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

Special to Farm Advisers

Most Forage Seeds Scarce; Prices Up

Most grass and legume seed is going to be hard to find this coming season, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. Prices on most forage seeds are somewhat higher than had been predicted earlier.

Ladino clover is the only legume that shows a substantial increase in supply. But supplies of both timothy and redtop are about the smallest in many years.

Here's the situation for each major legume and grass as given to the farm adviser by J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Alfalfa: Total supply (production plus carry-over) is about 94 million pounds, or about 20 percent above the 5-year average. However, about one-third of this year's production was grown in southern California, New Mexico, and Arizona, and this seed is not considered sufficiently winter-hardy for Illinois. Thus seed supplies for Illinois are somewhat short, but the price is down a little from 1948.

Red clover: Supplies are about 12 percent below normal, and seed is relatively high-priced. However, red clover and alfalfa can be substituted for each other in most seeding mixtures.

Alsike: Supplies are about 10 percent above the 5-year average, and prices are about the same as last year.

Ladino: There is much more seed on hand, and supplies are closer to normal now. They've been very short the past few years. Price is down somewhat from recent years.

Most Forage Seeds Scarce; Prices Up--add 1

Sweet clover: Supplies are definitely smaller. Last year's crop was one of the smallest in recent years. Prices are the highest in the past few years.

Among the grasses, timothy has the worst supply situation of any seed. Total supplies are only one-third of normal. Prices are sky-high.

Redtop is much like timothy--only one-half of a normal supply. Prices are definitely higher.

Supplies of bromegrass are somewhat below normal and it's going to be hard to find. Buyers are looking for it now.

Supplies of orchard grass are a little above normal. You can substitute orchard grass for bromegrass in a mixture, especially where you have alfalfa and Ladino in the mixture also.

LJN:lw
1-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

One Farm and Home Week Highlight Is Farm Management Luncheon

One of the highlights at the 49th annual Farm and Home Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture February 6-9 will be the farm management luncheon Thursday noon, February 9, Farm Adviser _____ _____ said today.

At the luncheon, M. L. Mosher, one of the organizers of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, will be honored for 25 years of service with that extension project. And the 25-year cooperators in the FBFMS will be recognized also.

(Add here names of 25-year FBFMS record-keepers from your county who will be honored.)

Mosher is retiring this year after 34 years of service in the Illinois agricultural extension service as farm adviser and farm management specialist. Tributes will be paid to him by a representative of cooperating farmers, farm advisers, FBFMS fieldmen, farm folks generally, and his college co-workers.

(Insert here number of FBFMS record-keepers in your county and your own statement on the value of these records to cooperators.)

Mosher graduated from Iowa State College in 1905 and served on their extension staff for 10 years. For two years during that time, he did some special corn work in Mexico while on leave of absence. Since 1915 he has been with the Illinois extension service.

Mosher has the distinction of being the first county agent in Iowa and among the first farm advisers in Illinois. He was the first farm adviser in Woodford county when he began there in 1915. He came to the College of Agriculture in 1923.

He helped lay the groundwork for the present Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and was the first fieldman when it began in 1925. Since 1928 he has helped to expand the FBFMS through his work as farm management specialist, and since 1945 he has spent most of his time on research to learn the effects of various farm practices on farm profits.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Will Show Woodland Care at County Meeting

_____ county farmers are invited to attend a woodland improvement demonstration meeting on _____ at the _____ _____ farm _____ miles _____ of _____.

Farm Adviser _____ _____, in announcing the date and site of the meeting, said that the demonstration plot was started 10 years ago in _____'s woods under the guidance of the University of Illinois Extension Forester.

Next _____'s meeting will have the extension forester on hand to review the progress made over the ten-year period. He will also review the current timber situation and will point out specific things that timber owners can do to make their woods more profitable.

As an added feature, _____ says, arrangements are being made to have (a chain-sawing demonstration with equipment adaptable to the average farm woods) (an old-fashioned county-wide wood-chopping contest, so get your best axe in good shape.)

_____ _____, district forester at _____, expects to be at the meeting where _____ county woodland owners can talk over their individual problems with him.

LBC:lw
1-25-50

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Schedule of Woodland Improvement Demonstration Meetings

Date	Subject-matter specialists		
	L. B. Culver	G. R. Cunningham	W. F. Bulkley
Feb. 14	Marshall-Putnam		
Feb. 15	Bureau		
Feb. 16		Jo Daviess	
Feb. 17		Ogle	
Feb. 21		Tazewell	
Feb. 22			Brown
Feb. 23			Adams
Feb. 28	Pulaski-Alexander (Dist. For. Switzer)		
Mar. 1	Edwards		
Mar. 2	Cumberland		
Mar. 7	Shelby	Fayette	
Mar. 8		Jefferson	
Mar. 9		Wayne	
Mar. 10		Lawrence	

LBC:bw
1-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Circular Available on Ladino Clover

Farm Adviser _____ _____ announces a new publication on Ladino clover, Circular 650, that should mean extra dollars in the pockets of many _____ county farmers.

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

Ladino is adapted to all parts of Illinois. Successful stands have been established without difficulty all over the state. It grows best on fertile, moist soils that are sweet and have a good supply of available phosphorus and potash.

As for yields on pasture, R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, and author of the circular, gives these figures:

With one cutting, a Ladino-grass mixture produced 3,900 to 5,800 pounds of dry hay to the acre on test plots in Madison, Boone, Henry, Pope, Stephenson, and JoDaviess counties in 1947 and 1948.

With two cuttings, yields ranged from 2,600 to 7,500 pounds of dry hay to the acre for the same counties and same years.

It's essential to seed Ladino in a firm, moderately smooth seedbed, the adviser declared. The time to seed is March or April. One of the surest ways to get a stand is to roll the field with a corrugated roller, then seed, and roll a second time to cover the seed.

You can get recommended seeding mixtures, rates of seeding and management practices from Circular 650. The farm adviser has a free copy.

LJN:lw
1-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(Especially for southern Illinois wheat-growing counties)

Oats Much Better Than Barley for Southern Illinois

If you have some land not sown to wheat last fall, better plant it to spring oats and not to barley, recommends Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ county farmers would make a big mistake by seeding barley, he said, because spring barley is not a safe crop for southern Illinois. It grows best only in the northern two tiers of counties along the Wisconsin line.

Here are some figures on yields which the adviser received from J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

At the Alhambra experiment field in Madison county for 1939-42, the four-year average for two varieties of barley was 13 bushels an acre.

On the other hand, four varieties of oats averaged 43 bushels an acre for the same four years.

Barley yields ranged from one bushel to 31 bushels an acre. Oat yields ranged from 21 to 66 bushels an acre.

You'll produce a lot more feed to the acre by planting spring oats than spring barley, the adviser added.

At 48 pounds to the bushel (and the Alhambra barley did not weigh that much), those 13 bushels would make 624 pounds of feed.

At 32 pounds per bushel, the 43 bushels of oats would give you 1,376 pounds of feed, or more than twice as much per acre.

(Add here your recommendations for your own county on best crops to sow on land not seeded to wheat last fall.)

LJN:lw
1-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Soybean Seed Supply Picture Given

Hawkeye and Wabash, two of the newer soybean varieties, are expected to become more popular in 1950, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. And Adams, a brand new variety, will be grown on farms for the first time in 1950 to increase seed supplies.

Here's the soybean seed supply picture from J. C. Hackleman, crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture:

Hawkeye: enough to meet normal demand. Present supplies are spread evenly over the northern half of the state.

Wabash: ample supplies, but a strong out-of-state demand. Wabash is proving to be very popular, and Hackleman thinks we may run short before seeding time.

Adams: only a relatively small amount of seed available and all of it committed now.

Chief: big problem is to get pure seed.

Lincoln and other older varieties: generally adequate supplies.

Hackleman thinks Lincoln, an old stand-by, will still be widely grown, but will probably drop some of its acreage to Hawkeye and Wabash.

Hawkeye, grown widely for the first time in 1948, matures 4-5 days earlier than Lincoln. It is a popular variety; 13 percent of the total state acreage in 1949 was in Hawkeye, only one year after it was introduced.

Soybean Seed Supply Picture Given--add 1

Hackleman says that according to farmers' reports, Hawkeye yields were "nothing short of phenomenal. This is going to cause a swing to Hawkeye."

In northern Illinois Hawkeye is a full-season variety. In central counties, it is an early variety and in south-central Illinois you can follow it with wheat in the rotation.

Wabash, first released in 1949, grows best in southern Illinois where it is a full-season variety. As a six-year average at four plots, Wabash produced higher yields than Gibson, Patoka, and Chief. Wabash is a week later than Lincoln, lodges less than Chief, and produces beans of excellent quality. Interest in Wabash is high; it looks as if many growers are likely to seed it this year for the first time.

Chief is still a good variety and will be grown especially on lighter soils.

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LJN:lw
1-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

LOSSES OF ORGANIC MATTER DEPEND ON SOIL MANAGEMENT

Clyde M. Linsley
Extension Agronomist, College of Agriculture

Is your crop rotation and soil treatment program maintaining the supply of organic matter in your soil?

This is the key question in soil improvement and conservation, but it's a tough one to answer. The reason is that there is no quick soil test for organic matter as there is for lime, phosphorus, and potash. About the only guide to go by is some of the long-time experiments like those on the Morrow plots at the College of Agriculture.

The chart above shows what has happened to the organic matter content of the surface soil under three different rotations, each with and without soil treatment. The Morrow plots, started in 1876, are the oldest experimental plots in the United States. There are three rotations: corn every year, corn and oats, and a 3-year rotation of corn-oats-clover. In 1904 each rotation was divided equally: one-half gets no soil treatment, and the other half gets manure, lime, and phosphate.

Beginning in 1913, samples were taken every 10 years from each of the six plots and were analyzed for organic matter and nitrogen. The lines on the chart show the changes in organic matter content from 1876 to 1943. The average corn yields for each plot for the past 12 years are given at the right side of the chart.

Losses of Organic Matter--add 1

Actually we do not have the organic matter content of this soil when these plots were started. The 53 tons is an estimate based on the present organic matter content of the bluegrass borders. The original soil very probably contained nearer 60 tons. Let's compare those six plots in the 74 years since they were begun.

Starting with the poorest rotation and soil treatment, the organic matter of the continuous corn plot without soil treatment has dropped from 53 tons in 1876 to 28 tons in 1943. Here the organic matter has been burned up very rapidly by hard cropping and failure to return any organic matter to the soil.

On the corn-oats plot without soil treatment, organic matter content has not decreased quite so fast--from 53 to 37 tons.

The continuous corn plot with manure, lime, and phosphate (MLP) also fell from 53 to 37 tons over the years.

An even better system was the corn-oats-clover plot without soil treatment. It lost organic matter much more slowly than the corn-oats plot. While no manure and very little clover have been returned to this plot, the fact that the land stays down in clover sod once every three years has slowed down the loss of organic matter. On the corn-oats-clover plot without soil treatment, organic matter dropped from 53 tons to 42 tons.

Now for the corn-oats plot with manure, lime, and phosphate: On this plot sweet clover was seeded in the oats and plowed under for corn. Here the drop in organic matter has been fairly small--from 53 to 45 tons. This program of crop rotation and soil treatment including sweet clover seems to be keeping the organic matter at about the 45-ton level.

The best rotation and soil treatment has been corn-oats-clover with manure, lime, and phosphate. This combination has held the organic matter at about 50 tons to the acre. Here the lime and phosphate produced heavy clover crops. Manure is returned to the land also. The clover and manure together are replacing the organic matter as fast as it is being used up.

These long-time results from the Morrow plots and the University's 25 soils experiment fields prove that heavy crops of legumes need to be grown at least every four years in order to maintain organic matter, nitrogen, and good soil tilth. But it's not enough just to grow heavy crops of legumes. You've got to return these legumes to the land either as green manure or as animal manure. All the organic matter in manure, straw, and stalks must be saved and returned to the soil.

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LJN:lw
1-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Your Barn for Safety This Winter

"One item that should be on every farmer's winter chore list is to check barn accident hazards," says Farm Adviser _____ _____. "Before the rush of spring work starts, there should be plenty of time to spot them and see that they are removed."

Check your barn for loose objects or things that may cause falls. Remove high door sills, abrupt changes in floor levels, weak boards, protruding cleats or other tripping hazards. All floors should be solid, smooth and continuous.

Do some housecleaning. If alleyways or work areas are obstructed by feed, tools, harness, feed carts or other obstacles, set things in order. Don't work in the dark; see that dangerous corners and work centers are well lighted. Avoid storing loose materials overhead, and see that forks or other barn equipment is kept in a safe place.

Loft doors, feed chutes and ladders need special attention. A well-constructed stairway that has a hand rail and is kept clean provides the safest and easiest passage to hay mows. It is dangerous to use stairwells as feed chutes, because loose hay or straw makes footing uncertain. Separate feed chutes with guards above the loft floor are desirable.

Where a ladder is used, see that it extends well above the loft floor. It should also have stout, well-spaced rungs that are placed far enough from the wall for secure footing. All elevated platforms should have a railing and should be accessible from a safe ladder.

RAJ:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

LEGUME-GRASS EXPERIENCE STORY

Note to Advisers: As often as we can, we hope to pass on to you some top "farm experience stories" which we hope will help you promote your county legume-grass program. Newspaper editors have indicated that they prefer farm experience stories even though they are about farmers in other parts of the state--just so long as the problem applies in their county. We will depend upon you to keep us supplied with the needed facts and figures on which to build these stories. CAN YOU TOP THIS?

Henderson County Farmer Gets $330 per Acre From Legume-Grass Pasture

As _____ county joins other counties in the state in a program to get a bigger acreage of legumes and grass on farms, Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports that more and more evidence is piling up on the dollars-and-cents value of legume-grass hay and pasture.

_____ says he has a report from Henderson county that a 9.2-acre pasture of alfalfa, bromegrass and Ladino returned $330 an acre last year in dairy and hog profits.

The farm is operated by Earl Brokaw and his son-in-law, John Peasley, Jr. The men applied 300 pounds of superphosphate to the field in 1946 and another 250 pounds in the spring of 1948 when they seeded it to the alfalfa, brome, Ladino mixture in an oats nurse crop.

From April 25 to August 25 last year the pasture carried 12 dairy cows and 14 litters of pigs. Even though two of the cows were dry for two months, the herd produced 1,911.7 pounds of butterfat,

valued at $1,820.12. The cows were fed 12,570 pounds of grain that cost $314.25, leaving a pasture profit of $1,505.87.

The hogs on the pasture were fed corn and supplement which cost $1,750. When the hogs came off the pasture, they werevalued $3,050, making a difference of $1,550 over the cost of the corn and supplement.

The $1,501 profit for the dairy cows plus $1,550 for the hogs gives a total of $3,055. On a per-acre basis, that amounts to more than $330 to be credited to pasture, labor, overhead and interest on investment.

_____ says many other farmers in this county and in other parts of the state have had similar experiences with good legume-grass pastures. Any farmer who is interested in increasing his acreage of legumes and grasses may want to get in touch with the farm adviser for help in planning rotations, seeding mixtures and methods for renovating an old pasture or seeding a new one.

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HR:lw
2-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Protect Your Poultry Against Newcastle Disease

Newcastle is a fairly new disease of poultry which has become more common in Illinois during the past few years.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that a new booklet is just off the press which will tell you how to protect your flocks against this disease.

Get Circular 651 from the farm adviser's office, or order it from the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana. Entitled "Protect Your Poultry Against Newcastle Disease," it was prepared by Dr. J. O. Alberts, Dr. P. D. Beamer, Dr. S. C. Schmittle, and Dr. J. E. Prier of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois.

The first outbreak of Newcastle disease in Illinois poultry flocks was recognized in March 1946. Since that time the disease has been found in 75 Illinois counties and has probably appeared in others. It exists in other parts of the world and has been reported in 47 of the 48 states in this country.

Caused by a virus, the disease so far has hit chickens hardest, although it has been reported in turkeys and ringnecked pheasants. Ducks and geese seem to have some resistance to it. Some outbreaks among chickens have caused serious losses, but the main effects are slower growth of young chickens and lower egg yields in laying flocks.

First effect of the disease is difficult breathing, followed in a few days by nervous disorder, twisted necks or paralysis. The key to prevention, the doctors say, is good management.

RAJ:lw
2-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Booklet Helps Solve Dairy Housing Problems

Are you faced with the problem of remodeling or building new barns to take care of your needs for better housing for your dairy cattle?

A new bulletin on dairy cattle housing has been prepared for dairymen throughout the north-central states and is now ready for distribution to Illinois dairymen.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says there is more to be considered in planning your complete dairy building and equipment layout than just the barn itself. You need to work out size and location of the buildings, and you need to plan for storing feed and bedding and handling and cooling milk.

_____points out that this bulletin, 56 pages altogether, covers the best available recommendations for standard methods of building and improving dairy structures. It deals also with building location, space requirements, efficient use of labor and economy of construction. Special attention is given to the pen barn and milking parlor system of production.

Whether you intend to build or remodel, you can make good use of this planning guide. It is Regional Bulletin 7, "Dairy Cattle Housing." Ask your farm adviser for a free copy or write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana.

RAJ:lw
2-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Equipment Saves Labor in Hog Production

How can you save more pigs from each litter, control disease and infection in your swine herd, and get fast and efficient gains?

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that answers to some of these problems are contained in Extension Circular 554, "Labor-Saving Hog Equipment."

Hog houses, self-feeders, and watering, brooding, and handling devices contribute to efficient and economical hog production, _____ points out. Most operators are convinced of the value of convenient, sanitary and labor-saving equipment.

Self-feeders are valuable because they save labor in feeding swine and because they promote rapid and efficient gains. Movable hog houses are inexpensive shelters which provide for better sanitation and disease control because they can be easily kept clean and moved to clean ground or pastures.

You may prefer a central farrowing house. You can supplement that with movable houses, pasture shades, fattening sheds and paved feedlots. The booklet shows many types and sizes of equipment, most of which you can make at home or buy prefabricated.

Ask the farm adviser for a free copy of "Hog Equipment," or write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana.

RAJ:lw
2-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Learn Proper Methods of Controlling Fruit Pests

Although controlling fruit insects and diseases is particularly important for commercial growers, every farmer may profit from knowing the latest methods to use on his own trees.

If you are interested in getting good-quality fruit from your trees, or if you have been bothered by some pesky bug which keeps your trees almost bare of good fruit, you can get a newly revised booklet on pest control from Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Better methods of pest control are being worked out all the time by the various experimental agencies. This circular brings together the latest recommendations from the Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

_____ says that you might have to adjust these recommendations a little to suit your own special conditions. But he urges you not to experiment with untested materials and methods. That might cause you a lot of trouble.

Order Circular 653, Pest Control in Commercial Fruit Plantings, from the farm adviser's office. Or write for a free copy from the Horticulture Department, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

RAJ:lw
2-8-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Technology Students to Stage Open House March 4

(Only for farm advisers within about 50 miles of Champaign)

You can learn the inside story of dairy plant operations at Dairy Technology Open House at the University of Illinois Saturday evening, March 4, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The open house will be held from 6 to 10 p.m. in the Dairy Manufactures building near the Stock Pavilion on the College of Agriculture campus.

The adviser explains that dairy technology students will actually be bottling milk and making butter, cheese, dried milk, and ice cream. You can get a taste of soft ice cream as it comes directly from the freezer.

Besides these demonstrations, you can see exhibits, including a miniature dairy plant 6 by 5 feet in size, a mechanical cow which shows how raw feed is turned into milk, a movie entitled "Cheese Making in Dairyland," special equipment used in experiments, and a display telling the food value of dairy products.

For a real education in what happens to milk at a dairy plant before it reaches your table, _____ urges all _____ county folks to attend the Dairy Technology Open House, Saturday, March 4, from 6 to 10 p.m. at the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

LJN:lw
2-15-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Manure on Pastures Has High Value

If someone told you that a ton of manure was worth almost $15.00, you might think the fellow didn't know what he was talking about.

But _____ county Farm Adviser _____ _____ says he has a report from the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station showing that a ton of manure actually may be worth almost $15.00 when used in a pasture improvement program.

At the Dixon Springs Station, which is in southern Illinois, research workers compared animal gains on pastures that had been manured with gains on pastures that had not been manured. They used four fields, lying side by side on the same kind of soil. Manure was applied to two of the fields, but not to the other two.

All four fields were tested and were then treated with limestone and phosphate according to the tests. All four were seeded to the same pasture mixture in the spring of 1946. This mixture was 4 pounds of redtop, 3 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, 1 pound of Ladino clover, 2 pounds of alsike and 5 pounds of lespedeza.

In other words, the pastures were just alike except that two of the fields received an application of manure at the rate of 4 tons per acre. All of the pastures were grazed by ewes and lambs under a sound pasture management program.

Average annual lamb gains were 68.3 pounds an acre higher on the manured pastures than on the pastures that were not manured. With gains valued at 21.5 cents a pound, in a year the manured pastures returned $14.68 an acre more than the unmanured pastures. Over a 4-year period, the return amounted to $58.72 for the 4 tons of manure--$14.55 a ton.

The manure not only increased animal gains: it also improved the quality of the forage. Each year the research workers compared the percentage of desirable species in the forage from all four pastures. At the end of the third grazing season, they found that the manured pastures contained almost 96 percent of desirable species, while the unmanured pastures contained only 79 percent.

The men in charge of the work at the Dixon Springs Station point out that these comparisons were made on fields which had been limed and phosphated. In other trials where manure was the only treatment used, the increased returns were not so high.

HR:lw
2-15-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Dixon Soil Test Field Shows Way to Higher Profits

(This is the first in a series of stories giving a birds-eye view of each soil experiment field. They're designed to tell your farm folks about the practical lessons taught by the tests so that they can use that information for their own benefit on their own farms. Each story is checked with some soil experiment field staff man before release.)

Sound soil management practices at the Dixon soil experiment field in Lee county have showed _____ county farmers how they can earn a net income of $60 to $65 an acre after paying all costs of treating the soil and growing the crop. Results on this field suggest how farmers can add $25 to $30 an acre to their income through larger crop yields.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ suggests that we probably should thank our farsighted ancestors for these and other benefits, since they were responsible for establishing the Dixon field in 1910. Today, he says, even with all the emphasis on soil conservation, some farmers are overlooking the basic soil conservation practices used on this experiment field for the past 40 years.

Under the livestock system of farming at the Dixon field, manure, lime, and rock phosphate are applied to certain plots in various combinations. Results on these plots are then compared with results on plots receiving no soil treatment.

In the grain farming system, crop residues, lime, rock phosphate, and potash are applied in various combinations, and comparisons are made with untreated plots.

Peace Corps/Nigeria
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Crop Soil Test Field Experiment in Niger Province

(Note to the Adviser in a series of notes which explain a different type of farm soil experiment field. They re designed to help them farm people whose the practical learning based on the basis of that. Use the test that information for their own benefit as their own. Most crops it requires with some more experiments fields which may below relevant.)

Crop soil testing experiments in the Niger soil experiment field is the method here _____ Crop farmers how they can get a per cropped of 50% or 80% or more after using all kinds of treating fertilizer and farming the crop. Farming on this field helps the farmers how much fertilizer to put on each to their crops to grow yields.

Farm Advice _____ _____ Suppose that an African farmer wants their or farmland to produce more for them and other people. Today, by more, even with all the knowledge in soil conservation, many farmers are ineffective the basic soil conservation practices and do this extension field for the main to them.

Under the livestock system of farming in the Niger Plain, plants, like, and many fertilizers are applied to provide plant with nutrient conditions. Farmers or those doing any crop research which results in plant receiving no soil treatment.

In the early farming system, crop residues, like, root plants, and plants are grazing in natural conditions, and composting are made with livestock plants.

For 1945-48, _____ says, the livestock system with the best treatment--manure and lime--gave a net return of $66.63 per acre after paying all costs. The value of manure in larger crop yields amounted to $23.30 an acre, and lime was valued at $6.48. Extra income from this method of soil treatment therefore totaled $29.78 an acre.

For the same period the net return for the grain farming system with the best treatment--crop residues, lime, rock phosphate, and potash--was $61.64.

Under this system, crop residues were worth $4.48 an acre, lime another $11.72, rock phosphate $5.41 more, and potash $3.97, or $25.58 in extra income.

Basic rotation at the Dixon field is corn, oats, clover, and wheat. _____ says the legume hasplayed a large part in maintaining corn yields at 100-bushels an acre there for the past 12 years.

Long-time average yields since 1910 are 77 bushels of corn, 66 bushels of oats, 2.2 tons of hay, and 36 bushels of wheat an acre. Year by year, Dixon field yields have averaged about one-third larger than average Lee county yields. These results are all the more remarkable, _____ adds, because no off-the-farm fertilizers have been applied since 1924.

If you figure wheat at $2 a bushel and corn at $1, these long-time yields show that wheat has been just about as profitable as corn for the past 33 years, and lots less labor is needed to grow wheat.

The reason more wheat hasn't been grown in this area, says A. L. Lang, College of Agriculture soils man, is lack of proper fertilization.

Here are three practical lessons to be learned from the Dixon field:

1. Over the years lime pays more profits in larger crops than any other one thing. This knowledge, plus an intelligent soil-testing program, has made Lee county one of the biggest lime-using counties in the state. And limestone is the key to successful growing of legumes, which in turn are the basis for sound crop rotations that maintain fertility and control erosion.

2. On badly eroded Muscatine and Tama silt loams, you can quickly bring back the fertility of the exposed subsoil by adding plenty of organic matter like animal manure, green manure, and crop residues.

3. You can't keep yields high with mineral fertilizers alone. On plots growing corn every year, $30 worth of fertilizer an acre has not maintained high yields.

These are the practical lessons we can thank our ancestors for in 1950 as we start the second half-century of farming in the 20th century.

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LJN:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

More Pigs Raised per Litter Mean More Money

Raising hogs is big business in Illinois. But it isn't as big as it could be if you saved an average of one more pig out of each litter, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

H. G. Russell and G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialists at the Illinois College of Agriculture, say that records show an average of only slightly more than six pigs per litter raised in this state. By averaging seven pigs per litter, you can double your hog profit.

Here are some of the ways they suggest for you to realize more profit on your hog investment:

1. Set early farrowing dates. It's almost impossible to get late April and May pigs on the good fall market.

2. Practice good sanitation; do not neglect any of the points in a good sanitation program.

3. Feed adequate amounts of the right kinds of protein. Feeding inadequate amounts or poorly formulated supplements is false economy.

4. Set a schedule for castration, vaccination and weaning. Performing these operations when the pigs are four, six and eight weeks old, respectively, will save money, prevent setbacks and keep your production program on schedule.

5. Take advantage of labor-saving devices and ideas. Many farms could save costly man labor by investing in additional feed-handling and watering equipment.

6. Plan for adequate long-season pasture. Pasture will save you 5 to 10 percent of the grain and 35 to 40 percent of the protein supplement compared with drylot feeding.

7. Market at the peak season of prices. This involves timing the production program to have pigs ready to sell on seasonably high markets. The difference between August and winter markets this past year was from six to eight dollars per hundredweight.

8. Save more pigs per litter. You need about five pigs out of each litter to break even. Each additional pig brings you that much more profit.

9. Use a sound basis for selecting your brood sows. One good way would be to mark gilts from good litters of young pigs.

10. Realize the importance of the swine business. Neglecting the small tasks in a large swine business can cost you just as much as neglecting some of your crops.

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RAJ:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Lambing Season in Full Swing at Dixon Springs

Lambs headed for market the latter part of June have been arriving at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture since December 23.

When the process is completed, more than 900 ewes will have lambed at the station, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____. The lambs and ewes will be pastured on experimental pastures then to demonstrate how cheap roughage feed can be turned into profitable mutton.

The ewes at the station were removed from pasture the middle of December and drenched with phenothiazine. They were put on a ration of four pounds of corn silage, one and one-half pounds of hay, one pound of crushed corn and cob, and one-eighth pound of soybean oil meal. A simple mineral mixture of one part of salt, two parts of limestone and two parts of bone meal has been self-fed.

From the time that the lambs are two weeks old until they go on pasture in late March or the first of April, they will be creep-fed a ration of 150 pounds of ground hay, 150 pounds of ground corn and 100 pounds of soybean oil meal.

After they are sheared this spring, the ewes will be dipped, drenched again with phenothiazine and put on pasture with the lambs. Phenothiazine will be mixed with salt and kept before the ewes and lambs on pasture. Creep-feeding of the lambs will be discontinued when they go on pasture.

Lambs have one of the most favorable outlooks of any livestock enterprise for _____ county this year, _____ said. You will be wise to consider sheep for your pastures this year.

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RAJ:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

'49 Net Income Drops Sharply

(Applies only to St. Louis area)

Net farm earnings in the St. Louis area last year took one of the sharpest nosedives in some 25 years, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

On an inventory basis, in Randolph county net income for 49 account-keeping farmers was drastically lower in 1949 than in 1948. The average was $17.26 an acre in 1948, but only $9.57 in 1949. This is a decrease of 45 percent, or $1,634 less per farm.

J. B. Cunningham of the College of Agriculture says, "This is one of the most severe drops since accounting work was started in Randolph county about 25 years ago." Cunningham supervises one of the farm record-keeping projects in this area.

Cunningham continues: "These records from Randolph county indicate what is happening to farm earnings in all of the St. Louis area. The records came from 49 typical, large, well-managed farms averaging 232 acres in size."

The decrease in net income was due more to high operating costs and falling prices than to poor crop yields, _____ says. _____ gave the following recommendations for keeping farm costs as low as possible this year. (List them here.)

Machinery and equipment costs for 1948 averaged $1,890 per farm, but in 1949 they jumped to $2,131. Labor increased from $2,219 per farm in 1948 to $2,257 last year.

At the same time cash sales for 1949 averaged $1,536 less per farm than in 1948. And the increase in inventory was $1,621 less than in 1948. Reduction of operating costs will help to offset lower farm incomes.

LJN:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Veterinarians Benefit Animal and Public Health

Training of veterinary students in Illinois not only will benefit the livestock industry, but will also benefit public health.

That's the statement of Dr. Robert Graham, dean of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Contracts totaling $1,150,000 have just been awarded by the University Board of Trustees for a new veterinary building.

"More than 60 diseases, many of them extremely dangerous, can spread to man from infected animals," Dean Graham states. "And more than 15 of these diseases occur in the midwest."

Some of the diseases include tuberculosis, brucellosis, rabies, sleeping sickness, tularemia, erysipelas, leptospirosis, Q fever, and milk sickness. Milk sickness results from drinking milk from cows that have eaten the poisonous white snakeroot weed.

When the Illinois veterinary students are graduated, they will be qualified to help farmers, city folks, physicians, and public health officials develop effective disease control measures.

Six years of training are required of veterinary students at the University of Illinois. They must complete two years of pre-veterinary training and four years of professional training before they can become veterinarians.

Established at the University in 1944, the College of Veterinary Medicine admitted classes of 24 students each in 1948 and 1949. The first class will be graduated in 1952.

Larger classes of students will be admitted when the college can move into two new buildings which are planned. It is now in temporary quarters provided by a former residence and a remodeled beef cattle barn.

LEA:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Why Not Grow Your Own Popcorn?

Have you ever tasted Illinois Hulless popcorn? If you have, you were probably amazed at the size of the popped kernels, the delicious taste and the tenderness of the corn.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that this new popcorn will take over the local markets in Illinois if people appreciate its high quality and demand it. You will be able to grow your own when seed becomes available in _____ county.

(If there is a place in your county where seed of Illinois Hulless is already available, you can tell about it here.)

Illinois Hulless is now being supplied to seed retailers by the Corneli Seed Company, 101 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. This firm is a wholesale supply house which does not sell direct to the retail purchaser.

Any local retail seed concern or the farm supply organization can get this seed from Corneli and resell it to the farmer. An ounce of this seed will produce from one to four measured bushels of ear corn, which is adequate for the average family.

Illinois Hulless was developed by B. L. Weaver, assistant professor of vegetable crops, Illinois College of Agriculture, from Japanese Hulless. The stalks are larger, the ears are much larger, and the yield is usually double that of the old variety. The popped kernels are large, tender, pure white and free from hulls.

If growing conditions were favorable, volume will often increase 32 to 34 times when the corn is popped, and practically every kernel pops. This is the result of ten years of ear to row selection for quality and popping ability.

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RAJ:lw
2-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Form Fruit Council to Help Market Products

Fruit growers in this state will be getting lots of needed marketing help from the newly incorporated Illinois Fruit Council in future seasons.

Word from Dwight Powell, Urbana, president of the new organization, is that it's about time Illinois fruit growers were getting together to improve their marketing situation right in the home markets, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Powell points out that the 1949 market season was the worst for Illinois fruit producers since 1931. But, he says, the bad thing was that in the lowest market periods there was no organization capable of concerted, dynamic action to help the growers better this market.

Fruit growers in _____ county who are members of the Fruit Council include: _____

_____.

In many ways the Illinois Fruit Council is patterned after the Illinois Apple-Peach Institute, which it replaces. But two important differences are that the council is organized on a membership basis with annual dues, and it will directly benefit its members.

Annual membership dues have been set at 35 cents an acre for fruit growers, $50 for commercial companies associated with the fruit undustry, and $5 for any individual who wishes to participate.

With the funds thus available from memberships, the council plans sales promotion campaigns to direct prospective buyers to members, to make selling aids available to members, and to give marketing assistance and information to members, Powell said.

Some of the council's work, particularly its continued support of the national organizations, will benefit every grower in the industry, whether or not he is a member of the council. But much of the program will be aimed at benefiting the members of the organization.

The council plans to cooperate closely with other agencies, such as the Illinois Chain Store Council, Illinois State Restaurant Association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Illinois State Horticultural Society, in promoting the sale of Illinois fruit. It aims to increase the quality of the state's fruit pack and will advertise the fact that "Illinois fruitstaste better."

Other officers of the fruit council named along with Powell include Curt E. Eckert, Belleville, vice president; Jim Cummins, Dix, secretary; L. M. Smith, Ozark, treasurer; Harry Day, Carbondale; Dave P. Dell, Grafton; and Dave Perrine, Centralia, directors.

RAJ:lw
3-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(A Report From Dixon Springs)

Beef Cattle Show Good Pasture Returns Even When Market Falls

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says some farmers are inclined to be a little skeptical of the high beef cattle and dairy returns some men have reported for pastures. They point out that part of those high returns should be credited to the favorable market of recent years.

That's partly true, _____ says, but a recent beef cattle pasture feeding study at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station shows that good pastures can pay profitable returns even when the market isn't so favorable.

Last month 10 head of steers from the station were sold for $28 a hundred. That was $1 a hundred less than the animals were valued at in the fall of 1948, when the pasture feeding trial was started. But even with the negative selling margin, _____ says each steer showed a net return of more than $90 to pay for the one acre of pasture he grazed and the investment in labor, management and capital.

The calves were valued at $29 a hundred when they were started on the feeding trial in the fall of 1948. They weighed 421 pounds. From November 11, 1948, to April 20, 1949, they were kept in drylot and fed a ration of 20 pounds of silage, 4 pounds of hay and 1 pound of soybean oilmeal per day. For this period of 161 days, they gained 156 pounds each, or .97 pound per head per day.

On April 20 the animals went on a Ladino, timothy, redtop, lespedeza, alfalfa, fescue pasture at the rate of one head to the acre. They remained on this pasture until October 18, gaining 251 pounds in 180 days, or 1.4 pounds per head per day. On October 18 the steers were put in drylot on a ration of corn and cob meal, soybean oil meal, silage and hay. They were on this ration until February 13, 1950. During this 118-day feeding period, they gained 251 pounds each, or 2.1 pounds per head per day. They were loaded out on February 13 at an average weight of 1,083 pounds and sold over the scales at East St. Louis at an average weight of 1,025 pounds. The grades on the hoof were 4 Choice, 4 Good and 4 Low Good.

The total feed consumed by each of these 10 steers was 30 bushels of corn, 350 pounds of soybean oil meal, 2 tons of silage, and one-half ton of hay. Placing market values of $1 per bushel for corn, $3.50 per hundred for soybean oil meal, $8 a ton for corn silage, and $20 a ton for hay makes the feed bill total $68.25, exclusive of pasture, for each steer. This feed cost plus $122.09, the value of each calf at weaning, gives an investment of $190.34 for each animal. The return on the market minus marketing costs was $280.97 per steer, leaving a net return of $90.63 per steer to pay for the one acre of pasture, labor and management.

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HR:hw
3-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Two Months Before Lambing Critical for Ewes

The last 60 days before lambing are the most critical time for feeding if you want a sturdy, healthy lamb crop.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says one thing you should remember about pregnant ewes is that not only must they provide food for their unborn young, but they must continue to meet their own body needs and grow a fleece too. You can meet these large food needs by feeding liberal amounts of good-quality legume hay and one-half to one pound of grain per ewe each day during the 60 days before lambing.

After lambing, the grain should be increased to one or two pounds per ewe each day. No grain need be fed when the ewes go on pasture.

If you're feeding corn silage instead of legume hay, a protein and mineral supplement is recommended. _____ suggests that the following supplement fed at the rate of one-fourth pound per ewe per day would be satisfactory: 80 pounds of soybean meal, 10 pounds of feeding limestone and 10 pounds of salt.

Ewes will need plenty of fresh water and iodized salt at all times, and you can expect better results if the ewes with lambs are kept separate from the ewes yet to lamb.

When the lambs start eating grain at about 10 days of age, a creep will keep the ewes from the lambs' rations. If you place the creep in the sunniest part of the barn and keep it dry and well bedded, the lambs will make best use of it.

Fill the creep with the greenest, leafiest hay you have. Either one of the following rations will do a good job of fattening: (1) equal parts of whole or crushed oats and cracked corn or (2) 20 pounds of whole or crushed oats, 20 pounds of cracked corn, 10 pounds of wheat bran and 10 pounds of linseed, soybean or cottonseed oil meal.

Lambs like their feed clean and not ground too fine, so a little trough cleaning once a day will keep them eating regularly.

Although lambs won't eat much grain when they are placed on good legume pasture, it is still a good idea to creep-feed them. Creep-feeding on pasture will keep lambs gaining as fast as possible and will prevent them from losing their milk fat.

A good legume-grass pasture is the foundation upon which most good sheep programs are built. Your best summer pasture is a mixture of good legumes and grasses. Alfalfa-brome, red clover— timothy, and ladino-brome are all excellent and very palatable.

Bluegrass makes a good pasture for two months in the spring and again in the winter if there is a heavy growth. Balbo rye, when seeded in late August or early September, will give you an early spring pasture to use until legumes are ready.

KDG:lw
3-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Elizabethtown Soils Field Shows Net Income Can Be Doubled

(This is the second in a series of stories on each soil experiment field. They're aimed at telling the practical lessons learned from tests so that your people can put them to practical use. Each story is checked here before release. If you're located near several fields, use the story on each of them.)

Southern Illinois cropland that is now producing only $15 to $20 an acre net income could be producing twice that much with improved soil management and crop rotations.

That's the major result learned from 31 years of soil and crop tests on the Elizabethtown soil experiment field in Hardin county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

That land, once abandoned, is now earning a net profit of about $35 an acre. Some of it is on an 11 percent slope too.

C. J. Badger, Mt. Vernon, manages the field under the direction of F. C. Bauer, Urbana, head of soil experiment work in the Illinois College of Agriculture. _____ (name), _____ (address) does most of the actual field work.

Under a livestock system of farming and with applications of manure, lime, and phosphate, the net returns on this land after all costs were paid was $39.40 an acre. That's 25 times the earnings of untreated plots on the same type of land. And it would take 2,400 acres of untreated land to produce the same crop income as 100 acres of land treated.

In the grain farming system, straw, stover, and legumes are returned to the land instead of manure. With this system where lime, phosphate, and potash were applied, net returns were $32 an acre.

This is a little less than the net livestock returns, but it is 20 times the earnings of the untreated grain system plot. And it would take 1,900 acres of untreated land to produce the same crop income as 100 acres of treated land.

That $32 is what's left after paying all costs, including lime, phosphate, potash, labor, seed, harvesting, and marketing.

(Add here your statement urging farmers to treat their soil, apply needed plant foods, use sound rotations and other good soil management practices. Also comment on the cost and extra income to repay the investment.)

Basic rotation at Elizabethtown is corn, winter wheat, clover-alfalfa hay, and wheat, with a catch crop of legumes.

Long-time average yields since 1918 are 51 bushels of corn, 51 bushels of oats, 2 tons of hay, and 22 bushels of wheat to the acre. That's where the land is treated with manure, lime and phosphate under the livestock system. Yields are a little lower under the grain system when the land is treated with crop residues, lime, phosphate, and potash.

Yet theseyields are almost double the average for Hardin county. And they're all the more remarkable because not one single pound of off-the-farm fertilizer except potash has been used since 1924.

In other work, five legume-grass mixtures are being tested under nine different combinations of soil treatment, and some forestry tests are also underway.

(Add here your comment on how much farmers could benefit by following these lessons. Point out the moral of it all. Also remind them of tour coming up this spring.)

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LJN:ss
3/1/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Juniors Buy 104 Heifers at State Sale

Illinois 4-H and FFA members bought 104 dairy calves of the five major breeds at the second annual junior calf sale at the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion on Saturday, February 25.

Average price paid by the juniors for their calves was $169.75, the two top calves bringing $310 each. E. I. Pilchard, state 4-H Club leader, said it was a good sale, with prices within the prescribed range.

_____ county 4-H and FFA boys who bought calves at the sale include: _____

_____

_____.

Average sale prices by breeds were: Ayrshires, $145; Guernseys, $160.38; Brown Swiss, $192.81; Holsteins, $196.50: and Jerseys, $146.75. The two top calves were a Brown Swiss and a Holstein, which helped to raise the average price in those breeds.

The sale was sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle association, representing the five major dairy breeders groups. All animals consigned to the sale had been selected by a committee to be sold as foundation stock in building junior dairy herds throughout the state.

Local consignors were: _____

_____

_____.

RAJ:lw
3-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Set Date for 4-H Farm Concrete School

All 4-H boys in _____ county who are enrolled in the farm concrete project this year will have a day at a special concrete school on _____, _____ __, at the _____ _____.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the school will be held from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. All necessary supplies will be furnished. and most of the information will be presented in the form of demonstrations, slides and movies.

Claude A. Kincaid, representative of the Portland Cement association, Champaign, will be present to conduct the school.

(Add any other plans or instructions you may have for your school.)

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RAJ:lw
3-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Soil Fertility Meeting Set for Vincennes

Farm leaders, farm advisers, fertilizer dealers and salesmen will attend the second annual Soil Fertility Conference to be held at the Legion Hall in Vincennes, Indiana, on March 15.

On the morning program, Dr. J. B. Peterson, head of the Department of Agronomy at Purdue University, and A. L. Lang, extension agronomist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, will discuss fertility problems and how fertilizers pay.

In the afternoon Dr. G. N. Hoffer, American Potash Institute, and Dr. William J. Albrecht, University of Missouri, will lead the discussions on soil compaction and plant and animal nutrition.

President Charles Schenk of the conference will preside at the sessions. The meeting is sponsored by the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Committee.

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RAJ:lw
3-1-50

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

ATTENTION FARM ADVISERS:

Enclosed with this week's packet are two newspaper mats suitable for use in connection with your promotion of National 4-H Club Week. Please see that they get into the hands of whoever in your county is responsible for National Club Week publicity. If you want any more of the mats, you can order them direct from the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

RAJ:lw
3-2-50

money in custom shearing work in their communities.

The schools are scheduled for the Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, Pope county, April 11 and 12; and near Carrollton, Greene county, April 13 and 14.

E. W. Bartlett, Chicago, representative of the Sunbeam Corporation, will conduct the schools. The first day will be taken up with an explanation by Bartlett of the technique of shearing and with actual practice. Sheep and machines will be furnished. The second day will be more shearing and a discussion of wool marketing, grading and packaging.

Signed up to attend the _____ school from _____ county are: _____.

RAJ:lw
3-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Hold Sheep Shearing Schools in April

There is a shortage of good sheep shearers in Illinois to take care of the farm flocks that need shearing each year.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that two sheep shearing schools will be held this year to help make up this shortage. Anyone who wants to learn to shear or who is interested in learning custom shearing work is invited to attend one of these schools.

Standard charge for shearing is 50 cents per sheep, _____ said. Older 4-H or FFA boys who learn to shear can make some extra money in custom shearing work in their communities.

The schools are scheduled for the Dixon Springs Experiment Station near Robbs, Pope county, April 11 and 12; and near Carrollton, Greene county, April 13 and 14.

E. W. Bartlett, Chicago, representative of the Sunbeam Corporation, will conduct the schools. The first day will be taken up with an explanation by Bartlett of the technique of shearing and with actual practice. Sheep and machines will be furnished. The second day will be more shearing and a discussion of wool marketing, grading and packaging.

Signed up to attend the _____ school from _____ county are: _____.

RAJ:lw
3-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Follow Lebanon Soils Field Results for 100-Bushel Corn Crops

(This is the third in a series of stories on each soil experiment field. They're written to tell the practical lessons learned from tests so that your people can use them for their own benefit. Each story is checked here before release. If your folks attend tours at several different fields, use the story from each field.)

If someone told you how to raise 100-bushel corn to the acre consistently, you'd try to do as he did, wouldn't you?

Well, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, the Lebanon soil experiment field in St. Clair county has averaged 108 bushels of corn for the past 12 years. And the basic rotation has been corn-soybeans-wheat-hay.

No wonder the net income has averaged around $75 an acre: That's after paying all costs, including lime, phosphate, potash, labor, seed, harvesting, and marketing too.

(Add here rather complete recommendations on how to set up a crop rotation that will give around 100-bushel corn yields. Some points to cover might be soil treatment, suggested rotations, benefits you could expect, answering any likely objections on cost, etc.)

Average yields for 1945-48 at the Lebanon field were 109 bushels of corn to the acre, 32 bushels of soybeans, 33 bushels of wheat, and just over 4 tons of clover-alfalfa hay.

These were grown under a livestock system of farming where manure, lime, and phosphate were applied. Yields were just a little lower in a grain system where crop residues, lime, phosphate, and potash were applied.

Lebanon soils field - 2

Rather extensive tests have also been run on fertilizing corn and wheat. Briefly, results show that legume-grass mixtures plowed down for green manure give the largest, lowest cost increases in yields for both corn and wheat.

Hill-dropping fertilizer has not given consistent results with corn. But plowing-down green manure has proved to be an excellent practice in raising yields.

With wheat, drilling fertilizer at seeding time has given good yield increases, as has green manuring. The two combined, however, have given larger extra yields than either method alone.

In tests on forage grasses, yields were increased 50 percent by adding legumes to the seeding and for grasses alone were almost doubled by adding ammonium sulfate.

You can see these results and hear them explained at a field tour to be held late this spring. Watch for the date.

(You farm advisers know first-hand what benefits the Lebanon field has brought to your folks. Mention those examples in this story wherever you can.)

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LJN:lw
3-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Make Your Own Float-Type Watering Tank

Many times a small, float-type watering tank will prove more satisfactory for your purposes than one of the big 100- to 300-gallon stock tanks.

One wintertime advantage, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, is that the small tanks are easier to keep ice-free. A large tank requires a large heater and some man-labor to attend it. And there may be a fire hazard if other than an electric heater is used.

If you can use small tanks, you can make them yourself, _____ says. Herdsmen at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station built small, float-type tanks similar to commercially built tanks at a cost of about $6 a tank, exclusive of labor.

Tanks 22 inches long, nine inches deep and 17 inches wide were made for sheep, but they are large enough for cattle provided you have enough water pressure. You might want smaller tanks than these, because they would be easier to heat and there would be less danger of lambs falling into the water and drowning.

Lay out a piece of one-eighth inch sheet steel, 50 by 17 inches. Make a U-shaped crimp about five inches deep across the narrow width. Then fold up each end of the sheet at right angles for about nine inches.

Jane Ostrowski-Schaefer, Writer
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Journal

Date Line for Fall-Type Planting Set

Here comes a small fire-type waterline leak will prove very satisfactory for your Carbonex glass gas or the big type or ice-making stock tanks.

One pleasing the extension, make Farm Safety _____

_____. In case the small tanks are going to keep ice-free. A large tank requires a large heater and some two-inch be offset it, and there may be a fire-heater it might look as electric-heater is used.

If for gas or small tanks, you can make them yourself.

_____ note: Purchase of the Clare Trailer Schoolmaster Coupler might benefit fire-type unsafe station to consequently still there or a post or down by a load, reliable or later.

Take up loose ice, alike inches deep and 2" inches pipe hole for some, for that are later cause for small provided you have enough water problem. The water with inflate parts that inner, because does could be waste is heat out there would by last winter of these fall-ice into the tank and clean.

Lay out a blend of concerned ice about open, so as it cover. This a trouble until valve five inches for pipes the ice-ing with. Then pair is such not be that about at until cooler the heat like inches.

Form the sides of the tank from sheet steel about 10 by 23 inches, and weld them onto the shaped bottom front and back. Lap the corners and braze or weld the seams. Cut a piece conforming to the shaped bottom out of the front side so that you can put a 100- or 150-watt light bulb under the tank. This center section should also be large enough to permit using a wrench to connect the water pipe coupling.

Drill a hole through the center of the hump in the floor of the tank and weld a 3/4- to 1/2-inch reducer to the hold. On the reducer assemble a float and valve such as is used in the bathroom water closet.

Place the waterer on a brick or concrete foundation which you have built around the incoming water pipe. Connect the tank in place and then build a box of one-or two-inch lumber around it. Finish it by building a cover across the center section to protect the float.

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RAJ:lw
3-7-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Curtis Helps Design Crop Storage Buildings

James O. Curtis of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Illinois College of Agriculture, has been called to Washington, D. C., to help engineers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture develop crop storage building designs for the 1950 storage program.

Curtis represented the University of Illinois last year in the development of 30 cribs and bins for farm use, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. These plans, worked out cooperatively by state and federal engineers and published by the Midwest Plan Service, are available at the farm adviser's office.

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Illinois Holstein Heifer Sale at Litchfield

For the first time in the south-central Illinois area, the Illinois State Holstein association is sponsoring a heifer sale at Litchfield on April 22.

The sale will be held at the Forrest Varner farm, one mile south of Litchfield. Most of the consignments will be made by northern Illinois breeders, and the rest of the selections will come from the southern area of the state. Only heifers will be consigned, and 60 head will be sold.

Tom Priddle, president of the Litchfield Holstein club, will serve as chairman of the sale. The cattle will be selected by qualified breeders who will follow high standards of selection.

Dams of all heifers must have made 400 pounds of butterfat or its equivalent on two-time milking in a 305-day lactation. They must also meet rigid requirements for type and good inheritance.

RAJ:lw
3-7-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Aledo Field Gives Answer to Poor Sweet Clover Stands

(This is the fourth in a series of stories about each soil experiment field. They're written to tell the story of practical lessons learned from soils and crops tests to a wider audience among your folks. Each story is checked here before release. If you live near several fields, use each story.)

If weevils are damaging or ruining your sweet clover, maybe you'd better turn to alfalfa or red clover, or a legume-grass mixture.

That's the answer to an ornery problem of farmers in northwestern Illinois. And it comes from the Aledo soils experiment field in Mercer county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A livestock farming system with a 4-year rotation of corn-corn-oats-and alfalfa-clover mixture gave a net income of about $75 an acre after paying all costs. In comparison, net income from a grain farming system was only about $60 an acre after all costs were paid. The grain rotation was corn-corn-oats-wheat, with legume catch crops in oats and wheat.

The $15 difference represents the returns from legumes when they have a full chance to produce the largest possible crops. If sweet clover catch crops in the grain system had not failed, returns from both livestock and grain systems would have been about the same.

So, _____ recommends, if you're in a weevil area, better stay away from sweet clover.

(Add here any recommendations in addition to those in the first paragraph on substitute legumes.)

Success with mixed legumes has given these extra yields for the livestock system at the Aledo field, _____ adds.

Corn yields run 90 bushels an acre consistently, compared with around 75 bushels with the grain system.

Second-year corn yields drop only about 3 bushels an acre, but they're around 9 bushels less in the grain system.

Oat crops average some 80 bushels in the livestock rotation, but only 60 bushels in the grain rotation.

And alfalfa-clover stands reach 3 1/2 to 4 tons an acre, while in the grain system sweet clover alone often fails because of weevils.

Two other findings from the Aledo field can be used profitably in this area, _____ reports.

First, topsoil and especially subsoil is rich in phosphorus, and generally you won't get enough larger yields to pay for putting it on. The same applies for potash. The sure way, of course, if to have your soil tested.

Second, adding nitrogen fertilizer often can be very profitable for grain farmers. That is, if their soil already is in good tilth, reasonable fertility, and has enough organic matter from plowing down crop residues. Commercial nitrogen takes the place of less expensive nitrogen from green manure.

Another eye-opener: manure is the most profitable material you can add to your soil, according to Aledo field tests. It produced extra yields valued at $22.40 an acre for the four years 1944-47.

The total value of crop residues, lime, rock phosphate, and potash applied to the grain system rotation of corn-corn-oats-wheat was only $17.

It looks as if the key to more profitable farming in _____ county lies in feeding good legume-grass stands to livestock, comments _____. Your returns from lime, rock phosphate, and potash depend on the success of your legume stands.

(Comment here about turnout at 1949 Aledo soils field meeting and general recommendations given then on sound soil care. "Plug" the 1950 meeting this spring.)

LJN:lw 3-8-50 -0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Ranks Fifth With 335 Bulls Proved in 1949

Illinois ranked fifth among all the states last year in proving 335 of the 4,356 bulls proved on the basis of dairy herd improvement association records.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that these figures come from a report of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry received by dairy extension specialists at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Sires are proved by comparing the 305-day lactation records of at least five daughters of the sire with the records of their dams. The work is carried on by the dairy herd improvement associations of the state in cooperation with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

Credit for reporting the records is due the testers for the associations operating in the state. Fine work on the part of the testers enabled Illinois to rank fifth in number of sires proved, even though on January 1, 1949, the state ranked seventh in number of cows on test. During 1949 Illinois' testers reported lactation records on 16,979 cows, 45.6 percent of the number of cows on test January 1, 1949. This was well above the national average of records on 39.7 percent of all cows on test.

Through comparisons made possible by dairy herd improvement association records, the owners have a measure of the transmitting ability of these sires. This information can prove valuable in planning future breeding programs. The present nation-wide production recording system makes it possible to prove sires even though some of the individuals may have been moved across state borders. It should be a decided advantage to owners in proving their sires and in supplying valuable information for their breeding program.

RAJ:lw
3-8-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Take Safety Measures With Your Arc Welder

Your arc welder can be a definite safety hazard to you, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

One thing you should always do is to make sure that the frames of all portable electric welding machines operated from electric power circuits are effectively grounded.

The National Safety Council cautions operators about standing on wet floors or coming into contact with a grounded surface, even though insulated holders are used. Danger of electric shock is increased when temperature and humidity are high. Excessive perspiration and wet clothing reduce electrical resistance of the skin.

Be sure to use a handshield or helmet to protect your face and neck. And see that it has a suitable filter glass that will protect your eyes. Wear safety glasses at all times when you operate a welder.

Aprons made of asbestos or leather or equivalent material are desirable, but don't wear them when you climb ladders. Use rubber gloves with leather protectors when you work in damp locations. Wear shoes that will protect your ankles and trousers that extend below your shoe tops. Don't turn the cuffs up on the outside.

One of the principal health hazards presented by electric welding is lead poisoning. If you cut or weld lead-painted or lead-coated materials, you might breathe lead vapors which cause lead poisoning. Also, you can get "zinc chills" from breathing fumes when you weld zinc, bronze, brass or galvanized metal. To be safe, thoroughly ventilate all welding operations which you do in small enclosed or restricted spaces.

RAJ:lw
3-8-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture Pays Off for Cliff Wolfe

If you will harvest your grasses and legumes with livestock, these cheap roughages can be your most profitable crop.

Maybe you are hesitating about cooperating 100 percent in the Illinois grass and legume program this year because you feel that you will lose lots of money by putting good corn land in pasture.

But Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you can get just as much money per acre from using this pasture right as you can if you plant corn or soybeans. And you will also gain from the soil-building qualities of grasses and legumes.

Take the story of Cliff Wolfe, Rt. 1, Murphysboro, Jackson county, for instance. In 1948 he had a soil test made of 12 acres of pasture, and then limed and phosphated it according to the results of the test. In August that year he seeded a mixture of eight pounds of alfalfa, eight pounds of brome and one pound of Ladino clover.

Beginning April 6, 1949, 14 milk cows and six yearling heifers were on this pasture continuously until September 1. All summer long there was excellent growth, and the cows and heifers were able to eat their fill and have plenty of time for rest.

During the five-month period, Wolfe marketed from this improved pasture 18,890 pounds of milk which brought him $1,786.46. The cows were returned to the pasture on September 15 for about two weeks. Production during this time was more than 1,600 pounds of milk, making the gross returns from this pasture about $2,000 for the year.

Ladino made a good showing in the mixture, Wolfe says, and there was about an equal amount of Ladino and alfalfa in the mixture. The brome came out well, and at no time during the season did he notice any bloat.

This soil improvement story can be duplicated on any farm in _____ county, _____ says. Cost of the soil treatment can be figured over a five-year period, and your net returns per acre will compare with any of the high-profit crops.

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RAJ:lw
3-8-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Can Our Cattle Take It?

There's probably no reason why you should lose any sleep if your steers or calves spend a couple of nights in the sleet or snow with no protection.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says a story from the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station suggests that beef cattle may be tougher than we think. Last January, 30 head of Hereford calves and yearlings on pasture were out in six days of sleet, rain and freezing weather with no shelter. At the end of the bad weather, the cattle seemed to be as healthy as before.

The rain started on Saturday, January 1, and turned into sleet and freezing rain on Wednesday and ended the next Friday night, January 7. The cattle had six-inch icicles hanging from their bellies Wednesday when station workers brought hay to supplement their frozen-over fescue pasture. The Herefords were a little cold, but seemed to take the frigid weather in stride.

The calves on winter pasture are carrying as much flesh and growing as well today as calves in drylot on a hay and silage ration.

KDG:lw
3-8-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Now Is the Time to Start Orchard Care

The old apple orchard out in back may look pretty neglected now. But a little pruning can change that. Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that this lull just before heavy spring work starts is just the time to start trimming.

Some of the old trees may have such a dense network of branches that they'll produce only small, poorly colored apples. They may be so thick that spraying to control diseases and insects just won't work. _____ says the drooping limbs on the lower one-third of the tree and the outside branches that lie on the ground at harvest usually produce those little, not-much-good apples, and they should be cut out.

A severe general thinning of the tree-head will improve both the appearance and fruiting of the tree. First, remove some of the larger branches and thin out the laterals on the remaining branches. And it's a good idea to trim out branches near the center which are difficult to reach with sprays.

If the trees are tall, trim back the top limbs to more or less horizontal laterals. But, remember, too drastic trimming on top may expose the larger limbs to sun scald. Avoid this by leaving small laterals along the more exposed larger branches.

KDG:lw
3-14-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Save Orphan Pigs With a Little Extra Care

A little extra care for your orphan pigs will take them through the critical first eight weeks and get them back in the herd just as healthy and sound as their brothers and sisters.

J. L. Krider, professor of animal science at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you should keep orphan pigs plenty warm in clean, comfortable pens during the first week after they arrive. The temperature should be from 70 to 85 degrees, the warmer temperature being preferable at the start.

Each orphan pig should receive some of the first milk from its mother or from another sow. If you don't have foster sows to raise the orphans, you can raise them by hand on cow's milk. Feed the whole milk to the pigs in clean, shallow pans that are washed before each feeding.

Feed them four or five times a day for the first two or three weeks. After that three meals a day will be enough. It will be best to warm the milk for the first few days, and it should be clean and sweet. The pig's appetite is a safe guide on how much milk to feed so long as scours do not occur.

Cow's milk, like sow's milk, is deficient in iron and copper. To prevent anemia you will need to add small amounts of these elements until the pigs begin to eat solid food. Add a few drops of a saturated solution of ferrous sulfate (copperas) or an amount of

powdered copperas about the size of a kernel of wheat to each quart of milk at feeding time.

When the pigs are 10 to 14 days old, they will begin eating small amounts of rolled oats (kernels only) fed in the milk if you will limit the milk a little so that it doesn't satisfy their appetites. As they eat more rolled oats, you can gradually replace the whole milk with skim milk. In a short time you can feed the rolled oats dry and begin feeding shelled corn.

Whole milk is the only one of these feeds so far mentioned that contains vitamins A and D. You will need to give the pigs another source of these vitamins as you take away their whole milk. You can provide the vitamins with a teaspoon of cod-liver oil for each pig mixed in the skim milk every day.

Skim milk is a good source of other essential vitamins. High-quality alfalfa meal, making up from 5 to 10 percent of the ration (dry basis), will supply vitamin A and some vitamin D and will be cheaper than cod-liver oil.

By the time your pigs are four weeks old, they will eat shelled corn and a good pig supplement free choice. But they should get one or two feedings of skim milk each day in addition. When they are eight weeks old, you can return them to the herd and they will grow to market weight with the rest of your pigs.

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RAJ:lw
3-14-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Ask Three Questions About Farm Programs

Have you made up your mind yet about the Brannan plan?

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you can make a fair judgment of any present or future government farm program. Just ask yourself these three questions suggested by R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

First, does the program favor the public interest? You can answer this question by considering what measures will benefit the most people. Will the plan help to improve health by providing improved diets? Will more food be produced and moved into the market at lower prices? Will it promote good feeling between farmers and consumers? Such a program would be to the interest of the public as a whole.

Second, is the program fair to farmers, labor, and industry? Any satisfactory farm program must work to the best interests of each of these major groups. It is not in the public interest to exploit one group at the expense of another.

Third, is the program workable? If a program will not be accepted by farmers or other groups concerned, it is not practical. To be of value, a proposed program must be workable under actual conditions.

Consider these three questions seriously when someone asks your opinion on the Brannan plan, acreage controls, milk marketing orders, or any other government farm program.

HDG:lw
3-14-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers FOR RELEASE WEEK OF MARCH 20, 1950

Better Veterinary Service Seen for Illinois Farmers

(MAT ENCLOSED FOR YOU. We are also sending this same mat to about 30 farm editors of daily papers for release Thursday, March 23. This coincides with the release date of this story.)

An important step in providing adequate veterinary service for Illinois livestock owners was taken early this month when work was started on a new College of Veterinary Medicine building at the University of Illinois.

Veterinary students from all parts of Illinois will be trained in the new building. And livestock owners in all sections of the state will benefit by the increased veterinary service which will come as each class of students is graduated.

Dean Robert Graham of the College of Veterinary Medicine says an adequate number of veterinarians is needed to protect public health as well as animal health. Tuberculosis, trichinosis, rabies, sleeping sickness, erysipelas, and brucellosis are only a few of the diseases which may spread from animals to man.

The new building, which will cost approximately $1,800,000, will be completely modern in both design and equipment. It will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States.

The four-story structure will have 937,000 cubic feet of space. In it will be student laboratories, lecture rooms, research laboratories, animal rooms, staff offices, an auditorium, a museum, and a library.

From Extension Editorial Office
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College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

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The four-story structure will have 937,000 cubic feet of space. In it will be student laboratories, lecture rooms, research laboratories, animal rooms, staff offices, an auditorium, a museum, and a library.

At the present time, the college is housed in a former beef cattle barn and a remodeled residence.

Veterinary students will study in the building during the first and second years of their professional training. A second building, where third-and fourth-year students will study veterinary clinical medicine and other subjects, is still needed.

Established at the University in 1944, the College of Veterinary Medicine admitted classes of 24 students each in 1948 and 1949. Larger classes will be accepted when the new buildings have been constructed. Six years of training are required of the students.

Much of the research of the college will be conducted in the new building. The research is aimed at finding new cures for animal diseases and new ways of protecting animals against disease.

Diagnosis of diseases in livestock and poultry sent to the college will also be conducted in the structure. This service to Illinois veterinarians and livestock owners is also used in instructing veterinary students.

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EA:lw
-15-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Prune Those Grapevines Now

March is the best time to start pruning those shaggy-looking grapevines. Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that an annual vine-trimming will pay off in a bigger crop of large, delicious grapes.

But it's a good idea to take into consideration the growth and fruiting of the vines before doing any work with shears. All vines can't be pruned in the same way. Different varieties vary in their habits and should be treated as individuals. From A. S. Colby, professor of pomology at the Illinois College of Agriculture, come some hints on pruning Concord grapevines, the most common variety on Illinois farms.

You can get a better idea of which branches or arms should be cut and which ones left if you step back and study the vine carefully for a few minutes. Don't cut last year's wood back too far or you may be throwing away the best bearing wood on the plant.

The buds or shoots close to the trunk usually do not bear any blossoms or fruit, while buds farther out on the arm--say from the first to the fifteenth--grow into productive fruiting shoots. Leave a half-dozen one-year-old canes about the size of a lead pencil, unless your soil is poor or the vine lacks vigor. In that case you may want to leave even less.

These year-old canes should have at least 15 buds on them. The rest of the cane can be cut off; but to provide for next year's growth, leave several short canes or spurs along the trunk.

To make it easier to cultivate your vines, it's a good idea to tie the pruned canes to a support.

DG:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Value of Legumes Shown at Carlinville Soils Field

(This is the sixth story in the series on the soil experiment fields. It's meant to bring to a wider audience than attend field meetings the practical lessons learned from tests. It's been checked here first. If you live near several fields, use each story.)

Are you growing 84-bushel corn, 33-bushel soybeans, 32-bushel wheat, and 4-ton legume hay?

Those are the 1945-48 average yields at the Carlinville soils experiment field in Macoupin county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. The land is available through Blackburn College. Those crops are valued at $64 to $72 an acre, and they were grown under a grain or livestock system with complete soil treatment.

Such yields are possible for most _____ county farmers, the adviser declares. They depend on growing large crops of legumes regularly in the rotation.

L. B. Miller, College of Agriculture soils man, puts it this way: "We're cheating ourselves completely if we lime our land and then grow rotations without legumes, or don't grow legumes often enough. This way we're simply not getting the full return for money spent on lime."

According to Carlinville tests, lime was worth roughly $18.50 an acre in extra crop yields. This was true in both the livestock and the grain system of soil management.

Only manure was more valuable in soil treatment. And it was worth a whopping $25.50 an acre!

In the livestock system, total value of manure, lime, and phosphate was $50 an acre, the manure accounting for half of the amount, and lime for another $18.

In the grain system, total value of residues, lime, phosphate, and potash was $35 an acre, with lime valued at $18.50 and phosphate and potash at $8 each.

At Carlinville, the advantage of a good catch crop of legumes has been shown plainly in limestone tests. From 2,500 to 10,000 pounds of lime were put on in several doses over the years in a corn-wheat rotation with a sweet clover catch crop in the wheat.

Double these amounts--from 5,000 to 20,000 pounds--were put on all at once on other plots with the same rotation.

With light liming, corn yields ran close to 42 bushels an acre for 12 years of the test. Wheat averaged around 14 bushels.

But with heavy liming, corn yields jumped to 51 bushels an acre and wheat to 20 bushels.

The biggest reason was that heavy liming produced much heavier legume stands.

An even more striking comparison: Two heavily limed plots both received 10,000 pounds. One was seeded with a catch crop, the other was not. With a catch crop, corn yielded 57 bushels an acre; without--the yield was only 36 bushels.

In other work, nitrogen fertilizer tests have emphasized the value of legumes in supplying nitrogen and in conditioning the soil to grow big corn crops.

During the six years 1944-49, untreated check plots averaged only 42 bushels an acre, an extra 13 bushels being obtained by adding 80-100 pounds of nitrogen.

On plots growing good legumes due to previous treatment with residues, lime, phosphate, and potash, the corn averaged 79 bushels an acre, with only 3 bushels more for use of nitrogen.

The point is that complete soil treatment almost doubled the corn yields without the use of nitrogen.

F. C. Bauer, head of soils work at the College of Agriculture, supervises the Carlinville field. Bob Thorpe, Carlinville, is the local fieldman. (Plug here the spring field tour.)

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Joliet Soils Field Shows Way to Larger Yields

(This is the fifth story in the series on soil experiment fields. They're aimed at telling the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours and winter meetings. All stories are checked here first. If you live near several fields, use the story from each of them.)

How do your yields compare with 82-bushel corn, 28-bushel beans, 76-bushel second-year corn, 74-bushel oats, 32-bushel wheat, and 2-ton clover-alfalfa hay?

If they're somewhat lower, perhaps the main reason is lack of phosphorus, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Those are 1945-48 average yields at the Joliet soil experiment field in Will county. They're worth $55 to $60 an acre after paying all growing and marketing costs, and they were grown under a grain or livestock system of farming with complete soil treatment.

Phosphorus has proved to be the most valuable plant food added to the test plots at the Joliet field, _____ explains. It was worth $8.65 an acre (1945-48) in the livestock system when manure, lime, and phosphate were added to the soil, and worth $14.04 an acre in the grain system where crop residues, lime, phosphate, and potash were added.

In contrast, lime was worth only about $2.50 an acre in value through larger crop yields, and potash around $4.75.

But take a look at manure! One ton of manure was put on for every ton of crops removed. And that manure was worth $18.41 an acre in value of extra crops produced.

Joliet field tests show that from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of phosphate is the general amount needed on land in northeast Illinois with slowly draining subsoils, _____ reports. Rock phosphate and superphosphate gave about the same results in larger crop yields at Joliet.

In the livestock system, adding rock phosphate gave a 14-bushel increase in corn yields. In the grain system, the increase was 27 bushels.

The key to getting high yields is treating your land so that it will grow good legumes.

"The soil responds just as fast as you grow good legumes and return them as animal or green manure," declares A. L. Lang, College of Agriculture soils man. Legumes help to break up the tight subsoil and greatly reduce the erosion and troublesome drainage problem.

D. A. Vinson, assistant in college soils work, handles the work at the 30-acre Joliet field under the supervision of F. C. Bauer and A. L. Lang, full-time staff men. George Jennings, Route 1, Joliet, is the local fieldman.

Two rotations are used--a 4-year rotation of corn-flax-wheat-clover or alfalfa, and a 6-year rotation of corn-beans-corn-oats with legume catch crop-wheat-legume hay.

The late William Webb, Plainfield, was instrumental in starting the Joliet field, _____ says. Webb had developed a very desirable early yellow corn but couldn't get it to grow large crops. So back about 1910 he was a leader in establishing the Joliet field. He lived to see yields raised appreciably as a result of the tests carried on there.

In 1945-48 the untreated check plots grew only 44-bushel corn, 22-bushel beans, 39-bushel second-year corn, 60-bushel oats, 25-bushel wheat, and 1-ton clover-alfalfa hay. (Compare these with your own average county yields.)

So if you're wanting larger crops for more profits, attend the Joliet soils field tour this spring. The date will be announced later. In the meantime, check right now with your farm adviser on how to get started to better soil management and larger crops.

LJN:lw
3-15-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers (especially for southern Illinois counties)

Wabash Beans Superior in Three Ways

Wabash soybeans are better in three ways than other varieties suited to southern Illinois, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Wabash, first released in 1949, is higher yielding, has higher oil content, and stands better than other varieties. This information comes from College of Agriculture field tests and from farmers' experiences.

(Insert here example(s) of farmer(s) from your county who had good results with Wabash last year.)

W. O. Scott, extension agronomist, reports that Wabash has been one of the highest yielding varieties grown on the Alhambra experiment field for the past three years. For 1947-48-49 it averaged 31 bushels an acre, two more than Chief. For 1949 alone, Wabash produced 40 bushels, from two to four bushels more than Chief, Gibson, and Patoka.

Scott believes Wabash should replace Chief and Patoka in south-central and southern Illinois.

In addition, Wabash also sets pods higher off the ground than some other varieties now grown, making harvesting easier.

Wabash doesn't grow quite so tall as Chief, but it stands better and has a higher oil content, _____ says.

Fred Bergman, Lebanon, St. Clair county, grew 60 acres of Wabash last year and got a yield of 35 bushels of clean seed an acre. He planted at the rate of 40 pounds an acre.

Scott thinks Wabash seed supplies may not be adequate this spring, and he urges farmers to get their seed right away. There is a strong out-of-state demand from Missouri and Kansas, and some men may plant soybeans on land where wheat has winterkilled. Some southern Illinois counties produced more seed last year than others, so you may need to go out of the county to get Wabash.

(Insert here Wabash seed supply situation in your county.)

LJN:lw
3-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(For southern wheat-growing counties)

Spray Wheat With 2,4-D to Control Onions, Garlic

You should profit from spraying your soft wheat fields with 2,4-D to control wild onion and garlic, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

For about 75 cents an acre, you can apply one-half pound of 2,4-D to the acre and prevent many of the garlic plants from setting aerial bulblets. That 75 cents does not include cost of application.

The rest of the plants will be much shorter than usual so that even though they do set aerial bulblets, many of them will be so low that the combine will miss them.

When to spray? W. O. Scott, College of Agriculture agronomist, recommends some time in early April if your wheat has completed stooling by then. So right now is the time to get ready for spraying.

_____ explains that you can spray anytime up to the time the crop starts to head. But college agronomists think that wheat is most resistant to 2,4-D between the time it completes stooling and the time it starts to joint.

_____ county farmers should find spraying profitable, _____ says. In 1949 a large share of southern Illinois wheat was docked up to 8 cents a bushel because it was graded as garlicky.

You can get complete control of wild onions and garlic with 3-4 pounds of 2,4-D an acre. But that's too expensive and that rate is much too heavy to use on wheat. It cuts yields noticeably, too.

LJN:lw
3-20-50

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March 9, 1950

Note to Farm Advisers:

Enclosed in this week's packet is a newspaper mat which you can use to promote your 1950 farm forestry 4-H project this year if you want to interest more boys and girls in your county in enrolling in it.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

By Bob Jarnagin
Assistant Extension Editor

Other rates for this year in this area include: (Insert here rates for other spring work in your county as taken from the report with light green cover "Custom Rates for the Use of Power-Operated Farm Machines With Operators."

Information on custom rates farmers charged or paid in 1949, and those they expect to charge or pay in 1950, was obtained from farmers in each of the 10 type-of-farming areas of Illinois. The report was prepared by R. H. Wilcox, University agricultural economist. A copy of the report is available at the office of the county farm adviser.

HDG:lw
3-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Custom Rates Announced for Power Machinery

(See rates on attached supplementary page.)

_____ county farmers estimate that the custom rates for spring plowing in this area will be $_____ an acre compared with $_____ in 1949, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Farmers say that other custom rates for power machinery are expected to be somewhat lower than last year.

A report on custom rates was issued this week by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. It gives farmers' estimates for using power-drawn machinery in 36 field operations.

Other rates for this year in this area include: (Insert here rates for other spring work in your county as taken from the report with light green cover "Custom Rates for the Use of Power-Operated Farm Machines With Operators."

Information on custom rates farmers charged or paid in 1949, and those they expect to charge or pay in 1950, was obtained from farmers in each of the 10 type-of-farming areas of Illinois. The report was prepared by R. H. Wilcox, University agricultural economist. A copy of the report is available at the office of the county farm adviser.

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Supplementary information
for farm adviser's fill-in
story on "Custom Rates
Announced for Power Machinery"

Farmer Furnishes the Fuel

	1949	1950
Area 1		
Spring plowing	$3.60	$3.60
Tandem disking	1.85	1.85
Drilling grain	1.55	1.55
Area 2		
Spring plowing	2.75	2.70
Tandem disking	1.15	1.10
Drilling grain	1.15	1.15

Owner of Custom Rig Furnishes Fuel

Area 3		
Spring plowing	2.45	2.45
Tandem disking	1.00	1.00
Drilling grain	1.00	1.00
Area 4a		
Spring plowing	2.80	2.75
Tandem disking	1.05	1.05
Drilling grain	1.00	1.00
Area 4b		
Spring plowing	2.80	2.75
Tandem disking	1.00	.95
Drilling grain	.95	.95
Area 5		
Spring plowing	2.75	2.75
Tandem disking	1.10	1.10
Drilling grain	1.00	1.00
Area 6		
Spring plowing	2.65	2.60
Tandem disking	1.20	1.20
Drilling grain	1.05	1.05
Area 7		
Spring plowing	2.60	2.55
Tandem disking	1.20	1.15
Drilling grain	1.15	1.15
Area 8		
Spring plowing	2.70	2.70
Tandem disking	1.15	1.10
Drilling grain	1.15	1.15
Area 9		
Spring plowing	3.05	3.05
Tandem disking	1.30	1.30
Drilling grain	1.30	1.30

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Tips for Water System for Your Spring Pigs

Have you ever thought that watering your spring pigs out on clean pasture was a big, bothersome job? If you have, you might consider a pressure water system, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

From Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, come several tips that you can consider if you are planning a water system.

First thing to think about is whether the system you want should be permanent or just temporary. That depends mostly on whether your clean pasture is permanent or rotation, says Andrew. And you'll need water under pressure if you don't already have it.

You can put in copper tubing yourself if you're planning a permanent system. Be sure to put it down below the frostline for your area. Or for a temporary system you can use plastic hose or sections of galvanized pipe that you can move around with your pastures. After danger of frost is past, you can lay the supply line on top of the ground.

In a permanent system you can make the job automatic by putting in float valves in drinking cups at the pasture or by using automatic, electrically heated drinking cups.

If your pasture is across a road, look for a culvert to run your hose or pipe through to get the water to the other side.

RAJ:lw
3-21-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Tests of Corn Hybrids--Bulletin 536

_____, _____, and _____ (add others if needed) seem to be the best corn hybrids to plant in _____ county this year, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ bases this opinion on tests conducted at the University of Illinois and reported in Bulletin 536, on talks with prominent _____ county corn producers, and on personal observations.

In suggesting these varieties, _____ also bases his judgments on such factors as corn borer resistance, soil fertility, and normal rainfall in _____ county.

(Explain why _____, _____, and _____ hybrids (and others?) are best for your county, taking into consideration the data compiled and listed in Bulletin 536 and other information.)

The average corn yield per acre for _____ county in 1949 was _____ bushels, a (drop) (rise) of _____ bushels from 1948.

(Mention some particular farmer(s) that had a particularly high yield per acre in 1949 or who showed marked improvement. What variety did he plant?)

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DEW:lw
3-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Mt. Morris Tests Show Standover Legume Best

(This is the eighth in the soils experiment field series. Through print, the practical lessons learned from experiments can reach a wider audience than attends field meetings. Each story is checked here first. If you live near several fields, carry the story of each one.)

If you're looking for a money-making way of farming, start a rotation that includes at least one year of standover legume hay, states Farm Adviser _____ _____.

In making the change-over, you'll probably find that liming your land according to soil test will pay huge dividends in larger crops, he adds.

The adviser bases these recommendations on long-time results from soils and crops experiments at the Mt. Morris soils experiment field in Ogle county.

One year of standover legumes gave much better results than two catch crops because it added much more nitrogen and organic matter to the soil.

In the livestock system of farming, a 4-year rotation of corn-oats-wheat-legume hay was used up to 1948. The best treatment was manure and lime. The 1945-48 average crop yields were 94 bushels of corn, 86 bushels of oats, 38 bushels of wheat, and 2 1/2 tons of clover hay to the acre.

These yields were worth $75 an acre at 1945-48 prices after paying all costs, including labor, seed, harvesting, and marketing. That $75 was left for taxes and your reward for management.

-more-

In contrast, in the grain system a 4-year rotation of corn-corn-oats-wheat was used up to 1948, with legume catch crops in the oats and wheat.

The best treatment was residues, lime, and phosphate. The 1945-48 average crop yields were only 73 bushels of corn the first year, 60 bushels of second-year corn, 60 bushels of oats, and 25 bushels of wheat.

These crops were valued at $59 an acre after paying all costs.

In contrast, Ogle county (other FA's insert their own county) yields for 1944-47 were 57 bushels of corn an acre, 49 bushels of oats, 26 bushels of wheat, and 1 1/2 tons of hay. Except for wheat, these are considerably below even the low yields of the grain system at Mt. Morris field.

In the livestock system, manure at $24 an acre was the most valuable soil-building material. Lime added another $7 an acre in extra crops.

In the grain system, lime was worth a healthy $28.50 an acre in larger crops, _____ reports. The total value of residues, lime, and phosphate was $37.

_____ points out the value of manure and lime in this way: If you figured the manured-limed plot as equal to a 100-acre farm, it would take 154 acres of untreated land to produce the same net profits.

In the grain system, it would take 223 acres of untreated land to give you the same net returns, after paying all costs, as 100 acres of land treated with residues, lime, and phosphate.

There are four crop rotations being studied at Mt. Morris field. The new grain and livestock rotations are in their third crop season this year. The livestock rotation is corn-corn-oats-legume hay. The grain system rotation is corn-oats with a legume catch crop-wheat-legume hay.

In addition there is a 7-year rotation of corn-barley-clover and alfalfa hay-4 years of alfalfa alone. The fourth rotation is corn-oats-followed by either timothy, soybeans, clover, or alfalfa.

Mt. Morris is one of 26 soils experiment fields scattered over the state and operated by the College of Agriculture. D. A. Vinson handles the Mt. Morris field, under supervision of F. C. Bauer and A. L. Lang. (Add here name of local fieldman. Also mention coming spring field tour.)

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LJN:lw
3-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Brownstown Field Shows How to Double Yields

(This is the seventh in the soils experiment field series. They're intended to tell the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field meetings and tours. They're all checked here first. If you're within range of several fields, use the story from each of them.)

You can double your yields from untreated land by liming and growing good legume crops, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

That's one of many profit-making discoveries for _____ county farmers from the Brownstown soils experiment field in Fayette county.

Wheat yields for 1946-49 on 27 unlimed plots were only 7 bushels an acre. On 27 plots that got 4 tons of lime in 1940, wheat yields jumped way up to 19 bushels an acre.

In this same test, corn yields were 39 bushels an acre for the unlimed plots and 67 bushels an acre for the limed plots. Soybean yields were 16 bushels an acre for unlimed, and 23 bushels for limed.

Pat Johnson, College of Agriculture soils man, says liming would cost about $14 an acre. If you lime just before planting beans in the rotation, it often means 5-6 more bushels. That's generally enough extra income to pay for the lime in one year.

Then if you seed wheat and a legume-grass mixture, that lime has been in the soil for a whole year, long enough to be available to the legumes.

Under this system, you want to lime only the level land in order not to cause any erosion from row crops.

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Brownstown soils experiment field - 2

As Pat puts it, the Brownstown tests have shown how you can change from tickle grass to brome and timothy.

On untreated plots, you don't even get tickle grass. On plots with phosphorus but no lime, you get a few blades. But on limed and phosphated plots, the tickle grass is crowded out and replaced with either bromegrass or timothy. This, plus legume, gives you lots of first-rate feed and green manure.

Here's another eye-opener on the value of legumes: One plot got 4 tons of lime an acre, another no lime. The first plot grew a fine standover legume hay crop that was plowed down for green manure, but the other did not. The two plots received the same nitrogen, phosphate, and potash fertilizers.

The no-lime plot grew 7 bushels of wheat, 52 bushels of corn, and 20 bushels of beans as average yields in 1946-49.

The 4-ton-lime plot grew 21 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn, and 26 bushels of beans.

Pat Johnson says all this fertilizer would cost about $23 an acre. Yields were still low on the no-legume plot. But look at the difference in crops due to legumes for green manure.

It also appears that superphosphate is better than rock phosphate for wheat at Brownstown. On the no-lime plot where rock phosphate was used with nitrogen and potash, wheat ran 14 bushels an acre. Where superphosphate was used with nitrogen and potash, wheat yield rose to 18 bushels an acre.

On the 4-ton-lime plot, the same treatments gave 22 bushels of wheat for rock phosphate compared with 31 bushels for superphosphate These differences again emphasize the importance of legumes and grasses

Brownstown is one of 26 soils experiment fields run by the College of Agriculture over the state. It is one of two fields where forestry tests are in progress. In addition, pastures mixtures and fertilizing methods are being studied, hybrid corn breeding work is under way, and about 150 varieties of corn, beans, oats, and wheat are being tested continuously.

(Remind your readers here of the coming spring field tour. If some man in your county has followed Brownstown field recommendations with success, write up his story. It would be much better than this.)

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Follow a Schedule for Your Baby Pigs

Now that we are right in the middle of spring farrowing, every swine growers' interest is all on saving and raising as many pigs as he can.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that the success of the hog enterprise on your farm will be determined largely by how many pigs you save at farrowing and how well they do in the next eight weeks.

From Harry G. Russell, livestock extension specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, comes a schedule of some of the more important details which you should be checking:

Keep the sow's ration bulky at farrowing time, but don't skimp on the protein. Use alfalfa meal and oats to add bulk. You can feed whole oats at this time. Measure the sow's feed after farrowing by the number and size of her pigs and her milking ability. Get her on a full feed within two weeks if possible.

Guard against anemia in the pigs. You can start the first week by swabbing on the sow's udder daily a solution of one pound of ferrous sulfate or copperas in three pints of water. This will supply iron to the pigs and may prevent loss of some of the biggest ones. Or you can get the same results by putting fresh sod in the pens.

Mark the litters during the first week after farrowing. At least mark the gilts in the good litters so that you can later select your next group of replacement gilts.

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Watch for damage to pigs and to the sow's udder caused by needle teeth. Leave the pigs' teeth alone unless they cause trouble. Clip them right away if they do, using side cutter pliers. Do a clean job and be careful not to injure the pigs' jaws.

Set up a creep feeder for the pigs by the time they are two weeks old. Shelled or cracked corn is all right for feed, but hulled or rolled oats are even better to get pigs started eating solid food. Castrate the male pigs when they are four weeks old.

Vaccinate for cholera with serum and virus when the pigs are six weeks old. If you use the single treatment, wait until at least two weeks after weaning.

Wean pigs at eight weeks if you intend to breed the sows for fall litters. Take the sows away from the pigs and leave them in the area that they are used to.

Always follow a sanitation program. Move the sows and litters to clean pasture as soon as you can. If you don't have early pasture, plan some for next year. Rye fields were used all winter at the University swine farm in Urbana, even with the heavy rains of January and February this year.

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RAJ:lw
3-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Suggestions Given on Handling Winter-Injured Legumes

(This story on repairing winter injury to legumes would be much better if you would describe the conditions in your own county and then give your own recommendations. If possible, add the successful experience of various men in previous years in solving this problem.)

If your legume-grass seedings have been injured this winter, you should ask yourself one question in deciding how best to repair that damage, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

That question is: Do I want to thicken up the legume for hay or for pasture?

Here are some suggestions from J. C. Hackleman, College of Agriculture agronomist, which the adviser passes along.

If you're interested in hay, oats cut at the soft dough stage make pretty good hay and will furnish hay nearly as early as the alfalfa or red clover is ready for the first cutting.

Lespedeza and timothy planted with the oats will make a hay crop in the late summer. And a small acreage of Sudan grass will furnish lots of hay in late summer.

If you're interested in pasture, spring oats or rye is your best bet for early pasture.

If you don't need pasture until July, you can use lespedeza and timothy. If you want all-season pasture, you could add lespedeza and timothy to the oats or rye.

For pasture starting in July, a small acreage of sweet Sudan seeded in late May will carry a lot of cattle, sheep, or hogs.

If you want a mixture to carry over into next year, you might add one-half to 1 pound of Ladino clover with or without 3 to 5 pounds of sweet clover to spring oats or rye, or to lespedeza and timothy.

(North of the Illinois river, these suggested mixtures should include sweet clover, red, or mammoth clover.)

LJN:lw
3-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Two "Repair" Methods Given for Winter-Injured Wheat

(For southern Illinois wheat-growing counties)

If your winter wheat has suffered winter injury, it may not be as bad as it looks, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. And if it needs help, you can do one of two things.

In _____ county, winter wheat has (add here your summary of present winter wheat injury conditions).

W. O. Scott, College of Agriculture agronomist, says wheat has a remarkable ability to recover. The least little tinge of green means there's still plenty of life left in the field.

With plenty of rain when wheat starts growing in the spring, the crop will come back surprisingly. But dry, windy weather would be bad. Winter injury was bad in spots last season, but the 1949 crop was a record high. Good spring weather made that possible.

On that basis, Scott thinks farmers may be too pessimistic over wheat prospects this season. If wheat appears to be greening up and showing signs of life, one suggestion might be to use some superphosphate to give it a boost.

Where the wheat is very thin and you've seeded a legume or legume-grass mixture, do not tear it up, but use some oats to thicken the crop. This will provide a nurse crop for the legume. The oats-wheat mixture will have to be used for feed and not sold for cash grain.

There was some interest in this method a year ago, but winter wheat recovered amazingly with good spring weather.

LJN:lw
3-22-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

W-I-L-L to Broadcast Swine Growers' Day Programs

_____ county livestock producers who were not able to attend Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois on April 6 still have an opportunity to hear some of the featured speakers on their radios.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports that the University of Illinois radio station, W-I-L-L (580 kc.), will broadcast recorded talks on these dates:

April 7..."As I See It!"...Allan B. Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago.

April 15.."The Consumer's Viewpoint and What's Ahead"... R. J. Eggert, American Meat Institute, Chicago.

April 20.."Ideas of a Packer Buyer!"...W. C. Jackson, Wilson and Company, Chicago.

April 27.."How Can Breeding Help?"...Dr. T. C. Byerly, Head, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA.

All of the programs will be heard on the College of Agriculture's ILLINOIS FARM HOUR, broadcast daily from 12 to 1 p.m.

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JM:lw
3-28-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Tile Drain Lines Need Care, Too

Don't relax and expect all your drainage problems to be solved for good when you put in that new tile line.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says your tile drainage system needs to be looked after just like your machinery or your buildings. Drainage may be the biggest improvement on your farm, and it is essential to keep it in good working order.

One of the most common clues to trouble in the tile line is the appearance of wet spots in the fields where none were before. Another clue is "sink-holes" or "blow-outs." They are open holes in the ground extending down to the tile. They may be caused by a broken tile or by too wide a joint between two tiles.

From Ben F. Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, come some tips on how to check your tile system for damage.

First, examine the outlet at least once a year to see that it isn't choked up with trash or that the outlet ditch hasn't silted up to cover the end of the tile.

Where a "sink-hole" or "blow-out" has occurred, dig down to the tile line to find out what caused it. You'll need to replace broken tiles with new ones, of course. The new tile should be the same length as the old one, or you should be sure that the gap between tiles is not more than one-eighth inch.

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If the tile is not broken, the probable cause of the trouble is too large a gap between the tiles. Either put in a longer tile, or cover the wide joint with a piece of tar paper. This solution is not permanent, but it should last several years.

Another big problem that many farmers face is a well-tiled field that stays wet for some time and shows signs of getting harder to drain well. If your field is well tiled, Muirheid says to look for some trouble other than with the tile line.

During the past few years, many drainage troubles have developed just because the water was not getting down to the tiles, he says. The soil structure had changed since the tile was put in. "Hard farming" with corn and soybeans has played havoc with soil structure. Correct that trouble by using a better rotation, he recommends, getting some grasses and deep-rooted legumes on the land at least once every four years.

If you have wet spots in your field and the whole field isn't wet, you may have a sag in the line which caused it to fill with silt. You'll have to dig down to the line and clear it out so that it will be free to carry water again.

Finally, Muirheid says, it helps to have a map of your tile lines so that you can find them when you want to. Whenever you put in a tile system or locate an old one, measure its location and size and get it down on a map. Sooner or later you or someone else will be needing that information.

RAJ:lw
3-29-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Emergency Spring Pastures for Hogs Given

(The successful hog pasture program of one of your better farmers would make a much better local story than this one. If you use such a story by itself, make it as timely as possible with spring hog pasture information. This mimeographed story could be strengthened if you could add success stories of your county farmers with each recommended emergency pasture listed.)

Average good legume pasture is worth $50 to $60 an acre in lower feed costs for pigs between weaning and market age, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

But if you don't have good legume pasture, here are some emergency pastures you can seed this spring for swine. The suggestions come from R. F. Fuelleman, pasture specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Incidentally, you know that green, juicy pasture is one of the best and cheapest ways to provide all the vitamins your pigs need. For this reason you will want to move them out to pasture just as early in the spring as possible.

Fuelleman suggests first that you might seed a few acres of oats and rape for hog pasture. Hogs like them, and they furnish plenty of feed, are easy to seed, and easy to get started.

Oats seeded alone for hog pasture is an excellent use for land taken out of corn due to allotments too.

Another possibility, he says, is to seed some Ladino clover with the oats. Pasture off the oats, rest the field for a time, and then pasture the Ladino.

The Haas mixture is still another possibility--it's intended mainly for pasturing off. It includes 2 bushels of oats plus 2 pounds each of red clover, sweet clover, rape, alfalfa, and timothy. In southern Illinois, you could also include lespedeza.

Rape makes a good emergency hog pasture too, but not for white pigs.

Finally, there's another mixture using oats as the companion crop. That's a mixture of red clover, sweet clover, and timothy. Pasture off the oats, and then wait a few weeks before pasturing the legumes.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Electric Light Traps Not Proved Good for Borer Control

Don't be in too much of a hurry to buy expensive electric light traps to control corn borers on your farm.

This advice comes from Farm Adviser _____ _____. He says such traps when used on an experimental basis have not proved effective for field use.

According to F. W. Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, so far these traps are not practical for borer control. Tests have shown that you get measurable control for only about 200 feet around each trap. That means about one trap for every three acres.

For an 80-acre corn field, that would mean 27 traps. At $40 each, the cost of the traps would be $1080. Then add to that the cost of wire, putting them up and taking them down, and the electricity used.

If you hear that putting one or two of the traps at your corn crib will kill all the moths before they can get to the fields, listen to this: G. C. Decker, Illinois Natural History Survey, states that 98 percent of the corn borers overwinter in the crop residues in the fields.

He says you had better go after Mr. Borer right at the start with clean plowing and not waste your money on electric power and electric traps until more is known about them.

RAJ:lw
3-28-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Fertilizers Mean More Fruit

A little barnyard manure spread in that old orchard will put more fruit on your table next fall, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Referring to a report from V. W. Kelley, University of Illinois horticulturist, _____ says the best fertilizer you can use is barnyard manure. Remember, fruit trees need about two or three times as much as you usually put on other farm crops. Spread the manure on the ground that lies beneath the spread of the branches.

A high nitrogen fertilizer will work if you don't have manure. Use sodium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, or ammonium nitrate.

Broadcast one of these fertilizers beneath the spread of branches at the rate of one-third to one-half pound for each year of tree age. For example, a 20-year-old apple tree needs about six to 10 pounds of high nitrogen fertilizer. Use the smaller amount if the tree is located on naturally rich soil.

Kelley says if you can't find any of the fertilizers mentioned, a heavy application of a complete commercial fertilizer will meet the purpose, but it will be more expensive.

KDG:lw
3-29-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Feeding Sows Copperas Won't Prevent Pig Anemia

It won't pay you to try to prevent pig anemia by feeding copperas to your pregnant and lactating sows.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that sows just can't transmit enough iron through their milk to prevent nutritional anemia in their pigs. It is easy to feed iron and copper directly to the pigs, however, and thus prevent the disease.

Anemic pigs gain more slowly than healthy pigs, require more feed per pound of gain and easily get such infections as bull nose and necrotic enteritis, _____ says. A high percentage of anemic pigs die before weaning. So you will want to prevent anemia and keep your pigs as healthy as possible.

R. J. Meade, assistant in animal science at the Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests four things you can do which have proved effective in preventing anemia in pigs:

1. Brush each sow's udder once a day with a saturated copperas solution, starting not later than the third day after birth and continuing as long as the pigs remain indoors off grass. The solution is made up of one pound of copperas (crude ferrous sulfate) dissolved in three pints of water.

2. Or put fresh sod in the pen for the pigs to nibble on from the time they are three or four days old until you put them on

-more-

pasture. Replace the sod every day or two and keep it under or near the brooder. You can sprinkle the sod with some of the copperas solution if you want to.

3. Or you can farrow the pigs on clean pasture where they have access to sod from the time they are born.

4. Finally, do not keep the sows and litters in the central unit any longer than is absolutely necessary.

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RAJ:lw
3-29-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

For 70-Bushel Corn, Follow Newton Soils Field Results

(This is the ninth in the soils experiment field series. They're written to bring the practical lessons learned from soils field tests to a wider audience than attends meetings and tours. All stories are checked here first. If your county folks can attend one of several soil field tours, print the story about each field.)

The Newton soils experiment field in Jasper county has given _____ county grain farmers the key to 70-bushel corn crops, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Just use all three--lime, phosphate, and potash--in your soil management system, he explains. All three.

As average 1946-49 yields, this triple treatment produced 70 bushels of corn an acre, 23 bushels of beans, 21 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of redtop seed, and 2 1/4 tons of mixed hay.

The net value of these crops, after all costs were paid, was $51 an acre at 1946-49 prices received by farmers.

"You can't afford not to use all three," declares Pat Johnson, local fieldman in charge. He recommends using lime, phosphate,and potash according to needs shown by soil tests, in addition to returning residues (straw, stovers, and legumes for green manure).

Here are the 1946-49 treatments and corn yields: No treatment--14 bushels an acre; lime alone--44 bushels; lime and phosphate--47 bushels; lime and potash--48 bushels; and lime, phosphate, and potash--70 bushels.

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The Newton field is one of 26 such test fields scattered over the state and run by the College of Agriculture.

A second soil management system--the livestock system--shows even better results.

For 1946-49, corn yields with no treatment were only 6 bushels an acre; manure alone--33 bushels; manure and limestone--73 bushels; and all three, manure, lime, and phosphorus--78 bushels.

This ideal manure-lime-phosphate treatment also produced 25 bushels of beans, 26 bushels of wheat, 8 bushels of redtop seed, and 2 1/4 tons of mixed hay with a total net value of $61 an acre after all costs were paid.

"No doubt a big reason for these good yields with both grain and livestock systems is the corn-soybeans-wheat-mixed hay rotation," believes _____.

(Add here your own comment emphasizing this point. Tie it in with legume-grass program if possible.)

(Compare here your average county yields with Newton yields.)

Newton tests also show lime to be worth $34 an acre in value of extra crops in the livestock system and $22 an acre in the grain system.

In fact, points out Johnson, each ton of lime costing about $4 has returned $52 in extra crops at the Newton field since 1912. In the past 38 years, 8 tons of lime have been applied to each acre, 4 tons in 1912 and 2 tons in 1922 and again in 1937. Those 8 tons have produced $424 worth of extra crops, or a little over $52 a ton.

In the livestock system, manure was worth $17 an acre, lime $34, and phosphate $9, for a total of $60.

In the grain system, residues were worth $1 an acre, lime $22, phosphorus $14, and potash $8, for a total of $45.

Newton tests also show that 3 tons of lime an acre is not enough, 12 tons is too much, but 6 tons is about right.

Johnson likes to emphasize the value of "the big three" in this way for improving southern Illinois land: By following the grain system with lime, phosphate, and potash (plus residues), you can earn the same net income from 100 acres of this treated land as you could from 753 acres of untreated land.

Your extra labor in farming 753 acres would surely cost more than the complete soil treatment, college soils men believe.

And when you add livestock and treat the land with manure, lime, and phosphate, the difference is even greater!

(Remind folks here about the coming spring field tour.)

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LJN:lw
3-29-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Help on Turkey Diseases

If you're a turkey grower, you probably have trouble with one or more diseases from the time you get your poults to the time you market them. And disease usually means losses.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says a new circular "Turkey Diseases," has just been printed to help prevent disease losses. It was written by Dr. J. E. Prier and Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Fifteen serious diseases are described in the new circular, along with methods to prevent and control them. Some of these diseases are infectious sinusitis, air sac infection, coccidiosis, pendulous crop, fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, and fowl pox.

Much of the financial loss in turkey-growing can be prevented by practicing disease prevention. And the basis for the prevention of all turkey diseases is good flock management.

Once disease strikes, quick action may help prevent serious losses. First get a diagnosis from a veterinarian or a diagnostic laboratory. Then follow the veterinarian's advice in treating the disease.

One of the most critical times in growing turkeys is from hatching until the poults are two or three weeks old. A grower who keeps the poults alive during this period, and prevents disease, is usually on his way to a profit for the year's work.

If you're interested in raising healthy turkeys, ask your farm adviser for a copy of "Turkey Diseases," or write to the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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LEA:er
4-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Try Seeding Your Tomatoes and Cabbage

You can get an entirely satisfactory crop of tomatoes and cabbage out of your home garden this summer by direct seeding as well as by transplanting seedlings.

This information comes from the 1950 edition of the Illinois Garden Guide which recently became available.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that direct seeding will save you the trouble of transplanting and you can get the seeds into the ground before the safe date for transplanting. You'll also have these vegetables on hand for table use over a longer period of time, because you can sow several different varieties which will mature at different dates.

Then, too, you can be sure that the varieties you sow are adapted to your area, which often is not true when you buy plants. Since the seeded vegetables are handled less, they tend to have fewer diseases.

Early cabbages should be seeded in _____county from _____ to _____ according to the Garden Guide. Seed tomatoes at least a week later than the last date for sowing early cabbage seed.

Use the same method of seeding for both tomatoes and cabbage. Drop 10 to 15 seeds per foot in shallow furrows. Thin the cabbage plants 15 to 20 inches apart in a row and tomatoes from 30 to 36 inches apart, depending on variety and soil conditions. Use the extra plants to fill vacant spots or for additional plantings if desired.

You can get your copy of the 1950 Garden Guide from the farm adviser or by writing directly to the University of Illinois Extension Service, Urbana.

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KDG:er
4-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Set Date for 4-H Metal Roof Demonstration

4-H boys from_____county will learn how to repair, paint and ground for protection from lightning the galvanized roof on one of _____ _____'s farm buildings next _____ morning, April _____.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says this work will be done by the 4-H Club members themselves during the morning training school session of the metal roofing demonstration at the _____ farm, located _____.

The training school will be under the direction of J. G. Andros, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, and W. D. Rusk, field engineer for the American Zinc Institute.

In the afternoon, starting at 1:30 o'clock, Andros and Rusk will put on a metal roofing demonstration that is open to the public.

Special emphasis will be put on metal roofing, with the following main subjects to be discussed: selecting the roofing, applying the sheets, short cuts to better repairs and painting, and grounding metal roofs for protection from lightning.

All farmers and farm owners who plan to build or repair farm buildings are invited to attend, _____says. An added feature of the meeting will be a discussion of general farm building problems.

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RAJ:er
4-5-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Seeding Time for Legumes Getting Short
(You might use this story in April legume-grass promotion)

You have less than a month left in which you can seed most legumes and grasses in_____ county, Farm Adviser_____ warned today.

Bromegrass generally should be sown by April 15 because in the seedling stage it is susceptible to hot weather.

Other grasses and legumes with an April 30 seeding deadline are bluegrass, tall fescue, orchard grass, redtop, rye grass, timothy, red clover, sweet clover and lespedeza.

You can wait until May 10 to sow Ladino and alfalfa if you have prepared a fine, compact seedbed. If these seeds are planted in May, rolling after seeding is important in conserving soil moisture.

(Add here recommendations for your county on (1) seeding mixtures, (2) rates, (3) seedbed preparation, (4) advantages of legume-grass mixtures, (5) good results some farmers have obtained with them, and (6) other points.)

The longer you wait, _____ said, the more work you'll have to do, because nature will be working less and less with you and more and more against you.

W. O. Scott, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that March is considered best for grass and legume seeding, because there is still freezing and thawing to help cover seed. In April the weather warms up and seed must be covered mechanically.

On top of that, soil begins to dry out in April. This gives you the added job of building a seedbed that will hold water near the surface until legumes and grass germinate and get established.

There are cases where seeding time will be delayed. _____ pointed out, for example, that extra work may have to be done on the seedbed if you're seeding legumes and grasses in an old pasture.

If the weather remains relatively cool and moist, _____ added, the time of seeding could be delayed. If it gets dry and hot, however, the deadline for most legumes and grasses could be moved up quite a bit.

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DHM:er
4-5-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Tips Given on Repairing Winter-Injured or Killed Legumes

(You might use this as an April legume-grass program story, especially for central and south-central Illinois.)

If your legume stands were injured or killed this winter, you can repair that damage by thickening up old stands or seeding some emergency spring pastures, says Farm Adviser_____ _____.

In either case you still recover the feed supply lost due to winter injury or killing.

(Add here your own comment urging farmers to repair winter-injured legumes and to save all possible stands. Tie it in with your county's legume-grass program.)

For thickening up old stands, _____ relays a suggestion from J. C. Hackleman, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. Hackleman recommends a mixture of 6 to 8 pounds of lespedeza, 5 or 6 pounds of sweet clover, and 6 to 8 pounds of rye grass.

If you want to leave this seeding down for 1951, you might add one-half to 1 pound of Ladino clover and substitute 4 pounds of timothy for the rye grass.

For an entirely new spring-sown legume mixture, you might use 4 pounds of alfalfa, 4 pounds of sweet clover, 4 pounds of red clover, (or 3 pounds of alsike), and 4 pounds of timothy. This mixture, seeded with a nurse crop of 1 to 1½ bushels of oats, makes an excellent pasture about 8 weeks after sowing.

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Tips on legumes - 2

If you intended your winter-injured legume pasture for hogs, a good substitute would be a mixture of 2 pounds each of sweet clover, red or mammoth, alsike, timothy, and rape sown in a nurse crop of 2 bushels of oats. This mixture cannot be used for dairy cattle because of the rape.

One caution though: These mixtures all include sweet clover or alfalfa, and these legumes need a soil well supplied with lime, phosphorus, and potash. Use them only if your land has enough of all three.

If you're caught short of early spring pasture, oats will make the most rapid pasture. Rape also grows fast and can be used with oats for a quick-growing hog pasture. It should be ready for grazing about six weeks after sowing.

Your best nonlegume emergency pasture is probably Sudan grass for summer and fall grazing. Sweet Sudan sown May 15 to 20 at 20 pounds to the acre should be ready for pasture about five to six weeks after seeding.

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LJN:er
4-5-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Ventilate Your Dairy Barn to Keep It Clean and Dry

Do you want a clean-smelling, dry, comfortable dairy barn and a healthy herd of cows?

If you do, Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you can meet those requirements by installing a barn ventilating system.

Agricultural engineers at the Illinois College of Agriculture have completed one season's tests of the operation of dairy barn ventilating equipment. They have prepared figures based on tests on typical dairy barns in northern Illinois.

They found that automatically controlled equipment which would move about 150 cubic feet of air per minute per cow would use about six kilowatt hours of electricity per month per cow. You can apply your local rates to that figure, but under average electrical rates that would be about 10 to 12 cents per month per cow.

One fan centrally located along the south or east wall of the barn will get fresh air in and old, moisture-laden air out and thus greatly improve the working conditions in your dairy barn. Be sure the fan is large enough. Ask your farm adviser or power use adviser to help you plan the layout for your system.

-30-

RAJ:lw
4-11-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Light Liming Gives Spring-Seeded Legumes Good Start in Some Cases

(You might use this for an April legume-grass story.)

Light liming may be just the thing you need to give your spring legume seedings a good start, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Light liming is drilling 500 pounds of lime an acre in the row with legume seeds. This small amount of lime concentrated in the drill row corrects the acidity in a 2-inch strip just below the drill row and within easy reach of the legume roots.

You get best results from light liming if your soil is no more than medium-acid and has a fair supply of available phosphorus.

_____ adds that this is only a temporary way to sweeten the soil. The effect lasts only for one legume crop, and it will not replace the regular amounts of 2 to 4 tons an acre usually needed.

(Add here your own comments urging light liming under the right conditions. Tie it in with your county legume-grass program.)

The best tool for light liming is a grain drill with both fertilizer and grass seed attachments, say C. M. Linsley and L. B. Miller, soils men in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you don't have a fertilizer attachment, you can put the lime in the grain hopper at the same time you're seeding legumes from the grass seed-box.

In both cases, use a reasonably fine grade of dry limestone, 4- to 8-mesh.

You should inoculate the legume seed and don't seed it too deeply. And if at all possible, test your soil and map your farm first for acidity and available phosphorus. This should help you choose the best legume to seed, since legumes vary widely in needs for phosphorus.

_____ recommends light liming: 1. As a supplement to a broadcast application of lime which has been on the land less than 6 to 8 months befcre the legume seeding. 2. On fields where a broadcast application has been plowed under without being fixed with the surface soil. 3. On tenant farms where the landlord doesn't wish to carry on a regular liming program.

DHM:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Radio Stations Will Broadcast Spray Reports for Fruit Growers

_____ county fruit growers may hear the weekly spray service reports for this area over a number of radio stations that are cooperating to make the information available, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The reports describe general insect and disease situations for the week ahead and tell fruit growers when and how to apply sprays in order to get the most effective and economical results.

Information for the spray reports is gathered and prepared by the Illinois Natural History Survey and the agricultural extension service, University of Illinois.

In this area the reports may be heard over the following stations: (Cross out stations not heard in your area.)

LOCATION	STATION	KC	DAY	TIME
Illinois				
Belleville	WIBV	1060	Monday	7:00 a.m.
Bloomington	WJBC	1230	Thursday	6:30 a.m.
Macomb	WKAI	1510	Wednesday	11:35 a.m.
Carbondale	WCIL	1020	Thursday	6:20 a.m.
Chicago	WBBM	780	Thursday	5:30 a.m.
"	WGN	720	Tuesday	6:05 a.m.
"	WLS	890	Tuesday	6:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon
Decatur	WDZ	1050	Tuesday	6:30 a.m. and 12:45 p.m.
DeKalb	WLBK	1360	Saturday	6:00 a.m.
Freeport	WFRL	1570	Monday	11:45 a.m.
Harrisburg	WEBQ	1240	Thursday	12:45 p.m.
Jacksonville	WLDS	1180	Monday	1:15 p.m.
Joliet	WJOL	1340	Mon.-Sat.	7:00 a.m.
LaSalle	WLPO	1220	Tuesday	6:45 a.m.

LOCATION	STATION	KC	DAY	TIME
Peoria	WIRL	1290	Thursday	6:20 a.m.
St. Charles	WEXI	106.3 mgs.	Monday	6:00 p.m.
Sterling	WSDR	1240	Thursday	6:45 a.m.
Indiana				
Evansville	WJPS	1330	Friday	11:45 a.m.
Indianapolis	WFBM	1260	Tuesday	12:35 p.m.
"	WIBC	1070	Tuesday	6:15 a.m.
Lafayette	WBAA	920	Monday	12:30 p.m.
Terre Haute	WTHI	1480	Tuesday	6:40 a.m.
Warsaw	WKAM	1220	Tuesday	12:30 p.m.
Iowa				
Clinton	KROS	1340	Tues. or Wed.	6:45 a.m.
Davenport	KSTT	750	Friday	12:30 p.m.
Kentucky				
Louisville	WHAS	840	Monday	6:15 a.m. and 12:40 p.m.
Paducah	WPAD (FM)	1450-96.9	Saturday	6:00 a.m.
Missouri				
Hannibal	KHMO	1070	Monday	11:30 a.m.
St. Louis	KMOX	1120	Monday	6:05 a.m.
Wisconsin				
Janesville	WCLO	1230	Monday	7:40 a.m.
Kenosha	WLIP	1050	Thursday	6:00 a.m.

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JAM:pw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Phosphate Most Valuable Plant Food at Antioch Field

(This is the 11th in the soils experiment field series. Are you using them to reach far more folks than attend field tours? That's what they're written for. Each story is checked here first. If your county is located near several fields, carry the story from each one.)

Phosphate, either rock or super, has given the biggest returns in larger crop yields at the Antioch soils experiment field in Lake county, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Superphosphate was worth $27 an acre in value of extra crops at 1945-48 prices, and rock phosphate was worth $20. In both cases the phosphate was applied after the soil had already been treated with residues (straw, stalks, and legume green manure), limestone, and potash. Superphosphate was applied first in 1939 on top of old bone phosphate plots.

(Add here your comment emphasizing the value of phosphate to farmers with soils similar to those on the Antioch field. Compare cost of treatment with value of extra crops. If possible, tie it in with your county legume-grass program.)

Potash was worth $8.25 an acre from increased crops at 1945-48 prices when the land was already treated with residues, lime, and superphosphate.

The Antioch field, oldest in the state, is one of 26 scattered all over Illinois where soils and crops experiments are carried on by the College of Agriculture. Your farm adviser has these practical soil management facts.

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Three generations of the same family have cared for the Antioch field since it was started in 1902. It was originally part of the D. M. White farm, and later his son,George, and now his grandson, Herman, have helped with the field work.

From 1902 to 1911 a corn-corn-oats-wheat rotation was followed. Since 1911 it has been corn-oats-legume hay-wheat.

Ten different soil treatment systems have been tested over the years, using various combinations of manure, residues, lime, phosphate, and potash.

One of the best treatments seems to be lime plus superphosphate. Since 1924 it has given average yields of 27 bushels of corn, 48 bushels of oats, just over 2 1/2 tons of hay, and 30 bushels of wheat.

These yields are valued at $21 an acre at standard long-time prices. At 1945-48 prices this return would probably run close to $50 an acre. That's after paying all costs of growing the crops too.

This limestone-superphosphate soil treatment also gave the largest increases in value of yields for 1945-48. Although corn yields were 6 bushels less and oats 2 bushels less than on untreated land, the clover-alfalfa hay crop was almost 2 tons larger and wheat was up 21 bushels. Combined net value of all four crops was $8 an acre at standard prices, or around $29 at 1945-48 prices.

Another high-yielding soil treatment system is manure-lime-superphosphate-potash. Manure has been applied only since 1939. This treatment produced crops worth $21 an acre at long-time prices, or about $50 an acre at 1945-48 prices, after paying all costs.

-more-

Net value of extra crops grown under the manure-lime-superphosphate-potash treatment was $5 an acre at long-time prices compared with $8 an acre for extra crops with lime-superphosphate. To translate these values to 1945-48 levels, multiply by 2 1/2 or so.

Another pointer comes from D. A. Vinson, College of Agriculture soils student, who manages the field work. He says untreated land produced crops worth $26 an acre for 1945-48. A treatment of residues-lime-rock phosphate returned $38, as did a treatment of residues-lime-superphosphate.

This gives an average increase of $12 an acre, or about 46 percent, after paying cost of treatment.

Phosphate, plus a standover legume in the rotation, accounts for most of the increase. The beneficial effect of the standover legume is probably the most important link in the system of soil treatment, and phosphate has to be put on to get the largest legume crops.

(Add here any more lessons from Antioch field of particular interest to your county farmers. Remind them of coming spring field tour.)

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LJN:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Watch Sweet Clover Fields Now for Weevil Damage

Better keep an eye on your new sweet clover seeding for weevil infestation this spring--especially about the time you plow under old sweet clover fields.

That's the time the sweet clover weevil leaves old fields and starts "looking for greener pastures," _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser warned today.

The pest has spent all winter in the old fields and is probably feeding on new growth there right now. When you and your neighbors start plowing under those old fields, the weevil takes it as an eviction notice and moves to young sweet clover.

_____ advises going along with the weevils--let them feed until they eat about half of the leaf area on new plants. Then spray or dust right away. Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of DDT or 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of chlordane per acre on infested fields. Try not to treat just before a rain.

These are the recommendations of G. C. Decker, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Old fields are seldom treated unless they are going to be kept for seed, the farm adviser said. Most of the treating is done to protect new seedings.

Using insecticides is the only effective control measure. But here are some other helpful suggestions: 1. Arrange your rotations so that new seedings are as far as possible from old fields. 2. Increase your rate of seeding--so that the weevil can eat and still not do so much damage. 3. Plant a mixture of legumes so that you'll have something left even if the weevil does kill your sweet clover. 4. Seed your sweet clover in July if weather conditions permit.

DHM:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Shearing Time at Dixon Springs

One of the largest flocks of sheep in Illinois is now in the process of being sheared of its winter fleece at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Nearly 1,000 head of ewes and rams will be sheared in the operation, according to H. A. Cate, research assistant at the station.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that you can realize the most income from your own wool crop by following the practices used at the station in shearing and preparing the fleeces for market. Here is how they do it at Dixon Springs:

During the actual shearing, four clippers are used at the same time, powered by a single shaft driven by an electric motor.

The shearing floor of the shed is elevated about six feet above the ground level. The sheep are driven up an incline to this floor, where one is placed in a holding pen located next to each shearing station. A discharge shute is located near each shearing station so that shorn sheep may be shoved quickly down the chute to the outside of the shed.

While an experienced shearer can clip 50 sheep a day by this method, many of the men at the station are just learning to shear and 100 sheep a day has been average for the four men. In addition to the shearers, two other men catch sheep for the holding pens and tie, weigh and bag the fleeces.

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Taking care of the fleece is very important if you want to obtain the best grade, _____ said. Remove all tag wool and bag it separately. Bag all burry fleeces separately. To get the best appearing fleece, use care in folding and tying. Only the inside of the fleece should be exposed in the roll.

At Dixon Springs, the wrapper places each fleece on a table, inside down. Then he folds the edges of the fleece to the center by flipping burlap strips which are fastened to the edges of the table. He rolls the fleece and ties it with paper twine. He uses paper twine to tie the fleeces in order to avoid getting undesirable fibers in the wool.

Do not include second cuts in the wool. It is better to leave second cuts on the sheep than to include them in the fleece, because you will be discounted for them at the market. Be sure to store the wool in a dry place until you sell it.

-30-

RAJ:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Phosphate Most Valuable Plant Food at Bloomington Field

(This is the 12th in the soils experiment field series. They're written to bring the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend meetings at several fields, use the story about each field.)

Phosphate, either rock or super, will pay _____ county farmers the largest returns in extra crop yields, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He bases that statement on results since 1902 at the Bloomington soils experiment field in McLean county. It is one of 26 such fields scattered over the state where the College of Agriculture is running crops and soils tests continually for the benefit of local area farmers.

At Bloomington 10 different soil treatment systems for grain farming are being compared with the untreated check plot. Various combinations of crop residues, lime, phosphate, and potash are put on. No livestock system using manure is being tested.

From 1924 to 1941 a corn-corn-oats-hay-wheat rotation was followed. Since 1942 it has been corn-corn-soybeans-wheat-legume hay.

_____ says that phosphate is the most needed plant food, and that lime and potash give relatively smaller crop increases, according to Bloomington field tests.

Both rock and superphosphate gave extra crops valued at around $22 an acre each year at postwar prices. And it costs only

-more-

about $1.25 an acre for rock phosphate and $2 an acre for superphosphate.

These results for phosphates showed up after the test plots received crop residues and lime as a basic treatment.

On limed land superphosphate gave these increases: 4 bushels of beans, 15 of corn, 14 of oats, 1/2 ton of legume hay, and 21 bushels of wheat.

Also on limed land rock phosphate raised yields by 6 bushels of beans, 14 bushels of corn, 8 bushels of oats, 1 ton of legume hay, and 19 bushels of wheat.

The two groups of increased yields were worth within a few cents of each other, at about $22 an acre.

Net returns per acre amounted to about $60 to $65 an acre from crops, after paying treatment costs, says _____, judging by Bloomington field results. That's the value at 1945-49 prices of beans, wheat, legume hay, and corn crops.

L. B. Miller, College of Agriculture soils man, cautions, though, that these were higher than average yields at inflated prices.

For highest yields, you need a basic treatment of crop residues and lime, plus phosphate. And phosphate is the key to extra crop yields.

D. L. Mulvaney, College of Agriculture soils student, helps to manage the Bloomington field.

(Add here your own recommendations of one or several systems of soil treatment for grain farms. Bring in the name of the local fieldman who helps with farm work. Remind your folks of the coming spring field tour.)

LJN:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Fully Treated Land Stretches Crop Acres Six Times at West Salem

(This is the 10th in the soils experiment field series. Are you using them to reach more persons than attend soils field tours? Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend any one of several soils field meetings, carry the story about each field.)

How would you like to make 100 acres of land grow as much as 600 acres? You can do just that by following a complete soil treatment program, declares Farm Adviser _____ _____.

That's the big lesson for _____ county farmers from the West Salem soils experiment field in Edwards county. And your net income, after paying all costs, on fully treated land would have run about $35 an acre at 1945-48 prices.

In the livestock system of soil management, manure, lime, and phosphate are applied. Each of these materials stretches your crop acres. Let's say we have 100 acres of land treated with all three. West Salem tests show it would take 583 acres of untreated land, or 136 acres of land treated only with manure and lime, to give you the same net income as 100 acres of fully treated land.

In the grain system where residues, lime, phosphate, and potash are applied, the same general picture holds true. A 100-acre farm, fully treated, will produce the same net income as 609 acres of untreated land. Leave out the potash and it takes 154 acres, and without phosphate and potash you need 200 acres of land treated with residues and lime to earn as much as 100 acres of fully treated land.

-more-

Lime and phosphorus have each been worth about $13.50 an acre in larger crop yields in the livestock system. By applying both, plus manure, you can expect around $27 more income an acre.

In the grain system, phosphate returns $8.50 an acre in larger crops if you have already limed that land and applied crop residues (stover,straw, and legumes). Potash is worth another $19.50 an acre when used with residues, lime, and phosphate. That's $28 more an acre for using phosphate and potash over lime and residues.

Four rotations are being tested at West Salem: corn-wheat with a sweet clover catch crop, wheat-lespedeza, corn-wheat-sweet clover standover legume, and corn-wheat-mixed hay-wheat with a sweet clover catch crop.

Pat Johnson, local field supervisor, says wheat yields ran 24 bushels an acre when wheat followed mixed hay in a 4-year rotation. But yields were only 13 to 18 bushels an acre when wheat followed corn in a 2-, 3-, or 4-year rotation.

(Add here your own comment emphasizing the value of legumes in the rotation. Tie it in with your county legume-grass program.)

In other tests measuring corn yields, West Salem field results showed that you can get 63-bushel yields with complete soil treatment when you plant corn after plowing down a sweet clover catch crop. Strangely enough, corn averaged only 55 bushels when it followed a standover crop of sweet clover plowed down for green manure. The reason for this behavior is not known.

(Urge your folks to adopt practical ideas from West Salem field tests. Show how they can make the necessary changes. Remind them of the coming spring field tour. Include the name of the local man working with Pat Johnson in doing field work.)

LJN:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers Concerned

Hold Field Schools in Sheep Shearing

Annual sheep shearing schools sponsored by the Illinois Extension Service were held last week at Dixon Springs and Carrollton with 34 men enrolled from 13 different counties at the two schools.

Instruction at the schools was conducted by E. A. Warner, livestock specialist for the Sunbeam corporation, makers of shearing equipment. Representing the Extension Service were H. G. Russell and G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialists of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Attending from _____ county were _____

_____.

Main purpose of the shearing schools, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, is to show how you can remove the drudgery from shearing and make it a simple, fascinating operation which anyone can learn who is willing to take instruction. The schools are strictly educational, and there is no cost to the students.

In addition to teaching proper shearing techniques, Warner shows how to care for and use equipment, how to sharpen combs and cutters, and how to prepare wool for market so that the equipment will return its true value to the wool producer. He says that statistics show that millions of dollars are lost each year by the sheep men of this country through poor shearing and improper handling of the wool crop.

-more-

At these schools Warner stresses the fact that there are many ways to shear a sheep. Any of these methods are satisfactory provided (1) the wool is harvested without making second cuts, (2) the fleece remains in one piece, and (3) the sheep is not injured during shearing.

He advises custom or professional shearers to follow the "Australian" or "western" style of shearing. This is true for anyone who shears many sheep or who is young when he learns to shear. Older men, especially those with small flocks, may find it easier to place the sheep on a bench or table for shearing.

Shearing schools have been sponsored by the Sunbeam corporation since 1930, when they were started by E. S. Bartlett. Warner, former extension animal husbandman from Oklahoma A. & M. College, succeeded Bartlett in 1945 and is now in his fifth season of conducting these schools.

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RAJ:lw
4-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

District Elevator Operators Meeting Announced

Problems in handling CCC grain, application of grain grades at country points, and methods of making tests will be discussed at _____ in _____ on _____.

(Fill in the place and date of the meeting in your area as listed below:

Tuesday	May 2	Amboy	Farm Bureau Auditorium
Wednesday	May 3	Macomb	Farm Bureau Auditorium
Thursday	May 4	Pontiac	Farm Bureau Auditorium
Friday	May 5	Decatur	St. Nicholas Hotel)

All country grain dealers and county PMA chairmen in this area are invited to attend, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The purpose of this meeting is to clarify new regulations for handling CCC grain and better acquaint grain dealers with federal grade standards and grading practices.

Beginning at 10 a.m., methods of federal grain grading will be discussed by W. B. Combs, extension service of the USDA. At 1 p.m., Harry M. Combrink and Glenn Fisher of the state PMA committee will discuss regulations and problems of handling CCC grain by country grain dealers.

This meeting is sponsored by country grain and feed dealers associations, the PMA, and the Extension Service, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

HDG:lw
4-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Six Practices Given to Put Soil in Good Tilth

Does your soil dry out more slowly after a heavy rain than it used to? Does it stay too wet to be worked several days longer than it should?

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says these are signs your soil is wearing out. And if we ruin our rich corn-belt soils, the United States is through as a great nation.

Good soil tilth, or physical condition, is the key to maintaining continued high fertility. In good-tilth soils, the crumbs are large enough to let air and water move freely into and through the soil and to make it work nicely, absorb water fast, hold lots of water, and drain quickly.

You can put your soil into good tilth and keep it that way by following six practices. They're explained in more detail in a new booklet, Circular 655, Tilth of Corn-Belt Soils, just received by the adviser. It's written by R. S. Stauffer, soils man in the Illinois College of Agriculture. These six practices are:

1. Don't grow corn, soybeans, and oats all the time. Even our best soils will lose their good tilth if kept in row crops and small grains year after year.
2. Keep adding organic matter. Legumes and grasses are the best source.
3. Don't work the soil too much or too often. Grow legumes and grasses on your land at least one year in every four.
4. Keep the soil covered as much of the time as possible. The best cover is a sod crop, but a mulch of crop residues furnishes a lot of protection.
5. Keep off wet soils as much as possible.
6. Adopt a good crop rotation NOW, one that fits your needs, and stick to it. To keep the soil in best condition, the rotation must include grasses and deep-rooted legumes.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Condition Ground Rods for Spring Thunderstorms

Now is the time to check your ground wire connections to be sure they are not broken loose or corroded.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that you will want good ground connections on your farm electrical system to reduce the danger from lightning during spring thunderstorms.

If lightning should happen to strike your house, having your system properly grounded will help to reduce any damage to fuses, wiring and electrical equipment that is plugged into sockets.

Another reason for grounding your electrical system properly is to reduce the danger of shock to you and your family. Grounding on the neutral side of the circuit brings this part of the system into zero potential with the earth and allows any built-up charges to escape into the ground.

You can make a satisfactory ground rod connection yourself. Drive 10 feet of galvanized 3/4-inch pipe into the ground and connect it with a No. 6 copper conductor by means of an approved clamp to the neutral side of the circuit entering each building.

If you are not familiar with proper grounding or the neutral side of the circuit, call an electrician to help you. He will be able to tell you whether all the buildings that need them have proper grounding rods.

RAJ:lw
4-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Morrow Plots Planted for 75th Year (You can easily tie in this story to help promote your county legume-grass program.)

The famous Morrow Plots at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture were planted for the 75th year on Thursday, April 20, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

They are the oldest soils experiment fields in the United States and the second oldest in the world.

George Morrow, pioneer Illinois agronomist, set up the plots in 1876, and they were later named for him. Located on the University campus, they are about half the size of a football field. Here within less than 200 feet, the six plots produce corn yields ranging from 23 to 97 bushels an acre, depending on the way the land has been handled.

One plot has grown corn every year for 75 years. A second plot is planted to a corn-oats rotation. The third has a corn-oats-clover cropping system. One half of each plot receives manure, lime and phosphate, while the other half is untreated.

Because of these rotations, four plots this year are planted in oats, and the third plot in continuous corn will be planted about May 25 to avoid as much corn borer damage as possible.

One big lesson from the Morrow Plots for _____ county farmers, says _____, is the value of legumes in your rotation. That includes manure, lime and phosphate to put the land in condition to grow legumes.

-more-

Corn yields for the 12 years 1938 through 1949 were only 23 bushels an acre on the continuous corn plot without soil treatment. In the corn-oats-clover rotation with soil treatment, corn yields jumped way up to 97 bushels an acre.

(Add here your own comments "moralizing" on this difference in corn yields. Tie it in with your county legume-grass program.)

Oat yields in the corn-oats rotation were 38 bushels an acre on untreated land compared with 53 bushels an acre in the corn-oats-clover rotation on untreated land. When both two- and three-year rotations received manure, lime and phosphate, oat yields jumped to 70 bushels an acre.

Legume-hay yields without soil treatment were only one ton an acre but jumped to 3 4/10 tons an acre with soil treatment.

In effect, these big differences in yield increase or shrink the size of your farm, the adviser explains. Suppose you had had 100 acres of land during the six years 1888 through 1893. If you had grown corn continuously without soil treatment for the 45 years from 1904 through 1949,that 100 acres would have shrunk in yield down to only 27 acres in terms of its original yields from 1888 through 1893.

Or, to use this same comparison, that 100 acres would have increased to 132 acres in the same period if the land had been put into a corn-oats-clover rotation.

That is a 5 to 1 difference--132 acres compared with 27 acres--all due to treating the soil with manure, lime and phosphate and growing legumes in the rotation.

(Add here any specific recommendations for legume-grass seedings this spring.)

LJN:lw
4-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers
(especially in southern Illinois counties)

Hold Sheep Shearing School at Dixon Springs

About 30 (14) young men from southern Illinois learned and practiced how to shear a sheep right at the two-day sheep shearing school at Dixon Springs (Carrollton) on April 11 and 12 (13 and 14).

Attending from _____ county were _____

_____,

according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The school was under the supervision of H. G. Russell and G. R. Carlisle, livestock extension specialists at the Illinois College of Agriculture, and E. S. Bartlett, Sunbeam corporation, Chicago.

School started with demonstrations of correct shearing techniques by Bartlett. Then the young men were turned loose to learn how to shear by doing it. At the end of the two days, most of the students were doing a good shearing job, Bartlett said.

One of the students attending the school this year was Robert Aaron from West Frankfort. Bob has attended the shearing school before and has become an expert at shearing, as his record shows. Last year he placed second at the Illinois State Fair, giving him the privilege of shearing as a contestant at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. Contestants there are placed on speed, manner of handling sheep, condition of fleece, and appearance of the sheep. Bob is a senior in high school and is active in 4-H and F.F.A. work.

-more-

Sheep shearing schools offer a fine opportunity for youths to make a little extra money from custom shearing, particularly in this part of the country where sheep shearers are relatively scarce, _____ points out. With shearers getting as much as 50 cents a sheep, the boys expected to do well with their training.

At the conclusion of the training, Dale Rouse, representative of the Cooperative Wool Marketing association, gave a short talk on the care of the fleece. Rouse showed a fleece which would bring 45 cents a pound and said the same fleece would have been worth only 32 cents a pound if the sheep had been sheared on the ground or in a barn alleyway which has been littered with chaff and straw. He pointed out the importance of removing tags and burs and tying the fleece properly, with the inside of the fleece exposed in the roll.

Use of binder twine to tie the fleece could lower the value of a two-inch combing fleece as much as 10 cents a pound. Care of the fleece is just as important as proper shearing. The effort and time spent on getting a well sheared fleece may be lost by inattention to proper fleece care, he said.

-30-

RAJ:lw
4-18-50

Extension Editorial Office
330 Mumford Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Selected Farm Advisers and Others

Plans Being Made for New Farm Management Service

The first steps have been taken to make a new farm management service available to interested farmers in _____ county, according to a report from _____ _____, county farm adviser.

_____ says the board of directors of the county farm bureau has approved the establishment of the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service in the county starting in January 1951. A number of other counties in southern Illinois are also making plans to offer this service.

In approving the offering of the service in the county, the farm bureau board named _____ _____ as temporary director.

The Farm Bureau Farm Management Service is a cooperative service dealing with farm accounting, farm-business analysis, advice on farm problems and information on farm markets. The service has been available to farmers in northern Illinois for 25 years, _____ says, and at present there are nearly 2,800 farmer members in 59 counties.

_____ says any farmer who would like to hear more about the plans for the new service may want to stop in at his office.

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HR:lw
4-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Your Livestock Out of the Woods

When you turn your livestock out to pasture this spring, be sure to keep them out of the woods.

Woodland is an uneconomical place to pasture livestock, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. From the standpoint of good animal management, there is little to offer there in the way of forage.

Stands of grass forage in sodded woods do not provide so much nutritive value as open grassland. Studies have shown that it takes nearly 12 acres of grassy woods to equal the feed value of one acre of improved pasture. Even if your pasture is unimproved, it will still take more than five acres of grassy woods to equal one acre in the open.

In addition, such poisonous plants as wild black cherry, buckeye, Dutchman's breeches, and white snake root may be present to make your animals sick.

L. B. Culver, extension forester at the Illinois College of Agriculture, adds that pasturing is also highly undesirable from the standpoint of good woodland management. Grazing damages both large and small trees.

Woodland soil is soft, and the sharp hoofs of grazing animals will wound the shallow feeding roots of even large trees. Such wounds provide an entrance for decay at the lower portions of the stem.

-more-

add livestock - 2

Trampling of livestock also compacts the soil where normally it is light and well aereated. This damages the tree roots because it shuts off water and air. It also increases surface run-off and soil erosion because less of the rainfall soaks into the earth. The result is a decreased rate of growth for the trees.

Browsing, trampling and breaking from rubbing destroys young trees and portions of the stem which normally would provide replacement for mature trees as they are harvested.

Census figures and surveys indicate that fewer farmers are now using their woods as an exercise ground for their animals than were following this practice 10 years ago. Culver estimates that in the past 10 years use of woodland for pasture has been discontinued on nearly half a million acres in Illinois.

-30-

RAJ:lw
4-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Ladino Clover Highly Recommended for Hog Pasture

Ladino clover makes a first-rate rotation legume pasture for hogs, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, because it helps you maintain a good sanitation program and also cuts your feed costs.

One Edgar county farmer carried 140 pigs on five acres of Ladino from weaning until market. He thought he could have carried 200 head just as well, and L. E. McKinzie, Edgar county farm adviser, agreed.

A Schuyler county producer seeded half of a 20-acre field to Ladino and the other half to alfalfa-brome. The feeders and waterers were located at the far side of the alfalfa-brome, but the hogs always walked through the alfalfa-brome and grazed on the Ladino. Other swine men have related similar experiences.

Average good legume pasture for hogs is worth $50 to $60 an acre in feed savings at present prices, _____ points out. Illinois and Michigan tests show that you can expect a saving of 5 to 10 percent in grain and 40 to 50 percent in protein supplement per 100 pounds of gain.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the College of Agriculture, adds that tests at Purdue University show that pigs on Ladino gained faster with less feed and at lower cost than pigs handled the same way on alfalfa pasture. This was true whether or not they received supplement.

Carlisle adds that pigs on Ladino ate only 24 pounds of protein supplement per 100 pounds of gain. Pigs on alfalfa ate 42 pounds, or almost twice as much.

Pigs on Ladino with supplement gained 1.61 pounds a day and ate 322 pounds of feed costing $9.35 per hundredweight of gain.

Pigs on alfalfa with supplement gained 1.55 pounds a day and ate 339 pounds of feed costing $10.42 per hundredweight of gain.

Gains, feed consumption, and cost of gains were a little lower on both Ladino and alfalfa without supplement.

(Add here your recommendation on seeding Ladino clover. Tie it in with your county legume-grass program.)

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

Special to Farm Advisers (of particular interest to those counties in southern, southwestern, and western Illinois)

Grain Elevator Management School Announced

Country grain dealers interested in controlling garlic and improving wheat quality, improving their grain grading ability, or becoming better informed on handling CCC grain will certainly want to attend the grain elevator management school at the Merchant's Exchange in St. Louis on May 8 and 9, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Current wheat marketing problems and federal grain inspection services will be discussed by USDA officials on Monday morning. Grain grading practice will be held in the afternoon under the supervision of licensed inspectors.

Crop varieties, control of garlic, and the mixed wheat problem will be discussed on Tuesday morning. A seed certification program and the handling and storing of CCC grain are topics scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

Discussions will be led by staff members of the Universities of Illinois and Missouri, the extension service of the USDA, the PMA, and dealers in the grain and feed industry.

Any person interested in grain marketing will be welcome at this school. No registration fee will be charged.

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IDG:lw
4-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Lime, Plus Manure or Residues, Gives Good Crops at Hartsburg

(This is the 13th in the soils experiment field series. They're written to bring the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend meetings at several fields, use the story about each field.)

A good rotation including legumes does practically the whole job of producing high crop yields and maintaining soil fertility, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Not only will you increase the cash value of your land by following such a rotation, but you'll also increase its productivity, the adviser added.

_____ bases his statements on long-time results from soils and crops experiments at the Hartsburg soil experiment field in Logan county.

The crop rotation under the grain system is corn-corn-oats-wheat, with legume catch crops in the oats and wheat.

"A very good treatment for grain farmers in this area seems to be a mixture of crop residues and limestone," _____ said. "The average crop yields during 1945-48 were 89 bushels of corn the first year and 70 bushels the second (no additional fertilizer was used), 51 bushels of oats, and 31 bushels of wheat."

Under the livestock method of farming, a rotation of corn-corn-oats-legume hay is used.

-more-

We found the best treatment to be a manure plus limestone, _____ said. With this treatment, 1945-48 average crop yields were 101 bushels of corn, 94 bushels of second year corn, 86 bushels of oats, and almost 3 tons of clover hay on every acre.

In contrast, _____ county's average yields for _____ (year) were (insert correct figures. Give reasons for differences.).

In the livestock system, manure worth $28 an acre was the most valuable soil-building material. Limestone added another $2.50 an acre in larger crops, _____ said.

Figuring the manure-limed livestock-farmed plot as equal to a 100-acre farm, it would take 144 acres of untreated land to give you the same net income after paying costs of treatment and growing, _____ added. Net income on the manure-limed plot was $82.50 at 1945-48 prices.

In the grain system, it would take 130 acres of untreated land to give you the same net return--after paying treatment and growing costs--as 100 acres of farm land treated with residues and limestone. The treated plot earned a net income of $70 an acre.

The Hartsburg field is one of 26 soil experiment fields scattered over the state and operated by the College of Agriculture. It is leased to the University by the Skelly estate on a long-term, rent-free basis.

John Weiland handles the local field under the supervision of F. C. Bauer, A. L. Lang, and Derreld Mulvaney, University of Illinois soils men.

The annual field tour at Hartsburg is scheduled for Tuesday, June 6.

DCW:lw
4-26-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers
and All Assistants

Rules Set for 1950 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest

Henry Mayo, extension animal husbandman, Purdue University, has been announced as the general superintendent of the 1950 National 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

Finals of the contest will be held during the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago next November, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Young sheep growers enrolled in the 4-H sheep project are encouraged to attend a shearing school or help an experienced shearer with his flock to learn shearing, _____ said. 4-H'ers learn the proper method of holding a sheep for shearing, how to hold the shearing head, to tie fleeces properly, and to increase the market value of the wool clip by getting all the wool and avoiding second cuts.

Since wool usually makes up one-third of the total financial returns from sheep, club members who learn shearing are more likely to practice approved sheep management, feeding and marketing. State and national shearing contests provide an extra incentive for 4-H'ers to learn how to shear. The Illinois state contest will be held at the State Fair in Springfield next August.

First and second place winners in the national contest will receive college scholarships awarded by the Sunbeam Corporation, sponsors of the contest. Awards in the red ribbon group, consisting of the next six winners, will be $50 U.S. savings bonds. State winners will get championship belts of top-grain cowhide with specially designed sterling silver 4-H buckles.

RAJ:lw
5-2-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers
and All Assistants

City Woman's Hobby Helps Beautify 4-H Homes

More than 100,000 4-H homes will get new outdoor beauty this summer because a city woman took up gardening as a hobby 20 years ago.

Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen of Chicago became interested in growing flowers and plants when she moved to a house in the country and saw the native beauty of many rural homes scarred and neglected.

She wanted to do something about it through the farm boys and girls so that they, too, could experience the joy of restoring nature's handiwork. Her efforts resulted in the National 4-H Home Grounds Beautification program which is being conducted by the Extension Service this year in Illinois and 45 other states.

Since the program was introduced 13 years ago on a national basis, participation in it has grown to nearly 150,000 4-H Club members each year. Activities range from planting a small flower bed to a landscaping program which extends over a number of years.

For outstanding achievement in the program, Mrs. Walgreen offers awards to county, state and national winners. Last year Nadean Braner of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, was the Illinois state winner.

Another personal touch which Mrs. Walgreen gives to this program is the dinner party at her home each fall for the national champions. So far this year _____ members are enrolled in the program in _____ county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

RAJ:lw
5-2-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Why Not Plan a Barn Hay-Curing System?

If you have been thinking of putting a hay-curing system in your barn, be sure to get one that fits your needs.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you may be able to build one yourself that will do the job and save you some money. But, maybe if your time and labor are costly, you can do just as well with one of the new prefabricated systems.

According to Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, farmers have discovered several advantages to installing a hay-finishing system in their mows. Some of these advantages are:

1. Mow-cured hay is much better quality than hay cured in the field. Putting up fresh-cut hay keeps more leaves and greener color in the product. The hay has a higher protein and carotene content. It is more palatable as feed.

2. Mow curing reduces the fire hazard of spontaneous combustion in wet hay, if you have to put up hay in damp weather.

3. It reduces the dust hazard which accompanies putting up dry hay.

4. It reduces the weather risk by shortening the time hay is in the field after cutting. It also reduces the loss from wet hay spoilage in the barn.

-more-

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

Issued to Farm Bureaus

Who Has Been a Day-Curing System?

If you have been thinking of putting a hay-curing system in your barn, be sure to get one that fits your needs.

Farm Adviser _____ says you may be able to build one yourself that will do the job and save you some money. Or, maybe if your time and labor are locally, you can do just as well with one of the new prefabricated systems.

According to Frank Dolsen, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, farmers have different personal advantages to investing a hay-curing system to their need.

Some of these advantages are:

1. Hay-cured hay is much better quality than hay cured in the field. Curing is fresh-cut hay keeps leaves and greater portion in the product. The hay has a higher protein and carotene content. It is more palatable as feed.

2. Hay curing reduces the time hazard of uncontrolled condition is wet hay. If you have to put up hay in less weather

3. It reduces the dust hazard which accompanies pulling up dry hay.

4. It reduces the weather risk by shortening the time hay is in the field after cutting. It also reduces the loss from weather damage in the barn.

-more-

On the other hand, Andrew cautions, there are also some disadvantages you should think about before going all out for a barn curing system. Some of them are:

1. Installation cost is relatively high, running somewhere from $5 to $20 per ton of mow capacity. However, this disadvantage is reduced by greater value of the hay and less spoilage over the years.

2. It will cost from $1 to $1.50 a ton for economical, dependable electric power to run the system.

3. There may be more labor involved in getting the heavy, high-moisture hay into the barn.

Andrew emphasizes that when you put in your mow hay-curing system, you can make best use of the advantages listed above only if you put in a system engineered to fit your needs, fill your mow with the recommended amount of hay, and run the fan continuously until the hay is almost dry.

Ask your county farm adviser for the latest information on barn hay-curing systems, or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana.

-30-

RAJ:lw
5-3-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Careful Preparation of Seedbed Gives Highest Corn Yields

For highest yields of corn and soybeans, you need a good soil improvement program, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. But you must also be very particular about preparing the seedbed.

Here are some tips from M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, on seedbed preparation. They are the practices followed by 24 farmers in the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service who had the highest corn yields. Mosher visited their farms last fall.

Most farmers are careful to disc, plow, or harrow only when the soil is dry enough to crumble freely. Many say they ordinarily wait until most of their neighbors have been in the field for one to three days before going into their own fields.

Many growers double-disc with a sharp disc twice before plowing, going crosswise the second time. Some also harrow and roll if it is a dry spring. To plow under all stalks for corn borer control, they follow two double diskings by seeing that the rolling coulters are sharp, that the plows have jointers that are properly adjusted, and that long No. 9 wires are fastened to the plow beams to pull under the cornstalks.

All men who grow top yields either pull a harrow behind the plow or harrow or disc from two hours to one day after plowing. And they all disc or harrow with a sharp-toothed harrow from one to three times between plowing and planting.

All the best corn growers disc and harrow just before planting, and some roll the ground if it is dry. Some others criss-cross-harrow diagonally ahead of the corn planter to level the ground in order to do a better job of planting.

LJN:lw
5-3-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Clip Weeds to Save Pastures

(Here is another possible legume-grass story for June.)

You've heard the saying, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Well, Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you can change the wording a little and make it apply to legume-grass pastures: "Spare the mower and spoil the pasture."

The adviser says this applies to alfalfa, clover, or pasture seedings sown in May on a well-prepared seedbed without a nurse crop. Sometimes weeds get ahead of the seeding, shade the slower growing legumes, and compete for moisture too.

In this case, mowing the weeds will help the pasture get well established as quickly as possible. Set the mower just high enough to clip off only the tops of the legumes, but low enough to kill off or at least slow down the growth of weeds. The mowing should be during late June or July, depending on the weather.

One clipping is often enough, because many of the weeds will be annuals. If a second growth comes on, or if the weeds are stronger growing biennials or perennials, you may need to clip a second time to save the legume-grass seeding.

_____ county's legume-grass program is making progress toward putting more acres into pasture and hay, _____ reports. But we need to take every possible step, including clipping pastures, to take good care of legume-grass land.

LJN:lw
5-3-50

-0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Test-Tube Daughters From Northern Breeding Co-op Bull Bring High Prices

(ONLY for farm advisers in Boone, Bureau, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Knox, Kendall, Lake, Lee, Livingston, Marshall-Putnam, McHenry, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Rock Island, Stephenson, Warren, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, Woodford.)

Higher prices for breeding stock which you sell are one benefit you should get from belonging to the Northern Illinois Cooperative Artificial Breeding association, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Here's an example. Jean's Crossbow, proved Brown Swiss bull owned by the co-op, sired five test-tube daughters which recently sold for an average of $213. And they were only three months of age or younger.

At the John Schaefer dispersal sale in Tazewell county, two test-tube calves of Jean's Crossbow each sold for $300. A two-months-old calf brought $200. A six-weeks-old calf was bid in at $140. And a one-week-old calf brought $125.

_____ says the daughters of Jean's Crossbow have an average (mature equivalent 305-day) production of 509 pounds of butterfat. This is 70 pounds more than their dams.

(Explain here how you can join Northern Illinois Breeding Co-op.)

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LJN:lw
5-3-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Borer Damage Threat Less With Corn Drier

Illinois farmers with corn drier systems have two jumps on Mr. Corn Borer this year.

First, they will be able to pick their corn early next fall before lots of borer-weakened stalks go down under winds and rain, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Second, because of the early picking advantages, they will be able to plant as late as the last week in May this year and still expect as good a crop as the early planters.

One farmer who has this advantage is Bert Fowler and sons, George and Elbert, of Boone county. Bert says, "With my shelled corn drier, I can take full advantage of the recommended delayed planting dates and still get my corn out of the fields early in the fall."

Last fall Fowler picked, shelled and dried 6,500 bushels of corn. He kept a two-row picker going and dried his entire crop between Armistice Day and November 28. He could have started earlier if the installation of his drier had been completed.

He estimates that if the installation had been ready early last fall, he would have saved enough of his lost corn to pay for the drier. This year, with the installation ready to go, he expects to get this profit from early picking.

Another farmer who follows this system is George Obertate of Morgan county. He picked, shelled and dried his corn last fall. He

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built his own picker-sheller by mounting a sheller and auxiliary engine on his standard two-row corn picker.

(If anyone in your county picks, shells and dries high-moisture content corn, here would be a good place to tell his story.)

According to Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, you can pick your corn in the fall with as low as 25 percent moisture content and shell it for drying. Corn with a moisture content of 30 percent or even higher can be picked and dried in the ear with either heated or unheated air. James Holderman, Grundy county, has dried his corn on the ear for several years.

Andrew says you will need a good-quality fan, motor and heater to do a good job of drying your corn artificially. You should combine these essential parts with a well-engineered system that will carry the air through the layers or columns of grain.

You can make more use of your drying system and distribute its cost by drying the crops, including oats, wheat or beans, with it. Albert Gelbach, Logan county farmer, has been using his system to do that for the past five seasons.

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RAJ:lw
5-10-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

$50 an Acre Gross Return at Enfield Soils Field

(This is the 15th in the soil experiment field series. They're intended to bring the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend meetings at several fields, use the story about each field.)

You can earn a gross return of about $50 an acre and grow 65 bushels of corn an acre on _____ county soils by following a complete soil treatment program and growing plenty of legumes.

So says Farm Adviser _____ _____. These are the results of tests started in 1912 at the Enfield soil experiment field in White county.

For livestock farmers, complete soil treatment means applying all the manure, lime, and phosphate your land needs, as shown by soil tests.

For grain farmers, it means returningall crop residues, like straw and stover, and putting on enough lime, phosphate, and potash to meet the needs shown by soil tests.

And a standover legume for hay is recommended rather than legume catch crops, the adviser adds. It provides more organic matter and boosts corn, oat, and wheat yields higher.

In fact, the rotation at Enfield in the grain system of farming has been changed since the war so that it now has more legumes. It used to be corn-soybeans-2 years of winter wheat with a sweet clover catch crop. Now it is corn-soybeans-wheat-mixed hay.

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Complete soil treatment has given amazing yield increases in the livestock system at Enfield. The 1946-49 average yields on untreated land were only 9 bushels of corn, 18 bushels of winter oats, 5 bushels of wheat, and 1/4 ton of mixed hay.

On plots where manure, lime, and phosphate had been applied, corn jumped to 65 bushels an acre, winter oats to 64 bushels, wheat to 24 bushels, and mixed hay to 2 3/4 tons an acre. Those yields are 4 to 11 times larger as a result of soil treatment.

These crops grown on fully treated land would be worth $58 an acre gross at 1946-49 prices, or $44 net afterpaying treatment and growing costs. That $44 would be your return for taxes, the mortgage payment, and your own reward for management.

Returns for complete soil treatment in the grain system are also good at Enfield, but not quite so large as with livestock.

Untreated plots grew 16 bushels of corn, 5 bushels each of first-and second-year wheat, no mixed hay, and 6 bushels of soybeans.

Fully treated plots produced 65 bushels of corn, 15 bushels of first-and second-year wheat, 2 tons of mixed hay, and 13 bushels of beans.

Gross return was $48 an acre at 1946-49 prices, and net after paying treatment and growing costs was $33 an acre.

In terms of value of extra crops grown, manure was worth $17 an acre, phosphate $6.24 an acre, and potash $10 an acre at 1946-49 prices, the adviser points out. When lime was used in with manure, it was worth $25, and with crop residues it was worth $16 an acre. Lime was worth less in the grain system because of the need for phosphorus and potash to grow legumes.

Other work at Enfield includes forage tests. Five mixtures are undergoing trials with varying soil treatments of lime, rock and superphosphate, potash, and nitrogen. Each mixture includes alfalfa, red clover, and alsike, with one of these grasses added: bluegrass, bromegrass, orchard grass, redtop or timothy.

Enfield is one of 26 soil experiment fields scattered over the state where the College of Agriculture is conducting soil and crop tests to benefit local farmers. The annual tour at Enfield is set for May 24, starting at 1:30 p.m. C. J. Badger, Mt. Vernon, supervises the field, and G. W. Black helps with the field work.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Your Farm Truck in Good Repair

Don't gamble with improper lights, defective brakes or steering, or nonworking windshield wipers on your farm truck this summer.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that records from the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee show that agriculture in 1948 had more motor vehicle accident fatalities than any other group. That year farmers totaled 6,500 deaths and about a quarter-million nonfatal injuries with motor vehicles.

Farmers now own nearly one-third of all privately owned trucks. So it's up to you to help reduce the chance of an accident by keeping your truck in good mechanical condition, _____ says.

Know the meaning of traffic signs and always obey them. Come to a full stop every time you drive onto a main highway. Stop at all stop signs, and do not go ahead until it is safe to do so. Don't take foolish chances.

Drive carefully at low speeds, and don't cultivate the habit of driving on the wrong side of the road. Take heed of highway signs that call for reduced speed, and proceed with caution past the hazard. Keep a sharp lookout for careless walkers along the road. Never drive while you are sleepy or under the influence of liquor.

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RAJ:lw
5-10-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Tips Given to Grow High Corn Yields

Careful selection and preparation of seed and careful planting are two important steps in growing better-than-average yields of corn, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He passes along several suggestions from M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. They are practices followed by 24 of the best corn growers in the state. Mosher visited them last fall.

The best growers try out a half bushel or so of two or three strains every year to find out which hybrids are best for their farms. One man did custom picking for a few years to watch his neighbor's hybrids.

Many of the best growers say careful planting begins when they plow the ground and do the early work of preparing the seedbed. Several of them mentioned the need to have a smooth, uniformly firm, clod-free seedbed for corn in order to do a good job of planting.

Most top-ranking corn growers said, "Don't plant too early... wait until the soil is warm...wait to kill another crop of weeds."

And Mosher adds, "I hope every farmer will wait until after about May 20 to plant corn." Early planting last year was largely responsible for the worst corn borer damage in our history.

The top-notch corn growers fit planter plates to seed to get an accurate drop. They plant up to four grains per hill (16,000 to the acre) on well-fertilized soil. Some plant only deep enough to cover the seed well in moist soil.

Many good growers are particular about cross-checking. It is impossible to cross poorly checked corn with a tractor cultivator wihout killing some of the corn plants and seriously injuring many others.

DCW:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Flies Could Cover Earth to Depth of 47 Feet

If two flies and all their offspring were allowed to reproduce unmolested all summer long, the entire earth, including your farm, would be covered with flies to a depth of 47 feet!

This surprising statement by Farm Adviser _____ _____ is based on figures from insect specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Naturally we won't have that many flies, the adviser quickly adds, but we can be bothered far too much unless we clean out all fly breeding places right away this spring.

"Good sanitation is the most important part of fly control," _____ declares. "That means a spic-and-span clean-up."

Clean out the corners of hog lots and under self-feeders where ground feed has begun to accumulate and ferment. Do the same around the edges of concrete feeding floors, around drains, and in similar places. Spread barnyard manure in fields. And clean up old stack bottoms and scatter them out to dry.

In fact, lots of flies means lots of maggots near by in some filthy breeding place, the adviser says. Locate the source and eliminate it. Most failures in fly control are the result of poor sanitation.

But with thorough sanitation first, sprays later in the summer will be much more effective, because there will be fewer flies to kill.

(Add here any specific plans you have for fly control work.)

DCW:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Potash Boosts Crop Yields at Sparta

(This is the 16th in the soil experiment field series. They're intended to bring the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend meetings at several fields, use the story about each field.)

"By adding 100 pounds of potash to your soil every year, you can increase your crops tremendously," reports _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

This is true, especially for grain farming. Yield increases are not so large for livestock farming.

These statements are based on results at the Sparta soil experimental field in Randolph county.

Here are the 1946-49 yields in the grain system of farming when residues, lime, phosphate, and potash were applied: 68 bushels of corn, 2 tons of mixed hay, 25 bushels of wheat, and 12 bushels of soybeans.

The average yields for _____ county during _____ year(s) (or 1946-49 if you prefer) were: (insert comparisons here).

In the livestock system of farming, a four-year rotation of corn-winter oats-mixed hay-wheat with a legume catch crop was used. The best treatment was found to be manure, lime, and phosphate. The 1946-49 average crop yields with this system were 61 bushels of corn, 42 bushels of oats, 29 bushels of wheat, and 2.4 tons of mixed hay to the acre.

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These yields were worth $51 an acre at 1946-49 prices after paying all fertilizer costs.

In the livestock system, lime was worth a healthy $29 an acre in extra crops when used following manure.

Under the grain system the plowed-under residues plus about 600 pounds of lime added every year increased the annual crop value $27.40.

"A ten-year supply of limestone would cost $__.__ an acre, and the only cost to plow under an acre is the price of the tractor gasoline and the value of your time. This figure therefore seems like a fair return," _____ said.

The adviser explains the value of manure, lime, and phosphate this way: If you figure the treated plot as equal to a 100-acre farm, you would have to work 2,164 acres of untreated land to produce crops having the same net profits.

"In the grain system of farming, using no fertilizers, it would take much more than the 2,164 acres to produce the same results you can obtain from 100 acres using residues, lime, phosphate, and potash," FA said.

The Sparta plot is one of 26 such soil experiment fields scattered all over the state and operated by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. (local fieldman) handles the Sparta field under the supervision of F. C. Bauer and C. J. Badger, University of Illinois soils men.

DCW:lw
5-10-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Follow Raleigh Soil Field Practices--Grow 60-65 Bushel Corn

(This is the 14th in the soils experiment field series. They're written to help you reach a much wider audience than attends field tours with the practical lessons learned from soils and crops tests. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend several different soils field tours, use the story from each of those fields.)

You can grow 60 to 65 bushels of corn an acre and earn a net income of $30 an acre on _____ county soils by following the lessons learned from tests at the Raleigh soil experiment field in Saline county, declares Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The key to these returns, he adds, is complete soil treatment and at least one-fourth of your cropland in legumes at all times.

Corn-oats-mixed hay-wheat with a legume catch crop is the rotation at Raleigh. In the livestock farming system, various combinations of manure, lime, and phosphate are applied to the test plots. In the grain farming system, crop residues, lime, phosphate, and potash are put on.

Manure plus lime has given good results in the livestock farming system. Here are the 1946-49 yield comparisons, untreated vs. treated: corn--10 and 57 bushels: oats--11 and 45 bushels: mixed hay--0 and 1 ton; and wheat--2 and 18 bushels. Yields on treated plots run from four to nine times larger than those on the untreated plots.

For grain farmers, complete soil treatment is recommended for top yields. That means residues, lime, phosphate, and potash--all four of them. The 1945-48 yields in this system, untreated vs.

-more-

treated, are as follows: corn--18 and 63 bushels; oats--16 and 42 bushels; mixed hay--0 and 1 ton; and wheat 5 and 18 bushels. Soil treatment helped make the yields about three to 10 times larger on the treated plots than on the untreated ones.

"With those yield increases, you can figure out whether or not it pays to treat your soil," says the adviser.

The crops on the manure-lime plots were worth $42 an acre gross at 1946-49 prices, the adviser points out. After growing and treatment costs were paid, there was still $31 left for taxes, mortgage payments, and your own wages.

On the grain system plots with residues-lime-phosphate-potash, the total value of crops was $45 an acre gross, and $32 an acre after paying treatment and growing costs.

Grain farmers especially need to practice complete soil treatment, the adviser explains. _____ county soils generally are low in potash, but adding residues and lime is not enough to get the best yields. Adding phosphate to residues and lime doesn't do the full job either. A combination of all four--including potash--seems best.

"Your yield increases from phosphate are largest if you use it in combination with potash," the adviser says. "You get only part of the extra crops your land could produce if you just put on phosphate after you've already treated with residues and lime."

The Raleigh field is one of 26 test plots scattered over the state where the College of Agriculture is carrying on crops and soils experiments to benefit nearby farmers.

The annual field tour at Raleigh is set for May 23, starting at 1:30 p.m., local time. C. J. Badger, Mt. Vernon, supervises field work with help from _____.
(name local fieldman)

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Pre-Emergence 2,4-D Sprays Control Weeds in Corn if Done Right

If pre-emergence spraying with 2,4-D is successful in controlling weeds in your corn, you can omit from one to three cultivations, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

But don't throw away your cultivator, he adds quickly. 2,4-D sprays are not recommended for large-scale treatment or as a standard method of weed control.

Pre-emergence treatment means spraying 2,4-D on the soil after the corn is planted but before the first weeds sprout. Weed control is usually much better if you spray 3 to 7 days after planting. This delay gives weeds time to start germinating, but for best results you need moist ground.

Circular 652, written by four College of Agriculture men, gives the best available facts on how to use 2,4-D so that it will control weeds most effectively without damaging the corn. You can get a free copy from the farm adviser.

2,4-D kills annual weeds very quickly while they're sprouting, but not after they've come up. This is true both of annual broadleaf plants like velvet weed and cocklebur, and of annual grasses such as foxtail and crabgrass.

As for the disadvantages, spraying is fairly expensive and has little effect on such perennials as bindweed, quackgrass, or Canada thistle.

You should not use pre-emergence sprays on sandy soils or on light, porous soils because of possible injury to corn.

The best rate on corn up to 3 inches high seems to be 2 pounds of the acid to the acre. Esters, amines, and sodium salts have been about equally effective when used at the same rates.

DCW:lw
5-16-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Fly Spray Recommendations Changed This Year

(Rates, etc., in next week's story)

Because some flies have developed resistance to DDT, spray recommendations for fly control are being changed in 1950, announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Lindane, chlordane, and methoxychlor are now recommended.

The general occurrence of DDT-resistant flies was shown by a survey made in the fall of 1949 by H. B. Petty and W. N. Bruce, insect specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

They collected maggots from about 140 farms scattered all over Illinois and grew them to adults in the laboratory. Samples from about 85 farms lived and were sprayed with DDT.

Among the 85 samples, they found 73 of them--or 87 percent--which showed some resistance to DDT. And a few of them were extremely resistant.

Two things account for the stronger resistance, explains _____. There is a natural selection of resistant strains when we have large numbers of flies, as we did last year because of poor sanitation. Second, if fly breeding places were sprayed with DDT and some maggots lived, they had a very high resistance to the chemical.

"If we keep on using DDT, we can build up the flies' resistance to it fast," declares Petty.

So this year lindane is recommended as a spray for dairy barns, or methoxychlor if you can't get lindane. For other buildings, you can use lindane or chlordane.

Methoxychlor and activated pyrethrins are recommended for spraying directly on dairy cows. Methoxychlor is suggested for beef animals within 60 days of market, and DDT if they're sprayed at least 60 days before marketing.

LJN:lw 5-16-50 -0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers
and All Assistants

Change Name of National 4-H Dairy Program

The national 4-H dairy program this year will be known as the National 4-H Dairy Achievement Program, says an announcement from the National 4-H Club Committee. It was formerly called the dairy production program.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the dairy program's objectives include helping 4-H Club members understand the full meaning of cleanliness, sanitation and animal health as applied to the production and care of milk and dairy products.

Members enrolled in dairy projects are encouraged to practice these principles at home, as well as to demonstrate them in their community. Also, they learn to appreciate the contribution of science and its application to the dairy industry.

Along with the change in name, _____ said, awards have been increased to four sterling silver medals for achievement members in each participating county. Award for the highest scoring Illinois member will be a gold watch.

Sectional awards have been increased to twelve educational trips to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. National awards will remain the same--six $300 college scholarships. All awards will be sponsored by the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid company.

_____ boys and _____ girls are enrolled in dairy projects in _____ county this year, _____ said.

RAJ:lw
5-16-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Complete Soil Treatment Boosts Income 7-15 Times

(This is the 17th in the soil experiment field series. They're written to bring the practical lessons learned from tests to a wider audience than attends field tours. Each story is checked here first. If your folks attend meetings at several fields, use the story about each field.)

Complete soil treatment will increase your net income from 7 to 15 times over what you could earn from untreated land in _____ county, states Farm Adviser _____ _____.

At the Ewing soil experiment field in Franklin county, net returns for 1945-49 amounted to $46 to $52 an acre. That was for fully treated land, and after all costs of treatment and growing the crops had been paid.

In comparison, on untreated land the returns would have been only $3 to $8 an acre.

"How can we afford not to treat out land in _____ county?" asks the adviser.

In the livestock system at Ewing, full treatment means applying manure, lime, and rock phosphate according to needs shown by soil tests. These materials produced extra crops worth $60 an acre at 1945-49 prices.

Under the grain farming system, crop residues, lime, rock phosphate and potash are put on for full treatment. All four together were worth $68 an acre at 1945-49 prices in the extra crops they produced.

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Or put it this way: if you treated only 3 acres with manure, lime, and phosphate, that land would grow as much as 100 acres of untreated land. And if you applied residues, lime, phosphate, and potash to 13 acres of land, they would grow the same amount as 100 acres of untreated land.

("Moralize" here on those gains from treatment.)

The Ewing field is one of 26 soil experiment plots in various parts of the state where the College of Agriculture carries on soil and crops tests to answer problems of local area farmers. C. J. Badger, Mt. Vernon, directs field work with help from _____.
(name local fieldman)

Soils at Ewing seem to be unusually responsive to lime, the adviser says. With manure alone crops were worth $17 an acre net for 1945-49, but with manure and lime that value jumped to $42 an acre net.

Potash is another valuable plant food at Ewing. In the grain system, after residues, lime, and phosphate had already been applied, potash produced extra crops worth $31 an acre net at 1945-49 prices.

In the livestock system, manure, lime, and rock phosphate produced crops worth $57 an acre. When potash was added to these three, crop yields jumped to a value of $72 an acre. Both figures are net returns at 1945-49 prices, after treatment costs were paid.

Manure returned $15 an acre, and rock phosphate $6 to $7 an acre.

The main rotation at Ewing is an 8-year system including corn, soybeans, wheat with a legume catch crop and mixed hay. It is arranged to give you 2 years of hay in each field, plus a bonus of a sweet clover catch crop every second year in each field also.

In other studies at Ewing, comparisons are being made of various green manure legumes, different cropping systems, and rock and superphosphate.

The annual Ewing soils field tour is set for Friday, May 26, says _____. You can get many more first-hand details then about practical soil management tips and have a chance to ask questionsof C. M. Linsley, extension soils man.

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LJN:jo
5-17-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(This could be used for June promotion of legume-grass program.)

Legumes and Dairy Cattle Make Profitable Combination

Good legume-grass hay and pasture land is helping Henry C. Hartman, McHenry county dairyman, climb the agricultural ladder from tenant to owner lots faster than normally.

Hartman started as a tenant some years ago and bought his 148-acre place from this landlord after a few years.

He's now following a 4-year rotation of corn-oats-2 years of alfalfa-bromegrass. The four fields are each about 30 acres in size, with the rest in permanent pasture. He feeds the corn to hogs (puts up no silage for cows), and some corn goes to his 800-1,000 laying hens.

But the real pay-off is Hartman's returns from one 30-acre alfalfa-brome field in 1948 and 1949.

In 1948 he pastured 42 milk cows and 15 heifers on 30 acres during the entire season (from about May 1 to hard freezes). He did that by dividing the field into four equal-sized smaller plots for alternate grazing. Besides the pasture forage, he took off 65 tons of hay. He fed no grain during the summer either.

In the spring of 1949, Hartman pastured his 42 milk cows on that same pasture for one month and took in $1,500 in milk checks, or a return of $50 an acre. Then he plowed the land in May for corn and grew 60 bushels an acre, in spite of a very late season and a rather dry summer. Nitrogen and organic matter in the legume plowed under helped boost corn yields. During the winter, the cows get only grass silage from the other alfalfa-brome field, a little grain, and plenty of hay.

McHenry county Farm Adviser W. H. Tammeus points out that Hartman has a fairly large, diversified farm business on a relatively small acreage.

And complete soil treatment according to needs as shown by soil tests has probably had a lot to do with Hartman's success. He is a former 4-H'er and at present is a soil conservation district cooperator.

To make alfalfa grow, you need to feed it the plant foods it needs. Getting the land in condition to grow legumes is our first step in _____ county to follow the state-wide Illinois legume-grass program, the adviser says. Legumes and cows have certainly paid off handsomely for Hartman. LJN:lw 5-17-50 -0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Livestock Efficiency Essential to High Earnings

Successful use of a legume-grass program on _____ county farms depends largely on efficient livestock management, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

By managing livestock efficiently, farmers can earn a good income from cropland in legumes and grasses. It will be enough that they can afford to leave the legumes to provide a sound soil conservation program on their farms.

In his studies of 90 farms in which livestock was handled most efficiently, M. L. Mosher, University of Illinois farm management specialist, reports the men followed these management practices:

They kept only high-quality breeding and producing animals.

They kept livestock healthy by strict sanitation, vaccination, and constant alertness for signs of disease.

They fed balanced rations, using largely home-grown feeds.

They handled all animals carefully, kindly, and gently.

They studied the markets to judge the best types, weights, and times to buy and sell livestock and livestock products.

Mosher says that the successful livestock producers go to specialists and other successful neighbors for help.

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HDG:lw
5-17-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(You might use this as a June legume-grass story.)

Legumes, Grasses Make Good Emergency Silage

One big advantage of using legumes and grasses as silage, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, is that you can use the first cuttings during late May or early June for silage and feed it later in the summer when pasture may be short. You can use the second growth for pasture or hay.

More acres in legumes and grasses this year is the slogan of _____ county in cooperating with the Illinois College of Agriculture in the state-wide legume-grass program. Putting the crops up as silage is one more way of utilizing them, _____ pointed out.

During rainy weather, you can often put up better quality feed by ensiling legumes and grasses than by harvesting them for hay. Remember that legume and grass crops weigh three to four times as much in the form of silage as when they are put up as well-cured hay.

You might also want to consider ensiling your legume-grass crop if you have more pasture than you need for your livestock program. Use what you need for pasture: then harvest the rest for silage to be fed later in the summer or held for winter feed.

For best results, you will probably have to use a preservative with your legume-grass silage.

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RAJ:lw
5-17-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Better Work Methods Key to Labor Efficiency

Better work methods rather than new and expensive machines may be the best way to save time and work on _____ county farms, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A four-step approach by which any farmer can improve his present work methods is proposed by J. E. Wills, University of Illinois farm management specialist.

The first step is to take any farm job that requires a long time or is hard to get done. Set down all the steps that you follow in doing this job. A sketch of the work area showing time spent and steps taken may help you see what this single job requires.

Second, compare your methods and accomplishments with other farmers. If you observe how others do the work, you are almost certain to get some ideas for improving your ways.

Third, question the steps and details of your own methods. Ask yourself whether you can do the job in fewer steps or combine some parts. Are your feeds, supplies, equipment, buildings, and lots arranged most conveniently to keep walking and carrying to a minimum? Is your equipment suitable for the job?

Fourth, develop and apply a new method. The first three steps will enable you to develop worth-while ideas. Now you can organize them into an improved method that is easier and better than your present way of doing the job.

HDG:lw
5-23-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Spreading Machinery Overhead Costs

Getting the right machinery and equipment for successful operation of each farm and operating that machinery efficiently are two problems in _____ county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A complete set of farm machinery requires a large investment. Some machines are used only a few days each year. Farmers with limited capital face a particularly important problem.

J. E. Wills, University of Illinois farm management specialist, suggests several ways for spreading machinery overhead costs.

Custom work enables some farmers to increase their income and have the use of good equipment on their own farms at lower cost.

Exchanging one machine for another, exchanging labor for the use of machines, and owning equipment in partnership are other methods used successfully to spread use of machinery over two or more farms.

Before you decide whether or not you should purchase a new machine, Wills suggests several points to consider:

Is manpower available on the farm to operate the machine? Will your tractor be suitable to operate it? Are you usually behind your neighbors in getting work done? Do you have trouble getting the job done by custom operators? Will it cost less to own the machine than to hire a custom operator? Will you be able to increase your income by farming more land, increasing crop yields, or handling more livestock?

Operating machinery efficiently is mainly an engineering problem. Proper adjustments, timely repairs, protection from rust, regular lubrication, and proper loading are necessary in order to get the most work done at the lowest cost.

HDG:lw
5-23-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers
and All Assistants

4-H'ers Help Keep Tractors in Good Condition

Keeping the nation's fleet of 3 1/2 million farm tractors operating efficiently is a job of basic importance to the whole economy.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that one of the biggest helps in this job today is the 4-H tractor maintenance program. About 130,000 club leaders and club members have been trained to know tractors, care for them well and operate them efficiently.

This year _____ club members in _____ county are enrolled in the tractor maintenance program.

"Club leaders get special training in tractor care and operation at annual district schools in Illinois," _____ pointed out. "These schools are conducted by the Extension Service of the Illinois College of Agriculture in cooperation with farm service companies and local implement dealers. The leaders then pass on what they learn to club members at county schools. The members carry out the learning on their home tractors.

"Through this process of training, club members not only learn the value of efficient tractor operation, but also develop the qualities of leadership, helpfulness, initiative and thrift."

As incentives for outstanding records of achievement in this program, merit medals, Chicago 4-H Club Congress trips or savings bonds and college scholarships are offered by Standard Oil Company (Indiana) on county, state and national levels, respectively.

Last year's state winner in Illinois was James Gill, Speer. One hundred nineteen club members in Illinois received county medals of honor.

RAJ:lw
5-24-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Haying Marks Start of Many Farm Accidents

Check your haying equipment carefully before you start cutting this year. Make sure it is in good condition so that you won't lose any time from costly accidents.

Haying operations mark the start of a season when farm accidents run high, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. We want to keep those accidents as low as possible every year, he adds.

Watch out especially for defective hitches, ropes, pulleys, lifts, hay racks and ladders, he cautions. Check your mowing equipment to be sure that safety guards are in place.

The Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee recommends that you take special precautions to prevent falling from hay racks and haystacks. To prevent falls, make sure that loft floors are in good repair and that hay chutes are guarded. Take special care in making starts and stops while loading, especially on rough ground. Never dismount from tractors or mowers while they are in operation.

Carry a pitchfork over your shoulder. Stick it securely in the ground when you are not using it; don't lay it down. Never throw a pitchfork. When your day's haying is finished, hang the fork up or store it in a rack in the barn.

Make sure the hay is well cured before you store it in the mow. Damp hay will heat and may start a fire. This is the principal cause of barn fires. Check freshly stored hay regularly for several weeks to make sure there is no sign of heating.

RAJ:lw
5-24-50

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Farmers to Get Weekly Bulletin on Corn Borers

A modern Paul Revere warning system has been organized in Illinois to help farmers fight the destructive European corn borer. These insects will hardly be able to make a move this summer before reports on their activity will be flashed from one end of the state to another.

George C. Decker, entomologist with the Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Natural History Survey, reports that field men will keep a close watch on borer activity throughout the state. They will make frequent reports to Urbana, and a weekly bulletin will be released to cooperating radio stations and newspapers.

These reports will keep growers informed on the corn borer situation during the critical period. The weekly bulletins will also advise farmers whether insecticides should be used and at what time.

The weekly bulletins can be heard over the following stations in this area. (CROSS OUT STATIONS NOT HEARD IN YOUR AREA.)

City	Station	Frequency	Time	Day
Illinois				
Bloomington	WJBC	1230	6:30 a.m. DST	Monday
Champaign	WDWS	1400	1:00 p.m. DST	Monday
Chicago	WLS	890	11:30 a.m. CST	Monday
			12:15 p.m. CST	Tues.-Thurs.-Sat.
Chicago	WGN	720	6:30 a.m. DST	Monday
Clinton	WHOW	1520	11:45 a.m. CST	Monday
Elgin	WRMN	1410	6:00 a.m. DST	Wednesday
Freeport	WFRL	1570	11:45 a.m. CST	Monday
Harrisburg	WEBQ	1240	12:45 p.m. CST	Monday
Jacksonville	WLDS	1180	1:15 p.m. CST	Monday
Joliet	WJOL	1340	7:00 a.m.	Monday-Saturday
LaSalle	WLPO	1220	6:45 a.m. DST	Monday
Macomb	WKAI	1510	11:35 a.m. CST	Wednesday
Marion	WGGH	1150	5:55 a.m. CST	Monday

City	Station	Frequency	Time	Day
Illinois (cont.)				
Mattoon	WLBH	1170	5:45 a.m.	Monday
Peoria	WMBD	1470	6:35	Tuesday
Peoria	WIRL	1290	5:20 a.m. CST	Monday
Springfield	WCVS	1450	6:15 a.m. CST	Saturday
Sterling-Dixon	WSDR	1240	6:45 a.m. DST	Monday-Friday
Urbana	WILL	580	12:05 p.m. DST	Monday
Indiana				
Fort Wayne	WOWO		6:00 a.m. DST	
Indianapolis	WIBC	1070	6:15 DST	Monday
Lafayette	WBAA		7:25 a.m. DST	
Terre Haute	WTHI	1480	6:40 a.m. DST	Wednesday
Iowa				
Cedar Rapids	WMT	600	6:45 a.m. CST	
Clinton	KROS	1340	6:30 a.m. CST	Monday
			12:00 noon CST	Monday
Davenport	KSTT	750	12:30 p.m. CST	Monday
Keokuk	KOKX	1310	12:55 p.m. CST	Saturday
Kentucky				
Louisville	WHAS	840	6:20 a.m. DST	Wednesday
Paducah	WPAD - FM	1450 & 96.9 Mgs.	12:30 p.m. CST	Monday
Wisconsin				
Janesville	WCLO	1230	7:40 a.m.	
			11:30 a.m.	
Madison	WKOW	1070	6:30 a.m. CST	Monday

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JM:pl
6/1/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Order DDT for Corn Borer Control NOW

(BE SURE to send this story to your county papers this week--that is, Saturday or Monday, June 3 or 5--for them to print Thursday, June 8. Otherwise you will lose the point of the story--namely, get your DDT for corn borer spraying now for use about June 20.)

Farm Adviser _____ _____ urges all _____ county farmers who intend to spray to control corn borers to order their DDT right now.

If a custom operator is doing your spraying, arrange immediately with him to have enough on hand for your fields.

A report from G. C. Decker states: "Supplies of DDT and other insecticides are definitely short. There is not enough on hand in Illinois to meet potential and probable demand." Decker is insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Now that corn is planted, the only effective weapon left to control borers is chemicals. Spraying and dusting should start about June 20.

"If we order our DDT far enough ahead--which means now--we can head off a serious shortage," declares Decker. "But unless we order immediately, there will be only half enough to go around.

"When mid-June comes, you can't possibly ask for DDT one day and get it the next. It takes much longer than that to make it and get it into dealers' hands."

There are three to six times as many borers in Illinois this year as in 1949. The situation is extremely threatening in all counties north of U.S. highway 10. Some early-planted corn is now 10-15 inches tall, and that means enough food for first-generation borers.

With this alarming situation and with short DDT supplies, it's plain common sense to get your DDT now for spraying, the adviser insists, or to make arrangements for someone else to do your spraying.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Three New Chemicals for Fly Control This Summer

Three new chemicals should help _____ county farmers do a good job of contrclling flies this summer, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, IF they do a spic-and-span job of cleaning out fly-breeding places first this spring.

Circular 661, just received, gives complete recommendations on these three new sprays. They are lindane (odorless benzene hexachloride), chlordane, and methoxychlor.

For dairy barns, lindane makes a good spray. Apply 1 ounce of actual lindane in enough water to cover 1,000 square feet of surface. Treat all places where flies roost, including outdoor toilets, and repeat the spray every 3 to 5 weeks. Be careful, though, to keep lindane off feeds, water cups and troughs, and feed troughs.

If you can't get lindane, use methoxychlor in dairy barns. But if flies are resistant to DDT, they will build up resistance to methoxychlor also within about eight weeks.

For buildings other than dairy barns, use lindane as explained above, or chlordane. For best results spray all buildings where flies roost. Chlordane dosage should be 1/2 pound of actual chemical per 1,000 square feet of surface, repeated every 3 to 5 weeks.

If you use activated pyrethrins, follow manufacturer's directions.

Whatever spray you use, keep it off manure piles and other fly-breeding places. This will prevent rapid growth of a resistant strain of flies.

For spraying directly on dairy cattle, _____ recommends methoxychlor. Mix thoroughly 1/4 to 1/2 pound of 50 percent wettable powder in 3 gallons of water, and apply 1 pint per animal each week.

For beef cattle within 60 days of market, use methoxychlor, 3 pounds in 100 gallons of water. Apply 2 quarts per animal every 4 weeks.

If the animals are more than 60 days from market, use DDT--3 pounds of 50 percent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water. Apply 2 quarts per animal every 4 weeks.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Writing Off Home Improvements on Rented Farms

Home improvements on rented farms in _____ county can be made through several different landlord-tenant arrangements says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Although home improvements are primarily for the tenant's benefit, many landlords prefer to pay all the cost for a choice of tenants. They hope to be paid back in terms of higher income.

Some landlords furnish the home improvements with the understanding that the tenant will pay a certain amount annually for their cost. For example, the tenant may pay $25 a year for ten years to pay for bathroom fixtures costing $250.

Even if the landlord does not want to pay for permanent improvements, such as a water system, he may not object if the tenant pays the cost of installation. A contract can provide for payment to the tenant if he moves before he receives the full benefits of the improvements.

Ten years is usually a reasonable time to write off the tenant's cost of a water system, says J. B. Cunningham, University of Illinois farm management specialist. The period over which fixed improvements are written off should depend on their cost, probable useful life, and the age and condition of buildings in which they are installed. The period should never be longer than the useful life of the buildings.

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Another plan may be worked out if the tenant pays for movable installations. A written contract gives the tenant permission to make the improvements with the privilege of taking them with him if he moves.

Who should pay the cost of home improvements? Cunningham says in general it is the landlord's responsibility to furnish fixed improvements that are required for comfortable family living. Departurefrom this rule will depend upon the individual farm, the farm lease, and the efficiency with which the farm is operated.

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DG:lw
-31-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Parathion Sprays Can Be Dangerous to Orchardists

Damage to your peach orchard during last January's freezes may have convinced you that parathion spray or dust is the best insurance against insect damage on the remainder of this year's crop.

This applies to you apple growers, too. If you decide to use the spray, take plenty of precautions to guarantee that you'll be around to harvest the crop.

Parathion is an effective insecticide, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, but the hazards to those handling it are so great that University of Illinois fruit specialists don't recommend itsuse.

Since parathion is a deadly poison, says _____, the precautions listed in Illinois Circular 653, Pest Control in Commercial Fruit Plantings for 1950, should be followed to the letter. They are:

1. Use only 15 percent wettable powder or one percent dust.
2. Do not use with oil.
3. Don't spray from the inside of the trees.
4. Use a mask, especially while emptying parathion sacks into the spray tanks.
5. Stand out of the drift while emptying the sacks.
6. Sift parathion into the spray tanks quickly with the screen removed.
7. Do not breathe the dust or powder.

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8. Dust with the wind, being careful of turns at the ends.

9. Wash hands thoroughly after each contact.

10. Don't smoke while spraying or dusting.

11. Change clothes and bathe daily.

You should have atropine tablets handy as an antidote to treat any sickness on the spot. However, you'll need a doctor's prescription to get the tablets. Standard prescription forms can be obtained free from the American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Take the atropine tablets only after symptoms of poisoning occur.

Symptoms of parathion poisoning include headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and discomfort in the chest. If you feel any symptoms, stop spraying, take two atropine tablets at once and go to the doctor.

For best protection, _____ suggests that you wear a respirator which has been tested by the U.S.D.A. for parathion protection.

Remember, says _____, if you can't follow all of the precautions mentioned, you'd better forget parathion.

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KDG:lw
5-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Protect Your Farm and Animals From Lightning

One of the best reasons for knowing "enough to come in out of the rain" is to avoid being struck by lightning, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Each year lightning kills about 500 people and injures 1,300 more, according to the records of the National Safety Council. Most of these people are farm residents. In addition, about five percent of the nation's fires are caused by lightning, with a loss of nearly 20 million dollars worth of property.

Lightning tends to strike the highest point in the vicinity, which may be a barn, a tree or a man working in the field. During electrical storms, protect yourself in a building, or in a low spot in the field away from wire fences, trees, livestock and machinery.

Lightning may set up an induced current in metal objects, even though it may not touch them. Therefore, you should avoid machinery and other metal objects during electrical storms, _____ points out.

The Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee recommends the following practices for lightning safety:

1. Install lightning rods properly and keep them grounded and in good repair.
2. Ground hay carrier tracks, metal stanchions, water pipes, wiring systems.
3. Never ground lightning rods or other equipment to the wiring system.
4. Place grounds for wiring and water systems at least 15 feet from the lightning rod grounds.
5. Protect livestock by grounding wire fences every 100 yards, using metal posts driven at least three feet into the earth.

Then, make periodic check-ups to determine that these safety precautions are in effect.

RAJ:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Circular on X-Disease of Cattle

X-disease may strike cattle of any age, but the most likely victims are calves six to 12 months old.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says this point is brought out in a new circular "X-Disease (Hyperkeratosis) of Cattle in Illinois," which has just been printed. It was written by Dr. C. C. Morrill and Dr. R. P. Link, Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Once X-disease strikes, the death rate in calves less than six months old may be as high as 75 to 80 percent. The death rate is lowest in adult cattle--about 10 to 35 percent, depending on the severity of the outbreak.

The cause of X-disease is still unknown. A few people have blamed it on DDT, BHC, and chlordane, but the disease actually appeared before these chemicals came into general use. And they have been used on many animals since without causing the condition.

Tests have not shown conclusively that X-disease is caused by soil-fertilization practices, soil types, poisonous plants, or feeding rare minerals. However, studies are being continued along these lines.

An important fact about X-disease is that it can be mistaken for mange, ringworm, Johne's disease and several other cattle diseases. For this reason it's important to get a prompt diagnosis by a veterinarian to see which disease is causing the trouble.

The free circular, "X-Disease of Cattle in Illinois," will help you recognize the disease if it strikes. For a copy, see your local farm adviser or write to the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana.

LEA:lw
6-7-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Spray Empty Bins to Control Grain Insects

While your grain bins are empty, you can save yourself some money by cleaning and spraying for grain insects that are waiting for this year's crop to come in.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that old grain, dirt, chaff and cobs in granary corners or floor cracks make an ideal home for grain-destroying insects until their food supply is replenished next harvest time.

Your first control step, says _____, is a general clean-up. Sweep up corners, cracks and crevices in the granary and clear away refuse in the driveways and along the sides of the bins.

Next, spray the infested bins with deodorized kerosene containing 2 percent D.D.T., or with 2 percent chlordane, to kill the insect grain-eaters missed in the sweepings. Apply the spray at the rate of two gallons per 1,000 square feet of surface.

For best control, don't stop when you've cleaned and sprayed, says _____. Before you bring the first load of new grain in for storage, you can help to prevent insect infestation by making sure the moisture content is not too high. Corn, wheat, oats and barley should not exceed 13.5 percent moisture. You can store soybeans safely when the moisture is as high as 15 percent.

If the grain becomes infested while in the bin, your best insect control measure is fumigating with a three to one mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride, called ED-CT for short.

Recommendations for fumigating with ED-CT are given in Illinois Circular 512, "How to Know and Control Stored-Grain Insects." You can get a copy from your county farm adviser or from the Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois.

CDG:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Zinc Sulfate to Correct Peach Tree Poisoning

If you've planted peach trees on old apple land, you'll probably be looking for a cure for arsenical poisoning this summer. Zinc sulfate is your answer, according to V. W. Kelley, fruit specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Arsenical poisoning is caused by the residue from old apple sprays, says Kelley. It shows up about midsummer as brown to red coloration along the leaf margins. Later the discolored spots die and drop out, giving the leaf a shothole appearance. In severe cases the whole tree may lose its leaves.

By applying zinc sulfate at the rate of 10 pounds per tree and following up with high nitrogen fertilization, you can correct the arsenic injury and help the whole orchard to recover. Only one application of the zinc sulfate is needed, but the high nitrogen fertilization should be continued, Kelley says.

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DG:lw
6-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Cutting Hay Early Helps Control Spittle Bug

That field of legumes you value so highly can be a mighty enticing crop to a lot of insects too.

One legume enemy which is attracting a lot of attention and which you should be looking for, because it has been increasing during the past two years, is the spittle bug, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

This bug with the repulsive name has the equally repulsive habit of covering itself with "spit" or froth when it attacks your red, sweet, alsike, or Ladino clover or alfalfa. At this stage it's a green to yellow insect, hiding under its own spittle and sucking plant juices from leaves and stems of one of the most valuable crops in your rotation. The plants, robbed of their life juices, wilt in the heat of the day.

_____ says about this time of the year you'll find the spittle bug leaving the spit to become a brown to green adult. At this stage the bug looks like a greatly enlarged leafhopper adult.

From now on through the summer the adult spittle bug will be laying eggs on host plants which include--besides the clovers--weeds, some of your vegetables, and small fruit, especially strawberries. Next spring the eggs will hatch and the bug will be all set for your next year's legume crop.

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add spittle bugs - 2

Spittle bugs, when abundant,are almost as damaging as they are repulsive,reducing hay yields as much as 20 percent. Even after you have your hay in the mow, you may be troubled with the spittle bug, _____ says. Some states report that an abundance of the spit-producing insect in the haymow will interfere with normal hay curing.

Best thing you can do to control normal infestations of this insect in _____ county, _____ says, is to cut your hay at the times recommended for best quality. When infestations are severe, you should cut it as early as possible. When you do, the sun will dry the spittle and most of the bugs will die before they can become adults and start laying eggs for next year.

_____ questions the use of insecticides because residue may be a problem on your hay crop. If you are going to use an insecticide, it is best to apply one-quarter pound of the gamma form of benzene hexachloride to each acre before the bugs begin to produce their spit.

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)HM:lw
)-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Purebred Sheep Auction at Dixon Springs

Forty-one head of purebred Hampshire and Suffolk sheep will go on the block at a public auction at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station at Robbs, Pope county, on Thursday, July 13.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ estimates that about _____ farmers from _____ county who are interested in purebred sheep for their farm enterprise are planning to attend.

The lots for sale will include 17 head of Hampshire yearling rams, five Hampshire yearling ewes, 13 Suffolk yearling rams, and six Suffolk yearling ewes. Auctioneer will be W. L. Dameron, Vienna.

Outlook for sheep production as part of grassland farming continues to be very favorable, _____ says. Supplies of wool are getting low, while activity in wool manufacturing is increasing. Slaughter lambs are in good position with respect to other slaughter livestock. Breeding sheep numbers are at an all-time low.

An investment in breeding sheep coupled with a good pasture and management program should result in very favorable financial returns this year. Remember that a successful grassland farming enterprise requires the use of efficient livestock. Livestockmen at the Dixon Springs Station feel that breeding sheep meet this requirement.

A short program on sheep-raising will begin at the sheep headquarters at the station at 10:30 a.m. on sale day. The sale will start at 1:00 p.m. All times are Central Standard.

RAJ:lw
6-21-50

From Extension Unlimited Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Opened to Mass Meetings

Proposed Sewer Outline at Storm Center

Decision Need of Informed Taxpayers and Quick Study Will
Be on the Block at a Public Meeting at the Grand Opening Exercises
Building at Rolla, Tues. early, on Thursday, July 13.

Para Advisor _____ _____ _____

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

Special to Farm Advisers

What Field Spray Equipment Should You Buy?

With spray control of corn borers now being recommended by University of Illinois extension specialists, the question for the farmer who needs to get equipment becomes: "What kind of rig shall I buy?"

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that the kind of equipment you buy will depend somewhat on the size of your farm. That information comes from the agricultural engineers at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you do not have more than 200 acres of corn, you probably cannot justify the cost of a trailer sprayer outfit, which is about twice that of a tractor-mounted rig. While the trailer rig is more convenient to handle and does not have to be filled so often, the mounted sprayer is much handier for turning in the field and breaks down less corn.

Buy a sprayer that has a pump large enough for other farm uses, _____ says. One inch is large enough for the pump. Your new sprayer should also be equipped with booms which swing backward when they strike a tree or a fence post.

You should be able to adjust the sprayer for either high- or low-pressure spraying. High pressure is 100 to 400 pounds per square inch for dilute sprays; low pressure is 30 to 40 pounds for concentrated spray work.

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When you spray, it is best to set the boom to travel just a few inches above the top of the corn plants. The most effective sprayers have three nozzles for each row, with the center one directly over the row. The outside nozzles may be pointed directly downward six to eight inches from the center or they can be pointed toward the row if hung on short drops about 12 inches from the center.

If you have a low-pressure, low-gallonage (10 to 25 gallons per acre) weed spray unit, use nozzle tips that give either a flat fan or hollow cone type of spray pattern. The solid cone type of nozzle is recommended for high-gallonage equipment (100 gallons an acre).

For spraying second-brood corn borers, you will need to use a high-clearance (detassler type) sprayer or else have your field sprayed from a plane by a custom operator. Remember to set the outside nozzles to spray well onto the developing ears for second-brood borers.

Soak the plants as well as possible whenever you spray, and run the spray into all the spots where borers feed. These places are (1) at the top growing point of the plants, (2) in the leaf sheaths where the leaf joins the stalk, and (3) in the tightly folded leaves of the developing ear. You can't go far wrong if you get all the spray onto the top third of the plants.

If you have a duster, use it if your corn crop is facing an emergency, _____ says. Dusting isn't so effective as spraying, because the dust has to washed into the borer feeding grounds before it blows away. But it is still useful.

It is advisable to take these precautions when you spray:

1. Wash the sprayer thoroughly (twice as much as you think it needs) if you have been spraying weeds with it.

2. Use particular care with low-clearance machines, especially if you are spraying early in the morning when the stalks tend to be brittle.

3. Check your equipment frequently to see that all of the nozzles are working right and that there are no leaks which will allow large drops of spray solution to burn the corn plants.

If you are in doubt about what spray to use and when to use it, call on the county farm adviser for advice. Or you can write directly to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, for Circular 637 on corn borer control.

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RAJ:lw
6-21-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Conservation Camp Set for July 17-22

_____ _____ of _____, a member of the _____ 4-H Club, has been selected to represent _____ county at the annual State 4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp from July 17 to 22.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that _____ will be one of 37 county delegates who will attend the camp to learn more about wildlife conservation. The camp will be held at the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

R. O. Lyon, state 4-H staff member who is in charge of the conservation camp, says that the morning program will be devoted to learning about wildlife conservation and what you can do on the farm to help conserve the state's wildlife population. Each afternoon will be taken up with swimming, recreation, handicraft, fishing, fly-tying, and conservation hikes.

Information at the camp is designed to provide trained leaders for teaching the importance of wildlife in insect and rodent control and in other phases of farming. These leaders are expected to carry this information back to their counties and to teach 4-H clubs the importance of wildlife conservation.

Staff members for the camp will include representatives from the Department of Forestry, Soil Conservation Service, Natural History Survey, State Department of Conservation and State Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. They will each teach the aspects of wildlife conservation as it applies in their special fields.

RAJ:lw
6-28-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Be Careful to Avoid Accidents During Harvest

Accidents to farm people reach their peak during the harvest season.

Farm Adviser __________ __________ warns that this is a season when you have to practice extra caution. Harvest haste plus the use of high-speed harvesting equipment makes it easy to have an accident.

The first step toward safe operation of harvesting machinery is to put it into good condition before the harvest begins. This means that controls, seats, steps, and similar features should be in good repair. All shields or safety guards must be in place before a machine is operated, __________ says.

When you operate a machine, be alert and observe safety rules Never take a chance. The Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee recommends following these rules:

1. Always stop all machinery before oiling, adjusting or unclogging it.

2. Do not wear sloppy or ragged clothing.

3. Always operate tractors at a safe speed, and use extra precautions on highways.

4. Keep small children away from harvesting machinery.

5. Do not jump off the machine before it has come to a full stop.

6. Remember to look both ways as you approach a highway, and cross it cautiously.

7. On a highway, obey the signs and rules of the road, and don't forget to use headlights and tail lights at night.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(Especially in the following counties: Cook, Rock Island, Peoria, Vermilion, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Adams, Whiteside, Stephenson, Union, Pulaski-Alexander, Edgar, Hancock, Henderson, Kankakee, and Will.)

New Fungicide Recommendations for Illinois Tomatoes

You can take some of the guesswork out of controlling tomato diseases if you follow the new fungicide recommendations for tomatoes in Illinois.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says experiments made by Dr. M. B. Linn, Illinois College of Agriculture plant disease specialist, show that fixed copper, ziram (zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate) and zineb (zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate) provide the best control for the more common diseases in Illinois.

The general schedule calls for five spray applications made at 10-day intervals. You may need more applications if the weather is cool and rainy or if your fields are threatened by late blight. The first application should be made not later than three or four weeks after you see the first crown-cluster flowers.

Spray first with ziram, then ten days later with fixed copper Alternate the two fungicides until you've sprayed five times or more as needed.

This schedule gives good results against early blight and anthracnose. It will slow down late blight until more effective fungicides can be used. However, if late blight appears, spray fixed copper Bordeaux mixture, or zineb and use one of them for the rest of the season.

_____ says either zineb or ziram used alone is much better than the fixed coppers for controlling anthracnose. However, more testing is needed with zineb before it can be recommended for the complete schedule.

KDG:lw
6-28-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Are Income Producers on Rough Land

Sheep can bring you a good income from rough land planted to a good legume-grass pasture.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that no other livestock will do better than sheep on pasture and roughage. Sheep use almost 14 acres of pasture and roughage to each acre of grain.

They do not require much labor--not more than five hours a head every year on most farms. Equipment costs needn't be high, either. By raising sheep, you can cut production costs, get a good source of income and reduce farming risks by adding another enterprise to your farm business.

You should have enough sheep to make the project worth while, _____ says. On a 160-acre farm 40 ewes are about the smallest number you can manage efficiently. Each of those ewes should produce good lambs and lots of high-quality wool. Make careful selection and cull your flock to reach the highest standards.

Breed the ewes, starting about the middle of August on most farms; and feed them properly during pregnancy to get a full "shepherd's harvest"--a good lamb crop. Then get the most out of your lamb crop by marketing them at 80 to 90 pounds' weight.

Get more detailed information about the sheep business by asking your county farm adviser for Circular 657, "The Sheep Enterprise." Or write directly to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy.

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DHM:ml
7/3/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Field Spot Test for Potash Lack

A fast and accurate chemical test has been developed at the University of Illinois to find out how much potassium there is in your field crops.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the new testing method is lots better than the older spot-testing methods. It is easier to use, more accurate and much faster.

To make the test, as reported by S. W. Melsted of the University's Department of Agronomy, you prepare a strip of filter paper with different concentrations of the test chemical. In the field test all you have to do is squeeze a little plant sap onto the test strip spots with a pair of pliers, let it react for about 30 seconds and then dip the strip into a solution of hydrochloric acid for another 30 seconds.

If the reddish-orange color of the spot stays, potassium is present. Otherwise, the test strip turns a lemon yellow. The different concentrations of the chemical make the test strip sensitive to different levels of potassium.

If an early test shows a potassium deficiency in your crop, you can apply a side dressing of potash with the final cultivation. This test is not sensitive enough to determine soil deficiency. Where your plants show a lack of potassium, it might be wise to have your soil tested to find out how much potash is needed.

_____ says he has the materials (can obtain the materials) necessary for the test. If you want the spot check made, make your arrangements with him.

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DCW:ml
7/3/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Breeders Have Good Field Day

More than 200 interested sheep breeders from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky registered at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Field Day at the Everett Glasgow farm near Monticello on July 2.

Attending from _____ county were _____

_____

_____, according to Farm Adviser _____

_____.

D. H. LaVoi, president of the breeders' association, opened the program with an inspection of representatives of eight breeds of sheep which were assembled from all parts of the state.

The judging contest was conducted in two divisions, one for those under 18 years and the other for those over. Winners were as follows:

Under 18-- 1. Ross Ferrill, Clinton
2. Jim Ash, Harristown
3. Dick Condery, Oblong

Over 18-- 1. Richard Allen, Thawville
2. John Albin, Newman
3. {Mrs. John Albin, Newman / Virginia Jahraus, Kinmundy} tie

-more-

add sheep day - 2

The afternoon program started with discussion, by each breed representative, of the relative merits and faults of his respective breed. W. J. Hampton from the University of Illinois demonstrated trimming sheep for show. Alvin Helms of Belleville discussed feeding sheep for show and holding them in fresh condition while they are on the show circuit.

Attendance prizes were won by Mrs. Charles F. Osborn, LaFayette, Indiana; Mrs. Earl Born, Hammond; and Virginia Jahraus, Kinmundy.

A tour of Robert Allerton Park and the 4-H Memorial Camp were the concluding features of the day.

The directors of the association met for a short time after the field day program and decided to have a "watermelon feed" at the Illinois State Fair as a courtesy to out-of-state exhibitors. They also made final arrangements for the association's ram and ewe show and sale which will be held in Urbana on July 29. Colonel Hamilton James of Newton, nationally known livestock auctioneer, will call the sale.

-30-

RAJ:lw
7-5-50

*Attached is a complete list of registrants.

ILLINOIS PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
FIELD DAY
July 2, 1950

Name	Address
Ackmann, Edward	Carlyle
Adams, Arthur	Cerro Gordo
Albin, John	Newman
Albin, L. B. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Newman
Albin, Marjorie	Newman
Allen, Charles C. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Thawville
Allen, Jess	Lake Zurich
Allen, Richard F.	Thawville
Allison, Charles W. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Charleston
Allison, John C. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Charleston, R. 4
Almburg, John W.	DeKalb, R. F. D.
Ash, David	Harristown
Ash, E. Glenn	Harristown
Ash, Glenn I.	Harristown
Ash, Jim	Harristown
Ashley, Clyde J.	Sibley
Ashley, Norman	Sibley
Bell, Milton	Alvin
Bell, Walter C.	Seymour
Belles, Elmer	Tuscola, R. 2
Bennett, O. R.	Windsor
Bistline, Ella Mae	Aledo
Bistline, John	Aledo
Born, Bill	Hammond
Born, E. L. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Hammond
Bradbury, C. N.	Trivoli
Bradbury, Dick	Trivoli
Brethorst, Karl M. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Mahomet
Brethorst, Wayne	Mahomet
Card, L. E.	Urbana
Chaney, Jack (Mr. and Mrs.)	Arcola
Condrey, Dick	Oblong
Condrey, H. G.	Oblong
Condrey, Smitty	Oblong
Cook, Charles	Canton
Cook, Gene	Champaign, R. 3
Cook, George W.	Champaign, R. 3
Cook, Opal B.	Champaign, R. 3
Cresap, Bob	Seymour
Cruit, Paul W. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Findlay
Dilliner, Bill (Mr. and Mrs.)	Arcola, R. 2
Dilliner, Claude (Mrs.)	Arcola, R. 3
Dixon, Kenneth (Mr. and Mrs.)	Kappa
Dixon, Roger	Kappa
Dixon, Ruth Ann	Kappa
Drake, Harold	309 Flower Street Waterloo
Dunn, L. F.	Champaign

Alabama Christian School Association Membership
Year Book
July 1, 1980

Name	Address
Dunn, Leah	Champaign
Dunn, Nancy Lou	Champaign, R. 4
Dunn, Roy M. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Champaign, R. 4
Emm, John	Streator
Ferrill, C. Don	Clinton, R. 4
Ferrill, Ross	Clinton, R. 4
Fink, Carl S. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Beason
Fink, Kenneth	Beason
Freed, William	Fairbury
Freese, May	Sullivan
Frelk, George R.	Champaign
Gardner, Dale L. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Arcola
Garrigus, U. S.	Urbana
Glasgow, E. E. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Monticello
Goold, M. James	Fairbury
Hale, W. H.	Urbana
Hampton, W. J.	Champaign, R. 2
Harding, C. P. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Sigel
Hays, Charles E. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Canton
Helms, Alvin L. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Belleville, R. 1
Herrick, Cheryl	Farmer City, R. 1
Herrick, George	Farmer City
Herrick, James	Farmer City
Herrick, Susan A.	Farmer City, R. 1
Herrick, Virginia	Farmer City
Herriott, Marjorie	Seymour
Houser, Ivan E.	Farmer City
Jackson, Robert (Mr. and Mrs.)	Seneca
Jackson, Sherwood	Seneca
Jahraus, Glenn	Kinmundy
Jahraus, Virginia Mae	Kinmundy
Jenkins, Howard L.	Streator
Johnson, F. E. (Dr. and Mrs.)	Arcola
Justice, Leo	Neoga
Kammlade, W. G. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Urbana
Kammlade, W. G. jr.	Urbana
Kamp, Eleanor	Salem
Kamp, J. B.	Salem
Kamp, Nellie R.	Salem, R. 1
Kirkpatrick, Clara	Decatur
Knox, Kenneth S.	Champaign, R. 3
Krumm, O. F.	Tolono
Lantz, Ruth G.	948 W. 68th Street Chicago
Long, S. M. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Assumption
LaVoi, Delmer H. (Mrs.)	Canton
LaVoi, D. H.	Canton
LaVoi, Helen Sue	Canton

Name	Address
McDevitt, Jerry	Bethany, R. 1
McGee, Cecil C. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Sidell
Mayfield, C. R.	Sherman
Mayfield, C. W.	Sherman
Martinie, John D.	Green Top Farm Seymour
Maryhew, Evelyn	Belleville, R. 1
Metz, Kenneth	Fairbury
Meyer, David	Tamalco
Mosley, James	Salem
Mottar, Gladys	Rochester, R. 2
Mottar, Paul E.	Rochester, R. 2
Mottar, Ralph	Rochester, R. 2
Nelson, Nolan	Morris
Nicol, Bert	Assumption
Nicol, R. R. (Mrs.)	Assumption
Nicol, Reah Sue	Decatur
Nicol, Glenn E.	Decatur, R. 5
Nicewander, Paul E.	Loda
Ori, Nello	Highwood
Pendarvis, G. W.	LaFayette
Perringer, R.	Maroa
Potter, K. A.	Mahomet
Potter, Paul	Mahomet, R. 1
Poynter, Eugene	Paris
Poynter, Neva (Mrs.)	Paris, R. 4
Quisenberry, Ross	Emden
Righter, Glen	Sullivan
Righter, Lloyd Wayne	Sullivan
Righter, Lucy	Sullivan
Righter, Wayne	Sullivan
Rincker, Dale T.	Strasburg
Rincker, Ivan	Windsor
Rittenhouse, Arthur	Seymour
Rittenhouse, Elmer	Seymour
Roberts, Everett L. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Secor
Ross, C. V.	Urbana
St. John, W. H.	Maroa
Schertz, Gene	El Paso
Schuler, David C.	Thawville
Shafer, George (Mr. and Mrs.)	Arcola
Shafer, Larry	Arcola
Shafer, Patty	Arcola
Shryock, Bob	Oblong
Simms, Roger	Maroa
Smith, Howard H.	Urbana
Sollars, Eugene	Potomac
Sollars, Francis	Potomac
Sollars, Norma	Potomac, R. 2

Name	Address
Southwick, Charles (Mr. and Mrs.)	Waggoner
Strode, George	Fairbury
Thompson, John	Fairbury
Toni, Arnold B.	Highwood
Trigger, K. J. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Champaign
Jeffy	
Jimmy	
Tommy	
Trusner, Bernice	Decatur, R. 6
Trusner, Homer	Decatur, R. 6
Tuel, K. E.	Oblong
Varner, D. Steve	Monticello
Weeks, Jeannine	Fairbury
Welch, J. A.	Urbana
Wisner, L. G. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Herscher
Wolf, Arnold	Neoga
Wooden, F.	Tiskilwa
Woolley, Paul H.	Wapella, R. 1

INDIANA

Brown, Edward T. S.	Plainfield
Osborn, Charles F. (Mr. and Mrs.)	Lafayette

KENTUCKY

Hilton, Guy W.	The Sheepman Magazine Lexington

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

Special to Farm Advisers

County Soil-Testing Work Lags

_____ county farmers are doing a (fair) (good) (excellent) job of having their soil tested by the county (state) laboratory, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. But we aren't doing the job half fast enough.

In 1949 our county laboratory tested _____ (no.) soil samples which represented _____ (no.) acres of land. But there are _____ (no.) acres of farm land in _____ county. Doing the job at the rate we did in 1949, it would take _____ (no.) years to test all farm land once.

But the catch is that we should test our land once every six or eight years. So you see we have plenty of work to do yet.

(Explain here services of county laboratory and advantages of using it. Briefly tell the story of a local farmer who tested his soil and his gains from it.)

_____ says the whole state is behind in its soil-testing work. According to A. U. Thor, soils man in the Illinois College of Agriculture, 350,000 samples were tested in 1949, representing 1,400,000 acres. At this rate it would take 15 to 20 years to test all soils once.

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LJN:lw
7-12-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

DHIA Records Help Boost Butterfat per Cow 57 Pounds in 10 Years

(If possible, use this story idea and lead paragraph, but substitute an example of a dairyman in your own county. From his DHIA records, show how he's raised his dairy profits due to DHIA membership.

It certainly pays off in larger profits to keep dairy herd improvement association records, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He bases his statement on facts from Leo Fryman, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Fryman says that 318 herds in Illinois completed 10 years or more of DHIA testing in 1948. That year they averaged 57 more pounds of butterfat per cow than the first year they tested. They'd gone up from 311 pounds per cow to 368 pounds.

In cold cash in 1948, the 368-pound cow made $54 more over feed cost than the 311-pound cow.

These herds averaged 20 cows and made $1,080 more over feed costs in 1948 than they would have made if they had not improved their production during the 10 years.

There now are 94 DHIAs in Illinois with more than 2,000 members who own over 40,000 cows. (Insert here comparable figures for your own county.)

_____ says DHIA records help you cull "boarder" cows that aren't paying for their feed, locate the better cow families for breeding purposes, and feed according to production.

LJN:lw
7-12-50

-0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Summer Watering Tips for Livestock and Poultry

Watering your livestock and poultry is nearly always a harder job in the summertime than at any other time of the year.

The reason, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, is that your stock usually is farther from the house and barn, they need more water because of higher temperatures, and you generally have more of them than at any other time.

If you have special summer watering problems to solve, maybe you can take a tip from Frank Andrew, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, _____ says.

Andrew points out that one of the most common methods used for watering livestock on pasture, especially hogs, is simply to fill a tank wagon or barrel at the barn and haul it out to the pasture.

However, you can save yourself a lot of hauling time and labor if you can fix up an automatic water supply. This means water under constant pressure in the line and an automatic float valve at the tank.

If you don't have automatic pressure water system, you can rig up an automatic electric switch to a pump jack and a small gasoline engine or electric motor which will pump water when the tank level gets low. You can syphon water out of your pond if you haven't piped into it.

For a temporary summer poultry water supply, plastic tubing appears to be satisfactory, Andrew says. A small amount of water, constantly running, can supply a lot of chickens with water.

RAA:lw
7-12-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Taylor Named New Fieldman

(ONLY for farm advisers in Bureau, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, and Marshall-Putnam counties, which comprise the Illinois Valley Farm Bureau Farm Management Service district.)

Richard Taylor will start work August 1 as the fourth fieldman in the Illinois Valley Farm Bureau Farm Management Service area, which includes _____ county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The Illinois Valley area (8 counties) has openings for about 200 more cooperators. You can get service for the rest of 1950 by signing an agreement right away.

The adviser explains that FBFMS cooperators keep fairly detailed records which are analyzed each year by the College of Agriculture. Then they're returned by the fieldman, who discusses the profit-making and money-losing parts of your business. He makes several other personal visits each year, arranges field tours of successful farms, and may help prepare income tax reports.

Taylor, aged 27, was born and raised on a farm in Sullivan county, Indiana, and was a 4-H club member for 8 years. He entered Purdue University in September 1941 and graduated in February 1950 after serving almost 5 years in the army.

He studied to be a high school agriculture teacher before graduating, and since then has completed all courses for an advanced degree in farm management.

Taylor also was active in student clubs at Purdue. He served as vice president and president of the Agricultural Education club, helped edit the student monthly magazine, was vice president of the honorary agronomy society, and earned excellent grades, being selected for membership in Alpha Zeta, national honorary scholastic fraternity.

He married the former Sara Linsley, University of Illinois graduate of February 1947. They have a 2-year-old son and a 6-months-old daughter. They will locate within the area when living quarters are available.

Including Taylor, there are now 14 fieldmen working in 59 counties and serving some 3,000 farmers in the FBFMS. There are _____ (No.) members in _____ county.

Groundwork is now being laid in 27 southern Illinois counties for expansion of the service to that area starting next January 1.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Return Straw to Land; It's Worth $6.35 an Acre at Toledo

Are you netting $6.35 an acre for the sale of straw? If not, you are losing money for every bale you sell, states Farm Adviser ____ _____ _____.

At the Toledo Soil Experiment Field in Cumberland county, the effect of straw as a soil treatment has been tested for many years. Where straw has been left on the land, these plots have produced an average acre yield of nine bushels more corn, four and one-half bushels more wheat, and one-third ton more legume-grass hay than adjacent plots where straw has been removed.

At market prices during the past 10 years, the extra crops resulting from leaving straw on the land have been worth $5.20 an acre each year. At the high prices of the last four years, increases from the use of straw have been worth $6.35 an acre.

These yield increases and extra income figures come from L. B. Miller, soils specialist in the College of Agriculture.

These trials were made on land which has been limed and phosphated. In a similar test on the Toledo field, straw used in addition to lime, phosphate, and potassium has caused annual yield increases worth $4.00 an acre during the past four years.

Straw is a good source of potassium, the adviser explains. It will substitute in part for purchased fertilizer on soils which are low in potash. Straw also contains moderate amounts of other plant nutrients and supplies organic matter which improves the tilth and moisture-holding capacity of the soil.

LJN:lw
7-18-50

-0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Bulletin Tells Advantages of Legumes

We can grow legumes abundantly and profitably on almost every acre of farm land in _____ county, declares Farm Adviser _____ _____.

In fact, he says, that statement applies to every acre of farm land in Illinois, according to Bulletin 539, "Soil Building With Legumes," just received. You can get a free copy from the adviser.

Legumes add organic matter and nitrogen and boost yields of other crops, _____ points out. But to grow the largest legume crops, you need to treat your soil. And legumes differ in their ability to improve the soil.

Another point from Bulletin 539 is that soybeans take nitrogen from soils. Residues from nonlegume crops add organic matter, but little nitrogen.

Tests on the world-famous Morrow plots at Urbana show that red clover in the rotation produced higher yields of corn and oats and also raised the protein content in the corn and oat grain. The nitrogen and organic matter of the topsoil were also considerably higher than where no legumes were grown.

To grow the best legume crops, most of the cropped lands in Illinois require limestone and phosphate, and frequently potash.

Soybeans, a legume, contain large amounts of nitrogen, but most of it is in the beans which are removed from the land. The part returned to the soil--the straw and roots--is not enough to build back the nitrogen supply.

Bulletin 539 was written by H. J. Snider, soil fertility specialist.

LJN:lw
7-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Get New Plans for Beef Cattle Shelter

You can build a lot of labor-saving right into that new beef cattle shelter if you follow plans available through _____ county farm adviser or directly from the agricultural engineering department of the University of Illinois.

One-story shed-type buildings with self-supporting roofs are included in plans for 17 different beef cattle structures. J. O. Curtis, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, says this means there are no interior posts in these buildings. Mechanical manure-loaders and feed-hauling equipment can be driven into all parts of the structures.

Other plans among the 17 show how to build a barn which has central hay storage. _____ says you can shelter animals on two or three sides of the hay storage. Feeding racks can be built in so that you can feed your cattle hay merely by pushing it into the racks.

Another plan provides for a two-story barn with animal-shelter space on the ground floor and hay above.

Four types of construction are included in the 17 plans.

You can get a list and a short description of the 17 plans, or the plans themselves, by writing to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. Plans cost fifteen cents a sheet.

You can also obtain from the same address Regional Bulletin No. 6, Beef Cattle Housing, which includes pictures and detailed descriptions of 10 of the plans. _____ says he has (can obtain) lists of plans or the plans for you.

DHM:lw
7-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Three Ways Farmers Can Earn More Money

Correct use of land, labor and livestock are three keys to more money for _____ county farmers says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A. J. Cross, agricultural economist with the U.S.D.A. and the Illinois College of Agriculture, and J. E. Wills, farm management specialist at Illinois, explain the three in this way:

Correct use of land: follow recommendations for your land's capability class. Plan the kind of rotation that will give you highest income, conserve fertility and prevent erosion. Apply limestone, rock phosphate and potash in the amounts indicated by soil tests.

Correct use of labor: try to apply all your labor to your own farm. You may want to rent or buy more land or produce more livestock. Another way to use labor efficiently, Cross and Wills say, is to apply it to enterprises that use more labor. The economists point to dairy and poultry as examples of labor-consuming enterprises.

_____ urges you to plan home-farm operations so they will use your time profitably before you turn to off-the-farm employment. An apple or peach orchard or small fruit acreage may be just what you need to increase your returns for labor.

Correct use of livestock: _____ says, "With our rolling uplands farms in this county, we have to grow a lot of grass and legumes in our rotations. We need livestock to eat this roughage if we're going to make any money."

Livestock will help you build up soil fertility while they're changing that hay and pasture into more dollars.

DHM:lw
7-18-50

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

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1950

Three Appointments OK'd; Should Improve Extension Work

URBANA--Three appointments were approved yesterday (Tuesday, July 25) by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees which in effect should improve agricultural extension work by the College of Agriculture for Illinois producers and consumers.

Named as assistant state leaders of farm advisers were H. R. Brunnemeyer, Rockford; W. F. Coolidge, Pontiac; and H. H. Gordon, Mt. Vernon.

Brunnemeyer is former Winnebago county farm adviser, Coolidge resigned recently as Livingston county farm adviser, and Gordon used to be farm adviser at large. All three men will move to Champaign-Urbana shortly.

Their appointments will permit a plan to coordinate extension service for rural residents to go into effect September 1, explains W. G. Kammlade, extension service associate director.

The state has been divided into five districts of 19 to 21 counties each. A 4-person team from the state office will aid county extension personnel in each district with farm and home problems and with boys' and girls' 4-H work. This team would be available as a group or individually to work with county staffs as needed.

"Dean H. P. Rusk, head of the College of Agriculture, has suggested many times that we should try to 'companionize' the farm, home, and youth parts of extension work," says Kammlade.

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Press Correspondent
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

For Release Monday, July 26, 1965

Three Appointments to Dr. Omnit Leaving Wednesday

URBANA--Three appointments were approved Wednesday (January 26) by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees during a special informational session by the College of Agriculture for Illinois producers and consumers.

Named as assistant state leaders of farm managers were E. J. Brunsmeyer, Decatur; R. F. Coughlin, Pontiac; and R. H. Overton, Mt. Vernon.

Brunsmeyer is former Macon county farm adviser. Coughlin resigned recently as Livingston county farm adviser, and Overton will be farm adviser at large. All three men will move to Champaign-Urbana shortly.

Their appointments will permit a plan to coordinate extension services for rural residents in an area of Illinois, according to W. G. Hamilton, extension service associate director.

The state has been divided into five districts of 12 to 15 counties each. A 4-person team from the farm office will aid county extension personnel in each district with farm and home problems and "help people" and firms' long term. This team would be available as a group or individually to work with county staffs on request.

"Dean H. E. Byrne, Head of the College of Agriculture, has indicated many times that we should try to 'complement' the county agent, and this puts it squarely into," says Hamilton.

-more-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

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"Dean H. P. Rusk, head of the College of Agriculture, has suggested many times that we should try to 'companionize' the farm, home, and youth parts of extension work," says Kammlade.

-more-

"We should approach many rural problems on a family basis. This idea of a team to work with county farm and home advisers, youth advisers, and 4-H leaders should help us do just that.

"This is an effort to do what we have been told to do. If we are successful, the widely known effectiveness of the Illinois Extension Service will be still further improved."

Formerly there were only three assistant state leaders of farm advisers: F. E. Longmire, W. D. Murphy, and J. D. Bilsborrow, who retires September 1.

There are now five state office persons each for home economics and for boys' and girls' 4-H work. Up to now, though, all four groups have worked somewhat independently.

"We're interested in a closely integrated program, not in standardized uniformity," states Kammlade. "We hope to provide more help directly to county staffs for many matters, including program planning."

Brunnemeyer, 53, a 1920 graduate of the Illinois College of Agriculture, taught vocational agriculture at Yorkville 1920-21 and then farmed for himself for five years.

He served as Jo Daviess county farm adviser 1929-37, and since then as Winnebago county farm adviser.

Coolidge, 57, graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1918, spent one year in the Navy, and then farmed on 200 acres of rented land in McLean county for eight years. While farming, he served as director of the McLean county Milk Producers association, and president of the McLean county Farmers Institute, local farm bureau, and Community club.

He served as farm adviser in Macoupin county 1928-35, Morgan county 1935-45, and since 1945 in Livingston county.

Gordon, 49, a 1923 graduate of the College of Agriculture, farmed at home for a year and then went to Christian county as assistant farm adviser 1924-29. He served as farm adviser in Pulaski-Alexander counties 1929-35, then worked with the AAA at Robbs in Pope county for 2 years, and then returned as farm adviser at large 1937 to date.

Bilsborrow, 69, joined the College of Agriculture in 1916 and became assistant state leader in 1924.

"We should approach many rural problems on a family basis. This idea of a team to work with county farm and home advisers, youth advisers, and 4-H leaders should help us do just that.

"This is an effort to do what we have been told to do. If we are successful, the widely known effectiveness of the Illinois Extension Service will be still further improved."

Formerly there were only three assistant state leaders of farm advisers: F. E. Longmire, W. D. Murphy, and J. D. Bilsborrow, who retires September 1.

There are now five state office persons each for home economics and for boys' and girls' 4-H work. Up to now, though, all four groups have worked somewhat independently.

"We're interested in a closely integrated program, not in standardized uniformity," states Kammlade. "We hope to provide more help directly to county staffs for many matters, including program planning."

Brunnemeyer, 53, a 1920 graduate of the Illinois College of Agriculture, taught vocational agriculture at Yorkville 1920-21 and then farmed for himself for five years.

He served as Jo Daviess county farm adviser 1929-37, and since then as Winnebago county farm adviser.

Coolidge, 57, graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1918, spent one year in the Navy, and then farmed on 200 acres of rented land in McLean county for eight years. While farming, he served as director of the McLean county Milk Producers association, and president of the McLean county Farmers Institute, local farm bureau, and Community club.

He served as farm adviser in Macoupin county 1928-35, Morgan county 1935-45, and since 1945 in Livingston county.

Gordon, 49, a 1923 graduate of the College of Agriculture, farmed at home for a year and then went to Christian county as assistant farm adviser 1924-29. He served as farm adviser in Pulaski-Alexander counties 1929-35, then worked with the AAA at Robbs in Pope county for 2 years, and then returned as farm adviser at large 1937 to date.

Bilsborrow, 69, joined the College of Agriculture in 1916 and became assistant state leader in 1924.

LJN:lw 7-21-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Cattle Feeders' Day at Urbana, November 3

Cattle feeders in _____ county are urged to make plans now to attend Cattle Feeders' Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, November 3.

Winter feeding experiments at the University farms will be featured on the program. These experiments include the results of comparing grass and corn silage as winter feed, and of feeding yearling heifers to different finish.

Also, visitors will be told the results of the summer pasture feeding program at the University experimental plots.

Farm Adviser _____ _____, in announcing the date, reports that the principal speaker during the day will be W. W. Prince, president of the Union Stockyards, Chicago.

-30-

RAJ:jo
7/26/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Announce Winners in Southern Illinois Wheat Contest

(Especially for Edwards, Lawrence, Wabash, Washington, and Gallatin counties. Omit contestant's score from story in 2nd paragraph if you wish. Other counties in contest area might rewrite to drum up more entries for 1951 harvest.)

_____ (name), _____ (address), who won the _____ county 10-acre wheat improvement contest, has placed _____ (3rd, etc.) in the state contest, announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He scored _____ (No.) out of a possible 100, and will receive a prize next February at Farm and Home week at the College of Agriculture. The state contest was judged by W. O. Scott, college agronomist.

This is the first year for the expanded contest, the adviser explains. Formerly only a few counties in southeast Illinois were eligible for the contest which was sponsored jointly by the Indiana Wheat Improvement Association and the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Starting with the 1950 harvest, though, farmers in 34 southern Illinois winter-wheat-growing counties are eligible. The new contest is sponsored jointly by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and the Illinois College of Agriculture.

There were only about 25 entries from five counties this year, according to _____. Many more entries are expected for the 1951 harvest.

_____ (name)'s field yielded _____ (No.) bushels an acre. The average winter wheat yield for the state is around 22 bushels an acre.

_____ (name) planted _____ (name) variety on _____ (date) at the rate of _____ (No.) bushels an acre. (Add here details of applying

lime, phosphate, potash, fertilizer; seedbed preparation; weed control: previous crops on the field; legume seeding; basis for judging; etc. Stress importance of legumes in providing nitrogen. Tie on those comments on legumes with your county legume-grass program. You have information on above points in entry blank which entrants turned in to you.)

	Name	County	Score
1st	Pernie Marks & Sons	Edwards county	84.4 of possible 100
2nd	Oscar Leighty & Sons	Lawrence county	79.5
3rd	Adolph Baumgart	Wabash county	78.4
4th	August Hanenberger	Washington county	74.3
5th	H. H. Barlow	Gallatin county	68.0

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LJN:lw
7-26-50

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

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

Special to Farm Advisers
(Especially in fruit and vegetable growing counties)

Birkeland Named Head of Department of Horticulture

URBANA--Dr. C. J. Birkeland has been appointed head of the department of horticulture at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture effective September 1.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Dean H. P. Rusk following approval by the Board of Trustees at their July meeting. Dr. Birkeland has been acting head of the department since July 1949.

A native of North Dakota, Dr. Birkeland attended North Dakota State college for two years and completed work for his bachelor's degree at Michigan State college in 1939. He received his master's degree from Kansas State college in 1941 and joined the staff at the University of Illinois in 1946 following four years' service as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. He received his doctor's degree from the University in 1947.

In the Navy Dr. Birkeland served as Port Director Operations Officer in San Francisco and Okinawa.

In announcing the appointment, Dean Rusk pointed out that Dr. Birkeland had ably demonstrated his ability as an administrator during the past year while serving as acting head. At the same time his reputation as a research scientist and horticulture teacher is widely respected both by his colleagues on the staff and by those in other colleges and universities.

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"Careful consideration of the qualifications of a number of other outstanding horticultural authorities for the position convinced us that we had one of the best qualified men in our own department," Dean Rusk said. "That man is Dr. Birkeland. His early farm background gives him an appreciation of the practical, everyday farm problems, and his work at North Dakota, Michigan and Kansas State before coming to Illinois has provided a sound and well-grounded base in the field of horticulture science and teaching."

Dr. Birkeland is a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science,the American Pomological Society, the Illinois State Horticultural Society and a number of other scholastic and professional organizations. He is 34 years old, married, and the father of two children.

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HR:pw
7-26-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers
(Especially for wheat-growing counties)

New Wheat Variety Announced; Not Yet Available

Saline, a promising new soft winter wheat variety, has just been announced by the Illinois College of Agriculture, but it is not yet available for general seeding.

O. T. Bonnett, plant breeder who developed it, says 65 bushels of seed were harvested this year from a 2-acre increase plot at Urbana. This small amount has already been assigned to foundation seed growers for further increase at the 1951 harvest.

Bonnett emphasizes the fact that seed will not be generally available until the 1952 wheat seeding time.

Following his regular policy, Bonnett named Saline this spring after a southern Illinois wheat-growing county.

With a yield of 45-48 bushels an acre, Saline outyielded Royal and Pawnee at Urbana and Mt. Morris in Ogle county by 2 to 7 bushels an acre during the 4 years 1945-48, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____. In southern Illinois Saline's 4-year average is 18 bushels an acre for the same period, or 1 to 2 bushels less than Royal and Vigo.

Test weight of Saline runs 56-60 pounds a bushel, just a shade under Royal. Its straw is stiffer though, and it is a softer wheat, which means that some millers will like it better than Royal, _____ says.

Saline is medium resistant to both stem and leaf rust and is resistant to wheat mosaic, but is susceptible to loose smut. However, smut can be controlled fairly well by treating the seed with hot water and distributing only smut-free seed.

LJN:lw

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

Special to Farm Advisers

_____ County Helps Furnish Facts for Farm Lease Study

(For counties which cooperated last spring in providing agricultural economics department with names of renters for farm lease study.)

_____ county farmers are helping provide some of the answers to farm lease questions, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Last spring, along with farm advisers all over the state, he sent in a list of renters to the agricultural economics department in the College of Agriculture. The farm leasing specialists in turn sent a questionnaire to these folks.

From answers to about 150 questions, the college folks are learning about recent changes in leasing problems in order to bring their recommendations up to date.

"About 1,000 replies came in from all over the state," the adviser says, "and several of them from _____ county."

"We receive more questions about leasing arrangements than about any other one subject," says Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work. "Leasing problems are always changing--hence, the new state-wide farm lease study."

Results will be reported as fast as the records can be studied. J. B. Cunningham, extension farm tenancy specialist, is assisting with the project.

LJN:lw
8-1-50

-0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

1950 Wheat Yields Reported; Varieties Recommended Named

(Especially for wheat-growing counties)

_____ county wheat yields this year averaged about _____ bushels an acre, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____, (No.) after checking with several growers (and grain elevators).

(Explain here how this compares with last year, and give reasons for the difference.)

(List the names of several typical wheat raisers, their variety, and 1950 yield. If you can, include some personal comment from each man, on why he planted the variety he did.)

Recommended hard winter wheat varieties for _____ county for 1951 harvest are _____, _____, or _____, the adviser says.

He suggests _____, _____, or _____ for soft wheat varieties. (Note: W. O. Scott suggests soft wheats only for south-central and southern Illinois, and hard wheats for northern and north-central counties.)

You can get all the details about these and other wheat varieties tested by the College of Agriculture in Circular 643, "Winter Wheat Varieties." The adviser can give you a free copy.

(Add here your reasons for recommending the above-listed varieties. Give their strong and weak points.)

W. O. Scott, extension agronomist, says Royal and Vigo varieties yielded 35-40 bushels an acre in 1949, a good wheat year. These yields were reported by nine southern Illinois farm advisers. One Edwards county farmer grew 54 bushels an acre, and 45-bushel yields were common.

This year at Urbana, where 25 varieties were tested, the average yield was 51 bushels an acre, the highest in 20 years. And seven of the first 10 highest yielding varieties are new varieties, which are yet unnamed or whose seed supplies are still being increased.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Store Fuel Safely on the Farm

Tractor and truck fuels can be servants or destroyers. It all depends on how they are used or handled.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ points out that careless handling and use of motor fuels or other inflammable liquids often lead to tragedy. Victims either die prematurely or are burned severely.

If you want to avoid flaming disaster, follow these important rules recommended by the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee:

1. Provide safe storage for large supplies of farm tractor fuels, gasoline or kerosene on farms in an underground tank with a pump similar to the equipment used in service stations.

2. Or, as the next best method, store gasoline supplies in a well-constructed steel tank located at least 40 feet or more from farm buildings or from combustible material. If you use a separate enclosure, it should permit vapors to escape in case of a leak or spill.

3. Use a red, labeled container of an approved safety type and not more than one-gallon capacity to bring gasoline inside. Kerosene for immediate use may be kept in a small, safety-type container that is labeled and different in size, shape and color from gasoline containers.

4. Never refuel a tractor while the motor is running or extremely hot. Check fuel lines frequently to avoid leaky connections.

5. Do not use open containers or carelessly spill flammable liquids. A dangerous feature of gasoline storage in elevated tanks is the hazard of gravity flow, defective hose or the absence of self-closing valves and lock.

6. Never draw or handle flammable liquids in the presence of an open flame or other source of ignition.

RAJ:lw 8-2-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Soft Wheats Outyield Hard Varieties in Southern Illinois

(For southern Illinois soft wheat growing counties)

The reputation of southern Illinois, including _____ county, for growing top-quality soft wheat is being threatened, says Farm Adviser _____ _____, by the unwise importation of certain hard wheat varieties.

In 1949 Pawnee, the most common hard wheat variety, had a lower average yield than 43 soft wheat varieties in College of Agriculture test plots in Randolph, Wabash, and Saline counties. Pawnee yielded only 17 bushels, while Newcaster made 27, Vigo 25, and Royal 24 bushels an acre.

In Fayette county Pawnee yielded 17 bushels, while the average yield of 19 soft wheat varieties was 20 bushels an acre.

"Farmers are being misled by stories of high yields, early maturity, and stiffer straw for hard wheats," declares J. W. Pendleton, college agronomist who made the tests.

Royal, Vigo, Newcaster, and Fairfield are soft wheat varieties of satisfactory quality that outyield hard varieties. And Pendleton says several other new soft wheats are coming along which are even better than these in general performance and quality.

_____ explains that milling and baking characteristics of hard wheat grown in southern Illinois climate are undesirable. Neither the hard or soft wheat miller wants them. Soft wheat mills cannot make a fine-quality pastry flour with mixed wheat. Less flour is produced from a given amount of wheat, and its baking characteristics are changed.

_____ county and southern Illinois has made a name for itself as a soft wheat producing area, _____ declares. A soft wheat milling industry has become well established. Let's keep these gains.

IN:lw 8-2-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Time Now to Treat Peeled Fence Posts

Those fence posts you cut and peeled last spring are probably dry enough now to treat with preservative, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Also, it is a good time to treat them now while you have a little slack in your summer work.

According to C. S. Walters, University of Illinois department of forestry, creosote, "penta," or copper naphthenate will do the best preserving job. He says the cold-soaking method is the most convenient one for most farmers. All you have to do is soak your posts in the cold preservative for 48 to 72 hours.

You can make a cold-soak tank from a gasoline storage tank three feet in diameter and eight feet long. Or you can weld three oil drums together. This type of tank works best when it is sunk in the ground to a depth of four or five feet in an upright position.

Or you can use an ordinary stock watering tank.

It's best to keep water out of your tank while you are soaking posts, Walters says. Otherwise parts of your posts will be soaking up water instead of preservative.

Treat only round, dry, peeled posts. Split posts have the heartwood exposed. This wood is much harder to treat satisfactorily.

-30-

DHM:ss
8-8-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Bin for Artificially Drying Grain

Added experience of farmers in artificially drying grain and the development of different types of driers have resulted in a new-type bin design offered by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that plans for the new bin will soon be available through his office.

The new bin was designed by Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer, and L. E. Holman, USDA agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois.

It is a modification of a column drier that had been previously developed at the college. One of its main improvements is enclosure of the fan and heater in an airtight shed. Cool air is pulled through the grain-cooling compartment, through the fan and heater and out through the wet grain. This means increased efficiency of operation.

Here is how it works:

1. Place wet harvested grain in the holding hopper above the drier. This hopper will be large when no overhead bins are available and small when the drier is located below overhead bins.

2. Fill the drying chamber by pulling a sliding valve under the hopper and letting the grain fall into the chamber.

3. When this grain is nearly dry but not cooled, drop it into the cooling chamber through another set of sliding valves.

-more-

4. Drop another batch of wet grain immediately into the drying chamber without stopping the fan or blower.

5. Cool air is pulled through the hot grain in the cooling chamber. The same air is then heated and pushed through the next batch of wet grain to dry it. One batch cools and one batch dries at the same time.

6. Remove cooled grain from the cooling chamber with an auger or some other arrangement to an elevator which conveys it to a storage bin or truck. This takes from 10 to 20 minutes, and drying goes on all the time.

You can make the drying building any size you want. The 12-foot building in the plans has a drying chamber capacity of 110 to 120 bushels. The holding bin in this building will hold about 300 to 350 bushels of wet grain.

For the rest of the equipment, you'll need the proper fan to dry 50 to 100 bushels of 20 to 25 percent moisture grain down to 12 to 13 percent. This fan should deliver 40 to 60 cubic feet of air a minute, against a static pressure of one to one and one-half inches of water, for each bushel of corn in the drying chamber. You will also need a heater which burns from five to 10 gallons per hour to heat the drying air.

-30-

RAJ:pm
8/9/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Net Farm Earnings Down in _____ County

(Applicable in Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Christian, Shelby, Jersey and Montgomery counties)

Net farm earnings for 1949 in west-central Illinois, including _____ county, were the lowest in the past four years, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Average earnings were $19 an acre. That's $12 an acre lower than in 1948, according to the Annual Farm Business Report--which summarizes a record-keeping project supervised by J. B. Cunningham, Illinois College of Agriculture farm management specialist.

_____ says the report indicates that lower farm earnings last year were due to costs remaining high while total income was greatly reduced. The highest earnings went to farmers who made the best use of their land, available labor, and the capital invested in the farm and who followed good management practices.

_____ county farmers can profit from this study by following the suggestions given to improve farm operations. During the war even poorly managed farms paid off, says _____. But now, with high costs, farming may likely become a case of "survival of the efficient."

_____ suggests asking yourself these questions to decide whether your present farm program needs an overhauling:

Do I have sufficient volume of business?
Do I have a good land-use plan?
Am I getting the most profitable production per acre?
Am I producing as much as I can per worker?
Is my livestock fitted to my farm?
Am I producing as much as I can per animal?
Am I receiving a high return for feed fed?
Am I keeping machinery costs in line with size of business?

(Add any comments you have on the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service replacing the annual farm business report project in your county next year.)

KDG:lw
8-16-50

-0-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Financing Soil Conservation Discussed in New Bulletin

(Only for 18 counties in northeastern Illinois with slowly draining, tight soils. See map, page 564, Bulletin 540.)

A plan for financing soil conservation work on your farm is explained in a new booklet just received by Farm Adviser _____. It's Bulletin 540, Costs and Benefits of Soil Conservation in Northeastern Illinois, from the College of Agriculture.

In the section, Financing Conservation Plans, the bulletin gives the cost and repayment schedule of conservation plans on two actual farms of 160 and 168 acres.

On Farm 1 (160 acres), $3,216 worth of work was done from 1946 to 1950. It included constructing grass waterways, outlet structure, sod flumes; applying rock phosphate and lime; fencing; leveling ditch bank; and tiling.

The $3,216 borrowed for this work is being repaid from 1946 to 1954. For the first five years (1946-50), conservation costs ranged from $500 to $900 a year. This was more than the income received from larger crop yields produced by the conservation plan. But after 1950 the only cost will be $193 a year to apply fertilizer while the increased income from higher production will continue.

A similar schedule was followed on Farm 2 (168 acres), on which $3,137 was spent from 1946 to 1949 on grass waterways, rock phosphate, limestone, and fencing.

Bulletin 540 also states that 20 high-conservation farms on Clarence-Rowe soils had $7.39 more net income per acre for the three years 1945-47 than 20 low-conservation farms on the same soil. The two groups were similar except that the high-conservation farms followed considerably more conservation practices. The advantage for 20 high-conservation farms on mixed Clarence-Swygert-Elliott soils was $9.16 an acre.

The bulletin was written by E. L. Sauer, J. L. McGurk, and L. J. Norton. You can get a free copy from the adviser.

Dean Discussion Delivered Outside
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is Farm Advisers

Illinois Soil Conservation Discussed in New Bulletin

(Only for 30 months in northeastern Illinois with sleep
-ariley, light soils. See our, page 7C4, Bulletin 740.)

A plan for flexible soil conservation work on your farm is
explained in a new booklet just received by Farm Adviser _____.
This bulletin 740, Quasi and Results of Soil Conservation in North-
eastern Illinois, from the College of Agriculture.

In the section, Planning Conservation Plans, the bulletin
gives the cost and physical schedule of conservation plans on two
typical farms of 160 and 160 acres.

On Farm 1 (160 acres), $1,376 worth of work was done from
1936 to 1950. It included gullying in grass waterways, partial strue-
ture, and fences; applying rock phosphate and lime; fencing; tree-line
strips work; and tiling.

The $1,376 invested for this work is being repaid from 1938
to 1950. For the first five years (1936-40), conservation pays ranged
from $270 to $100 a year. This was more than the income received from
farmer on a field produced by the conservation plan. But since 1950
the only work will be like a year to study fertility while the re-
payment income from higher production will continue.

A similar schedule was followed on Farm 2 (160 acres), on
which $1,176 was spent from 1940 to 1945 on grass waterways, rock phos-
phate, limestone, and fencing.

Bulletin 740 also tells what to do in conservation farms on
Stronge-Clay soil and 80 to 160 acres and income per acre for the three
farms 100-day time 20 to conservation times on the same soil. The two
farms were similar except that the high-conservation farms followed
especially good conservation practices. The Bulletin for 30 high-
conservation farms on mixed Timber-Upland soils was $5.15
per acre.

The bulletin was written by R. E. Bauer, J. L. Mogler, and

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Buy and Sell Your Cattle at a Profit

You might make money with feeder cattle this year, but your neighbor might lose his shirt.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says part of the difference between profit and loss is due to the practices you use when buying cattle.

In a new bulletin Walter J. Wills and R. C. Ashby, livestock marketing specialists at the Illinois College of Agriculture, offer some suggestions for getting the most for your money in feeder cattle. You can get a free copy of Illinois Bulletin 541, "Buying and Selling Feeder Cattle in Illinois" from the adviser.

Wills and Ashby interviewed over 120 cattle feeders in eight Illinois counties and questioned numerous cattle dealers, auction buyers, and commission firms. From this information they compiled some excellent suggestions for prospective cattle feeders.

The two specialists point out that nearly every cattle feeder has made an unfortunate purchase at some time or other. The feeders they interviewed suggested some steps to follow in reducing these mistakes. "Know quality," was one thing they said. "Watch weighing conditions and avoid buying stale cattle. And be sure about the reliability and integrity of the seller." These were some of the main points they stressed for successful buying.

Wills and Ashby also give some pointers to consider when deciding where to buy your feeders. And they explain the seasonal pattern of prices that every farmer should know about in order to do a profitable job of marketing.

The bulletin will be especially helpful to the farmer who is planning to feed cattle for the first time this year, says _____.

KDG:lw 8-16-50 -0-

Farm Extension Advising Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Bureaus

For Red Bull Feed Yields of a Profit

You might make money with feeder cattle this year, but your neighbor might lose six dollars.

Here's why ____ ____ some part of the difference between profit and loss is due to the practices you use when buying cattle.

In a new bulletin Walter I. Wilda and R. S. Ashby, livestock marketing specialists at the Illinois College of Agriculture, offer some suggestions for getting the most for your money in feeder cattle. You can get a free copy of Illinois Bulletin 541, "Buying and Selling Feeder Cattle in Illinois" from the writers.

Wilda and Ashby interviewed over 120 cattle feeders in eight Illinois counties and questioned numerous cattle dealers, auction buyers, and commission firms. From this information they compiled some excellent suggestions for prospective cattle feeders.

The two specialists point out that nearly every cattle feeder has made or understands purchases at some time or other. The feeders they interviewed suggested some steps to follow in reducing their mistakes. "Know quality," was one thing they said. "Avoid overfat cattle and avoid buying stale cattle. And be very sure of the reliability and integrity of the seller." Those were some of the main points they stressed for successful buying.

Wilda and Ashby also give some pointers to consider when determining where to buy your feeders. And they explain the marketing methods of selling that every farmer should know about in order to be a profitable lot of feeders.

The bulletin will be especially helpful to the farmer who is planning to feed cattle for the first time this year, says

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Water System Needs Check-up in Summer

Your water system is a faithful servant that works almost without attention, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. It operates cheaply for the amount of work it does on your farm.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you should inspect your water system at least twice a year. During the summer check it for these things:

1. If the tank is waterlogged, the pump has to start and stop several extra times each day. Remedy this by draining the tank and letting it refill with air. Tap the air volume control installation on the side of the tank to jar loose the corrosion which caused the tank to waterlog.

2. Check the switch on the tank to be sure it is dry and not corroded. High humidity and condensation sometimes cause the switch to stick so that it will not turn on the pump motor. Flip the switch on and off several times by hand to be sure it isn't sticking. Provide enough ventilation around it to keep it dry.

3. Clean the electric motor and lubricate both it and the pump according to the manufacturer's instructions.

4. Inspect the installation for excessive leakage. A few drops of water each minute around the pump shaft are not excessive.

5. If your pump is belt-driven, be sure the belt is properly adjusted to avoid slippage.

RAJ:lw
8-16-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Observe and Obey Rural Traffic Rules

One of the main reasons that most serious traffic accidents happen in the country is that most country driving is done on high-speed roads, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

City driving, on the other hand, is usually safer because driving speeds are controlled by traffic regulations.

Nearly a quarter-million farm people are injured every year in motor vehicle accidents, _____ points out. To help cut down this enormous toll, he suggests following these traffic safety rules, from the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee, when you are behind the wheel:

1. Drive at a speed suited to existing conditions.
2. Keep to the right and do not pass on hills or curves.
3. Obey all traffic rules and signs.
4. Be especially alert at railroad crossings.
5. Make turns from the proper lane, and do not obstruct the flow of traffic.
6. Keep your car in good operating condition.
7. Always cooperate with your community traffic officials.

While driving your farm truck, be courteous to other drivers. Remember that a truck starts slower, is less maneuverable and takes up more room on the road than a car. Be sure to confine loads to the capacity of the truck. If you haul some oversized object, attach red flags, or red lights at night.

-more-

Driver Education Material 007[illegible]
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Material to Team Advisers

Defensive and Poor Rural Traffic Rules

One of the main reasons that most motorist traffic accidents happen in the country is that most country driving is done on highroad roads, very few back roads. _____ _____.

City driving, on the other hand, is usually safer because driving speeds are controlled by traffic regulations.

Nearly a quarter-million [illegible] people are injured every year in motor vehicle accidents. _____ points out. To help cut down the enormous toll, be prepared following these traffic safety rules, from the Illinois Rules and Road Safety Committee, when you are behind the wheel:

1. Drive at a speed suited to existing conditions.
2. Keep to the right and do not pass on hills or curves.
3. Obey all traffic rules and signs.
4. Be especially alert at railroad crossings.
5. Make turns from the proper lane, and do not obstruct the flow of traffic.
6. Keep your car in good operating condition.
7. Always cooperate with [illegible] community traffic officials.

While driving your Farm truck, be particular to other drivers. Remember that a driver should signal, in [illegible] manner, to one on the road that a turn. He must be courteous [illegible] to the safety of the truck. If you must pass [illegible] signal, attach red lights, to rear lights at night.

-end-

Remember that all traffic rules apply to the operation of tractors on the highway. Be sure you have the right-of-way before turning onto the highway. You are entering a fast-moving stream of traffic with a slow-moving vehicle. Let the other fellow know when you intend to turn. Keep your tractor under control at all times, and make sure your lights and reflectors are in top operating condition. Never drive on the highway after dark without tail lights.

-30-

RAJ:lw
8-16-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Figures based on farms in Effingham, Bond, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian counties.

Good Farm Management Paid Dividends in 1949

Good management and the use of efficient farming methods were responsible for a $4,650 difference in net earnings in 1949 between 29 high-earning and 29 low-earning farms in southwestern Illinois.

The high- and low-income farms, including some in _____ county, were similar in every respect except for their profits. Farm Adviser _____ _____ says a detailed study of the farms was made in 1949 by M. L. Mosher, farm management specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Mosher found that $4,110 of the $4,560 difference in earnings was due to more efficient livestock production, higher crop yields, more livestock on the farm, lower labor costs, and lower machinery expenses. The remaining $540 could not be attributed to any specific factors.

More efficient livestock production accounted for $1,550 of the total. The high-earning farmers realized $68 more per cow in dairy sales, 98 cents more in egg sales per hen, and $30 higher hog returns per litter of pigs.

Better managed farms also averaged $1,180 more as a result of high crop yields--7 1/2 more bushels of corn per acre, 5 bushels of soybeans, 4 bushels of oats, and 3 bushels of wheat.

Another $800 of the total difference was due to keeping more livestock on the farm. High-earning farms averaged 2.6 more cows, 28 more chickens, and 3 more litters of pigs than did the lower income farms.

Labor costs were lower by $360 and machinery and equipment costs by $220 on the better managed farms.

_____ says that despite continued high costs and a lower farm income in 1949, good managers made profits, but poor managers had trouble keeping income ahead of expenses.

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KDG:ml
8/22/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Plans Announced for Farm Bureau Farm Management Service Tour

The annual _____ county Farm Bureau Farm Management Service field tour will be held _____ (date), reports Farm Adviser (Fieldman) _____ _____.

At least 50 other counties are holding such tours this fall, with an estimated attendance of 3,500 or more farmers and their families at all tours. Not only is the FBFMS on display, but everyone who attends has a chance to learn some practical ideas on better farming.

"We'll be visiting the _____ (name) (and _____ (name)) farm(s)," he explains, "to trade ideas on efficient farm management."

(Give here the location of the farm(s) and starting time.)

At the _____ farm we'll see (explain briefly here the tour highlights--what they'll see--at the farm. List similar information for second farm if you're visiting two places.)

(Explain meal arrangements for dinner here.)

(Give speaker's name here, if you have one, and his topic.)

(If you have a combined tour with soil conservation district, county legume-grass day, or others, explain that here.)

"Bring your whole family," urges the adviser. "We'll see a fine farm, well managed. It should be a good opportunity to pick up some profit-making ideas to use on your own place."

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LJN:ml
8/22/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

You Can Feed Less Protein to Dairy Cows

If you feed your dairy cows good-quality alfalfa hay and corn silage this fall and winter, you won't need to feed the 14-16 percent dairy concentrate mixtures recommended by many colleges in the past.

Farm Adviser _____ says that is the conclusion from an experiment by Karl Gardner, dairy scientist at the Illinois College of Agriculture. Gardner's 18-week experiment involved two groups of dairy cows that included all breeds.

Both groups of cows produced the same amount of milk despite the fact that one group was fed a corn and oats concentrate mixture containing only 9 percent total protein and the other group received a 14 percent mixture, including soybean and linseed meal. All cows received corn silage and medium-quality alfalfa hay as their roughage. The two groups averaged about 27 pounds of 4 percent milk per cow each day. But several produced 45 pounds of 4 percent milk early in the trial.

If the Holstein cows had been producing over 45 pounds of milk and the Jerseys or Guernseys over 35 pounds, it would have been necessary to feed those particular cows extra protein.

"Since the prices of soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, and linseed oil meal have been climbing in the last month, and will probably go higher, you'll save on the feed bill by cutting down on protein concentrate in the ration," says _____.

However, he points out, it is important that you do not overestimate the value of your roughage. If you feed medium- or good-quality alfalfa hay or alfalfa silage without corn silage, there'll be plenty of protein for both the high and low milk producers in your herd. You'll need to add more protein to the grain mixture if your hay is of poor quality or if you limit the amount fed.

Even if you feed less protein supplement, keep on feeding grain at the customary rates, says _____. Those rates are about one pound of grain to every four pounds of milk for Holsteins, Ayrshires, or Brown Swiss; and one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk for Jerseys or Guernseys. Those rates are for barn feeding and not for pasture feeding, of course.

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KDG:ml
3/22/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Soil Maps and Reports Give Useful Information

The demand for soils information is strong, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Farm advisers all over Illinois, along with the College of Agriculture, sent out 5,970 soil maps and reports between July 1948 and June 1949, he reports. These requests came from all of the 102 counties in the state. One-half to three-quarters of them came from farmers themselves.

The big majority, 4,340 soil maps and reports, were given out by farm advisers. The remaining 1,630 were sent out by the State Soil Survey Office at the University.

In _____ county, _____ (no.) soil maps and reports were distributed between _____ (date) and _____ (date). (Use July 1948—June 1949 if possible. If you can't, any recent 12-month period will do.)

Soil maps show the soil types found in the county. From the map, you can find out the soil types on your farm. You'll also find recommendations for the best use and management of each soil type. Good soil management practices are discussed in general, and there's a guide to what yields farmers are getting on each soil type by following good soil and cropping practices.

Other useful information includes detailed recommendations for individual soil types on treatment and management needed for high yields and conservation of the soil, the kind of crops best suited to each soil type, and the yields you can expect on each soil type.

Only 23 counties have no printed material available on soils. In these cases unpublished information is released on an individual basis by the State Soil Survey office at the College of Agriculture.

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LJN:ml
8/22/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sweet Clover Returns $15 an Acre in Wheat

A catch crop of sweet clover plowed down before wheat has been worth about $15 an acre because of the larger yields it produced, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Wilson Hedrick, Edwards county farmer operating Roy Thomson's farm, grew 54 bushels of Vigo wheat an acre in 1949 on half of a 20-acre field. The other 10 acres averaged 45 bushels an acre. Average Edwards county yields in 1949 were about 16 bushels an acre, and the state average was 24 bushels.

Both of these 10-acre fields had the same soil treatment--all the lime they needed according to soil tests in 1946, phosphate in 1947,and the same fertilizers before wheat was seeded in 1949.

On the 45-bushel field the rotation from 1945 to 1949 was corn, corn, beans, beans, wheat. The 54-bushel field grew corn in 1945, followed by corn, beans, wheat and clover, and wheat in successive years through 1949.

That extra $15 an acre on 10 acres amounts to a nice $150, _____ points out.

W. O. Scott, crops specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says 10 pounds of sweet clover seed probably cost about $4 when Thomson seeded it by hand in the spring of 1949. That work was the only extra labor involved in growing the larger crop.

"Forty-five bushels an acre is an excellent yield," Scott says. "But an extra nine bushels is that much more profit. It's those last few bushels above the average that make the most profit too. In Hedrick's case it was due almost entirely to plowing down the clover. More and more southern Illinois farmers are finding that true too."

LJN:lw
8-23-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Lime-Phosphate Spreader Easy to Build

You can build a simple but efficient lime-phosphate spreader for about $15 that will do as good a job of spreading fertilizer as expensive, factory-made models.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says you can get plans for the spreader from his office. The plans were drawn up by University of Illinois agricultural engineers. The spreader includes the best features of homemade machines that have been built by farmers and blacksmiths in Champaign county for the past 15 to 20 years.

The 14-foot spreader can be fastened to the rear of a wagon or truck. It can be easily lifted into place by two men. You can operate the spreader at speeds of five miles or more per hour. It is easy to change the quantity of fertilizer spread by means of a threaded adjustment on eyebolts at each end of the hopper.

You can make the hopper any length you wish, says _____. However, 14 feet is the maximum length that can be conveniently filled from the rear of a truck or wagon. The sides of the hopper are made of one-inch boards and the ends and partitions are of two-inch stock.

A 2" x 4" piece placed edgewise under the agitator at the bottom of the hopper keeps the agitator from sagging. A support, extending back from the truck or wagon for the lower part of the hopper to rest against, keeps the hopper from swinging.

To determine the amount of fertilizer spread per acre, first fill the hopper with a known amount of fertilizer and drive across the field until the hopper is empty. Then multiply the width of the hopper by the distance traveled and divide by 43,560--the number of square feet in an acre. The figure you get will be that portion of an acre which you covered. Then divide the number of pounds by the fraction of an acre covered. That will give you the rate per acre at that particular setting.

KDG:lw
8-30-50

Special to Farm Advisers

How Time-Proofing Spreader Pays It Built

You can build a simple but efficient Time-Proofing spreader for about $25 that will do as good a job of spreading fertilizer as possible. Instructions and materials:

Farm Adviser _____ copy for one out-of-
for the spreader from the office. The plans were drawn up by Univer-
sity of Illinois agricultural engineers. The spreader includes the
most features of homemade machines that have been built by farmers al-
lowadays in Champaign county for the past 15 to 20 years.

The 14-foot spreader can be trailed at the rear of a wagon
or truck. It can be easily lifted into place by two men. You can op-
erate the spreader at speeds of five miles to more per hour. It is
easy to change the quantity of fertilizer strewn by means of a throttle
adjustment on operator at each end of the hopper.

You can make the hopper any length you wish, more
[illegible] If used on the maximum length, that are to conveniently fit
[illegible] the rear of a truck or wagon. The sides of the hopper can each
[illegible] one-inch boards and the ends and partitions are of two-inch stock.

A 2" x 6" piece lined edgewise under the exterior at the bo-
[illegible] of the hopper box collector from sagging. A support [illegible]
[illegible] back from the truck or wagon for the lower part of the hopper to
[illegible] equipment, keeps the hopper from swinging.

To determine the number of revolutions needed per mile. First
fill the hopper with a known amount of fertilizer and drive around the
field until the hopper is empty. Then multiply the width of the hopper
by this distance traveled and divide by 43,560--the number of square
feet in an acre. The figure you get will be your position of re-
volutions required. Then divide the number of pounds by the revolu-
tions per acre desired. This will give you the pounds of fertil-
izer meeting.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Feeder Calf Sale at Dixon Springs

_____ county farmers who are considering buying feeder calves this fall may want to attend the special feeder calf sale at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station October 5.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ said this week he had received an announcement from Harry Russell, livestock specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, saying that 750 feeder calves and yearlings will be on sale there that day. The sale is sponsored by the Egyptian Livestock Association, with livestock specialists from the College cooperating in sorting the cattle into uniform sale lots for the auction. All the cattle will be consigned by farmers in the sale area.

According to the announcement from Russell, 90 percent of the cattle will be Herefords and 10 percent will be Angus and Shorthorns. There will be 500 calves, with 400 grading Good to Choice and 100 grading Medium. There will be 250 yearlings, with 150 grading Good to Choice and 100 grading Medium. The sale starts at 12 o'clock at the cattle barns on the station which is at Robbs, Illinois.

_____ pointed out that many farmers in the county have indicated an interest in visiting the Dixon Springs Station and that this would be a good time to combine a trip to the Station with attendance at the sale.

HR:nw
9/5/50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Legumes Boost Wheat Yields

Wheat following legumes has averaged almost twice as many bushels per acre as wheat following corn during the past four years in a test on West Salem soil experiment field.

When the 1950 crop was harvested, the four-year average yield of wheat after legumes was 28.6 bushels. Wheat in the same rotation but following corn averaged 14.5 bushels an acre.

L. B. Miller, assistant professor of soil fertility in the Illinois College of Agriculture, explains that the rotation from which the comparisons are taken includes corn, wheat, mixed hay and wheat with a legume "catch-crop." Greatest difference in wheat yields occurs in the residue system in which all stover, straw and legumes are returned to the soil.

In the livestock system, where manure is applied to the land in amounts equal to crops removed, wheat averaged 22.2 bushels over the four-year period. Wheat after corn averaged a 16.8-bushel yield.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says if you seed wheat after legumes your wheat will have the advantage of better tilth and organic matter in the soil as well as a more favorable seeding date than if you seed wheat after corn.

He points out also that corn continues to draw nitrogen and other nutrients from the soil until almost time to seed wheat.

DHM:lw
9-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Teams Rated in State Judging Contest

_____ county 4-H judging teams rated high among the 147 teams entered in the state contest at the University of Illinois on September 1. The dairy judging team won an ____ rating, the livestock judging team an _____ rating, and the poultry team rated _____.

Members of teams were: _____

_____

_____.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that the scores made by the three highest individuals in each county in each contest were totaled for the team rating.

Medals were awarded to members of the Class A teams. Team ribbons were given to counties with Class A and B judging teams. Ribbons were awarded to individuals placing in Class A or B. All teams and individuals were ranked in five classes in accordance with the Danish system of awards.

All Class A teams eligible for national contests will return to the University later for the state final judging contest to pick the top team in each contest. The dairy judging contest will be held in October, and the livestock and poultry contests will be held in November.

RAJ:lw
9-6-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture Renovation Pays Off--and How!

Alvy Summers and Sons' 17-acre renovated pasture down in Edwards county certainly has paid off well for them.

They earned $8.75 a day more from higher milk production and lower feed costs. They first pastured their 17 cows on March 21, a full 30 days earlier than unimproved pastures were ready. They can probably graze that pasture fairly heavily for at least four years without any extra care.

And their pasture renovation cost only about $35 an acre.

John McCue, Edwards county farm adviser, says Summers has records to back up these statements. The above results occurred in the spring of 1949.

The cows gave 85 pounds more milk, worth $3.70, during the first five days they were on the new pasture. Butterfat test stayed the same while milk production went up 21 percent.

At the same time feed costs dropped $5.05 a day. Before going on pasture, the herd had been fed hay and grain costing $8.95 daily. For the five-day test, this cost dropped to $3.90.

More milk worth $3.70 plus a saving of $5.05 in feed cost made the $8.75 larger daily income.

The cows were on a balanced 15 percent protein ration before going on pasture.

Summers' renovation program included testing the soil, applying the needed lime, phosphate, and potash, working up a good seedbed, and seeding a good legume-grass mixture in rye. This mixture included 1 pound of Ladino, 2 pounds each of red clover and alsike, 3 pounds each of alfalfa and timothy, 6 pounds of brome, and half a bushel of rye to the acre. The old sod was a mixture of redtop and bluegrass.

McCue believes many other Illinois farmers could get similar results in pasture renovation by following a program like Summers'. And pasture renovation is part of the state-wide Illinois legume-grass program. About 85 counties are taking part. See your farm adviser for help on your pasture renovation work.

LJN:lw

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Hubert Wetzel Joins State 4-H Staff

Hubert J. Wetzel, who has served as assistant youth adviser in Whiteside county since June 1948, joined the state 4-H club staff on September 1.

Wetzel is filling the position vacated earlier in the summer by H. E. Deason. Following Deason seems to be natural for Wetzel. He also succeeded him as Whiteside county assistant youth adviser and now will take Deason's place as agricultural 4-H Club extension specialist in the southern Illinois district.

Wetzel was born on a Madison county farm in 1922 and was graduated from the Alhambra high school. He was active in 4-H Club and FFA work in his home county.

He attended the University of Illinois and was awarded his BS degree in June 1948 with a major in vocational agriculture. While in college, he was especially active in YMCA work and also took part in many other activities. He was a member of Alpha Tau Alpha fraternity and was elected to MaWanDa, senior activity honorary society.

His college work was interrupted for three years from November 1942 until November 1945 while he served as a navigator in the Army Air Forces. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel and their son will live in Champaign after September 1.

RAJ:lw
9-6-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Swine Manuals Ready for Members

The new swine manual for _____ county 4-H members can be picked up at the farm adviser's office. Ask for Circular 665.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the manual, compiled by R. O. Lyon, 4-H Club worker, and G. R. Carlisle, livestock specialist, both of the Illinois College of Agriculture, contains lots of valuable information for all members--old and new.

If you're a beginner, you'll find swine one of the safest of all livestock projects, says _____. Pigs provide a safe and quick way to earn money for future projects you may have in mind.

Since some club members start their first-year projects with a gilt bought at weaning time, the manual has a section devoted to feeding young breeding stock after weaning. You get a step-by-step account of how to manage and feed the gilt up to and after she has her own pigs.

If you've raised swine before, you can pick up some valuable management and show-time tips from the manual. It gives pointers to watch for when choosing your animals. It also lists rations which will have your pigs in blue-ribbon shape at show-time.

Dick Carlisle, who wrote most of the swine manual, has included many things he learned as a 4-H clubber in Hancock county, Illinois. Dick's experience in livestock judging includes work at both county and state fairs.

KDG:lw
9-13-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Care in Buying Cattle

Farm Adviser _____ _____ warns that you'll be paying relatively high prices for feeder cattle this fall, so select cattle carefully to make sure you get your money's worth.

Have in mind what aged cattle you are going to feed, and then shop around for animals having the best characteristics of that age group.

If you have feeder calves in mind, they should be uniform in type and quality. You don't need uniformity in size. If your calves look pretty much alike now, they'll be uniform at market time--and that pays off. Look for calves with good heads, short necks, and straight lines.

Yearlings need to be more uniform in size. Type and quality are not so important as in calves. That goes for older, short-fed cattle, too. Put a lot of emphasis on roominess--the ability to take on a lot of feed.

Knowing the kind of cattle you want is an important part of buying, says _____. But finding a good place to buy them is half the job. Many feeders go straight to the rancher and get what they want.

However, unless you're experienced in buying, it's a good idea to take along a friend who is a successful cattle feeder. Better still, do your buying through an experienced commission man.

Some feeders insist on buying "reputation" cattle. Year after year they pay a premium for cattle from well-known ranches. That's not a good practice, says the adviser, if the premium is high enough to eat into profits. Other cattle will probably bring you as much money.

It may pay you to look into the new areas that are opening up as sources for feeder cattle. As cattle numbers are increasing in the south, growers there are looking toward the midwest to sell their cattle. Often high-grade older cattle with little flesh can be bought reasonably.

In southern Texas and Louisiana, large numbers of part-Brahma cattle offer feeding opportunities for midwestern farmers.

KDG:lw 9-13-50 -30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Fly-Free Date Planting Gives Best Wheat Yields

You'll get highest wheat yields and best Hessian fly control by planting according to the fly-free date recommended for _____ county.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that's a two-fold reason for seeding wheat this year on ___(dates)_____.

Peak flight and egg-laying for the Hessian fly occur in late September. If the flies can find no wheat plants on which to lay their eggs, says _____, they will have a slim chance of surviving to infest wheat next summer.

Dr. G. C. Decker, entomologist of Illinois Natural History Survey and Illinois College of Agriculture, says Hessian fly population is now at the lowest level since 1946. It can be kept at this low level only if control measures are used.

Planting by the fly-free date is the first step, says _____ _____. The next step is destroying volunteer wheat growing in _____ stubblefields. Each volunteer wheat stalk may provide a home for Hessian fly broods. If enough broods survive, there will be a dangerous infestation next spring, regardless of when you planted wheat.

Your whole community should take action to destroy volunteer wheat, says _____. One or two fields of volunteer or early-planted wheat left standing will endanger the whole community's crop next spring.

_____ adds that if your whole community will cooperate to destroy wheat straw and stubble, you can also control wheat jointworm. It is more abundant in southern counties this year than during the last 25 years. The jointworm causes serious lodging in wheat which has formerly been blamed on the Hessian fly.

KDG:lw
9-13-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Float-Type Watering Tank Costs $6

You can forget about breaking ice in stock tanks or firing fuel-type tank heaters this winter if you build a cheap float-type watering tank for your livestock.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the idea for the float-type tank comes from the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

The small tank costs about $6 to build, excluding labor. A 100- to 150-watt bulb keeps the water from freezing and does away with labor and fire hazards involved in using old-type tank heaters.

_____ county farmers will probably find the tank more satisfactory for their barns and lots than large 100- to 300-gallon tanks. Float tanks used at Dixon Springs are 22 inches long, 9 inches deep and 17 inches wide. Although made for sheep, they are large enough for cattle if water pressure is sufficient.

To make a tank similar to the ones used at Dixon Springs, lay out a piece of 1/8-inch sheet steel 50 inches by 17 inches. In the center of the sheet make a U-shaped hump or crimp about five inches deep, running the entire length of the sheet. Then fold up the ends of the sheet at right angles to make nine-inch sides for the tank.

Weld or braze two pieces of sheet steel about 10 inches by 23 inches onto the sides and bottom to form the ends of the tank. For best results, lap the corners before welding. From one of the ends, cut away an opening conforming with the U-shaped hump in the bottom of the tank. Place a 100- or 150-watt bulb--the tank heater--through this opening when the tank is ready for use.

Next, drill a 3/4-inch hole through the center of the hump in the floor of the tank. Then weld a 3/4-inch reducer in the hole. On the reducer, assemble a valve and float similar to ones used in bathroom water closets.

Put the tank on a brick or concrete foundation built around the incoming water pipe, says _____.

Protect the tank from livestock by building a box around it out of one- or two-inch lumber. Lay a cover across the center section to protect the float.

KDG:lw
9-13-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Contest Award Winners Named

_____, _____ (and _____,
(name) (address) (name)
_____) _____ county sheep raiser(s), has (have)
(address)
been awarded a prize(s) in the 1950 Illinois Sheep Production Contest, announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ won (list here his placing in whichever class he entered). (Give same facts for other county winners.)

(Add this sentence if it applied to your county): _____ county also received special awards for having more than five flocks entered.

This is the first year the contest has been held in Illinois by the Agricultural Extension Service, says the adviser. It was handled by county farm advisers and Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle, extension livestock specialists.

Sixty-four flocks were entered and records completed on 1,375 ewes. Prizes were awarded on the basis of average score per ewe. This was determined by giving one point for each pound of lamb produced before August 1 and three points for each pound of wool.

(List here scores of your county entrants if you know them.)

(What were some "tricks of the trade" that helped your county folks to do a good job of raising lambs? Feed rations? Cut losses at lambing time? Creep-feed? Control parasites? Give some of that information here to help other men raise lambs well.)

First and second prizes were awarded in northern and southern Illinois for flocks of 20 ewes or more and also for smaller flocks. Special awards were also given in counties in which more than five flocks entered. Prize money was furnished by Armour and company and the St. Louis Livestock Exchange.

MORE

rom Extension Editorial Office
niversity of Illinois
ollege of Agriculture
rbana, Illinois

pecial to Farm Advisers

ieep Contest Awards Planned

(Name) (Address) (and _____)

_____) county sheep raisers(s). (Name) (Name)
(address)

ved awarded a prize(s) in the 1950 Illinois Sheep Production Contest,

ncourage Farm Advisers _____.

_____ ton (list here big prizing in whichever class
e entered). (Give name there for other county winners.)

(Ask this question if it applied to your county): _____

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ntered

This is the first year the contest has been held in Illinois
y the Agricultural Extension Service, Dana Fe adviser. It was spon-
ored by county farm advisers and Sherry Kennell and Blue Ribbon Ani-
mains livestock specialists

Sixty-four flocks were entered and records completed on
,311 ewes. Prizes were awarded on the basis of average score per ewe.
his was determined by giving one point for each pound of lamb produced
given Ewes' 1 and three- points for each pound of wool.

(List name scores of your county entrants if you know them.)

(What were some "tricks of the trade" that helped your county
ttle to do a good job of raising lamb? Need pasture? Did lespedeza
elping this? Creep-feed? Control parasites? Give some of that in-
ormation here to help other men raise lambs well.)

Final and second prizes were awarded in northern and southern
Illinois for flocks of 50 ewes and also for smaller flocks.
Special awards were also given in counties in which more than five
flocks entered. Prize money was furnished by Armour and Company and
the St. Louis Livestock Exchange.

PLACINGS

Northern Illinois:

20 or more ewes:

Meldon Grube, Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county

Carl Dunbar, Bushnell, McDonough county

Under 20 ewes:

1st, Richard Williams, Mt. Carroll, Carroll county

2nd, Leonard J. Brandenburg, Milledgeville, Carroll county

Special county awards:

Carroll county:

1st, Brandenburg

2nd, Kenneth Wood, Mt. Carroll

Logan county:

1st, Albert Huelskoetter, Basson

2nd, Robert M. Ellis, Atlanta

Southern Illinois:

20 or more ewes:

1st, D. M. Lewis, Harrisburg, Saline county

2nd, Ancil Robins, Mt. Sterling, Brown county

Under 20 ewes:

1st, John C. Small, Galatia, Saline county

2nd, Fay Moyer, Mt. Carmel, Wabash county

Special county awards:

Jefferson county:

1st (tie), Louis Norris, Waltonville, and Orville Cockrum, Ina

Wabash county:

1st, Fay Moyer
2nd, E. E. Potter, West Salem

WIRING

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Handy Homemade Gadget to Spray, Curry Cows

You can make your own low-cost, labor-saving gadget to curry cows this winter by following the idea of Eugene Huelsman, Clinton county dairyman, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Eugene used an old vacuum cleaner to make his own fly-sprayer to spray the cows. He'll also use it this winter to curry them. He has already used it to spray disinfectant in brooder and chicken houses, and he'll probably find other uses for it too.

And the sprayer didn't cost him one red cent, says Eugene. It now takes him less than 10 minutes to spray 14 cows, and he doesn't have to pump a hand sprayer either.

One rainy afternoon last spring he got an old push-type Eureka vacuum cleaner down from the attic and took off the handle, wheels, and dust bag. Then he put an ordinary 8-foot suction hose on the end where the dust bag used to be. This made it a blower, because the vacuum cleaner fan sucks the dust off the floor and blows it up into the bag. He then put a pint jar with a nozzle on the other end to complete the sprayer. It takes about one-half pint of spray once a day for 14 cows.

To convert the sprayer back to a vacuum sweeper for currying the cows, he just switches the hose to the suction end, takes off the sprayer, replaces it with a 6-inch brush like your wife uses to clean linoleum floors, and turns on the motor and lets it do the work.

The unit is attached to a wire stretched down the middle of the barn. It hangs from the wire by a 6-inch chain and swivel snap, so he can turn around at the end and come back on the other side without any trouble. His cows are tailed in.

The electric cord stays off the floor and moves freely with the unit, because it is taped to three snappers evenly divided which are also hung on the wire down the center. The width between the gutters is 7 feet, so Eugene can easily reach to the shoulders of the cows. When he's through spraying or currying, he unsnaps the unit and puts it in the vestibule.

LJN:lw
9-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Industry Invests in 4-H Future

Nearly 50 industries, businessmen and women today "invest" in the future of two million 4-H boys and girls at the rate of $400,000 a year.

Ten years ago "only a handful" of industrial concerns supported 4-H Club work nationally.

The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work brings together the efforts of industry and distributes the $400,000 in incentives. This amount is used for awards and leader training funds in 4-H programs which range from canning to tractor maintenance.

"The money is considered a sound investment in the nation's future by encouraging these rural boys and girls who have pledged their head, heart, hands and health to make the best better," says Guy L. Noble, director of the National 4-H Committee, a nonprofit citizens' group.

"4-H youth learn by doing," he states, "and guiding their efforts are 225,000 volunteer club leaders who work under the direction of the Extension Service of the state agricultural colleges to carry out 4-H program objectives." The teen-agers do a man-sized job in their projects. By the time they have reached 21 years many club members are well on the way to becoming independent farmers, while others have substantial bank accounts.

Donors of awards include Westinghouse Educational Foundation: Kerr Glass Mfg. Co.; Spool Cotton Educational Bureau; Carnation Company:

-more-

Lederle Laboratories; Simplicity Pattern Co.; General Motors; Illinois Central Railroad; International Harvester; Nash-Kelvinator; American Forest Products Industries; Allis-Chalmers; Montgomery Ward; Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek; Pure Oil Co.; Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen.

Sears-Roebuck Foundation; Edward Foss Wilson; Horace A. Moses Foundation; Thos. E. Wilson; Dearborn Motors; United States Rubber; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; Spinnerin Yarn Co.; Cudahy Packing Co.; Standard Oil Co. (Indiana); Gene Autry and Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co: Proctor Electric, Santa Fe Railway, and Sunbeam Corporation.

Among awards for outstanding achievement are trips to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago each year. Here 1,100 state and national champions accompanied by club leaders, gather from every part of the country. They are joined by delegates from Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The 1950 Congress will convene Nov. 26, and for five days the rural youth will be treated to the best the Windy City has to offer in educational tours, food, entertainment and other events. During the meeting 150 college scholarships will be presented to club members chosen for national honors.

This year $15,112 in U. S. savings bonds, and 227 watches are being offered to state winners. Beautiful gold and silver medals representing 20 different projects will go to 4-H members for winning county honors.

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DM:lw
9-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Get Cheap Gains by Wintering Steer Calves

With feeder cattle prices hovering around $30 a hundred, your margin of profit will be safe if you put cheap gains on your calves this winter, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

One way to get cheap gains, recommended by the College of Agriculture, is to use a delayed feeding program and plan for the November market next year.

If you delay grain feeding for several months, your steers will gain on pasture this fall, make gains on roughage this winter, and put on more cheap pounds during the first half of next year's grazing season. Those low-cost gains will reduce the per pound cost to the point where safe margins will be realized.

_____ points out that 453-pound steer calves wintered in University of Illinois experiments gained an average of 1.4 pounds per head each day. They were wintered 136 days on cheap feed. Each calf's daily ration was 23 pounds of corn silage, 1 pound of soybean meal, and almost 2 1/2 pounds of legume hay.

When turned onto pasture the following spring, the calves were in good shape and weighed 640 pounds.

It's possible to get about the same gains without silage, says the adviser. Another group of steer calves in the experiment gained about 1 1/4 pounds per head daily on legume hay, free choice, and 4 to 5 pounds of oats per head each day.

KDG:lw
9-20-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Bulletin on Accounting Available for Hybrid Corn Producers

(The bulletin mentioned here has not been sent to you because it is a College of Commerce publication. It is available free from that college. It is of interest only to big hybrid seed corn producing companies.)

A new bulletin, "Hybrid Corn Accounting," has some tips to simplify the complicated business of both producers and processors of hybrid corn, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The publication outlines a method of bookkeeping that will help growers control costs. It provides convenient forms for separating costs for all types of seed as well as for each individual process.

_____ says the bulletin was written by L. J. Desmond, certified public accountant in the University of Illinois Business Management Service. Seed producers can get a free copy by writing to the College of Commerce, Urbana.

The publication was prepared in response to a request for help from seed producers.

-30-

ET:lw
9-27-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Make Cattle Lice Uncomfortable This Winter

Which are going to be more comfortable this winter: your cattle or the cattle lice on them? asks Farm Adviser _____ _____.

If your cattle are bothered by lice, _____ suggests using a spray of 2 percent DDT and two-tenths of one percent rotenone in Pyrax. This treatment is recommended by Bill Bruce, insect specialist in the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The adviser says this combination will get the long-nosed lice that are susceptible to rotenone as well as the short-nosed and chewing lice that are killed by DDT.

The long-nosed and short-nosed lice, which are blue, are blood suckers. The chewing louse is red. Lice cause the most trouble in winter by getting into the long hair of cattle.

There are four other preparations you can use too, _____ adds. They are (1) 5 percent DDT dust, (2) 2 percent DDT in 325-mesh dusting sulfur, (3) 8 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT powder in 100 gallons of water, and (4) 8-12 pounds of 5 percent rotenone in 100 gallons of water.

Be sure to cover your animals thoroughly with the dust or spray, and then repeat the treatment about 10 days later to kill newly hatched lice. Be sure not to miss a spot from head to tail. _____ says lice severely limit beef or milk production, lower resistance to disease and have been known to actually kill animals.

For dairy cattle it may be best to stay away from DDT, especially if you're marketing milk. You can substitute methoxychlor for DDT on a pound-for-pound basis in the mixtures. Or you can use rotenone treatments alone--you'll need two of them. Lindane can also be used instead of DDT, but it costs much more.

DHM:lw
9-27-50

Press Secretary Stephen Ortiz
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Weekly

Note Gentle Rise Recommended This Month

Moist and Calm to Be Good Weather Here Within
Call on the Gentle Rise to Thwart Late Pests _____.

If your moths are bothered by lice, _____ engorges on
the a spray of 2 percent DDT and vice-versa of use Parsnip extract in
Plymouth. This treatment is recommended by Miss Frank. Insect specialist
in the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The adviser says this combination will act the long-eared
lice that are responsible to rejection as well as the phenomenal and
crowding like the real one milled by DDT.

The long-eared bat short-haired flea, which are also
blood feeders. The crawling louse is red. Like these the most terrible
is either by passing into the long belly of petite.

There are four other treatments you can use. _____
moths. They are (1) 5 percent DDT dust, (2) 5 percent DDT in 50-mesh
mineral sulfur, (3) 5 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT powder in 100
gallons of water, and (4) 5-1/2 pounds of 5 percent chlordane in 50
gallons of water.

Be sure to cover your entire chrysalis with the dust or
spray, and then remove the treatment about 10 days later to kill emer-
ging clothes flies. Be sure not to miss a spot from head to tail.

_____ does kill several kinds of mite and insect pests,
including red-banded leaf rollers and have been known to actually kill wil-
dents.

For daily utility it may be best to stay away from DDT, es-
pecially if you're working with. You can substitute methoxychlor for
DDT or a wettable-powder Dieldrin in the mixture. If you use one com-
bined treatment--you'll want to use it then. Instead use also to
avoid treatment of DDT, but it works well.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Electric Conference October 18-20 in St. Louis

The 5th National Farm Electrification conference to be held in St. Louis October 18-20 will have at least two Illinois persons on the program, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Conference theme is farm electrification problems and the answers to them.

Those expecting to attend from _____ county include (list their names here).

Participating from Illinois will be Miss Myra Robinson, director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Kansas, Illinois, woman will act as chairman of a panel discussion by four midwest farm women on October 19. The topic will be electrification and farm family problems.

Norman R. Johnson, farm equipment dealer, Taylorville, is listed as a panel member to discuss problems of farm retailers on October 20.

The National Farm Electrification conference includes 25 national organizations interested in using electricity on farms.

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LJN:lw
10-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Contract Let for Dam to Form Lake at State 4-H Camp

(For central Illinois counties using Monticello 4-H camp)

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the contract to build the 14-acre lake at the State Memorial 4-H camp near Monticello was awarded recently to a Decatur firm.

Low bid of $8,359.75 came from R. V. McElroy Construction company, according to Miss Mary McKee, chairman of the state 4-H camp committee.

Work began on the 400-foot dam about October 7. It is scheduled for completion not later than next July 1. Work includes moving an estimated 36,000 cubic yards of dirt, deepening the lake shoreline, and deepening the far end of the lake away from the dam.

When this work is completed, the lake can begin to fill up from natural drainage from a 400-acre watershed. It should be ready for water activities by next summer if the dam construction can be finished this fall or early winter. That, of course, will depend largely on the weather.

Design and engineering specifications for the dam were prepared by Ben Muirheid, engineer in the College of Agriculture.

(Add here number of 4-H'ers and others from your county who camped at Monticello last year, describe the fun they had, and appeal for more campers next year because the lake will be finished.)

LJN:lw
10-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Not Always Profitable for Cows to Clean Up Cornfields

(You might use this idea as the basis for a purely local story in your county on this subject. In that case you'd merely mention briefly the Cook and Jo Daviess county experiences.)

Less milk and lower butterfat test can easily be the price you pay for turning cows into a cornfield to clean up the "down" ears, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

He bases that conclusion on reports sent in by dairy herd improvement association testers over the state to J. G. Cash, extension dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture. The reports were for November 1949, just after corn borers and high winds had knocked off many corn ears.

(Add here recommendations for your county and experiences of dairymen with cows cleaning up "down" corn.)

Here's the report of Gerrit Laseur, tester in Cook county #1 DHIA:

"Milk production in two herds dropped 145 pounds, and butterfat was off 5 1/2 pounds. In addition, several cows were off feed, giving hardly any milk at all."

Over in Jo Daviess county, Clarence Keleher, tester in DHIA #3, reported: "The average percent of fat in one herddropped from 4.1 to 3.5. The cows had been running in a cornfield that had been recently picked. There was a lot of corn left in the field when the cows were turned in, too. Other members who followed the same practice all had lower production."

So think twice before turning your cows in to clean up a cornfield. College livestock men say that it's much better to turn in larger pigs and steers.

LJN:lw
10-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Social Security Act for Farm Workers

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says the owner or operator of a farm does not take part in the new social security program for farm workers which takes effect January 1.

Husbands, wives, parents, or children under 21 of the farm operator cannot get social security credit for work done on that farm, the adviser also points out.

_____ relays this information, plus other explanations, from Norman Krausz, farm legal authority in the College of Agriculture.

Any other farm worker is generally covered if:

1. He works in planting, cultivating or harvesting any farm crop;

2. He works in raising or tending livestock, bees or fur-bearing animals on a farm;

3. He works in preparing, processing or delivering crops or livestock to storage or to market;

4. He or she is a cook or household worker on a farm;

5. He does work of a general nature on a farm.

After January 1, 1951, a farm worker will participate in social security payments if he has worked regularly for one farm operator for five months or more. Participation continues as long as he works for the same farm operator. However, to maintain continuous social security credit, he must work on a full-time basis for 60 days

MORE

and earn at least $50 in cash in every three-month period. The first three-month period begins January 1, 1951.

_____ adds that if a farm worker changes employers, he must work regularly at least three months with the new employer before his work begins to count for social security.

In January 1951 the farm employer will deduct the social security tax from the farm worker's wages and will add an equal amount as his own payment. Until 1954 each will contribute one and one-half percent.

Each quarter the employer will send this money to the government with a report showing how much earnings should be added to the worker's security account. Information on the details of this report will be given later.

Each farm worker should check to see that he has a social security card, the adviser emphasizes. He can get one at the social security office. If there is no office near by, the local post office should have an application form. Lost cards can be replaced at the social security office.

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LJN:lw
10-4-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

FBFMS Organization Meeting November 2

(For 27 southern Illinois counties where Farm Bureau Farm Management Service is organizing this fall)

The southern Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, including _____ county, will be formally organized at a meeting Thursday, November 2, in Vandalia, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Temporary directors, farm bureau presidents and farm advisers will attend. Those going from _____ county include ____

_____

_____.

Purpose of the meeting, the adviser explains, is to file articles of incorporation, decide on boundaries for each district, interview and hire fieldmen, and in general take all steps necessary to begin the record-keeping project next January 1.

(Comment here on present situation in your drive to sign up your quota of new members.)

About 200 cooperators living in several adjoining counties will be grouped together in one association, says the adviser. Three such groups will probably be formed in the 27-county area, where the total goal is 675 farmers in the project. About 2,800 men in northern and central Illinois already are members. They keep fairly detailed farm records in cooperation with the College of Agriculture.

One present cooperator says the FBFMS "takes the guesswork out of farming." Another says, "It would be like farming in the dark without the FBFMS."

JJN:lw
10-4-50

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

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

October 9, 1950

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Farm Adviser:

This packet contains materials to help you meet a possible soft corn emergency in your county. We are told that the problem is not widespread. But we thought you might like to have some helps available just in case.

The packet includes:

1. Special stories
2. Poster
3. Circulars
4. Mimeographed circulars
5. Order blank

Please use the enclosed blank to order the additional posters and circulars you need.

Sincerely,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:lw
Enclosures

SOFT CORN INFORMATION NEEDS

Please check your supplies before ordering. Indicate number of each item you need, and return this blank to EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE, 330 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

Item	Title	Number Needed
USDA FB 1976 (circular)	HANDLING AND STORING SOFT CORN ON THE FARM	_____
USDA FB 2010 (circular)	STORAGE OF EAR CORN ON THE FARM	_____
AEng 400 (mimeo.)	TEMPORARY OR EMERGENCY SILOS	_____
AEng 545 (mimeo.)	DRYING CORN IN CRIBS	_____
AEng 546 (mimeo.)	HANDLING, STORING AND FEEDING SOFT CORN	_____
Plan #447-1	POLE AND SNOWFENCE CRIB	_____
Poster	SOFT CORN	
	Paper	_____
	Cardboard	_____

Send to: _____
(farm adviser) (county)

_____
(address)

_____
(town)

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

Special Soft Corn Stories -- 1

Be on Lookout for Soft Corn

Damage and losses from soft corn can easily hit _____ county farmers pretty hard this year, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A late spring and fairly wet summer have combined to make it a race against time to see whether corn will mature before the first frost. Average date for killing frost in _____ county is _____.

(Add here general comments on maturity of corn crop.)

By no means is soft corn a total loss, _____ says, but it does take special handling and care in feeding. If at all possible, the easiest way to dry it out is to let it stand on stalks in the field and harvest it as late as possible, even after frost.

If you're in doubt about whether or not you have soft corn, test a sample of it for moisture content. If the kernels have more than 20 percent moisture, you can expect spoilage if you take no precautions. Most grain elevators can make a moisture test in a few minutes.

Be sure to get a representative sample for moisture tests too. Take at least 40 ears picked at random from over the field, and shell two rows of kernels from each ear with a screwdriver. Mix this shelled corn and seal up a sample of it at once in a pint fruit jar. The jar should be full or nearly so.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

Agricultural Engineering Series
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special Soil Tool Section -- 1

To Improve Your Soil Tool

Damage and losses from soil tools should be _____
cut by _____ this year. Here are _____

_____

A little spring mud fairly wet weather have possible in case
it's more important time to see whether each will survive before the
first frost. Average rate for drilling from to _____ remove is

_____.

(Add here personal comments on material of more imp-
So we ready is only room i total line. _____ day.
but it does take special handling and care to finding. If at all
possible, the easiest way to dry it out is to let it stand on racks
in the field and harvest it at late as possible, even after frost.

If you're in doubt about whether or not you have dirt over-
heat a sample of it for moisture content. If the results show more
than 20 percent moisture, it can damage if you take it into
overtime. Many grain elevators can make a moisture test if a few
minutes.

Be sure to get a representative sample for moisture test
too. Take at least 10 ears picked at random from over the field.
And visit two rows of various sizes with any with a combination. Mix
this shelled corn and use up a sample of it at once to a plot test
jar. The jar should be full or nearly so.

L-791:1m
10-2-51

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

Special Soft Corn Stories -- 2

Five Ways to Fix Crib for Handling Soft Corn

Here are five easy ways to fix up your corncrib to provide enough air circulation for storing soft corn safely, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____. They're all inexpensive and easy to do.

An A-shaped frame running lengthwise through the center of the crib will let air into the center of the crib and cut down the width of solid corn to 4 feet or less at any point. The frame should be 1 1/2 to 3 feet wide at the bottom and high enough to reach nearly to the top of the corn. Set it in the center of the crib, over the shelling trench if there is one, and open the crib at the ends of the A-frame to let in the most possible air.

Or you could build a rectangular air duct to divide the crib down the center. Make two walls of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 uprights covered with regular cribbing, wire fence or slatted snowfence. The duct should be about a foot wide and open on each end of the crib to let in air.

A third way is to use crosswise ducts. Place perforated metal ducts, wood frames or drain tile in the crib as you're filling it. Place them so that they slant upward. Inlet ducts are 3-foot lengths about every 4 feet. Outlet ducts are similar and are spaced halfway between the inlet ducts and one foot higher in the crib.

Another way to provide more air is to put in removable air ducts while filling the crib. Install them in either horizontal or vertical position. Space them 2-4 feet apart throughout the corn, lengthwise of the crib or from top to bottom.

Finally, you can place posts, rails, planks or board braces in a slanting position during filling. They should rest against the walls and be spaced at intervals throughout the crib. They will allow air ducts to be opened under them as the corn settles.

LJN:lw

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

Special Soil Farm Bulletin --3

Five Ways to Fix Soil for Earlier Soil Farm

Farm are five easy ways to fix up your corncrib to provide enough air circulation for drying soil when harvest _____ _____ _____. They're all inexpensive and easy to do.

An A-shaped frame running lengthwise through the center of the crib will let air into the center of the soil and out down the whole of solid corn to 4 feet or less at any point. The frame should be 2 1/2 to 3 feet wide at the bottom and high enough to reach nearly up to the top of the corn. Set it in the center of the crib, nail the sheeting (mesh if there is one, and open the soil as the corn of the A-frame to let in the most possible air.

If you could build a ventilated air duct to drive the crib down the center. Make the walls of 2 x 4 on 2 x 6 uprights covered with regular cribbing, wire fence or slatted sheeting. The exact opening be about 2 feet wide and open on both end of the crib to let in air.

A third way is to use a doorway duct. [illegible] metal ducts, wood frames or lath slib is the most as you to [illegible] it. Place them so that they start upward. Duct fans are [illegible] about every 4 feet. Bolge dusts are planter and are placed halfway between the inlet ducts and one foot higher in the crib.

Another way to provide more air is to put [illegible] ducts while filling the crib. Install them to allow [illegible] vertical position. Space them 2-4 feet apart [illegible] lengths of the ears as fast as the corn is coming.

Finally, for any plan using roll-floor or fanned bushel slatting provides maximum drying. They should rest against the walls and be placed at intervals corresponding the ducts. They will allow air ducts to be opened under them as the corn settles.

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

Special Soft Corn Stories -- 3

Some Precautions for Filling Cribs With Soft Corn

Farm Adviser _____ _____ gives these precautions to follow in filling your corn cribs this fall if you have soft corn.

He says you need to handle soft corn more carefully and these tips should help in avoiding or cutting down spoilage.

When cribbing soft corn, delay harvesting until cold weather. Don't be in a hurry to pick it. Soft corn dries faster on the stalk than in the crib.

When harvesting soft corn, husk it clean and provide plenty of crib ventilation. Husks and silks tend to hold moisture and prevent free circulation of air through cribbed corn. Better throw away all rotten or extremely wet ears too.

Another trouble-saver is to move the elevator spout around often so the crib fills up evenly. Husks, silks, dirt, shelled and broken kernels, and other debris piles up directly under the spout and prevents air circulation if there's too much of it in one spot.

Salting the corn at the rate of 2 pounds to every 3 bushels of corn is of doubtful value, the adviser says. Spread it around evenly if you do use it.

You'll want to fix up your crib with A-frames and various kinds of air ducts to provide for plenty of ventilation, too, _____ adds. If you have facilities, artificial drying with either cold or heated air is a good solution.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

Jean Swanson Gilkeson, Editor
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special Soil Care Circular --- 3

Some Precautions for Storing Grain with Soft Corn

Dear Neighbor: _____ Given these precautions
to follow if filling your corn crib this fall if you have soft corn.

Do make you need to handle soft corn more frequently and
these tips should help in avoiding up getting into problems.

When putting soft corn, drier harvesting until cool weather.
that. Don't do it a hurry to pick it. Soft corn dries faster in
the shell than in the crib.

Upon harvesting soft corn, keep it clean and provide plenty
of crib ventilation. Keep out all that to help maintain good cir-
culation of air through cribbed corn. Shelter there from
all rodent of entrance was corn too.

Another trouble-maker is to mix the leaving small trash
often to the soft fills up quickly. Burns chips, dirt, shelled and
broken kernels, and other debris plugs up airspaces inside the layer
and prevents air circulation if there's too much of it in the crib.

Soiling the corn at the rate of 1 pounds to every 3 bushels
of corn is of doubtful value. The extra cost. Spread it around
freely if you do use it.

Don't want to fix up your soft corn-drying and ventilating
plans of air dryers to provide for plenty of ventilation, keep _____
rate. If you have facilities, artificial drying with either cool or
heated air is a good solution

Ltr:lv
12-9-57

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

Special Soft Corn Stories -- 4

How About Artificial Drying for Soft Corn?

Artificial drying may be just the answer to your soft corn problem this fall, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Besides having a good dryer, you'll want to fix up your crib for fan drying.

It's important to get an even flow of air through cribbed corn, and enough air too. Be sure your main air ducts have a cross-sectional area of at least one square foot for each 1,000 cubic feet of air flow per minute. If your fan is delivering 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, the duct should be at least 10 square feet in area.

The adviser says a shelling trench is not recommended as a main air duct because it's too small.

One simple, low-cost, effective method of fan drying is to seal the driveway and ends of a double crib that has a driveway. You can use the driveway as the main duct. It's plenty big enough to provide the low air velocity needed to get an even air flow through the corn.

For single cribs you can build an air duct along the side of the crib. This plan is better than using a ventilator through the center of the crib.

However, a vertical ventilator can be used for fan drying if need be in cribs up to 10 feet wide. It's not so easy to prepare as the first two. It works best when there are emptying doors on both sides of the crib.

Or for a temporary round wire or snowfence crib, you can build a ventilator, preferably round, up through the center and also an air duct leading to the fan on the outside.

LJN:lw
10-9-50

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

Special Soil Corn Bulletin --#

New Above Artificial Drying for Soil Dear

Artificial drying may be just the answer to your soil corn problem this fall, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Besides having a more dryer, you'll want to fix it so that the fan dries.

It's important to put an even flow of air through soil corn, and should air too. Be sure your main air ducts have a cross sufficient area of at least one square foot for each 1,000 cubic feet of air flow per minute. If your fan is delivering 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, the duct should be at least 10 square feet in area.

The delivery duct a slatting-trench is more recommended as a main air duct because it's low cost.

Use plastic, tarpaulin, effective method of the bridge. It is easy the driveway and ends of a bridge with bare dirt a ladder. You may use the driveway as the main duct. It's simply his object to provide the low air velocity needed to get the most air flow through the corn.

The simple drying fan can build up air duct along the side of the crib. This plan is better than using a small air through the center of the crib.

However, a vertical ventilator can be used for soil drying if used to build up to 10 feet also. It's not as easy to operate as the first two. If above best when are applying above to both sides of the crib

If you a temporary round wire or snowflake crib, you can build a ventilator. preferably round, to provide the center and also to fit duct location to the fan as the crib.

-30-

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

Special Soft Corn Stories -- 5

Five Ways to Handle Soft Corn

Soft corn is a valuable feed--don't let it spoil, urges Farm Adviser _____ _____.

You have five possible ways to handle soft corn, he adds, to keep it from spoiling. They are feeding it out quickly, making corn silage of it (both ears and stalk), making ear-corn silage, cutting and shocking it, and cribbing it with the necessary precautions. Your choice will depend on your own situation.

Soft corn has about the same feeding value per pound of dry matter as mature corn. And depending on time of frost, it has as much total dry matter in the ears per acre as mature corn. If soft corn remains sound and is properly fed, it will produce almost as much beef to the acre as mature corn will. However, gains are slower because cattle need more of it.

The adviser says you'll probably want to feed out your soft corn if you can't carry it over safely for late winter or spring feeding.

Ensiling both stalks and ears is one of the best ways to save soft corn. In fact, it's the only effective way to save the crop if it's very immature and very wet. You can build a temporary trench or snowfence silo if you don't have enough permanent silo space.

But if your silo space is limited, you can make silage of the ears only. Usually you need to add some water to bring the moisture content of the silage up to about 40 percent.

Cutting and shocking is another method, but there is danger of mold if the shocks are too big or the corn is too green. It's best to make the shocks about half-size and then make a second cutting a few days later and build out the shocks to full size. Otherwise, keep the shocks small to help the stalks and ears cure faster.

Soft corn--from 26 to 35 percent moisture--can be stored safely in cribs, but only if you take special care to provide plenty of crib ventilation.

LJN:lw

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

Special Soil Care Service ---2

Size Keys to Fertile Soil Care

Soil care is a valuable tool--Use it to avoid, where

Tips Advise

Use Lots This possible ways to Devise soil care, Be soil,
to keep it free spoiling. They are Develop it not notably, obtain
care stage of it (Soil) more not crop), making mis-care allow-
ability due shooting it, and distribute it with the processed gener-
ally. Four stories will depend on just one situation.

Soil care has plenty low-care fertile value per pound of
dry matter in mixed ears. And depending on time of time, it has
as much total dry matter in the ears per acre as mature corn. If
with corn remains young and is properly fed, it will produce almost
as much beef by the area as mature corn will. However, more for
slower gaining mostly used more of it.

The airplane says you'll probably want to feed our poul-
tion if you don't worry to save safely for late winter or spring
feeding.

Shelling hogs stalks and ears is one of the best ways to
save soil care. In fact, it's the only efficient way to get the
right if it's very important ask dairy men. You can profit a recovery
trench or manufacture silo if you don't have enough permanent silo
space.

But if your silo space is limited, you can save silage of
the ears only. Usually you need to sell some corn to obtain the nota-
tion protein of the silage to be about 10 percent.

Cutting ear corn is another method, but there is danger
of soil if the ground was too big or the corn is too green. If I
feel to save the nutrient about half-ripe ears then cause a second har-
vest a few days later and yield are the stalks or full ripe. Tobacco
mix, keep the stalks small to help the cattle and save good pasture.

Soft corn--five do to it possible relationship or stems
parts in cribs. Use only if you have special care to provide those
of corn varieties.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Order Plantation Stock for Spring Delivery

If you are planning to put out forest tree planting stock next spring, don't delay in getting your order in to the state nursery for your trees.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports that state nursery stock items are going fast. Of the 19 species which were available on July 1, only 10 are still in supply.

Pine species have gone most rapidly, since they are most generally adaptable to the average planting area and most in demand. Only jack pine, shortleaf pine and white pine remain on the available list out of 10 pine species originally on hand.

You can still order seven different hardwood varieties: ash, black locust, cottonwood, multiflora rose, osage orange, red gum and sycamore.

One of the greatest benefits you will get from a forest plantation is in putting land to use that is unfit for any other agricultural purpose, _____ says. In addition, plantations are excellent conservers of soil and water, they provide cover and some food for wildlife, and they will bring returns later through sale of various forest products.

You will get the earliest financial returns from species adapted to Christmas tree and fence post production. Christmas trees usually require five to seven years to reach production size, while post cuts require from 12 to 20 years.

-more-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Order Plantation Shade for Stop-Go Motoring

If you are planning to put out fancy tree planting about your home, don't delay in getting your order in to the state nursery in good time.

Farm Adviser _____ reports that state nursery stock trees are quite fast. Of the 12 species most in demand, only 3 are still in supply.

Farm people have gone most mightily, since they are more directly dependent on the various plantings area and next to having city truck plots, shortcut time and extra pins coming to the installation of 12 pine species originally on hand.

You can still order some different Centennial combinations: ash, mimic locust, cottonwood, multiflora rose, Osage orange, and Bur Oak seedlings.

One of the greatest benefits for will par from a longer plantation is in making land to use that is unfit for any other agricultural purpose. _____ add: In addition, shelterbelts are excellent conservers of soil and water. They provide cover and some food for wildlife, and they will help restore life to many kinds of native Central Illinois.

You will get the National Planting Service free choice assigned to plantings free and there are inspection. Guidelines there really important file is never plans to needs consideration time, with land use maybe free to do it twice.

###

There is more demand for forest tree seedlings today than ever before, _____ points out. One reason for this increased planting is the growth in the manufacture and use of tree-planting machines.

Still, the number of acres which should be planted to trees is far below what it should be, he says. On the basis of the degree of erosion, topography and soil fertility, there are _____ acres in _____ county which should be planted to forest trees. (See page 700, Illinois Agricultural Handbook.)

(You may wish to add local details on farm forest problems, such as tentative plans for a demonstration next spring, etc.)

You can get price lists and order blanks for state nursery stock from your county farm adviser. He also has copies of Circular 567, "Forest Planting on Illinois Farms."

-30-

RAJ:lw
10-11-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Two Advantages in Clipping Cows

It will take less labor to keep cows clean and be lots easier to produce high-quality milk if you clip your dairy cows when you bring them into the barn this winter, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Clipping the flanks, tail, and udder saves work in preparing cows for milking. It also reduces sediment in milk and lowers the bacteria count.

The adviser gives these five steps for proper clipping, as recommended by Leo Fryman, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture:

Clip the tail and bob the switch so it clears the ground about four inches. Clip the tailhead and area around the base of the tail.

Clip the entire surface of the udder.

Next, clip the belly and hocks. Then make a "mark line" from the navel to the thurl on both sides. Do this by holding the clippers on edge, with the bottom blade toward cow's head.

Clip the flanks and thighs by running the clippers up from the hock to the "mark line."

Clip up the backbone to help in controlling lice.

The adviser cautions that clipping is not a substitute for washing before milking. Even when cows are neatly clipped, the udders and teats should still be carefully washed with warm water and a chlorine solution before the milking machine is put on each cow. Washing not only assures cleaner milk, but stimulates milk "let-down" so you can milk the cow quickly.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

-30-

Press Information Officer
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Editors

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[illegible] is difficult task

[illegible] to provide [illegible] milk is not difficult [illegible] once
[illegible] one point [illegible] the dairy plant [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] the dairy farmer [illegible] in produc-
ing cows for milking. It also reduces [illegible] to sell [illegible]
the Wisconsin county.

The [illegible] [illegible] that about [illegible] [illegible] is
[illegible] by [illegible], delivered in the Illinois College of Agri-
culture:

[illegible] the unit and [illegible] it [illegible] the ground
about four inches. Dig the holes and [illegible] the [illegible]
the soil

Dig the entire surface of the [illegible]

Next, dig the butter and [illegible]. Then make a [illegible]
from the canal to the [illegible] so [illegible]. Do this by [illegible]
ditches on [illegible], with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Fill the ditch and ridge by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] to the [illegible].

Fill in the [illegible] to help [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(For northeastern counties with tight subsoils)

Soil Nearer Ruin Than We Realize

We're a lot closer than we realize to ruining some of our good corn-belt land in northeastern Illinois, including _____ county, declares Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Precious topsoil has worn dangerously thin on a very large acreage. In one county it is estimated that, unless present farming methods are changed, one-fifth of the farm land will go out of production in the next 15 years. And the problem is just as severe in several other counties in this area.

These shocking statements come from Circular 663, Handling Northeastern Illinois Soils, just received in the adviser's office. Come in for your free copy.

Authors W. F. Purnell and E. D. Walker, University of Illinois soil conservationists, say the first job in saving the remaining good land is to find out whether your land has a tight subsoil. The farm adviser or soil conservation service technician can help you answer that question.

Once you know that your land has a tight subsoil, make a long-time plan of putting each acre to its best use and treating it according to its needs.

The tight subsoil underlying much of _____ county is something like a physical handicap in a person. He may be able to live with it all his life and never have any serious trouble so long as he is careful. Carelessness with tight soils in _____ county means their destruction.

We can save our soil by taking care of the water and by growing more legumes and grasses, the adviser believes. He'll be mighty glad to talk over your soil conservation problems if you'll see him.

LJN:lw

-30-

Home Extension Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agricultural Sciences
Urbana, Illinois

Address to Home Advisors

(Use notebook paper with right margin)

Soil Savers Win Tree Planting

We're a lot closer than we realize to ruining some of our good cornbelt land in Southeastern Illinois. Including _____ county, deep-rooted trees survive _____ _____.

Perhaps farmers like yours deliberately plan on a more orderly use changed, one-fifth of the farm land will go out of production in the next 15 years. And the problem is just as severe in several other counties in this area.

Those receiving information come from Cloverlay Soil Conservation District Illinois Soils. Are involved in the advisor's office.

Some in the town that some

Address R. F. Farmers and R. E. Wallace, University of Illinois soil conservationist, say the first job is getting the cornbelt land is to live on whether your land has a high capacity. The crop advisor or soil conservation service technicians can help you figure that capacity.

Some fine loess land [illegible] corn [illegible], make a home-like plan of getting each acre to its best use according to its needs.

The first project underway [illegible] county is somewhat like a pictorial beautiful in a forest. It will be able to live with it all its life and never have any [illegible] to be in operation. Farmers with their advisor [illegible] county farmer cooperation.

As one part of soil [illegible] some of the acres used [illegible] grass legumes are planted. The trees [illegible] widely glad to tell them your soil conservation problems if you [illegible]

-###-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Order Fertilizer Now

Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports there's plenty of fertilizer if you order yours now and store it on your farm.

But if you wait until next spring, you're almost sure to be disappointed because of short supplies caused by too many persons waiting until the last minute to order.

You'll gain in at least four ways by ordering fertilizer early: You'll be sure of getting some, it will be better quality, you'll be more sure of getting the kind you want and, most important, the price is more likely to go up than down next spring.

Demand for fertilizer is likely to be heavy in _____ county, the adviser says. The fertilizer industry is fully equipped to meet everyone's need, but it lacks storage facilities. So supplies now on hand must move steadily from plants to farms to make space for more fertilizer to be made and processed.

There's a shortage of railroad boxcars too. Military goods will be moved first and fertilizers later.

Also the price may go up if there are labor troubles, or if demand increases more than expected.

Fertilizer stored on your farm should be kept in a dry place, says _____. Keep it off the floor, piled only about six to eight bags high. Well-conditioned fertilizer (aged) keeps best.

LJN:lw
10-11-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Gun Right to Avoid Hunting Accidents

A gun can be a source of much enjoyment in hunting if it is carefully used, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

But it can also be the source of much grief and sorrow if some member of your family is killed or permanently injured because of a hunting accident.

_____ says that every hunter knows that sportsmanship is just good manners. It includes using the right gun for the right game, hunting only in season and not taking the limit of game unless you can use the meat.

For bird hunting, the good hunter takes a trained dog to retrieve cripples. He puts out cigarettes and campfires carefully, breaks matches before dropping them and in general tempers his actions with reason.

Three causes are reported by the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee as leading to almost two-thirds of the gun accidents occurring during the hunting season. They are humans in the line of fire, mistaking humans for game, and hunting with the safety catch off.

An intelligent hunter considers carefully what he is doing, says _____. He learns and follows these safety precautions:

-more-

add gun safety - 2

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.
2. Carry into your auto, camp and home only guns that are empty, taken down or with the action open.
3. Always be sure the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.
4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.
5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
7. Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.
8. Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.
9. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.
10. Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

-30-

RAJ:lw
10-18-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Will Observe Illinois Forest Week, November 6-11

Plans have been set in _____ county for the observance of Illinois Forest Week, November 6 to 11.

Farm Adviser _____ _____says this is the first time in this state that the importance of the forest resource has been so publicly recognized. Forest Week was proclaimed by Governor Stevenson to call attention to the importance of trees in the state's economy.

(Tell here just what plans have been made for the observance of the week in your county.)

_____ will serve as chairman of the week's activities. Serving on committees are the following: _____

_____.

Present forest area of Illinois is 4 million acres, _____ says, about half of which is in the southern third of the state. However, up to seven million acres probably should be in forest, because much unproductive cropland today could be producing a valuable crop of timber in a few years if it were planted to trees.

About 90 percent of the woodlands of the state are on farms. _____ points out that these farm woodlands produce 12 million fence posts every year, and nearly a million cords of fuelwood. This fuelwood is enough to make a stack of wood four feet wide and 16 feet high the entire length of the state. These same woods also produce more than 100 million board feet of lumber.

Farm woodlands are also effective in helping to control soil erosion, in providing wildlife refuge, and in creating recreational areas for campers and picnickers.

RAJ:lw
10-25-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers RELEASE: Immediately

FBFMS Organizes in 26 New South-Central Counties

_____ county will belong to the _____ (name) association of the newly organized Farm Bureau Farm Management Service in 26 south-central Illinois counties, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

This was decided at an organization meeting in Vandalia on Thursday, November 2. Attending from _____ county were (List names and identify.)

_____ county leaders met with temporary directors, farm bureau presidents, and farm advisers from all 26 counties, and College of Agriculture representatives.

The 26 counties were divided into three areas with about 200 members each, the adviser explains. Headquarters for the whole area will be _____ (town).

_____ (Adviser) reported that _____ (No.) men had signed from all 26 counties as of November 2 and _____ (No.) more are expected to sign before the project starts on January 1.

_____ county had _____ (No.) signers, and _____ (No.) more probably will join before the deadline, the adviser believes.

(List here names of your cooperators, if you wish.)

(Comment on sign-up campaign, compliment those who helped, and boost project with any other appropriate comments.)

MORE

Officers elected for the _____ association were (List their names, home towns, and offices here. If some are from your county, you'll probably want to mention them first.)

One of the most important pieces of business was to hire _____ full-time fieldmen, the adviser says. _____, _____, was selected for the area including _____ county.
(No.) (name) (address)

(Give here his experience, qualifications, age, family status, and other facts to acquaint your cooperators with him.)

The other fieldmen selected were (List names, addresses, and areas for which chosen.)

The FBFMS is a cooperative record-keeping project between farmers and the College of Agriculture, _____ says. It was started in north-central Illinois in 1925 and before the present expansion it had expanded to 58 counties with about 2,900 cooperators.

For a yearly fee of $24 to $56 per farm, depending on size, you get each year at least three personal visits from the fieldman; a study of your farm business record to show where you're making a profit or losing money; any help you need in record-keeping and in organization and management of your farm; tours, meetings, and farm visits to exchange ideas on profitable farm methods; various regular economic booklets from the College of Agriculture; and a satisfactory record for preparing your income tax report.

"We're sure every new cooperator will find that joining the FBFMS is one of his best investments," says Dr. H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work at the college. "Steady growth to about 3,500 cooperators over the past 25 years shows that members must feel that their FBFMS records pay off nicely."

LJN:lw
10-30-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

2,4-D to Control Wild Onion, Garlic Can Mean Extra $100

(For wheat-growing counties)

You can earn probably an extra $100 or so from wheat this season by spraying it with 2,4-D before November 30 to control wild onion and garlic, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ county growers commonly suffer a price cut of 7, 15, or even 20 cents a bushel on wheat that contains wild onion or garlic. On a 40-acre field yielding 25 bushels an acre, that means a total dockage of $70 to $200.

In 1944 losses from the two weeds are said to amount to at least $500,000 each year in the southern half of the state. With price rises, the losses are probably higher now. From July 1948 to July 1949, nearly half the soft wheat at East St. Louis graded garlicky or light garlicky.

We can help to correct this situation, the adviser challenges, with 2,4-D. The best time to spray is October and November, so it's getting late to finish the job. You can get nearly 100 percent control of garlic that is through the soil by spraying 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of actual 2,4-D acid to the acre.

But winter applications of 2,4-D will materially damage fall-seeded small grain, the adviser warns. The chemical is not a "cure-all," but a supplement to good rotations and weed-free seed.

Controlling weeds is part of the 6-point program to improve the soft wheat crop in _____ county and throughout southern Illinois, says _____. We should carry this part of the program through now to help in harvesting a top-quality crop next summer and to keep Illinois' reputation as one of the best soft-wheat-producing areas of the country.

LJN:lw
11-1-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

2,4-D to Control Wild Onion, Garlic Can Make Extra $10/A

(For wheat-growing counties)

You can spot problems on extra acres or in fewer hours by applying it with 2,4-D before November 10 to control wild onion and garlic, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ county growers commonly suffer a yield cut of 5, 15, or even 20 bushels of wheat or more containing wild onion or garlic. On a 40-acre field yielding 25 bushels an acre, that means a total reduction of 125 to 1000.

In 1951 losses from the two weeds are held to amount to at least $300,000 each year in the southern half of the state. With prior rains, the losses are probably higher now. When July 1948 to July 1949, nearly half the soft wheat at Effingham, Marion, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Wayne, White, Edwards, Wabash, Hamilton, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Alexander, Union, Johnson, Massac, Pulaski, Alexander, and Union counties was treated with 2,4-D. The best time to spray in October and November, so the spraying job is finished the job. You can get nearly all weed control of garlic that is through the soil by spraying 1 to 1½ pounds of actual 2,4-D acid to the acre.

But single applications of 2,4-D will materially change fall-seeded small grain, the adviser warns. The chemical is not a cure-all. But a supplement to good rotations and cultivations.

Controlling weeds is part of the 7-point program urged by _____ county and the Illinois Agricultural Association, says _____. We should carry this part of the program through for to help in farming a top-quality crop that answer and to help Illinois' reputation as one of the best wheat-producing areas of the country.

-30-

12-1-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Lake Completed at 4-H State Memorial Camp

(For central Illinois counties using Monticello 4-H camp)

Construction work on the 16-acre lake at the State Memorial 4-H camp near Monticello has been finished, reports Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The lake was built "in jig time," says Miss Mary McKee, chairman of the state 4-H camp committee. R. V. McElroy Construction company, Decatur, began work about October 7 and finished the job in only about one month. Good weather speeded the work considerably. Completion deadline was next July 1. McElroy's low bid was $8,359.75.

Completion this fall will allow the lake, enlarged from 14 to 16 acres in size, to fill up from natural drainage from a 400-acre watershed and from rain and snow this winter and next spring. It should be ready for water activities at next summer's camping season.

Making the lake involved building a 400-foot earth dam, moving an estimated 36,000 cubic yards of dirt, deepening the shoreline, deepening the far end of the lake away from the dam, pouring concrete for the boat docks, and building retaining walls for the sand beaches.

Design and engineering specifications for the dam were prepared by Ben Muirheid, engineer in the College of Agriculture.

Deepest point in the lake will be 12 feet, where the diving tower will be located.

(Compliment here the folks who helped in any 4-H camp fund drive, describe the fun 4-H'ers have at camp, and promote 4-H camp program with other appropriate comments.)

LJN:lw

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers RELEASE: Immediately

Illinois Farm Record Book Can Be Worth Thousands of Dollars

(This story is the first in a series of three for farm advisers to use in distributing the Illinois Farm Record Book. Each story will be accompanied by a newspaper mat. The two mats to follow will be 2 columns wide by 8 inches high. The enclosed mat and this story should be in time for your monthly publications.)

Your Illinois Farm Record Book, costing only 50 cents, can easily be worth thousands of dollars to you in the next few years, says Farm Adviser __________ ____________.

It gives you a simple, inexpensive, but accurate farm record for making out income tax reports, providing credit statements and studying your farm business to plug the holes where profits are leaking out.

And it's keeping good records and studying them that really pays off, the adviser declares. The record book is the only one in Illinois with this handy self-study feature.

__________ tells of two 160-acre farms in north-central Illinois which were equal in every way. But from 1925 to 1946 one farm earned $300 more net profit an acre than the other. That's a whopping $48,000 more profit in the 22 years, or almost $2,200 every year, including depression years.

Both men were cooperators in another College of Agriculture farm record-keeping project, but evidently one man learned more lessons from his records or put them into practice better.

Last year about ____ (No.) __________ county farmers used the record book, says ____________. In 1951 we hope to have ____ (No.) men using the record book.

(Add here comments from one or two farmers on how they liked it and how easy it was to keep good records.)

(Mention briefly your plans for distributing the record book.)

You can hardly invest 50 cents more wisely than by getting the easy-to-use Illinois Farm Record Book, believes the adviser. He will be glad to explain it further if you will see him at his office.

LJN:lw 11-8-50 -30-

Press Reference Information Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Weekly [illegible] Immediately

ILLINOIS FARMS RECORD BOOST FOR 4-H'ERS TOLD BY DEAN

(This story is the first in a series of three for farm editors to use in distributing the Illinois Farm Record Book. Each story will be accompanied by a newspaper mat. The two mats will be 2 columns wide by 6 inches high. The original mat and this story should be in time for your monthly publications.)

Some Illinois Farm Record Book owning only 50 years, can easily be worth thousands of dollars to you in the years ahead.

Says Farm Adviser _____.

It gives you a simple inexpensive, but accurate farm record for making out income tax reports, possibly avoid statement and showing your farm business at also the kind where profits are leaking out.

And it's keeping good records and starting them that really pays off. His advice follows. The record book in the only one in Illinois with this handy self-help feature.

Illinois offers more aid in every way. But from 1925 to 1929 farm owners [illegible] more than the other. That's a whopping $80,000 more profit in the 5 years, or almost $2,000 every year, during depression years.

Both men were graduates in agriculture [illegible] from several-thousand people, but naturally one has learned more than from his records or put them [illegible].

Last year about _____ [illegible] _____ wrote himself [illegible] 1934 _____ in 1931 as here is [illegible] mon using the record book.

(Make [illegible] two or [illegible] Likes it and how easy it was to keep good records.)

(Mention [illegible] pass [illegible] the record book.)

You can hardly imagine it until you already [illegible] the easy-to-use Illinois Farm Record Book, following the entries. It will be glad to explain it further if you will use one of the [illegible]

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Heating Equipment for Winter Use

Check your heating equipment and get it in condition for safe winter service.

This suggestion comes from Farm Adviser _____ _____ as the cold season approaches. Farm fires always increase in numbers and severity with the beginning of the winter firing days, he said. Fire strikes without warning, and in a few minutes it can claim the profits of years of labor.

Every year, _____ says, at least 90 million dollars worth of farm property is lost by fire. Most of this loss can be prevented if the causes are located first and removed.

Defective chimneys rank high as a cause of farm fires during the heating season. Other fires are caused by carelessness with combustible materials, from sparks that fall on roofs, or through the misuse of petroleum products.

Here are some things recommended by the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee which you can do to prevent possible fires around your farm home:

1. Repair cracks or other defects in your chimneys, and replace rusted or burned-out stovepipe.

2. Protect combustible materials from excess heat. Use a metal or asbestos floor covering under wood- or coal-burning stoves.

-more-

Farm Information Materials Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Heating Equipment for Winter Use

Check your heating equipment now and get it in condition for early winter service.

This suggestion comes from Farm Bureau _____ _____ as the cold season approaches. Farm folks always increase in numbers and generally with the beginning of the winter frosty days. In mild fair weather without warning and in a few minutes if one wishes the profits of years of labor

Every year, _____ _____ here, or learn of million dollars worth of farm property is lost by fire. Most of this loss can be prevented if the causes are located and removed.

Defective chimneys rank high as a cause of farm fires during the heating season. Flues that are cleaned by conscientious with considerable material. Some owners that fail to notify, or through the failure of inferiors operations.

Have any stove pipes recommended by the Illinois Farm and those before Combine which you can do to remove possible fires remove your farm home:

1. Repair cracks or other defects in pipe chimneys, and ventilating pipes or brace-up pipes.

2. Install combustible material from ceiling joist. Use a metal or asbestos plate covering under joist or combustible ceiling.

-more-

Use double-metal, ventilated thimbles where stovepipes pass through walls or partitions.

3. Put a spark arrestor on the chimney to reduce the risk from sparks. Put fire-resistant shingles on your roof if you can.

4. Never use petroleum products to start or hasten a fire. Don't gamble with leaky connections, defective equipment or poor adjustment on kerosene stoves, oil-burning furnaces or other equipment using petroleum products.

5. See that tank heaters, feed heaters and other types of heating equipment around the farmstead are installed safely and kept in good condition.

6. Be sure that dampers in stoves or furnace pipes are never closed tight enough to force carbon monoxide or other gases out into the room.

7. When you are firing a stove, add coal only at one side of the firepot to guard against smothering the flame completely and letting gases accumulate.

-30-

RAJ:lw
11-8-50

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

RELEASE: Immediately

today was named one of four winners in a soil conservation contest sponsored by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, announces E. D. Walker, soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

will receive a $50 U. S. savings bond for his outstanding conservation work. There were 21 entries from the 22 counties served by the railroad.

The four winners were Robert Moore, Rankin, operator of the farm owned by Virgil Peoples, Danville; C. V. Swanson, Paxton: Herman and Raymond Kessler, Ingraham (Clay county); and Walter Etling and son, Millstadt (St. Clair county).

Entries were judged on proper land use in line with a well-organized farm conservation plan, effective use of soil- and water-conserving practices recommended in the plan, progress based on available resources, and contestant's activities to further conservation in his community.

" has done an A-1 job in soil conservation," comments Walker. "Illinois would benefit greatly if more men would follow his example."

Each soil conservation district in the 22 counties served by the railroad chose its outstanding conservation farmer. These entries were then judged by Bruce Clark, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Russell Cole, B & O agricultural agent; H. R. Brunnemeyer representing the agricultural extension service; and Walker.

MORE OVER

Entries were divided according to location in 10 central or 12 southern counties and date when the conservation plan was started--before or after October 1, 1949. That made four classes.

won for the counties for farms starting their conservation plans October 1, 1949.

Cole says the contest aims to encourage more farmers to save natural resources by adopting a sound soil, water, and forest conservation program.

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Federal Milk Order Should Bring Around 75 Cent Premiums

(ONLY for 13 southern Illinois counties included in proposed new federal milk marketing order offered by Prairie Farms Creamery, Carbondale. This story does NOT concern another separate order for the suburban St. Louis milk market.)

We can expect premiums of around 75 cents per hundredweight for grade A milk over non-grade A under the proposed federal milk marketing order for 13 southern Illinois counties, including _____ county, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

This information comes from R. W. Bartlett, milk marketing specialist in the College of Agriculture. He testified at the hearing last March in Murphysboro when Prairie Farms Creamery proposed issuance of a federal order.

Bartlett says he thinks the order probably will go into effect on January 1, 1951. Besides setting up premiums, the order should encourage an improvement in milk quality and eventually result in larger sales.

Bartlett testified at the hearing that a federal milk order should generally improve the condition of dairymen in southern Illinois more than those at any of the 38 markets in the country now operating under such orders. The specialist has worked with about 20 of them.

If the proposed order had been in effect, September grade A prices for Class I milk would have been $4.37 per hundredweight, the non-grade A Class I price would have been $3.97, and the Class II price would have been $3.02.

Class I milk, the adviser explains, is used chiefly for bottled milk, cream and fluid milk drinks. Class II milk goes mostly into manufactured dairy products.

(Explain here more exactly the meaning of new federal order to dairymen in your county.)

LJN:lw
11-21-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

New Circular on Erosion Control Available

The problem of holding the topsoil in _____ county in place is growing more and more serious all the time, says Farm Adviser _____ _____. There are nine specific things we can do to prevent erosion.

Briefly, that summarizes Circular 667, just received in the adviser's office. It's called "Protecting Your Soil" and is written by C. A. Van Doren, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and L. E. Gard, soil conservationist at the College of Agriculture Dixon Springs Station.

The two men say we must remember four basic facts about erosion. First, although gully erosion is more spectacular, sheet erosion actually is more destructive. Good soil often slips away before we know what's happening. Second, we must protect the soil always, even though rainfall varies widely year to year.

Third, soils vary greatly in the ease with which they erode. And finally, the steepness, length and shape of a slope determine the amount of erosion, with steepness the most important factor by far.

Now what can we do to control erosion? Well, says the adviser, there are the nine measures. You can read more about them by getting your free copy of Circular 667:

Start with complete soil treatment.
Work out a protective rotation.
Protect the land during fall and winter.
Treat pastures and graze them moderately.
Plow and cultivate on the contour.
Strip-crop to hold the soil.
Build terraces to intercept the runoff water.
Prevent gullies with grass waterways.
Improve drainage in the soil.

LJN:lw
11-21-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

10 Years of DHIA Testing Means Extra $1,560 in 1949

You wouldn't mind earning an extra $1,560 this year compared with your returns 10 years ago, would you?

Well, that's exactly the bonus which 363 dairy herd improvement association members in Illinois earned in 1949 when they completed 10 years or more of continuous testing, compared to their first year of testing, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

(List here the names of DHIA members in your county who have tested 10 years or more. They're given on pages 10-14 of the blue-covered annual DHIA report, "A Year's Progress in Dairy Herd Improvement," issued in September 1950 by the dairy science department.)

Leo Fryman, College of Agriculture dairyman, says that 363 herds in Illinois completed 10 or more years of DHIA testing in 1949. That year they averaged 72 more pounds of butterfat per cow than in the first year they tested. They'd gone up from 314 pounds per cow to 386 pounds.

These herds averaged 24 cows and made $1,560 more over feed costs in 1949 than they would have made if they had not improved their production during the 10 years.

Not only did they increase production, but the average size of herd went up from 18 to 24 cows.

There are now 97 DHIAs in Illinois with more than 2,000 members who own over 40,000 cows. (Insert here comparable figures for your own county.)

_____ says DHIA records help you cull "boarder" cows that aren't paying for their feed, locate the better cow families for breeding purposes, and feed according to production.

LJN:lw
11-29-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

First Meeting of New Record-Keeping Cooperators to Be Held

(ONLY for 26 southern counties in new Lincoln Farm Bureau Farm Management Service association.)

The first meeting of _____ county record-keepers cooperating in the new Lincoln Farm Bureau Farm Management Service will be held _____ (day, date, time), at _____ (place), announces Farm Adviser _____ _____.

_____ (number) farmers in _____ county signed up this fall for this new record-keeping project in cooperation with the College of Agriculture. (Explain here how this number compares with your quota and mention that there are still openings, if that's the case.)

The meeting on _____ (date) will be the first chance for the cooperators to meet their fieldman, _____ _____ (name), who will visit their farms at least three times a year to talk over profitable farm management.

Record books will be distributed and there will be some explanation of how the fieldman works and what part the College of Agriculture plays in the project.

-30-

LJN:lw
11-29-50

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Electric Wiring Systems Need Checking

It's easy to have "killers" or "firebugs" hidden in your farm electric wiring system, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

The ordinary 115-volt lighting circuit can be as deadly as high voltage lines. The Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee reminds us that there is too much power packed into electric wires to gamble with.

Even the best wiring system needs a little attention now and then, _____ says. Outside you should check frequently for broken insulators, frayed insulation and loose or sagging wires that may contact trees or other obstructions.

Inside the buildings, watch for defective outlets or switches, loose connections at junctions, damaged insulation or worn fixtures. Appliance cords need frequent attention. When they are defective, discard or repair them immediately.

Don't delay repair--it may cost a life. Even for minor repairs you should be sure the current has been turned off before work begins. Water is a good conductor of electricity, so remember to be especially cautious in damp places. When you buy electrical appliances, look for the "UL" label signifying that the equipment has been tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratory.

When a fuse "blows," something is wrong. There is too much load on the circuit or a short circuit somewhere. Locate and remove the source of the trouble before inserting a new fuse, and then be sure to use the proper size of fuse.

RAJ:lw
12-6-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers
(Newspaper mat of A. R. Ayers available on request)

4-H Leaders Attend Tractor School

The 1950-51 4-H Tractor Maintenance School for the local volunteer club leaders of _____ county will be held _____ at the _____ in _____.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ reports that _____ local club leaders from this county will attend the school. They are: _____

_____.

The school will get under way at 8:30 a.m. on the first day and will adjourn by 3:30 p.m. on the third day, _____ said. There will be evening sessions on both days.

Adult leaders have been selected to attend the school. They are all familiar with tractor operation and maintenance. They will later organize a similar school for the 4-H Club members in _____ county.

A. R. Ayers, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, will conduct the school in cooperation with the state 4-H Club staff. He will be aided by service supervisors from all the branch distributing houses of all the farm implement companies.

Ayers will tell the 4-H leaders all the general factors in tractor maintenance, including ignition, carburetion, lubrication, etc. New project manuals and other literature will be used this year. This will be the third year in which the tractor maintenance schools have been held on a district basis over the state.

RAJ:lw
12-6-50

-30-

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Good Records Boost Profits, Solve Headaches

(This is the second of three stories to use in distributing the Illinois Farm Record Book. A different mat accompanies each story. Try to use the mat and story together.)

Efficient farm management made a difference of $110,000 on two north-central Illinois farms from 1925 to 1946, says Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Yet they were both 320 acres, same quality land, in the same community, and farmed by men of the same age. Good management meant an extra $5,000 a year for one man, including depression years.

Sound management depends on keeping accurate records and studying them carefully, the adviser points out. And the Illinois Farm Record Book is one of the best account-keeping books you can get. It costs only 50 cents, and you could hardly invest a few cents in a better way.

Besides leading to larger profits, the Illinois Farm Record Book helps you solve some common farm headaches, _____ adds.

By revealing the leaks in your farm business, good records can help you keep rising costs in hand.

Accurate records will help considerably in keeping track of social security payments for farm workers.

And complete records make it much easier to fill out your income tax and to furnish the bank with a credit statement when you borrow.

_____ says the Illinois Farm Record Book gives you a "tailor-made" income tax report, and through the self-study feature it gives you a yardstick for measuring your own efficiency as a farm manager.

We're aiming for _____ (No.) farmers in _____ county to use the record book in 1951, says the adviser. That's _____ (No.) more than 1950.

(Mention briefly your plans for distributing new copies.)

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Local Bankers Focus Profit, Solve Problems

(This is the second of three stories in one by Elizabeth
the Illinois Farm Bureau Book. A different way accommodate would
try to use the mat and story together.)

Spirited long conversations made a difference at Jill/.ood me
the North-central Illinois Farmer Town Luncheon, many farm advisers

_____.

The they were rich or queer, some quality less. In the
same community, and farmed by men of the same sex. Good management
means an extra $2,000 a year for one man, including depression years.

Sound management depends on keeping accurate records and
studying them carefully, the adviser points out. And the Illinois
Farm Record Book is one of the best accounts-keeping books for one ex-
ample costs 50 cents, and you could hardly invest a few cents in a
letter nor.

Despite reading to invest profits, the Illinois Farm Record
Book helps you split some common farm deductions, _____ says.

By keeping the books in your farm business, good records
can help you keep trading costs in bank.

Records provide all that individually is keeping check of
social security payments for farm workers.

And cooperate records make it much easier to fill out your
income tax and to furnish the bank with a speedy statement when you
borrow.

_____ says the Illinois Farm Record Book gives you
a "bird-eye" farm net report, and includes its self-starting cha-
lure is given you a yearbook for immediate from one efficiency as a
farm manager.

To be simple for _____ Corners in _____ handy to use
[No.]

The record book is 1951, says the adviser. Usual _____ more than
[per]

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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Booklet Gives Controls for Vegetable Insects

Controlling insects in your home garden is more than just spraying or dusting insecticides over the plants.

Farm Adviser _____ _____ says that there are several other things you can do, with little or no expense, to help cut down the damage from bugs.

One of these practices is to destroy insect breeding places, he says. Weeds, crop wastes such as old cabbage stalks or melon vines, neglected fence rows, ditch banks, hotbeds and cold frames, all serve as breeding places for garden insects and protect them during the winter. Plow under, compost, or burn these crop remnants as soon as possible after harvest. Don't let weeds grow in or near the garden.

Another thing you can do is to grow resistant varieties. They are not weakened by insect attack. When conditions are favorable, they are therefore more likely to produce profitable crops than non-resistant varieties. Insecticides are normally more effective on resistant varieties. Choose, of course, varieties adapted to your locality.

Group related crops, such as cabbage and cauliflower, cucumber and squash, potato and tomato, and plant them in a different location each year. Don't follow radishes by cabbage, since these two plants are attacked by the same insects.

Plowing destroys insects that live in the soil, such as white grubs and wireworms. Keeping down weeds and grass on which cutworm moths lay their eggs often reduces cutworm damage. These tips and many others are included in the new booklet, "Dusts and Sprays for Vegetable Insects," recently issued by the Illinois College of Agriculture. Get your free copy by writing for Circular 672 to the College at Urbana, or get one from your county farm adviser.

-30-

RAJ:pm

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

Special to Home Advisers

Many Exhibits Scheduled for Farm and Home Week

Homemakers who attend Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois--February 6-9--will be able to see the new foods laboratory which was opened for home economics students last fall, says Home Adviser _____. This shiny new laboratory will be open for inspection during noon and late afternoon hours.

Student demonstrations will emphasize handy features, such as the electric mixer shelf which pulls up and out of a base cabinet and the work shelf which pulls out to add extra work space or serve as a breakfast bar.

A frozen foods exhibit will include methods of freezing and the use of frozen foods. Theme of the exhibit on dietetics is "The Dietitian Serves Her Community"--through school lunches, restaurant, hospital, and dormitory work, and church suppers.

The textiles and clothing exhibit will have a new feature this year. A home economics student will be making a garment to demonstrate different construction techniques. Dress designs will be displayed. Rug cleaning will also be included in this exhibit.

Homemade toys and books for youngsters will be included in the child development exhibit. The child development laboratory--both inside and outside--will be open to Farm and Home Week comers.

If yours is a "weighty" problem, you'll be interested in the nutrition specialists' exhibit on weight control. Dish design and table setting examples are a part of the home furnishings exhibit. Also available for inspection are the test cabinets developed recently by a home economics research specialist.

COK:lw
1-25-50

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

Special to Home Advisers FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Home Economics' 4-H'ers Hit Top Enrollment

National 4-H Club Week--March 4-12--is a good time for 4-H'ers to "take stock" of membership and accomplishments of the past year.

Illinois 4-H members in home economics have reason to be proud of their record enrollment for 1949--27,768 members. Of this number, 922 are boys.

Members of home economics clubs were active in 38,349 projects in which their completion rating was 89 percent. Some members, particularly older girls, enrolled in more than one project.

_____ county's 4-H enrollment is _____, says Home Adviser _____ _____. Of this total, _____ are enrolled in home economics projects.

Subject claiming top interest in home economics clubs during 1949 was clothing. Forty-nine percent (18,790) of the total project enrollment was in three clothing projects--Buying Clothing, Clothing for the 4-H Club Girl, and You Learn to Sew.

Increased interest was shown in foods projects during 1949. Thirty-four percent of the total project enrollment was in foods. Boys and girls learned about foods under these subjects: Make Good Things With Milk or Dairy Foods, Ways of Using Fruits and Vegetables, Outdoor Meals, Quick Breads, Cookies, and Yeast Breads. A new foods project planned for 1950 is Cakes.

Flower arrangements, window treatments, table covers for dining, and others--all under the division of home furnishings--claimed 6 percent of the total project enrollment. Winter projects enrolled about 12 percent.

One outstanding 4-H member in home economics is DiAnne Mathre, DeKalb county, who was the national winner in citizenship. She will be toastmistress at a panel discussion in Washington, D. C., early in March. She will also participate in the panel discussion about 4-H work.

Meta Marie Keller, LaSalle county, is the outstanding 4-H girl who spent last summer as an exchange student in Norway.

Joyce Mishler, Woodford county, another outstanding 4-H girl, was one of the six national scholarship winners in canning.

Leaders of the 4-H group total 4,319. Many of these leaders (805) are former 4-H members. Others are junior leaders; that is, they are members and leaders at the same time. Of the total number of leaders, 164 have led ten or more years.

COC:lw
3-1-50

-0-

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

Check Your Kitchen for Safety

Mind your safety rules in the kitchen, says Home Adviser _____ _____, _____ county. The kitchen is the location of many accidents. You can prevent them with a few "before-thoughts" on safety.

Avoid using makeshift devices such as chairs, stools, and boxes for climbing. A step stool or ladder is one of the cheapest investments in safety. If you already have a ladder for the kitchen, check the rungs to see that they are sturdy, and not rotten or loose.

To prevent cuts, throw away all cracked glasses and dishes. One good way to get rid of cracked or broken glasses is to wrap them in a bag or thick newspaper and place them in the garbage can where no one will get hurt.

Many children are scalded--sometimes fatally--each year, says Home Adviser _____ _____. To prevent a tragic accident in your home, always turn pan handles in on the stove. Be sure the coffee pot is away from the edge of the table also.

For your own safety in the kitchen, lift the far side of a pot cover first to avoid escaping steam. Don't wear filmy, fluffy-sleeved clothing in the kitchen. It can catch onto pan handles and ignite from the flames of the stove.

Wipe up grease, soap or soap flakes, and water immediately to avoid danger of slipping and falling. If your children come in the house with wet umbrellas or rubbers, be sure the water is mopped up at once to prevent serious falls.

To get safety into your home every day, enroll in the Illinois Safe-Homes Program. April 5 is the deadline for enrollment--come to my office to enroll today.

COC:lw
3-8-50

-0-

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

Special to Home Advisers and Assistants

4-H Girls Learn to Sew and Save in Clothing Project

With one eye on spring and the other on their pocketbooks, 4-H Club girls in Illinois are off to a good start in the 1950 Clothing Achievement program.

Last year, more than 18,750 girls throughout the state took part in the activity, says Home Adviser _____ _____. Interest in the program is always keen, because every young lady, whether she's 10 or 20, likes pretty clothes.

Local club leaders and county 4-H extension staff members teach the girls enrolled in the clothing project to select attractive patterns, buy good fabrics, and plan a practical wardrobe. They also teach the girls to design hats, bags and other accessories at considerable savings.

In another important phase of the clothing program, the 4-H'ers learn how to remodel out-of-date dresses and coats. Many daughters help stretch the family budget by making over apparel for younger brothers and sisters. You can see evidence of the fact that these 4-H'ers do get a working knowledge and skill in dressmaking in the fact that last year more than two million garments were made by about 591,000 club members.

In addition to learning, girls enrolled in clothing projects have a chance to earn recognition for outstanding achievements. The Spool Cotton company, sponsor of the program, provides scholarship awards of $300 each to the 12 top-ranking girls in the nation, either a U. S. savings bond or an all-expense trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago for each state winner and ribbons for county winners. Carlene Wellman of Payson, Adams county, was the 1949 Illinois winner. County ribbons were given to 342 girls.

RAJ:lw

To Home Advisers: As you already know, National Home Demonstration Week is April 30 to May 6. Below is a tip sheet for local publicity. Three stories for use in local papers are enclosed. These are only suggestions. You will want to adapt them to your local situation.

TIP SHEET FOR PUBLICITY

ON

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

A. Advance publicity: If you are planning special achievement days or an open house for women interested in home bureau, let your local editor know about it. Send him information about plans, committee names, etc. Suggest possible pictures.

B. Exhibits of recent projects, for example: Tailored clothing, slip cover projects, gloves, etc.

C. News story on history of home bureau in your county
   1. Date of organization
   2. First president
   3. First home adviser
   4. Growth from year to year in membership, scope, and program

D. News story--Home bureau achievements

E. News story--What Home Economics Extension means to me--A home bureau member's opinion of the ways in which it has helped her. Results as expressed in material accomplishments, such as a new wardrobe, remodeled kitchen, etc.; other values, such as personal development, satisfaction.

F. Follow-up publicity--Summary of week's activities
   Achievement day or open house happenings, pictures
   New unit formed or new members after NHD week

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

Local Leaders--Honored April 30 to May 6

Local leaders who serve women of _____county voluntarily in the task of spreading the latest in homemaking information will be honored during National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6. The number of local leaders in _____ county is _____.

America's 400,000 volunteer home demonstration leaders will receive tribute during this week for achievements in service to their fellow homemakers. These women cooperate with the county home adviser and state extension specialists in home economics in planning the local home economics extension program.

As members of home bureau groups, Illinois local leaders are trained on program topics during the year at a number of training schools in each county. The schools may be conducted by a university home economics extension specialist, the home adviser, or some other specialist in a certain field. The women hear a discussion of the subject and see demonstrations of methods. They learn the skills by practising. Then each leader prepares the lesson and presents it to her local groups of about 15 to 30 women.

One of the objectives of the home economics extension program is to build leadership among women in rural areas and small communities. To understand the leadership these women have attained, home adviser _____ _____ says of the local leaders in _____ county: (List facts about personal development, satisfaction gained from leadership; widened interests, participation in county, state, and national events.) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COC:jo

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

Homemakers Active in Community, World Affairs

Illinois homemakers are proving that the home is the center of their activities, but not the circumference.

Cooperation in community projects is one of the attributes of home bureau and home economics extension throughout the state. These women will be honored during National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6.

Activities in _____county during this week include (list meetings, achievement days, open meetings, or other activities planned).

_____

_____

_____

_____

The circumference of home bureau interests and activities extends from the community to county, state, national and international subjects. Funds are collected for the Christian Rural Overseas Program; boxes are sent to needy families in Europe and other countries; baskets of food are given to families in the community; women write to pen pals in foreign countries.

Projects such as "Knowing Your County Government" are included in home bureau activities. Women request information about taxes and their use in public welfare. Promotion of X-ray units and collection drives for cancer, heart, polio, and tuberculosis occupy their interest. Safe driving practices were stressed during 1949. Fire prevention received particular emphasis from these homemakers.

Indeed the circumference of homemakers' interests is widening to include the world.

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COC:jo
4/12/50

Honors for Home Advisers, Homemakers

Illinois home advisers and homemakers will be honored for their achievements in home economics extension work during National Home Demonstration Week, April 30 to May 6.

The theme for the week is "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World." Today's homes are being improved through home economics extension work in foods and nutrition, clothing, child development and family relationships, home management, home furnishings, and money management.

Mrs. Kathryn VanAken Burns, state leader of home economics extension work, explains that every year the women in each county set up their own program. It is based on the particular problems of homemakers in that county. Then specialists in the various subject-matter fields come from the University of Illinois to give the latest information and training tothe women.

Some achievements and results in several phases of the home economics extension program are:

Clothing--During 1949, specialists in clothing helped 2,075 families with their clothing budgets. Communities in which some phases of clothing projects were presented total 2,751.

Money Management--A lesson on family money management, at which a financial plan was made, was attended by 9,105 homemakers. Families numbering 7,821 received help with financial planning during 1949.

Home Furnishings--Improved methods of refinishing, repairing, or remodeling furniture were reported by 9,379 homemakers. A total of 5,286 women reported improved room arrangements.

Home Management--Removal of fire and accident hazards rated high in home economics extension work; 24,885 families received assistance. The Illinois Safe-Homes Program emphasized home safety. Forty-six counties enrolled 11,589 families during this seventh continuous program. Families who received aid for improving housekeeping methods totaled 21,290. Over 5,000 families were given help with kitchen rearrangement and improvement.

Foods and Nutrition--Meal planning (one division of foods and nutrition) was tops in number of times presented. Meetings totaled 478, with 9,120 in attendance. Another division of foods and nutrition, freezing foods, was presented at 256 meetings with 5,973 attending.

Child Development and Parent Education--Seventy-two local leader training schools were held during 1949. Special groups numbering 16 met in ten different counties.

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COC:jo
4/12/50

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

Special to Home Advisers
and Assistants

4-H Girls Work on Food Preparation

This year's champions in the National 4-H Food Preparation program are now in the making. Illinois 4-H girls enrolled in the project are now hard at work perfecting their culinary arts so that they will rank right up with the best when the records are judged next fall.

Home Adviser _____ _____ says that national, state and county awards will be presented to the youthful cooks to recognize outstanding achievement in food preparation. _____ girls in _____ county are enrolled this year in the program.

Each year the number of meals and different dishes prepared by 4-H'ers all over the country runs well over 20 million. For the last 16 years the food preparation program has been teaching 4-H girls and boys to learn to cook by "doing," which is the 4-H way, _____ says.

The record of Anne Louise Keller, Streator, 1949 Illinois champion, showswhat is being done in this state. She learned how to plan meals, and planning made her work easier and gave her more leisure time. Her 4-H training also accounted for worth-while savings in the family food bills.

Objective of the program is to give the youngsters a basic, well-rounded knowledge of selecting, preparing and serving food. It improves their personal eating habits and often benefits the entire family.

Six national winners this year will each get a $300 college scholarship, state winners will receive a trip to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and county winners will get blue ribbons.

RAJ:lw
4.18.50

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

Special to Home Advisers

Choice of Freezer Container Important

Soon you'll be preparing many fresh fruits and vegetables for your home freezer. Choice of containers may determine the success of your job.

There are many types of freezer containers on the market. You can buy cartons, bags, glass and plastic containers, or special papers.

No matter what type of container you buy, be sure it is moisture-vapor proof and can be sealed tightly, says Home Adviser _____ _____. Food may dry out and lose some of its good qualities if it isn't packaged in such containers.

The size and shape of the containers determine convenience in packing and effective use of freezer space.

Plastic-coated boxes and cartons with specially treated liners or covers protect foods well and are easy to handle and store. You can buy ready-made bags also. Or you can make bags of any size or shape from heat-sealing material by running a warm iron over the folded edges.

You may use glass jars for freezing, but they have several disadvantages, Home Adviser _____ _____ says. Glass jars do not pack well in the freezer and they may break. Foods must be thawed before cooking to remove them from the jar.

Waxed cups are convenient, but they are not air-tight. Food may dry out and darken during a long period of storage.

To heat-seal a bag or a box with special coating or overwrap, press with a warm iron. Use just enough heat and pressure to hold the edges tightly together. Too much heat may cause an imperfect seal.

COC:lw
5-3-50

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Home Economics Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Home Editors

Choice of Freezer Foiling Important

Good tips to be regarding many items found wrapping for your home freezer. Choice of overlapping may determine the success of your job.

There are many types of freezer containers on the market. You can buy cartons, tubs, glass jars, plastic containers, or special wraps.

No matter what type of container you buy, be sure it is moisture-vapor proof and can be sealed tightly. Here are three reasons why it is [illegible]. Does any of the old and loose seem of its good quality if it isn't protected in some container.

Air also must always be excluded because oxidation deteriorates the food value, destroys color, and causes off-flavors.

In packing for efficient use of freezer space,

Flat-wrapped items and cartons with specially treated lining or coating should be used when ever it's safe and convenient to pack your own. If you use any type of container, be sure it is the right size and shape. Odd shapes waste space. Use containers that will stack well in the freezer. Pack foods of the same type together. Label each package clearly with contents and date. Place newest packages in the back and oldest ones in front.

You may use glass jars for freezing, but they have several disadvantages. Some glasses [illegible] may break well in the freezer. Jars must be [illegible] before packing to prevent them from breaking.

Wrapping and packaging materials are [illegible]. Most are easy to use and suitable for a long period of storage.

To seal-wrap a loaf of a box with special sealing-on material, press with a warm iron. Use just enough heat to melt the edges slightly together. Too much heat may cause the material to [illegible].

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

Special to Home Advisers

Local Women to Attend Jacksonville Conference

Women from _____ county who will attend the Illinois Home Bureau Federation Organization and Citizenship Conference at Jacksonville June 13-16 are _____ _____ and _____ _____.

This annual conference, sponsored by the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and University of Illinois home economics extension, is devoted to organization problems and citizenship interest. It is based on the theme, "The home is the center of every woman's interest, but not the circumference."

On the program is a talk by Mrs. LouiseLeonard Wright, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. She will discuss "International Problems Affecting Our Country at the Present Time."

A member of the Department of Public Health, Mr. E. L. Wittenborn, will voice the advantages and disadvantages of county health units. "New Developments in the School Situation in Illinois" is the subject chosen by Mr. J. L. Buford, superintendent of the Mount Vernon city school system and a member of the state-wide committee of school organization. "Our Responsibility as Citizens" is another timely subject on the program. Other speakers with subjects of special interest to homemakers are also scheduled for the conference.

Delegates from _____ county will report information from the four-day conference to unit and advisory council meetings and other meetings planned to secure this information (list special meetings, talks, planned after the meeting).

COC:lw
5-31-50

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

Special to Home Advisers

4-H Girls Compete in Dairy Foods Program

June is dairy month, when milk production hits it annual high. And according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, June of this year may set an all-time record.

Trying for a record, too, are some 1,500 Illinois 4-H girls who are thinking up new ways to use this abundant supply of milk. They are participating in the 1950 National 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstration program and will vie for top honors in county as well as in state and national competition, according to Home Adviser _____ _____.

Under guidance of local club leaders and county extension workers, these 4-H'ers work individually and in teams to show club members and other groups the latest methods of preparing tasty, nutritious dairy foods. Favorites in the summertime menus for 4-H families are ice cream, milk drinks, frozen desserts and cottage cheese dishes.

Giving a demonstration is by no means as easy as it looks, _____ says. There are many hours of study and practice before the girls are ready to step onto the stage in their crisp white uniforms--poised, confident and sure of their subject. They also must be ready to answer questions from the audience afterwards.

Awards for outstanding performance are provided by the Carnation company, sponsors of the program. Blue ribbons are presented to county winners, while a 17-jewel watch will be given to each of the three highest scoring demonstrators in the state. A trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November is in store for eight national champions.

Last year gold watches were won by Patsy Jean Deahl, Carmi: Jean Ashley, Tonica; and Marilyn Schlesinger of Pawpaw. County ribbons were awarded to 52 club members.

RAJ:lw 6-20-50

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

Special to Home Advisers

State Accepts Three 4-H Home Ec Programs

Three national 4-H awards programs of special interest to rural girls have been accepted for the current year by the Illinois State 4-H Club office, it is announced by the National 4-H Committee. They are girls' record, canning and dress revue.

County winners in each program will receive honor medals or blue ribbons, and state champions will get educational trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next November or a $50 U. S. savings bond.

National awards are $300 college scholarships in girls' record and canning, and leather-cased scissors in dress revue. Donors of awards in the respective programs are Montgomery Ward, Kerr Glass and Simplicity Pattern company. The programs are conducted under the direction of the Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics and local 4-H Club leaders.

Joyce Mishler of Eureka won both national and state honors in the canning program last year. Other state winners in 1949 were Marilyn Marks of Princeton in dress revue and Virginia Muntman of Jacksonville in girls' record.

Your county home adviser will furnish full information on these programs.

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RAJ:ml
7/3/50

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

Special to Home Advisers

"Be a Betsy Ross Today
Sew a Flag for U.N. Day"

Do you want to be a modern-day Betsy Ross--and make a United Nations flag?

Home Adviser _____ _____ asks this question of young girls and women throughout _____ county. Directions for making the flag are available at her office in the _____ building.

Women and girls throughout the United States will be making United Nations flags which are to be displayed in every community during United Nations Week, October 16-24, and especially on U.N. Day--October 24.

In this effort to make everyone aware of the United Nations-its organization, its meaning, and its symbol--the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day. The committee represents farm organizations, city, church, educational, patriotic, and other groups.

The National Citizens' Committee launched this flag-making program because most of the United Nations flags made by the chief flag-making concerns in the United States are being sent to Korea.

Local leaders will be trained to teach other people how to make a U.N. flag, says Home Adviser _____. All interested women and girls, clubs or organizations wanting to volunteer their time and talents to this patriotic endeavor are asked to contact the home adviser.

COC:lw
9-20-50

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

Special to Home Advisers

State Nutrition Conference to Be Held September 30

The Illinois State Nutrition group will hold its annual fall conference in Springfield September 30. Representatives of _____ county who will attend the one-day conference are _____ _____, according to an announcement made today by Home Adviser _____ _____.

A professor of human nutrition research from the University of Nebraska will be guest speaker at the conference. She is Dr. Ruth M. Leverton, who will speak on "The Human Element in Human Nutrition Research."

Dr. Janice M. Smith, head of the department of home economics University of Illinois, will present information on "Recent Nutrition Research."

A report on plans for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth will be made by Mrs. Orville Foreman, Jacksonville, Illinois. Background information on the conferences and material which has been assembled for the Illinois group to take to Washington will be discussed.

A panel discussion on "Child Feeding" is also on the program. Two members of the panel are Dr. Leverton and Miss Ethel Ray, head of the department of primary education at Western Illinois State College.

COC:lw
9-20-50

-30-

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

News From Delegates to ACWW Conference at Copenhagen

Word has been received from Illinois delegates to the sixth triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World at Copenhagen.

Writing from London, Mrs. Harold P. Joy, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, says: "There are 157 in the ACWW delegation from the United States and Canada--two from Canada, 155 from the United States.

Mrs. W. E. Nichols, Lexington, Kentucky, vice president of the Country Women's Council, is in charge of the delegation. Five voting delegates, one courtesy delegate, and one visitor from Illinois are as follows:

Mrs. Harold P. Joy, Chapin; Miss Angie Joy, Jacksonville: Mrs. Clarence K. Gittings, Cameron; Mrs. Ena Chesney, Freeport; and Miss Eva Blair, Sullivan. Miss Blair is a life member of ACWW. Courtesy delegate is Mrs. Louis Mamer, Urbana. Visitor is Harold P. Joy, Chapin.

Mrs. Gittings writes: The first day we were in London, we were entertained with a very formal party by the U. S. Embassy at the embassy residence. After a tour of the city, we visited the ACWW headquarters. We thoroughly enjoyed the countryside of southwest England; we visited Stratford-on-the-Avon and had lunch on the upper deck of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

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Open Extension Bulletin Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

News From Delegates to 60th Conference at Copenhagen

Word has been received from Illinois Delegates to the sixth triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World at Copenhagen:

Writing from London, Mrs. Harold I. Ing, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, says: "There are 157 in the Illinois delegation from the United States and Canada--ten from Canada, 147 from the United States.

Mrs. W. E. Nichols, Lexington, Kentucky, vice president of the Country Women's Council, is in charge of the delegation. Five voting delegates, one courtesy delegate, and one visitor from Illinois are as follows:

Mrs. Harold T. Ing. Chapin; Miss Angie Foy, Jacksonville; Mrs. Clarence I. Wiltfong, Dwight; Mrs. Ben Chaney, Freeport; and Miss Eva Klein, Sullivan. Miss Klein is a 4-H member of ACWW. Courtesy delegate is Mrs. Louis Bement, Urbana. Visitor is Harold I. Ing, Chapin.

Mrs. Wiltfong writes: The first day we were in London, we were entertained with a very formal party by the U. S. Embassy at the embassy residence. After a tour of the city, we visited the WCTU headquarters. We thoroughly enjoyed the countryside of southern England; we visited Stratford-on-Avon and ate lunch on the upper deck of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

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Heading the delegates was Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, international president of the group which represents 5,500,000 rural women.

Word has also been received that Illinois delegates took gifts to present to their hostesses at the conference. An ear of yellow corn, cookbooks, and nylon hose are some of the gifts.

The ear of Illinois corn--a product of their 454-acre farm--was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Joy. Mrs. Chesney carried several cookbooks to give to some of the women at the meeting.

Presentation of these gifts to their hostesses from 25 other countries is a part of the Country Women's program to promote greater international understanding.

One of the features of the conference was a discussion of how the Country Women can cooperate with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in extending adult education for better homemaking among farm families around the world.

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COC:lw
9-20-50

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

Special to Home Advisers

Local Women, Groups Are Modern Betsy Rosses

Many local women and organizations have joined the national United Nations flag-making campaign, reports Home Adviser _____ _____, _____ county.

Some of these groups and organizations are _____ _____.

They are sewing flags to present to _____ _____.

This campaign is sponsored by the National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day and is endorsed by farm organizations and labor, retail, industrial, veteran, religious, educational, and other groups.

The extension services of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are directing the campaign, says Home Adviser _____. Patterns and directions for making the flag are available at the adviser's office in the _____ building.

Aim of the nation-wide campaign is to have a United Nations flag flying in every community by October 24--United Nations Day.

The groups are doing more than sewing a United Nations flag, comments Home Adviser _____. At the same time, they are learning about the origin, membership and organization of the United Nations. (List specific things the groups are doing to become more familiar with the United Nations.) _____ _____.

COC:lw
9-26-50

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

Special to Home Advisers

The United Nations Flag--What It Means

The blue and white flag of the United Nations will be flying all over the United States on October 24--United Nations Day.

The flag, a symbol of world peace and unity, has a deep sky-blue background with a white world design centered on it. Two crossed olive branches--for peace--embrace the world symbol.

This flag was adopted by the United Nations on October 7, 1947. Before July 30, 1950, it could be flown only where the United Nations was meeting, or on special high state occasions. Now, through United Nations action, the flag is the property of the peoples of the world and can be flown from any American (or UN member) building--city, state, business or private.

United Nations Day is not the only time to fly the blue and white flag. October 24 marks the anniversary when the United Nations Charter came into force as world law, expressing the mandate of the peoples of the world that THERE SHALL BE PEACE.

United Nations Day is similar to the fourth of July--the day on which the United States' independence is celebrated. On that day American flags are displayed everywhere--on front lawns, courthouses, state buildings, business places, and many other establishments. And those American flags are flown throughout the year. So it is with the United Nations flag: Fly it on United Nations Day--and every other day of the year too.

COC:lw
9-26-50

-30-

Dr. Benjamin Whorf
Department of Chemistry
College of Agriculture
Tucson, Arizona

Material to Come Shortly

The Delphos Herions Flag--Until It Waves

The Glen and White Flag of the United Nations was flown all over the United States on Herions Day.

The Flag, a symbol of world unity and unity, has a Delphos background with a white world design centered on it. The symbol will a beginning for peace--between the world wealth--

Officially was adopted by the United Nations on October 7, 1947. Before July 31, 1948, it could be flown only under the United Nations was pending, as an ensign with seven countries. The United Nations action, the flag is the property of the United States and can be flown from any location (or US member) building--city, county, business or private.

United Nations Day is now the only time to fly the flag and until then. October 24 marks the anniversary when the United Nations Charter was ratified by world law, approximate be majority of the peoples of the world that THERE SHALL BE PEACE.

United Nations Day is similar to the launch of multi-use way on which the United States' independence is obtained. In that day freedom flags were displayed everywhere--from large towns, plain buildings, business firms, and even rural mailboxes. And those American flags are flown throughout the year. It is with the United Nations flag. Fly it on United Nations Day--and every other day of the year too.

-30-

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

Special to Home Advisers

Remove Fire Hazards From Your House

Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, is a good time to take stock of your year's housekeeping, says Home Adviser _____ _____, _____ county.

Check to see that each fire hazard is removed from your house. Remember that a clean house seldom burns, she says.

Be sure that the basement and attic are free from paper and rubbish. Weekly cleaning avoids an accumulation of articles that might result in spontaneous combustion. Don't store newspapers, magazines or paper boxes in your house. If you don't use them, get rid of them.

Inflammable liquids have no place in the house. Store gasoline in a red can outside of the house. Both gasoline and kerosene should be stored in tightly closed containers. The cans should be painted distinctively and labeled clearly.

For frequent use in the house (such as for cleaning purposes), a small quantity of kerosene may be stored in a glass container away from every source of heat. Remember that no one should ever start a fire with kerosene or gasoline, warns Home Adviser _____.

For burning rubbish, provide a fine wire-mesh basket or metal container, placed a good distance away from buildings. Flying sparks may destroy a building. Always be sure to use a metal container for ashes; otherwise, red hot coals may start a fire.

Check chimneys, flues, fireplaces and pipes. Be sure they are cleaned and repaired before the regular fall routine of a daily furnace or heater fire.

Use every fire protective device in building or remodeling your house. One example is metal bands for stove and furnace pipes that pass through walls or ceiling.

COC:lw
9-26-50

Peace Corps/Peru Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Home Editors

(Peace Tips Service-When Life Is Good)

Time Traveling Tomb, October 5-15. Is a good time to take
stock of your family housekeeping, says Good Author _____ _____.

_____ (Peace).

Check to see that mail life buried is removed from your
house. Remember that a sleep house mother does, who says

Do not take the basement old dirty for the [illegible] as
rabbit. Weekly cleaning avoids an accumulation of articles that
might result in spontaneous combustion. Don't leave receipts, mail
wallets or other papers in your house. If you don't use them, get rid
of them.

Inflammable liquids have no place in the house. Store gaso-
line in a red can outside of the house. Boil gasoline and kerosene
should be stored in tightly closed containers. The rule should be
followed relentlessly and latched closed.

Use fireproof box in the house (check on fire insurance pre-
mium). A small quantity of valuables may be stored in a fire resistant
safe from every source of heat. Remember that as one should ever
start a fire with kerosene or gasoline, never have any other _____

Pre-burning method. Provide a fire alternate method of
method investigate, discard a good electric wire from building. Bright
lights may destroy a building. Always be sure to use a metal receptacle
or for ashes, otherwise, red hot coals may leave a fire

Check chimneys flues, fireplaces and stoves. Be sure that
the stoves are repaired before the weather will require of a gallic
furnace or heater fire.

Use every fire protective device to control or prevent
your home. One example is metal boxes for stove and furnace pipe-
that have flowed walls or ceiling.

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

Special to Home Advisers

How to Display the United Nations Flag

Fly the United Nations flag with the United States flag in your community on October 24, United Nations Day. And be sure that it's flying according to etiquette prescribed by the United Nations.

Home Adviser _____ _____, _____ county, says the following points are provided by the United Nations for display of the flag.

1. The United Nations flag should be flown or displayed with the United States flag.

2. The United Nations flag and the United States flag should be flown or displayed at the same height.

3. The two flags should be approximately equal in size. It has been customary, when displaying both flags, to place the United States flag to the right--at the right of a speaker on a rostrum or at the right of marchers in a parade.

Other United Nations flag regulations, as amended on July 28, 1950, state that the U. N. flag should normally be displayed on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs only from sunrise to sunset. However, it may also be so displayed at night upon special occasions.

The United Nations flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement. And it should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

COC:lw
10-10-50

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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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

Special to Home Advisers

Turkey--Sized to Suit Your Needs

Whether that Thanksgiving dinner is a "family reunion meal" or a "treat for two," you can get a turkey to suit your needs.

Turkey by the piece, quarter or half is suitable for that small dinner. Or you may be able to buy the smaller size turkeys, such as the Beltsville or Jersey Buff. Large turkeys averaging 17 to 24 pounds are ideal for a reunion meal.

If half or quarter pieces or the smaller sized turkeys are not available at your local markets, why don't you team up with your neighbors? Buy a whole turkey, and divide it between two or three families. Larger birds supply more meat per pound of bird than the smaller ones, and you'll save money that way.

No matter what you buy--a whole or half turkey--follow this suggestion for amount: Buy one-half pound ready-to-cook turkey per serving.

Home Adviser _____ _____ suggests the following tips for buying a quality bird. Choose a turkey that has a clean, waxy skin without bruises or discolorations. Streaks of fat under the skin indicate a good bird; a flexible keel bone is the mark of a young bird.

When buying a whole turkey, select a generally plump bird that has abroad breast. Size does not necessarily indicate the age or tenderness of a turkey.

COC:lw
11-8-50

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

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1950

Home Advisers Honored at National Meeting

URBANA--Two Illinois home advisers, Mrs. Ethel J. Marshall and Miss Dorothy Footitt, today received recognition for their outstanding service in home economics extension work.

Certificates of recognition were presented to the two Illinois home advisers by the National Home Demonstration Agents Association which is holding its annual meeting in Chicago Nov. 26-30. Recognition was given to 53 home demonstration agents from 45 states and Puerto Rico during the luncheon at the Blackstone Hotel.

To receive the certificate of recognition, each agent must have served 10 or more years in home economics extension. A state recognition committee selects each adviser, and if her application meets the high standards set up by the national committee, she is approved to receive this honor.

Mrs. Marshall, home adviser in DuPage county since 1936, works with groups representing 715 adults and 459 young people. Outstanding also in her leadership within the community. She has served as a chairman of numerous county groups, including the county nutrition committee, child welfare committee, wartime food conservation group and others.

Prior to her DuPage county work, Mrs. Marshall was home adviser in LaSalle county and assistant professor of home economics extension at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

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Mrs. Kathryn VanAken Burns, state leader of home economics extension, said: "Mrs. Marshall is a person of unusual personal attainments which enable her to be more than just an excellent county home adviser."

Mrs. Marshall's special abilities in speaking and writing have resulted in many published articles in farm and home magazines. She has spoken before many county and state groups.

One of her daughters, Miss Helen Marshall, is home adviser in Livingston county. She was formerly a home demonstration agent in Missouri.

Miss Footitt, Carroll county home adviser since 1946, had previously served as adviser in Moultrie county for eight years. Before going into home economics extension work, she taught schools in JoDaviess county for almost nine years.

Following her leadership in Carroll county are 23 adult home economics extension clubs with a membership of 445, and 20 young people's groups, numbering 308. Miss Footitt is recognized in the state for her ability to develop leadership among both women and 4-H members and for her understanding of people.

Mrs. Burns said: "Miss Footitt has a keen first-hand understanding and a sympathetic interest in the problems of rural people. She organizes work well. She is exceedingly effective because she works quietly and almost unobtrusively."

Miss Footitt is a member of the county business and professional women's club, the county home economists' group, and the county chorus. She is especially active in church groups, having been teacher, treasurer, organist and member of the choir.

COC:lw
11-22-50

-30-

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

Special to Home Advisers

(Note to Home Advisers: Twenty-five copies of "Round-the-House Work Clothes" are being sent to you this week to fill requests. Pattern numbers for these garments have been listed in back issues of "What, When, Where.")

Sew Some Christmas Gifts

If you're Christmas "shopping" with your sewing machine this year, you may get some ideas for gifts from the leaflet, "Round-the-House Work Clothes," says Home Adviser _____ _____, _____ county. It is available in the adviser's office in the _____ building.

The leaflet includes an illustration for an easy-to-make apron in adjustable sizes, an ideal Christmas gift for the person whose size you don't know. The apron has few seams and can be made from a yard of 36-inch material.

Four different types of dresses are illustrated in the leaflet. They were scientifically planned by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics to meet tests of comfort, convenience, safety, durability and becomingness.

The designs are reproduced in commercial patterns for home sewers. Patterns may be identified by the credit line to the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. A list of the pattern numbers is available in the home adviser's office.

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COC:lw
12-6-50

Dear Extension Director
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Home Advisors

(Note to Home Advisors: Twenty-five copies of "Round-the-House Work Clothes" are being sent to you this week in full shipment. Orders for clothes for these garments have been limited in bulk figure of "Work Shirt, Blouse.")

Dear Home Economics Girls

If Doris Dillyman "Dropline" wins your sewing contest this year, you may get some ideas for suits from the leaflet, "Round-the-House Work Clothes," says Home Adviser _____

_____ County. It is available in the Assistant office in the _____ building.

The leaflet includes an illustration for an easy-to-make apron in delightful style, an Good Dressing gift for the person whom you don't know. The aprons are for sewing and you is make them a part of ac-tion material.

Four different types of dresses are illustrated in the leaflet. They were scientifically planned by the Bureau of Home Efficiency and Home Economics to meet tests of comfort, convenience, style, simplicity and beautifulness.

The designs are reproduced in measured patterns for home sewers. Patterns may be identified by the pencil line to the Bureau of Women Participation and Home Economics. A list of the leaflet numbers is available in the home advisor's office.

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DC:jw
12-6-40

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

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Farm and Home Week Scheduled Feb. 5-8

Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois in Urbana February 5-8 offers more special classes for homemakers this year than last.

Eight special classes for homemakers are scheduled for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in addition to the general sessions and the homemakers' programs, says home adviser _____ _____, _____ county.

Classes will be repeated each afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30. Registration for these classes is necessary each day; an admittance card will be available from the registration table in the first floor lobby of Lincoln Hall.

The classes are "Play Equipment--Its Place in the Child's Development," "Time-Saving Suggestions in Food Preparation," "Sewing Tricks," and "Developing Color Schemes for Homes."

"Convenient Kitchen Storage" will be a discussion of recent storage research findings at the University of Illinois. "Freezing in a Research Laboratory" will show techniques used in the foods research laboratory in frozen foods study. "The Effect of Light on Color" will be conducted by a University of Illinois electrical engineer. A class will be held at the Home Management House, which is being refurnished.

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COC:pm
12-28-50