warns, some driers have done a poor job of drying or they may be fire hazards, so be sure the one you use meets desirable standards. If you are not sure what these standards are, you can find out at the farm adviser's office.

(Insert here the number of driers available in your county, the owners of the equipment, successful drying experiences some of your farmers have had, and other points that will help promote artificial drying.)

Ear corn can be made into silage by running the ears through a silage cutter. All moldy ears should be removed. You'll probably want to add water, since ear corn silage should have about 50-55 percent moisture. It will keep as well as normal silage and makes an excellent feed for beef cattle. But ear corn silage is not a good

feed for fattening hogs. And pasturing livestock on high-moisture corn in the field is not recommended.

Soft ear corn silage is equal to sound corn in feed value on a dry-matter basis, but it takes more of it to produce the same amount of gain and the cattle gain slower.

Silage can be stored in a temporary snowfence silo or in a trench silo. A 16-foot snowfence silo 18 feet high will hold 47 tons and can be built for about $55. A trench silo can be built for labor cost only. One that is 6 feet wide at the bottom, 9 feet wide at the top, and 6 feet deep will hold almost 7 tons.

Feeding corn damaged by high moisture should be done carefully, advises G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist. Cattle and hogs usually are not affected by a little moldy corn, but it is not advisable to feed too much of it. Spoiled corn should be fed out before next spring.

Perhaps the best thing to do, if your corn has a high moisture content and has not yet been picked, is to leave it standing in the field, College of Agriculture men say. Most corn of course already has been picked.

You can get more details on drying corn artificially, making ear corn silage, and feeding moldy corn from your farm adviser at _____(address)_____. He has free booklets on "Handling, Storing, and Feeding Soft Corn," "Drying Corn in Cribs," and "Temporary or Emergency Silos."

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JN:ml
1-30-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Pour Good Quality Concrete and Save Money

If you're doing any concrete work this fall, you'll be money ahead if you use good-quality concrete, says Farm Adviser ____ _____. The payoff will be in the long years of satisfactory service it will give.

According to J. G. Andros, University of Illinois extension service, it doesn't take any more work to make good concrete than poor concrete.

_____ county farmers can make good-quality concrete by using clean materials and the right amount of water, and by doing a careful job of mixing, placing, and curing, the adviser said.

When concrete floors are to be used by livestock, they should be finished with a wood float. This will provide an even, gritty surface so that the animals won't slip and fall. A steel trowel finish is too smooth for livestock footing.

You can learn the recommended mixtures for various kinds of concrete work from the free booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs." Just write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

JJN:lk
11/30/48

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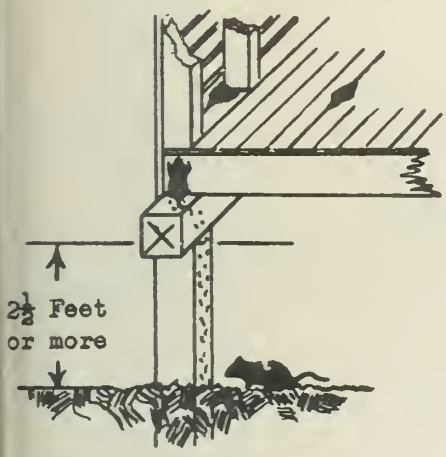
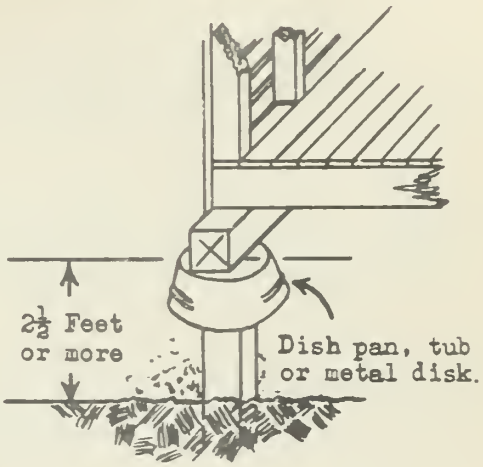
Copy of original page prepared and illustrated by the Division of Extension Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior, and printed by the University of Maryland Extension Service, for distribution at a corncrib ratproofing demonstration in Maryland.

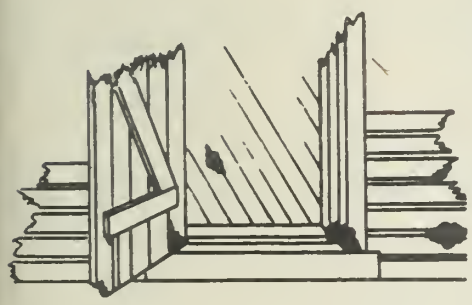
FARM RAT CONTROL — NO. 1

Ratproofing Corncribs



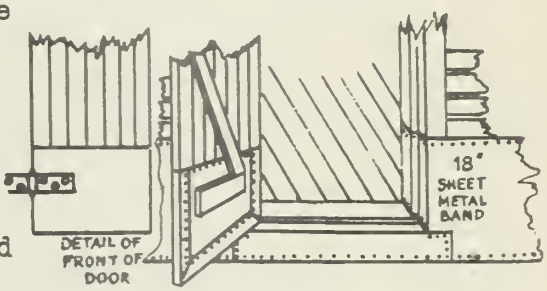
Rats climb supporting posts and gnaw into the wood. Cap the posts with a metal shield that will guard the crib. Inverted dish pans, tubs, or flat metal disks that extend not less than 9" on all sides of post are all good for this purpose.



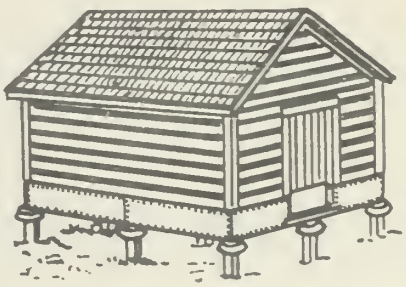


Protect sides of crib with an 18" metal strip entirely around the base of building. Rats can jump 2 feet high!

Flash door edges and sills with sheet metal 26 gauge or heavier and fit it tightly. Rats gnaw the unprotected and projecting edges and corners of wood to get into cribs for food.



Cover the floor with sheets of metal if it is accessible to rats. If the crib is part of a building, line walls and ceiling with ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth to prevent entry.



Base of corncrib should be at least 2½ ft. above ground

Do not allow lumber or any other material to be stored or accumulate beneath the crib. It will attract rats as well as provide them with a place to live and multiply.

For detailed information on farm rat control ask your county agent for Conservation Bulletin - 19

PREPARED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION SERVICE
IN COOPERATION WITH
THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1 (10-48)

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Limestone and rock phosphate applied to Illinois soils according to soil tests will remain effective for about 10 years.

***

Modern farming requires more and greater skills than almost any other occupation.

***

Fire hazards always increase noticeably during the winter season.

***

About 55 percent of the hen's body weight is water. In the egg, about 86 percent of the white and 49 percent of the yolk are water.

***

Hayloft doors, feed chutes and ladders are accident hazards in most barns.

***

Thriftier growth and faster gains are made by hogs that are free from lice and mange.

***

Feeding the sow properly after farrowing will help to keep the pigs from developing scours.

***

A hen laying 200 eggs a year puts about 14 times as much calcium into the eggs as she has in her body.

***

Hay for calves during winter months should provide protein, minerals and vitamin A in maximum amounts.

***

As little as one one-millionth of a cubic centimeter of hog cholera virus can kill a hog that is not at the same time protected by a dose of anti-hog-cholera serum.

***

The covering of the plow point with iron or copper in the Mediterranean countries took place about 1200 B.C.

***

Drive carefully; don't insist on your rites.

JRW:lk
12/7/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Hard Working Cows Need Good Care This Winter

You'll get larger milk checks and have less trouble from disease this winter if you give your dairy herd the kind of care that makes contented cows, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The dairy cow is one of the hardest working animals on the farm, but she is often sadly neglected during the winter months, the farm adviser reminds _____ county dairymen. She cannot do her best work while standing out in the cold and rain when she should be in a clean, dry barn or shed.

Besides good housing, the farm adviser passes along six more suggestions on winter care of cows. They come from Dr. M. E. Mansfield, University of Illinois veterinarian.

"These seven good cow-care tips are well worth following," the farm adviser points out. "They can mean better all-around performance and more contented herds." Here they are:

Take good care of the cow's udder. If it becomes swollen and inflamed, or shows other signs of mastitis, have a veterinarian check it immediately. Prompt diagnosis and treatment will help keep the cow on the milking line.

Protect her against barnyard filth by keeping the lots well drained.

Provide plenty of clean bedding in sunny, well-ventilated quarters.

Give her leafy, green legume hay, quality supplements, and ample grain.

Provide plenty of chill-free water.

Finally, treat her for lice and grubs. One cattle louse and his wife can breed millions of others before spring.

LEA:lk
12/8/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Steps in Winterizing Tractors

Are you planning to put your tractor away for the winter? asks Farm Adviser _____ _____.

If you are, you'll save a good many dollars in gas and oil next spring, have more drawbar power, cut down on rusting and pitted cylinder walls, and your tractor will last longer if you take a few easy precautions now in winterizing it.

These suggestions for _____ county farmers on storing your tractor during winter comes from A. R. Ayers, farm machinery specialist, University of Illinois agricultural service.

Clean your tractor thoroughly with a steam cleaner or wire brush dipped often in kerosene or some other cleaning solvent.

Drain old oil from the crankcase and refill with new oil; then run the engine a few minutes to circulate the new oil.

After the engine cools, remove the spark plugs and put 1/4 pint of engine oil in each cylinder and turn the engine by hand several times to work the oil between the pistons and cylinders to form a coat. Then replace the spark plugs.

Drain the radiator and engine block, and flush with fresh water until all the rust and scale is removed.

Remove valve covers and apply oil to rocker arms, springs, and valve stems. This will prevent rusting and corrosion.

Drain all fuel from the tank and lines, and let them stand open.

Fill all bearings with fresh lubricant and paint any rusty spots on the tractor with oil.

Stop up the engine exhaust pipe and crankcase breather pipe with rags to prevent moisture from entering the valve parts, cylinders, and crankcase.

Check all bolts and nuts, and tighten cap screws and wheel lugs.

Jack up the wheels, clean the tires, inspect them for cuts, and paint them with tire protective fluid.

Replace any parts that are needed and order others if necessary.

Remove the battery and bring it up to full charge. Store it in a cool, dry place and check it every month.

Store your tractor in a dry place.

LJN:lk
12/8/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Now Is the Time to Check Roof Drainage Systems

Take time now to check up on the roof drains, gutters, and downspouts on your home and farm buildings, urges Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Every fall, leaves clog up the gutters on your buildings. This refuse stops up the drains and tends to corrode the gutter lining, says J. G. Andros, farm buildings specialist, University of Illinois agricultural extension service.

Sometimes a choked and overflowing gutter may spill so much water against the building that it damages the outside walls or even the inside rooms, Andros pointed out.

_____ county farmers can avoid all this damage by repairing their roof drainage systems now where necessary, the farm adviser stated. If gutters have sagged, brace them up so water will drain to the downspouts.

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LJN:lk
12/8/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Don't Overload Your Home Freezer

_____ county farm families with home freezers should be careful about trying to freeze too much meat at once during the winter butchering season, cautions Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Most home units will freeze a few chickens or several packages of fruits and vegetables, but a quarter of beef is a much different job. Many times 80-90 pounds of meat makes too heavy a load for your freezer compressor, the farm adviser says.

Walter J. Wills, agricultural economist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, offers these suggestions on freezing large quantities of meat at one time, the farm adviser reports. Wills has visited hundreds of farm families with home freezers.

Meat will freeze faster if you place the packages next to the coils.

But be sure to have an air space around each package.

Don't fill the compartment too full.

And be sure meat is properly cooled before cutting and packaging.

Since many home freezers cannot meet these requirements when freezing large quantities, it's often best to have the bigger freezing jobs done at the locker plant.

For best results in storing frozen foods, Wills says temperatures should always be held at zero, use high-quality products and good packaging material, and don't leave frozen foods in storage too long. For pork the longest storage time is six months; beef, poultry, and game, nine months; and fruits and vegetables, 10 months.

LJN:lk
12/8/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

During the past three years, American farmers have produced 23 percent more products with 5 percent less manpower than during the three years before World War II.

***

Cows freshening in the fall or winter put more profits in the milk pail, but extra care is needed to give the calves a good start.

***

Eggs should be gathered as often in cold weather as in the hot months of the year, according to University of Illinois poultry specialists.

***

Stored seed oats should be checked frequently for possible damage. High moisture content and weevils damage the seed.

***

Control cattle grubs with rotenone by treating when the grub holes appear in the backs of the cattle. Your farm adviser or veterinarian can give you tips on treating.

***

Poor milking practices are definitely the weak link in any program of mastitis control, say University of Illinois veterinarians.

***

Conservation farming pays off in cold cash in one to four years.

***

Among the more than 70 diseases that infected animals can spread to humans, brucellosis now stands out as one of the three most serious threats to public health. The other two are sleeping sickness and rabies.

***

An act was passed in 1634 by the Irish Legislature against "the cruel and common practice of plowing by fastening the plow to the tail of an ox or horse."

***

The rest of our days depends on the rest of our nights.

JRW:lk
12/14/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Efficiency Standards Sent to Each County

(For farm advisers in counties where simplified Illinois Farm Record Book was used in 1948.)

Standards for efficient farming in _____ county have been received in Farm Adviser _____ _____ 's office for use in studying the farm business with the new, simplified Illinois Farm Record Book.

These standards, set up by the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, list the yields of corn, oats, wheat, and soybeans on land of high, average, and low fertility, average pigs weaned per litter, egg sales per hen, and dairy sales per cow. They also show the labor and power and machinery costs for various-sized beef, dairy, hog, grain, or mixed farms.

For instance, a _____ type farm of _____ acres on _____ fertility land in _____ county should produce (give crop and livestock yields, and labor, power, and machinery costs here in an actual example for any size and type of farm which is most common in your county).

By using these standards, farm record book keepers can measure their efficiency in the seven main sources of income and the two most important cost items.

A copy of these standards will be mailed to the ____ (number) cooperators in the Illinois farm record book project, the farm adviser announces. By comparing their actual yields with these standards, farmers can find the strong and weak points in their farm business. A worksheet analysis is also provided which suggests about 60 tried and proved farm practices for improving the farm operations.

Cooperators can carry on this "self-analysis" farm management study at home or join with others in discussion meetings. (List here the dates and places of your county's meetings to summarize the Record Book and study the farm business.)

The Record Books, easiest yet prepared, can be obtained from the farm advisers's office at _____ for only 45 cents.

LJN:lk
12/15/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

(To 64 counties where Hawkeye soybeans were grown for seed in 1948)

Order Hawkeye Bean Seed Before February (January) 1

_____ county farmers who want the higher yielding, earlier maturing Hawkeye soybeans for 1949 seeding should order them before February 1 or they may be too late, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. (Insert January 1 if that deadline applies to your county.)

About _____ farmers in _____ county grew Hawkeye soybeans last summer to increase the seed supply, the farm adviser explains. This supply is about enough to take care of _____ county growers if they order their seed now.

However, this seed will be kept in this county only until February 1 (January 1). After that time it can be sold in other counties or out of state where there is a strong demand.

"Don't wait until planting time, when Hawkeye prices may have skyrocketed," the farm adviser urges. "Order yours now while there's plenty on hand. The price is $___ a bushel."

About 375 farmers reported that Hawkeye outyielded all other varieties in the northern half of the state by two and one-half to five bushels an acre, according to J. C. Hackleman, Illinois College of Agriculture agronomist. The new soybean also matures a week earlier than Lincoln, Illini, and Dunfield, and as early as Richland.

In oil content, Hawkeye equals Lincoln, the best variety at present in this respect, with 20.9 percent. Like Richland, Hawkeye is very resistant to lodging, but it is three or four inches taller than Richland. Yet there were no complaints of harvesting troubles from about 900 growers last summer.

Hawkeye is well-suited to fertile soils, and will grow on a wider variety of cropland, including medium-fertility soil.

"Hawkeye probably grows best in the northern half of the state," Hackleman said, "but where farmers prefer Richland, I'd definitely say that Hawkeyes are a decided improvement."

In Illinois during field tests in 1948, when several varieties were grown on the same farms, Hawkeye produced 29.7 bushels an acre to 26.4 for Lincoln. This was the average in most of the 64 counties where Hawkeyes are grown.

Hawkeyes also outyielded Richland by two and one-half bushels an acre and Earlyana by five bushels.

In other tests across Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, Hawkeye outyielded Richland by three and one-half bushels an acre, Earlyana by almost five bushels, Illini by two and one-half bushels, and Dunfield by over four bushels.

LJN:lk 12/15/48 -0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Sales Prices Reported

Almost $3,600 changed hands at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association bred ewe consignment sale held recently at the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____. Forty-nine ewes sold for an average of $73 per head.

The highest priced ewe sold for $152.50. She was a Hampshire consigned by Wayne Brethorst, Mahomet.

Before the sale, attended by some 150 persons, the sheepmen held their annual meeting. Officers elected were: president, William Duncan, Wadsworth; vice-president, E. E. Glasgow, Monticello; and secretary, W. G. Kammlade, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

Eight directors also were chosen, one to represent each breed. These men are Alvin Helms, Belleville, Cheviot; Robert Jackson, Seneca, Dorset; Richard Allen, Thawville, Shropshire; Nolan Nelson, Morris,Southdown; Sherwood Jackson, Seneca, Hampshire; W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Oxford; William Dilliner, Arcola, Corriedale; and Earl Birkey, Foosland, Suffolk.

LJN:lk
12/15/48

-0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

February 1 Is Deadline for Entries in 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club

_____ county dairymen have until February 1, 1949, to enroll their top-producing cows in the Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club, Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports.

The project, sponsored by the University of Illinois agricultural extension service, is carried on through dairy herd improvement associations by the testers, he explained.

In 1948, _____ (number) _____ county cows were included in the project. (You can get this information from the tester (s) in your county.) Throughout the state, some 2,000 out of about 35,000 cows in DHIAs were enrolled this year. Results for 1948 will be ready sometime in February 1949.

"High-producing cows are the money-makers," Farm Adviser _____ says. "A 300-pound cow will return about twice as much profit above feed costs as a 200-pound cow will, according to DHIA records. You can imagine how much more profitable a 500-pound cow would be." (Substitute actual dollars-and-cents figures for 200- , 300- , and 500-pound cows if you have them.)

The 500-Pound Butterfat Club is set up to show the feeding, breeding, and management practices needed for getting efficient production from dairy cows, explains C. S. Rhode, extension service dairyman.

Dairymen enroll with their DHIA tester the cows they think can reach 500 pounds of butterfat in a year. The tester keeps records on the cow's production, test and the dates she was turned dry, freshened, and was bred. Four-times-a-day milking is allowed for only 30 days.

The testing period, the calendar year 1949, can cover one lactation period or part of two. DHIA members may enter any cows of any age owned by them, but cows entered in 1948 are not automatically entered in 1949.

Just see your tester to enroll your cows in the 500-Pound Butterfat Club, the farm adviser said.

LJN:lk 12/21/48 -0-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Self-Feed Bred Sows and Save Labor

Want an easier time feeding your bred sows this winter? Try self-feeding them, suggests Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Self-feeding means filling the feeder only once or twice a week, he points out. Otherwise you have to haul feed to the sows 14 times a week. That's a nice saving in labor.

Here's one ration which might be used for self-feeding bred sows, the farm adviser says. It comes from G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist. It contains 30 pounds of ground corn, 30 pounds of ground oats, 30 pounds of ground alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal, 4 pounds of soybean oil meal, 4 pounds of tankage or meat scraps, and 2 pounds of simple mineral mixture.

"This mixture contains a little over 14 percent of protein, about the right amount for bred sows," Carlisle states. "And it probably has enough bulk to keep the sows from getting too fat."

The ration might have to be changed according to your sow's condition, he adds. If the sows gain too slowly, cut down the oats and increase the corn. If they're a little fat, cut down the corn and add either oats or alfalfa.

LJN:lk
12/21/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

In 1800, in premachine farming, around 370 hours of labor were required to grow and harvest a hundred bushels of wheat. By 1940, with the use of the tractor, about 45 hours were needed to produce 100 bushels.

***

Estimates place the population of the U.S. by 1975 at 162 million, although it could go as high as 185 million.

***

If dirty eggs are to be cleaned by washing, the water should range in temperature from 140 to 160 degrees F.

***

Farm fire losses in the U.S. will run as high as $300,000 a day during the holiday season, fire safety specialists say.

***

Weeds keep more than 2 million acres out of production in the U.S. each year.

***

Be sure to store your 1949 supplies in a dry building with the flooring above the ground.

***

A legume hay fed to pregnant ewes at the rate of two pounds per day per ewe will supply most of the nutrients the animal needs.

***

For horses, barley should be coarsely ground or crushed as the grains are too hard and small for horses to chew them well.

***

On December 22, 1620, the Mayflower landed 102 Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

***

Experiments on the use of chemical weed killers began about 1895.

***

A promise is a mortgage until it becomes a deed.

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JRW:lk
12/21/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Fruit Trees for Mice Damage

Check your fruit trees right away for evidence of increased field mouse population, says _____ county Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A survey made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service shows a tremendous increase in numbers of field mice in Illinois in recent weeks, _____ said.

The mild fall weather seems to have caused an abnormal increase in numbers of mice, and the rodents are coming back very rapidly after a low population last year. This year seems to break all records, according to the survey.

If you haven't already done so, _____ warns, look for field mouse runways under dense grass cover or mulch in the drip area of each tree and between the rows. If the mice go unchecked, they can cause considerable damage and some loss of trees.

For bait, use zinc phosphide rodenticide on apple cubes, or strychnine-treated oats, _____ suggested. You can get both materials at a nonprofit price from the Fruit Exchange Supply Company, Carbondale.

A one-ounce can of zinc phosphide will treat about 20 quarts of apple cubes. Each quart of poisoned apples is enough for one-third to one acre, depending on the number of mice.

Strychnine-treated oats are available in 10- and 20-pound bags ready to use. A quart of oats is enough for one-third to one acre. Baiting should be done in good weather with the temperature around 40 degrees or more for two or three days. The mice are active then and will have at least 48 hours to find and feed on the bait.

Full information on how to find the mice and control them may be obtained from Farm Adviser _____ _____.

RAJ:lk
12/22/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Scrap Metal Badly Needed to Maintain Steel Production

Every _____ county farmer has an iron mine on his farm, but few of them realize that fact, or how badly needed that iron is, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

That unknown iron mine is ordinary scrap metal, the farm adviser says. If it is turned in to local junk dealers, it can do much to increase iron and steel supplies that are now critically short.

The present high rate of production of tractors, trucks, wire fencing, steel roofing, nails, and countless household items used by farmers depends heavily on the supply of scrap metal, the farm adviser noted.

A nation-wide drive is under way to collect all possible scrap metal, on farms and elsewhere, he reports. Joint sponsors are the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Every farmer is urged to comb his farm for all discarded machinery and parts, bent metal fence posts, worn-out fencing, and other scrap.

"Steel production is at an all-time high, and scrap is used in making steel," Agriculture Secretary Brannan states. "But not enough scrap is getting to the mills so they can operate at capacity.

"Farmers made a splendid contribution when called upon to collect scrap during the war. Once more their all-out effort is urgently needed."

"You don't have to donate your scrap metal," the farm adviser explained, "unless you want to help out some 4-H club collecting scrap. "Just sell it to a local dealer or have him pick it up. Scrap is now bringing the highest price in history, _____ cents per pound locally."

Every ton of iron and steel scrap _____ county farmers sell, when combined with other materials, will produce from three to four tons of new steel, the weight of an average farm truck, _____ said.

Scrap from all sources made up more than half of every article made of iron and steel in 1947, the Commerce Department reports.

One-quarter of the raw materials going into steel and one-third of the raw materials going into castings are purchased scrap. Farmers furnish an important share of this scrap--about 2 million tons a year. Farm scrap is considered especially good, as much of it is heavy cast iron which is scarcer than scrap steel.

LJN:lk 12/22/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

December 23, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To All Farm and Home Advisers:

Re: Information Procedure in Announcing State 4-H Winners for 1948

We need your help in evaluating the procedure used this year in handling the information from this office on state 4-H winners and delegates to Club Congress.

Several changes were made this year. Two release dates were used in place of the numerous dates used last year. The names of the Club Congress delegates and a state-wide story were sent to you for release on November 1, while the names of the state winners plus a state-wide story were sent to you for release on November 8.

Instead of releasing state-wide stories on all state winners, as was done last year, an effort was made to beam the stories to the interested counties--the home county of the winner plus surrounding counties--leaving the choice of papers to the judgment of the farm and home advisers. Also, an attempt was made to tie in the announcement of state winners with the county achievement day.

Mats of the state winners were made up ahead of the release date and mailed out to the farm and home advisers with the story, instead of following Club Congress as was done last year. No attempt was made to release these pictures on a state-wide basis, since the state office felt that large numbers of these mats were wasted last year.

We should appreciate your comments on this year's system, as outlined below, as we are striving to find the most practical and equitable method of producing the most printed information in the papers of the state. Will you please answer the following questions and return them to us as soon as possible.

1. Did the system of sending the stories to you instead of to the papers get the maximum coverage in your county papers? If not, why not? _____

_____

_____

2. Did you like the system of two release dates, or would you prefer one release date on the entire list of names? Were the release dates early enough to catch your county achievement day? _____

_____

_____

3. Were you able to make effective use of the mats of your winners, and did the newspapers cooperate in printing the pictures along with the story?

_____

_____

4. Did your county papers cooperate in carrying stories of 4-H Club Congress in Chicago? How about your county weeklies; did they get stories on Club Congress? Do you think the weeklies need more Club Congress stories from Chicago sent directly to them?_____

_____

_____

5. Give below any other suggestions or comments on the system used this year for the dissemination of information to the papers and radio stations:

Bob Jarnagin

R. A. Jarnagin
Assistant Extension Editor

FOR RELEASE CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25, 1948

Merrie Christmas, Ye Editors....

Merry Christmas

All of us in the Extension Editorial Office sincerely wish you and yours the finest, most joyful Christmas season you've ever known and a happy, successful New Year. We haven't met many of you, but that doesn't make this greeting any the less personal or genuine. We're wishing all of you your best holiday season, followed by more of the same throughout 1949.

We're aiming to do a better all-round job of reporting the College of Agriculture work for you editors in 1949 so you'll have more and better farm news for your readers. And we'd be mighty glad to have your suggestions on how we can give you better service.

Again, best wishes for a grand holiday season and the best year you've ever known in 1949.

The Staff

Extension Editorial Office

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FARM FILLERS

Areyou making some New Year's Safety resolutions?

***

Illinois ranks third among the states in both amount and value of limestone produced annually.

***

It's not too early to place your orders for baby chicks, remind University of Illinois poultry specialists.

***

Regular clipping of the udder and hind quarters keeps cows free of long hairs, reduces the amount of dirt, makes easier cleaning and increases the amount of marketable milk.

***

Accidents to men and boys are about 3 1/2 times more numerous than accidents to women and girls in all age groups.

***

Soybeans are grown almost exclusively in the eastern half of the U. S.

***

Illinois ranks first among the states in the amount of liming materials used for soil treatment.

***

Limestone quarries in Illinois supply about 90 percent of the stone used in the state.

***

Because soils vary widely in their needs for plant food, a systematic test of every field should be made.

***

You pay for limestone whether you use it or not, say University of Illinois soil specialists. You pay the price of not using lime through losses in wasted seed, poor crop yields, poor-quality crops, inefficient livestock feeding, decreasing land values, and in many other ways.

***

About 1380, Richard II, King of England, compelled horse dealers to limit their prices to a fixed maximum.

JRW:lk
12/27/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Cull Low Milk Producers From Herd

Making the greatest profit from a dairy enterprise calls for a continuous culling program to keep the herd free of inefficient producers, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Low-producing cows lose money, their costs being greater than the returns from the milk produced. The adviser pointed to a recent study of dairy costs that disclosed that the average cow producing 9,000 pounds of milk per year netted $28.43. The average 7,000-pound cow netted $2.37, while the average 5,000-pound cow lost $13.80.

"Dairy herd improvement association records show that cows with an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat return an average of twice as much above feed cost as cows with an average production of 200 pounds butterfat," the farm adviser said. "Considering that the average production per cow in Illinois is less than 200 pounds of butterfat, it is obvious that many cows are unprofitable and should be culled."

Production and feed records are essential to intelligent culling, the adviser said. The dairyman needs to know the production and feed costs of each individual cow, since the cost of production per unit of milk varies with the production level of each cow. By comparing the production and feed cost of the cow, the dairyman can see readily which cows should be culled out as unprofitable.

JRW:lk
12/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Machine Shop May Lower Costs

Cash outlay for machine shop equipment on the average _____ county farm should be in line with the return the farm can expect from its use, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

"The amount of equipment desirable for a farm repair shop depends upon the kind of farm, the amount of repair and construction the farmer does himself, and whether he does custom work for his neighbors," the farm adviser observes.

As an illustration, he pointed out that a dairy farmer whose work is fairly constant throughout the year may want to hire most of his repair and construction work done. While on the other hand, the grain farmer who uses a lot of machinery and has slack seasons to do repair work may want a shop with fairly extensive equipment.

Mr. _____ added that the shop for an average-sized general farm should be either a separate building or at least an enclosed room which can be heated in the winter. It should be big enough for a tractor, truck, etc., to be brought in for repairs. Placing benches, storage cabinets and equipment near the walls keeps most of the room clear for machinery to be brought in or for small buildings to be constructed inside and then moved out.

The farm adviser said that University of Illinois agricultural engineers recommend 16 by 24 feet as a minimum size for shops. Foundations and floors are best made of concrete. A frame building has certain advantages, including lower construction cost, while brick or masonry has greater durability and requires fewer repairs.

JRW:lk
12/29/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To County Home Advisers

UNION COUNTY TO HAVE HOME BUREAU

Homemakers in Union County have selected April 6 as the date to complete their home bureau organization. The meeting is scheduled for the American Legion Community Center. Mrs. Loyd Spiller, Cobden, is serving as temporary chairman, and Mrs. Willis Ferrill, Alto Pass, as temporary secretary-treasurer.

Organization work was started in the county last spring, and considerable progress was made. Activities were halted during the busy spring and summer seasons and were resumed late last fall. To date 400 women have indicated their interest in a county organization and their willingness to help in carrying on the work.

Organization work is under way in Hamilton, Fayette and Gallatin counties, and Fayette women are planning to set their organization date very soon. This leaves only two of the 102 counties in the state--Johnson and Calhoun--where the work has not been started.

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JEH:lk
3/25/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

The 17th annual Conference on Delinquency Prevention will be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on April 29 and 30. The conference is open to anyone interested in young people and their problems, and there's no registration fee.

More than 40 agencies and private organizations are cooperating with the state Division for Youth and Community Service in sponsoring the conference. The program committee has prepared one of the finest programs in the 17 years the conference has been held. Outstanding speakers from every field interested in youth and its problems will appear on the program.

Of special interest to home advisers is the section on Community Organizations in Rural Areas. The first meeting, scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Thursday, April 29, will feature a talk on the Bloomington Community Planning Project by H. Clay Tate of the Bloomington Pantagraph. The second meeting of this section, scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Friday, April 30, will have a talk on the Jasper County educational program for out-of-school youth. There will also be talks on the 4-H clubs and the Future Homemakers of America. E. H. Regnier, associate professor of rural sociology, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will preside over the meetings of the section on rural areas.

The conference dinner will be held at 6:15 p.m. Thursday. Charles P. Taft, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, will give the address.

These are only a few highlights of an interesting and well-rounded program. You are invited to attend and to extend an invitation to members of your community who arealso interested in the problems of young people. Room reservations should be made direct with the Hotel Stevens.

EH:lk
4/7/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Flies Don't Belong in Our Kitchens--Let's Fight Them

Flies are annoying, but of far more importance is the fact that they are carriers of disease germs and filth. Home kitchens can become prime breeding places for them, unless work habits are orderly and day-by-day sanitary measures are observed.

The garbage can is a spot that calls for attention in the state-wide campaign to control flies, according to H. B. Petty, entomologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Natural History Survey. Prompt and orderly care of garbage should be the rule in every home.

Use a garbage can or bucket with a tight cover and one that does not leak. Keep it clean. It is a good plan to scrub or hose it regularly to keep the container in condition and to control odors.

In addition to regular scrubbing, Petty recommends spraying the container--inside and out--once a month with DDT. Either a 5% DDT oil spray or a 25% DDT emulsion diluted to 5% strength may be used. As an extra precaution, spray the area--ground, or floor and walls--where the container is housed.

JEH:lk
5/5/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Fly Control--in the House

Fly control begins with sanitation. Organizations throughout the state--urban and rural--are on the job. They cannot succeed working alone. Every family in every community must help.

Professor H. B. Petty, entomologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, says that fly control is a job that belongs in dad's department primarily, since the barnyard is one of the chief breeding places for flies. However, mother has a responsibility too in protecting the house and its surroundings.

One of the first steps for mother, according to Professor Petty, is to get the fly before he gets into the house. He recommends spraying all screens and the walls and ceiling of the porch--unless the porch is screened--with DDT.

Use a 5% DDT oil spray or a 25% DDT emulsion diluted to 5% strength. Set up a schedule to spray thoroughly once a month, and maintain the schedule throughout the summer and early fall months. The program must be continuous, and the spraying must be done thoroughly if it is to be effective.

JEH:lk
5/12/48

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To Home Advisers

"Information Please"...

What You Want in News & Publicity

HELLO from a new extension editorial staff member. With an additional person to help you here at the University, we want to do a better job for you and the rural women in your counties. So here's your chance to sound off.

How can we do a better job? That's what we want to know about extension home economics press material. Since you're the one who works daily with farm women, you're the one who knows what information they want and need.

Here are some things you can tell us. What types of home ec. stories would you like to see more often in newspapers in your county? What would you like from us for your home bureau publications and for fill in stories for you to send to papers? In general, which phases in the women's department need more coverage and stronger emphasis?

A story tip sheet seems a good way to start planning our press program. In newspaper offices the tip sheet is where the editor suggests stories to his reporters. Since you home advisers are our star reporters, we want you to write the tip sheet for us.

Attached is a sheet of story ideas for newspaper releases this summer. We've worked these out with the extension specialists. We'll thank you kindly if you'll check stories you think will help and appeal to your women; then return tip sheet to me. And please, please write in any story tips you have and suggestions of how we can help you more.

Hoping to see you soon.

Cordially,

Joan Miller

Joan Miller
Assistant Extension Editor

Your Tip Sheet...(to return to me)

SUMMER FOOD SPECIALTIES

Quick Summer Meals with Mixes (tricks for using mixes--cakes, rolls).....

Tea Sandwich Ideas (for graduation, spring teas).....

What About New Chiffon Cake (mixing tips).....

Use Those Extra Egg Yolks.....

Spotlight Summer Salads (plan salad meals).....

Meals to Carry to the Field (beverages, packaging tips).....

Hit-the-Spot-Refreshments for Teen Parties.....

Father's Day Food.....

Unusual Vegetables (how to use artichokes, etc.).....

Summer Beverages.....

Plan an Ice Cream Social.....

FOOD PRESERVATION

Canning: Jobs Before You Start to Can.....

Canning in Tin.....

Vegetables (which to emphasize).....

Fruits (which would you like emphasized).....

After-Canning Jobs (cooling, storing).....

Jams & Jellies.....

Pickles.....

Freezing: Packaging Tips.....

Vegetables (which to emphasize).....

Fruits (which do you want emphasized?).....

How to Store.....

EQUIPMENT

Buying Guide Tips: Refrigerators.....

Irons.....

Freezers.....

(over)

EQUIPMENT (continued)

Buying Guide Tips: Ranges, Gas & Electric.....

Toasters.....

Roasters.....

Sinks.....

Which Washing Machine Shall I Buy?.....

Ironing Methods Shorten Job.....

SAFETY

Check & Correct Home Hazards.....

Safe Use of Equipment.....

What To Do Till Firemen Arrive.....

FABRICS & FASHIONS

Store Woolens with Care.....

Let Your Petticoat Show (tips for lengthening, making slips).....

Buy Summer Shoes for Comfort, Convenience (washability, durability).....

Cure for Summer Stains (stain removal--grass, etc.).....

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Summer Trim for Lamp Shades.....

Warm Weather Window Treatments (paper draperies, etc.).....

Rearrange House for Easier Cleaning.....

Utilize Unpainted Furniture (buying, advantages, painting).....

Plan the Bathroom.....

THE YOUNGSTERS

Plan Children's Summer Reading.....

Equip a Summer Playroom.....

Youngsters Want Comfortable Clothes.....

HEALTH

Caution Swimmers.....

Sunburn (prevention & treatment).....

How Polio Warns.....

YOUR COMMENTS--(Here's your chance to advise us & turn in any gripes.)

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Pork Is a Meat Favorite

Cold baked ham and roast pork sandwiches are early-summer pork favorites you'll be putting on menus, says _____ _____, home adviser.

You will find that the best pork generally is cheaper than similar grades of other meats, Miss _____ explains. And if you know the grades and most desirable cuts, pork can mean many tasty dishes for economical meals.

It's easier to shop when you have some idea of differences in pork cuts. Ham, for instance, is sold in several different ways, according to Miss _____. You may buy whole ham, half ham, center slices, butts or shanks. The butt or heavy half of ham is somewhat more economical but much more difficult to carve than the shank half. Hence the shank end is preferable for a dinner party.

The pork loin is another of the favorite cuts, and different parts of it vary considerably. It's smart to know these differences when buying pork chops and roasts. For instance, center-cut chops are most tender and flavorful, though most expensive.

Best grade bacon is about 50 per cent fat, 44 per cent lean and 6 per cent rind. When buying sliced bacon, see that it isn't too fat. Overfat bacon may be sliced, overlapped so that most of the fat doesn't show, and put up in an attractive wrapper. On the other hand, very lean bacon may lack flavor and be tough and stringy.

Information on pork cuts and points on cooking and freezing pork are included in a new booklet, "PORK FOR THE TABLE," by Sleeter Bull, professor of meats, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Send requests to University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

NJM:lk
5/20/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers (for your information)
Re: State Nutrition Workshop

As you probably know, the state nutrition committee has scheduled a nutrition workshop June 14-18 inclusive at the University of Illinois. The College of Agriculture is contributing funds to further the project, and it will be sponsored locally by the home economics department.

Mrs. Mabel Albrecht, Logan county home adviser and the representative of the Home Advisers' Association on the State Nutrition Committee, has been asked to send two representatives to the workshop. To date, Mrs. Jane Pritchett, Shelby county, has been designated to attend. Another member is to be selected. The two representatives have been asked to attend with the idea that they will carry the information back to members of your group.

Since this is the first time the nutrition group has held a workshop, the program committee believes that the attendance should be kept small--not more than 45 or 50 at the most. With this in mind, it has been decided to limit enrollment to one or two representatives from the various professional and lay groups concerned with community nutrition problems. No registration fee will be charged. Rooms have been reserved in the residence halls at $2 per night.

Tentative plans divide the program into two parts--information and workshop. The information section will consist of a refresher course in nutrition to be given together with talks on techniques for presenting nutrition information.

The workshop area will be set up in two major divisions. These divisions will be divided into working groups according to the needs of those participating. One major division will develop methods of presenting nutrition information to various groups such as adults, and elementary and secondary school children. The other major division will consider the responsibility of nonprofessional persons in community program work, such as determining whether needs exist for a nutrition program, how to promote and carry out the program and how to follow through and measure results.

The workshop will be under the immediate direction of Dr. Janice M. Smith, professor of nutrition and director of the foods and nutrition division of the home economics department at the University of Illinois.

G. L. Jordan

G. L. Jordan, Chairman
State Nutrition Committee

GLJ:gk
6/2/48

The workshop team will be set up in six major divisions. These divisions will be divided into working groups according to the needs of those participating. One major division will develop methods of promoting rehabilitation interest, to assisting groups such as adult, and elementary and secondary school students. The other major division will consider the responsibility of educational programs in community program work, such as determining whether needs exist for a recreation program, how to improve and extend the program and how to utilize library and museum resources.

The workshop will be under the leadership direction of Dr. Jordan E. Smith, professor of recreation and director of the Recreation and Rehabilitation Division of the home economics department at the University of Illinois.

G. L. Kreuger, Director
State Rehabilitation Commission

June 8, 1948

To Those Attending Nutrition Workshop:

Re: Nutrition Workshop

Enclosed is the tentative program for the Nutrition Workshop, University of Illinois, June 14-18. Please indicate below the workshop section you prefer to attend in order that adequate workshop space may be scheduled. In addition, please list nutrition information you wish presented at the general sessions. Sign and return promptly.

Sincerely,

Jessie E. Heathman

Jessie E. Heathman
330 Mumford Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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Section I--Methods of presenting nutrition information and developing materials

Section II--Responsibility of community organizations in nutrition program

Nutrition information I wish presented _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature _____

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Measure How Much to Spend on Housing

Farm families at last have a yardstick to go by in solving the problem of how much to spend on housing, announces _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

"WHAT FARM FAMILIES SPEND FOR HOUSING," a new University of Illinois College of Agriculture bulletin, can be especially helpful to your family if you're considering repairs, improvements or a new house. The incomes and housing expenditures of more than 1,000 farm families are studied in this report by Mrs. Ruth Crawford Freeman, specialist in family economics at the university.

On the net cash income basis, repairs, new houses and improvements averaged 11 percent of the spendable income a year. On the total family income basis (net cash plus non-cash commodities furnished for living), cost of housing took 16 percent of the total family income. Mrs. Freeman advises farm families to figure what they can spend for housing on the basis of their average income through a 10- or 12-year period. It can't be figured on 3 or 4 lean years or on 3 or 4 high years because of the wide variations in farm income from year to year, says Mrs. Freeman.

For a free copy of this bulletin, write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Announce 4-H Girl Award Winners

_____, _____ and _____ _____ (names of winners) are _____ county winners in the 1948 National 4-H Girls' Record awards program. They are receiving county merit ribbons, according to _____ _____, home adviser.

Club members who won county merit ribbons in the contest last year numbered 204. There were 82 Illinois winners the preceding year. Bernadine Lambert, Waverly, was 1947 state winner.

The program is to encourage 4-H girls to become proficient in housekeeping skills and managerial abilities that make for a comfortable, satisfying home. _____(number) 4-H girls from _____ county are entering the program this year.

Awards for superior records will be given by Montgomery Ward. County winners will receive merit ribbons; state winners, Chicago 4-H Club Congress trips; and national winners, $200 college scholarships.

Miss _____ (home adviser) will furnish full information on the program.

NJM:lk
6/23/48

-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Children Need Safety Protection

Babies and children especially need the protection of a safe home, since they cannot protect themselves. A special check of your home aimed at child hazards will uncover danger spots you hadn't thought of, says _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

During Farm Safety Week, July 25-31, take time to go over each room of the house to eliminate accident causes. In the kitchen see that handles of cooking utensils are always turned back from the stove edges to prevent tipping. Keep matches, store knives, scissors and ice picks out of the children's reach.

Electric cords all over the house should be repaired or replaced when they show signs of wear. Because they are on the floor, they're easily reached by children.

Stairways of course should be kept clear of toys and all objects. A safety gate put at the head of each stairway is special protection to small children.

In the bathroom, put poisonous medicines high in a cabinet, out of reach of little hands. Never leave a small child in the bathtub alone in the room.

Suffocation is always a problem with babies. Don't use heavy blankets or pillows in a child's bed. And always have baby sleep alone in his own bed. Give him playthings that he can't swallow.

NJM:lk
7/7/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Canning Cuts Family Food Costs

Strong backers of National Food Preservation Week, July 19 to 24, are 4-H Club girls in _____ county who are filling home storage shelves with canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

Many family food budgets are benefiting from these food-saving activities of teen-age daughters, says _____ _____, home adviser. By putting up a variety of foods, the club girls are helping to provide a more varied, better balanced diet for their families. They are also helping to reduce cash expenses for food, which are too likely to be on the increase these days.

The 4-H girls who are taking part in the 1948 National 4-H Canning Achievement program may receive ribbons of honor for outstanding work in the county. Last year local winners included

_____

_____ (List any county winners.)

Trips to National 4-H Club Congress will be awarded to state winners, and six national winners will be chosen to receive $200 college scholarships. Kerr Glass provides these awards.

NJM:lk
7/13/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To County Home Advisers

For Your Information
For Use in County Publication

Highlights--Citizenship and Home Bureau Organization Conference

ATTENDANCE.....delegates from 87 counties attended. The majority of the counties sent two delegates and most of them attended throughout the conference. Interest was splendid, and no small part of the benefit derived was gained through group discussions of county organization and program problems.

STATE MEMBERSHIP.....as of June 1, 1948, was 47,962, showing a gain of 7,490 members since June 1, 1947. The gain included 1,832 associate members. This gain is remarkable in view of the fact that few new counties have been organized this year. Most of the increase has come through the organization of new units in organized counties and new members in units already organized.

DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP.....southwest district made the highest percent of gain--20.86 percent--with 1,655 new members. West-central placed second with a gain of 20.86 percent--1,702 members, and east-central third with a gain of 14.68 percent--1,219 members.

HONOR ROLL--COUNTIES.....27 counties made the honor roll with a net gain of 20 percent or more. Stephenson County led with a gain of 45 percent--147 new members. Effingham was second with a gain of 42 percent--135 members, and Wayne was third with a gain of 42 percent--82 members.

CONFERENCE TRENDS.....the program was keyed to building a strong county program and developing interest in community, national and international problems. The final session was devoted to translating the conference into action. A panel of five delegates led the session by presenting key points. The group then divided into small groups for further discussion. In the final analyses, 18 points were presented for use in activating the program in the counties. Delegates were charged with the responsibility of carrying the word back to their counties.

JEH:lk
7/14/48

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Preserve Food For School Lunches

School lunch programs in _____ county this year will have a better chance of success if local groups preserve food to help the programs run in spite of rising food costs.

National Food Preservation Week, from July 19 to 24, is a good time to organize canning projects because garden produce is available in large quantities now, suggests _____ _____, Home Adviser.

More and more local schools want lunch programs, she explains, and with only a certain amount of money available for it, each school must keep costs down. Schools with locally preserved supplies of fruits and vegetables to use next fall and winter will be able to provide better lunches also.

A canning project may be sponsored by an group--school, church, or home bureau. The only requirement is that certain regulations be followed in the method of food preservation. Detailed instructions can be obtained from _____ _____ (home adviser) or _____ _____, the county superintendent of schools.

Some foods for the projects are available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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JM:mw

7-15-48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

September 30, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers:

Enclosed are mats and information about two of the new specialists on the Home Economics Extension staff. As you know, Miss Margueritte Briggs is child development and parent education specialist, and Miss Catherine M. Sullivan is home management specialist.

You may want to use this information now in your home bureau bulletin or in the local papers, or to keep the mats and biographical material in your files to use when either of these specialists is to be in your county.

As you probably know, mats of all the home economics extension specialists are on file in the editorial office. Let us know when you need certain ones to use in publicity for your county program.

Sincerely,

Joan Miller

Joan Miller
Assistant Extension Editor

JM:GL
enclosures

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Margueritte Briggs

Miss Margueritte Briggs has been appointed specialist in Child Development and Parent Education for the home economics extension staff, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A native of Butler county, Kansas, Miss Briggs received her B.S. degree in education with a minor in home economics from Pittsburg Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas.

For several years, she taught primary grades in Eldorado and Topeka, Kansas. She also has been on the staff of the State Teachers College, Nachodoches, Texas.

Miss Briggs got her masters degree in Child Welfare and Euthenics from Kansas State College, Manhattan, in 1945. For the past 3 years she has taught child development and family relationships in the Department of Home Life, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

She has done special work in education and psychology at Oklahoma A. and M. College, at the University of Chicago, and at Mills College, Oakland, California.

* * * * * * * * *

Catherine M. Sullivan

Miss Catherine M. Sullivan has joined the home economics extension staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture as a home management specialist

Formerly a home adviser in Richland county, Miss Sullivan has just completed a year of graduate study at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Her major field of interest was housing and home management. She received her master's degree at Purdue.

A native of Knox county, Miss Sullivan received her B.S. degree in home economics from the University of Illinois.

N.IM:ml

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

August 20, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers:

Enclosed is information on Miss Elizabeth Katheryn Scofield who has been appointed health education specialist in the Extension Service. Mrs. Burns has suggested that you might like to use the information in your home bureau bulletin or in your local paper.

Sincerely,

Jessie E. Heathman

Jessie E. Heathman
Assistant Extension Editor

JEH:gf
enclosures

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

ELIZABETH KATHERYN SCOFIELD

Miss Elizabeth Katheryn Scofield, health education specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was born in Indiana. Her home is in Ithaca, New York. She has her degree in home economics from Cornell University and her R. N. from New York Hospital School of Nursing. She has done graduate work at the University of Michigan.

For two years Miss Scofield worked with the Visiting Nurse Association in New Haven, Connecticut. Since 1945 she has been connected with the Barry County Health Department, Hastings, Michigan. Her work included school nursing, maternal and infant program, communicable disease control and health education through schools and adult groups.

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From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Home Advisers

Pickle Peaches Now

If your family is fond of peach pickles try to put some up in the next few days, says _____ _____, county home adviser. The Illinois peach harvest will soon be over.

To make peach pickles, choose mature medium-size peaches, say food specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They also give some additional pickling tips: Cook only a few peaches at a time in the sirup. Cook peaches until tender but don't let them get mushy.

To give the fruit a spicier flavor, stick a few cloves in each peach, and break stick cinnamon into 2-inch pieces for the sirup.

If you like lots of flavor, let peaches stand in the sirup overnight before putting them in jars. Remove the cinnamon and cloves before pouring the sirup over peaches in jars; the spices will darken the fruit.

-30-

NJM:lk
8/11/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Home Advisers

Start Lunch Program in Your School

Any person interested in starting a school lunch program in a school in _____ county should talk with the teacher or principal immediately, says _____ _____, home adviser.

It takes some time to get a program set up, so plans should be made as soon as possible, she explains.

Also it's a matter of first come, first served, in applying for the federal and state funds appropriated for school lunches. Illinois has received $2,074,435 of the $75,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the 1948-49 National School Lunch Program.

Requests for a lunch program are referred to _____ _____, the county superintendent of schools, who is sponsor for the school lunches. _____(superintendent) will explain the requirements and will assist in getting the necessary permission and funds.

Any public or nonprofit private school of high school level or under may apply for aid. The federal funds must be matched by state funds; Illinois has done this.

NJM:lk
8/18/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Home Advisers

Expect Good Quality Apples

The apple crop this fall will be of good quality, though there aren't so many apples. That's the current prediction for Illinois, according to _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

Jonathan and Golden Delicious are varieties that will be in good supply. And both of them are fine for canning and freezing as well as for using fresh in salads and desserts, says Miss _____ (home adviser).

Foods research specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have found that Jonathan apples are especially good to freeze as slices. Of course, firm ripe fruit is best for freezing. The frozen apple slices are fine to use in pies or to serve stewed.

Frozen applesauce is another good use for apples. Varieties suitable for sauce include Jonathan, Stayman, Winesap, Willowtwig, Golden Delicious, Grimes and Transparent.

How sauce is packaged is important in keeping the natural apple flavor during freezing. Heat-sealable cartons with cellophane bags inside are excellent for this purpose.

NJM:lk
8/25/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Equip Home With a First-Aid Kit

For safety during this busy fall season, every farm home in _____ county needs a first-aid kit, warns _____ _____, home adviser.

Of course first-aid kits in the barn and at other points about the farm are absolutely necessary too. Having supplies on hand for prompt treatment of injuries may help save a life or prevent serious infection, stresses _____ _____ (home adviser).

A kit may be equipped easily at home without a great deal of expense. For a container, a small cash box or fish tackle box can be used. The container should be tight, and a metal one is preferable.

Home management specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture recommend the following materials and medications for the kit. This list comes from the National Safety Council.

Supplies include rolls of adhesive tape of different widths, sterile cotton, swabs and sticks, sterile white cloth for bandages and tourniquets, and matches.

Medications needed are ointment for burns, tincture of iodine, boric acid, tincture of merthiolate, tincture of benzoin, liquid green soap or benzine and rubbing alcohol.

NJM:lk
9/1/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Home Advisers

County Extension Program Announced

Assisting families in rural communities to meet the problems of today's world is the goal of this year's state-wide program of home economics extension work, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The _____ county program, which started in September for this year, is under the guidance of _____ _____, county home adviser. Working in cooperation with home economics extension, she helps women throughout the county with their family living problems.

Current issues being stressed in the program are "Clothing the Family" and 'Improving Local Health" (change wording to fit specific program topics for your county.) Broader problems, such as world peace, will be studied also.

_____

_____

_____(Tell about your fall county-wide meeting if you're having one, and stress the fact that it's open to all women.)

In her work, Miss _____ (home adviser) acts as adviser to the local units of the _____ county Home Bureau in carrying out their educational program. This program is built around monthly meetings of the units, with a major project studied at each meeting.

The _____ county home bureau membership includes _____ (total number) women. The total membership for the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is approximately 47,000.

Mrs. Kathryn VanAken Burns is state leader of home economics extension.

Included in the home economics extension staff at the university are women specialists in foodsand nutrition, clothing, child development and parent education, health education, home accounts, home management, home furnishings, rural youth and girls' 4-H club work. These specialists help with county programs and train local leaders in each county to give lessons in their units.

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NJM:lk
9/22/48

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

September 23, 1948

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers:

Enclosed is a story featuring your program activities which are starting this fall and giving a brief over-all picture of home economics extension work in Illinois.

This kind of story, filled in or rewritten to cover your local program, can be talked over with each of your county newspaper editors. That will give you a chance to acquaint him or reacquaint him with your work and the over-all program. In home economics extension these contacts with editors can be especially helpful to new home advisers.

In traveling about the state, we find there are new editors on quite a few newspapers. Be sure all of your editors know about your county program. Then you can work together in planning better publicity and news service.

Good publicity in as many papers as possible strengthens your program.

Sincerely,

Joan Miller

Joan Miller
Assistant Extension Editor

JM:SL
enc

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

_____ _____ (girl's name), _____ county 4-H club member, will attend a special interior decoration program at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on October 16.

_____ _____, home adviser, will also attend the meeting.

Highlighting the day-long program will be a demonstration of decorative materials and furniture arrangements being used in the new women's residence halls at the university. Miss Dorothy Iwig, who is directing the decoration of the halls, will tell about this work. Window decoration will be discussed by Miss Marion Kaeser, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The 4-H members who are participating in the day's program are all enrolled in the 4-H room improvement project. About 40 girls are expected to attend. Miss Mary McKee, of the 4-H club staff at the university, is in charge of the program.

Other features planned for the day are tours through the Illini Union and the home management house of the Department of Home Economics. Miss Margaret Goodyear, home management specialist, will conduct the latter tour.

Any 4-H member who has completed the first year of the room improvement project is welcome to attend the program. Write Miss McKee for further details.

RAJ:lk
10/5/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Pie Crust Mix Is Handy for Fall

It's a wise woman who whips up a batch of pie crust mix to have ready in the refrigerator at pie-baking time.

_____ _____ (name of home adviser), _____ county home adviser, points out that there are many fall occasions that call for pie--Halloween and Thanksgiving as well as pie sales and pie suppers.

Miss _____ (home adviser) recommends that you take a little time to prepare pastry mix before the rush season begins. Here is a recipe from Miss Frances Cook, foods and nutrition specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture:

PASTRY MIX

7 cups flour
4 teaspoons salt
3 cups fat

Sift flour, measure, and add salt. Cut the fat into flour with knives or a pastry blender until crumbs are coarse and granular. Put into a covered container and store in the refrigerator.

It will take 2 1/2 cups of this mix for a 2-crust pie, and 1 1/2 cups for a 1-crust pie. To use the mix, measure out the required amount and proceed as for making plain pastry. Add water according to standard recipes.

To give variation to ordinary crust, Miss Cook says you might add small amounts of your favorite spices to the mixture--cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. You'll find them especially flavorful with pumpkin pie.

-30-

NJM:lk
10/19/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Broil Fish for Low-Cost Treat

Fish dishes can keep your menus low in cost. And they'll rate "oh-so-good" for eating if you fix them broiler style.

Miss _____ _____ (name), _____ county home adviser, says that if you check local meat counters, you'll be sure to find some mild-flavored fish at an unusually low price for these days. And a pound of fish fillets or steaks will generally serve four. The fatter varieties of fish are best for broiling.

Much of the fish sold now is frozen. Miss _____ explains that if you have time it's best to thaw it slowly in the refrigerator or other cold place before cooking it. Leave fish wrapped while thawing.

To broil fish so that it's nicely browned and not too dry, follow these directions. They come from Miss Frances Cook, foods and nutrition specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Cut fish that's about 1 inch thick into serving-size pieces. Sprinkle with salt; let stand 20 to 30 minutes after salting. Then place fish, skin side down, on a well-greased broiler pan. Most fish should be brushed with fat.

Place the broiler rack so that the fish is about 3 inches from the heat. Broil fish on one side about 10 minutes, or until nicely browned. Turn and broil on skin side enough to crisp and brown skin.

To serve, sprinkle with chopped chives or parsley or a little onion. And pass around lemon wedges or tartar sauce with plenty of pickle and seasoning.

NJM:lk
11/3/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Decorate Table for Thanksgiving

This year try something different to dress up the Thanksgiving table, perhaps a hollowed squash or sandwich board heaped with fruits or vegetables. That's the suggestion of _____ _____ (name), _____ county home adviser.

Festive decorations are a real part of the Thanksgiving spirit in the home. And you can have fun experimenting with containers and flowers or whatever other materials you may have on hand.

Home furnishings specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggest that other good centerpiece containers are soup tureens, bean pots and glass baking dishes. By using these simple holders, you concentrate attention on the decorative contents instead of on the container.

When you're planning the decoration for the dining table, keep the arrangement low enough to see over.

If you want to do something different and there's room enough at the table for it, you can place the centerpiece at one end or at the side of the table. Then you can use a taller container and a higher arrangement of flowers.

NJM:lk
11-10-48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

(Editor's Note: This story is for your daily papers only. It will be too late for your weekly papers to use before Thanksgiving. If you do not send it out to papers now, you may want to hold it to give to papers during the first week in December so that they can print it before Christmas.)

Roast the Turkey for Perfection

Turkey talk is popular these days as wise homemakers study their turkey-roasting technique before the holidays, says _____ _____ (name of home adviser), _____ county home adviser.

The way the bird is prepared for the oven has a lot to do with how well it roasts. Miss Grace Armstrong, foods and nutrition specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends this method of preparation: After the turkey has been picked, remove the pinfeathers with a paring knife or tweezers. Singe off hairs over a gas flame or with a paper torch. Scrub the outer skin with a brush and warm water.

Next cut out the oil sac on top of the tailpiece, and remove odds and ends of organs from the inside. Also cut off the neck down inside the skin, close to the shoulders. Give a final rinsing inside and out with cold water, and pat the bird dry with a clean towel.

Now to prepare the bird for stuffing, rub the inside of the body cavity with salt. Stuff dressing loosely into both neck and body cavity. Dressing will swell during roasting.

To hold the dressing in, pull the neck skin over the opening and fasten it in place with toothpicks or metal skewers. Pull the wing tips to the back, over the fastened neck skin. And fasten into place by putting long metal skewers through them and through the body. Or tie the wings in place.

Next close the opening to the body cavity by fastening the skin together with toothpicks or skewers. Tie a long string to the end of each drumstick just above the joint. Bring drumsticks together in front; tie securely to the tailpiece, forming a compact shape.

Now the bird is ready to go into an open pan. Lay it breast-side down on a rack in the pan. Brush skin with melted unsalted fat to prevent blistering, and put into the oven.

NJM:lk
11/17/48

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

To Home Advisers

Local Women to Attend Nutrition Conference

_____ _____ (name of home adviser), _____ county home adviser, and _____ _____ and _____ (names of others who will attend) _____ will attend the State Nutrition Conference in Springfield this Friday and Saturday.

"Recent Research in Nutrition" and "Life Expectancy and Causes of Death After Fifty Years of Age" are two topics that will receive special attention on the Friday program. On Saturday the school lunch programs in the state will be discussed.

The conference is open to anyone interested in nutrition problems. It starts at 1 p.m. on Friday and closes at noon on Saturday.

All meetings will be held in the Centennial Building in Springfield.

NJM:lk
11/23/48

-30-

From Extension Service
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Home Advisers

Tree Trimmings--Make at Home

Decorate your Christmas tree with glittering baubles made at home instead of using commercial ornaments. It saves money and adds to the fun of decorating, says _____ _____, _____ county home adviser.

Miss Mary Jane Rice on the staff of the Home Economics Department, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has a fine bag of tricks for trimming the tree.

Shiny foil paper--gold, silver, or colored--is a good material to start with. You can buy it in books that have cut-outs of stars and other shapes which are already to take out and bend into ornaments to hang on the tree.

Or buy plain sheets of foil paper and cut them into simple angel shapes with wide-spreading wings and full skirts. Make them about paper-doll size. Just bend the skirt into a circle and fasten the two edges at the back. Now isn't that a pretty angel to sit high on a branch of the tree!

Cellophane can be mighty decorative too. Crush sheets of it into balls and tie on loops; then hang them hither and yon through the tree. Red is a good color choice for contrast to the evergreen.

A little tinsel adds glitter to a tree. And you can have a different kind of tinsel by unraveling a coppery pot cleaner--the kind they call chore boys.

NJM:lk
12/7/48