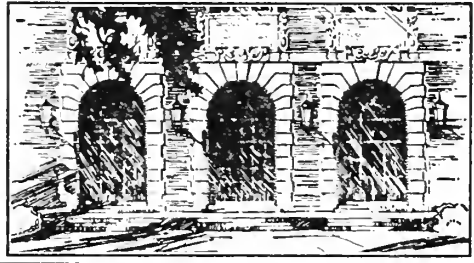


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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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Special to Farm Advisers

4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale February 22

Farm Adviser _____ reminds 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America in this area that the annual 4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale in Urbana February 22 will be a good opportunity to get a top-quality project calf.

"If you're interested in getting a calf that has a good chance of being a blue ribbon show animal as well as a good foundation cow, you'll probably find it worth while to attend the sale," _____ said.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association as a means of placing first-rate project stock in the hands of youngsters at a fair price.

_____ says that J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has described the calves as an outstanding group. About 100 calves will be sold. They will include the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds.

The first calf will go on the auction block promptly at 11 a.m. Saturday, February 22, in the Stock Pavilion at the College of Agriculture.

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

Sale catalogs may be obtained from the College of Agriculture, 338 Animal Sciences Laboratory, Urbana.

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page, possibly a date or page number.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries, possibly related to a study or record-keeping.

Note: You can help publicize the Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics by encouraging girls and women in your county to enroll in home economics courses. This is the first time home economics courses have been offered in the short course. To date 48 men have registered for the agricultural section, but no registrations have been received for home economics courses.

Offer Home Economics Study in Winter Short Course

What's the latest word in home furnishing, buying and preparing foods and family relationships?

You can find out at the University of Illinois Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics, February 3 to March 14. This is the first time home economics courses have been offered in this program.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says you will learn new ways to improve your home by arranging rooms and choosing furniture. You will also study color, design; cost and durability factors; wall, floor and window treatments; and storage space.

You'll study foods in relation to selection, principles and methods of preparation and nutritive value. In the family relations course, you will explore dating, engagement and marriage topics in lecture-discussion groups.

You may also choose from some agricultural courses, if you wish.

You'll find many after-class activities to fill your time. These include basketball, swimming, mixed dances, square dancing, group games, forums, instrumental and vocal music stunt nights and weekly dinners. Churches on campus have affiliated foundations that provide special programs for University students.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

It is important to ensure that all transactions are recorded accurately and in a timely manner. This includes recording the date, amount, and nature of each transaction. Proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

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Add Short Course - 2

Applications must be sent to the University by January 24.

Women 18 years or older with any amount or type of home economics experience may enroll.

_____ can give details about the Winter Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics.

-30-

MVB:cm
1/15/58

The following information is provided for your information. The information is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer or a recommendation. The information is provided for your information only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions. The information is provided for your information only and should not be used as a basis for investment decisions.

12/15/2023

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Buy Seed Oats Now

Since 1957 was a poor oat crop year in Illinois, farmers are urged to buy their seed oats now, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

All farmers who grew Clinton will be ahead to change to another variety, University of Illinois agronomists point out. Clintland, Newton, Fayette and Nemaha looked best in 1957 tests.

When changing varieties, it's best to buy the purest and best seed available. That means certified seed, _____ says.

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1/22/58

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

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

January 30, 1958

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

To: All Farm Advisers

From: Extension Editorial Office

Subject: Use of pictures for Farm and Home Festival promotion

We are sending you the two enclosed pictures to help you give some special promotion in your county to Farm and Home Festival. You are the only ones who will get these two pictures.

Here are some possible uses for them: in your county newspapers, for local TV station promotion, in your county publications, to illustrate circular letters, to post on your bulletin boards, for posters and window displays, and for use and display at public meetings. You may think of some other and better ways to use them.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. If there is a difference between the recorded amount and the actual amount received or paid, it is crucial to investigate the cause immediately. This could be due to a clerical error, a missing receipt, or a change in the terms of the agreement.

The final section provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the need for diligence and accuracy in all financial reporting. By following these guidelines, the organization can ensure that its financial statements are reliable and trustworthy.

Approved by: _____

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cutlines

How Better Soybean Varieties Are Produced

Richard Bernard, research worker at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, carries out the tedious and painstaking work of crossing that makes new soybean varieties possible. A panoramic portrayal of the history and development of the soybean in Illinois will be a major feature of the Farm and Home Festival at the University of Illinois on March 27, 28 and 29. Six major exhibit areas and three auditoriums have been reserved to house the exposition carrying the theme, "The Wonder Worlds of Farm and Home Progress."

-30-

HDG:cm
1/30/58

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cutlines

Automatic Feeding Setup at University Swine Farm

Farm and Home Festival visitors at the University of Illinois Urbana, on March 27, 28 and 29 will want to look over this automatic swine feeding setup at the swine farm. This layout includes three different kinds of feed bins. From the bins, feed is automatically unloaded, blended, ground and delivered to the feeder. In addition to an automatic watering system, this setup also features a device that automatically cleans the feeding floor at regular intervals with water under high pressure. This experimental feeding system will also be one of the feature displays at the swine farm to be seen at the annual Illinois Swine Growers' Day on Wednesday, April 2.

-30-

RAJ:cm
1/30/58

Special to Farm Advisers

Early Lambs Make More Money

Early lambs bring higher prices than later ones.

Farm Adviser _____ says that average prices for prime and choice lambs are 15 to 30 percent higher in May and June than in September and October.

And during the past five years, with the exception of 1957, 90-pound lambs in May and June brought \$1.00 to \$4.00 more per hundred-weight than 100-pound lambs in the fall.

Some producers feel that the cost of extra gains needed to get lambs on the early market offsets the higher prices received. However, the added death risk, increased parasite problem, interest on investment and risk of price change more than offset any additional feed costs, _____ believes.

_____ urges farmers with January and February lambs to push them for the early market.

Special to Farm Advisers

Caution Against Seeding Light-Weight Oats

If your oats have a test weight of less than 28 pounds a bushel, you'll probably be ahead to feed or sell them and get new seed. This advice comes from University of Illinois agronomist W. O. Scott.

While oats weighing 32 to 36 pounds to the bushel will usually germinate 95 to 100 percent, oats weighing 22 to 25 pounds will germinate only about 60 to 70 percent. Scott says research also shows that the seedlings of the light-weight oats will be smaller than normal and won't catch up until about 10 weeks after seeding.

Oats of normal test weight will have more vigor and can withstand adverse weather much better than the lighter weight ones.

If you buy new seed, Scott recommends Clintland, Newton and Fayette for central and northern Illinois. Fayette is preferred for spring planting in the southern part of the state.

Other varieties that will do well for _____ county farmers are _____. (Fill in from chart, CROP VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR ILLINOIS, 1958-59)

Condition of Some Illinois Soils Growing Worse

The physical condition of some of the best soils in Illinois is growing worse. These are the dark-colored, fine-textured soils of the corn belt that are being cultivated so intensely.

Farm Adviser _____ says it is impractical to try to maintain the nearly ideal tilth, or physical condition, of the soil as it was under native grasses. But don't let tilth deteriorate until it causes crop yields to be reduced.

_____ describes good soil as being neither too sweet nor too sour, providing enough air and water and the right temperature for plant growth and giving plants the food they need for good growth.

What can be done to prevent continued deterioration of these soils?

Keep off wet soils as much as possible. Working wet soil breaks down the soil crumbs. When the soil dries out, the particles pack together into tight, hard clods. Then water can no longer move into and through it.

Keep the soil covered as much as possible. Bare soils suffer from erosion. The best cover is a sod crop, but a mulch of crop residues gives good protection also. Cornstalks give more protection when broken down flat to the ground than when they are left standing. It's even better to shred the stalks and distribute them evenly over the ground.

Keep adding organic matter. Utilize all crop residues instead of burning them. Use manure on farms where it is produced so its value is returned to the land. And use legumes and grasses--they are the best source of soil organic matter.

Use lime and fertilizers, and adopt a cropping system that will help to maintain good crop yields. Soil tilth is better when grasses and deep-rooted legumes are included in the rotation system, _____ concludes.

For more information about this problem, ask _____ for a copy of the University of Illinois Circular 787, "Watch Your Soil Tilth."

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(Note: This picture has been sent to all Illinois daily newspapers. You may use it for county weekly newspapers, your county publications or your bulletin board or for any other use you may have for it.)

See Artificial Heart and Lungs at Festival

"Have a heart" might be what Dick Brown, right, dairy scientist at the University of Illinois, is saying to University students Nancy Jo Schrader of Tuscola and John Woods of Taylorville. Brown is explaining to these young people how the artificial heart works that he is holding in his hand. The heart, along with the "lungs" in the background, is part of the equipment that the dairy scientists use to keep a cow or sheep rumen alive in the laboratory. In this "live" rumen, they can get accurate measurements of the amount and rate of absorption of nutrients into an animal's blood stream. This artificial heart, lung and rumen setup will be part of the "World of Animals" display during Farm and Home Festival at the University in Urbana on March 27, 28 and 29. Everyone is invited to attend.

-30-

RAJ:cm
2/12/58

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Give Pointers on Handling Stored Corn

Corn that is below 20 percent moisture can be considered fairly safe for continued storage. Farm Adviser _____ says it will dry out and can be kept until you really want to sell it.

Corn that is above 20 percent moisture will keep during cold weather. But if you have this kind of corn, you should sell or dry it artificially before warm weather.

L. F. Stice, University of Illinois agricultural economist, recommends the artificial drying of corn that is carrying much above 20 percent moisture. Corn with 20 to 22 percent moisture might dry out under favorable conditions, but you can't be sure of it. Moisture discounts on wetter corn will cost you more than the drying.

At the present time, a discount of 1 1/2 cents is being taken for each 1/2 percent of moisture over 15.5 percent. When No. 2 corn is \$1.00 a bushel, each 1 1/2 cent discount means a net loss to the seller of about .9 cent a bushel. This net loss, or "penalty," can be recovered by drying the corn to 15.5 percent. You can afford to spend up to 1.8 cents a bushel for removing each percent of moisture above that level.

It usually does not pay to artificially dry corn that is below 20 percent moisture if it is to be stored as ear corn.

Farmers with wet ear corn that would be eligible for the \$1.40 loan rate should consider buying bins so that they can dry

Add Stored Corn - 2

and store shelled corn. The difference between the loan rate and the current market price is about 35 cents a bushel. In addition, the saving on moisture discounts will be 8 cents a bushel or more on corn that is above 20 percent moisture.

The difference in returns from selling wet corn and putting it under the \$1.40 loan will nearly pay for the cost of the bin. It is also quite likely that the government will again pay farmers for resealing loan corn on farms. Storage space for loan corn is likely to be scarce in 1958. This payment for resealing 1956 corn was 16 cents a bushel.

Farmers can get loans to help buy bins and drying equipment. More details on this program are available from your county ASC office.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Area Student(s) Attend(s) UI Ag Short Course

Several students from _____ county are attending the University of Illinois Agricultural Short Course, according to farm adviser _____.

They include:

University of Illinois Agricultural Short Course Students, 1958

Mason County

Behrends, Darwyn - Mason City
Tomlin, Richard - Easton

Tazewell County

Jeckel, Earnest - Delauan

Fulton County

Lafferty, Jerry - Canton
(Short Course Sec.-Tres.)
Millison, Carl - Canton

Hancock County

Holmes, Lloyd - Augusta

Peoria County

Peterson, Dale - Princeville

DeWitt County

Griffin, A. J. - Clinton

Piatt County

Kirwan, James - Ivesdale

Stephenson County

Dickers, Larry - Shannon

Washington County

Brink, Willard - Nashville

Richland County

Chandler, William Ray - Noble

Woodford County

Moser, James - Roanoke

Livingston County

Franey, John - Chatsworth
Hoffman, Robert - Fairbury
McGinnis, Thomas - Buckingham

Iroquois County

Layden, Robert - Hoopeston

Cook County

DeVries, George - Evergreen Park

Kane County

Stewart, Stewart G., Jr. - Dundee

McHenry County

Hallisy, J. F. - Hebron

Add Short Course Students - 2

Winnebago County

Schmerse, Jimmy - Durand
Andrew, Thomas - Caledonia
Lyfard, David - Rockford

Bureau County

Collen, Richard - La Moille

LaSalle County

Hesselberth, F. R. - Dana

Ogle County

Runte, Richard - Shannon

Clark County

Morgan, Donald - Marshall

Henry County

Obrecht, Ronald - Geneseo
Cardiff, William - Galva
McKenzie, John - Geneseo

Rock Island County

Quaintance, R. V. - Orion

Christian County

Hudson, Charles - Morrisonville
(Short Course Social Chairman)
Mickey, Donald - Pana

Montgomery County

Fesser, Larry - Morrisonville

Effingham County

Schmidt, Donald - Altamont
Bergman, Harold D. - Loogootee

Shelby County

Storm, Aubrey - Neoga

Pike County

Kurfman, Roger - Griggsville
Dean, Dawson - Griggsville

Greene County

Hallock, Arthur - Carrollton
Bland, Dean - Carrollton

Douglas County

Cassida, Ieland - Villa Grove

Moultrie County

Sims, Robert - Sullivan
Hortenstine, Ted - Gays
(Short Course Sports Co-chairman)
Flashner, Rex - Sullivan

Vermilion County

Crist, Roymarion - Indianola
Ford, Joe A. - Sidell
Fredrickson, John - Armstrong
Hooker, Richard - Sidell
Aden, Mervin - Potomac
Maddox, Joseph - Allerton

Wabash County

Alka, Robert - Mt. Carmel
Higgins, William - Allendale
Marriott, Howard - Mt. Carmel

Champaign County

Reifsteck, Dan - Champaign
Wheeler, Parker - Urbana
Alexander, John - Champaign
Clapper, Norman - Champaign
Clapper, Donald - Champaign
Templeton, Mrs. J. S. - Champaign
Branigan, Imogene - Champaign
Sholem, Myron - Champaign
Yearsley, Miss Mary - Urbana
Wood, Donald - Champaign
(Short Course Student President)
Neef, Lyman - Mahomet
Stahl, George - Tolono
Houston, James - Tolono

Section 1

Text 1.1

Section 2

Text 2.1

Section 3

Text 3.1

Section 4

Text 4.1

Section 5

Text 5.1

Section 6

Text 6.1

Section 7

Text 7.1

Section 8

Text 8.1

Section 9

Text 9.1

Section 10

Text 10.1

Section 11

Text 11.1

Section 12

Text 12.1

Add Short Course Students - 3

McLean County

Haas, Jack - Heyworth
(Short Course Sports Co-chairman)
Heller, William - Towanda
Gwin, Richard - Lexington

Cass County

Strubbe, Kenneth - Arenzville
Hess, Donald - Beardstown

Sangamon County

Krueger, Kenneth - New Berlin
McDevitt, Robert - New Berlin
Noble, John - Pleasant Plains

Carroll County

Bass, Paul - Shannon
(Short Course Vice President)
Woessner, Karl - Shannon
Bremmer, Lyle - Shannon
Kruse, Duane - Lanark

Champaign County (cont.)

Baker, Lauren - Sadorus
Franey, Francis - Ivesdale
Rodgers, Robert Jr. - Ivesdale
Gerdes, Robert - Allerton

Herbert Sharp, short course director, reports that 82 students are enrolled this year. He explains that the short course is designed for men and women who cannot regularly attend college. The purpose is to bring them up to date on the technical and economic developments in modern agriculture and the modern farm home.

The short course began February 3 and ends March 14.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the company's financial performance over the past year.

Key Findings

The company has achieved a significant increase in revenue, primarily due to the successful launch of our new product line.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the company's financial performance has been strong, and we are well-positioned for continued growth in the future.

Appendix

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue and expenses for each quarter.

Quarter	Revenue	Expenses	Profit
Q1	\$1,200,000	\$800,000	\$400,000
Q2	\$1,500,000	\$950,000	\$550,000
Q3	\$1,800,000	\$1,100,000	\$700,000
Q4	\$2,100,000	\$1,300,000	\$800,000
Total	\$6,600,000	\$4,150,000	\$2,450,000

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the 11th and last in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Newly Planted Trees May Need Watering

Newly planted shade trees may need watering if the weather turns dry during their first summer of growth.

But do not water them too often or too lightly, says Farm Adviser _____. That may encourage feeder roots to grow close to the soil surface and cause drouth damage later.

Instead, water heavily and less often so that the water will soak deeply into the soil around the roots. Mulch will help to conserve moisture in short dry periods.

Prune out branches that are obviously dead the first summer, _____ suggests. Dress all wounds to prevent infection and rot.

Hold up pruning of apparently dead branches until well into the first summer. Newly planted trees are sometimes slow to open their buds and develop leaves.

If you want to prevent damage from lawn mowers, running children and other hazards to small trees, put in short stakes, ornamental fencing or other barriers.



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

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the ninth in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Here Are Tips on How to Plant Trees

It's a good idea to buy balled-and-burlapped tree stock if you can, says Farm Adviser _____. This type of tree stock may cost a little more, but you will probably have better luck in getting these trees to grow.

Keep balled-and burlapped trees out of the sun and wind to keep them from drying out before you can plant them, _____ suggests.

Wait until the soil is crumbly and workable before you try to plant a tree. Do not try to plant when the soil is wet and muddy. Dig the hole about six inches wider than the ball of soil and two inches deeper than the height of the ball.

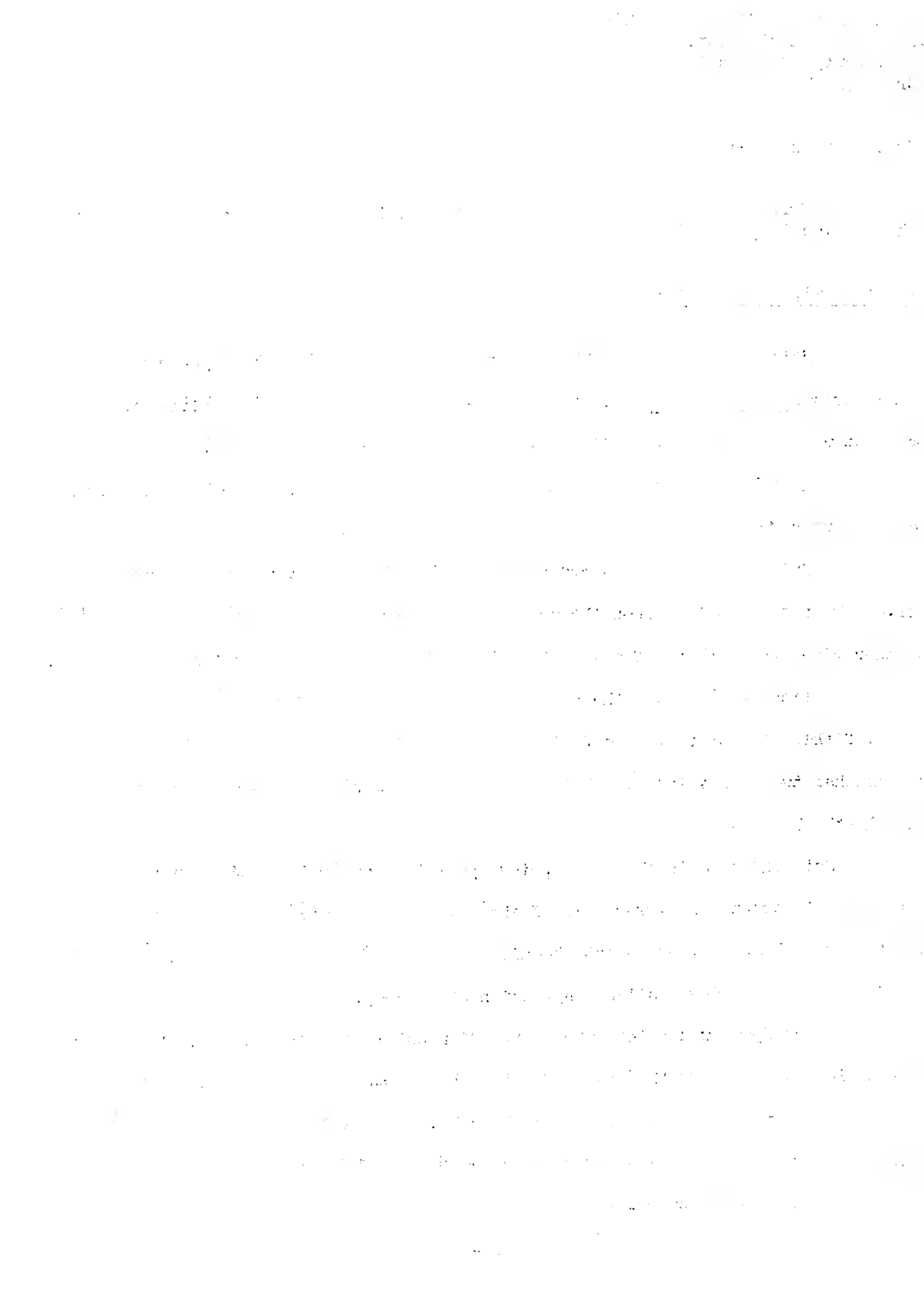
Pick up the tree by the ball--do not use the tree for a handle, _____ says. If the top surface of the ball is higher than the surrounding soil surface or more than two inches lower, take the tree out and make needed adjustments in depth of the hole.

Set the tree in the most upright position, and hold it there while you pack fine soil around the lower half of the ball. Use a stick to tamp the soil firmly around the ball to take out the air spaces. Fill the rest of the hole to the top of the ball, leaving a slight depression at the top.

Slowly pour water into this depression until no more soaks in. The reason for watering is to settle the soil around the ball, not to water the tree.

Then put on a mulch of ground corncobs, old sawdust or peat moss about five inches deep. Start the mulch about three inches from the trunk and extend it out from the trunk about two feet.

-more-



Add Tree Planting - 2

If you are planting bare-rooted stock, keep the roots moist at all times until they are in the ground. Wet peat moss, sawdust or similar mulch makes the best storage material.

When you dig the hole for bare-rooted stock, you'll have to make the hole much wider and deeper than for balled-and-burlapped stock. Make the hole large enough to spread the roots out full length in a natural position, taking care that none are cramped or doubled up. When the soil is filled to the original ground line on the trunk, you should have a saucer two inches deep.

Put fine soil in small quantities over the roots. Shake the tree slightly up and down to sift the soil through the roots and fill all the open spaces. As soon as the roots are covered, fill the rest of the hole and pack it with your feet as you fill. Keep out chunks of sod and other debris.

After planting, slowly pour on water to settle the soil until no more water soaks in. Apply mulch in the same way as for balled-and-burlapped stock.

The following information is provided for your information:

1. The total number of units is 100.

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Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of 11 stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Shade Trees Take Edge Off Summer Heat

Cool days in early spring remind home gardeners that they'd like to preserve some of those low temperatures for midsummer's sweltering days.

Shade trees planted this spring will help to cool off hot summer days, says Farm Adviser _____. At least, temperatures may be as much as 10 degrees lower in the shade.

Shade trees also have other advantages. They reduce noise by partly absorbing sound, _____ points out. Dust clings to their leaves and thus reduces the amount of dust in the air. And they increase property values by making homes and lawns look better.

Desirable shade trees are relatively free from attack by serious insects and diseases. They seldom suffer storm damage, and their roots seldom clog sewers, drains and tile lines.

Some kinds of trees create undesirable odors, and they are the ones to avoid in home plantings. Others litter lawns and walks with leaves and pods that make extra clean-up work.

Select trees to fit the available space, _____ suggests. Large homes with spacious lawns need tall trees with wide-spreading crowns. Modern ranch-type homes need shorter, broad-crowned trees. Trees with narrow crowns are best adapted to narrow streets.

When you plant shade trees, locate them where they will not interfere with power lines, walks, pavements or buildings as they grow.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Thornless Honey Locust Grows in Many Soils

If you want a tall tree with a wide-spreading crown for your lawn planting, you might consider thornless honey locust.

Farm Adviser _____ says this tree grows from 70 to 90 feet tall and may live as long as 120 years.

It is adapted to a wide variety of soils, including both well drained and poorly drained. It has a fine, lacy foliage that turns pale yellow in the fall.

In buying, be sure to specify the thornless variety, not the thorny honey locust found wild along river and creek bottoms. One disadvantage of the honey locust is the seed pods it produces. The patented Moraine locust is the same kind of tree, but according to claims it does not produce seed pods.

Thornless honey locust transplants easily and grows rapidly. Grass grows well in its shade.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the third in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Northern Red Oak Grows Well on Moist Soils

Northern red oak is a popular tree that grows to medium size (60 to 85 feet) and has a broad, symmetrical crown.

While it grows vigorously in porous, moist, fertile soils, it does poorly on drouthy or slowly drained soils, says Farm Adviser _____.

Leaves of northern red oak are a dull, dark green on top and paler green on the underside, _____ says. The leaves turn deep red to orange in the fall.

This tree is a little harder to transplant successfully than other shade trees. But it is a dependable, clean tree when planted under adapted conditions.

Northern red is the fastest grower of the oaks and grows rather rapidly in comparison with other shade species.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Hackberry Tree Resembles American Elm

Hackberry trees grow 50 to 70 feet high and have a broad, vase-shaped crown similar to that of the American elm.

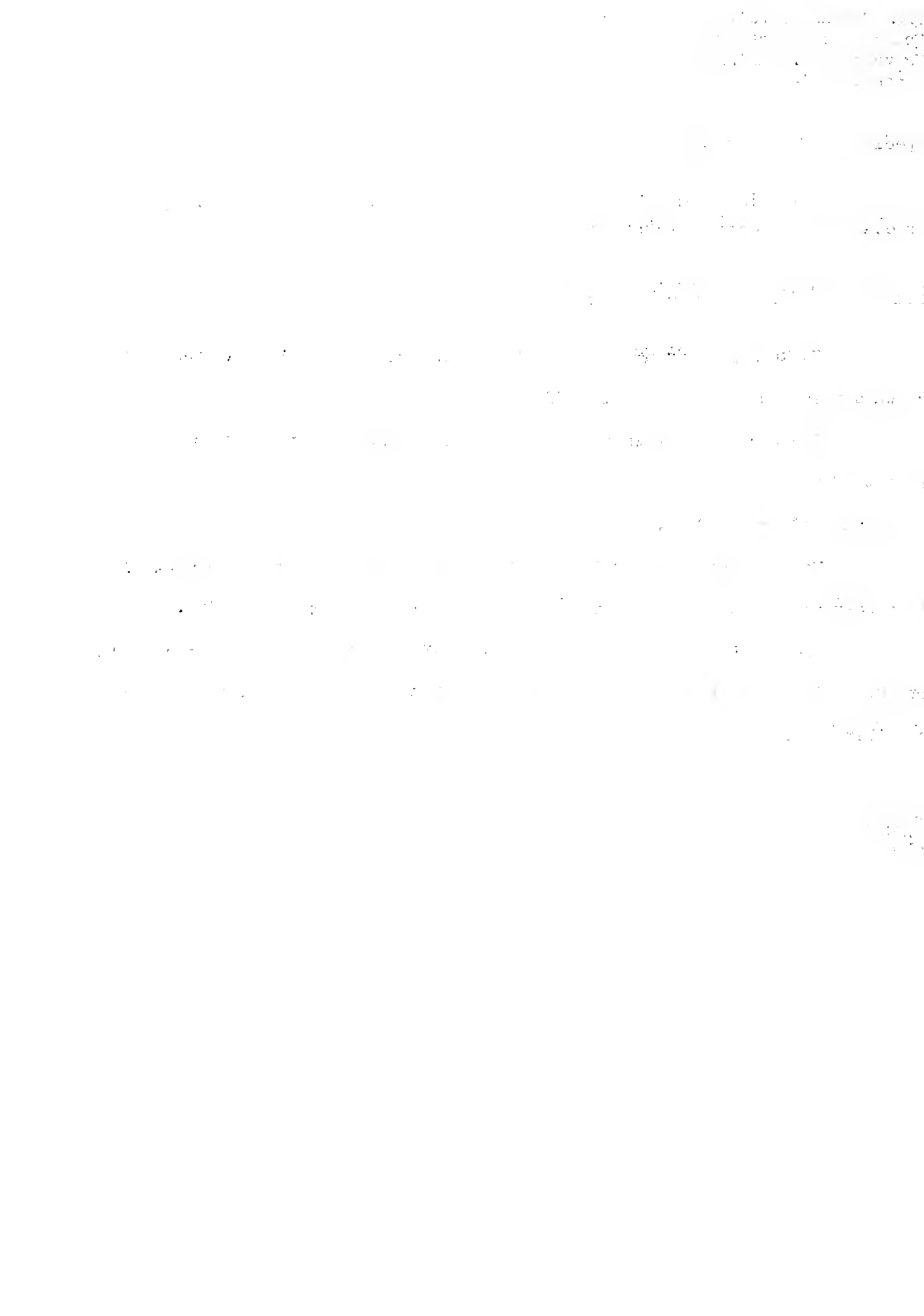
The hackberry grows at a moderate rate and responds well to soil fertility, reports Farm Adviser _____. It's also adapted to a wide range of soils and soil conditions.

Warty ridges are usually found on the trunks of hackberry trees. This is a natural characteristic that makes the bark unusual and interesting.

The hackberry also develops dense clusters of twigs called "witches'-broom." It is drought-resistant, attracts birds and bears fruit with small stones and thin flesh.

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PAC:cm
3/3/58



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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the fifth in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Sugar Maples Popular Shade Trees

Sugar maples are popular as shade trees because of the dense shade they provide and the colors of their autumn foliage. In the fall the leaves turn yellow, burnt orange and various shades of red.

Farm Adviser _____ says that sugar maples grow from 60 to 80 feet tall. They have a symmetrical, somewhat narrow, rounded crown. They grow slowly in areas of poor drainage or low fertility. But in well-drained, fertile soils they grow at a moderate rate.

The sugar maple sometimes develops feeding roots near the soil surface, making maintenance of turf under the tree difficult. It occasionally becomes infected with a serious, but non-epidemic, wilt disease. Because it requires ample root space, it makes a better lawn tree than street tree, _____ concludes.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the sixth in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Sycamores Are Largest of the Shade Trees

The sycamore, which grows 90 to 120 feet tall, is our largest shade tree, reports Farm Adviser _____.

It grows quickly in fertile soils but is adapted to a wide variety of soils, including both well drained and poorly drained.

Sycamore resists smoke and dust damage. However, it is susceptible to anthracnose, a leaf and small twig disease that gives new growth the appearance of late frost damage, particularly in cold, wet springs. The large leaves of the sycamore are also a disadvantage. They are shed over an extended period in the fall, requiring extra maintenance.

The London plane tree is similar to the sycamore but doesn't grow quite so large. Its principal advantage over the sycamore is its resistance to anthracnose

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the seventh in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Plant Only Male of Ginkgo Tree

Plant only males of the ginkgo or maidenhair tree, suggests Farm Adviser _____ . The male of this tree does not bear the plum-like fruits that have a bad odor when crushed.

Maidenhair, or ginkgo, grows to a height of 60 to 80 feet and has a broadly conical crown that is narrow when the tree is young, _____ says. It has a medium growth rate in a variety of soils.

This tree is an Asiatic species that would be extinct except for continued cultivation. Its leaves turn a clear yellow in fall.

One big advantage of the ginkgo is that it is strong enough to resist storm damage. It also resists insect and disease attacks that infect some of the more common species of shade trees.

The ginkgo makes a "conversation piece" for a lawn planting, too, since it is botanically interesting, being termed a "missing link" between the ferns and flowering plants.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's note: This is the eighth in a series of stories about shade trees, their selection, planting and care.

Littleleaf Linden Produces a Heavy Shade

Farm Adviser _____ says that littleleaf linden is a shade tree that will grow when planted in soils that are characteristically moist and fertile.

This tree grows 60 to 80 feet tall and has a dense pyramidal crown that produces heavy shade.

As the name implies, the leaves are small. They are only about 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long and no wider than that. The fragrant, inconspicuous flowers attract nectar-gathering bees.

Littleleaf linden is a European species that is related to basswood or linn. If its wood is exposed from wounds in the bark, it is very susceptible to rot.

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

Special to Home Advisers

New UI Bulletin on Counting Calories

The best reducing diets are well-balanced ones, according to _____, _____ county home adviser.

_____ says a new publication by Geraldine Acker, University of Illinois foods specialist, advises weight-watchers to choose a wide variety of foods and to eat at least three meals each day.

These foods should include the following:

Enriched or whole-grain products--four or more servings.

Baked foods, breads, cereals, macaroni products. Potatoes can be counted in this group too.

Fruits--two or more servings. One should be a citrus fruit or tomato.

Meat, poultry, fish, eggs and cheese--two or more servings, Dried peas, beans or peanuts may be substituted for one serving.

Milk--For adults: one pint whole milk, skim milk or butter-milk. For children: three to four cups. For expectant or nursing mothers: one to one and one-half quarts.

Vegetables--two or more servings. At least one should be a dark green or deep yellow vegetable.

To get this publication, request "Counting Your Calories"

from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sprinkler Irrigation System Must Pay Profit

A sprinkler irrigation system must pay a profit, according to Farm Adviser _____. So, before buying irrigating equipment, be sure it will pay original, installation and maintenance costs and still return a reasonable profit.

Once you decide that irrigation is feasible for you, select a system engineered to fit both your present and future needs. The size of your labor force will help determine the design you select and the amount of capital you invest.

In general, the more labor you have, the less capital you need. A limited labor force reduces the time you can spend in irrigating a given area. In this case you may need to buy more standard equipment or giant sprinklers, boom sprinklers or a self-propelled system. These variations in design require a larger investment.

In deciding what sized system you need, determine the number of days you will have to irrigate a certain area. Also, you must know the capacity of your system in gallons per minute.

For more information about sprinkler irrigation systems, write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, for Circular 789, Buying Your Sprinkler Irrigation System.

PAC:cm
3/6/58

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the smooth operation of any organization. This includes not only financial records but also personnel files, contracts, and correspondence. The text suggests that a well-organized system can save time and prevent costly errors.

In the second section, the author addresses the challenges of data management in the modern era. With the increasing volume of digital information, it has become difficult to store and retrieve data efficiently. The document proposes several strategies, such as regular backups and the use of cloud storage solutions, to mitigate these risks. It also highlights the need for strong cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in business operations. It explores how automation and artificial intelligence can streamline processes and improve productivity. However, it also cautions against over-reliance on technology, noting that human oversight remains crucial. The text encourages organizations to invest in training and development to ensure their workforce is equipped to handle new technological tools.

Finally, the document concludes with a call to action for continuous improvement. It stresses that businesses must stay adaptable and open to change in order to thrive in a competitive market. Regular reviews and updates to policies and procedures are recommended to ensure the organization remains relevant and effective.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

List Recommended Red Clover Varieties

Northern Illinois farmers may want to consider planting Dollard, a new variety of red clover this spring, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Dollard is well adapted to northern Illinois, and it resists northern anthracnose, a troublesome disease found in the northern half of the state.

For southern Illinois, Kenland red clover is recommended. It is resistant to southern anthracnose, which has caused damage in the southern half of the state.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Cut Labor and Boost Profits in Your Laying Flock

A laying flock on an Illinois farm isn't profitable unless it returns to the operator as much for his investment in time and money as would any other part of his farm business. That's the sentiment of R. N. Van Arsdall, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist on the staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

What is a profitable laying flock? According to the economist, it is one that is organized to produce eggs at a cost and of a quality that will meet competition.

Size of flock and current wage and interest rates are the main points to consider before investing in mechanized poultry equipment. For example, automatic watering is economical for flocks of all sizes at today's wage and interest rates. Mechanical feeders, however, are not economical for flocks of fewer than 700 hens.

Although it is not always practical for a small-flock owner who keeps fewer than 100 hens to mechanize operations, he can still cut costs by improving his work methods. For example, hand-feeding can be improved in these three ways:

1. Reducing the kinds of feed.
2. Storing feed in a convenient place inside the laying house.
3. Arranging the feeders in a direct route to storage.

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Since most of the chore time is spent in gathering, cleaning and processing eggs, flock owners can probably reduce labor by heeding these points:

1. Group nests toward one end of the house.
2. Gather eggs three times daily, since this costs less than twice-a-day gathering.
3. Use mechanical washers for flocks over 300.
4. Grade eggs on the farm only when price differences, markets and labor make it profitable.
5. Provide enough nests and encourage the hens to use them.
6. Keep the litter in good condition.

Each poultryman should select the method of handling his flock that best fits his needs. Van Arsdall emphasizes that facilities designed particularly for handling chickens are worth while only for highly specialized poultry farms. Poultry facilities on the average Illinois farm should be adaptable to changing prices.

Going to and from the laying house to do chores today takes as much time for 200 as for 2,000 hens. The average hand-feeding poultryman walks 28 miles a year for every 100 hens.

Ways of doing chores for different sizes of flocks in various types of buildings and with new kinds of equipment are suggested in a 32-page circular titled "Less Labor in Egg Production." The circular, No. 785, also contains plans of laying-house arrangements. To get a copy, see your farm adviser or write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

敬啟者：本館自開辦以來，承蒙各界人士之厚愛，不勝感荷。茲為擴充業務，特在
 上海法租界新開路設立分館，以便讀者就近閱覽。本館所藏之書，均係最新出版之
 中外名著，種類繁多，內容豐富。凡欲借閱者，請向本館或分館洽辦。本館並設有
 閱報處，每日早晨八時至下午六時開放。如有任何建議或查詢，請隨時與本館
 聯繫。本館之宗旨，在於推廣知識，服務大眾，以期達到教育救國之目的。特此
 公告。

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

Special to Farm Advisers

A Farm Partnership May Be Your Answer

A farm partnership may answer today's demand for efficiency, continuity, increased capital and reduced taxes, say N. G. P. Krausz and F. L. Mann, agricultural law specialists at the University of Illinois. Higher estate, gift, inheritance and income taxes, and a larger capital investment are making traditional farming arrangements less satisfactory today than formerly.

A partnership in the farm business has these three advantages:

1. Capital and labor resources can be pooled to increase efficiency.

2. Income taxes can be reduced, since they are divided among more persons and are thus kept in lower rate brackets.

3. Flexible, democratic management yields efficiency in the farm operation.

The system also has three disadvantages:

1. Partners have unlimited liability. Each partner is personally responsible for the debts and obligations of the partnership.

2. Death of a partner ends the partnership unless the agreement provides that it continue.

3. The value of the partnership interest is hard to appraise when a partner dies or leaves the business.

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Add Partnerships - 2

The specialists emphasize that cross-insurance, plus a well-drafted partnership agreement, will overcome most of these disadvantages.

They urge farmers to consider both advantages and disadvantages in the light of the specific farm business involved. After considering all angles, farmers should get legal assistance in drafting a final agreement.

Since income tax laws for partnerships are more complex than income tax laws for individuals, a properly drafted agreement is important.

One difference between a partnership and individual farm operation is that each partner has equal rights in managing the farm unless this authority is given to one partner by agreement.

Additional qualifications and requirements for forming a partnership and sample agreements used in an imaginary farm family partnership are found in the 40-page Circular, No. 786, "Partnerships in the Farm Business." To get a copy, see your farm adviser or write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and consistently.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the integrity of the information.

4. Proper labeling and organization of files are crucial for easy retrieval.

5. The use of standardized templates can help reduce errors and improve efficiency.

6. It is also important to have a clear process for updating and maintaining records.

7. Training staff on the correct procedures is a key component of success.

8. Finally, ensuring that records are secure and protected from unauthorized access is paramount.

9. These steps will help ensure that your records are reliable and useful for the long term.

10. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

11. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the support team.

12. We are committed to providing the highest quality service to our customers.

13. Your feedback is valuable and helps us improve our products and services.

14. We look forward to continuing our partnership with you.

15. Best regards,

16. [Name]

17. [Title]

18. [Company Name]

19. [Address]

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

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Artists to Discuss Future Art Shows

Illinois artists interested in future Town and Country Art Shows are invited to a luncheon on March 27 at the University of Illinois during Farm and Home Festival.

_____, _____ county farm (home) adviser, urges this year's participants in the art show and others interested in amateur art to attend.

Future plans for this program and eligibility of the artist and his works are among topics to be discussed.

Tickets will be on sale at the registration center and in the art gallery in Bevier Hall. Pick up tickets early, because reservations are limited.

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MVB:cm
3/12/58

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Heaving May Cause Alfalfa and Clover Losses

Severe heaving of alfalfa and red clover this spring may cause a shortage of hay and pasture on some farms in southern Illinois.

Farm Adviser _____ suggests that where only part of the alfalfa or red clover has been heaved and some is still healthy, it is best to thicken the stand with spring oats and timothy. The spring oats will furnish early pasture, and the timothy will provide some late pasture. Rye grass can be used in place of the spring oats.

Where all legumes are heaved out of the ground, it may be best to put the field into a cash grain and plan to use a sequence of annual crops for pasture and hay. Spring oats or rye grass planted now will furnish early pasture. Sudan grass planted in May will furnish summer pasture. More information on emergency hay and pasture is available in Illinois Circular 726, "Crops for Emergency Plantings."

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4/2/58

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Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for the position of [Job Title] has been reviewed and you have been shortlisted for an interview.

The interview will be held on [Date] at [Time] in the [Location].

Please bring with you the following documents:

- Original copies of your educational certificates.
- Three recent passport-sized photographs.
- A copy of your application letter.

If you have any queries, please contact the Human Resources Department at [Phone Number].

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Aldrin and Heptachlor Available in Three Formulations

Aldrin and heptachlor are available as sprays, in granular form or mixed with fertilizers. That's the report from H. B. Petty, entomologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

The two insecticides in all three formulations are equally effective.

Petty explains that aldrin and heptachlor are used to control soil insects attacking the roots and seed of corn. They can either be broadcast or applied in rows as a band treatment. For over-all insect control, though, the band treatment is most effective.

Petty recommends using 1 1/2 pounds of actual chemical per acre (either aldrin or heptachlor) for broadcast treatment. One pound of actual chemical per acre should be used in band treatments. Petty says it is extremely important to apply the correct amount of actual chemical per acre.

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

To: All Farm Advisers

Subject: Correction on story to farm advisers sent April 2, 1958 headlined,
"Aldrin and Heptachlor Available in Three Formulations."

The last sentence in the third paragraph should read, "For over-all insect control, though, the broadcast treatment is most effective."

If you haven't used this story yet, please make this correction before doing so. If you have used it, we would appreciate your following up with this change. Thank you.



Hadley Read
Extension Editor

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

60-Tractor Study Shows Poor Maintenance

Many farmers neglect maintenance chores on their farm tractors.

That's one of the conclusions shown by a study of 60 farm tractors in central Illinois during the summer and fall of 1955 by J. A. Weber, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Part of the trouble for the low rating of tractor maintenance lies in poor communications between the manufacturer and the farmers, Weber believes. Farm tractor makers, particularly those who design parts and determine maintenance chores, can do much to improve tractor care.

As it stands now, maintenance manuals vary so much between manufacturers and the language in them is so confusing in many cases that many farmers don't properly maintain their tractors because they think recommendations are either unnecessary, time-consuming, messy or expensive, the study showed.

Operator education was best on those manual items in which the recommendation was both standardized and specific. But just because the operator knew about an item didn't mean that he followed it to the letter.

Most frequent maintenance deficiencies found in the study were dirty crankcasebreathers and air cleaners, low liquid level in

batteries, low tire pressure, improper valve adjustment, pitted ignition points, poorly adjusted brakes, excessive engine speed and dirty crankcase oil.

If you want a copy of the full report of this study, ask your county farm adviser, _____ in _____ for Bulletin 624, "Maintenance Inspections of Sixty Farm Tractors." Or, write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Remove Strawberry Mulch Now

Strawberry mulching material should be removed from the plants now, according to farm adviser _____.

_____ suggests the following procedures: 1. Shake-up and loosen the mulch. 2. Partially remove the mulch directly over the plants and distribute it to the space between rows. 3. Thoroughly tramp down the material between rows (some of the material may need to be removed from the patch).

The plants should be allowed to grow up through the mulch remaining on the rows. If frost threatens after the mulch is removed, the plants may be temporarily covered with straw.

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PAC:cam
4.9/58

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

EXCLUSIVE TO HOME ADVISERS

Story No. 1 - Home Laundry Areas

Watch Arrangement of Laundry Equipment

It's one thing to have a washer and dryer side by side. But it's something else to arrange them to make the laundry job easier.

Research on laundry areas conducted by Helen McCullough, housing specialist at the University of Illinois, points this out.

When placed side by side, a right-handed person needs the washer on the right and the dryer on the left. For the most efficient operation, the door of the washer should be hinged at the right or at the bottom, and the door of the dryer should be hinged on the left or at the bottom.

Doors not hinged like this, though they fold back, can interfere with work operations.

Dryers needing outside vents should be placed near an outside wall. Otherwise, the dryer needs a built-in moisture condenser which would eliminate excessive moisture and lint collecting inside the house.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO HOME ADVISERS

Story No. 2 - Home Laundry Areas

Don't Forget "Extras" in Laundry Area

A laundry area can be more than the name implies.

University of Illinois housing specialist Helen McCullough says besides the washer, dryer and ironer, it can include related laundry equipment.

A clothes basket or laundry cart is an efficient laundry helper. The cart, especially, is a versatile piece in moving soiled clothes to carrying ironed garments.

With a laundry sink, homemakers can give special attention to extremely soiled articles.

A counter provides extra work space for sorting, dampening and for stacking ironed articles.

Cabinets near the sink are good for storing small laundry items such as soaps, detergents, bleaches, distilled water and an iron. Closed-in cabinets with adjustable shelves are best.

Space for drip-drying garments is necessary for those that can't go in dryers. One good idea is to have a wall-type pull-out drying rod and place it over a floor drain or a laundry sink.

Of course an ironing board is necessary. It's up to the homemaker to decide which is best--a built-in or free-standing board.

Today clothes racks help in ironing. They are available in both floor and wall types.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO HOME ADVISERS

Story No. 3 - Home Laundry Areas

Wait--Check Laundry Space Requirements

Long before homemakers bolt down the last bit of laundry equipment, a University of Illinois housing specialist has some recommended space requirements for them to consider.

Helen McCullough's research on laundry areas takes into consideration these points: The space required for homemakers to do all operations with free elbow movement; and the space needed to move a laundry cart or basket so she can work conveniently.

Miss McCullough points out that regardless of the size of automatic equipment, the amount of work space stays the same. So the space for these appliances is not included in her measurements.

The front of a washer or dryer or combination washer-dryer needs work space at least 3 feet, 8 inches in width and 3 feet, 6 inches in depth. For a washer and dryer placed side by side, increase the width to at least 5 feet, 6 inches.

For appliances opposite each other, allow work space between them at least 4 feet deep.

For ironing, provide a work space at least 5 feet, 10 inches long and 3 feet deep. A chair and a laundry cart or basket will fit in here but not an ironing board or ironer.

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Add Laundry Space Requirements - 2

An ironing board needs 6 inches work space behind the board and 2 feet, 6 inches in front. Most boards are 15 inches wide, so the total work space depth is 4 feet, 3 inches.

If a clothes rack is to be used, allow a work space of 2 feet, 4 inches on at least one side and one end of the rack.

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MVB:cam
4/9/58

The second part of the text is about the author's life. The author was born in 1914 in a small town in the state of Virginia. He was a very bright student and was awarded a scholarship to attend the University of Virginia. He graduated in 1936 and then worked for a few years as a teacher. He then went to work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and was assigned to the New York office. He was there for several years and was involved in the investigation of the Rosenberg case. He was one of the first people to see the manuscript of the book and was very impressed by it. He then helped the author to get the book published.

12. The author of the book is a very interesting person. He was a very bright student and was awarded a scholarship to attend the University of Virginia. He graduated in 1936 and then worked for a few years as a teacher. He then went to work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and was assigned to the New York office. He was there for several years and was involved in the investigation of the Rosenberg case. He was one of the first people to see the manuscript of the book and was very impressed by it. He then helped the author to get the book published.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Publish New Circular on "Soybean Varieties for Illinois"

Results of soybean yield tests for the past six years and recommendations for Illinois farmers will soon be available in a new circular being published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana.

These variety tests were conducted at nine Illinois locations from 1951 through 1957. Each variety was checked for yield, maturity, lodging, height, seed quality and chemical composition.

The agronomists point out that when choosing a soybean variety a grower should consider yield performance over the whole region as well as in his particular area where tests were made. He should also check both maturity and lodging before making a final decision.

Chippewa, Harosoy, Hawkeye, Adams, Lincoln and Clark are the varieties now recommended for Illinois farmers.

Chippewa the earliest recommended variety, should be grown in the northern two tiers of counties.

Harosoy matures nine days later than Chippewa and has out-yielded other varieties in northern Illinois. However, it is more likely to lodge than Hawkeye.

Hawkeye matures about three days later than Harosoy and is now the most widely grown variety in Illinois. It has large, high-quality seeds and excellent resistance to lodging. It is a good variety for the northern half of the state.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible when needed.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, particularly in the context of digital data. It discusses the risks of data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks. This includes the use of secure storage solutions, regular backups, and access control measures to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a comprehensive guide to the legal and regulatory requirements governing record-keeping. It covers the various laws and regulations that apply to different industries and jurisdictions, and explains how these requirements can be integrated into an organization's internal policies and procedures. This section is particularly useful for organizations that operate in highly regulated sectors, where compliance with record-keeping laws is a critical component of their operations.

5. The fifth and final part of the document offers practical advice and tips for implementing an effective record-keeping system. It discusses the importance of training staff on the correct procedures for handling records, the need for regular audits to ensure compliance, and the benefits of using specialized software solutions to streamline the record-keeping process. The document concludes by emphasizing that a robust record-keeping system is not just a legal obligation, but a key to organizational success and long-term sustainability.

Adams is three days later than Hawkeye and will generally outyield Hawkeye and in some cases Harosoy in the central half of the state. It has the highest oil content of any recommended variety. To avoid green stems at harvest, this variety should not be planted before May 15.

Lincoln is three days later than Adams. Although less popular now, it is still suitable for central Illinois. Its lateness and moderate tendency to lodge are factors against it.

Clark resembles Lincoln, but matures six days later. It is more resistant to lodging and higher yielding. Clark has outyielded most other varieties, whether earlier or later, in southern Illinois tests and should replace all Wabash and Perry acreage. It can be planted as far north as Champaign, but for best yields this far north it must be planted early

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HDG:cm
4/16/58

(Note: This circular is expected from the University press during this next week. Copies will be sent to farm advisers just as soon as they are available, probably the week of April 21.)

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

Special to Home Advisers

TELLING THE HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION STORY IN YOUR COUNTY
National Home Demonstration Week
May 4-10, 1958

Where To Tell

1. Newspapers: A series of special stories telling how families in your county have planned and reached goals--remodeling, financial planning, interior decorating, to mention a few; telling about the participation of home bureau units in community activities; telling about the year's program of lessons and activities; telling about the development of home economics extension primarily on the county level, but also on state and national level.
2. Radio: A series of interviews with women involved in home economics extension activities explaining what they are doing, how they are doing it, and why they are doing it; an interview with one of the "pioneers" in the county telling how the program has developed.
3. Television: Programs showing how home economics extension work helps families--showing what some of the lessons are and how women adapt the principles to their families.
4. Posters and Exhibits: Posters and exhibits throughout the county announcing Home Demonstration Week and showing the work of home economics extension in the county.

What To Tell

1. Development of Your County Program and Its Philosophy: when organized, early history, early leaders, program open to ALL homemakers.
2. Home Economics Extension on the National Level: how it started, when, purpose, first organized in Illinois.
3. County Participation in County and Community Projects: explain what they are and how women help--immunization programs, hospitals, public health projects, safety, youth programs, others.
4. County Participation in State, National, and International Activities: Home Bureau Organization and Citizenship Conference, Illinois Nutrition Week, United Nations Day, Associated Country Women of the World, CROP, "Pennies for Friendship," International Relations Program.

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5. Program Is Based on Local Needs: Program topics chosen by cooperators in the home economics extension program, local leaders help carry out this program.
6. Homemakers Learn by Doing: Women benefit personally from serving as local leaders number of local leaders in the county and their responsibilities.
7. Experience Stories--How Home Economics Extension Has Helped Individuals: Stories about and interviews with women telling how they have personally benefited from the home economics extension program. Newspaper editors may interview women and take pictures, and radio and television program directors may interview women for their programs.
8. Women Gain Something for the Spirit: Books through state library loan, local libraries, home bureau library, music activities.
9. Sponsors of 4-H Clubs and Rural Youth Groups: Provide leadership in both home economics and agricultural areas of these groups; assist with IFYE program; serve as counselors at camps, county and state fairs, and special "away-from-home" meetings.
10. Major and Minor Subject-Matter Programs: Local leader training schools, lessons studied, how homemakers have used the information.

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion

6. References

7. Appendix

8. Acknowledgments

9. Author Biographies

10. Contact Information

11. Declaration of Interest

12. Funding Sources

13. Data Availability

14. Ethics Statement

15. Supplementary Materials

16. Correspondence

17. Peer Review

18. Copyright

19. Reprints

20. Distribution

21. Indexing

22. Keywords

23. Abstract

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

Special to Home Advisers

TV TIPS
for
National Home Demonstration Week
May 4 to 10, 1958

The Title - Use Home Economics Extension Week or Home Bureau Week rather than Home Demonstration Week if you prefer. The purpose is the same - to tell the story of the county program, with special emphasis on the participation of the homemakers and their families.

Your TV Station Manager - Contact him early. Explain the purpose of the WEEK and outline your plans. Be sure he understands that you will highlight the county program and that local people will participate.

Materials for Station Use - Usually station managers are interested in highlighting special occasions that involve local people. Ask your station manager if he can use...

- Announcement poster, such as "X County Observes Home Economics Extension Week May 4-10" along with information about plans for the week, number of cooperators in county, etc. (Poster must be 3 x 4 ratio.)
- 35 mm. slides, mounted or not mounted, showing special activities.
- 8 x 10 photos of people in action. (Photo should be horizontal rather than vertical and have good center of interest with not more than two or three people.)
- Film clip, 30 seconds to 1 minute, with script or narration. (Some stations prefer to take film clip. Need to be notified ahead.)

Regular TV Program - If you have a weekly television program, plan to use the time preceding and following the WEEK to highlight the county program.

Select phases of the program that have been outstanding and meaningful to the people in the county. Then concentrate on one small "bit" of the phase for the television presentation.

An example might be the lesson on "Reading the Clothing Label" which is included in the broader clothing program. It is of importance to every consumer and a topic that you can "get your teeth into".

Ask local leaders who have given the lesson to help or to give the program. Use actual items for the props when possible.

Select one garment, such as men's shirts, or yard goods that is new or that carries a new finish. Use the item as an example and explain the importance of the label information, importance of reading it and the importance of heeding the directions given. Show available leaflets or publications, and explain how topic fits into extension program.

Material plenty - Check your major program for background information, and then use your initiative and imagination. You'll have more program ideas than you could use in a year. Keep the program simple and direct, and avoid trying to give an hour's lesson in 10 minutes. Cut the material to fit your time allotment.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits and reviews are essential to identify any discrepancies or areas for improvement. This process helps in maintaining the integrity of the data and ensuring that all procedures are followed correctly.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication and collaboration between all departments. This ensures that everyone is on the same page and working towards the same goals, which is vital for the overall success of the organization.

It is also stressed that the organization should have a strong risk management strategy in place. This involves identifying potential risks, assessing their impact, and implementing measures to mitigate them, thereby protecting the organization's assets and reputation.

Moreover, the document mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest industry trends and regulations. This allows the organization to adapt to changes in the market and ensure compliance with all relevant laws and standards.

Finally, it is concluded that a commitment to excellence and continuous improvement is key to long-term success. By consistently striving for higher standards and embracing innovation, the organization can achieve its mission and vision.

The document also includes a section on the organization's financial health, detailing the current status and providing a forecast for the upcoming period. This information is critical for stakeholders to understand the organization's financial stability and future prospects.

In summary, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the organization's current state and outlines the key areas for focus and improvement. It serves as a guide for all employees and management to ensure that the organization remains competitive and successful in the long run.

The document is signed off by the Chief Executive Officer, who expresses confidence in the organization's ability to overcome any challenges and achieve its goals. The document is dated and includes the name and title of the signatory.

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

Exclusive to Home Advisers

Tips for Planning, Remodeling Kitchens

Before the last blueprints are in order, _____,
_____ county home adviser, says homemakers who are building new homes or remodeling old ones may want to check some University of Illinois circulars.

She points out five publications on kitchen planning:

"Kitchen Planning Standards" gives the basic principles of good kitchen design. It goes into space requirements for storage, counter and room to work and arrangement of appliances and sink in relation to cabinet and counter space. Architectural relationship of the kitchen to the rest of the house; placement of doors and windows; light, ventilation and traffic are also discussed.

"Cabinet Space for the Kitchen" goes into more detail about cabinet space and storage for the different things people usually keep in a kitchen. Photographs, drawings and charts show storage needs for families of different sizes.

"Separate Ovens" gives recommended locations for ovens. There are also drawings and some tips on installation of both gas and electric models.

Since laundry equipment is often included as part of kitchen planning, the circular "Laundry Areas" may also be helpful. In drawings it shows different kinds of equipment and different working arrangements. It gives the necessary dimensions for the equipment and shows possible locations in the house.

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Add Kitchen Planning Circulars - 2

A more extensive bulletin, "Space Design for Household Storage," includes a section on kitchens and also gives information on storage for the entire house. It is filled with photographs and dimensional drawings that any carpenter or handy husband can copy or adapt to a family's needs.

To obtain "Space Design for Household Storage," write to College of Agriculture, 110 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana. This publication costs \$1.25. All of the others may be obtained by writing to Small Homes Council, Mumford House, University of Illinois, Urbana. The cost is 15 cents each.

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MVB:cm
4/22/58

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the proposed system. It is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the main points. The following sections will describe the various components and their functions.

The second part of the document details the specific procedures and methods used in the study. This section is crucial for understanding the experimental design and the data collection process.

The third part of the document presents the results of the study. These findings are discussed in the context of the research objectives and compared with previous work in the field.

The final part of the document concludes the study and offers suggestions for further research. It highlights the limitations of the current study and provides a roadmap for future investigations.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Set Up New Four-Year Forestry Curricula at Urbana

Two new four-year curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry have been established at the University of Illinois starting June 1, 1958.

Farm Adviser _____ says that _____ county high school students will be interested to know that they can now take all four years of a major course of study in forestry at their state university in Urbana.

A two-year preforestry curriculum has been offered at the University of Illinois in Urbana for the past 20 years. Students in that curriculum, however, who wished to get a degree in forestry had to transfer to some other school for their last two years. That will not now be necessary, _____ says.

The new forestry curriculum in forest production prepares students for all phases of the management of forest properties, private or public, large or small. It prepares them for the production of valuable wood products or for watershed protection, wildlife habitat, recreational enjoyment or other benefits.

The new curriculum in wood technology and utilization prepares students to work with wood as a raw material and to enter into positions that deal with the conditioning, manufacturing, use and sale of wood products.

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Graduates of both curricula may be employed by industry, by Federal, state or local government, or by colleges or universities, or may operate their own business or consulting service.

Although registration is in the College of Agriculture, many of the courses of instruction are in the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Sciences and Engineering, _____ says. The forestry curricula use the laboratory, drafting, demonstration and classroom facilities of several departments in each of these colleges as well as those of the College of Agriculture.

Head of the Department of Forestry at the University of Illinois is Dr. J. Nelson Spaeth. The teaching staff includes 9 of the 16 faculty members who make up the teaching, research and extension staff of the department.

Equipment of the Department of Forestry includes maps, charts, colored slides and a working library of more than 10,000 books and pamphlets on forestry. It also includes forestry tools and instruments and wood-working and test machines.

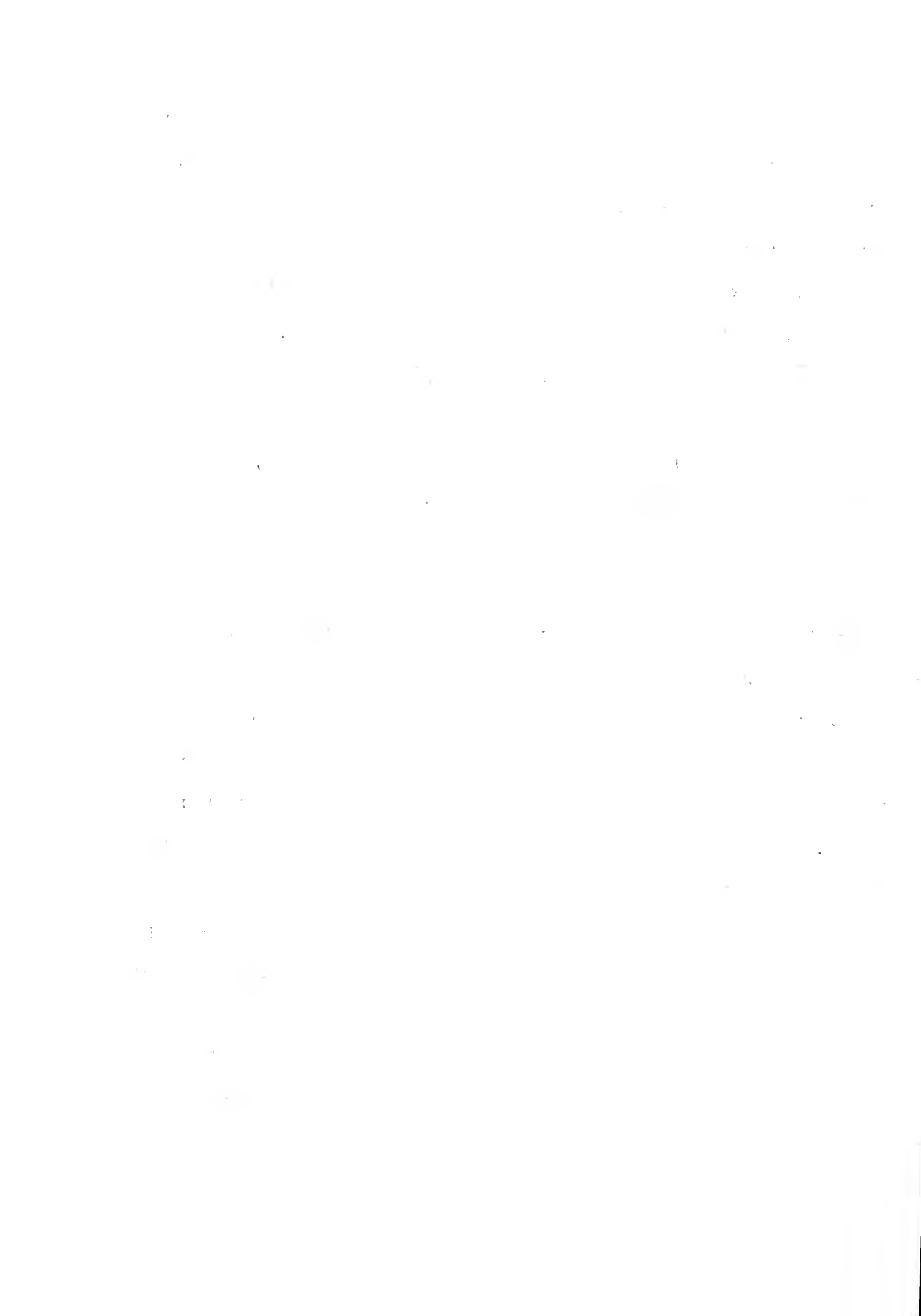
A new Plant Sciences Laboratory building is now under way with 156,000 square feet of floor space for the Departments of Agronomy, Forestry, Horticulture and Plant Pathology of the College of Agriculture. This building will contain such facilities for advanced instruction as an electron microscope, radioisotope chemical laboratory, spectographic laboratory, controlled environment growth chambers, statistical laboratory, photo studio and darkroom, micro-technique laboratory and machine shop.

Other facilities are 40 acres of forest and Christmas tree plantations on the Urbana campus, several natural woodlands near the campus and at other locations throughout the state and a summer camp in northern Minnesota.

First work offered in the new curricula will be the eight-week summer forestry camp beginning on July 14, 1958. The first week will be spent at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station at Robbs in Pope county, Illinois. Field, classroom and laboratory work there will be concerned with the fundamentals of watershed protection, forest soils and woodland and plantation management.

The remaining seven weeks will be spent at Camp Rabideau in northern Minnesota. Field and classroom work there will stress both the theory and practice of silvics and silviculture, forest measurements and timber cruising and the harvesting and manufacture of forest products. This camp is located in the Chippewa National Forest, where all of the many activities of a national forest in timber management, protection, sales and recreational use and wildlife management are under way. Also near by are many government forest research and demonstration areas.

The 17 large buildings at Camp Rabideau are on high ground between two small lakes and are 1/2 mile from Lake Rabideau, which is 2 1/2 miles long. Facilities will take care of feeding and housing 150 students and 15 faculty members. Also available are drafting rooms, a classroom, library, recreation room, small infirmary and several service buildings.



Forestry students and faculty share these accommodations with the faculty and students in civil engineering, who attend a surveying camp there between their sophomore and junior years. Nearby lakes offer excellent swimming, canoeing and fishing. The surrounding forest area interests hikers, and there are several playing fields for outdoor games.

Junior courses in the curricula will be offered starting in the fall semester, September 1958. Senior courses will be offered in 1959-60 for the first time. The first degrees will be awarded in June 1960. Students from other institutions who have the essential equivalent of the preforestry curriculum offered at the University of Illinois will be accepted for the summer camp this year.

For full information, write to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes both traditional manual processes and modern digital technologies, highlighting the benefits of automation and data integration.

3. The third part focuses on the role of data in decision-making. It explains how data-driven insights can help identify trends, anticipate challenges, and optimize resource allocation, leading to more informed and strategic choices.

4. The fourth part addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data security, privacy concerns, and the need for skilled personnel. It offers practical solutions and best practices to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity of the data.

5. The final part concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the ongoing nature of data management and the importance of continuous learning and adaptation to emerging technologies and market conditions.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Milk Tests Vary for Several Reasons

Most noticeable drop in milk fat test occurs in spring when cows are turned onto pasture.

It's perfectly normal and happens because milk production increases so rapidly on the succulent forage, says Farm Adviser _____. Total fat yield may be just as high as before, or even higher.

On the other hand, when milk production drops suddenly, the fat test is generally higher, _____ says. This reverse relationship between fat test and milk production is usually true except in extremely hot weather, when both go down together.

Most feeds have little lasting effect on the fat test of milk, reports Ralph Johnson, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Fat tests will usually drop when a large amount of grain or ground hay is fed and the cows sharply cut their consumption of winter forage.

Any sudden change in feeding can change both fat test and milk yield, Johnson says.

Fat test is generally lower during the first two or three months of the lactation and then goes up later. The fat test tends to vary more and goes higher at the end of the lactation in high-testing breeds than in the lower testing breeds. Thus, stage of lactation within a herd has a marked effect on fat test at the plant.

Incomplete milking coming from improper let-down will result in a lower fat test for that milking, the specialist points out. Cows that are handled roughly or unduly excited will fail to let down all their milk.

Cows in poor health or in poor flesh at calving time will usually produce milk with a lower than normal fat test.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 1 on 1958 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Experts Here for Fitness Field Day

Two expert physical training specialists will be in _____ county for 4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____.

Farm Adviser _____ says the two are Charles M. Tipton and Richard Berger, both graduate students at the University of Illinois School of Physical Education.

Keeping-Fit Field Day is scheduled to start at _____ o'clock at the _____ in _____, _____ says.

Both men are highly qualified by study and experience in physical fitness and health. Tipton has helped to conduct 4-H tests during four summers previous to this year. A physical education teacher, he has spent the past two years at the University Rehabilitation Laboratory reconditioning paraplegics and polio patients.

Berger has been active in youth groups, youth camps and as a coach for weight lifters. He recently won the National Intercollegiate weight-lifting championship in his weight class. He has studied the physiology of exercise and at present is a research assistant in physical education at the University. Both men are working toward their doctor's degrees.

During the field day, these men will test the physical fitness of 4-H members and then instruct them in methods to improve their scores. The health H is an important and often neglected part of the 4-H program. Usually about 10 per cent of the 4-H members participate, and their average level of fitness is lower than it should be. Just because boys and girls live in the country is no reason to

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It states that all transactions should be recorded in a clear and concise manner. This includes recording the date, the amount, and the purpose of each transaction. The second part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It mentions that data is collected through a variety of sources, including surveys, interviews, and observations. The data is then analyzed using statistical methods to identify trends and patterns. The third part of the document discusses the results of the study. It shows that there is a strong correlation between the variables being studied. This suggests that the factors being investigated are closely related. The final part of the document provides conclusions and recommendations. It suggests that further research is needed to explore the relationship between the variables in more detail. It also provides some practical advice based on the findings of the study.

Add Fitness Field Day - 2

assume that they are physically fit--in fact, there is much evidence to show that they are less fit than many urban children.

Parents are urged to attend this field day and learn how to use the growth chart that will be given each boy and girl. Parents should know the results of the tests and recommended ways for improving the fitness level of their children. There are a number of false notions about health that contribute to low fitness and that should be corrected. For example, many persons are advised to rest, but no muscle ever grew strong by being rested. The specialists will explain why proper food, sleep and exercise are so important in youth as the means for building a sturdy base for good adult health. Each member will be given a growth chart from which his parents can tell whether he is growing according to schedule.

4-H'ers who make improvement over their last year's scores will receive a keeping-fit emblem, according to _____. These emblems will be distributed at the county 4-H Achievement Day program next fall.

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RAJ:cm
5/7/58

(Note to Farm Advisers: Please review the information in letter of April 11 regarding Keeping-Fit Field Day and send the College a copy of the announcement you send to members indicating the time (DST or CST) and place for meeting. O. F. Gaebe D. M. Hall.)



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 2 on 1958 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Hold Keeping-Fit Day on (Date)

Highest point of interest in the _____ county 4-H Club health activity will come on Keeping-Fit Field Day, which will be held on _____, _____ at the _____ in _____.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says the 4-H keeping-fit program gives 4-H boys and girls a definite program and goals for keeping themselves well and strong.

Specialists from the University of Illinois will be in the county on Keeping-Fit Field Day to conduct the tests and exercises that will show 4-H'ers just how strong and physically fit they really are.

So far Illinois is the only state that has organized such a program for its rural young people, _____ says. The keeping-fit activity has been used since 1941 to stimulate the interest of the 4-H'ers in their physical growth and health.

This program is different from other health programs because it puts the responsibility for good health and physical strength on each individual youngster instead of on doctors and nurses. It emphasizes the need for boys and girls to keep healthy and shows them how they can improve their health instead of helping them to get well again after they become sick.

Keeping-fit activities have been designed to take a regular place in the recreational program of every agricultural 4-H Club. Tumbling is another physical education activity that 4-H Club members will have an opportunity to learn in addition to the keeping-fit exercises they will learn at the Keeping-Fit Field Day.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 3 on 1958 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Will Test Physical Fitness of 4-H'ers

Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____ at _____ is the day when _____
county 4-H Club members put special emphasis on the health H of the four H's.

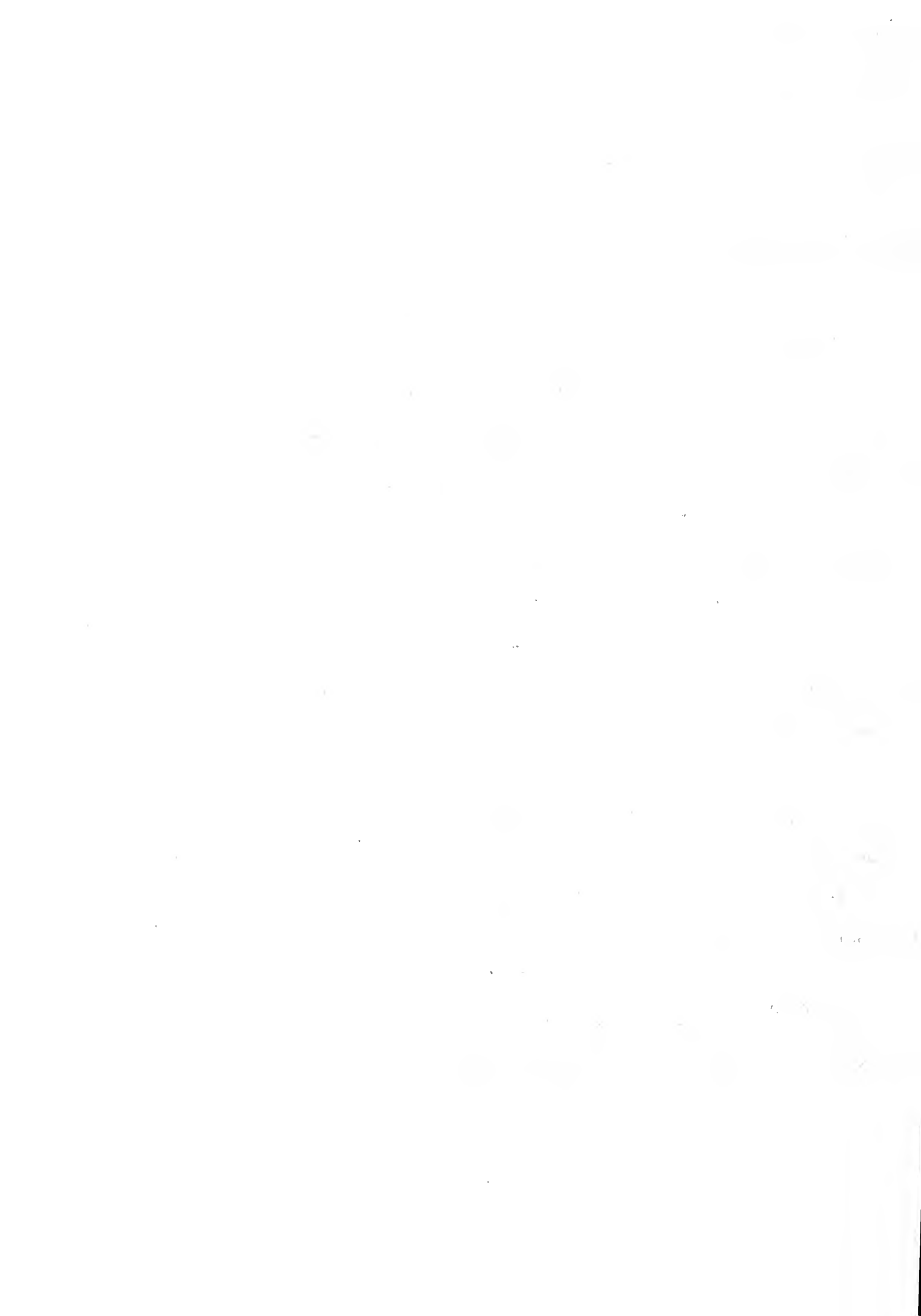
Every 4-H member who enrolls in the series of tests will be weighed,
measured and tested with a variety of exercises to find out how fit he or she is
physically, says (Assistant) Farm Adviser _____.

After these tests of strength, flexibility, speed, endurance and organic
fitness have been given, each 4-H'er will be graded against standard score tables
that will tell him how he compares in fitness with others his age.

He will also be given a body-type growth chart that will establish his
growth schedule. Years of tests have shown that many 4-H youngsters are off schedule
in their growth rate and do not know it.

Strength, flexibility and endurance are very important in this age of
"take it easy," _____ says. A recent New York test showed that more than half
of the children tested between the ages of 6 and 19 years failed a simple muscular
test. The research workers predict that these children will have aching backs when
they get older because their back muscles are weak from lack of exercise.

While 56 percent of these U. S. children failed the test, 92 percent of
the Italian and Austrian children given the same test passed it. The European
children were stronger, more graceful and agile because they walked to school,
climbed stairs instead of taking the elevator and got their recreation from active
exercise rather than going to the movies.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Follow-up Story on 1958 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Field Day Shows 4-H Members How to Keep Fit

4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day attracted a crowd of _____ county rural young people to the _____ in _____ on _____, where they found out how strong and physically fit they were in relation to other young people their age.

From _____ in the morning until _____ in the afternoon the 4-H Club members took part in tests so that each one would know how healthy he actually was. They also learned at the same time how to keep themselves physically fit and how to make themselves stronger and more healthy.

First the youngsters were weighed and measured and given a body-type score in order to determine whether or not they were growing according to schedule. Then they ran 60 yards to check their speed and to learn how promptly their heart beat returned to normal. This was a test of breathing capacity.

Situps, broad jump and arm-pull exercises tested their muscular strength. Front and back bends checked their body flexibility. Finally, they ran 400 yards to find out how much endurance they had. Then they compared their scores with the standards to determine their fitness levels.

The field-day tests were conducted by the state 4-H Club office and D. M. Hall, extension specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, assisted by Charles Tipton and Richard Berger, physical fitness specialists from the University.

More than _____ parents of the 4-H Club members were also present to watch the activity. _____ local 4-H Club leaders attended.

"This day was an important milestone in the lives of the youths who took part," said _____, farm adviser, "because it gave them scores that show how fit they are. But the experience will not mean much to them unless those who took part this year increase their training in order that they may be in better condition next year."

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

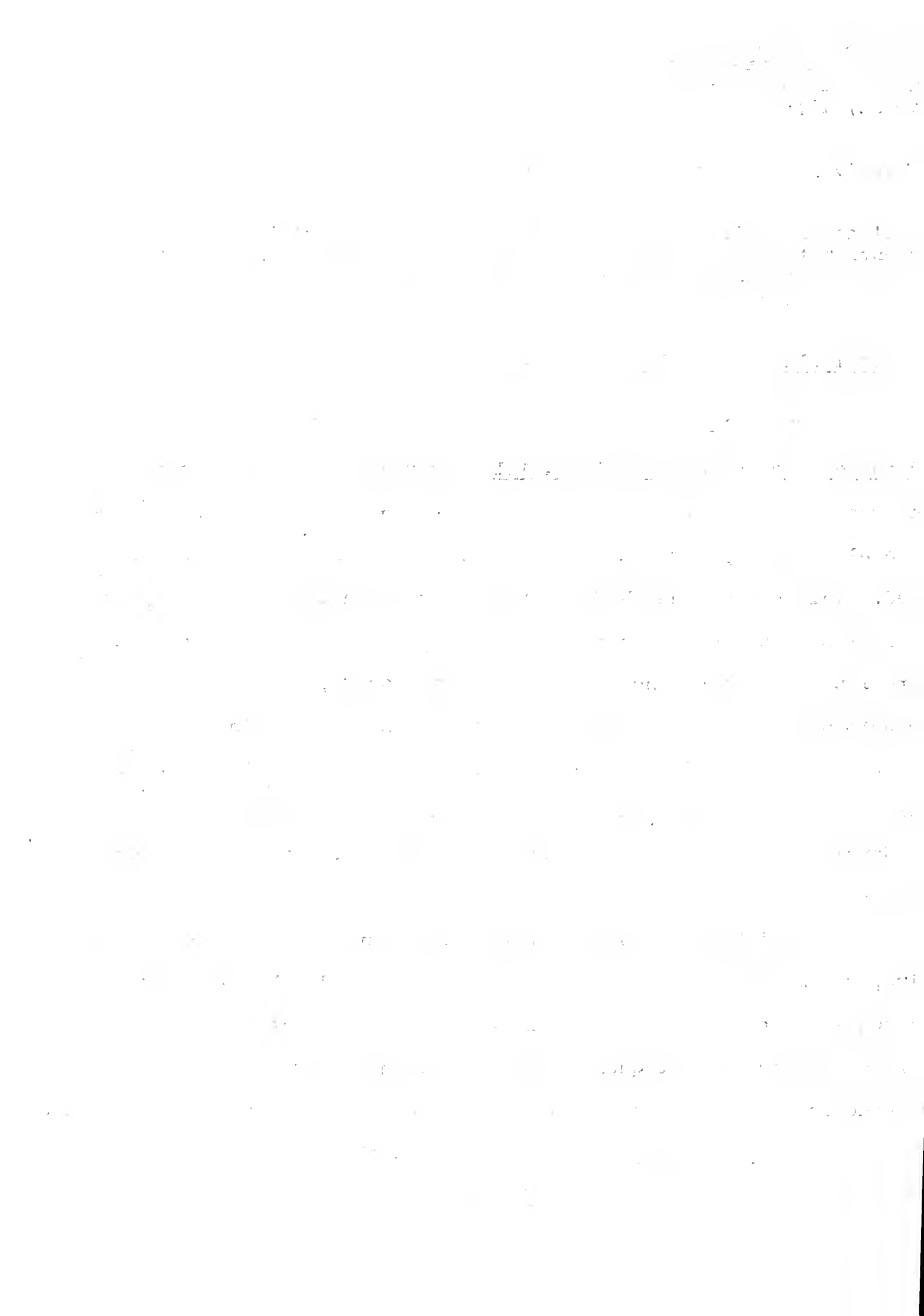
Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

(Pauline Brimhall, extension health education specialist, calls your attention to this bulletin from the Illinois Department of Public Health. More information can be obtained through the local office of the Department of Public Health.)

Susceptibility of Adults to Diphtheria

The Illinois Department of Public Health has received reports of three cases of diphtheria in Illinois residents in the past month. The cases were in suburban Cook and DuPage counties. The first case was a female, age 29, a resident of Miles, Cook county, who subsequently died. This patient had had diphtheria immunization as a child, but there was no history of a recent booster and the immunization had therefore lapsed. The second case was a male, age 32, who had previously been immunized, but the immunization status had not been maintained by boosters. This patient was recovering at the time of the report. The third case, also fatal, was a male, age 15, who had never been immunized. He developed diphtheria and died three days later, without medical attention.

Childhood immunization against diphtheria has been an effective, recommended procedure for many years. Public health workers have recognized the desirability of immunizing older children and adults, but in the past the frequent severe local and systemic reactions to diphtheria toxoid in these groups has made immunization difficult. Now, however, a combined toxoid (tetanus and diphtheria toxoids-combined) for adult use, is available through the Illinois Department of Public Health.



to which no untoward reactions have been reported. This product has been used in the armed forces since 1955 and has become available to physicians and public agencies in the past year.

Adult tetanus and diphtheria toxoids-combined is recommended for routine primary immunization of older children and adults against diphtheria and tetanus. The recommended schedule for initial immunization is two injections of 0.5 cc. given 4 to 6 weeks apart, with a booster injection given 6 to 12 months after the initial series. Booster injections should be given every 3 to 4 years after the initial series of three is completed. Adult tetanus and diphtheria toxoids-combined is also recommended for use as the booster injection for persons immunized against tetanus during childhood or while in the armed forces. In such persons two booster injections of 0.5 cc. a year apart will insure a high degree of basic immunity not only to tetanus, but also to diphtheria. After these two injections, boosters should be given every 3 to 4 years.

Diphtheria case reports in Illinois have declined steadily from 8,155 in 1929 to the three in 1957. The highest number in the past ten years was 87--for the year 1948. Diphtheria is readily preventable by immunization, and immunity status, once acquired, can be maintained by booster doses at intervals of five years. Establishment and maintenance of a low residual level of the disease is not possible unless the number of susceptibles in the population is kept to a minimum by primary immunizations followed by booster injections at stipulated intervals. Neglect of either primary immunization or boosters can only lead to ultimate failure to control the disease. Outbreaks of

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling accounts. This involves comparing the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. If a difference is found, it is crucial to investigate the cause immediately to prevent further errors.

The following section details the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It includes information on how data is gathered from different sources and how it is processed to generate meaningful insights. The document also covers the use of statistical tools to analyze trends and patterns in the data.

In addition, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the reporting requirements. It lists the types of reports that need to be generated and the frequency with which they should be updated. This ensures that all stakeholders have access to the most current information.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where improvements can be made and provides a clear path forward for the organization. The document is intended to serve as a guide for anyone involved in financial management and reporting.

diphtheria in European countries in the early 1950's were attributed to the breakdown of previously established mass immunity by conditions following World War II. Serious outbreaks of diphtheria were reported in other states in 1957 and in Illinois, as elsewhere, explosive outbreaks can occur whenever the immunity of our population reaches a low level.

As early as 1953, an attitude of complacency toward diphtheria was noted in this state. Then, as now, the Illinois Department of Public Health called attention to the dangers of neglecting diphtheria immunization, and pointed out that the low level of incidence had been brought about largely through widespread use of available immunizing agents.

The three cases that have been so recently reported are in the age groups for whom adult tetanus and diphtheria toxoids-combined is recommended, and the need for protection of this portion of our population is apparent.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Offer Tips for Band-Spraying Herbicides

New pre-emergence sprays give excellent control of weeds in the rows of both corn and soybeans.

Farm Adviser _____ says that research at the University of Illinois shows that controlling giant foxtail and other pesky grasses by band spraying with herbicides at planting time greatly increases yields over those on plots with no control.

For best results, pre-emergence herbicides need to be applied as accurately as possible, _____ says. Unless otherwise specified, rates given on the container are usually for broadcast application. This is the same rate of application you will want to use in the band. However, you will use less solution because you are covering only part of the field.

Weeds that grow between the rows along with the crop must be cultivated out later.

Commercial band-spraying rigs are available, but you can make your own attachment by using parts of your row-crop sprayer, _____ says.

For full information on band-spraying, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 791, "Band Spraying Pre-Emergence Herbicides." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Cool Milk Immediately After Milking

Cool milk immediately after milking or you may have a shipment returned because the acid test is too high.

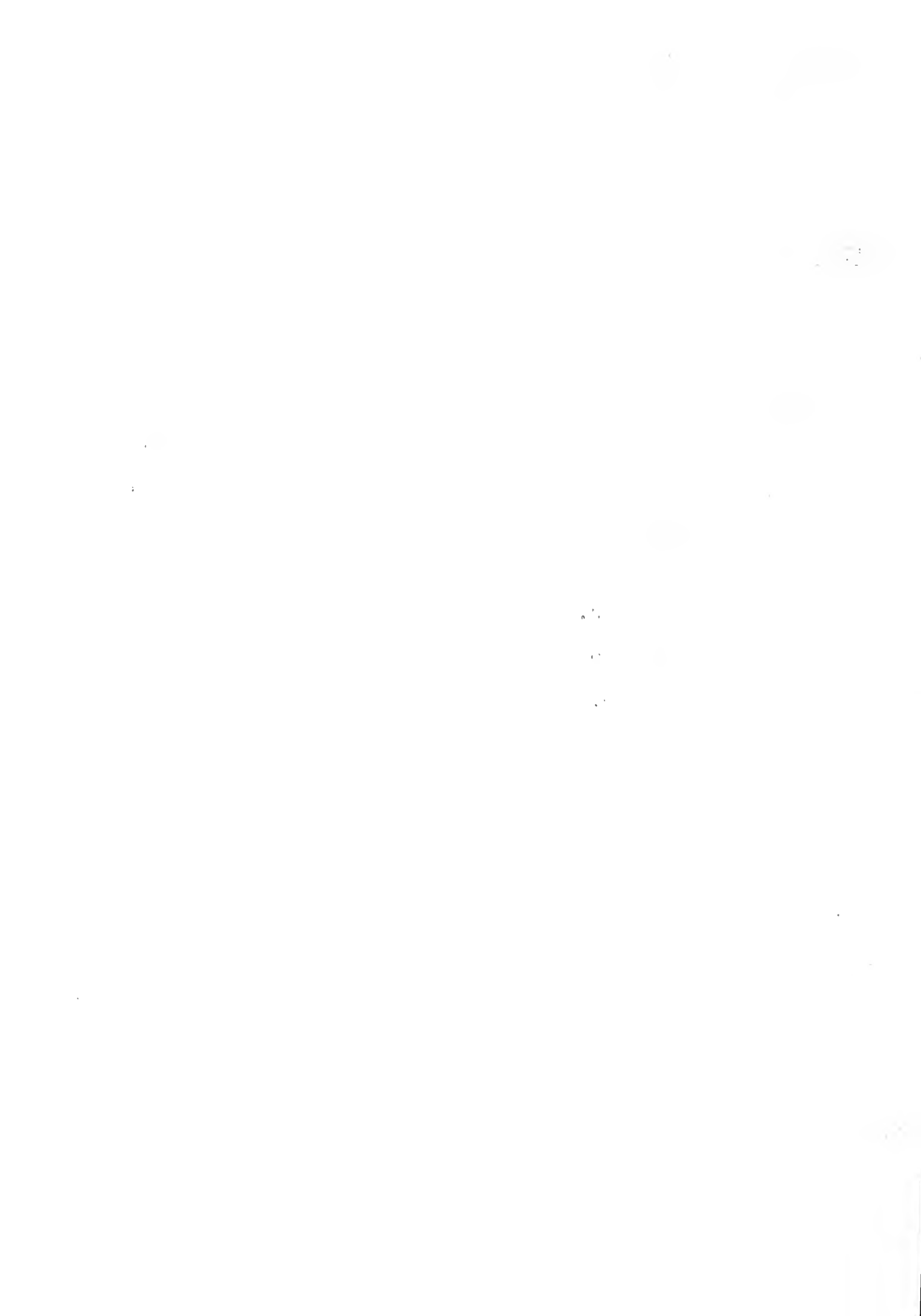
High acid tests result from inadequate cooling, says Farm Adviser _____. Milk with a borderline test, when it leaves the farm will have the same or higher test at the receiving room. It can't get any better on the way in.

Get a cooler if you don't already have one, and use it all the time, _____ suggests. Experience has shown that depending on other than mechanical cooling, even during the cold months, is neither satisfactory nor dependable. Operational cost of a mechanical cooler is low in comparison with loss of even a small volume of milk.

P. P. Somers, assistant professor of dairy science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends keeping a temperature in the cooler that will cool milk to 40 degrees F. or lower within an hour after milking. Cooling retards growth of bacteria in the milk, one of the chief enemies of milk quality.

It's good practice to stir the milk several times during the first hour to promote more rapid cooling.

Spend a few cents for power to protect your investment in feed, labor and time and your profits from your dairy operation.



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

New Circular Out for Indoor Gardeners

Soil sterilization helps to protect plants against ailments caused by organisms carried in the soil. But don't expect diseased plant materials to be "cured" when planted in sterilized soil.

In a new circular, G. M. Fosler, University of Illinois floriculture specialist, says disease-producing bacteria and fungi can sap the strength of potted plants or even kill them. And insects and nematodes often severely weaken a plant through the damage they do to the root system.

Damping-off fungi are almost always present in unsterilized soils. They frequently rot seeds and cuttings and cause young seedlings to topple over and die.

Use of sterilized soil is one good precaution against damping-off.

You can get complete information about ways to sterilize soil in the home by writing for "Soil Sterilization Methods for the Indoor Gardener," College of Agriculture, 110 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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Second line of handwritten text, continuing the narrative.

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

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1959 Officers of Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp

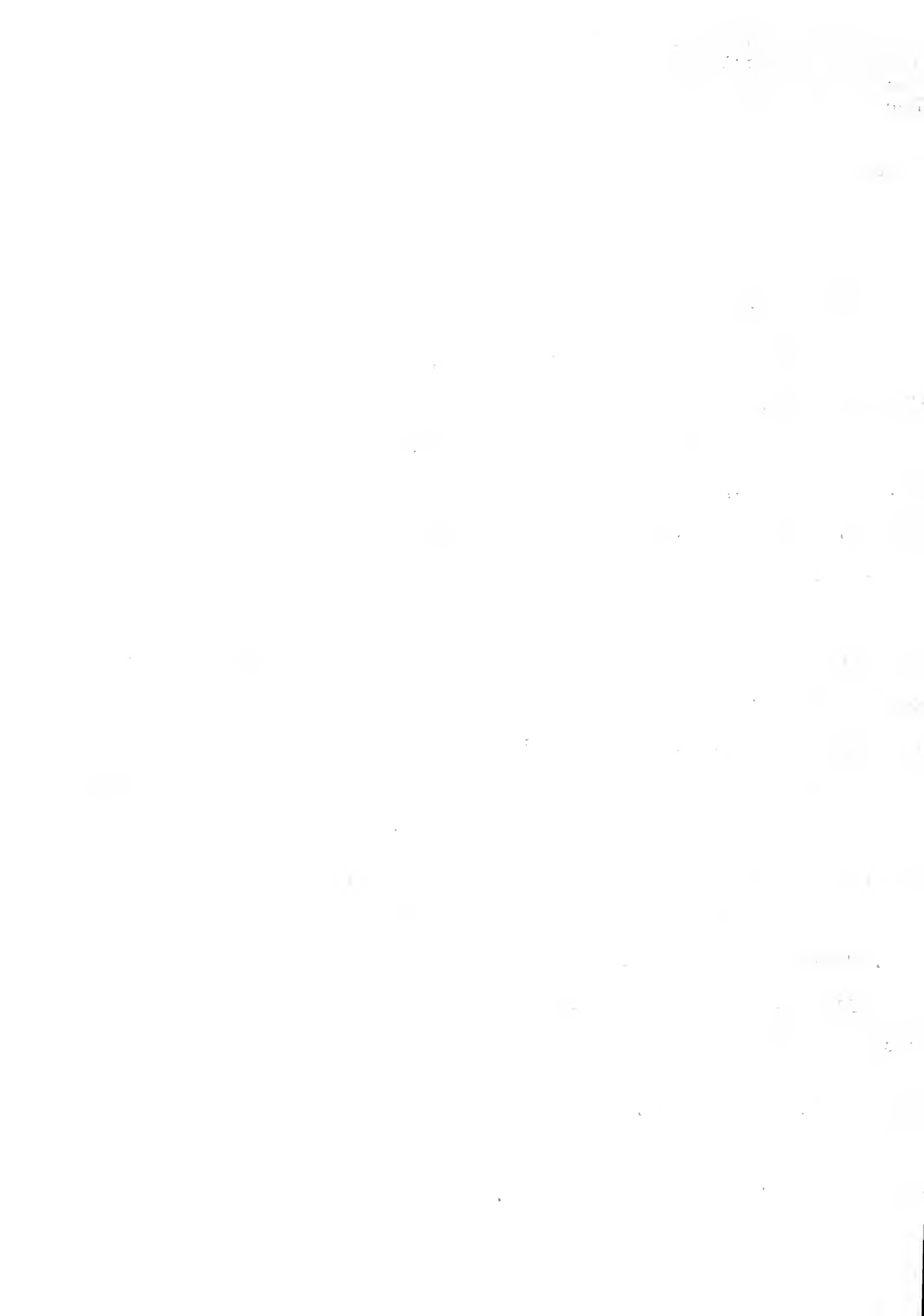
Edith Haight, Charleston, is the newly elected chairman of Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp for 1959.

Other officers elected during the recent 1958 camp are Iris Harris, Champaign, secretary; Clareta Walker, Urbana, treasurer; Bill Gedonius, Oak Park, business manager; Jack Muir, Mt. Pulaski, program chairman; and Arlene Wolfram, Champaign, publicity chairman.

Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp operates with a continuation committee elected by the campers to serve for three years. Newly elected committee members this year were Jack Muir, Arlene Wolfram and Nina Olson, Hoopeston. Elected alternates were Bill Gedonius; Albert Pilch, Ottawa; and Marguerite Whiting, Mahomet. Other members of the committee in addition to officers named above are Dick Muhleman, Kirkwood; Hubert Wetzell, Urbana; and Kermet Clifton, Mt. Vernon.

Each year one phase of leisurecraft and counseling is emphasized. Next year crafts will be the theme of the camp. All phases of the camping program receive attention of campers in this recreation workshop, planned for an exchange of all interested groups. More than 100 attended the 1958 camp, representing church groups, Scouts, 4-H, Rural Youth, home bureau, recreation specialists, Y.M.C.A., Illinois Youth Commission and extension workers.

Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp will be held at 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, May 11-15 in 1959.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Career Opportunities As A DHIA Tester

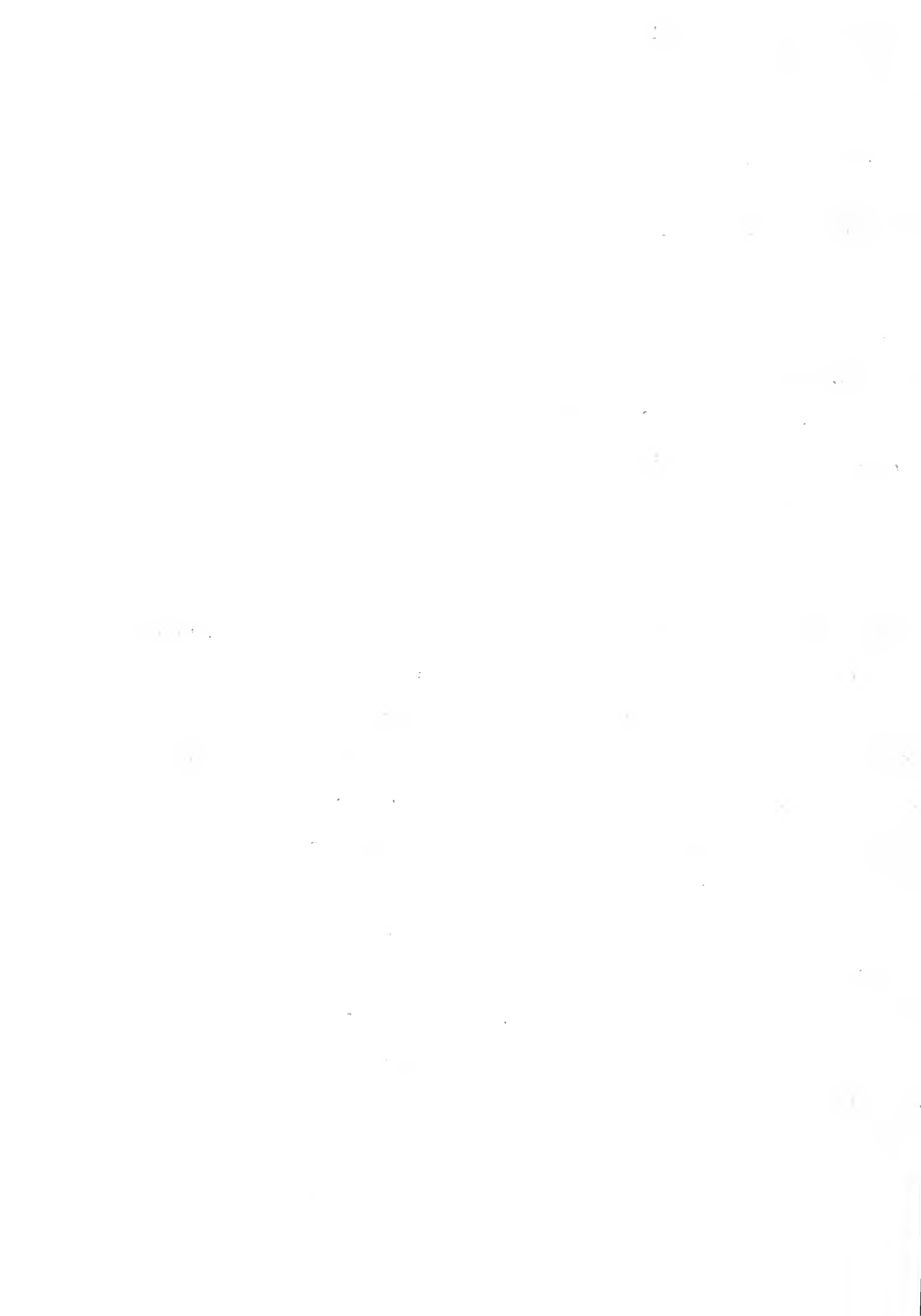
Young men interested in farming, especially dairy farming, will find the work of a dairy herd improvement association tester interesting, educational and profitable.

In what other line of work can a young man receive a good wage, obtain a practical education and receive free room and board all in one package? These are part of the opportunities that await ambitious young men who become testers.

Farm Adviser _____ says that the work of testers consists of visiting a number of dairy farms once a month, weighing the milk from each cow and testing it for butterfat. The tester calculates the production for each cow each month. In addition, he keeps feed records and helps the dairyman solve feeding and management problems. DHIA testers work for the best dairymen in the county. By keeping his eyes and ears open, a tester can obtain valuable information on why the best dairymen succeed.

There is an urgent need for testers, _____ says. Because of the nature of the work, it is primarily a job for single men, but in areas of heavy dairy populations, satisfactory arrangements are being made for married men to work as testers. Men with slight physical handicaps have found this work attractive because no heavy manual labor is involved.

Anyone who is interested in obtaining more information on this work should contact the farm adviser.



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

Special to Farm Advisers

1958 Canning Crops Contest in Progress

The Fourth Annual Canning Crops Contest is currently attracting national interest among boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years.

Jointly sponsored by the National Cannery Association and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, this contest is open to any boy or girl. No entry fee is required.

The contest gives young people practical experience in raising and selling fruit and vegetable crops, teaches them responsibility in managing projects and gives them a chance to learn about the many horticultural careers.

To enter the contest, get an entry blank from your high school agriculture teacher or the local leaders of NJVGA, 4-H or F.F.A.

Entry blanks can also be obtained from N. F. Oebker, adult NJVGA advisor for Illinois. His address is 208 Vegetable Crops, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Entries are judged on a county, state and regional basis. All winners, including the national winner, will be announced at the NJVGA Convention next December at Biloxi, Mississippi. Each year the NJVGA awards the national winner an expense-paid trip to Washington, D. C.

Last year's national winner was an Illinois youth--17-year-old James Wormley of Oswego.



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

Special to Farm Advisers

Ingredients for High Milk Production...

Shade, extra water and an abundance of palatable forage are essential ingredients for continuous high milk production during hot summer months.

According to Farm Adviser _____, cows need extra water during hot weather to operate their internal air-conditioning system. Because they cannot perspire freely, they must give off extra air by breathing more rapidly. This requires extra water, and total intake per cow may reach 20 gallons or more each day.

When both water and shade are available in their pasture, dairy cattle will continue to graze. But once they reach the barns for water during the day, they'll remain there in the shade. Feeding hay at the barn will provide nutrients necessary to maintain milk production.

Cows graze more at night during hot weather. Therefore, give them the most luxuriant pasture available for night-time grazing. But daytime pasture should also be plentiful. Then they will eat their fill before they stop grazing because of the heat.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Soybeans Make Good Hay for Dairy Cattle

Dairymen who are short of hay this year might well consider using soybean hay. J. G. Cash, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist, says research at Illinois and other experiment stations shows that good soybean hay compares favorably with alfalfa hay for dairy cattle. Soybean hay should be cut after the pods are formed but before the beans completely form or the leaves turn brown.

Considering average frost dates, soybeans can be seeded for hay as late as July 10 in northern Illinois and July 25 in southern Illinois, according to W. O. Scott, crops extension specialist. Soybeans for hay can be seeded on fields where other crops have failed because of drouth or heavy rains.

Varieties recommended for hay are the same as those for grain in each area. The seed should be inoculated and drilled in at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels an acre.

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PBJ:cm
6/18/58

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Don't Give Roaches A Summer Home

Pesky cockroaches won't make a summer home with you if you initiate an anti-roach campaign now.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says your job is two-fold:

First, clean thoroughly. Roaches find dirty places especially good hiding places.

Second, use effective insecticides.

H. B. Petty, University of Illinois entomologist, says chlor-dane and dieldrin are the most effective materials for controlling German, brown-banded and American and Oriental roaches.

In areas where roaches are resistant to these materials, pyrethrin and sodium fluoride can be used separately or combined. Pyrethrin will kill quickly but will not last long, while sodium fluoride will kill and has a longer effect. Both diazinon and malathion sprays are effective too.

American and Oriental roaches can also be controlled by using phosphorus paste. Most drug, hardware, farm and exterminating establishments carry this material.

For more complete information write for the leaflets, "German Cockroaches," "Brown-Banded Roaches" and "American and Oriental Roaches, 280 Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois.

Single copies of "Cockroaches" (Leaflet 430) are free on request from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Adjust Combine to Handle Weedy Grain

The fewer weeds and green material you take into your combine when you harvest small grain, the better crop you're going to get, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

If weeds are in patches in your small grain field, cut around the patches, _____ suggests. If the weeds are not as tall as the crop, you can raise the cutter bar.

Sometimes windrowing may be the only practical thing to do if the field is full of weeds as tall as the crop or taller. Start windrowing as if you were going to use a binder. That will be about a week to 10 days ahead of the time you'd start if you were combining a clean crop, _____ says.

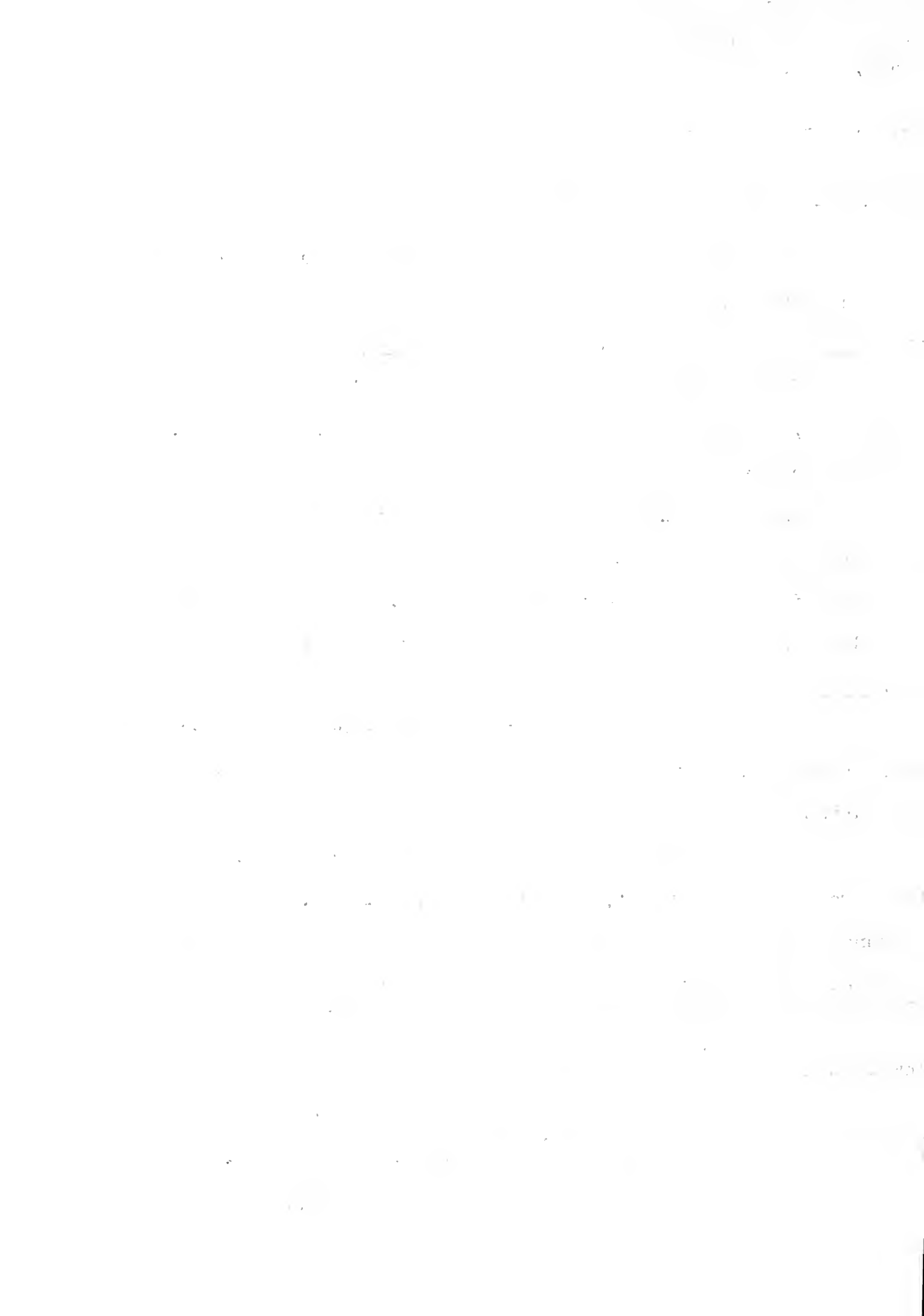
Put your windrow on a six- to eight-inch stubble--not in the wheel tracks. Two or three days of good drying weather are needed before threshing a windrowed crop.

If you have to take a lot of green material into your combine, slow down when you harvest, or take a narrower cut. Open the concave clearance somewhat to let the green material go through as unbroken as possible. Change the fan blast to put a strong blast of air where the grain leaves the pan and passes onto the chaffer.

If you have a lot of down grain, use a pickup reel and harvest slower than you normally would.

Be sure to check all of the needed combine adjustments in your owner's manual before you start. Use a tachometer to adjust the speed of the cylinder, beater and shaker to recommended speeds.

When you harvest, always be alert to fire hazards. Fire is one of the greatest threats to small grain during harvest.



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

Special To Farm Advisers

Conditioning Show Calves Worth the Effort

4-H or FFA members planning to show dairy heifers at summer fairs and shows should start training their calves to lead and pose now.

Since animals who fight halters always show to a disadvantage, sufficient time must be given to thoroughly acquaint the calf with the halter, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

_____ says conditioning with heavy blankets should be started at least a month before show date. Light blankets may replace heavy ones as soon as the skin becomes mellow.

Blankets should be removed each day and the calf groomed thoroughly with a soft brush or cloth.

If grooming has been done properly, very little clipping will be required, but a heifer will usually show to best advantage if her tail, udder, belly and face have been clipped a few days before the show.

_____ says that horns can be trained to grow in the desired direction by either applying pressure with horn trainers or scraping the horn on the side toward which it should grow.

Horns should be trimmed and polished by first removing rough, scaly areas with the rounded side of a rasp and scraping the entire horn with broken glass or a steel scraper. Smooth the scraped areas with sandpaper or emery cloth.

-more-



_____ suggests that the horns then be polished with strips of cotton flannel. A proper polish can be obtained by rubbing the horn for three or four minutes with pumice stone and sweet oil, applying oil to a second strip and rubbing some more and then finishing the job with a third strip of dry cloth.

Hoof trimming is another important part of show conditioning. Hoofs trimmed so that they are level with the ground help calves stand better while they are being judged.

Proper trimming is done by placing the hoof on a solid platform and cutting off horny growth with a wood chisel and light mallet. Care should be taken not to cut the quick, as this would cause bleeding.

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(Note: Also see June Farm Adviser Story Packet.)

HDN:cm
7/9/58

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory
 is based on the assumption that the system is in a state of
 equilibrium. The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 discussion of the experimental results. It is shown that the
 results are in good agreement with the theory. The third part
 of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications
 of the results. It is shown that the results have important
 implications for the theory of the subject.

W. H. R. ...

Special To Farm Advisers

Good Pasture Management Can Increase Summer Milk Production

Poor summer pasture management may cause a severe drop in a dairy herd's milk production.

Higher summer milk yields can result from good pasture management practices, such as rotating pastures, strip grazing, green feeding or silage feeding, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

_____ says rotational grazing alone may increase pasture yields as much as 20 percent, and even better yields can be expected from strip grazing.

The average area needed per day in a strip-grazing program can be calculated on the basis of 50 cows per acre. Lots should be arranged so that cows do not back-graze more than four days. Electric fences work well in dividing large fields into smaller plots or into a series of strips.

_____ says green feeding or silage feeding will step up nutrient yield per acre considerably but requires more equipment and labor. The best pasture feeding system for a farm depends upon the farm layout, the amount of rough land and types of pastures available.

Close grazing kills the desirable plants and allows weeds to gain a foothold. For this reason short pastures should be supplemented with either hay or silage. Ungrazed clumps and weed growth should be clipped to permit new growth and more even grazing. The sickle bar should be set 4 to 5 inches from the ground.



Add Good Pasture Management - 2

_____ points out that some grain should probably be fed to high-producing cows along with their roughage. A good mixture is 500 pounds of ground ear corn, 400 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds soybean meal, 10 pounds steamed bone meal and 10 pounds salt.

Grain should be fed strictly in accordance with milk production. Feed Ayrshires, Holsteins and Brown Swiss 1 pound of grain for every 4 to 5 pounds milk produced, and Guernseys and Jerseys 1 pound for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced.

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HDN:cm
7/9/58

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Local 4-Hers to Attend Wildlife Conservation Camp

_____, son of _____, _____;
(name) (parents) (address)

and _____, son of _____, _____, will attend the 1958
4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp July 28-August 1 at the 4-H Memorial
Center near Monticello.

Educational as well as recreational, this camp will give the
4-H members attending an opportunity to learn more about wildlife con-
servation in Illinois through class work and field observations. The
purpose of this educational program is to help promote the 4-H wildlife
conservation project throughout Illinois.

Conservation camp delegates will also have time for free
choice sports, crafts, or tours of nearby Robert Allerton Park. Univer-
sity of Illinois staff members are in charge of the entire program.

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PBJ:cm
7/9/58

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

Special to Farm Advisers

(May be used in building enrollment in Farm Bureau Farm Management Service)

Most Hog Farmers Made Money in 1957

Hog farmers in Illinois made the highest returns in 1957 since 1952 and the second highest since 1942, according to records kept by more than 5,000 farmers in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service.

However, some farmers may not have it so good when the corn-hog ratio comes down to the long-time average. According to _____, _____ county farm adviser, an analysis of 493 hog farm accounts kept by farmers enrolled in the service shows these differences:

The 92 most efficient farms made \$1.97 for each dollar spent for feed, while the 101 least efficient made only \$1.51.

Top farmers weaned 7.6 pigs from 44 litters compared with only 7.1 pigs from 47 litters for the least efficient.

The top farmers produced 100 pounds of pork for \$2.15 a hundred pounds less than the low ones. They also used 76 less pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain.

Top farmers paid only \$5.08 per 100 pounds of protein bought compared with \$5.29 paid by the low farmers. The most efficient farmers are in a better position to make a profit when the corn-hog ratio comes down.

In many cases, _____ says, the difference between profit and loss isn't big enough to be noticed until farmers add up their books at the end of the year.

Good records are important. They are the only way you have of knowing just where you can improve your business.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Stable Flies Annoying as Well as Costly

Almost everyone has seen dairy cows bothered by stable flies. And some people have even seen dairy cows driven almost crazy by large numbers of flies. But few people really know what economic losses stable flies cause.

W. N. Bruce and G. C. Decker, entomologists with the Illinois Natural History Survey, have been studying the problem for three years. And they'll soon publish the results in a paper called "The Relationships of Stable Fly Abundance to Milk Production of Dairy Cows." Here are some facts the two researchers have discovered:

The average monthly rates of production lost because of one buzzing fly are 65/100 percent of butterfat and 7/10 percent of milk.

If this doesn't sound like much, just do a little figuring. The average number of stable flies on Illinois dairy animals is 25. This means that the average milk loss is 17.5 percent of production. Looking at it another way, you could milk 15 to 20 percent fewer cows if they were 100 percent fly-free and still market the same amount of milk.

Bruce and Decker report that it takes unprotected cows two months to reach normal production again after the fly season. Unprotected cows also go out of production six weeks sooner than protected cows. This is due to loss of blood, interference with normal grazing habits and loss of energy used to ward off flies.

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Stable flies resemble houseflies but have needle-like beaks protruding from their heads. A stable fly feeds about 20 minutes a day and spends the rest of the day on leaves, board fences or similar places.

Both cultural and chemical control will help to reduce stable fly numbers. Cultural control is important because these flies breed in rotting straw, hay and manure. Therefore, scatter these materials to dry or dispose of them.

Pyrethrins, allethrins, Lethane 384 or thanite may be used in commercially prepared sprays as knockdown, killing or comfort sprays during milking. They also give limited protection during grazing. Two repellents, tabutrex and R-326, are effective when used in combination with knockdown agents as commercially prepared sprays. Use at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per animal each day. As water-diluted sprays, apply them at the rate of one quart per animal twice weekly.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The manual process involves reviewing each entry individually, while the automated process uses software to identify patterns and anomalies.

The third section describes the results of the analysis. It shows that there are several areas where the data is inconsistent or incomplete. These areas need to be investigated further to determine the cause of the discrepancies.

Finally, the document concludes with a list of recommendations. These include implementing stricter controls over data entry, improving the accuracy of the automated systems, and conducting regular audits to ensure the integrity of the data.

Date: 10/25/2023
 Author: [Name]
 Page 10

Stable flies resemble houseflies but have needle-like beaks protruding from their heads. A stable fly feeds about 20 minutes a day and spends the rest of the day on leaves, board fences or similar places.

Both cultural and chemical control will help to reduce stable fly numbers. Cultural control is important because these flies breed in rotting straw, hay and manure. Therefore, scatter these materials to dry or dispose of them.

Pyrethrins, allethrins, Lethane 384 or thanite may be used in commercially prepared sprays as knockdown, killing or comfort sprays during milking. They also give limited protection during grazing. Two repellents, tabutrex and R-326, are effective when used in combination with knockdown agents as commercially prepared sprays. Use at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces per animal each day. As water-diluted sprays, apply them at the rate of one quart per animal twice weekly.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

County Boy(s) to Attend Forestry Camp

_____, _____, will attend the 1958 Farm Boys' Forestry Camp August 10-16 at Southern District 4-H Camp near West Frankfort. 4-H and FFA members are selected for this camp on the basis of their farm background and forestry project work by a committee including the farm adviser, local vocational agriculture instructors and Soil Conservation Service personnel.

Sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association, the camp will be supervised by a complete staff of trained foresters. W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, is director.

Special features of the 1958 camp include tours of the forestry demonstration area and fire tower at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station and the wood utilization research area at Carbondale.

Other demonstrations and practice periods will cover mechanical tree planting, tree identification, forest fire observation, estimation of the amount of lumber in standing trees and lumber grading.

Campers will also have time for organized team competition in softball and volleyball and individual sports, including swimming.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Local 4-H'ers at Leadership Conference

These outstanding _____ County 4-H'ers are attending the 19th Annual Illinois 4-H Junior Leadership Conference at 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello this week (July 21-26) and taking part in leadership assembly programs, recreation and tours of nearby Robert Allerton Park.

Selected on the basis of exceptional 4-H project work and leadership potential, they will bring home many ideas for better 4-H Club work.

Left to right are:

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS: (Note: Attached is a complete list of sheep sold at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Show and Sale. At the bottom of the story there is space where you may list names of persons from your county who bought sheep at the sale.)

Suffolk Ram Tops State Sheep Sale

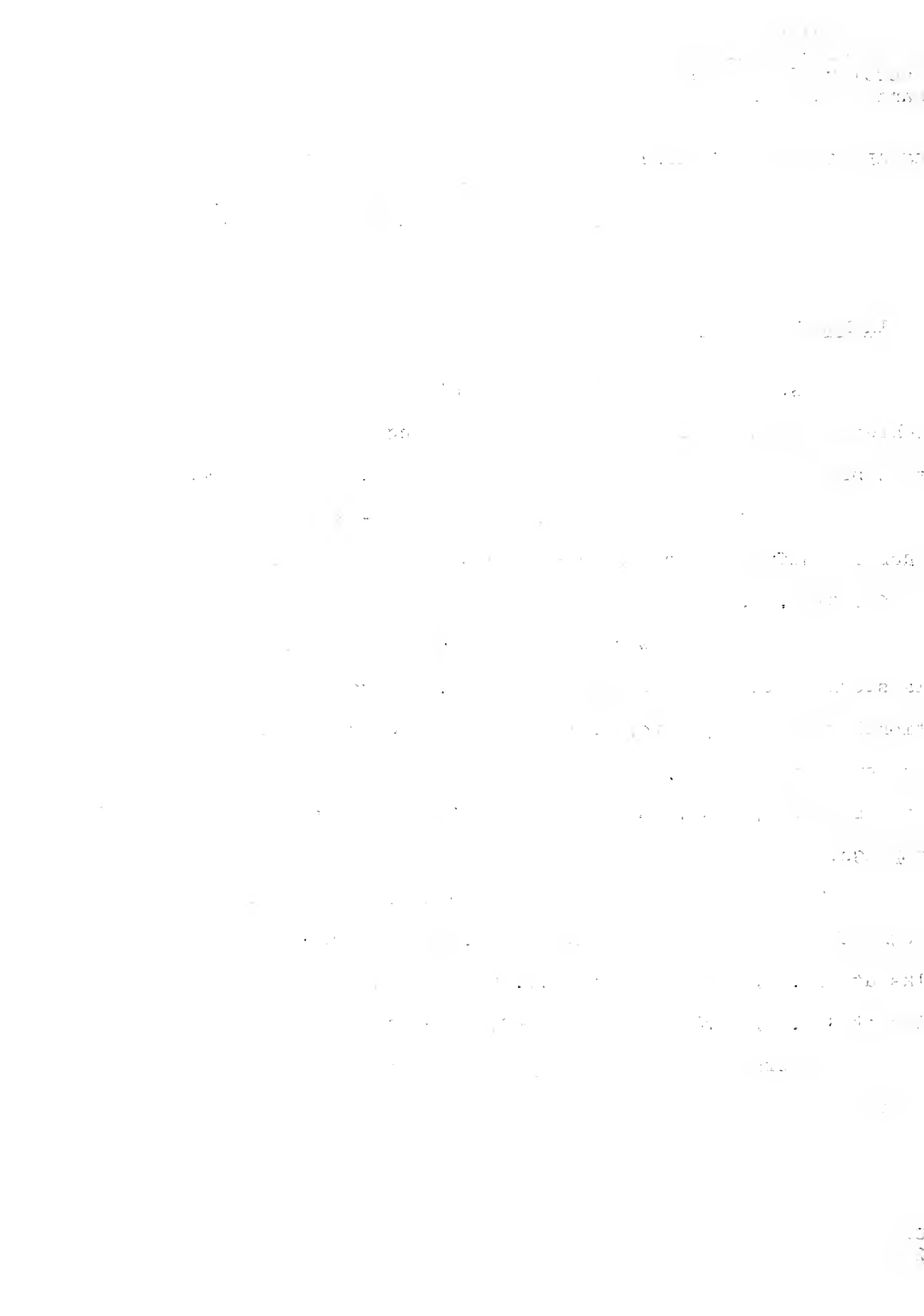
A Suffolk ram topped the recent sale held by the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association. Paying \$150.00, Bill Jamison of Catlin bought the yearling ram consigned by Jon Proehl of Manito.

Another yearling Suffolk was the top-selling ewe. Consigned by Robert Kaufman of Carlinville, she sold to Bobby Hartsetin of Fairview for \$125.00.

The annual show and sale was held at the University of Illinois stock pavilion in Urbana on July 19. Judges were Don Pullin, a nationally known Hampshire, Cheviot and Oxford breeder from Waterloo, Iowa, and Ernie Rotter, an outstanding Shropshire and Suffolk breeder from West Point, Iowa. Auctioneer for the sale was Vance Van Tassel of Champaign.

The average price on the 77 head sold was \$73.18. Cheviots brought the highest sale average--\$108.33. They were followed by Suffolks at \$90.36, Hampshires at \$73.30, Shropshires at \$73.21, Corriedales at \$64.17, Rambouillets at \$60.00 and Southdowns at \$51.89.

Buyers from _____ county and the sheep they bought include:



Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale, July 19, 1958

<u>Sheep Purchased</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Address</u>
Cheviot	Don Kermich	Dundas
Cheviot (2)	Larry Saffer	Williamsville
Corriedale	Neal Williams	Maroa
Corriedale	R. J. Sonmer	Saybrook
Corriedale	Jeffrey A. Welch	Route 2, Urbana
Corriedale	David L. Cross	Emden
Corriedale	Dale E. Jahraus	Route 2, Kinmundy
Corriedale	Larry Mead	Prairie City
Hampshire	Jesse Allen	5 Park Road, Lake Zurich
Hampshire	Raymond Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Hampshire	William M. Clark	St. Joseph
Hampshire	Clark Bierbower	Bellflower
Hampshire	Frederick A. Punke	Elliott
Hampshire	Ada M. Walters	Armington
Hampshire	Gregg Meier	323 N. Vail Street, Geneseo
Hampshire	Gary Watters	Atlanta
Hampshire	Donald C. Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Hampshire	Robert Gulso	Route 1, Mt. Pulaski
Hampshire	Phelan Bros.	Route 1, Ransom
Hampshire	Ada M. Walters	Armington
Hampshire	Thomas R. Young	Route 1, Champaign
Hampshire	Lawrence A. Duewer	Auburn
Hampshire (2)	Kenneth Mathers	Route 2, Momence
Hampshire	Raymond Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Hampshire	Karen Wax	Newman
Hampshire (2)	Jimmie Wood	Sidney
Hampshire	Roy E. Wax	Route 1, Newman
Hampshire	L. G. Griffith	Villa Grove
Hampshire	Harry L. Archer & Son	Broadlands
Hampshire	F. C. Gustafson	Box 346, Route 1, Lake Zurich
Hampshire	Robert C. Temple	Route 1, Serena
Rambouillet (2)	David B. Maddox	Fairmount
Rambouillet	DeLoss F. Perisho	Route 5, Paris
Shropshire (2)	Asa Robison	Tremont
Shropshire	Robert Beesley	Route 1, Mulberry Grove
Shropshire	University of Illinois	Urbana
Shropshire	Gerald L. Chesnut	Route 1, Potomac
Shropshire	Gary L. Fisher	Route 2, Tolono
Shropshire (2)	Robert L. King	Tonica
Shropshire	Glen Werkheiser	Route 1, Prophetstown
Shropshire	Keith Telford	Route 1, Emington
Shropshire	Robert G. Baker	Route 2, Lerna
Shropshire	Donald Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Shropshire (2)	Lonnie Meiner	Colfax

The first part of the report
 deals with the general
 situation of the country
 and the progress of the
 war. It is a very
 interesting and
 informative document
 which gives a clear
 picture of the
 current situation
 and the prospects
 for the future.

The second part of the report
 deals with the
 economic situation
 and the progress of
 the war. It is a
 very interesting
 and informative
 document which
 gives a clear
 picture of the
 current situation
 and the prospects
 for the future.

The third part of the report
 deals with the
 political situation
 and the progress of
 the war. It is a
 very interesting
 and informative
 document which
 gives a clear
 picture of the
 current situation
 and the prospects
 for the future.

Add Sheep Breeders' Sale - 2

<u>Sheep Purchased</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Address</u>
Southdown	Lawrence Derks, Jr.	Carthage
Southdown (2)	Charles Nott	Route 4, Lewistown
Southdown	F. C. Gustafson	Box 346, Route 1, Lake Zurich
Southdown (2)	Herriott & Hampton	Seymour
Southdown	Theodore Barnhart	Route 2, Tolono
Southdown	Jane Looft	Seneca
Southdown	J. Ernest Wright	Route 1, Riverton
Southdown	Norman Pratt	Cropsey
Southdown	Carolyn J. Johnson	Rural Route, Ohio
Southdown	Linda Stumff	Route 2, Findlay
Southdown	Norman Coons	Waverly
Suffolk	Norman Coons	Waverly
Suffolk	Robert Bovee	Bassett, Wisconsin
Suffolk (2)	Joe Gavin	Route 2, Rochelle
Suffolk	Bobby Hartstein	Fairview
Suffolk	Charles Corray	Route 2, Urbana
Suffolk	Robert Stahl	Potomac
Suffolk	Raymond Wolf	Ludlow
Suffolk	Jeanne Perisho	Route 5, Paris
Suffolk	Danny Smith	Route 1, Chapin
Suffolk	Bill Jamison	Route 1, Catlin
Suffolk	Robert Coons	Waverly
Suffolk	Charles Krukewitt	Route 1, Homer

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Animals Can Profitably Graze Strip-Mined Pastures

Illinois strip-mined land can be profitably reclaimed by combining it with surrounding farmland into a well organized livestock farm unit.

Western Illinois researchers noted a three-year average daily gain of 1.24 pounds for steers on strip-mined land, says A. L. Lang, University of Illinois soil fertility specialist. In 1951, 29 lambs grazed on strip-mined land made an average daily gain of 0.29 pound.

Strip-mined areas produce grasses and legumes that have high nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium and potassium contents. Alfalfa, sweet clover, bromegrass and tall fescues are among the most desirable species that can be established.

Seeding by hand, with power seeders and from the air has established grasses and legumes on undisturbed ridges, topped ridges and more completely graded areas.

For complete information on reclaiming Illinois strip-mined land, ask for Illinois Bulletin 628, "Reclaiming Illinois Strip Coal Land With Legumes And Grasses," from your county farm adviser or the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy.

The report is structured as follows: Section 2 discusses the background of the pandemic, Section 3 analyzes the economic impact, and Section 4 discusses the policy response.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a global economic recession, with a sharp decline in GDP and a rise in unemployment rates. The impact has been particularly severe in emerging markets and developing countries.

The economic impact of the pandemic has been analyzed using a variety of methods, including input-output models, computable general equilibrium models, and agent-based models. These models have shown that the pandemic has led to a significant reduction in global output and a rise in global unemployment.

The policy response to the pandemic has been a mix of fiscal and monetary measures. Fiscal measures have included stimulus packages and tax cuts, while monetary measures have included quantitative easing and lowering interest rates. These measures have helped to stabilize the global economy and prevent a deeper recession.

The impact of the pandemic on the global economy has been uneven. While some countries have managed to recover more quickly than others, the global economy remains in a state of uncertainty. The long-term impact of the pandemic is still unclear, and it is likely that the global economy will continue to face challenges in the years ahead.

The report concludes that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy, leading to a sharp decline in GDP and a rise in unemployment. The impact has been particularly severe in emerging markets and developing countries. The policy response has been a mix of fiscal and monetary measures, which have helped to stabilize the global economy and prevent a deeper recession.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Multiple Farrowing Increases Brood Sow Efficiency

Farrowing smaller groups of sows more often may increase brood sow efficiency says H. G. Russell, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist.

Summarized 1957 Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association records, revealed that sows farrowed in groups of 5 to 20 weaned 1.7 more pigs averaging 12.4 pounds more at 56 days than sows farrowed in groups of 20 or more.

The ten top producing small herds farrowed 10.5 live pigs per litter and weaned 9.6 at 56 days while the larger groups farrowed 9.2 sows and weaned 7.9 pigs.

Pig weights and litter weights at 56 days averaged 45.7 pounds and 418 pounds respectively for smaller groups compared with 33.3 pounds and 264.6 pounds for groups of 20 or more.

Death loss from farrowing to weaning was 15.6 percent in the smaller groups and 19.1 in the larger groups.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Poisonous Gases Can Make Silo Filling Dangerous

Newly filled silos may harbor gases dangerous to men and livestock.

K. A. Kendall, University of Illinois dairy specialist, says deadly carbon dioxide and nitrogen dioxide gases may replace air over the surface of chopped forage in poorly ventilated silos.

A number of persons have been killed by reddish-brown nitrogen dioxide. This gas may be present in silos filled with corn heavily fertilized with nitrogen fertilizer during a dry growing season and is extremely poisonous to persons or animals breathing it. Carbon dioxide can force air from the surface of the forage and suffocate men working inside.

Since the greatest danger from these gases exists after filling operations have been stopped for a while during the day or overnight, it is best to operate the blower for several minutes before anyone enters the silo.

Silo doors should be opened as close as possible to surface forage to protect those working inside.

Feed room or animal quarters close to the silo should be well ventilated for several days after the silo is filled to keep nitrogen dioxide from collecting.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Farmers Should Begin Collecting Soil Samples Now

You can beat the crowd at soil-testing laboratories this fall if you collect soil samples now.

_____, _____ county extension farm adviser, says testing laboratories get most of their soil samples to test during the late fall and early spring. Summer samples are easier to collect, crush and screen than muddy or frozen fall and spring samples and they reach the laboratories before the usual fall rush.

Be sure to send a complete information sheet along with soil samples, _____ says. Previous crop and fertilizer history is as important to good fertilizer recommendations as the results of soil tests.

Information sheets and directions for collecting soil samples can be obtained from the county extension farm adviser, vocational agricultural instructors and the University of Illinois Department of Agronomy in Urbana.

_____ says there are 82 county extension laboratories, supervised by county farm advisers, and 40 commercial soil-testing laboratories in Illinois. Farmers can get good soil-testing service if samples are brought in for testing several months ahead of time.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Sow Rye for Fall and Early Spring Pasture

URBANA--Rye seeded in late August or early September will usually furnish some late fall pasture.

It will also come on early the next spring and supply lots of green feed before other spring pastures are ready for grazing, says J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One acre of rye generally will carry two or three cows on good soil, according to the specialist. After the rye is pastured off in the spring, you can spread manure and seed the field to Sudan for late summer pasture the same year.

On many farms, a small acreage of rye will help to round out the pasture program. DHIA testers report that about a sixth of all members regularly seed rye for late fall and early spring pasture.

Cash points out that Balbo is the generally recommended variety of rye for seeding.

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Many Old Stall Barns Can Be Converted Into Finishing Sheds for Hogs

Old stall barns can sometimes be profitably remodeled into finishing sheds for hogs. But careful estimates of the cost should be made, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

First evaluate the expected additional life of the old barn and compare its cost with the cost of a new one-story shed. In making this comparison, place some value on labor efficiency in the two buildings.

_____ says all non-supporting posts in the old barn must be removed, and one side or end should be open to permit mechanical cleaning. In most instances a new concrete floor will also be necessary.

The hay loft can be used for bedding storage, but any plans to convert it to feed storage should be evaluated carefully. It is usually just as economical to build a new ground-level feed storage bin as to strengthen the floor and build bins in the loft.

_____ says the latest information on swine housing and equipment, complete with illustrations and floor plans, is available in Circular 799, "Housing and Equipment for Growing and Finishing Hogs." This circular, prepared by D. G. Jedele, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, gives functional plans for movable and permanent swine housing, manure disposal, feeders, waterers and cooling equipment.

You can get Circular 799 from your county farm adviser or the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

County Farm, Home Adviser to Attend Conference

_____ and _____, _____ county farm and home adviser, will join more than 300 other members of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service staff at their annual extension conference October 14-17 at the University of Illinois.

At this meeting state and county extension representatives will study ways that will help them plan and develop county extension programs to fit today's needs.

A team of Illinois extension workers will join a similar group from Missouri to discuss the purposes and functions of the county agricultural and home economics extension councils.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the UI College of Agriculture will address the group on the topic, "New Horizons in Extension Education." Marvin A. Anderson, Associate Director of Extension, Iowa Extension Service, will give his views on "Adapting Extension to Meet Changing Needs."

E. W. Aiton, director of 4-H Club and YMW programs with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will address the youth session, and the State Camping Committee will give 4-H camping reports.

Time has also been set aside for the farm and home advisers and their assistants to learn the newest developments in agriculture and home economics from the University's extension specialists.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Collect Soil Samples Now

Early fall is a good time to collect your soil samples and take them to the testing laboratory, urges Farm Adviser _____ . By late fall and during the winter and spring, soil testing laboratories are often flooded with samples, and it takes much longer to get them tested.

By taking samples now, you can get soil that is relatively dry and loose. It will be much easier to handle than muddy or frozen samples taken later, after the weather turns bad.

A soil test is no better than the soil sample that is tested, _____ points out. Get directions for collecting samples and information sheets from your county farm adviser.

-30-

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze financial information, highlighting the need for consistency and transparency in the reporting process.

The second part of the document focuses on the challenges and risks associated with financial reporting. It identifies common pitfalls such as data manipulation, misclassification, and incomplete reporting, and provides strategies to mitigate these risks. The text stresses the importance of internal controls and regular audits to detect and prevent errors or fraud.

The third part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern financial reporting. It explores how digital tools and software solutions have transformed the way financial data is collected, processed, and presented. The text highlights the benefits of automation, such as increased efficiency and reduced human error, while also addressing concerns about data security and privacy.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of maintaining high standards of accuracy and transparency in financial reporting and offers practical advice for organizations looking to improve their reporting practices. The document concludes by emphasizing the ongoing nature of financial reporting and the need for continuous improvement and adaptation to changing circumstances.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

University Studies Auger Silo Unloaders

Agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois have been experimenting with various types of auger silo unloaders to work mechanical silage-handling into automatic and semi-automatic feed-handling systems.

Farm Adviser _____ says that more farmers make and use silage every year than ever before, and they want to learn better ways of handling it.

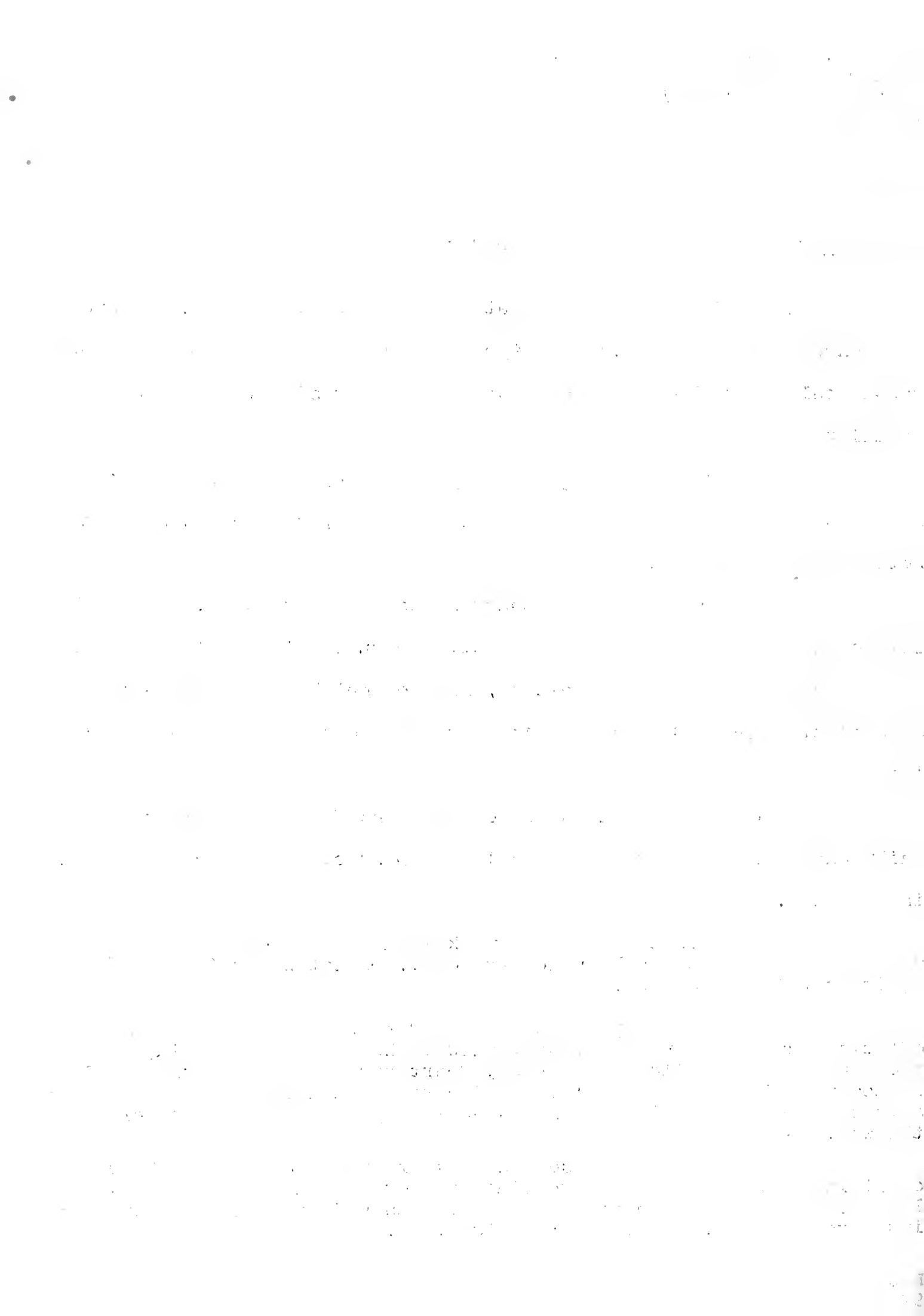
A mechanical silo unloader saves a farmer many trips up the silo each year, _____ points out, and cuts out hand-lifting many tons of heavy silage. In addition, silage that has been unloaded mechanically is well mixed, and livestock eat it better and waste less.

A mechanical silo unloader and bunk feeder greatly reduce daily chore time compared with daily chopping of the forage and feeding in a drylot.

Heading up the research work with silo unloaders at the University of Illinois has been Robert Peart, assistant professor of agricultural engineering.

Best way to improve silo unloaders was to develop a more efficient system than the present blower-thrower to move silage from the center of the silo to the door, Peart says. Augers worked well in moving silage horizontally. So the research has been testing short augers to move the silage up by using less power than a blower or thrower.

Results of this research work are now available in University of Illinois Bulletin 631, "Experimental Vertical Augers for a Silo Unloader." You can get a copy from your county farm adviser or by writing directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.



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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Aluminum Foil Excellent Tree Wrapping Material

Aluminum foil, one of the homemaker's best friends, has found a new use in orchards. When wrapped around trunks of young fruit trees, the foil gives excellent protection against mouse and rabbit damage.

Many commercial orchard managers have found that foil has some advantages over wire guards, says Frank Owen, University of Illinois fruit crops specialist.

Probably its biggest advantage is that it is so much easier to put on. One wrap around the trunk is all that's needed.

Another advantage is that aluminum foil reflects heat. Thus on warm winter days, the foil prevents the sap from warming up and flowing. Sap flow causes injury to the tree when temperatures drop again.

Wire guards do not give this protection. Neither do other wrapping materials.

Cost of the aluminum foil is about 3 1/2 cents per tree. Home owners who use aluminum foil for this purpose should use the heavier, freezer-type foil.

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

Special

Champaign-Urbana Asks for Agricultural Hall of Fame

The University of Illinois has issued an invitation to have the proposed Agricultural Hall of Fame located here.

In a letter to the Agricultural Hall of Fame organization in Kansas City, Missouri, Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture invited the board of governors to consider the University as the location for the nation-wide project.

"The University and the Champaign-Urbana communities would consider it a high honor to be the site of the proposed memorial," Dean Howard said. He assured the board of governors of the University's immediate and continuing support and interest.

Many other cities in midwestern states, including Springfield and Lincoln, have also issued invitations to have the Hall of Fame located in their areas.

So far the site selection committee has recommended Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin or immediately adjacent areas as suitable locations for the memorial.

In support of his invitation, Dean Howard listed the Morrow Plots, America's oldest soil experiment fields; the Illinois system of permanent soil fertility developed by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins at the University of Illinois; and the University's work in developing the extensive soybean industry of today as historical achievements on the University of Illinois campus.

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He also cited the early work of Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Jacksonville, who suggested and worked for the establishment of state-supported institutions to teach agriculture. His efforts resulted in the signing of the Morrill Act by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862. Funds provided for in this act established the present system of land-grant colleges and universities that has done so much to speed agricultural development in the United States.

The idea for an Agricultural Hall of Fame was originated in December 1957 by Howard A. Cowden, president and general manager of Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City. His idea was to establish a memorial honoring the men and women who have made outstanding contributions to agriculture.

Last April, 22 farmers, farm leaders and representatives from land-grant colleges held a planning conference under the chairmanship of Cowden. They made plans for a national organizational meeting, prepared suggested articles of incorporation and drafted proposed by-laws for an organization to administer the Hall of Fame.

On May 5 more than 175 national leaders formally approved the establishment of the Hall of Fame as a non-profit corporation. They also elected a board of governors to administer its affairs and selected Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president of Oklahoma State University, as its first president.

The organization was incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the state laws of Missouri on May 26, 1958.

A joint resolution by both houses of Congress this summer endorsed the idea but specifically withheld federal funds from the project.

Plans for the Hall of Fame include a library and museum for the collection and preservation of artifacts, relics and data relating to the development of American agriculture. The project will be supported by gifts from the general public and by admission fees to the completed Hall of Fame buildings.

Dean Howard's invitation to consider locating the Hall of Fame on the University of Illinois campus in Champaign-Urbana has the enthusiastic support of University President David D. Henry. Both the Urbana Association and the Champaign Chamber of Commerce are also actively supporting the invitation and the project.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Egg Producers Face Decision in Buying Started Pullets

Started pullets are gaining popularity in Illinois every year. Better disease control practices, increased competition, and specialization are making it more attractive for poultrymen to buy started pullets.

But _____, _____ county farm adviser, cautions poultrymen to weigh the pros and cons before deciding in favor of started birds. Here are some of the things to consider:

Buying started pullets eliminates the risk of raising chicks for the egg producer. Possible savings in brooding equipment and buildings may also enter the picture. The individual producer should decide for himself whether he can raise pullets cheaper than he can buy started birds.

If he chooses to buy started pullets, the producer can specialize in egg production. He will not have to worry about early immunization, disease problems or culling. Often he can also use existing labor, buildings and equipment to better advantage.

S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois extension poultry specialist, points out that both the grower and the buyer of started birds have a lot at stake. They need to work together and understand their common problems. Buyers must realize that no grower can risk raising pullets for sale unless he is sure that the buyer will pay for and take delivery at a specified time.

-more-

Add Egg Producers Consider Started Pullets - 2

Agreement between buyer and grower can best be accomplished by having a written contract. Buyers are also encouraged to buy close to home so that they can keep tab on the progress of the birds they have bought. A strict sanitation program is necessary all the way.

Buyers should consider the written contract a must. It should cover the details of the program through delivery to the laying house. Giving a little effort to these details could save a lot of worry later.

Prices of started pullets are usually figured on a base of 10 cents a week for growing costs, plus the cost of the day-old chicks. These figures are not likely to increase much. If they go too high, egg producers simply won't buy started pullets.

Many growers require a down payment roughly equal to the cost of the day-old chicks. This payment helps to head off last-minute cancellations by buyers.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

Pick Up Recreation Tips at Workshop

In the meetings you attend, who leads recreation? When the subject is discussed at PTA, civic club and service organization, who is the leader? Who does the job for your church, school, club and community group in the field of recreation?

It's the people who know how, of course.

To teach more people the skills of leading recreation, a recreation workshop is being arranged for (date) _____ at (place)

_____, _____ county farm/home adviser, says

the workshop is open to everyone interested in recreation.

The two-hour afternoon session, starting at 1:30, will include the making of simple crafts and social recreation accessories. Among them will be party favors and yarn dolls, sock puppets and Saucy Satellites.

For the puppet, bring a couple of worn-out socks, buttons, yarn, thread and scrap of cloth. A roll of colored shelf paper will do for the "satellite." Bring last year's Christmas cards and some crochet cotton to make a multi-purpose basket.

The evening session, from 7:30 to 9:30, will include pre-party activities, mixers, starters, games, music, dancing and signatures. These can be used for county or community meetings, for club meetings in the home and for all-boy or all-girl or mixed group parties. And there will be a touch of home and family fun.

Contact _____ if you have questions.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Remodeling Old Barns May Be Worth the Cost

Have you ever wondered whether that unused barn on your farm could be remodeled to increase its usefulness?

_____, _____ county farm adviser, points out that it is often practical to convert an unused barn into a cattle or hog feeding shed, a dairy loafing shed or a hay storage structure.

Some careful planning is in order, though, before you hire a carpenter. You'll first need to choose between remodeling the old structure and building a new one.

Here are some points to consider before you decide to remodel: First, the location must be satisfactory. After the work is done, the building must have enough space for its intended use, and all the space should be usable.

Remodeling should include adapting the structure to use mechanical labor-savers. To be economical, the roof, framework and foundation should be in fairly good condition. You may be able to justify replacing either the roof or the foundation, but generally not both.

Don Jedele, farm structures specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests this method of deciding whether or not to remodel:

First, get good cost estimates on both the remodeling job and a comparable new structure. Then consider the expected life of the

new building in comparison with the remaining life of the remodeled structure.

Probably the simplest way to increase the usefulness of an old barn is to open the south or east wall to permit tractor cleaning and use it as a livestock shelter. The original hayloft can still be used to store hay.

Converting to grain storage is generally not economical, since it is nearly always necessary to beef up the foundation, floors and side walls. By the time this is done, it is usually cheaper to put up new storage.

If the project looks worth while, Jedele points out, the need for adding a concrete wall or replacing a heavy beam should not discourage you. Air hammers, jacks and hoists are usually available to help do such jobs.

A complete job will often require some regrading and new concrete work around the building. This work would be needed whether the old barn was remodeled or a new structure built and therefore should not be charged to the cost of remodeling.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Bunker Silos Cut Labor and Costs -- If Managed Properly:

Lower initial cost, reduced storage costs, and less labor are the main benefits from using bunker silos to self-feed cattle.

These findings came from a study of horizontal silos in use on 50 north-central Illinois farms made by Roy N. Van Arsdall, USDA Agricultural economist working in cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Initial cost of 200-ton wood or concrete-walled bunker silos used on these farms varied from \$5 to \$9 per ton of capacity. Farmer-owners estimated the useful life of the silos at 15 to 30 years. Labor for harvesting and storing averaged about 4 man-hours per acre for grass silage and 6.9 man-hours for corn silage. Minimum satisfactory width for the silos was 20 feet, with a depth of 5 to 7 feet of settled silage.

The study indicated that five jobs are done in most self-feeding operations: adjusting and moving the feeding gate, loosening silage, removing spoilage or cover, cleaning the floor, and checking the operation. Most of them do not require daily attention. In winter feeding these jobs take an average of nearly 40 minutes a day per 100 cattle.

Farmer experience shows that a paved floor, approach and lot are essential for best results with these silos. The floor should

-more-

slope 3/8 to 1/2 inch per foot. Other pavement should slope at least 1/4-inch per foot from the feeding area and should be accessible for cleaning with a tractor.

The study pointed up these additional recommendations:

Pack forage thoroughly, especially along sides of the silo.

Keep silage surface level as it's packed. If greater capacity is needed build up a crown when the silo is nearly full. Limit silage depth to 7 feet or less to save effort in breaking down the feed to cattle.

Surface spoilage can largely be eliminated with plastic covers that have edges anchored and top-weighted to prevent ballooning during winds. Black polyethylene (used on the silos studied), vinyl and neoprene-coated nylon are recommended to provide an airtight seal.

Each animal should have 3 or 4 inches of horizontal feeding space. This will help to minimize waste, spoilage, freezing in winter, and loss of palatability in summer. Overcrowding reduces feed consumption. Feed only high-quality forage harvested at the right stage of maturity and moisture content.

To prevent freezing, particularly of grass silage, the silo should run north to south with the open end at the south. The sides should get the sun or have earth banks built against them. If the silo is laid out east to west, feeding should be done from the east end.

A manger-type feeding gate suspended by a pole from the side walls proved best in most cases. This gate requires least labor, provides a good hog barrier, and controls the cattle. Partition the gate into individual feeding spaces, and hang it so that the base just touches the floor. Anchor the support pole at least a foot from the silage, and keep it there until cattle clean up all the silage they can reach.

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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Mulches Cut Winter Erosion Losses

Spots in contoured and terraced fields that are subject to heavy winter erosion can often be protected with an artificial mulch cover of straw or corn stover.

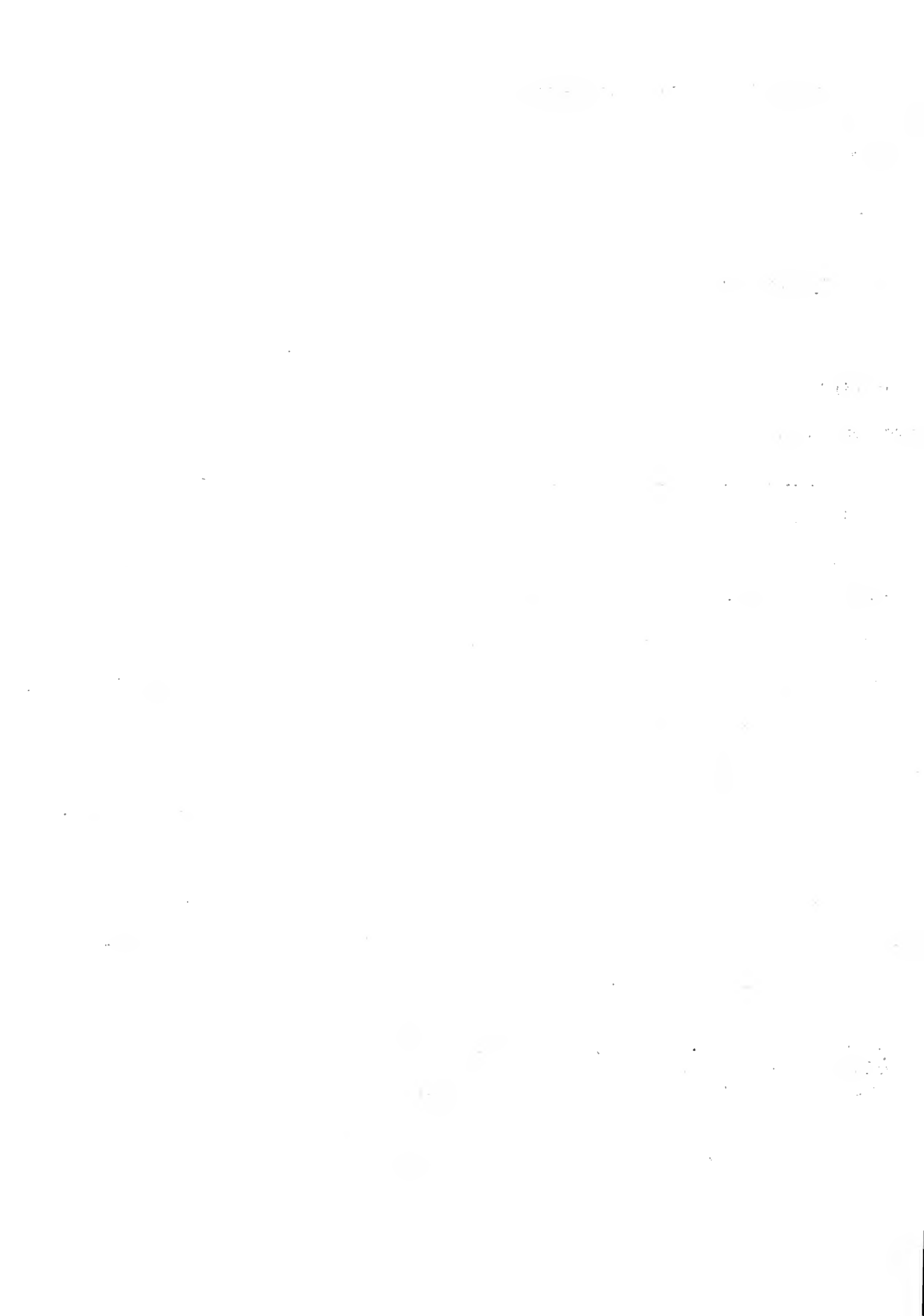
_____, _____ county farm adviser, says a mulch cover gives at least three major benefits. It breaks the fall of winter raindrops, expending the energy they build up in falling. The leaves, stems and roots act as obstacles to check surface water flow and control surface erosion. The mulches also help to maintain an open soil structure, allowing more water to percolate down into the soil.

John Replogle, soil and water conservation engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says soil splash from falling raindrops is a good indicator of total erosion within a field. Less soil splash means lower erosion losses.

Soil loosened by erosion on contoured and terraced slopes often does not leave the area, but excessive soil and water movement does occur within the field. Mulches can help to stop this effect.

Special hand-applied mulches have a use in orchards, gardens, and specialty crops. Straw, hay, leaves and other organic materials are often used for this purpose. Sometimes paper, plastics and even aluminum foil serve as artificial mulches.

While none of these special mulches can be justified for use on an entire field, spot coverings of organic mulches on problem areas can often prevent excessive erosion during the winter.



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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Repellents Keep Deer Out of Orchards

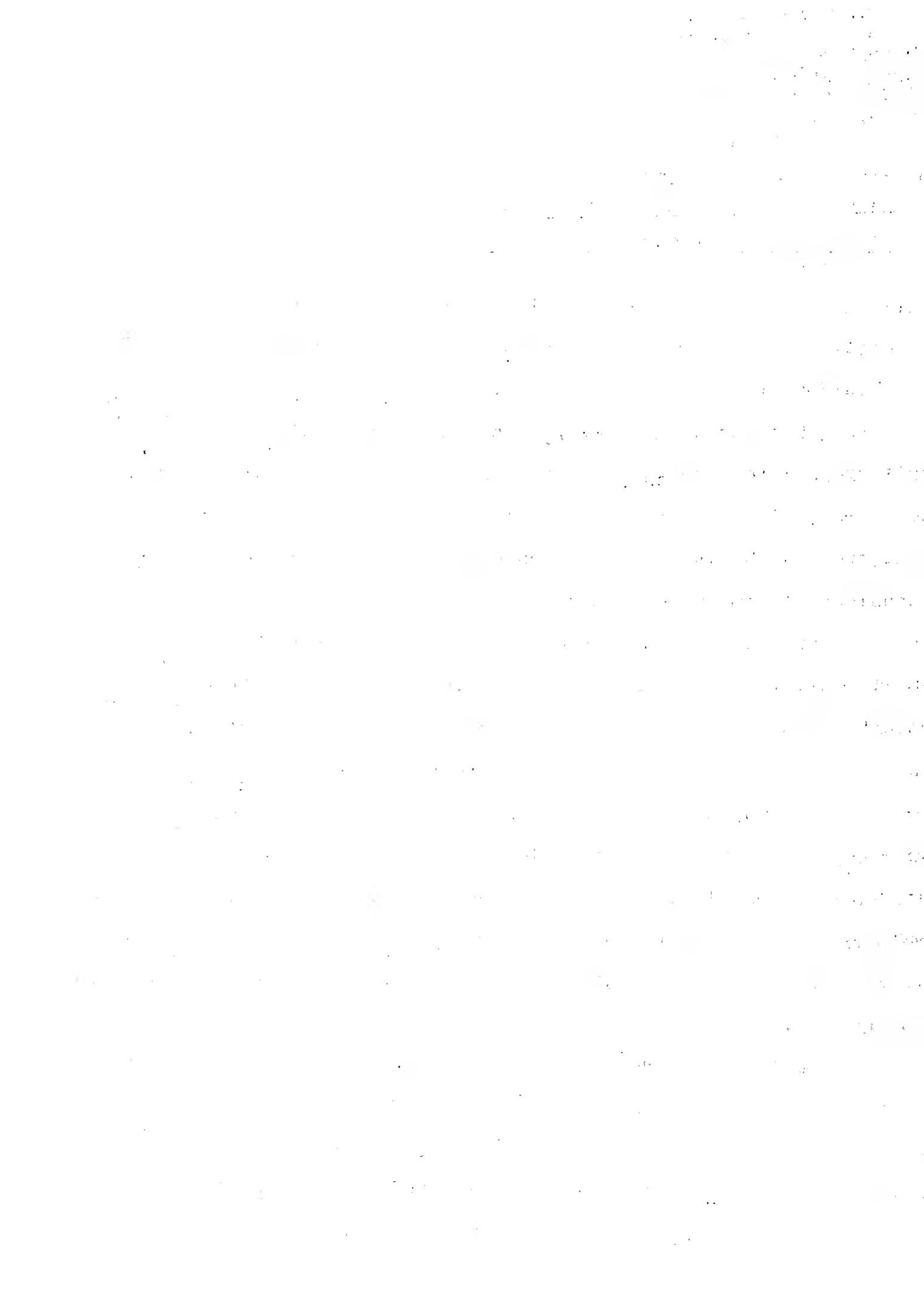
To members of the hunting fraternity, deer are not animals to repel. But to orchardists and nurserymen, deer are not very dear and should be repelled at all costs!

The reason is simple, says Frank Owen, University of Illinois fruit crops extension specialist. When snow blankets the ground, or when frost kills the grass, a deer's fancy turns to the tasty bark on fruit trees. The animal will even dine on small evergreen shrubs, causing a considerable amount of damage.

Orchardists and nurseryman are not cruel folk. They don't want to hurt the deer; they just want to protect their "bread and butter" crops. So Owen suggests these three methods that can be used: fences, scare devices and odor or taste repellents.

Fencing is the most expensive one. But it is only practical where deer continually cause serious damage to a high-priced crop. The three most generally recommended types of fence are the 7 1/2- to 8-foot high meshed wire fence, the outrigger-type electric fence and a non-electric fence with a sloping wire mesh outrigger to keep deer from jumping over.

Of the scare devices, noise-makers are probably the most effective. Acetylene exploders and firecrackers strung in a slow-burning rope are two common types. But even a timid deer can overcome his fright of these devices when they're used for a long time. So the best bet for repelling deer seems to be odor or taste repellents.



Such odor repellents as asafoetida (gum resin), mothballs and tar-paper cones give only brief and somewhat doubtful control.

There are a few taste repellents, though, that are worthy of trial.

The repellent thiuram, which effectively repels certain birds and rodent pests, will also repel deer. The material known as Goodrite Z.I.P. has also been effective. Another good material is Diamond "L" brand deer repellent. It has been used extensively in the Northwest under more favorable conditions than exist in the corn belt. While it is less costly, Diamond "L" is apparently less effective than the others under critical conditions.

Apply these repellents as cover sprays to shrubs and small trees. Spraying the lower branch tips is more effective and cheaper than completely spraying large trees.

One application should last during the dormant season. But if deer are particularly hungry this winter, repeat treatments may be necessary.

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

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

(Note: 4-H clothing specialists have suggested the following release for your county papers. A schedule of schools is attached.)

Schools on Wardrobe Planning Scheduled

_____ 4-H Club leaders from _____
(number of leaders) (county)

County will attend a training school on wardrobe planning, _____
(date)

_____. This school is sponsored jointly by
(place)

_____ and the University of Illinois Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.
(name of store)

Wardrobe planning is a new 4-H Club project that will be offered for enrollment in January, and leaders are being trained in advance. The school will include information on personal analysis, fashion timeliness, harmony of dress, versatility of wardrobe, accessories and good grooming.

Similar schools have been scheduled for eight other areas of the state, and more than 2,000 leaders are expected to receive training. Stores in each of the areas will provide illustrative materials for the schools, and their buyers, fashion coordinators and wholesale representatives will assist with the training.

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Schedule of 4-H Clothing Training School

November 7	Bloomington
November 12	Champaign
November 17	Moline
November 17	Mattoon
November 18	Rockford
November 18	Champaign
November 19	Peoria
November 19	Carmi
November 20	Peoria
November 20	Carbondale
November 21	Quincy
January 15, 1959	Springfield
January or February	St. Louis



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Three New Floriculture Bulletins

URBANA--If your green thumb is itching for indoor work this fall and winter, you'll find some helpful tips in three new University of Illinois publications.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says these bulletins are entitled "Flowering Gift Plants," "Germinating Flower Seeds" and "Soil Sterilization Methods for the Indoor Gardener."

The first publication gives some general tips on caring for gift plants and tells how to rebloom them. And it gives specific directions for taking care of 25 different flowering gift plants.

In 10 easy illustrated steps, the second bulletin shows an easy way to germinate flower seeds. It also lists some seed storage hints.

The publication on soil sterilization goes into methods of sterilization by heat and by chemicals which can be done at home.

These publications were prepared by G. M. Fosler, UI instructor in horticulture. Single copies of each may be obtained free by writing the Agricultural Information Office, 110 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana. However, "Flowering Gift Plants" sells for 15 cents to persons outside Illinois.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for the position of [Job Title] has been received and is currently under consideration. We are impressed with your qualifications and would like to invite you for an interview. The interview will be held on [Date] at [Time] at [Location]. Please bring a copy of your CV and any relevant certificates. We look forward to meeting you.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Make Safety Flags for Farm Tractors

Plans are available for making a retractable safety flag for your farm tractor.

A red flag attached to a tractor several feet above the ground can serve as an early warning, particularly in hilly country, points out _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Such flags may also be seen when a tractor approaches a blind intersection such as is often found in rural areas.

However, _____ emphasizes that a red safety flag is good for daytime use only. A tractor must be well lighted both front and rear before it is driven on the highway at night.

This particular safety flag was designed by agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois and is retractable for field use. For complete information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Tractors and Machinery No. 10, "Safety Flags for Farm Tractors." Or write directly to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data for the quarter. It includes a table showing the revenue generated from various sources, as well as the associated costs and expenses. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial performance and provides recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to focus on improving its operational efficiency and expanding its market reach to achieve its long-term goals.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Organize 1959 State Rural Youth Committee

Roger Steimel, DeKalb County, was elected president of the State Rural Youth Committee in a meeting November 15 on the University of Illinois campus.

John Russell, Sangamon County, is the 1959 vice-president; and Ann Rupert, Pike County, is secretary.

Presidents of the 10 Illinois Rural Youth districts make up the committee.

Others attending the meeting were Lowell Swalve, Stephenson County; Eldon Faupel, Iroquois; Bob Smith, Montgomery; John Thomas, Cumberland; Paul Mayo, Jackson; and Jerry Schafer, Wabash.

Elected representatives from the 10 Rural Youth districts for the 1959 Farm and Home Festival Committee met at the same time.

The Rural Youthers made their plans for the Farm and Home Festival to be held next April 2-4 and a winter Rural Youth Conference to be held January 30 to February 1, both on the U. of I. campus.

Ray Huftalin, DeKalb County, was elected chairman of the Farm and Home Festival Committee which will cooperate with youth activities in that event.

Acting as advisers for the Rural Youth group are Florence Kimmelshue and Hugh Wetzel of the state 4-H Club staff.

The 1959 State Committee meeting provided for sub-committees to work on membership and organization, community service, and safety. Reports of these sub-committees will be given at the next State Committee meeting, to be held March 7, 1959.



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

(Note: These stories are prepared exclusively for farm advisers in the 17 counties participating in the Southern Illinois Cattle Tour and Program at Dixon Springs December 16, 17, 18, 19. No separate stories are being sent to newspapers.)

Special to Farm Advisers

Winter Cattle Tour Set for December (fill in date for your county) at Dixon Springs

_____ county farmers will have a chance to see the winter cattle research program in progress at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station and pick up new ideas for winter handling of feeder cattle and beef herds on December (date for your county), _____ farm adviser announced this week.

Although many farmers from this area have visited Dixon Springs in the summer to see the pastures then, this tour will be the first ever conducted for southern Illinois farmers during the winter, _____ points out.

The program will begin at 9:30 a.m. at the Station headquarters. Superintendent R. J. Webb and other station staff members will report the results of recent research and answer questions. G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois extension livestock specialist will report on new research developments at other agricultural experiment stations that will be of special interest to southern Illinois cattle feeders and producers.

Members of the station staff will report on the winter cow herd feeding program and Dr. M. E. Mansfield, station veterinarian will discuss parasites and disease control.

Lunch at noon will be served in the basement of the dormitory building by the local home bureau group.

The afternoon program will feature a tour of beef cattle headquarters showing silages being fed, research in progress, performance testing, winter pastures, and wintering rations for young cattle.

(Farm Adviser: Add any local points on transportation arrangements or other ideas that would interest your local farmers.)

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

Special to Farm Advisers

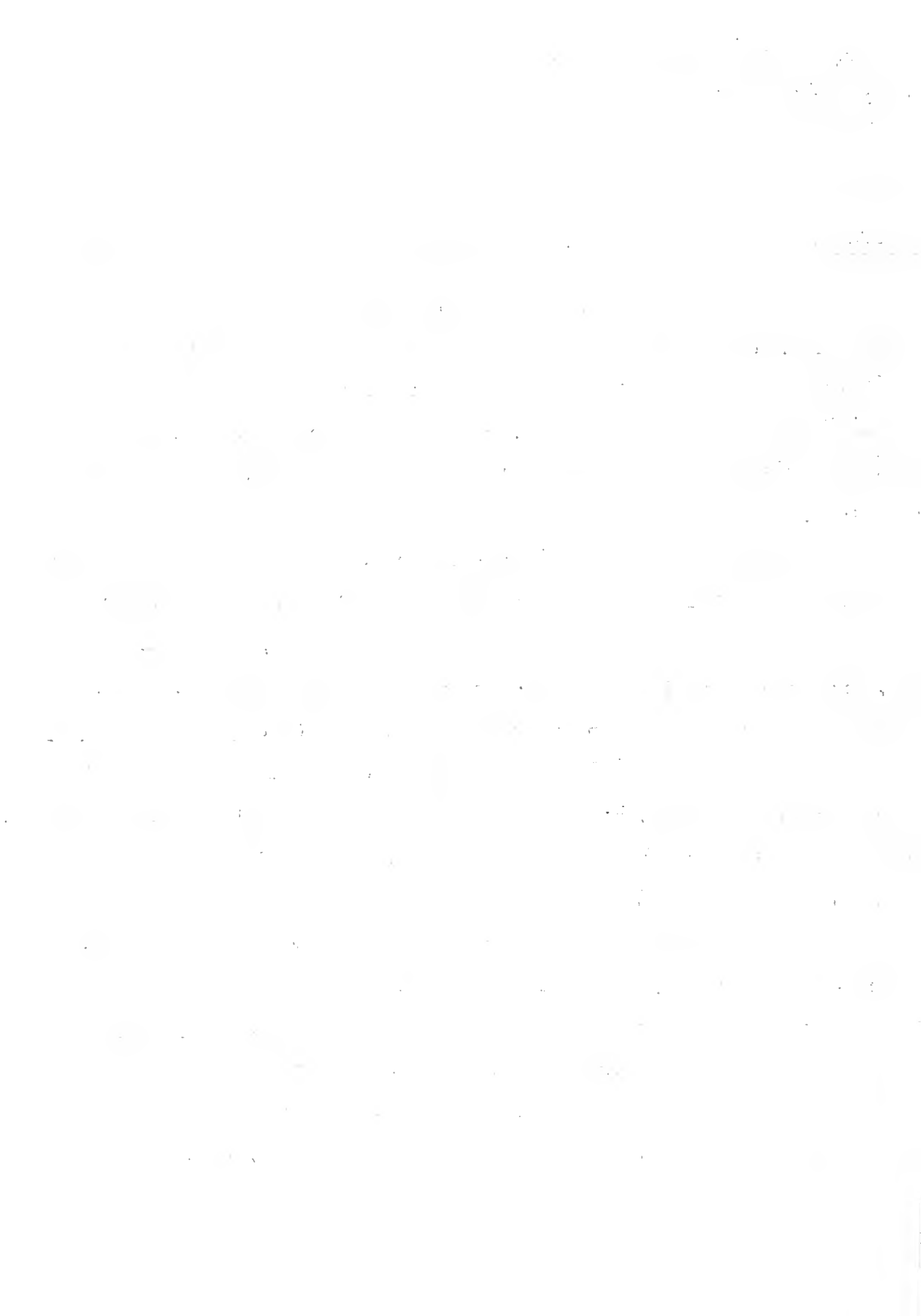
Latest Cattle Research Results Featured at Dixon Springs Cattle Day

Adding molasses in the protein supplements of fattening steers did not improve feed intake, rate of gain, or sale price, according to the research conducted at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station. In the same tests, the researchers found that steers fed a single oil-meal supplement made their gains on less feed.

Complete details of this research test along with reports on complete and pelleted rations, stilbestrol implants, higher energy silages, creep feeding on fescue and clover pastures, performance testing, and grub control will be presented to _____ county farmers who attend the winter cattle day at Dixon Springs on (date for your county).

Farmers will also see the winter feeding and cattle handling program at the station. Staff members will display silages being used, demonstrate the performance testing program, show grades of feeders, and show winter pastures and rations used for the young cattle.

Although many farmers have made the summer tours to Dixon Springs, this winter program will offer the chance to see the important winter feeding and management program, _____, _____ county farm adviser points out. The tour will begin at station headquarters at 9:30 a.m. and adjourn at 3:00 p.m. Lunch will be served at noon. (Add any other local details of transportation, etc.)



(Suggested letter to farmers for Southern Illinois Cattle Days)

Dear Friend:

Bob Webb and the Dixon Springs Experiment Station staff have invited all _____ county farmers interested in beef cattle to visit them on _____. They want to tell us about the latest research results of their work this past year. I think some of these tests would be of interest to you.

These will include findings on complete and pelleted rations; mixed or single protein supplements; stilbestrol implants for different ages of cattle; using high energy silages made from ear corn, sorghum heads, and grain sorghum; creep feeding on fescue; and performance testing.

Dick Carlisle, University of Illinois livestock extension specialist will also be there to tell about the latest research at other state experiment stations that would be of interest to us here in southern Illinois.

Station veterinarian, Dr. M. E. Mansfield will give pointers on handling parasites and grub control.

Even though you may have attended one of the summer tours, this cattle tour and program offers you a new opportunity to see the winter feeding and research program. The program begins at 9:30 a.m. at the station headquarters and will adjourn by 3:00 p.m. The local home bureau unit will serve lunch.

I expect that quite a few _____ county farmers will be attending. We would like to have you join us. (Add any other ideas for local car pools or transportation plans.)

Sincerely yours,

Farm Adviser

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

State 4-H Key Club Board Meets, Makes Plans for 1959

Illinois Key Club board members from all five extension districts met November 22 on the University of Illinois campus to elect officers and outline plans for the coming year.

Sandra Rayburn, Champaign county, and Phil Jones, Washington county, were elected co-chairmen for 1959. Eleanor Ann Masters, Greene county, was elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Orilla Byars Rosendale, Jefferson county, recording secretary; and Larry Lewis, Adams county, treasurer.

Erma Cottingham and O. F. Gaebe of the Illinois 4-H staff and Robert Anderson, representing the Cities Service Oil Company as Key Club sponsor, attended as advisers.

Also attending, were board members Ronald Kollman, Cook county; Phyllis Floyd, Mercer; Howard Werkheiser, Henry; Curtis Brock, Champaign; Ralph Pool, Tazewell; Ruth Sussenbach and Wayne Gruen, Bond; Robert Bohlen, Shelby; Carolyn Sue Sumption, Clark; and Mrs. Verna Mae Vogt Landis, Massac.

The board made tentative plans for the 1959 Key Club annual meeting to be held next summer. They heard the 4-H staff report the names of 266 top 4-H'ers as 1958 Illinois Key winners.

Illinois accepted the Key award program in 1954, becoming the fourth state to do so. The Key Club is designed to recognize an ever-enlarging group of top-ranking 4-H members.



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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

County Included in University Farm Lease Study

_____ county is one of those counties included in a new study of farm leasing practices and problems by University of Illinois agricultural economists, _____, farm adviser announced this week. About 2,500 farm owners and operators in 22 east-central Illinois counties will soon receive questionnaires in the mail.

When completed, this study should provide valuable information to both landlords and tenants about the latest cost-sharing practices, cash rents, ways of sharing costs on new practices, such as pre-emergence sprays on corn, reimbursement guarantees to tenants and many other provisions that should go into modern leases.

Only about five percent of all tenants and landlords will receive survey forms. For this reason it is very important that all who receive them fill them out and send them in, _____ emphasized. However, a landlord and tenant on the same farm will not each receive a questionnaire. The purpose of the study is to get an over-all picture of latest farm leasing practices, not to compare views of tenants and landlords on the same farm. Each person who returns a completed questionnaire will receive a copy of the study results if he requests it.

The published reports to be made available through all county farm advisers will describe practices from all reporting farms without identifying any single farm. All individual information will be kept confidential.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in this process. It highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

The second part of the document focuses on the specific procedures and methods used to verify the accuracy of the data. This includes a detailed description of the sampling techniques and the statistical analysis performed to ensure the reliability of the findings.

The third part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the results of the audit. It details the various discrepancies identified and the steps taken to address them. The findings are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for a thorough understanding of the overall state of the organization's financial health.

The final part of the document offers conclusions and recommendations based on the audit results. It emphasizes the need for continuous improvement and the implementation of effective internal controls to prevent future issues. The document concludes with a statement of the auditor's professional opinion and a commitment to providing high-quality service to the client.

In _____ county, _____ of the _____ farms are
(figures on attached sheet)

operated by tenants. In the 22 counties in the study, 69 percent of
the farms and 72 percent of the farm land is tenant-operated. This
shows the importance of having the latest information from this study
_____ commented.

F. J. Reiss, N. G. P. Krausz and H. G. Halcrow of the Uni-
versity of Illinois department of agricultural economics are conducting
this study.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and consistently.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the integrity of the information.

4. Proper labeling and organization of files are crucial for easy retrieval.

5. Security measures should be implemented to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access.

6. Backup procedures should be established to prevent data loss in the event of a disaster.

7. Training for staff is necessary to ensure they understand the correct procedures.

8. Clear communication channels should be maintained for reporting any issues.

9. The document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed.

10. It is hoped that these guidelines will help improve the overall quality of the data.

11. Thank you for your attention and cooperation in this matter.

12. Sincerely,
[Signature]

13. [Name]
[Title]

14. [Address]
[City, State, Zip]

15. [Phone Number]
[Email Address]

16. [Additional Contact Information]

17. [Closing Remarks]

18. [Final Signatures]

19. [Appendix or Additional Notes]

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Data On 22 Counties In Farm Lease Practices Study

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Farms According to 1934 Census</u>			<u>Total tenants and part-owners</u>
	<u>All farms</u>	<u>Full tenant farms</u>	<u>Part owner farms</u>	
Douglas	1,304	627	323	950
Kankakee	2,108	871	329	1,200
Livingston	3,098	1,838	641	2,479
Coles	1,665	550	459	1,009
Grundy	1,104	648	182	830
McLean	3,505	1,956	580	2,536
Menard	820	396	163	559
Iroquois	3,094	1,744	515	2,259
Cass	955	424	172	596
Champaign	2,847	1,521	648	2,169
DeWitt	1,160	631	210	841
Edgar	1,787	724	402	1,126
Ford	1,323	812	213	1,025
Logan	1,765	1,062	290	1,352
Macon	1,911	654	398	1,252
Mason	1,133	567	234	801
Moultrie	1,149	487	292	779
Piatt	1,140	719	186	905
Sangamon	2,503	1,006	488	1,494
Tazewell	1,382	630	373	1,203
Vermilion	2,577	1,026	572	1,598
Woodford	1,734	794	355	1,149

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1941	Jan	31	10:00

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Offer Report as Aid in Pricing Timber

How can a farm woodland owner who has some timber to sell this winter be sure he is getting all his trees are worth?

_____, _____ county farm adviser, points out that most farmers do not have timber for sale very often. This may put them at a disadvantage when dealing with buyers who know the current price and market situation better than the woodland owner knows it.

It is hard to keep track of the timber market because the value of trees depends on such factors as location and quality besides current market rates. Here is one way to keep abreast of the situation:

W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, says that a farmer with timber to sell can get a good idea of the price situation by looking at "Timber Prices," a report prepared by the Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service and the Illinois Technical Forestry Association.

This report shows the average price paid and also price ranges for sawlogs, veneer logs, cooperage and pulpwood in each of four areas into which the state is divided. The latest report shows prices for sawlogs down slightly from a year ago, veneers generally a bit higher, cooperage well above last year and pulpwood almost unchanged.

Bulkley says farmers should realize that their timber may not be worth the maximum prices listed in the report, which he recommends only as a guide to figuring prices.

Copies of the current report are available from the Forestry Department, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Bred Ewes Average \$91 in State Sale

A total of 71 bred ewes brought an average price of \$91.76 in the annual bred ewe sale of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association held on Saturday, December 13, at the Livestock Pavilion at the University of Illinois.

Cheviots brought the highest price at the sale. Five Cheviot ewes brought an average price of \$130.50. One of them, consigned by Alvin Helms of Belleville, brought the sale's top price of \$210.00, paid by Tommy Hopt of Cooksville.

By breeds, the sale averaged \$83.75 for five Corriedales, \$100.31 for 25 Hampshires, \$46.25 for four Oxfords, \$39.17 for three Rambouillets, \$81.88 for 12 Shropshires, \$88.21 for 15 Southdowns and \$120.00 for five Suffolks, in addition to the Cheviots.

Sheep sold were consigned by 30 different consignors. Vance J. Van Tassell of Champaign was the auctioneer.

Following are the lots by breeds and the buyers:

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Buyer</u>
<u>Southdown</u>	1	Joel Taylor, Indianola (Vermilion)
	2	Robert Cresap, White Heath (Piatt)
	3	H. James Perry, White Heath (Piatt)
	4	J. M. Read, Amsterdam, Missouri
	5	James A. Beck, Charleston (Coles)
	6	Joel Taylor, Indianola (Vermilion)
	7	Richard Gill, Carlyle (Clinton)
	8	Richard Newman, Griggsville (Pike)
	9	Robert L. Griffiths, Pekin (Tazewell)
	10	Robert Cresap, White Heath (Piatt)
	11	H. Kent Newman, Griggsville (Pike)

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third section provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there is a significant correlation between the variables being studied. This finding is supported by statistical analysis and is consistent with previous research in the field.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying mechanisms of the observed relationships.

Item	Price	Quantity
1. Apples	1.50	100
2. Bananas	0.80	150
3. Oranges	1.20	120
4. Grapes	2.00	80
5. Strawberries	3.00	50
6. Blueberries	4.00	40
7. Raspberries	3.50	30
8. Blackberries	3.00	30
9. Kiwis	2.50	40
10. Pineapples	1.80	60

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Buyer</u>
<u>Southdown</u> (cont.)	12	Herriott & Hampton, Seymour (Champaign)
	13	H. James Perry, White Heath (Piatt)
	14	Richard Gill, Carlyle (Clinton)
	15	
<u>Shropshire</u>	16	Eugene Fruend, Carlyle (Clinton)
	17	Kenneth L. Schuttler, Manito (Tazewell)
	18	Kenneth L. Schuttler, Manito (Tazewell)
	19	Herriott & Hampton, Seymour (Champaign)
	20	
	21	
	22	Robert A. Senior, Momence (Kankakee)
	23	Master John R. Henry, Cerro Gordo (Macon)
	24	Donald Ramsdell, Franklin Grove (Lee)
	25	Roy Robinson, Carlinville (Macoupin)
<u>Oxford</u>	26	Jerry Phipps, Seymour (Champaign)
	27	Jerry Phipps, Seymour (Champaign)
	28	Wayne Yantis, Findlay (Shelby)
	29	Wayne Peat, Palmer (Christian)
	30	Nolan Nelson, Morris (Grundy)
	31	Jackie E. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
<u>Corriedale</u>	32	Ronnie G. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
	33	R. & P. Krum, Shannon (Carroll)
	34	Clifford A. Naber, Macon (Macon)
	35	
<u>Rambouillet</u>	36	Ronnie G. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
	37	Leonard Buntin & Son, Palestine (Crawford)
	38	Herriott & Hampton, Seymour (Champaign)
<u>Cheviot</u>	39	Jackie E. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
	40	Tommy Hopt, Cooksville (McLean)
	41	Henry Armstrong, El Paso (Woodford)
	42	Richard Gill, Carlyle (Clinton)
	43	Mrs. Eloise Stewart Sprecker, Bath, New York
<u>Suffolk</u>	44	Richard Gill, Carlyle (Clinton)
	45	Charles Krukewitt, Homer (Champaign)
	46	Gayle Reeder, Tuscola (Douglas)
	47	Robert W. Kaufmann, Carlinville (Macoupin)
	48	Robert L. Kline, LeRoy (McLean)
	49	Brian Hoffmann, Trivoli (Peoria)
<u>Hampshire</u>	50	Jim Osborne, Batavia (Kane)
	51	Maynard L. Boudreau, Chebanse (Kankakee)
	52	Bob Moody, Lovington (Moultrie)
	53	Bob Moody, Lovington (Moultrie)
	54	Lee E. Lemke, Champaign, (Champaign)
	55	Jackie E. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
	56	Carolyn Lemasters, Buffalo Hart (Sangamon)
	57	Donald Ramsdell, Franklin Grove (Lee)
	58	Robert L. Willerton, Danvers (McLean)
	59	Donald Nannen, Jr., Mason City (Mason)
	60	
	61	W. L. Braker, Pleasant Plains (Sangamon)

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(1) The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including:

 Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N.Y.

 Mr. A. B. Jones, 456 Elm St., Chicago, Ill.

 Mr. C. D. Brown, 789 Oak St., Boston, Mass.

 Mr. E. F. Green, 101 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

 Mr. G. H. White, 202 Cedar St., San Francisco, Cal.

 Mr. I. J. Black, 303 Maple St., Detroit, Mich.

 Mr. K. L. Gray, 404 Birch St., St. Louis, Mo.

 Mr. M. N. Blue, 505 Spruce St., Portland, Me.

 Mr. O. P. Red, 606 Ash St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

 (2) The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, including:

 Mr. Q. R. Purple, 707 Hickory St., Memphis, Tenn.

 Mr. S. T. Yellow, 808 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

 Mr. U. V. Orange, 909 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

 Mr. W. X. Green, 1010 Elm St., Cleveland, Ohio.

 Mr. Y. Z. Blue, 1111 Maple St., Columbus, Ohio.

 Mr. A. B. Red, 1212 Birch St., Indianapolis, Ind.

 Mr. C. D. Purple, 1313 Spruce St., Louisville, Ky.

 Mr. E. F. Yellow, 1414 Ash St., Richmond, Va.

 Mr. G. H. Orange, 1515 Pine St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. I. J. Green, 1616 Cedar St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. K. L. Blue, 1717 Birch St., Winston-Salem, N.C.

 Mr. M. N. Red, 1818 Spruce St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. O. P. Purple, 1919 Ash St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. Q. R. Yellow, 2020 Pine St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. S. T. Orange, 2121 Cedar St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. U. V. Green, 2222 Birch St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. W. X. Blue, 2323 Spruce St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. Y. Z. Red, 2424 Ash St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. A. B. Purple, 2525 Pine St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. C. D. Yellow, 2626 Cedar St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. E. F. Orange, 2727 Birch St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. G. H. Green, 2828 Spruce St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. I. J. Blue, 2929 Ash St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. K. L. Red, 3030 Pine St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. M. N. Purple, 3131 Cedar St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. O. P. Yellow, 3232 Birch St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. Q. R. Orange, 3333 Spruce St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. S. T. Green, 3434 Ash St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. U. V. Blue, 3535 Pine St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. W. X. Red, 3636 Cedar St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. Y. Z. Purple, 3737 Birch St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. A. B. Yellow, 3838 Spruce St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. C. D. Orange, 3939 Ash St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. E. F. Green, 4040 Pine St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. G. H. Blue, 4141 Cedar St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. I. J. Red, 4242 Birch St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. K. L. Purple, 4343 Spruce St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. M. N. Yellow, 4444 Ash St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. O. P. Orange, 4545 Pine St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. Q. R. Green, 4646 Cedar St., Charlotte, N.C.

 Mr. S. T. Blue, 4747 Birch St., Greensboro, N.C.

 Mr. U. V. Red, 4848 Spruce St., Durham, N.C.

 Mr. W. X. Purple, 4949 Ash St., Raleigh, N.C.

 Mr. Y. Z. Yellow, 5050 Pine St., Charlotte, N.C.

Add Sheep Sale - 3

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Buyer</u>
<u>Hampshire</u>	62	Marvin Schlomer, Benson (Woodford)
(cont.)	63	Charles A. Kirlin, Milton, Indiana (Wayne)
	64	Thrushwood Farm, Fairbury (Livingston)
	65	Donald G. Burkybile, Marshall (Clark)
	66	Bob Moody, Lovington (Moultrie)
	67	Jim Osborne, Batavia (Kane)
	68	Paul S. Osborne, Batavia (Kane)
	69	Jim Osborne, Batavia (Kane)
	70	Jackie E. Peterson, New Windsor (Mercer)
	71	Linda Abrahamson, Loda (Ford)
	72	
	73	Darrell Abrahamson, Loda (Ford)
	74	Elbert C. McIntire, McLean (McLean)
	75	Pat Pritchard, Winters, Texas

12/16/58

The following information is provided for your reference:
 1. The total number of items is 100.
 2. The number of items in each category is as follows:
 - Category A: 25 items
 - Category B: 30 items
 - Category C: 15 items
 - Category D: 10 items
 - Category E: 10 items

Total: 100 items

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Illinois 4-H Vegetable Team Wins Second

The Illinois 4-H vegetable judging team placed second in the national contest held December 9-12 during the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association annual meeting at Biloxi, Mississippi.

Score of the Illinois team was 2,560, just one point behind the score of the winning Indiana team. Ohio was third with 2,557 points. Sixteen state teams competed in the contest.

Terry Harshbarger, Bondville, Champaign county, was fourth high individual scorer in the contest, while Ron Dickey, Pawnee, Sangamon county, ranked fifth. Other team members were Ron Jackson, Springfield, Sangamon county, who was 12th, and George Peverly, Decatur, Macon county. Only the three high scores were counted toward the final placings.

Jill Armstrong and Chuck Marr, both of Springfield, made up the Illinois 4-H vegetable demonstration team that placed third in the marketing division of the demonstration contest. Kay Hunley, Auburn, was the Illinois home economics 4-H entry in the vegetable use division of the demonstration contest.

In open-class judging, Leonard Schmitt, Mundelein, placed 7th, nine points out of first place. Howard Peverly, Decatur, placed 19th. Other team members included Mary Sue Knuppel, Canton, and Virginia Wesoloski, Wilmington. Schmitt, Miss Wesoloski and Miss Hunley are students at the University of Illinois. The open-class team placed 5th out of 28 entries.

Coach of the vegetable teams is Norman Oebker, extension vegetable crops specialist at the UI College of Agriculture. The teams were accompanied to the contest by Oebker, Hugh Wetzel and Miss Mary McKee. The latter two are members of the state 4-H staff at the College of Agriculture, who also coached the demonstration teams. Wetzel served as one of the section judges.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Hold 4-H Leader-Training Tractor Clinics

Farm advisers, assistant farm advisers, assistant youth advisers and local volunteer 4-H Club leaders in Extension District _____, of which _____ county is a part, will meet on _____ at _____ to take part in one of the 1959 series of leader-training clinics in the 4-H tractor program.

Farm Adviser _____ reports that attending from _____ county will be _____.

This series of clinics is designed to train local club leaders in the details of the 4-H tractor care and machinery care projects. In turn, the leaders will train county 4-H Club members who are enrolled in the projects.

Leaders will not work on tractors in this year's series of clinics, _____ says. But they will have a chance to work with demonstration material. Either John Siemens or Wendell Bowers of the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois and one or more members of the state 4-H staff will be in charge of the programs.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Dairy Research Shows Results of Grain Feeding at Calving Time

Today's good dairy cow has been developed to produce many times the amount of milk Nature intended her to use to feed her own calf.

For that reason dairymen might expect some milking difficulties especially at calving time, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Dairymen have developed a more or less commonly accepted set of feeding rules, such as going easy on feeding grain throughout the dry period and until after calving. But research indicates that the rules do not always help to reduce the complications.

K. E. Gardner, University of Illinois dairy science researcher, cites as evidence some recent trials designed to shed some light on the feeding problem at calving time.

Illinois studies show that contrary to popular belief, heavy grain feeding during the dry period and right up until calving does not make udder complications any more serious. Gardner adds that the trials indicate no increase in production due to the increased grain. But the extra fat put on in the dry period gives cows fed in this way a reserve that may come in handy later on in the lactation period.

Recent studies at West Virginia and Cornell report that the common practice of holding back on grain right after calving also does

-more-

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion

6. References

7. Appendix

8. Acknowledgements

9. Contact Information

10. Author Biographies

11. Declaration of Interest

12. Funding Sources

13. Data Availability

14. Ethics Approval

15. Correspondence

16. Additional Information

not help udder congestion. And results show that underfeeding after calving may increase the danger of ketosis.

There is also evidence to show that underfeeding immediately after calving reduces milk production. Gardner reports that none of the trials bear out the popular belief that heavy grain feeding right after calving delays the time for the udder to return to normal.

Massaging the udder from front to rear and also upward often helps to reduce severe swelling, and dairymen should use soothing ointments or oil products to soften the skin of swollen udders.

Gardner points out that it is important for the dairyman and the veterinarian to work together for good herd health. Often prompt professional attention can reduce production losses or even prevent death of high-producing cows due to complications at calving time.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Loose Housing Offers Advantages for Dairymen

Loose housing may not be the answer to all of the dairyman's building needs, but it is usually the best way to provide housing for dairy cattle in Illinois.

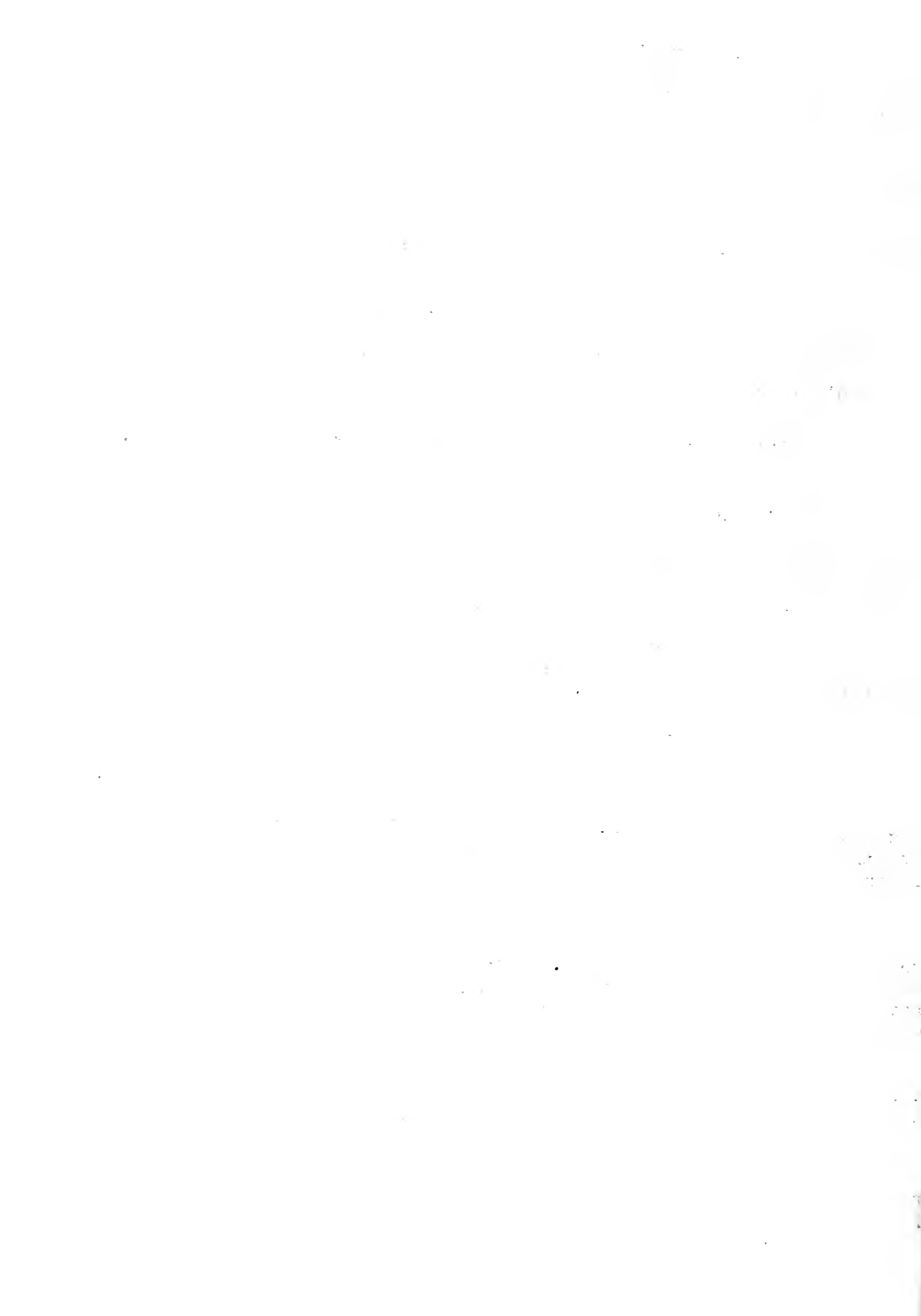
_____, _____ county farm adviser, lists several important advantages of loose housing. Such a system often requires less investment than a stall barn, and it is more adaptable to changing needs. The milking room, for example, can be used with little change as herd size increases.

A properly designed loose-housing arrangement also means less work for the operator and allows him to practice better management. A herd can be milked faster and easier in milking stalls, and a tractor loader can be used to make short work of the manure-handling chore.

Don Jedele, University of Illinois farm buildings specialist, says that effective planning of any loose-housing arrangement starts with the design and arrangement of the buildings. The design of the milking room is subject to many code regulations, which vary from area to area, so it is necessary to plan accordingly.

The loafing shed must be located where it will have surface drainage away from the building. It should also face south or east for protection from the wind. The entire structure must be located to provide easy access to milk trucks and equipment and also to allow for future expansion.

Circular 694, "Loose Housing for the Farm Dairy," gives specific information and planning tips. It is available from the farm adviser's office or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.



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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Control Lice on Dairy Cattle in Winter

Dairy cattle may show signs of heavy infestations with lice in midwinter, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Lice on cattle are seldom a problem in summer, _____ points out. High temperatures, direct sunlight and fly sprays then keep lice numbers down. But the few survivors multiply rapidly when the cattle are housed in cold weather.

You can suspect cattle lice if individual animals appear unthrifty, spend time rubbing and scratching or show patches of lost hair. Some cows may be heavily infested, while others in the same herd have very few lice and seem to be immune.

Look for lice on the sides of the neck and brisket, along the backbone, on the inner thighs, around the tail setting and on the head around the eyes, ears and muzzle.

Information from E. E. Ormiston, dairy scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that two kinds of lice are found on cattle. Blue lice are blood-sucking, while red lice are biting. The same treatment kills both, and neither can survive more than a few days away from the cows.

Spraying controls cattle lice better than dusting, Ormiston says. It's hard to get a thorough application with dust, but it is better to dust than to spray in cold weather. When you use insecticide dust to control lice, be sure to sift it through dense hair on the cows by rubbing it in well with your fingers.



Add Cattle Lice - 2

Ormiston recommends using a power sprayer to control lice in large herds. But you can use a knapsack or garden-type sprayer for smaller numbers of animals. Be sure to shake the sprayer frequently to keep the insecticide well mixed. Take special care to apply the spray material thoroughly to the thighs, tail setting and around the ears and the dewlap.

You can use methoxychlor, lindane, rotenone or pyrethrum insecticides to control lice on dairy cattle. You can use DDT on heifers and dry cows, but not on milking cows because of its residual effect in milk.

Recommended application rates are: methoxychlor as spray, 0.5%, and as dust, 5.0 to 10.0%; lindane as spray, 0.03 to 0.06%, and as dust, 1.0%; rotenone as spray, 0.006%, and as dust, 1.0%; and pyrethrum as spray, 0.025%. DDT may be used on animals not in milk in concentrations of 0.5% in spray and 5.0 to 10.0% as dust.

Apply insecticide again to your cows about 14 to 18 days after the first application, Ormiston suggests. Thoroughly examine any animals brought into a louse-free herd, and treat them right away if you find any lice.

Back rubbers and self-treating devices are less effective than treatment with spray or dust. If used constantly, they will help to keep lice under control. But a thorough treatment with spray or dust is needed to completely eliminate lice.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

List Features of Urea-Form Fertilizers

Many forms of liquid and dry fertilizers are on the market today, and farmers should consider the good and bad points of each before deciding which type to use.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, lists these features of a nitrogen fertilizer called urea-form. Urea-form fertilizers are nitrogen compounds formed by reaction of the chemicals urea and formaldehyde.

_____ reports that urea-form compounds are more insoluble in water than other synthetic nitrogen compounds and therefore release their nitrogen more slowly throughout the growing season. Other synthetic nitrogen compounds are very water soluble and become available quickly after application. The slower release of the urea-forms gives plants the nitrogen they need later in the growing season rather than all at once when the plant is small.

But urea-form compounds also have a drawback. L. T. Kurtz, University of Illinois agronomist, reports that cost per pound of nitrogen may run three or four times as high for urea-form as for other synthetic nitrogen fertilizers.

The urea-form compounds are now widely used for turf, ornamentals and vegetables. Their high cost so far rules out extensive field use.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Improved Pre-emergence Weed Killers Are Now Available

Illinois farmers have a selection of new pre-emergence weed killers to help wage war against weeds and grasses in corn and soybean rows this spring.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, points out that now is a good time to make plans for pre-emergence spraying next spring. Pre-emergence sprays are those applied at planting or before the crop comes up.

Although farmers should not expect the chemicals to replace cultivation entirely, _____ thinks many may want to give the new weed killers a try, especially if they have weed problems that cannot be handled by ordinary cultivation.

Some of the new weed killers on the market are Randox, Simazine, Eptam or EPTC and Alanap. 2,4-D ester, never the amine form, is gaining favor for pre-emergence use on corn.

R. L. Gantz, University of Illinois extension agronomist, reports that grass control is probably the greatest benefit from using the new killers. A few of the new products control broadleaf weeds as well. Cultivation plus the post-emergence use of 2,4-D remains the most effective way to control broadleaf weeds in corn.

The cost of all the chemicals except possibly 2,4-D makes it more practical to apply them in a band over the row than over the entire field. Application rates vary according to the method that is used.

Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 791, "Band Spraying Pre-emergence Herbicides," gives details on application rates and expected results. Copies are available from the farm adviser or from the Experiment Station at Urbana.

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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NJVGA Announces 1959 Projects and Activities

The National Junior Vegetable Growers Association recently announced its projects and activities for 1959.

This report comes from _____, county farm adviser. According to _____, there are three contests that _____ county boys and girls may enter.

The first is the Production and Marketing Contest, designed to stimulate and encourage interest in growing and marketing fruits and vegetables. It requires detailed records on project organization, production methods, costs and returns, cultural practices and marketing methods. Awards are presented on a state, regional and national basis.

The National Demonstration Contest deals with the knowledge and ability to explain various production practices, soil fertility and improvement methods and marketing procedures for vegetables and fruit crops. Sectional, regional and national awards are presented in this contest.

The Judging, Grading and Identification Contest is the oldest NJVGA contest. It is actually a training program covering the identification of vegetable varieties, diseases and insects, grade defects and nutrient deficiency symptoms. It also involves the grading of 100 specimens of potatoes.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 10/10/2023, the following information was received from the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] case.

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on 10/10/2023. The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted].

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on 10/10/2023. The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted].

The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on 10/10/2023. The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted].

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The [redacted] advised that the [redacted] was [redacted] on 10/10/2023. The [redacted] was [redacted] by [redacted] and [redacted]. The [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted].

Add NJVGA Announces Projects - 2

This contest has three divisions: Open, 4-H and FFA. Anyone between 14 and 21 years of age may enter. A team, selected from 4-H members competing in the state contest, will represent Illinois in the national contest.

For more information on any of these contests, contact _____
_____. Or write to Norman F. Oebker, 280 Vegetable Crops Building,
Urbana. Oebker serves as state chairman for the NJVGA.

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2/12/59

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Take Inventory of Dairy Feed Supplies

February 1 is about the halfway point in barn feeding.

About this time it's a good idea to look at the hay and silage you have left and decide whether it will last until spring pasture is ready, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

If you have less than half the amount you started with, you may need to make some adjustments in your feeding program.

Your problem can be easily solved if it looks as though you will have plenty of silage but are short on hay, _____ says.

Simply feed less hay and more silage. On the average, three pounds of silage will replace one pound of hay.

But Leo Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests that you may have to get more protein in the grain mixture if you substitute corn silage for hay. Grass silage has enough protein in it, but corn silage is low in protein.

If it looks as though you might be short of silage but have plenty of hay, it is probably better to feed it as long as you can, Fryman suggests. Cut down on the silage and feed more hay each day rather than stop silage feeding all at once when the silo is empty.

You have two choices if you are going to be short of both hay and silage. You can either look around for some hay to buy, or you can substitute some other feeds for some of the roughage.

Good-quality legume hay is probably your best bet if you can find it at reasonable prices, Fryman says. However, if hay is in short supply in your area and is priced higher than \$25 to \$30 a ton, you would probably be better off at present prices of corn to put more corn in your grain mixture and feed more total grain.

Two pounds of corn contain about as much total digestible nutrients as three pounds of average alfalfa hay. You can feed large, healthy cows as much as 16 to 18 pounds of grain mixture a day without hurting either them or their milk production.

To keep production at its highest level, it is much better to make small adjustments in your feeding program now and stretch your roughage supply than to make drastic changes for a short time just before spring pastures come on.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Shelled Corn Can Replace Corn and Cob Meal

Illinois dairymen can substitute ground shelled corn for ground ear corn in dairy rations. But if they do, they should realize that they have increased the nutritive value of their ration, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Information from J. H. Byers, dairy scientist at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, points out that the nutritive value of ground shelled corn is greater than that of ground ear corn (corn and cob meal). Shelled corn does not contain the cob that has low nutritive value.

For example, the protein content of shelled corn is 9.1 percent compared with 7.4 percent for corn and cob meal, Byers says. On the other hand, the meal has 8 percent fiber compared with only 2 percent in shelled corn.

Thus it may be possible, when you replace corn and cob meal with ground shelled corn, to take some of the protein supplement out of the ration and save a little money.

When ground shelled corn replaces corn and cob meal the grain mixture becomes heavier because the bulky cob portion is no longer present. When you feed high-producing cows that require large quantities of grain, you may have to take extra care to prevent possible digestive disturbances from the heavier grain mixture.

-more-

Add Shelled Corn - 2

Remember, however, that taking the cob from the grain means a loss of nutrients. Experiments at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and other state stations have shown that corncobs themselves have considerable nutritive value and can be used efficiently by dairy cows.

Replacing corn and cob meal with ground shelled corn has the disadvantage of adding another operation--the shelling job.

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RAJ:cm
2/24/59

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Why Use Urea in Cattle Feeding?

Feed manufacturers can use urea to lower the costs of their beef cattle supplements.

Farm Adviser _____ reports that when soybean meal costs 4 cents a pound, corn costs 2 cents a pound and urea 5 cents a pound, feed makers can reduce supplement costs by \$11 a ton by replacing 700 pounds of soybean meal with 600 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of urea.

This is why feed manufacturers are interested in using urea in their beef supplements--not that the use of urea in the supplement helps the animals to digest roughage better, as is sometimes claimed, _____ says.

Information from G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that beef supplement manufacturers become more interested in urea whenever the cost of such protein ingredients as soybean, linseed or cottonseed meal rises relatively faster than the price of corn.

Nutritionally, there is nothing wrong with this shift, Carlisle points out. But you'll need to remember that if you buy a supplement containing urea, the urea itself, at recommended levels, will not make the supplement any better or any poorer than if all the protein came from natural sources.

On the other hand, unless the supplement is to be carefully mixed with the rest of the ration, it should not contain more than 5 percent urea. Or, as the tag will read, "not over 13 percent protein equivalent from non-protein sources."



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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Take Care of Nursery Stock Before Planting

How you handle nursery stock from shipment until planting may make the difference between a good stand of trees and a poor one, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

The frost will soon leave the ground and nurseries will start to ship trees ordered for spring planting. Here are some tips on handling nursery stock up until planting:

Most nurseries ship express and notify the farmer when to expect the stock to arrive. Be sure to pick up the stock as soon as it gets to the local express office. Delay can cause heating and drying that could kill the young trees.

Plant the trees immediately if possible. If there must be a delay, University of Illinois Forester T. W. Curtin says to store them in a moist, cool place where they will be protected from the sun. Trees will keep in the shipping bundles as long as two weeks if they stay cool and moist.

When it is necessary to store the stock longer than two weeks before planting, Curtin advises heeling in the trees. To do this, dig a trench with one straight side and one sloping side deep enough to put the tree roots in without bending them.

Then cut the strings around the bundles and spread the trees along the slanted side of the trench. Cover the roots with soil, and water thoroughly. Never allow the tree roots to become dry.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Don't Overlook the Nutrient Value of Good Hay

Yellow corn is recognized as a good source of vitamin A for livestock feed in the middle west.

But good green leafy hay may supply 10 times as much vitamin A per pound as corn, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Sun-cured hay also supplies an abundance of vitamin D, which livestock need to help them assimilate calcium and phosphorus.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, adds that beef cattle feeders who substitute low-quality roughage for legume hay should not overlook the fact that good hay can supply many important nutrients as well as vitamins.

Good-quality hay contains as much as 8 percent mineral, Russell points out. Beef cattle that are on a full grain feed and are getting as much as 4 or 5 pounds of good hay per head daily do not need any other mineral except salt added to their ration.

Protein is another important nutrient in legume hay. Good hay may supply 13 to 15 percent protein, or .13 to .15 pound of protein in each pound of hay. Thus every 3 pounds of good hay supplies as much protein as .1 pound of a high-protein supplement feed.

Every 3 or 4 pounds of hay silage are equal in nutritive value to 1 pound of good dry hay. When hay silage is well preserved, it probably contains an even higher proportion of the nutrients in the original crop.



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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Plan Sweet Clover Weevil Control Now

Prevention is better than cure for sweet clover weevils, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

These weevils are now overwintering in fencerows and other debris near clover fields. But when warm weather arrives, they'll move into new seedings, where they can destroy most of the crop.

To prevent this from happening, _____ advises using a granular insecticide at planting time. Apply dieldrin or heptachlor at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 pound an acre, either broadcast or drilled.

_____ says some farmers sow an extra-heavy sweet clover crop in the hope that they can grow enough both to feed the weevils and to harvest. But, he adds, this method often does not work when infestations are severe.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

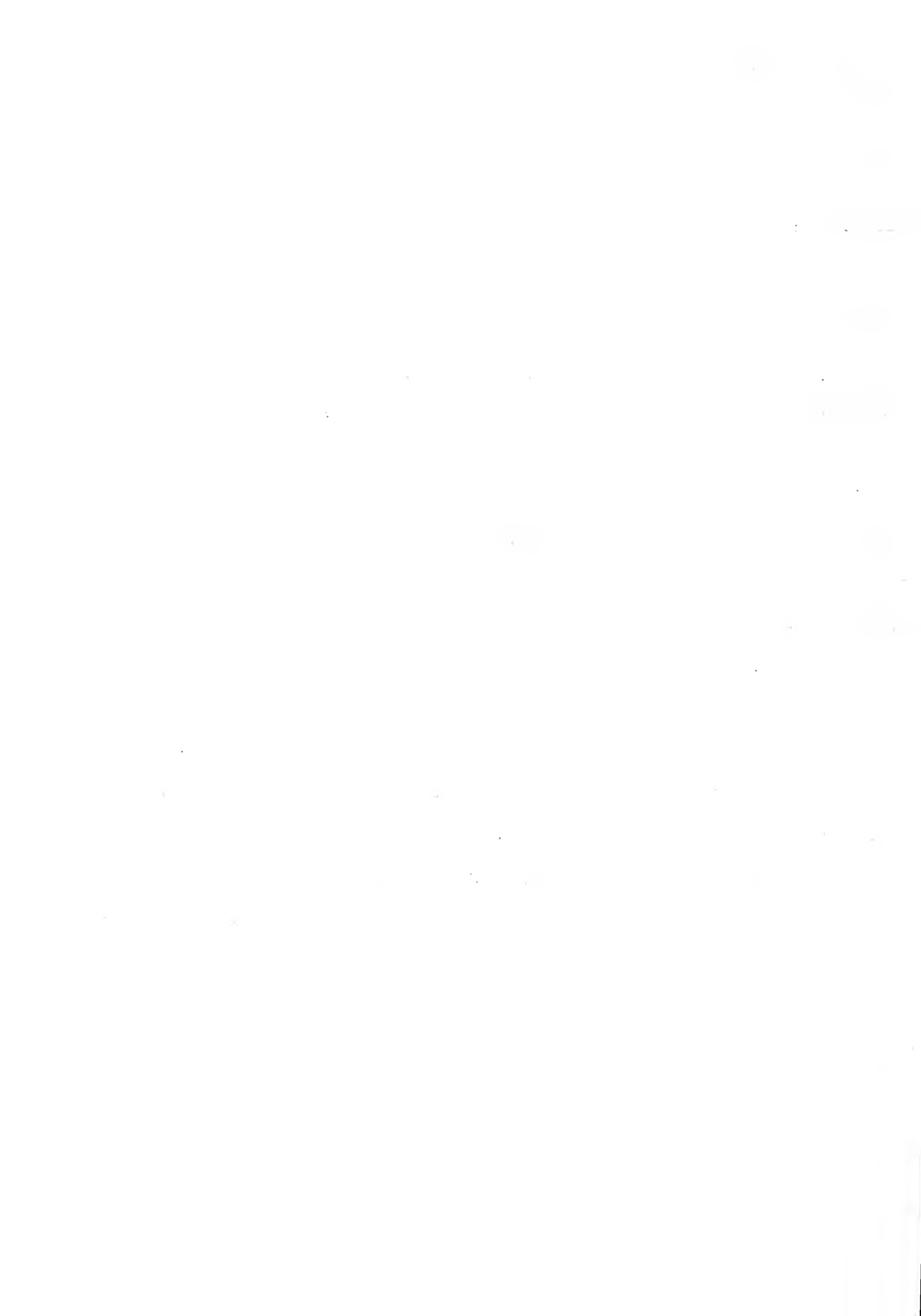
Hard Seed Doesn't Affect Final Stand

Farmers buying alfalfa and clover seed shouldn't discriminate against seed that contains a high percentage of hard seed, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____. The best plan is to make comparisons on the basis of germination, he advises.

Hard seeds are perfectly healthy seeds, but they soak up water more slowly than normal seeds and therefore will not germinate as soon in the field. If such adverse conditions as frost or drouth occur after the seedlings emerge, the slow germination of hard seeds may actually be beneficial.

W. O. Scott, University of Illinois agronomist, reports that in Michigan tests on alfalfa seed averaging 14 percent and 41 percent of hard seed, the samples with the more hard seed produced a better stand than the normal seed. In this test, seed was planted in April and frost and drouth occurred in May.

In Iowa and other states, tests show that even under normal conditions hard seed has little effect on the final stand, according to Scott.



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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Keep Tile Outlets Open This Spring

Getting tile drainage outlets in shape now may mean getting into the field several days sooner later on, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

No tile system will work right unless it has a good outlet where the excess water can leave the field. _____ county farmers should watch for several danger signals warning of trouble in their own tile systems.

First be sure that the tile outlet is open. A blocked outlet will stop the action of the whole system. Sometimes enough sediment will get into the tile lines to block the outlet.

If an outlet is blocked for long, there may be seepage around the tile outlet structure. Seepage can cause the outlet to wash out.

Sometimes gullies may form along the tile lines back from the outlet. If tile joints are broken, "blow holes" may appear where soil is washed into the tile line. Both of these danger signals call for immediate attention.

Metal outlet pipes may rust out and leak, allowing seepage around the outlet. Animals may use the tile as a den, carrying in trash to block the outlet. Watch for all of these danger signals this spring.

If you need a new outlet, R. D. Black, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, says to install either a headwall or a propped pipe outlet. Installing one of these approved outlets will help to prevent later trouble.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Now Is the Time to Cut Native Timber

Time is getting short for cutting logs before the spring rush sets in, cautions _____ county farm adviser _____.

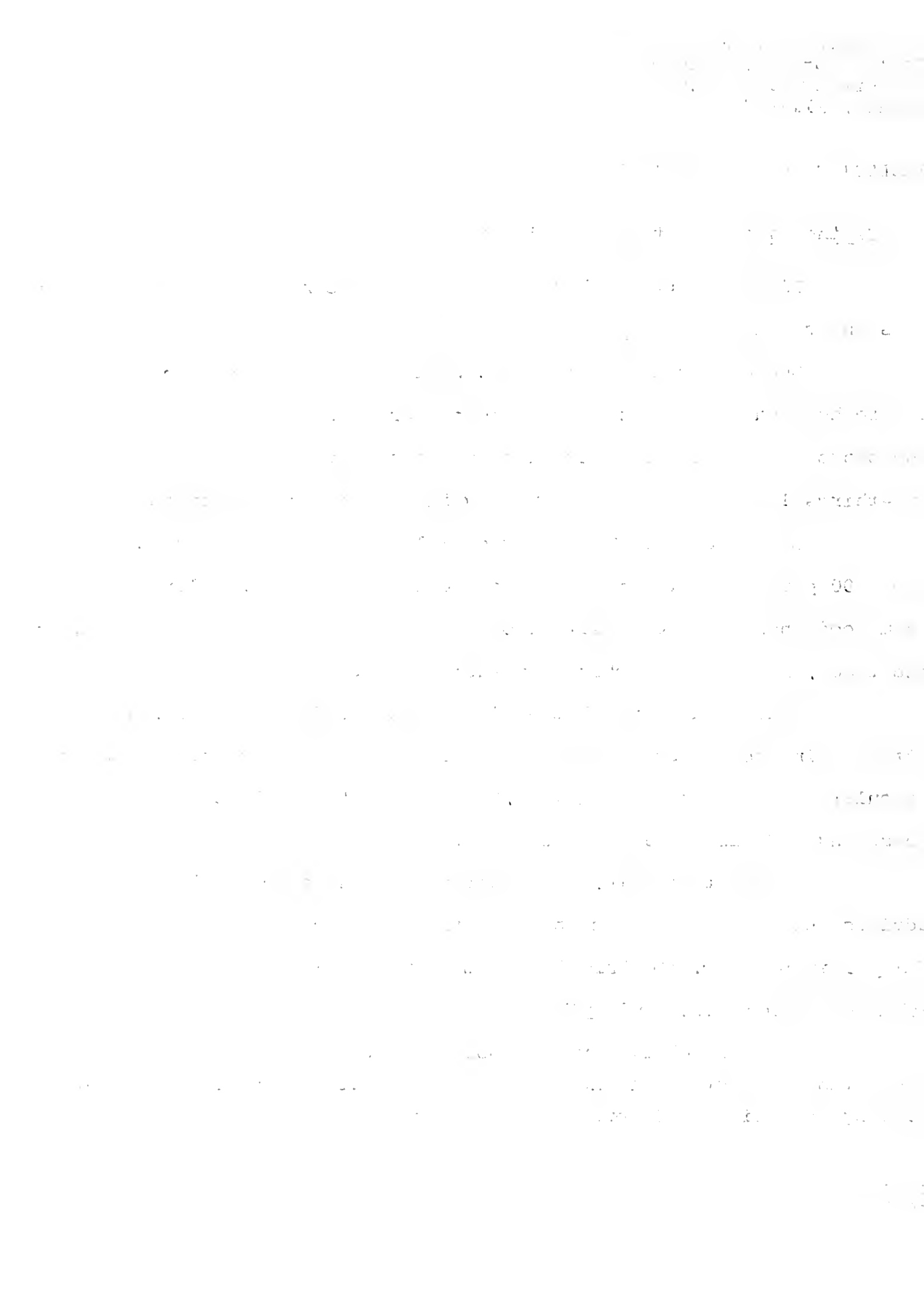
Lumber sawed from logs now will have time to season slowly before hot weather sets in. That means less warping and checking in the seasoned lumber. Besides, native lumber often costs as much as two-thirds less than the same amount of lumber at the lumber yard.

L. B. Culver, University of Illinois forester, estimates that about 90 percent of the four million acres of timber in Illinois is in farm woodlands. There is little or no commercial value in some species and trees, but native lumber from them is quite useful on the farm.

Culver cautions that native lumber needs careful handling after sawing to prevent excessive warping, checking and mildew damage. Circular 612, "Season Your Lumber," tells how to stack lumber for proper seasoning. It is available from the farm adviser's office.

Since it is often difficult to nail seasoned lumber, Culver advises using a heavy hammer and blunting the ends of the nails to make the job easier. An electric drill makes short work of drilling lead holes for large nails and spikes.

Even though it may take more time to build with native lumber, the saving in cost means that farmers can usually earn good wages by cutting and using their own native timber.



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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Windbreaks Grow Fast for Winter Weather Protection

A windbreak planted this spring may start to protect the farmstead from icy winds and blowing snow sooner than most people realize, says _____, _____ County farm adviser.

Many people hesitate to plant a windbreak because they think it won't do any good in their lifetime. But young trees may occasionally grow as much as three feet a year during favorable growing seasons.

T. W. Curtin, University of Illinois forester, reports a Norway spruce windbreak in Henry County was almost eight feet tall five years after planting and more than 15 feet tall by age 10. A Stephenson County Norway spruce windbreak was nearly 16 feet tall only nine years after planting.

Before planting a windbreak, plan it for the best possible protection from northwest winds. Stay back at least 50 feet from the working area to allow snow to drop and summer breezes to enter. It is best to keep farm buildings needing protection within 300 feet of the windbreak.

Most windbreaks are three rows of trees planted 14 feet apart with 14 feet left between the rows. Spruce and Douglas fir are recommended trees to use, but pines are the necessary choices on light sandy soils.

Many of the better cared for Illinois windbreaks planted as far back as 1870 are still giving good weather protection. Some of these trees are more than 60 feet tall.

Contact the farm adviser or the Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Urbana, for more windbreak information.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Keep Trash Fires Under Control This Spring

Every farmstead can use a good spring cleanup, but be sure to keep those trash fires under control, cautions _____ county farm adviser _____.

A trash fire can get out of control almost as easily in the early spring as in the tinder dry fall months. Dry grass left from last summer and stiff spring winds combine to whip fires out of control quickly this time of the year.

T. W. Curtin, University of Illinois forester, says the danger of forest fires is also great in the spring. Regardless of what time of the year a forest fire starts, there is always widespread destruction.

Fire damage to the butt log, which usually contains at least half of the total volume of lumber in a tree, may easily run from 10 to 20 percent. Butsaw log damage is only a small part of the total damage of a forest fire.

Seeds on the ground, valuable leaf litter and young trees are often completely wiped out by fire. Fire scars on large trees may invite insect and disease attacks. Woodlands are ruined for wildlife and exposed to soil erosion after a fire removes the ground cover.

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Records Are Aids to Better Dairy Feeding

A central Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association tester recently reported that one new member of his association had been feeding all of his cows 14 pounds of grain each day.

That amount was too much for some of the cows and not enough for others. When the dairyman started feeding his cows according to their production, as the tester suggested, he saved more than 1,000 pounds of grain each month, worth \$25.

A herd of dairy cows will produce milk most efficiently when each cow is fed and handled properly, says Farm Adviser _____
_____. Cows like high-priced grain and will eat more than they need for milk production if the dairyman gives it to them.

On the other hand, some cows are not as profitable as they could be simply because they are not given as much feed as they can efficiently convert into milk. In cases like these, production records can be valuable aids in determining the amount of feed each cow should have in order to make the greatest profit.

Best feeding plan, as shown by DHIA records, is to give cows all the good-quality legume roughage or pasture they will eat, according to Leo Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Then use production records to determine how much grain mixture to feed each cow.

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Add Records Are Aids - 2

Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Aryshires should have about one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk produced, Fryman says. Guernseys and Jerseys should be given one pound of grain for every 3-3 1/2 pounds of milk they produce.

Production records available through Owner-Sampler testing or Weigh-a-Day-a-Month are just as good aids to better feeding practices as DHIA, Fryman points out.

See _____ County Farm Adviser _____ right now for additional information about one or all of these record-keeping systems. They show you how to keep production information on each of your cows and how to use that knowledge as a tool for more profitable dairying.

RAJ:cm
4/6/59

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Don't Overlook Glue as a Fastener for Farm Buildings

More than 20 years of farm building construction research shows that a good glue joint is just as strong and durable as the wood itself, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Glue is easy and cheap to use. A nail every three to five inches will put on all the pressure needed to set a glue joint. No special clamps are needed.

Don Jedele, University of Illinois farm buildings specialist, cautions that you must use the right kind of glue in construction joints, however. Grade A casein glue, which is highly water-resistant, and waterproof resorcinol-resin or phenol-resorcinol-resin glues are best for farm buildings.

Urea-resin and polyvinyl-resin glues are not good enough for construction use. These glues are commonly sold for home workshop needs.

Jedele says to spread glue on the joint surfaces with a fiber brush or a stiff-bristle paint brush. Put it on until some of it squeezes out around the edges when the joint is nailed.

Glue is especially useful to increase the rigidity of portable buildings and in building trusses for clear-span structures. All glues should be mixed and used strictly according to the manufacturer's directions.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Watch for Bagworms and Pine Shoot Moths on Evergreens

Not all insects found on Illinois evergreens actually damage the trees. But the bagworm and European pine shoot moth are two that you will want to watch out for this spring, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Bagworms are still in the egg stage at this time of the year. These eggs will hatch and the young bagworms will start to feed on evergreen foliage in late May. You can spot bags hanging on evergreen limbs now.

R. G. Rennels, University of Illinois forester, reports that such natural control factors as parasites usually will kill many of the bagworms, but there are sprays to help in serious cases. A free leaflet explaining bagworm control is available on request from the Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign.

The European pine shoot moth feeds on the buds and shoots of red and Scotch pine. Look for small larvae about a quarter of an inch long. Since several other worms look almost like the pine shoot larvae, put a few of the worms in a small bottle and send them to R. G. Rennels, Department of Forestry, University of Illinois, Urbana, for positive identification. Rennels will also make control recommendations.

Visitors to the 1959 Farm and Home Festival April 2, 3 and 4 will see a display showing the pine shoot moth. After seeing the display, visitors will be able to go back home and find out whether the moth is on their own evergreens.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Clean Pruning Helps Control Orchard Diseases

You may be inviting more orchard disease trouble by not getting rid of brush and chips after the winter's pruning, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Pruning improves tree structure, increases fruit quality and yield, makes spraying easier and helps to control diseases that are hard to control in any other way. But simply pruning out diseased wood and leaving it on the ground is not enough. The prunings can still serve as a source of disease organisms for later infections.

Several apple diseases live through the winter in limb and twig cankers, according to University of Illinois plant pathologist Dwight Powell. Some organisms, such as those causing black rot and frog-eye leaf spot, overwinter in both live and dead wood.

Others, including those responsible for fire blight, bitter rot and apple blotch, live through the winter on live wood. Powell has isolated several of these disease organisms from orchard prunings.

To prevent the chance that prunings may harbor orchard disease organisms, _____ recommends a clean pruning job. Such a job includes taking all prunings out of the orchard and burning them.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Dairy Records Show How to Get More Income

Continuous production records have shown hundreds of Illinois dairymen how to get higher production per cow.

Farm Adviser _____ says that a recent study of Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association records shows that 472 of 536 herds on test for 10 years or more had a higher level of production in 1957 than during the first year they were tested.

These dairymen used records as a guide in their feeding, culling and breeding programs, _____ says.

From R. V. Johnson, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, comes the word that dairy farmers can adjust their feeding schedules to the needs of each cow as soon as they have the first month's records. This avoids overfeeding or underfeeding cows, both of which can lower production or lower returns.

Low-producing cows should be culled from the herd. They may show a plus return above feed costs, but will not pay for the labor, housing and other overhead costs of milk production.

If a heifer proves to be a poor producer and must be culled during her first or second lactation, she never pays for the cost of raising her. You will have fewer experiences like this with a program of intensive culling to eliminate low producers.

-more-



Add Dairy Records - 2

Records are also invaluable in improving your herd through breeding. If you select heifers from cows with the highest productive ability, and use good sires, you can expect your herd replacements to be more profitable than their dams. The tool that a wise dairyman uses to form sound decisions in selection and mating is his production records.

You have a choice of Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Owner-Sampler or Weigh-A-Day-A-Month records to help show you the way to larger profits, Johnson concludes. Your county farm adviser can provide full details about each plan.

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RAJ:cm
4/10/59

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Put Flexibility in Your Feedlot Automation Plans

One of the most important items for you to consider when you plan a mechanical feeding setup for your beef cattle is to allow for future changes or expansion.

Farm Adviser _____ suggests that you may want to feed more cattle than you are now feeding. And the best time to allow for new feed storage and bunk space is during the planning stage.

Convenience is another planning factor, _____ says. You'll want easy access to feed storage from the fields, good drainage, an expansion area and proper location of the feed bunks.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has some additional suggestions for farmers who are planning new feedlot facilities.

If the distance from farmstead to cultivated fields makes it necessary to haul all crops in from a distance and haul manure back to the cropland, why not locate the feedlot near the center of your cropping operations, Russell asks. If your buildings are on a high hill, why haul all feed and manure up and down hill? If at all possible, locate the feedlot down the hill and near the highway for convenience in bringing in feed and in trucking cattle to and from the farm.

Heavy rains or thawing ice or snow can cause a lot of water to accumulate in a paved feedlot unless there's good drainage. Don't locate feed storage or sheds in the path of drainage.

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Run the feed bunks north and south if possible, Russell suggests, especially if you plan to put a roof over them. This arrangement will give the sun a chance to thaw frozen manure, snow and ice from either side of the bunks to make cleaning easier.

A modern feed handling, storage and processing unit should be the first item for bringing your feeding operations up-to-date. Whether you use bunk augers or a power-driven feeding and mixing wagon will depend to some extent on the size of your operation, the specialist says. Bunk augers work well in a compact feeding unit. The feed wagon may be better if you feed in several widely separated lots.

See your county farm adviser for available plans for feed handling systems, feed storage and processing buildings and equipment.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the data collected. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data, highlighting the challenges faced during the process.

The second part of the document provides a detailed description of the experimental setup. It includes information about the equipment used, the procedures followed, and the conditions under which the data was collected. This section is crucial for understanding the context and limitations of the study.

The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the data collected. The results show a clear trend, indicating that the data collected is consistent with the expectations of the study. This section also discusses the implications of the findings and the potential applications of the research.

The final part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the key findings of the study. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the value of the data collected. The conclusion also suggests areas for further research and the potential for future studies in this field.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Spray Fruit Trees Regularly to Prevent Diseases

To effectively control small fruit plots and fruit trees from diseases, they must be sprayed regularly on a preventative basis. Otherwise diseases can cause their maximum amount of damage before their presence is discovered, reports Farm Adviser _____.

On the other hand, insects are easily noticed by daily checking. So insecticide application is only necessary when insects are discovered.

_____ points out that coverage is the most important aspect of spraying. Both sides of all leaves on the tree, as well as all sides of fruits, must be thoroughly covered. Spotty coverage will allow both insects and diseases to continue to multiply and damage the plant and fruits.

Since thorough coverage is essential, it is necessary to use a high pressure rig to spray trees. High pressure sprayers carry spray materials to all parts of the trees, and they break up the spray material into tiny particles for highest coverage. Low pressure sprayers are O.K. for small fruit plots and lawns.

Homeowners desiring more specific information on spray materials, timing of applications and so forth, may get a copy of the University of Illinois' All-Purpose Spray Schedule for Fruits. It is available from _____'s office, or you may write directly to the Department of Horticulture, 124 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

1947

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of Economics
Chicago, Illinois

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Department of Economics
Chicago, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Keep Cattle Out of the Woods This Spring

"No grass legumes for her delight; of poisonous plants she took a bite. Her indigestion gave her fright; untimely death became her plight."

Area farmers who turn livestock into woods pasture this spring may need to remember that epitaph to a young cow, says _____ county extension farm adviser _____.

Grazing woodlands always invites accidental poisoning. White snakeroot and young cherry shoots are probably the most dangerous poisonous plants found in the woods.

Animals usually stay away from poisonous plants so long as there is anything else to eat. But pasturing woods is still taking quite a risk.

L. B. Culver, University of Illinois extension forester, says pasturing woodlands dates back to pioneer days when all cleared land was needed for crops. But pasturing woodlands is one custom which Illinois farmers can well afford to forget.

Research shows that a single acre of improved pasture is worth more for forage than 15 acres of sodded woods. If farmers consider the chance of accidental poisoning, the low value of woodland forage and the damage livestock cause to tree growth, there is simply no good reason for pasturing woods.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Silage Can Be Fed in Summer

Yearling steers in drylot gained well on silage last summer in an experiment at the University of Illinois.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the UI College of Agriculture, reports that these steers had been wintered on corn silage and soybean meal and weighed about 690 pounds at the start of the test.

Half of the steers were fed ground ear corn on pasture and half were fed ground ear corn and alfalfa silage in drylot. The steers in drylot were fed 20 pounds of alfalfa silage a head daily from April 29 to July 22, and then 15 pounds a day until the test ended on August 27.

No silage had to be thrown away during the summer because of too much spoilage, and the steers ate their allotment readily.

This experimental work was done under the direction of A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division in the College's Department of Animal Science. In the test, the drylot steers ate more ground ear corn than the pasture cattle and also gained an average of 2.41 pounds a day as compared with 2.09 pounds for the pasture lot.

Each drylot steer ate 1.25 tons of silage during the test. An 8-ton yield of forage from one acre therefore furnished silage for 6.4 steers.

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Информационный отдел
Министерства
внутренних дел
Российской Федерации

№ 123/456

15.05.2024

Уважаемый Иван Иванович!

В соответствии с Вашим обращением от 10.05.2024 года, сообщившим о краже документов, находящихся в Вашем личном пользовании, сообщаем, что материалы Вашего заявления направлены в органы внутренних дел по месту совершения преступления для проведения расследования.

В ходе расследования будут приняты все необходимые меры для установления личности виновных лиц и возврата украденных документов. Вам будет сообщено о результатах расследования.

В случае необходимости проведения дополнительных действий по Вашему делу, мы свяжемся с Вами. Просим Вас сохранять терпение и сотрудничать с органами внутренних дел.

С уважением,
И.И. Иванов
Министр

add Summer Silage - 2

The drylot cattle showed more finish on August 27 than the pasture cattle, Russell reports. Adding protein supplement either over the entire 114-day test or during only the last half of the period increased gains by one-third of a pound daily for the drylot cattle eating silage. Adding supplement to the rations of the pasture cattle did not increase their gains.

Feeding silage in drylot speeded up the fattening process. At the end of the test on August 27 the drylot cattle averaged about 50 pounds heavier than the cattle fed on pasture.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Train Dairy Animals for the Show Ring Early

If your son or daughter has a dairy animal to take to the 4-H show this summer, allow at least eight weeks to get the animal ready, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

One of the first jobs is to train the animal to lead and pose well. Start the training early so that it will be easy to handle in the show ring.

Train it to hold its head up. Teach it to back with slight pressure at the point of the shoulder and to step forward with a slight pull on the halter.

Make sure the animal learns to stand squarely and securely on its feet. Study the poses that show off its good points, and train it to hold them as long as desired.

L. R. Fryman, University of Illinois extension dairymen, points out that good show appearance depends upon how fat your animal is. Dairy animals should carry only enough flesh to be smooth. Too much flesh makes them look beefy and become patchy.

The best feed for show conditioning is good-quality legume hay, along with enough grain to put on the right amount of flesh. Fryman recommends a grain mixture of 200 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of linseed oil meal, 5 pounds of steamed bone meal and 5 pounds of salt.

-more-

Add Dairy Animals for Show Ring - 2

Be sure to clip the long hair from the head, neck and tail a few weeks before the show. Do not clip the entire body. Use a blanket and daily brushings to get the hair coat in show condition.

Make sure the animal is clean before it enters the show ring. If it is necessary to use soap and water, do it the day before the show so that it will be completely dry by show time.

Fryman says that a dairy animal will not learn much the day of the show. It will only reflect the kind of job that was done beforehand in getting it ready.

If the grooming job is a good one, the animal will tell everyone so. Then the showman can certainly be proud.

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

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS:

Liquid Supplement for Beef Cattle

Several farm advisers have asked for additional information on the use of liquid versus dry supplements in feeding beef cattle. A brief report of two Kansas trials was included in Timely Topics for Farm Advisers dated 1/2/59. Here is more information from G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist, concerning the two Kansas trials plus an Arkansas trial which was recently reported.

Kansas Trial 1

In this trial 33 heifer calves were divided into three lots. The trial was divided into two parts - a 112-day wintering phase followed by a 140-day fattening phase.

Wintering phase: During this part of the trial all lots of cattle received all of the sorghum silage they would clean up daily. The rest of the ration was as follows:

Lot 1 - 1 lb. soybean meal and 2 pounds grain sorghum daily.

Lot 2 - Free-choice mixture, 77% molasses, 3% phosphoric acid, 10% urea, 10% water.

Lot 3 - Free choice, same as Lot 2 except that 6% molasses was replaced by 6% ethyl alcohol. (The material in Lot 3 is similar to a commercial product, "Morea," except that "Morea" contains trace minerals in addition.) Lot 1 had salt and a mixture of 2 parts bone meal and 1 part salt free choice. Lots 2 and 3 had a mixture of equal parts limestone and salt free choice. Results of the wintering phase were:

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>
Daily gain	1.49	1.16	1.19
Feed cost per 100 lb. gain	\$16.06	\$21.67	\$22.12
Daily suppl. consumption	1 lb. SBOM	2.1	2.3

Fattening phase: The only change that was made during the fattening phase was that the animals were brought to a full feed of sorghum grain, and sorghum silage was replaced by prairie hay after the first 34 days of the fattening period. Here are the results of the fattening phase:

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>
Daily gain	1.72	2.01	2.09
Feed cost per 100 lb. gain	\$30.28	\$30.39	\$29.54
Daily suppl. consumption	1 lb. SBOM	1.8	1.7

Summary of both fattening and wintering phases

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>
Daily gain	1.62	1.63	1.69
Feed cost per 100 lb. gain	\$24.47	\$27.64	\$27.22

(Feed prices used - silage, \$10 per ton; hay, \$20 per ton; sorghum grain, \$2.60 per cwt.; soybean meal, \$70 per ton; urea-molasses mixtures, \$95 per ton.)

Carcass data: At the end of the test, all cattle were slaughtered, and carcass data were secured. Results are given below:

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>
Dressing percent	58.9	59.0	58.7
Carcass grade (a)	12.9	12.6	12.9
Fat thickness, 12th rib (b)	3.6	3.4	3.6
Degree of marbling (c)	6.2	7.2	6.5

- a. Av. choice = 14; low choice = 13; top good = 12; av. good = 11.
 b. 2 = thick; 3 = moderate; 4 = modest; 5 = thin.
 c. 4 = abundant; 5 = moderate; 6 = modest amount; 7 = small amount.

The liquid supplement did not improve dressing percent, grade or "eatability" of the meat.

Kansas Trial 2

The results of the second trial which have been reported to date include only the wintering phase. Again all lots received all of the sorghum silage they would clean up daily. All lots received a mixture of equal parts salt, steamed bone

meal and limestone free choice. In addition, each lot received the following supplemental feed.

Lot 1 - 1 lb. SBOM + 2 lb. sorghum grain

Lot 2 - Free-choice mixture, 77% molasses, 3% phosphoric acid, 10% urea, 10% water.

Lot 3 - Free-choice mixture fed in Lot 2 (plus 1/2 lb. soybean meal and 1.5 lb. sorghum grain.

Results

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>
Daily gain	1.44	1.18	1.48
Cost per 100 lb. gain	\$11.71	\$15.71	\$15.88
Molasses mix daily	--	2.15	2.39

Feed prices were the same as in Trial 1.

Arkansas Trial

In the trial reported here, the "Morea" product as manufactured by the Feed Service Corporation was used. Dairy heifers were fed. However, since the rations fed were roughage type, the results should apply to beef cattle feeding programs in which large amounts of roughage are fed. In Lots 1 and 2 corn silage was full fed; in Lots 3 and 4 sorghum silage was full fed. A small amount of ground corn was fed to each lot to equalize energy intake. The supplemental feed fed and daily gains were as follows:

	<u>Lot 1</u>	<u>Lot 2</u>	<u>Lot 3</u>	<u>Lot 4</u>
Supplemental feed				
Ground corn	.22	.36	2.00	2.00
Cotton seed meal		1.52		1.68
Morea	3.54		3.66	
Daily gain	1.00	1.24	.99	1.39
Cost per 100 lb. gain	\$35.00	\$23.39	\$32.90	\$18.79

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(Feed prices used - corn silage, \$10 per ton; sorghum silage, \$8 per ton; corn, 2¢ per pound; Morea, \$90 per ton; cottonseed meal, \$80 per ton.)

Summary

There is certainly nothing in any of this work that would indicate that the liquid supplements produced any more rapid or economical gains in cattle. In fact, it appears that the effect, if any, has been to increase cost of gains. Furthermore, the carcass data reported in the Kansas trial would not indicate that the use of the liquid supplement has any particularly beneficial effect upon carcass quality.

Use of a liquid supplement would have to be justified by convenience of use rather than by any beneficial effect upon the cattle.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis phase involved using statistical software to identify trends and correlations within the data. The results show a clear upward trend in the number of transactions over the period studied. This is likely due to increased market activity and improved infrastructure.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and policy-making. It suggests that further studies should focus on the long-term sustainability of the current trends and the impact of external factors on the data.

10/10/2023
 10/10/2023

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

List Ways to Seal Leaky Ponds

A leaky pond located where soil conditions are favorable for holding water can nearly always be repaired, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

Even some porous soils can be treated to hold water quite well. If your farm pond leaks, here is what to do about it:

First, study the location of the leak. If you find seepage below the dam, the chances are that the water is going under or through the dam. If you cannot find any seepage but the pond water level still goes down, the water is probably following a deep porous gravel or sand layer.

Once a leak is found, University of Illinois agricultural engineers R. C. Hay and B. A. Jones list several ways to fix it. Usually the cheapest way is to drain the pond and compact the soil on the bottom with a roller. Hauling in a few loads of tight clay will help. Livestock can be allowed to trample the clay layer into the pond floor.

Certain chemicals now on the market expand when added to the upper few inches of soil in the pond floor, sealing porous soils. Bentonite or Volclay and polyphosphates are recommended.

If the pond cannot be drained, sprinkling one or two pounds of Bentonite evenly over each square foot of pond surface may help to seal the leak. Be sure the Bentonite you use has a high soda and a low lime content.

For small leaks, sheets of polyethylene plastic can often be used to cover the leaking spots.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Shape Growing Christmas Trees for Best Market

The number of salable Christmas trees in a plantation will go up from about 30 percent of the stand to 85 or 90 percent with proper shearing, according to _____ county farm adviser _____.

Trees should be sheared when the new growth is still soft and succulent but after the branch tips have stopped growing. Pine trees should be sheared in early June in southern Illinois and during late June in northern Illinois.

T. W. Curtin, University of Illinois extension forester, says the ideal tree shape is an upside-down cone with a base about two-thirds as wide as the height. For example, a tree six feet tall should have a base four feet wide.

Here is the recommended way to prune Christmas trees:

Start by shearing the top leader back to 12 or 14 inches.

Then clip the top lateral branches about three to five inches shorter than the leader. Work on around the tree, keeping the inverted cone shape. When cutting back to second-year wood, cut next to a branch to keep a dead stub from forming.

Curtin recommends hedge shears for Christmas tree pruning. Hand pruners or pocket knives are too slow, and a machette or corn knife leaves a very rough job.

Waiting too long to prune will cause the trees to form fewer new buds. Late pruning also causes more dead branch stubs.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Spray Oiling Keeps Eggs Fresh

Farm oiling of eggs to help retain freshly laid quality from the nest to the table is now practical as a result of recent developments in spray oiling.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says that oiling eggs seals the tiny pores in the shells and reduces loss of carbon dioxide and moisture from the egg. Dipping cold-storage eggs into oil is an old practice, but dipping is too complicated and costly for farm use.

Spraying eggs with oil is quicker, simpler and cheaper. The spray process uses a high-quality mineral oil that is colorless, odorless and tasteless.

S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois extension poultry specialist, points out that oil for spraying eggs is now available in aerosol dispensers that are inexpensive and leave little or no oily "shine" on the eggs if used properly.

Hand-pump, pressure or electric sprayers are also useful for oiling eggs. To insure uniform distribution of the oil, the sprayer should provide a continuous mist rather than an intermittent spray.

Ridlen adds that farm oiling of eggs combined with refrigeration, proper humidity and good production practices is an effective means of maintaining egg quality. Oiling is especially effective in slowing down quality losses when refrigeration is not available.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wilt Forage for Good Grass-Legume Silage

Grass-legume silage containing alfalfa cut at about one-tenth bloom and wilted for two or three hours on a good drying day is almost certain to keep.

However, if the forage contains so much moisture that packing pressure squeezes out a great amount of the water, some carbohydrates will be lost, cautions _____ county farm adviser _____. Then the chance of spoilage will increase.

Wilting forages allows the material to be packed without squeezing out the juice containing the carbohydrates that desirable silage-forming bacteria use. Given plenty of sugar and no air, these desirable bacteria produce lactic acid so fast that undesirable bacteria do not grow.

Silage is preserved by lactic acid, much as pickles or sauerkraut is. One method of making certain that the silage-forming bacteria get plenty of sugar is to add molasses to the silage.

If there is not enough sugar in the forage, undesirable bacteria form butyric acid from other plant materials. This acid gives poor-quality silage its characteristic odor.

J. R. Staubus and R. E. Brown of the University of Illinois dairy science staff recommend adding 80 pounds of molasses or 200 pounds of corn and cob meal to each ton of grass-legume silage.

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Add Wilt Forage for Silage - 2

The molasses provides additional sugar for proper bacterial action. The corn and cob meal prevents the loss of natural sugars due to runoff. Most of the feed value of these additives remains in the silage.

University of Illinois trials show that commercial silage additives do not preserve silage any better than molasses or corn and cob meal. And the commercial additives provide no additional food value in the silage.

Staubus adds that when grass-legume silage is fed in place of corn silage, the ration should include somewhat more grain. Since the grass-legume mixture contains more protein than corn silage, less protein is needed in the concentrate.

Adding the necessary extra grain simply amounts to taking corn from the crib to replace the grain that would have been in corn silage.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Seed Corn for Temporary Waterway Protection

A severe winter and heavy spring rains have teamed up to wash out many waterways established last fall and show where still others are needed, says _____ County farm adviser _____.

Here is what to do to protect waterways through the summer if the grass stand is poor:

First, be sure that the size and shape of the channel is correct. The waterway must be able to carry the surface runoff from the acreage draining into the channel.

Next consider the fertility of the channel area. If the area is eroded or if the channel was not fertilized recently, put on 400 to 800 pounds of 10-10-10 an acre.

B. A. Jones, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, says that corn is about the best crop to seed in waterway channels at this time of the year. Broadcast three to four bushels an acre, and cover lightly.

In late August or early September, mow the corn down and leave the stumps to protect the regular seeding. Then seed the channel with a regular waterway mixture.

Circular 593, "Grass or Gullies," tells how to figure the proper size of a waterway channel and gives suggested seeding mixtures. Copies are available from the farm adviser's office or from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Get Rid of "Weeds" in the Dairy Barn

Dairymen may have weed cows in their herds as well as weeds in their fields this spring. But weeds in a dairy herd are much harder to spot than weeds in the cornfield, says _____ County farm adviser _____.

Weed cows are poor producers that fail to put enough milk into the bucket or bulk tank to pay their way. These profit losers may go unnoticed unless individual production records are available to point out the poor producers.

G. W. Harpestad, University of Illinois extension dairyman, says that the dairy farmer who depends on any means other than individual production records to judge his cows is likely to make costly mistakes.

The cow that runs the bucket over when she freshens, but drops off quickly, is often a poorer producer than the cow that continues to produce well throughout her entire lactation. But without individual production records it is easy to underrate the steady producer.

Harpestad adds that good production records cost very little. They are available to local dairymen in several forms.

The easiest way to keep individual records is to join the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association. For farmers who feel that they do not need official DHIA records and who wish to weigh their own milk, the Owner-Sampler method is available.

The Weigh-A-Day-A-Month plan is also available to those who are satisfied with milk weights alone. For more details on any of these plans to help weed dairy herds for greater profits, see your county farm adviser.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Varied Demand Makes Rock-Cornish Hen Production Risky

Smaller space requirements, faster turnover and higher rate of feed conversion are all advantages in producing Rock-Cornish hens. Unfortunately these advantages are offset by one glaring disadvantage--varied demand for the small birds.

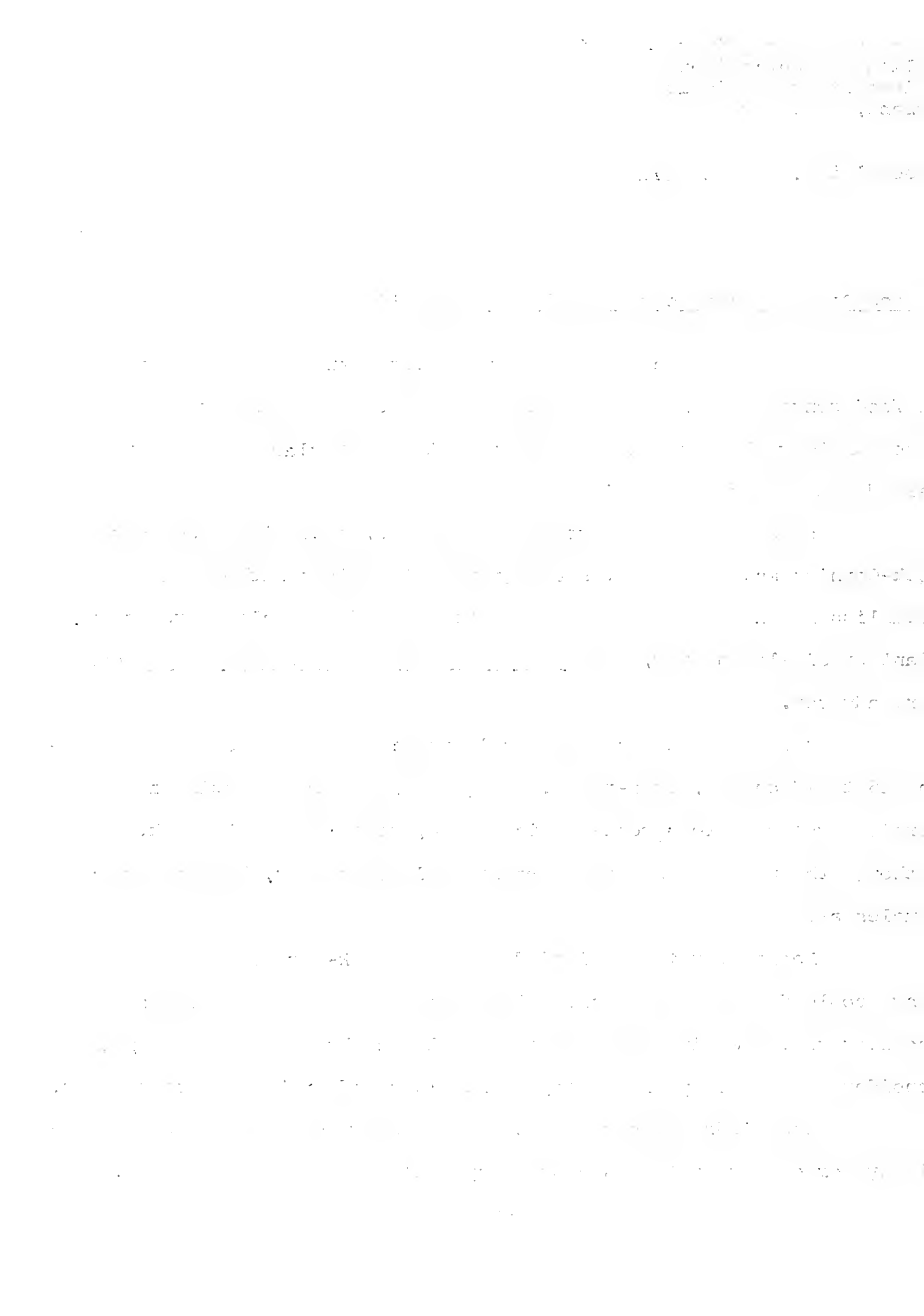
Because of the unpredictable demand, potential producers of Rock-Cornish hens should not start growing the birds without first establishing an outlet through a hatcheryman, feed dealer, processing plant or similar agency, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Rock-Cornish hens are small broilers 4½ to 6 weeks old weighing 16 to 17 ounces, oven-ready. They are produced by mating a Cornish-type male to a meat-strain female, usually a White Rock. Although the name "Rock-Cornish hens" implies females, both males and females are used.

Reason for the limited demand for Rock-Cornish hens is that many people feel that they are a luxury item. This belief stems from the fact that the first Cornish hens, sold in the early 1950's, were considered a delicacy in hotels, night clubs and exclusive restaurants.

The birds are now used somewhat more widely in homes, particularly for dinner parties and other special occasions. Therefore, the

-more-



Add Rock-Cornish Hens - 2

market is expanding, but it will take good promotion and merchandising to boost demand markedly.

Brooding requirements for Rock-Cornish hens are the same as for broilers. One-half square foot of floor space per bird is sufficient, since the birds usually are sold by the time they are six weeks old.

A commercial broiler ration is fed. Most growers prefer a high-calorie ration with up to 25 percent of protein. When the birds are about three weeks old, they can be injected with synthetic hormones to cause more rapid deposit of fat. Feed conversion is about two pounds of feed per pound of meat produced.

-30-

HDN:mfb
6/17/59

The following information is provided:

1. The total number of items is 100.

2. The number of items in each category is as follows:

Category A: 30 items

Category B: 20 items

Category C: 10 items

Category D: 15 items

Category E: 5 items

Category F: 15 items

Category G: 10 items

Category H: 5 items

Total: 100 items

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

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Sweet Clover in Alfalfa Fields Not Due to Contaminated Seed

Farmers who find sweet clover in their alfalfa fields should not immediately blame their alfalfa seed. Farm Adviser _____ says that in a few cases the alfalfa seed may contain a little clover seed.

But the more likely reason for sweet clover in alfalfa fields is that the "hard seed" of sweet clover may stay in the soil for many years before it germinates. Many farmers unjustly blame the alfalfa seed when actually the sweet clover comes from clover that matured on the field sometime in the past five to ten years.

In a North Dakota experiment, a field of sweet clover was allowed to mature for seed. At no time after that was this crop grown on the field. But 14 years later it was still volunteering on this field.

So, if you have sweet clover in your alfalfa fields, _____ suggests that you think back over the past cropping history of the field before you blame your alfalfa seed.

HDG:mfb
6/25/59
NO

From Extension Editorial Office
University of Illinois
College of Agriculture
330 Mumford Hall, Urbana

Special to Selected Farm Advisers and Others

Meeting to Be Held to Organize New Farm Management Association

A meeting to organize a new farm management association to include _____ county will be held on July 28 at the Public Library, Marion, announces Farm Adviser _____.

_____, temporary director named recently, will represent _____ county, along with the county farm bureau president and the adviser.

At the meeting leaders from this area will consider county membership goals, fees, area boundaries and other matters. Plans for this expansion are based on farmers' response in the counties where proposals were made for setting up new farm management groups.

The meeting was called by H. G. Halcrow, head, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

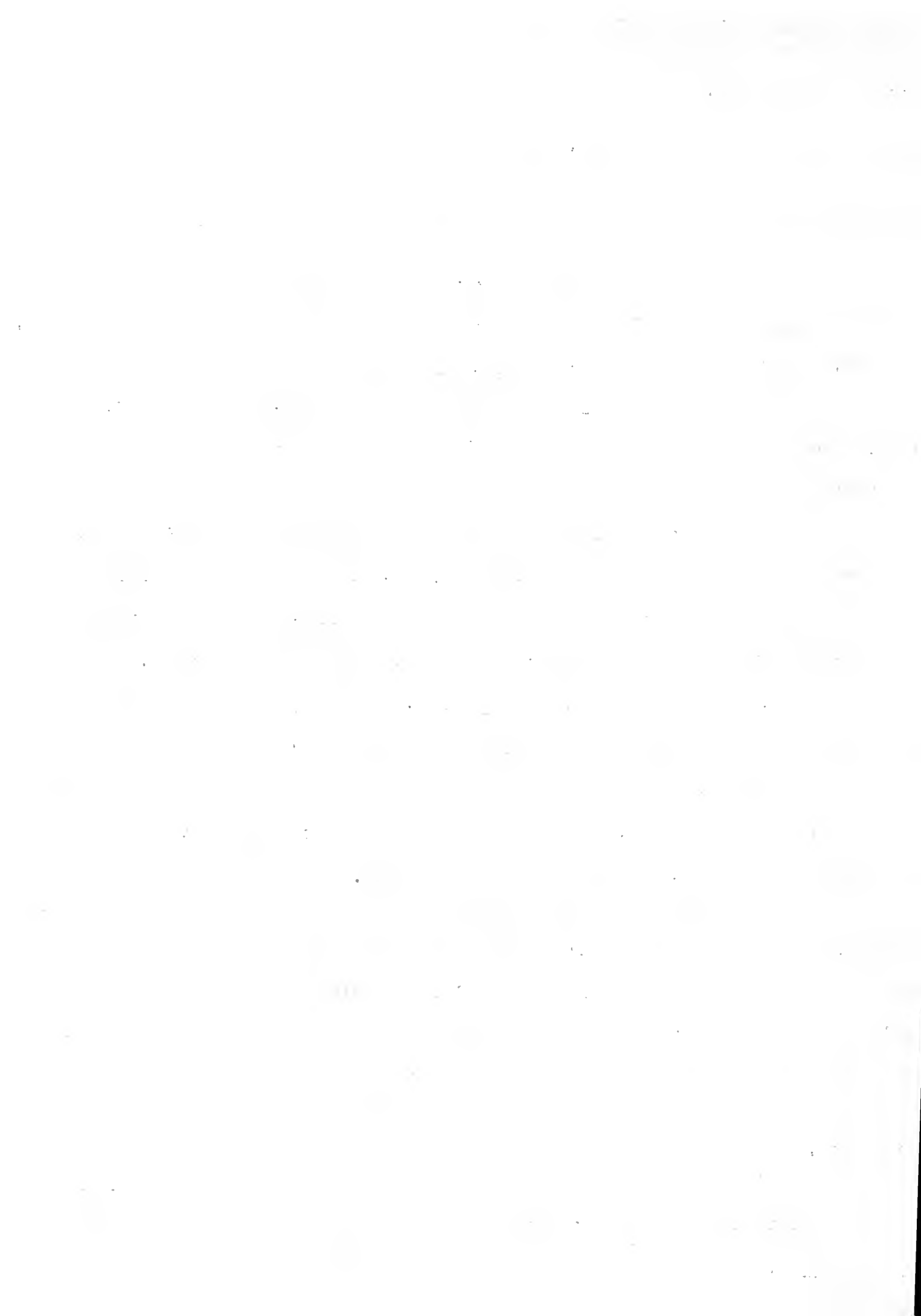
Farm management associations were originally set up 34 years ago in central Illinois. There are now nine associations with 5,300 members in 89 counties served by 30 fieldmen.

These record-keeping farmers value the services of their farm management association highly. The services include a complete supervised farm business record, an annual study of their farm business, help of a fieldman who visits the farm three or four times a year, tours of outstanding farms and confidential advice on farm problems.

Membership fees are very reasonable for the services that are provided.

Only a limited number of members can be accepted from _____ county. Both tenants and owners may join. If you are interested in any of the services mentioned, see the farm adviser or temporary director,

(name)
DFW:mfb



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

County Boy(s) To Attend Forestry Camp

_____, _____, will attend the 1959 Farm Boys' Forestry Camp August 9-15 at Southern District 4-H Camp near West Frankfort.

Selected for his farm background and forestry project work, _____ will study tree identification, forest fire observation, mechanical tree planting and lumber grading along with 4-H and FFA boys from all over the state.

Special features of the camp, which is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association, include tours of the forestry demonstration area and fire tower at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station and the wood utilization research area at Carbondale.

Campers will also have time for organized team competition in softball and volleyball and individual sports, including swimming.

_____ was selected for the camp by a committee including the farm adviser, local vocational agriculture instructors and Soil Conservation Service personnel. W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, is director of the camp.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Test Stations to Sell Production-Tested Boars

Production-tested boars will be offered for sale during August and September at 13 Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association test stations.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ lists the following stations in this area that will hold boar sales: (Attached is a complete list of stations holding sales, with dates and locations. Include that information in this paragraph.)

Each station has records available on its sale boars. Records on each boar consist of average daily gain, backfat thickness, feed required per 100 pounds of gain and age at 200 pounds. Information will also be available regarding the boar's sire and dam, farrowing date, litter weight and number of pigs farrowed and weaned.

In addition, carcass data will be available on each boar's littermate barrows. These data will reveal carcass length, backfat thickness, loin-eye area and percentage of lean cuts. This information will be helpful in determining the potential meat-type characteristics of the tested boars.

All major swine breeds will be represented in the sales. And most test stations will sell at least four or five different breeds.

Only sound, healthy boars with correct breed characteristics and satisfactory performance records will be offered for sale. The same is true of the gilts. These animals will certainly improve the breeding stock of Illinois swine producers who buy them, according to _____.

For more information on the boars for sale at the various stations, write to the "Test Station Secretary."

Section 10 - General Provisions

10.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits and licenses for the execution of the work. The Contractor shall also be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals from the relevant authorities.

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Add Test Stations - 2

ISHIA Test Station Sale Dates

<u>Station</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Sale Location</u>	<u>Time</u>
Whiteside Boar Testing Station, Sterling, Illinois	August 1	Test Station, Sterling	7:00 p.m.
Western Illinois Swine Testing Station, Macomb	August 10	4-H Club Grounds, Macomb	8:00 p.m.
Forrest Swine Testing Station, Wing	August 24	Test Station, Wing	7:30 p.m.
Ford County Swine Testing Station, Melvin	August 26	Fairgrounds, Melvin	7:30 p.m.
Logan County Swine Testing Station, San Jose	August 31	Fairgrounds, Lincoln	8:00 p.m.
LaMoille Swine Testing Station, LaMoille	September 9	Test Station, LaMoille	Evening
Western Illinois Swine Testing Station, Macomb	September 10	4-H Club Grounds, Macomb	8:00 p.m.
Kaskakia Swine Testing Station, Vandalia	September 11	Test Station, Vandalia	7:30 p.m.
Southwestern Swine Testing Station, Mascoutah	September 12	Test Station, Mascoutah	Evening
Clark County Swine Testing Station, Martinsville	September 12	Test Station, Martinsville	Evening

The four test stations listed below also have boars for sale. But because of the small number available, each station will sell its boars at private treaty only. Write to the "Test Station Secretary" for more information. These stations include Lawrence, located at Lawrenceville; Cambridge, located at Cambridge; Eastern located at Watseka; and Jasper, located at Ste. Marie.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS (Note: Attached is a complete list of sheep sold at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association sale July 18. At the bottom of the story there is space where you may list names of persons from your county who bought sheep at the sale.)

Hampshire Ram Tops Purebred Sheep Sale

A Hampshire ram topped the recent sale held by the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association. Paying \$155, Linda Sue Nannen of Mason City bought the yearling ram from the John Smith family of Champaign.

A yearling Suffolk was the top-selling ewe. Consigned by Norman Pratt of Cropsey, she sold to Kenneth Imhoff, Greencastle, Indiana, for \$135.

The annual show and sale was held at the University of Illinois stock pavilion in Urbana on July 18. Judges included Jack Dennis, Armour Research Laboratory, Kankakee, and William McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. Auctioneer for the sale was Jack Summerville, Centralia.

Average price for the 81 head sold was \$67.80. Suffolks brought the highest sale average--\$83.21. They were followed by Shropshires at \$71.38, Hampshires at \$71.08, Southdowns at \$67.95, Rambouillets at \$55.83 and Dorsets at \$48.75. Cheviots, Corriedales and Oxfords averaged around \$44.00 each.

Hampshires, with 23 head, topped all other breeds represented at the show and sale.

Buyers from _____ county and the sheep they bought include:

Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale, July 18, 1959

<u>Sheep Purchased</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Address</u>
Cheviot	Don Phillips	Urbana
Cheviot (2)	Philip E. Gill & Son	Carlyle
Corriedale (2)	Larry Mead	Prairie City
Corriedale (2)	Carl H. Dunbar	Bushnell
Corriedale	Dale E. Jahraus	Kinmundy
Corriedale (2)	Alvin Helms	Belleville
Corriedale	Jackson Brothers	Seneca
Dorset (2)	Dennis Hunniford	Decatur
Dorset	James Van Cleave	Seneca
Dorset	Oren A. Wright & Son	Greenwood, Indiana
Hampshire (3)	Monier Sheep Company	Montgomery
Hampshire	Charles William Corray	Urbana
Hampshire	Keith Lamb	Cabery
Hampshire	Maurice Bell	Mahomet
Hampshire (2)	Donna Phillips	Urbana
Hampshire	Thurman Springman	Lake City
Hampshire	Howard A. Phillips	Urbana
Hampshire	Jim Forney	Elmwood
Hampshire (2)	Bruce Rankin	White Heath
Hampshire	Lyle Primmer	Champaign
Hampshire	Linda Sue Nannen	Mason City
Hampshire	Jimmie Wood	Sidney
Hampshire (3)	Charles Batterman & Sons	Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin
Hampshire	George Evan Bale	Auburn
Hampshire	Martin or Clara Koop	Peotone
Hampshire	Ray Perisho	Hanna City
Hampshire	William C. Bruer	Pontiac
Oxford	Wayne Batterman	Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin
Oxford	Alvin Helms	Belleville
Rambouillet	Oren A. Wright	Greenwood, Indiana
Rambouillet	M. E. Harding	West Liberty
Rambouillet	Herriot and Hampton	Seymour
Shropshire	Keith McMillan & Sons	Prairie City
Shropshire	Victor J. Reigel	Milladore, Wisconsin
Shropshire	Donald Ramsdell	Franklin Grove
Shropshire	Norman Wesson	Leland
Shropshire	Alvin Helms	Belleville
Shropshire	Robert G. Baker	Lerna
Shropshire	John W. Taylor	Fairmount
Shropshire	Dale Richard Timm	Chebanse
Shropshire	Jane Allen	Lake Zurich

The following information is provided for your reference:
 1. The total number of items is 100.
 2. The total value is \$10,000.
 3. The average value per item is \$100.
 4. The standard deviation is \$20.
 5. The variance is \$400.
 6. The coefficient of variation is 0.2.
 7. The skewness is 0.5.
 8. The kurtosis is 1.5.
 9. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed.
 10. The data points are as follows:

1	100
2	100
3	100
4	100
5	100
6	100
7	100
8	100
9	100
10	100
11	100
12	100
13	100
14	100
15	100
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100	100

Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale, July 18, 1959 - 2

Southdown	Kathleen Sprinkle	Monticello
Southdown	Richard Parker	Manteno
Southdown	Tom Young	Champaign
Southdown (3)	Philip E. Gill & Sons	Carlyle
Southdown	Newton Wright	Greenwood, Indiana
Southdown	Thomas C. Hendricks	Cloverdale, Indiana
Southdown	Charles Batterman & Sons	Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin
Southdown	Wayne Cameron	Toulon
Southdown	Robert L. Griffiths	Pekin
Suffolk (3)	Don Carlsory	Yorkville
Suffolk (2)	Burnell Hays	Elkhorn, Wisconsin
Suffolk (3)	Charles Krukewitt	Homer
Suffolk	Larry Crow	Sadorus
Suffolk	Howard Marrs	Allerton
Suffolk (2)	William A. Hurst	Greencastle, Indiana
Suffolk	Bobby Dennis	Washburn
Suffolk	Jack Dollahan	Seymour
Suffolk	Stephen W. Bedford	Lincoln
Suffolk (2)	Kenneth W. Imhoff	Metamora
Suffolk	C. J. Oakwood II	Oakwood

The following table shows the results of the experiment. The first column is the number of trials, the second column is the number of correct responses, and the third column is the percentage of correct responses.

Number of Trials	Number of Correct Responses	Percentage of Correct Responses
10	7	70%
20	14	70%
30	21	70%
40	28	70%
50	35	70%
60	42	70%
70	49	70%
80	56	70%
90	63	70%
100	70	70%

As can be seen from the table, the percentage of correct responses is constant at 70% for all numbers of trials. This suggests that the subject is performing at a level of 70% accuracy.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Delay Harvesting Drought Stricken Corn for Silage

Do not rush the harvesting of drought stricken corn to be used for silage, warns county farm adviser _____.

Corn harvested too early produces silage containing excessive moisture, which lowers its quality. Even though stalks may seem dry now, they still contain too much moisture. Proper moisture content is around 65 percent.

_____ county is one of several in central and western Illinois whose corn will not yield grain because of dry weather. Lack of rain caused pollination to occur before shoots appeared. The stalks can still be used as forage for livestock though.

_____ explains that corn forage will probably not be ready for ensiling until late August. If heavy rains occur before then, tonnage will probably increase.

Nitrate poisoning can occur if livestock eat green silage from corn that received high levels of nitrogen fertilizer. But University of Illinois agronomists point out that the nitrate is reduced by decomposition after the corn is ensiled. After four to six weeks, the silage should be safe for livestock feeding.

However, when corn silage is stored in upright silos, there is great danger from poisonous gasses being given off during fermentation. For this reason it is advisable to run the blower about 10 minutes before entering the silo during the filling process.

-more-



Add Harvesting Corn - 2

U. of I. extension livestock specialists add that it's a good idea to let one or two cows eat the silage before giving it to the entire herd. It's also a wise idea to thoroughly mix it with other grains and roughages.

Add grain at levels of 10 to 40 percent, by weight. A 40 percent level of grain will provide an adequate ration for fattening cattle, with the exception of a protein supplement and minerals.

Farmers might find it easier, though, to add grain to the forage as they feed it.

Corn silage may be stored in any type silo. Even a "stack" of silage, built on level or sloping ground will provide a good feed supply if well packed. Horizontal silos should also be well packed.

Farmers who haven't made silage before might check with _____, or ask a neighbor for suggestions.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

List Recommended Alfalfa Varieties For Fall Seeding

_____ county farmers have several recommended alfalfa varieties to choose from when planning their fall seeding, according to Farm Adviser _____.

If you are planning to use the crop for two or more hay years, seed Buffalo, Vernal or Ranger. They are more resistant to wilt than other varieties. However, Buffalo is not recommended in the northern one-fourth of Illinois.

If the crop is to be used only one or two years, DuPuits or Atlantic may also be used.

All of these varieties have been tested by University of Illinois agronomists and have proved suitable for Illinois farms.

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HDG:mfb
7/29/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Implanting on Pasture Doesn't Hurt Feedlot Gains

Contrary to some beliefs, implanting cattle with stilbestrol while they are in pasture will not lessen their feedlot gains.

Results of a feeding trial at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station prove this statement. According to Farm Adviser _____, four lots of steers were fed in the experiment.

Lot 1 received 12, 23 or 36 milligrams of stilbestrol while on pasture. They were reimplanted with 36 milligrams in drylot.

Lot 2 received 36 milligrams of stilbestrol in the feedlot only.

Lot 3 received stilbestrol while on pasture, but not in the feedlot.

Lot 4 cattle were never implanted.

Here are the results of their feedlot performance:

Lot 1: 3.25-pound daily gain.

Lot 2: 3.19-pound daily gain.

Lot 3: 2.95-pound daily gain.

Lot 4: 2.65-pound daily gain.

The single implant had no effect on carcass grades. Those steers that were implanted twice with 36 milligrams graded one-third of a grade lower than steers that were never implanted.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Buying Cattle Early Has Some Advantages

Buying feeder calves during August has some advantages over buying them later in the fall, points out Farm Adviser _____

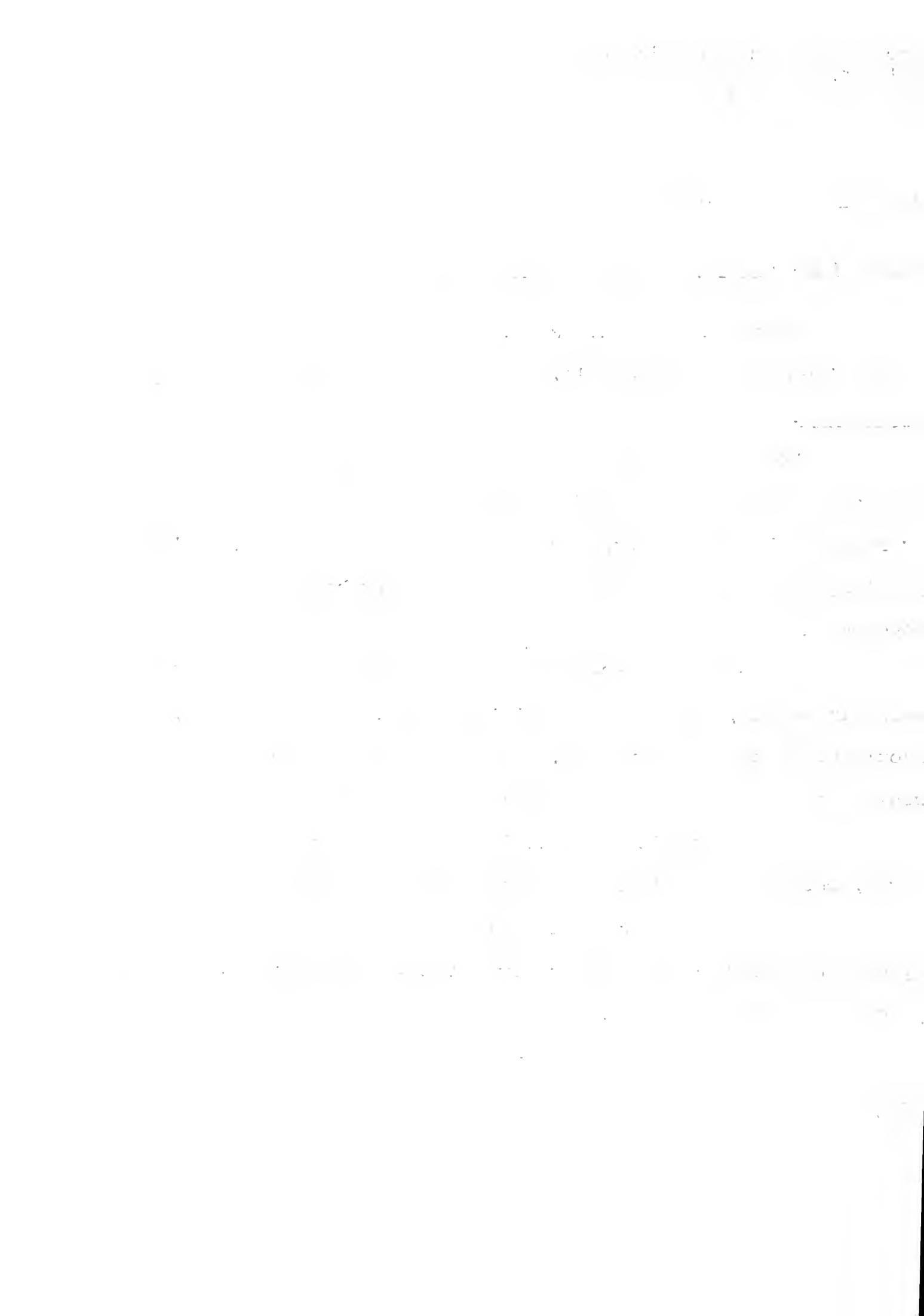
_____.

He cites University of Illinois research which showed that the cost of high-priced feeder calves bought in August can be reduced by running them on pasture for two or three months. The calves or yearlings usually gained 70 to 100 pounds per head over pay weight by November 1.

For example, 450-pound calves will probably cost 35 cents a pound in August, or a total of \$157.50 each. By November 1, each calf should weigh about 525 pounds. With this weight increase, the calves would cost only 30 cents a pound in the long run.

Buying cattle early will also reduce the chances of shipping fever, because the calves are moved during more favorable weather.

So cattle feeders with plenty of grass may make some money by getting their feeder calves now, even though they may get a lower price for them in October.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Winter Oats Have Advantages Over Spring Oats

Winter oats, which will grow well in southern Illinois, have several important advantages over spring oats.

Most important, observes Farm Adviser _____, is their higher yield of better quality grain. They also mature earlier than spring oats and thereby escape the diseases and dry, hot weather that the latter often encounter. Farmers may also use winter oats for late fall and early spring pastures and as a companion crop for legumes and grasses.

_____ points out that winter oats need to be seeded early to become well established before freezing weather. For best results, sow in early September. If they will be used for late fall pasture, sow in August. Do not delay planting to avoid Hessian flies, as these insects seldom damage winter oats.

_____ adds that winter oats require a good seedbed. Make the seedbed moist and firm, but leave a thin layer of loose soil on top. _____ recommends a seeding rate of 2 or 3 bushels an acre.

Winter oats also require a fertile soil, so test the soil to find out what nutrients they need.

Since winter oats are susceptible to winter injury, their production is limited in Illinois to the area south of U. S. Route 50. _____ explains that, although many oats fields were destroyed by last winter's severe weather, this was an unusual occurrence.

For more information about winter oats, ask _____ for University of Illinois College of Agriculture Circular 784.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Watch Out For Dangerous Gases At Silo-Filling Time

Deadly nitrogen dioxide gas, usually present in newly filled silos, may be even more dangerous this year because of the exceptionally dry growing season in _____ county, warns Farm Adviser _____. Equally dangerous carbon dioxide gas may also invade poorly ventilated silos.

Because danger from these gases is greatest after filling operations have stopped for a while during the day or overnight, it is best to operate a blower for several minutes before anyone enters the silo. To protect men working inside, open all silo doors above new silage.

Reddish-brown nitrogen dioxide is poisonous to both humans and livestock. It is most likely to develop in silos recently filled with corn that was heavily fertilized with nitrogen during a dry season.

Carbon dioxide forces air from the surface of forage and can suffocate men working inside. It is colorless and odorless and sometimes difficult to detect.

_____ advises farmers to keep buildings adjacent to silos well ventilated for several days to keep nitrogen dioxide from collecting in feed rooms or animal quarters.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Equal Time Interval Between Milkings Best For High-Producing Cows

Milking at regular 12-hour intervals is best for high-producing cows on a twice-a-day milking schedule. However, dairymen can usually milk average and low-producing herds on a 10- to 14-hour schedule with little effect on total milk production, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

The time interval between milkings has no effect on total daily butterfat percentage of milk from either high- or low-producing cows. But milking at unequal intervals will usually lower total daily milk production, especially in herds with high-producing cows.

However, _____ explains, milking average and low producers on a 10- to 14-hour schedule usually will not lower production enough to offset the convenience of a 10-hour working day during the busy farming season.

Reducing the interval between milkings by milking three or four times daily usually increases total production. If additional feed is given, cows milked three times a day will produce about 14 percent more milk than cows milked twice a day. The average percentage of butterfat in the milk is not affected by frequent milkings.

_____ explains that cows are creatures of habit. No matter what time-interval dairymen choose between milkings, they should stick to a regular milking schedule. Irregular milking from day to day, accompanied by irregular feeding, can reduce milk production by as much as 5 percent in the average-producing cow.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Offer Plan to Estimate Break-Even Cattle Market Price

Cattle feeders will have a better idea of how to plan winter feeding operations if they know about what their break-even price will be when feeders go to market.

_____ county farm adviser _____
offers these suggestions for figuring break-even price:

First figure purchase costs. Multiply purchase price by weight to get the cost per head.

Next figure cost of gains. Records kept by Illinois Farm Management Service cooperators show that average cost of gains for long-fed good to choice steer calves will be about \$17 a hundred. Heifer calf gains will be about a dollar a hundred higher.

Gains cost more on heavy cattle. Short-fed good to choice 650-pound yearlings will cost about \$20 for every hundred pounds of weight added. Estimate the expected gain, and multiply by these average cost figures to get your cost of gain.

The third cost is an estimate of interest on investment, veterinary expense, labor and equipment cost and allowance for farm overhead. Economists estimate these labor and capital costs from a low of about \$17.50 a head for short-fed yearlings to a high of \$27.50 for long-fed calves.

Adding the estimates of these three costs gives total costs per head. Then divide the total costs for each animal by the sale weight. This will be your break-even market price next year.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM ADVISERS

Explain Feeding Margin and Price Spread for Feeder Cattle

Some cattle feeders can make money even if they have to pay more for feeders than the market price at sale time.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says that cattle-feeding profits can come from either or both of two sources. Economists know these chances for profit as feeding margin and price spread.

Price spread is simply the difference between the purchase cost of feeder cattle and the market price when the cattle are sold. Present feeder prices probably leave little chance for profit from price spread.

The other chance to make money on feeder cattle comes after purchase. This is known as feeding margin. It is the difference between the cost of adding a hundred pounds of gain and the market price when cattle are sold.

Suppose a feeder bought 450-pound calves at \$30 a hundred but got only \$26 at sale time. He would be losing \$4 a hundred on the 450 pounds purchased.

However, the feeder might have fed the 450-pound calves to a market weight of 1,050 pounds for an average gain cost of \$17 a hundred. Illinois Farm Management Service records show that this is about average for steer calves.

-more-



Add Explain Feeding Margin - 2

Then, when the cattle went to market at \$26, the feeder would be making \$9 a hundred on the 600 pounds gained. He would have a net profit in spite of the high purchase price.

Records show that buyers of light cattle usually make most of their profits from feeding margin. The reason is that costs of gain are lower for light cattle. Long-fed cattle also put on more of their weight after purchase.

Those who buy heavy cattle for short-term feeding must depend more on price spread for their profits. Gains cost more on heavy cattle. And heavy cattle buyers purchase a greater percentage of the live weight sold.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Caution--Dangerous Machine at Work

If you haven't had much experience in operating farm machinery, don't start with a corn picker. It is one of the most dangerous of all farm machines to operate, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Most corn picker accidents happen when the operator leaves the tractor seat when the picker is running. The golden rule for picker safety is: Never try to clean, oil or adjust your picker when it is running.

Have the picker in good condition, and adjust it properly before starting to pick corn. A picker that is properly adjusted, in good condition and operated at a slow speed will be less likely to clog. Less clogging means less need to get off the seat to clean the rollers.

Study the instruction manual for your picker until you are completely familiar with all of the adjustments needed for good operation. Keep safety shields and guards in place at all times. Do not wear loose or torn clothing when you pick corn. Extra-thumb gloves are especially dangerous when you are working around machinery.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Fixed Machinery Costs Run High

It costs over \$1,700 a year just to keep the fleet of machinery the average farmer uses on a 150- to 200-acre farm.

Fixed costs, such as depreciation, interest and taxes, are responsible for this high figure. And the tab is probably too high for that size of farm, thinks R. B. Schwart, University of Illinois agricultural economist. It indicates that many farmers have overdone themselves in buying machinery.

He suggests that farmers buy their equipment carefully, making sure they have plenty of work for each piece. Careful selection tends to hold down the initial investment and thus lowers fixed costs.

It's expensive to keep an idle piece of equipment--fixed costs stay the same whether it works or sits.

Here are other ways to reduce fixed costs: Share machinery with a neighbor; buy and use machines cooperatively; do custom work for others; hire custom operators to do some of your work.

Fixed costs may eat away unnoticed on a bank balance. But they do eat. According to Schwart, farmers can figure depreciation at 6 to 10 percent of the initial investment. Other costs, such as interest on investment, taxes, insurance and housing, take a 3 to 5 percent cut. This amounts to a yearly bill of 9 to 15 percent on the machinery's initial price. It's worth reckoning with, says Schwart.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Background Data Help Soil Sampling

It takes more than just a sample of soil to make a useful fertilizer recommendation. Farmers should also send in a separate management history on the field each sample represents, urges _____, _____ farm adviser.

Has the area been limed recently or been in continuous corn? These are examples of the inside information that is so important for outlining a good fertilizer program.

Field directions for taking accurate samples are available from the farm adviser. He also has a form for providing specific background information. It gets soil sampling down to an accurate, easy-to-follow system.

Illinois now has 80 extension and 42 commercial soil testing laboratories. The county farm advisers hope that farmers looking for guides to planning next year's fertilizer program will give these laboratories plenty of use this fall.

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

Special to Farm Advisers

Safe Machine Operation Depends on the Operator

The safe operation of any machine depends entirely on you, the operator.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the operator must always be alert and agile if he is to avoid some of the sudden emergencies that may cause serious accidents.

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

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

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

Your clothing should fit snugly, with no loose ends. Loose coattails, wide or torn trouser cuffs, torn coat or shirt sleeves and double-thumb gloves often cause accidents around moving machinery. To help reduce farm machinery accidents, learn what precautions to take with each machine. Then practice these precautions until they become automatic.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Livestock in Cornfields Need Protein

_____ county farmers can increase their livestock profits by feeding protein supplements to livestock gleaning cornfields.

Farm Adviser _____ points out that hogs and cattle fed protein will gain enough to more than pay the supplement costs. As proof, he cites a recent Iowa trial in which gains increased 3/4 pound per head daily when the cattle received a protein supplement. Each dollar spent for supplement returned \$2.85.

The average of 13 corn-belt experiments has shown that:

1. Pigs receiving supplement each gained 1/2 pound more daily while gleaning cornfields.
2. Each bushel of corn produced 4.5 more pounds of pork when supplement was fed.
3. Each pound of supplement saved 6.4 pounds of corn.

If corn in the field is worth only 50 cents a bushel, the supplement would have to cost over \$6.00 per hundred pounds before it would be too expensive to feed.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Stopping Pickers Will Prevent Many Accidents

Illinois farmers in the midst of picking corn can get mighty good insurance against injury by following one simple rule: Stop the machine before adjusting or cleaning it.

That advice is backed by figures gathered over a period of years in a neighboring corn-belt state. This study shows that more than 90 percent of all corn harvest accidents are due to hurry, carelessness and use of unsafe methods, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Nearly every accident victim admits that he knew he was taking a chance. What he failed to realize until too late was the serious consequences of losing the gamble on corn pickers. Husking and snapping rolls and stalk ejectors take the biggest toll of fingers and hands. Proper adjustment of these devices plays a big part in cleaner picking and safer operation. Sensible speeds (under three miles an hour) can also pay off in more corn saved and fewer stops for cleaning.

Hogsett says a ripping hammer or large hay hook is a big help in removing trash from snapping rolls. After you tear away all the trash you can reach on top, the picker will usually clean itself.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cornstalks Low in Feeding Value

Dairymen should use cornstalks only as an emergency feed when other roughages are not available. They are not a substitute for good-quality roughages, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

When hay supplies are short, stalks can furnish part of the roughage for the dairy herd. Feed milking cows the higher quality roughages, and use cornstalks to replace part of the roughage ration for older heifers.

_____ says dairymen can get maximum feed value from cornstalks by hauling them in from the field and protecting them against weather damage. Shredding or chopping before feeding improves palatability and also may improve feeding value.

However, if the dairyman has plenty of good-quality hay on hand or can buy replacement forages at a reasonable price, he should not feed cornstalks to the dairy herd.

-30-

HDN:mfb
10/28/59

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Mulching Protects Strawberries From Winter Injury

When warm weather rolls into _____ county next spring and summer, some strawberry beds may not produce any berries, warns Farm Adviser _____.

These beds will probably be the ones that were not properly mulched this fall. _____ points out that mulching protects the plants from soil heaving caused by frequent freezing and thawing.

Mulching also protects the crowns from injury when temperatures dip below 20 degrees.

University of Illinois fruit crops researchers have found that straw and shavings are the most satisfactory mulches. Although leaves are all right too, wintry winds usually blast them away.

Sawdust is not satisfactory. It takes up moisture and may freeze and injure the plants.

_____ advises covering the entire patch with a two- or three-inch layer of straw or shavings. This covering will give the berry plants a "warm coat" for the entire winter.

Apply the mulch after several heavy frosts, but before temperatures drop below 20 degrees. After several frosts the plants will be dormant and ready to meet ol' man winter.

Leave the mulch on until the new spring growth shows yellow instead of green. Then thin it with a rake just enough to let the plants come through. Rake the remainder into the middle of the rows.

This will help keep the berries fresh and clean for strawberry shortcakes next summer!

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Corn Picker Safety

Corn pickers will harvest a crop of fingers, hands and legs along with about 600 million bushels of corn in Illinois this fall, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Every year many farmers are injured in corn picker accidents because they forgot one basic rule of corn picker safety. That rule is:

Never try to unclog, grease or adjust a corn picker while it is running.

Statistics show that most of the injuries occur in the snapping and husking rolls. When these rolls plug up, many farmers get off the tractor, leaving the picker running and try to unplug the rolls. Some farmers get by. But sooner or later some of them take the chance once too often and lose.

Another danger spot on a corn picker is the power take-off. Each year many farmers are injured when they become entangled in this device.

One thing that many farmers don't realize is that when a picker constantly plugs up, there is a reason--probably poor adjustment. By adjusting the husking and snapping rolls so that they won't clog up, you can do a better and safer job of picking.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cattle Lice Threaten Profits

Cattle lice are a potential threat to every cattleman's pocket-book!

They lower milk production and retard weight gains in both dairy and beef cattle, emphasizes Farm Adviser _____.

Farmers, however, can get a head start on lice control by treating cattle now. _____ explains that strong sunlight and high temperatures decrease lice infestations in the summer. Sometimes entire populations are killed.

With the arrival of cool weather, however, lice populations begin increasing. And this is the best time to apply lice control treatments.

Although spraying is more effective than dusting, both methods are recommended. For beef cattle, use lindane, malathion or rotenone. On dairy cattle, use rotenone only.

Lindane and malathion will also control mange when used for lice control.

For specific mixing recommendations, contact _____.

Dusts containing 0.5 to 1 percent rotenone are effective, relatively inexpensive and practical for treating dairy cattle. Use about three ounces of dust per animal. Apply thoroughly. Repeat the treatment in 14 days.

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Backrubbers will often help to control lice. They can contain 0.5 percent rotenone or 5 percent DDT in a light-grade fuel oil. Use DDT on beef cattle only, however, and only from a backrubber.

Do not treat calves under three months old. When using lindane as a spray, allow 30 days between treatment and slaughter.

_____ points out that lice are transmitted from animal to animal by contact. So the chances are that a herd free from lice now will remain so during the winter.

Cattle feeders bringing in new cattle should check them carefully. Look for lice around the shoulders, tail crown and the underside. Spraying new cattle as a precautionary measure is a good idea.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

"Playing the Picker" Can Be Costly

If you "play the horses" and lose, it's money down the drain. But when you "play the picker" and lose, you may lose both money and a finger, a hand or an arm, or even your life, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

When you try to clean or adjust a picker while it's running, you're betting your hand, your arm or maybe even your life to save a couple of minutes.

You're doing the same thing when you don't put the power take-off shield on the picker. The few minutes it takes to attach shields can save many dollars and months of time if it prevents an accident.

The wise farmer won't bet something so valuable as a hand or arm when the most he can gain is a minute or two.

Your picker was designed and built with safety in mind--keep it that way.

-30-

OLH:mfb
11/11/59

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Sheep Ticks and Lice Settling Down for Winter

Sheep ticks and lice, alert to winter's approach, are settling down for a long winter's visit on Illinois sheep.

These insects can seriously damage wool and even reduce wool production, warns Farm Adviser _____. Sheep that are heavily infested with ticks lose blood. Their wool becomes littered with tick excrement, bodies of dead ticks and empty pupal cases. Ticks can even kill young lambs.

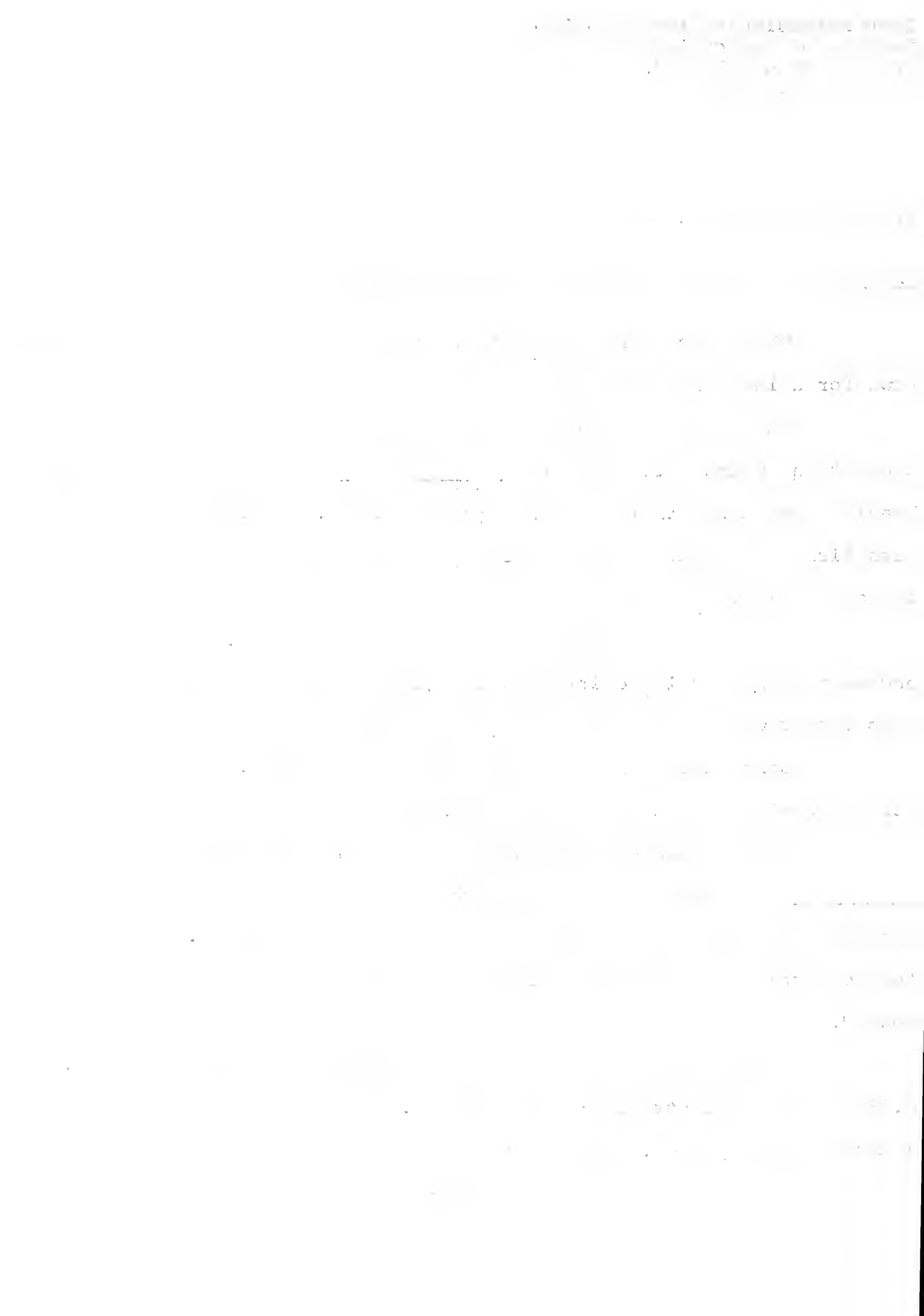
Lice cause symptoms similar to tick symptoms. The animal rubs and scratches to relieve irritation. Infested sheep go off feed. Lice also impair wool quality and can reduce wool production.

Since ticks and lice are just establishing themselves on sheep for the winter, treatment now will help to reduce infestations.

The two insects are controlled in the same way, points out _____. He recommends dipping wherever equipment is available. Spraying is also effective if sheep are thoroughly wetted. For short-term control or for treatment soon after shearing, dusting is recommended.

To dip sheep, use one of the following insecticides: DDT, 0.25 percent concentration; toxaphene, 0.25 percent concentration; or lindane, 0.025 percent concentration.

-more-



Add Sheep Ticks and Lice - 2

Use the same materials for spraying, but double the concentration. For dusting, use a 5 percent concentration of DDT or toxaphene. Do not use lindane.

Follow directions on the container label for the amount to use per 100 gallons of water.

Adding one or two pounds of a washday detergent in every 100 gallons of spray or dip material will aid in wetting and penetrating. Repeat the treatment in two or three weeks if necessary.

Do not treat undernourished or lactating animals. And let 30 days elapse between treatment and slaughter. Substitute methoxychlor for DDT where a 30-day waiting period cannot be observed.

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PAC:mfb
11/11/59



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Best to Dehorn Calves As Early As Possible

Best time to dehorn calves is before they're a week old, says _____, _____ county farm adviser. At this early age there is little or no bleeding and less chance of infection.

To remove horns from young calves, rub the horn button with sandpaper, a corn cob or other rough material until it is raw and inflamed. Then apply caustic potash or some other dehorning material.

It's best to put a ring of vaseline around the horn to keep caustic fluid from the animal's eyes. Also, be careful to keep the material off your face and hands.

_____ says an electric dehorner works well on calves up to three months old. Use it like a branding iron to burn a quarter-inch circle around the base of the horn to a cherry red color. Because the skin is not broken, there is no bleeding and little danger of infection.

Use dehorning shears or a saw on calves more than six months old. To do a good job with these tools, remove about a quarter inch of hide with the horn. Control excessive bleeding by searing the cut with a hot iron or by tying a string tightly around the poll.

Never use dehorning shears or a saw during the fly season or in cold weather, _____ warns.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Opportunity to Enroll in Farm Bureau Farm Management Service

Farmers who gross only \$10,000 end up with a mediocre standard of living. This is what the studies of farm business records kept by cooperators in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service show.

More than 5,500 Illinois farmers can now spot the strong and weak points in their farm business with the aid of their farm records and the local farm management fieldman. These farmers are enrolled in nine local farm bureau farm management associations operated by farmer boards of directors. The 31 fieldmen they employ are supervised by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Four other midwest states have similar programs patterned after the successful program in Illinois that began 35 years ago.

If you enroll in this service, you can make your bookkeeping chores a pleasure. You will get help in recording essential information correctly and in totaling the figures.

And when records from similar farms are brought together, you can compare your business with that of other farms of similar size and type. You won't have to worry about income tax troubles either when you have accurate records. Perhaps that's why about 95 percent of the farmers enrolled in the cooperative farm management service stay in it year after year.

Here in _____ county, we are fortunate to have this farm business analysis and consulting service available through the _____ FBFM association. Farm Adviser _____ reports that there is room for _____ more farmers to enroll from this county for 1960. _____ new cooperators have already enrolled. Others who are interested should see the farm adviser now.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Don't Be A Cornpicker Statistic This Fall

Careless operation can quickly nullify the harvesting skill of the mechanical cornpicker.

This year's corn harvest will take another heavy toll in mangled fingers, hands, arms and legs, and even death, unless Illinois farmers are more careful with their pickers, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If you follow these simple rules, you will help to reduce the number of cornpicker accidents this fall:

Stop the picker before you leave the tractor seat. There is no practical way to guard picker rolls. The only alternative is to turn off the power before you try to clean the rolls. Follow the same rule before oiling or adjusting any part of the picker.

Keep all guards in place. Manufacturers do their part in furnishing safety shields for power take-offs and exposed moving parts that need to be guarded. Do your part by keeping them in place.

Keep the equipment clean to prevent fire in the field. Don't let trash pile up around the manifold or exhaustpipe. Watch for leaky fuel lines, and never refuel while the motor is running. A metal sediment bulb on the gas tank may prevent a fire. Keep a fire extinguisher on your tractor or picker, and know how to use it.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Skimpy Bedding Can Lower Winter Milk Production

Skimping on bedding for your dairy cows might be an expensive way to save money. Most important loss could be in lower milk production, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Cold, wet, uncomfortable cows do not give as much milk as they could give, _____ says. They have to use too much of their energy to maintain body temperature.

In addition, letting cows lie on cold, damp concrete floors is a direct invitation to udder trouble. Plenty of good bedding is one of the best defenses against mastitis.

Bedding also helps prevent injury to cows from slipping. And it absorbs the liquid portion of manure, preserving it for use on fields.

Wheat or oat straw is probably the best bedding material available on Illinois farms, _____ points out. Cornstalks might be the answer for dairymen who don't have enough straw.

When using cornstalks for bedding, use a field chopper set for making corn silage to pick up the stalks. Chop them up, blow them into a wagon and haul them into the barn for bedding.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Feed Hogs Proper Amounts of Protein Despite Low Prices

Even though hog prices are scraping bottom, _____ county farmers should still feed their hogs the correct amount of protein.

Farm Adviser _____ points out that feeding too little protein will slow down gains. This slow-down increases cost of gains.

Feeding too much protein will also increase cost because it will not speed up gains.

If a 35 to 40 percent protein supplement is fed, _____ recommends feeding the following amounts of protein per hog:

1. Pigs up to 40 pounds, 0.7 pound a day.
2. Pigs between 40 and 100 pounds, 0.8 pound a day.
3. Pigs between 100 pounds and market weight, .9 pound a day.
4. Bred sows and gilts, 1 1/4 pounds a day.
5. Lactating gilts and sows, 2.8 pounds a day.

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PAC:mfb
12/28/59

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS (Note: Attached is a complete list of sheep sold at the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Bred Ewe Sale on December 12. At the bottom of the story is space to list names of persons from your county who bought sheep at the sale.)

Southdown Tops Bred Ewe Sale

A Southdown topped the recent bred ewe sale held by the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association in Urbana. Paying \$220.00, Stanley Heitz, Mansfield, bought the ewe from Herriott and Hampton, Seymour.

The sale was held at the University of Illinois on December 12.

Another Southdown brought the sale's second highest price.

Consigned by Norman Pratt, Cropsey, she sold to Jane Kay Jordan, Mansfield, for \$165.00.

Average price for the 67 head sold was \$76.84. Fifteen head of Southdowns brought the sale's highest average, \$95.33. They were followed by Suffolks at \$87.89, Hampshires at \$73.00 and Shropshires at \$70.77.

Two Rambouillets sold for an average of \$67.50, Corriedales averaged \$66.66; Cheviots, \$65.83; and Oxfords, \$45.62.

Buyers from _____ county and the sheep they bought include:

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One significant finding was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for understanding the underlying factors that influence the outcomes.

Based on the findings, several recommendations are proposed to improve the current processes. These include implementing more robust data management systems and enhancing the training of staff involved in data collection. Regular audits and reviews are also suggested to ensure ongoing accuracy and reliability of the information.

In conclusion, the study highlights the critical role of data in decision-making. By providing a clear and detailed analysis of the current state, it offers a solid foundation for future strategic planning and operational improvements.

Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Sale, December 12, 1959

<u>Sheep Purchased</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Address</u>
Cheviot	George D. Herrick	Farmer City
Cheviot	Robert Fruend	Carlyle
Cheviot	Philip Gill	Carlyle
Cheviot	James Kaufman	Carlinville
Cheviot	Martin E. Robinson	Newman
Cheviot	Richard Allen	Homer
Suffolk	Glen L. Busboom	Ogden
Suffolk	Donna Lou Simer	Monticello
Suffolk	Jesse A. Babcock	Kansas
Suffolk	Charles L. Clark	Blue Mound
Suffolk	Hebert J. Osterbur	St. Joseph
Suffolk (2)	Ronald Freed	Fairbury
Suffolk	Richard Lee Peltz	Carlock
Suffolk	James Morrison	Fairmount
Hampshire	Bette Davidson	Shattuc
Hampshire	Charles W. Corray	Urbana
Hampshire	Richard F. Allen	Thawville
Hampshire	Roger W. Oliver	Oakley
Hampshire	Paul F. Seagle Family	Macon
Hampshire	Clausie Schultz	Arcola
Hampshire	Frank Primmer	Champaign
Hampshire	Marvin Schlomer	Benson
Hampshire	R. H. Shaver	Marseilles
Hampshire	William Walters	Armington
Southdown	Fred Perry	White Heath
Southdown (4)	Robert Mason	Armington
Southdown (2)	H. James Perry	White Heath
Southdown (2)	Richard Lee Peltz	Carlock
Southdown (2)	Sherilyn L. McFarland	Seymour
Southdown	Stanley Heitz	Mansfield
Southdown	Robert Griffith	Pekin
Southdown	Robert L. Griffiths	Pekin
Southdown	Jane Kay Jordan	Mansfield
Corriedale (2)	Dick Bowman	Modesto
Corriedale	R. Allen McMullen	Minier
Shropshire (3)	O. F. Krumm	Tolono
Shropshire	Robert D. Schmidt	Ogden
Shropshire	Fred Perry	White Heath
Shropshire	Arthur Bachert	Tolono
Shropshire	Herriott & Hampton	Seymour
Shropshire	Kent Flora	Fairmount
Shropshire	Gary Ozier	Lovington
Shropshire	Charles Jacobs	St. Joseph
Shropshire (2)	John W. Taylor	
Oxford	Karl Gustafson	Lake Zurich
Oxford (2)	Dan D. Uhey	Dana, Indiana
Oxford	Michael E. Lorig	Colfax
Rambouillet	William F. Koebas	Pesotum
Rambouillet	Dennis G. Simpson	Barnhill

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Escape In The Night!

Have you ever thought about what you would do if you should awake some night and find a wall of flame outside your bedroom blocking your way out?

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois, says everyone should have an answer to this question before such an emergency actually happens.

The answer, and the only right one, is to be ready with an alternate escape route from your bedroom.

Windows, porch roofs, ladders, back stairs and outside fire escapes are some means of escape that can be used when normal stairways or exits are blocked. Be sure never to store things or otherwise obstruct these "extra" exits.

It's important for everyone in the family to think ahead and be ready with a practical and sure way to rescue the children and any aged and sick members of the family in case of fire at night. One way to think ahead is to have a family fire drill.

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OLH:mfb
12/29/59

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

Exclusive to Home Advisers

Growing Plants Without Soil

To answer common questions about growing plants without soil, a floriculturist at the University of Illinois has recently prepared some information, including reference sources.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says you may get a copy by writing to the Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana. Ask for "Growing Plants Without Soil."

F. F. Weinard, UI professor of floriculture, says that soilless culture is used for scientific study of plant nutrition and growth, commercial production of flowers and vegetable plants, demonstration, in instances where good soil is lacking, or merely as a hobby.

Weinard points out that growing plants without soil is not an easy project, so be sure to get some authentic information before starting any soilless culture.



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Set Leaders Recreation Workshop for May 11-16

"But I don't know anything about recreation or camping."

This too often is the reply when adults are asked to help with summer recreation and camping programs.

This needn't be your answer this year, though. The annual Leaders Recreation Workshop is scheduled for May 11 through 16 at the 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says this workshop, which is sponsored by the University of Illinois, is designed to help extension, community, church, 4-H, Scout, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. workers and homemakers plan and carry out recreation programs.

Although the workshop is built around four main points--counseling, camping, leisure and crafts--special emphasis this year will be placed on crafts.

Featured resource person this year will be John Klassen, professor of art emeritus of Bluffton College, Ohio. He will conduct discussion groups on the philosophy of art for recreation leaders. This will be the fifth year Professor Klassen has helped with the recreation workshops.

Registration is limited to 120, and applications must be sent to the University of Illinois by April 15.

For complete information about this year's workshop, see

_____, _____ or _____ county farm adviser.
(home adviser)

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Reference is made to your letter of [Date].

Under the provisions of the [Act], [Section]

it is the policy of the Service to [Policy]

to [Action]

in [Matter]

that [Requirement]

you must [Action]

by [Date]

to [Action]

in order to [Action]

and [Action]

to [Action]

and [Action]

to [Action]

and [Action]

to [Action]

and [Action]

to [Action]

and [Action]

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and [Action]

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and [Action]

to [Action]

and [Action]

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

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Home Adviser to Attend Conference at U. of I.

_____, _____ county home adviser, will hear progress reports of home economics research being conducted at the University of Illinois during the Home Economics Extension Conference there May 5-8.

She and other county home advisers and their assistants from all parts of the state will also learn of recent developments in textiles and clothing.

Alice Linn, clothing specialist with the Federal Extension Service, will counteract some current confusion that has arisen in the field of textiles. UI specialists Jane Werden and Mrs. Ruth Galbraith will report recent University research in textiles and clothing and about laundry practices.

Bernice Mohlenhoff, representative of the Eastman Chemical Company in Chicago, will tell news of fibers and fabrics.

State 4-H Club specialists Florence Kimmelshue and Mrs. Jo-Ann Sievers will give pointers on judging clothing and will let the advisers try their hands at judging some garments.

Naomi Hiett, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Children, will tell what the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth means in Illinois.



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Still Some Openings in Recreation Workshop

There are still a few openings in the annual Leaders Recreation Workshop, according to _____ county home adviser. The workshop is scheduled for May 11 through 16 at the State 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

Sponsored by the University of Illinois, the camp is designed to help extension, community, church, 4-H, Scout, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. workers and homemakers plan and carry out recreation programs.

Special emphasis this year will be on crafts--leather work, chip carving, woodwork, lapidary and jewelry making, paper craft, and game boards.

_____ can give you more complete details about
(home adviser)
the workshop. If you are interested in attending, send your application to Clareta Walker, 569 Bevier Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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MVB:cm
4/23/59



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

Summary of Farm and Home
Festival Presentation

SPECIAL TO HOME ADVISERS

Soaps, Suds and Synthetic Detergents

Regardless of whether you use soap or synthetic detergents, washing clothes in hard water removes less dirt than washing them in soft water.

Mrs. Ruth L. Galbraith gave this and other eye-opening facts about home laundry materials--water, dirt and detergents--to Farm and Home Festival visitors at the University of Illinois April 2-4. She reported on her research using 24 detergents and 6 different fabrics.

Mrs. Galbraith says you can offset the disadvantages of hard water to some extent by using more soap or detergent. However, even though you use more detergent, less soil will still be removed from cotton and rayon when they are washed in hard water than in soft. The more detergent you add, the more soil you remove--up to a certain point. But beyond this point, which is called optimum concentration, adding more detergent will have little effect. Mrs. Galbraith says tests showed that soil removal increased, especially for cotton and rayon fabrics, as washing temperature was increased from 70° to 140° F.

In the tests the 24 detergents were grouped into classes and rated for effectiveness. On all fabrics except wool, soap was best. In most cases the heavy-duty, or all-purpose, high-sudsing synthetic detergents ranked next, but the controlled suds all-purpose detergents were not far behind them. The cold-water detergents and mild high-sudsing synthetic detergents, however, were definitely inferior.

Add Soaps, Suds - 2

In a test of graying of fabrics during 40 launderings, again the soaps and heavy-duty, or all-purpose, synthetic detergents were rated most effective.

The fabrics were also ranked for yellowing after laundering with the various detergents. The optical brighteners added to detergents to prevent yellowing were most effective on cottons and rayons. The effect was continuous on rayons, but the cottons began to yellow after 20 washes. These brighteners were not effective on synthetics.

JEF:cm
4/29/59

The following information is provided for your reference:

1. The total number of items is 100.

2. The number of items in each category is as follows:

Category	Number of Items
Category A	30
Category B	20
Category C	15
Category D	10
Category E	5
Category F	5
Category G	5
Category H	5
Category I	5
Category J	5

3. The total number of items in each category is 100.

4. The number of items in each category is 100.

NOTE: This chart of measurements for soaps and synthetic detergents supplements the attached press release of the talk given by Mrs. Ruth L. Galbraith at the Farm and Home Festival. At the Home Economics Extension Conference May 5-8, she will compare these research findings with actual laundry practices of Illinois homemakers. We hope you will find this background information helpful. You might prefer to hold it up until you receive more complete details at spring conference.

<u>DETERGENT TYPE</u>	<u>TRADE NAMES TESTED</u>	<u>CUPS OF DETERGENT NEEDED</u>			
		<u>Top loading</u>		<u>Front loading</u>	
		<u>Soft</u>	<u>Hard</u>	<u>Soft</u>	<u>Hard</u>
Soaps					
All-purpose Mild	Duz, Rinso, Fels-Naphtha Lux, Ivory Snow	1 1/2	2	1	1 1/2
		Not recommended, no measurements			
Synthetic					
All-purpose Low suds High suds	Dash, Spin, All, Ad*, Fab, Cheer, Rinso Blue, Tide, Surf, Breeze, Oxydol	3/4 1 1/2	1 2 1/4	1/2 1	3/4 1 1/2
Mild	Vel, Dreft, Trend	Not recommended, no measurements			
Cold-water type	Lastic Life, Woolite, Wool Brite, Sweater Fluff	"	"	"	"

*Ad is less dense. To get proper concentration, double the amount given above.

JEF:cm
4/29/59

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

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Pamphlet Released on Child Care for Groups

Too often young children and adult group meetings do NOT go hand in hand.

But _____, _____ county home adviser, points out that child development specialists stress the importance of both young mothers and their children attending these meetings.

They say that the mothers gain a great deal from associations and activities connected with extension, adult education, church and other community programs.

And their youngsters gain from associating with both adults and other children at these meetings. Youngsters need as many social experiences as they can have before starting school.

Mrs. Margueritte B. Lynch, University of Illinois child development specialist has just prepared a pamphlet that should help both age groups benefit from community meetings. It's entitled "Caring for Young Children in Group Meetings."

It covers such topics as preparing the child in advance for the meeting; suggestions for group care; planning the play area; planning a toy kit; a suggested play "program"; some recipes for homemade paste, finger paint and clay; and suggested activities by months.

_____ says copies may be obtained by writing to the Home Economics Extension Office, 528 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Reference Sheet Available for Quantity Recipes

Increasing a family recipe by three or four or five times doesn't quite do the trick when you want a quantity food recipe. There's a more scientific way to prepare these foods.

Where do you turn for such information?

_____, _____ county home adviser, says that foods and nutrition specialists at the University of Illinois have come up with a partial answer to this question. They have just prepared a sheet that lists some of the references available for quantity food recipes.

Here they suggest 18 sources of quantity food recipes. Each source includes recipes that should be helpful for all types of community feeding projects. Some of the publications are free; for others, there are fees.

If you would like this free information, _____ says to write for "References for Quantity Food Preparation," 528 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

MVB:cm
5/20/59

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

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nutrition Reference List at Library

If you have a few extra minutes the next time you ponder over the weekly family menus, you might drop by the local library. Ask the librarian if she has the latest reference list on nutrition information.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says this reference list of nutrition for lay people has recently been compiled by the Eastern Illinois Dietetic Asssocation. All books and publications listed are written in popular form. The information is written for you, not for professional nutritionists.

If you would like a copy, send a self-addressed envelope to Mildred Bonnell, 297 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

This reference list was compiled by a committee of home economics staff members at the University of Illinois.

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MVB:cm
6/17/59

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

EXCLUSIVE TO COUNTY FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Plan Annual District Conferences for Local 4-H Leaders

Local agricultural and home economics 4-H Club leaders are invited to attend the District 4-H Leaders' Conference to be held (month, day) at (place).

Attending from _____ county will be (omit paragraph if names are not yet known).

_____ Adviser _____ reports that local 4-H leaders who attend will learn a great deal that should help them in future 4-H leadership.

The theme of this year's conference is "Safety in the 4-H Program." O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist, will be the speaker.

Leaders who attend will be honored for their contribution to the youth of the community at a banquet sponsored by (see enclosed list of sponsors).

District conferences have been held for more than 15 years, according to _____ and _____, 4-H extension specialists who will attend the conference. The events are designed both to recognize local leaders and to give them training in leading specialized 4-H activities.

The 1959 conference will tell leaders more about the "Hazard Hunt" 4-H activity, designed to eliminate safety hazards around the farm and home. "Safety on Wheels" and "Hunting Fire Hazards" are other parts of the 4-H safety activity to be included in the program.

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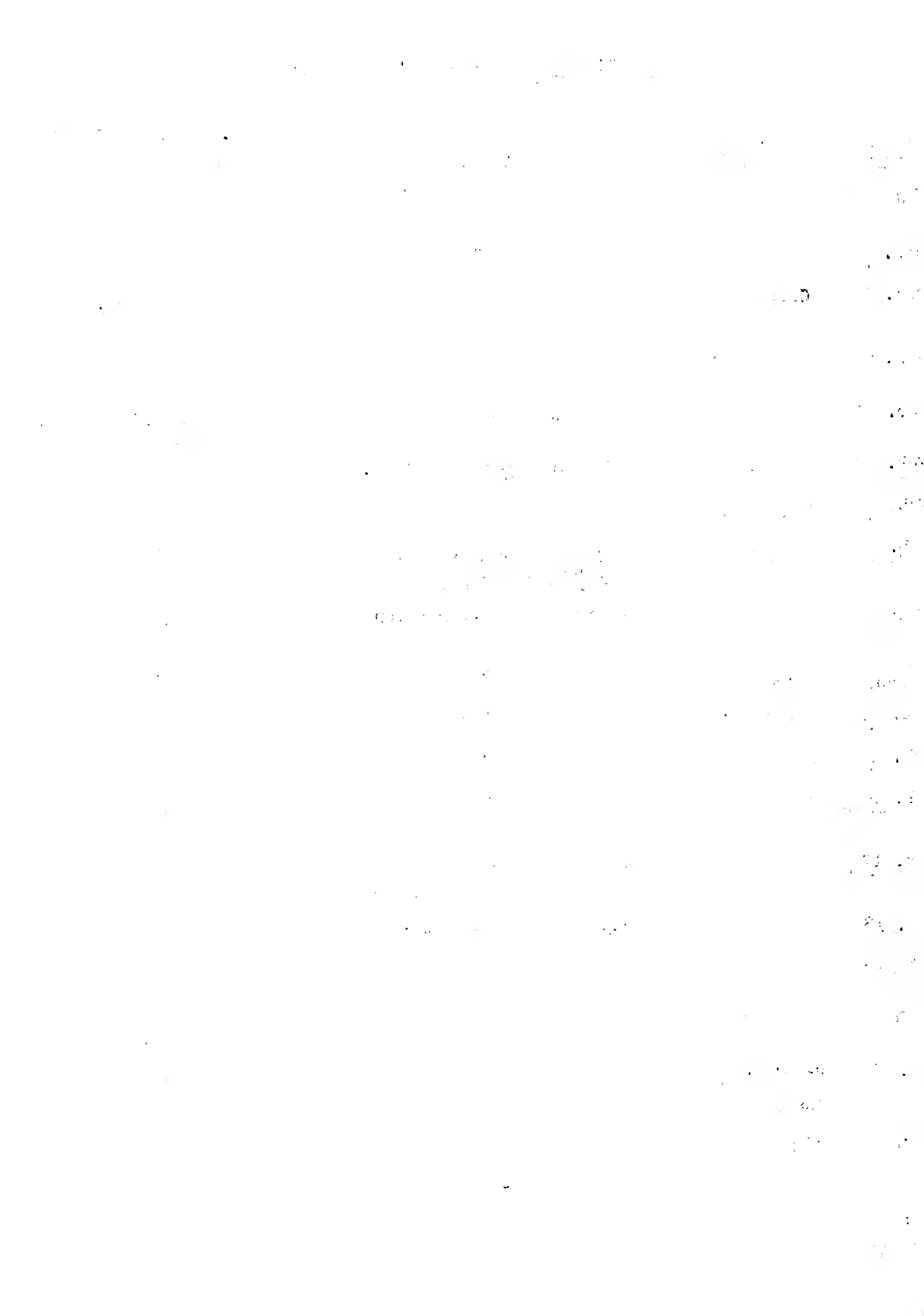
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1959 District 4-H Leaders' Conferences

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Luncheon Sponsor</u>	<u>U. of I. 4-H Staff Attending</u>
Jan. 19	Mattoon	Sears Roebuck Foundation	JoAnn Sievers, George Daigh
Jan. 20	Newton	"	"
Jan. 21	Greenville	"	JoAnn Sievers, Frank Mynard
Jan. 22	Pere Marquette State Park	"	"
Feb. 2	Elgin	Elgin Chamber of Commerce	Florence Kimmelshue, G. W. Stone
Feb. 3	Kankakee	Piggly Wiggly Midwest Co.	"
Feb. 4	Rockford	"	"
Feb. 5	Moline	Moline Assn. of Commerce <u>Moline Dispatch</u>	"
Feb. 9	Pittsfield	Sears Roebuck Foundation	Alice Hare, Hugh Wetzel
Feb. 10	Macomb	"	"
Feb. 11	Galesburg	"	"
Feb. 12	Peoria	"	"
Feb. 16	Danville	"	Mary McKee, Frank Mynard
Feb. 17	Decatur	Trade Development Committee Decatur Chamber of Commerce	"
Feb. 18	Bloomington	Sears Roebuck Foundation	"
Feb. 19	Ottawa	"	"
Feb. 23	Fairfield	"	Arlene Wolfram, Fred Haegele
Feb. 24	Harrisburg	"	"
Feb. 25	Anna	"	"
Feb. 26	Nashville	"	"



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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

Deadline of March 20 for Housing Entries

All entries in the Farmhouse Improvement contest for exhibit at Farm and Home Festival must be in by Friday, March 20.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that farm families in _____ county who want to enter the contest must send or bring their entries to the county office by that date so that they may be judged for awards.

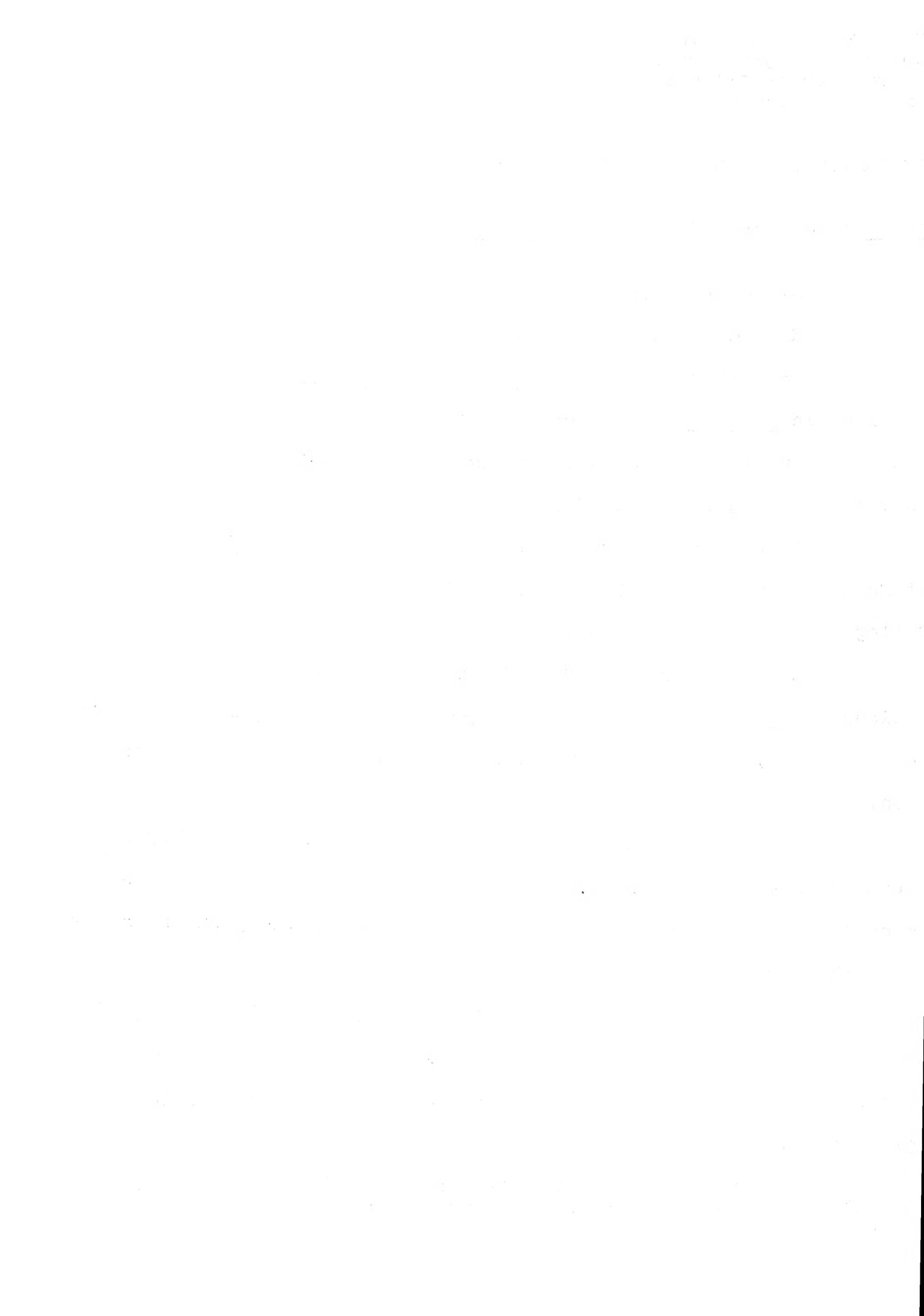
These entries are planned as part of the Family Living exhibit at Farm and Home Festival April 2, 3 and 4 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

An entry may be made this year in any or all of four classifications, _____ says. The classes are (1) new house, (2) family room addition, (3) kitchen improvement and (4) garage or carport addition.

All you have to do to enter is get an entry blank from your county farm or home adviser, paste in snapshots of your new house or remodeling improvement and make a rough sketch of the plan on the graph paper that is provided on the entry form.

Judges will include Miss Catherine M. Sullivan, extension home management specialist, and Keith H. Hinchcliff, extension farm housing specialist, both from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Specially designed ribbons will be given to the winners in each class. Counties with the most award winners will get a sweepstakes award.



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

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

Name Four 4-H Danforth Scholarship Winners

Names of the four Illinois 4-H members awarded Danforth scholarships for 1959 have been announced by the state 4-H Club office at the University of Illinois.

They are Patricia Ann Long, 19, Rt. 3, Elgin; Carol Robison, 19, Rt. 1, Morton; Tom Young, 19, Champaign; and William Burns, 20, Green Valley.

These four young people will enjoy two full weeks of leadership training and outdoor life this summer at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

The girls' camping period runs from July 27 to August 9. The boys will attend the camp from August 10 to 23.

The Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, sponsors the awards for Miss Long and Young. Expenses of Miss Robison and Burns are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

These four outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members were selected for this honor by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They were chosen to represent the more than 67,000 Illinois 4-H Club members on the basis of their club activities and leadership, scholarship and character.

These awards cover the full cost of the two-week camping period.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

Festival Rural Youth Day Is April 4

_____ County Rural Youthers _____

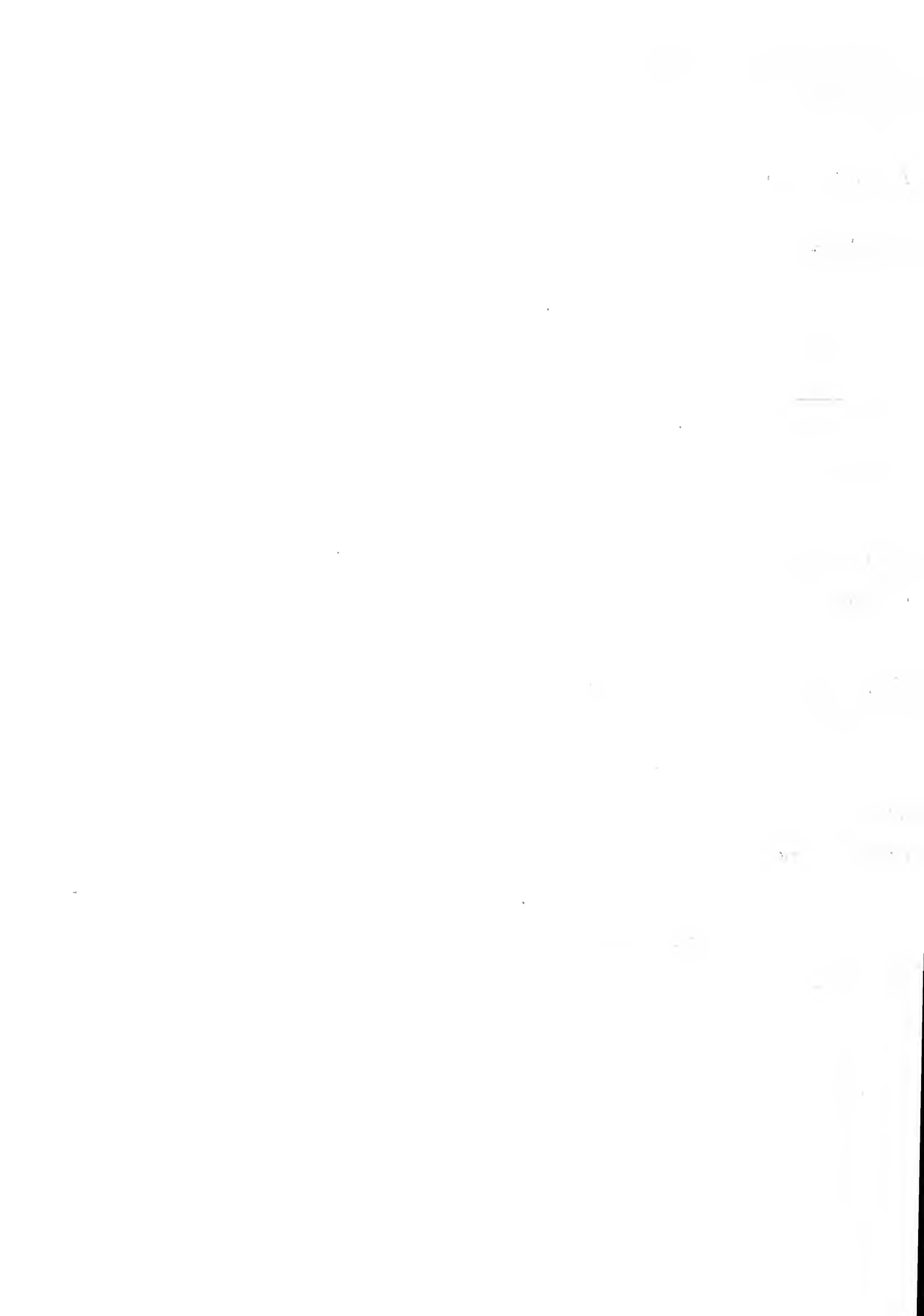
will attend Rural Youth day at the Farm and Home Festival April 4,
according to Farm (Home) Adviser _____.

Besides the six big exhibit areas of the Festival, the annual
state Rural Youth basketball tournament and other special events are
planned.

Basketball starts at 9 a.m. in Huff Gymnasium. The champion-
ship game is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. The Festival exhibits will be open
all day.

Saturday evening Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agri-
culture will welcome the group. The Rural Youthers will then hear com-
mittee reports and outline plans for 1959.

Afterward the group will enjoy an evening of fun at the Uni-
versity High School gymnasium. All of the events are planned by the
Rural Youthers themselves.



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

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

36 Blue Ribbons Awarded to Art Show Entries

Amateur artists in Illinois received 36 blue ribbons for their outstanding works in the Fourth Annual Town and Country Art Show. The art show was held in connection with the Farm and Home Festival April 2 to 4 at the University of Illinois.

These blue-ribbon winners were judged the best of about 250 entries exhibited in the show. These 250 had been selected from more than 5,000 entries shown recently in area and district art shows throughout the state.

Twenty-seven ribbons were awarded to paintings in oils, water color, pencil, charcoal, pastel, ink or any media on paper, canvas or other flat surface. Nine awards went to craft exhibits of enameling, weaving and wood.

The awards were as follows:

John Abbott, Peoria, water color; Mrs. Betty Alsip, Elizabeth, ceramic clay; Helen Andis, Hoopston, oil; Mrs. Delores Barden, Joliet, afghan and pillow; Delores Bell, Carmi, silver; Mrs. Marvin Buskohl, Leaf River, oil; Mabel Carithers, Danville, oil; Mabel Fleming, Vermont, water color; Mrs. Delores M. Fulton, Catlin, oil; Nora Lee Groves, Jacksonville, water color.

Jean L. Harned, Bement, pen and ink; Gordon Harris, Sullivan, oil; Mrs. Edward W. Higgins, Lincoln, charcoal; Erwin Hobby, Joliet, tempera water; Marian Buck Hoopes, Springfield, water color; Sister Mary Mark, Mt. Sterling, copper enameling; Elvin O. Mauk, Ogden, oil;

1. The first part of the text is very interesting.

2. I have read this book many times.

3. It is a very good book for children.

4. I like to read it very much.

5. It is a very good book for children.

6. I have read this book many times.

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22. It is a very good book for children.

23. I have read this book many times.

24. It is a very good book for children.

25. I like to read it very much.

Add Blue Ribbon Awards - 2

Helen Tinsley May, Norris City, water color; W. F. McCaughey, Galena, water color; Wilna Meyer, Hull, water color.

Mrs. Dolores Nathan, Joliet, oil; Wanda C. Reid, Stockton, oil; Joe Rowand, Homer, water color; Mrs. B. Stern, Milford, pastels; Thelma Sturgeon, Paris, oil; Leone Thompson, St. Joseph, oil; Ralph D. Thompson, Canton, oil; Cora McHard, Aledo, ceramics; Stan Hermetet, Moline, oil on gesso panel; Elizabeth Herzog, Rock Island, water color; Roy Roba, Moline, wood; Robert Wells, Milan, mosaic (enamel); Mildred R. Stewart, Paris, oil; Mrs. Henry Pritchard, Geneseo, oil; and Mrs. Mayme Davies, Bement, nylon bag and linen guest towel (both weaving).

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

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

Farm Home Improvement Awards Announced

Sangamon, Franklin and Kankakee counties received the "sweepstakes" awards in the 1959 Farm Home Improvement Contest.

These awards were announced at Farm and Home Festival sponsored by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Sweepstake awards were presented to counties having the most winners in the contest.

Twenty-two awards were made to individual entries in four categories: new house, family room addition, kitchen improvement and garage or carport addition.

Blue-ribbon winners in the new house division were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Perkinson, Iroquois county, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bruntjen, Sangamon county.

Red-ribbon winners in this division were James Kearney, Franklin county; Walter A. Brewer, Moultrie county; Don W. Clawson, Shelby county; Julia L. Boone, Edgar county; Frank Migielicz, Franklin county; Delbert Brown, Franklin county; and Louis H. Duitsman, Champaign county.

White-ribbon winner was John H. Oltman, Livingston county.

In the family room division, a blue ribbon went to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Davenport of Sangamon county and a red ribbon to Arthur F. Meyer of Kankakee county.

For kitchen improvement, blue ribbons were awarded to Mrs. George Phillips, Will county; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Fairchild, Sangamon county; Arthur Meyer, Kankakee county; and Mrs. Harold Hodel, Woodford county.

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Red ribbons were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Coe, Sangamon county; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rayburn, Champaign county; Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Johnson, Sangamon county; and A. R. Begolka, Logan county.

For garage and carport additions, Evan Smith received a blue ribbon and Earl Pickard received a white ribbon. Both are from Franklin county.

Judges for the contest were Catherine Sullivan, UI extension home management specialist, and Keith Hinchcliff, UI extension housing specialist.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

Four Family Camps Scheduled This Year

_____ county families will soon join families around the state in dusting off camping gear in preparation for the summer family camps.

_____, _____ county farm (home) adviser, today announced the dates for the 1959 family camps. They are July 17-19, Western Illinois 4-H Camp, Jacksonville; July 31-August 2, White Eagle 4-H Camp, Leaf River; August 3-7, Southern Illinois 4-H Camp, West Frankfort; and August 17-21, 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

As an extension activity of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, these family camps provide an opportunity for families to be away from home, to play together and to get to know other families.

The camping program includes crafts, books, cookouts, nature games, swimming, boating, music, dancing, drama, stories and a variety of other activities for both children and adults. Some periods are planned for different age groups, while others are designed for the entire family.

Both farm families and nonfarm families who are interested in rural life may attend.

For more complete details about the 1959 family camp program, contact _____ or _____, _____ county farm and home advisers.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Issue New 4-H Horse and Pony Manual

A new manual to help Illinois 4-H'ers select, care for, handle, ride and show horses and ponies is now available.

Listed as University of Illinois Circular 803, "Horse and Pony Manual for 4-H Club Members," this new publication includes classification and breeds of horses, feeding and showing tips, definitions of terms horsemen use and even a section on games for riders.

G. L. Daigh, Jr., extension 4-H specialist, and University of Illinois animal scientists W. W. Albert and H. G. Russell wrote the manual because of the increasing popularity of horse and pony 4-H projects in Illinois.

The manual classifies horses according to use. Horses must be at least 14 hands and two inches tall. Animals less than 14 hands and two inches tall are considered ponies. A hand is equal to four inches.

All horses are valued for their performance. Feet, legs and action or "way of going" are all important. 4-H Club members can select animals for the yearling filly, two-year-old mare, mare and foal or horsemanship units of the project.

It is more difficult to select a yearling or two-year-old than an older horse. Youngsters should be at least 12 years old before taking any horse or pony 4-H project.

Copies of Circular 803 are available from the farm adviser's office or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED

NOV 15 1961

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

Family Camps Let Everyone Play, Work Together

Family camping offers many chances for work and play together that you will never find on any other type of vacation, says _____ county _____ adviser _____.

A family camp is usually held at a 4-H camp or other good campsite. Each family lives in its own tent or cabin but shares activities and meals with other campers.

Family camps in Illinois this summer are scheduled for July 31 to August 2 at White Eagle 4-H Camp, July 17-19 at Western 4-H Camp, August 3-7 at Southern 4-H Camp and August 17-21 at 4-H Memorial Camp, near Monticello.

E. H. Regnier, University of Illinois rural recreationist, and Margueritte B. Lynch, child development specialist, point out that family camps are an excellent way to get away from the routine of everyday life.

Mother can forget about cooking meals. Father can take time to play with his preschool children. Everyone can compare his own family relationships with those of other families at the camp.

University of Illinois Circular 804, "A Guide to Organizing Family Camps," gives more information from people who have attended family camps in Illinois. It offers suggestions on how to organize family camps and includes tips for campers and camp managers.

If your family is interested in organizing or attending a family camp this summer, you can get more details and a copy of Circular 804 from your county farm or home adviser.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

IFYE Alumni Plan Second Annual Picnic

Area International Farm Youth Exchange alumni and host families are invited to the second annual summer picnic Sunday, June 14, at 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello, according to _____, _____ county farm (home) adviser. Attending from this area are _____.

The picnic will begin with a carry-in dinner at noon. The group will meet at the small lake shelter area at 4-H Memorial Camp.

IFYE Alumni officers include Natalie Wiggers, Iroquois county home adviser, president; Peg Hoffman, Fairbury, vice-president and program chairman; Marilyn Nickel, Elgin, secretary-treasurer; and Bob Weiss, Clinton county assistant farm adviser, continuation officer.

"IFYE--The Beginning" is the topic of the afternoon program. Guests from foreign lands will give short talks.

All Illinois host families and IFYE friends are welcome to attend.

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PBJ:cm
6/10/59

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

Special to Home Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Nutrition Reference List at Library

If you have a few extra minutes the next time you ponder over the weekly family menus, you might drop by the local library. Ask the librarian if she has the latest reference list on nutrition information.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says this reference list of nutrition for lay people has recently been compiled by the Eastern Illinois Dietetic Association. All books and publications listed are written in popular form. The information is written for you, not for professional nutritionists.

If you would like a copy, send a self-addressed envelope to Mildred Bonnell, 297 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

This reference list was compiled by a committee of home economics staff members at the University of Illinois.

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MVB:cm
6/17/59

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H Key Club to Hold Annual Meeting

The Illinois 4-H Key Club will hold its fourth annual meeting June 27 and 28 at 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello, according to _____ county farm (home) adviser _____.

Registration begins at 1:00 p.m. on June 27. All Key Club members are invited to attend.

Key Club co-chairmen Sandra Rayburn, Champaign County, and Phil Jones, Washington County, will preside at the business meeting following the Saturday evening meal.

The business meeting will feature the installation of six honorary Key Club members who have made outstanding contributions to Illinois 4-H Club work for many years. The Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Cities Service Oil Company are joint Key Club sponsors.

Sunday morning the Key Club will hold a non-denominational church service at Memorial Camp in memory of the late O. F. Gaebe, former state 4-H leader. Other activities planned for the two-day meeting include tours, boating, swimming and other sports.

Key Club members are invited to use the camping facilities at Memorial Camp to remain overnight.

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

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS
(With picture of delegates to farm advisers)

Four Illinois 4-H'ers Go To Danforth Camps

Four Illinois 4-H Club members will attend camp this summer as a result of winning Danforth Foundation scholarships.

They are Patricia Ann Long, 19, Rt. 3, Elgin; Carol Robison, 19, Rt. 1, Morton; Tom Young, 19, Champaign; and William Burns, 20, Green Valley

These four young people will enjoy two full weeks of leadership training and outdoor life this summer at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Camp Miniwanca on Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan.

The girls' camping period runs from July 27 to August 9. The boys will attend the camp from August 10 to 23.

Awards for Miss Long and Young are sponsored by the Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis. Expenses of Miss Robison and Burns are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

These four outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members were selected for this honor by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. They were chosen to represent the more than 67,000 Illinois 4-H Club members on the basis of their club activities and leadership, scholarship and character.

These awards cover the full cost of the two-week camping period.

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

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Note: The attached sheets list families who helped compile the family camp publication. You may want to mention those from your area in this story. Or you might prepare a separate feature story about them and their experiences in family camps.

Want to Start a Family Camp?

Community groups, such as church and PTA, who are considering family camps for their members will be interested in a new publication from the University of Illinois.

_____, _____ county ^{farm}_{home} adviser, says that the first part of the circular gives a general view of family camps, telling what they offer and how you can organize one. The second section consists of suggestions to campers, camp managers and counselors for a successful family camp.

The information and suggestions are authentic. They came from people who have camped at family camps in Illinois.

_____ explains that a family camp is a camp held at an established campsite, such as a 4-H camp, that five or more families attend. Each family lives in a separate tent or cabin, but shares in all other activities.

The key characteristic is that families come as a complete unit. No one stays at home.

The camp period usually lasts five days, but it may also include a week end or an even longer period.

Activities provide for both family participation, in which the family works and plays together either by itself or with other families, and individual participation, in which the children play with others of their own age. Also, parents take part in activities with children of all ages, regardless of the ages of their own children.

For more information about family camps in Illinois, contact your county farm or home adviser. For a copy of the publication, "Organizing Family Camps," write to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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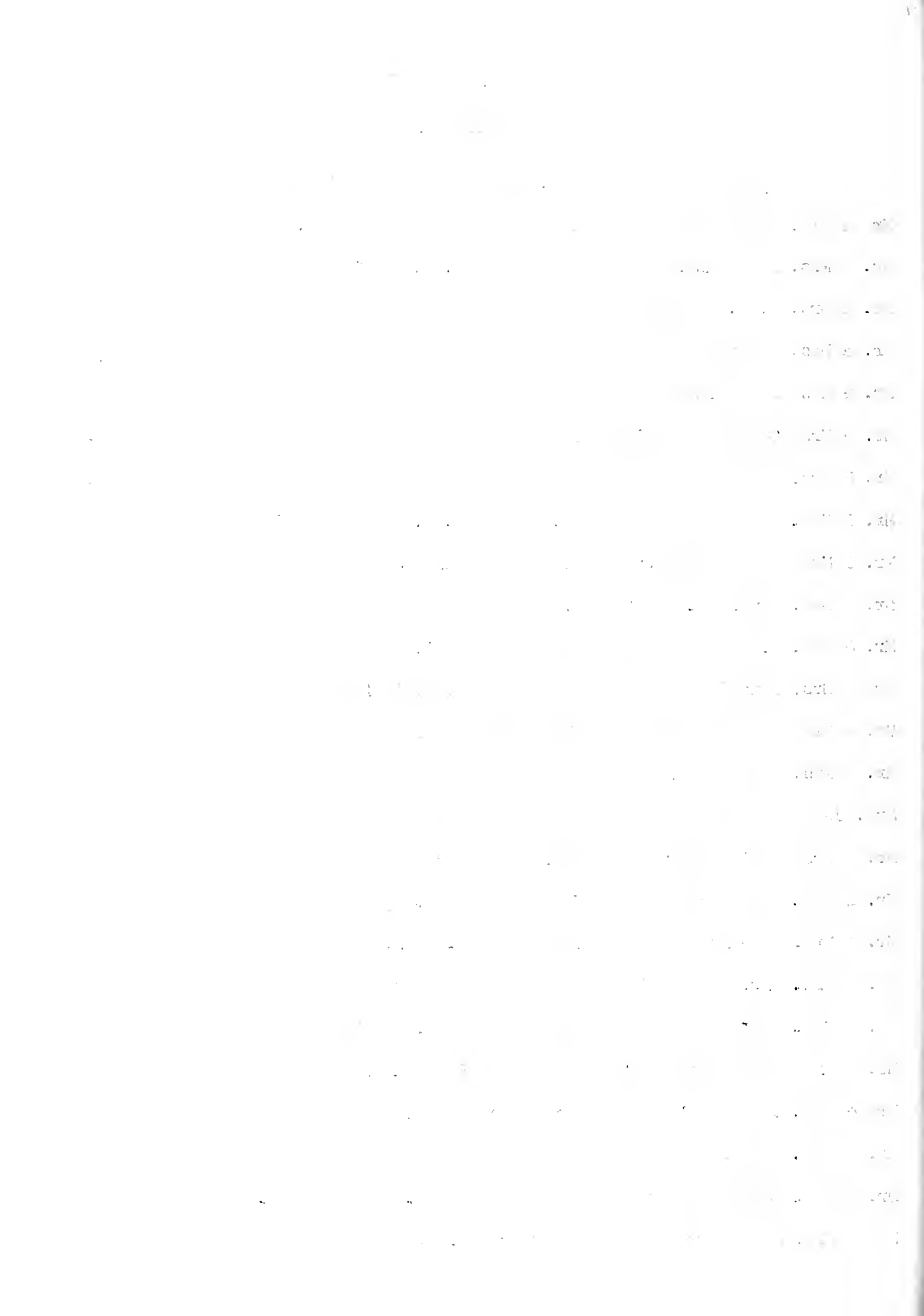
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CAMP MANUAL EDITORS

Circular 804

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Years at camp</u>
Mr. & Mrs. Ray Ahlrich	Piatt	908 S. Buchanan, Monticello	1955, 57
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Andrew	Champaign	R. R. 3, Champaign	1953
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Arenda	Ford	1017 N. Melvin, Gibson City	1953
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Bach	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	1953, 54
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Baker	Champaign	Ivesdale	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Batchelder	Piatt	R. R. 2, Bement	1954-57
Mr. & Mrs. Fred H. Baumberger	Bond	Donnellson	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. John Benson	Ford	R. R. 2, Gibson City	1952-56
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Botterbusch	Franklin	Benton	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Edward F. Bowers	Champaign	Philo	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Brackman	Macoupin	R. R. 2, Girard	1955, 56
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Cook	Ford	R. R. 1, Paxton	1953, 54
Mr. & Mrs. Gene Dilworth	McDonough	Adair	1954-57
Mr. & Mrs. Harvey J. Doll	"	Bushnell	1953, 54
Mrs. Juanita Durr	Madison	Highland	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Fisher	Franklin	Macedonia	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Lowell Heller	Knox	R. R. 1, Elmwood	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Dick Herm	Tazewell	R. R. 2, Washington	1953, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Russell Jackel	"	Delavan	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Verle Mohr	Peoria	R. R. 1, Glasford	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Mahrenholz	Lawrence	R. R. 2, Vincennes, Indiana	1953
Mr. & Mrs. Dale McCallister	Vermilion	Ridgefarm	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. George McCoy	Champaign	Philo	1953-55
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Moffat	Randolph	332 S. St. Louis St., Sparta	1956
Mr. & Mrs. K. W. Montgomery	McDonough	R. R. 3, Macomb	1957



Mrs. Mary Ann Mooney	Will	R. R. 2, Gougar Road, Joliet	1955-57
Mr. & Mrs. Allan Mueller	Champaign	2015 Burlison Drive, Urbana	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Mullen	"	Tolono	1955-57
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Musson	"	R. R. 1, Champaign	1954
Mr. & Mrs. Don Norris	Kane	Spring Bluff Farm, Sugar Grove	1953-55, 57
Mr. & Mrs. R. Pinkerton	Mercer	New Windsor	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Irvin Pocklington	Macoupin	South Standard	1952, 53, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Rider	Tazewell	905 Peoria St., Washington	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Roberts	Champaign	R. R. 1, Pesotum	1953-57
Mr. & Mrs. Quentin Roosevelt	Edward	Albion	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Schroeder	Ford	R. R. 2, Gibson City	1954, 56, 57
Mr. & Mrs. John T. Scott, Jr.	LaSalle	932 Pearl St., Ottawa	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Dorr Simer	Piatt	Monticello	1954-57
Mr. & Mrs. C. Edgar Simpson	Wayne	Barnhill	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Calvin Spencer	McDonough	608 S. Campbell, Macomb	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Fritz Stegermann, Jr.	Scott	Bluffs	1957
Mr. & Mrs. James Stevenson	Vermilion	R. R. 1, Indianola	1956, 57
Mr. & Mrs. Carol S. Timblin	Champaign	1304 Briarcliff, Urbana	1955-57
Mr. & Mrs. G. Tucker	Edgar	Hume	1954-57
Mrs. Helen O. Turner		Federal Extension Service Washington 25, D. C.	1952-54
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Tonsor	Macoupin	Medora	1957
Mr. & Mrs. Syd Warne	Kane	Sugar Grove	1957

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EXCLUSIVE TO FARM AND HOME ADVISERS

(Note: Fill in names of local board members from the enclosed list.)

4-H Key Club Installs Honorary Members

The Illinois 4-H Key Club, a state-wide organization of present and former Illinois 4-H members, has named six persons to honorary membership in recognition of their continued interest and support of Illinois 4-H Club work.

Key Club honorary members named at the 1959 annual meeting held at 4-H Camp near Monticello last week end were T. H. Hafer, manager, Corn Belt Electric Cooperative, Bloomington; T. M. James, public relations representative, Standard Oil Company, St. Louis; and Trevor L. Jones, agricultural agent, Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway Company, Springfield.

Also named were Mrs. C. Phillip Miller, Chicago; Harry D. Wright, manager, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, National Stock Yards; and Richard Woith, Cities Service Oil Company, Taylorville.

_____ county farm (home) adviser _____
says that _____ of _____ was elected to the Key
Club board of directors at the meeting. Others attending from the
area included _____.

R. O. Lyon, state leader of agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois, points out that the 4-H Key Club is an organization of state outstanding 4-H members, associate members who had outstanding 4-H records before the Key Club program was started in 1954 and previously named honorary members. It is sponsored jointly by the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Cities Service Oil Company.

Some 200 Key Club members and friends attended the meeting.

Newly Elected Key Club Board Members

District IA

Charlene Flack
Shannon, Illinois
(Carroll County)

District IB

Gene Klett
Zarley Road
Joliet, Illinois
(Will County)

District IIA

Linda Smith
R. R. 3
Macomb, Illinois
(McDonough County)

District IIB

David Winkelmann
Ashland, Illinois
(Cass County)

District IIIA

Barbara Strunk
R. R. 1
Morton, Illinois
(Tazewell County)

District IIIB

Ted Zindars
R. R. 2
Champaign, Illinois
(Champaign County)

District IVA

Darlene Dresch
Alhambra, Illinois
(Madison County)

District IVB

Larry Earnest
R. R. 6
Newton, Illinois
(Jasper County)

District VA

Lora Ann Walter
418 N. Sixth Street
Paducah, Kentucky
(Massac County)

District VB

Larry Wilson
Omaha, Illinois
(Gallatin County)

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local 4-H Members To Attend Junior Leadership Conference

_____ county 4-H Club members will join more
(No.)
than 350 Illinois 4-H'ers at the 4-H State Junior Leadership Conference
July 27 to August 1. The meeting will be held at the 4-H Memorial Camp
near Monticello.

Local 4-H'ers attending are _____,
and _____. All were selected for their outstanding leadership in
4-H activities during the past year.

Object of the annual conference is to give 4-H members training
in leadership. By working on committees and taking part in camp
activities, they will learn new methods and ideas on leadership to take
back to 4-H members in their counties.

This year's conference program, planned with the counsel of
ten delegates elected to a Continuation Committee at the 1958 conference,
features a special program of lecture on "Keys To Leadership" by John
Banning, associate leader of 4-H Club work and YMW programs for the
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A complete program of sports, crafts and tours has also been
planned for the conference. Illinois 4-H staff members will supervise
the event.

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

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

"EXTENSION IN ACTION" PHOTOGRAPHY AWARDS

Photographer of the Year to Be Named

Plans made by the annual extension conference committee call for presentation of the "Photographer of the Year" award Friday morning, October 16, to the farm or home adviser who has collected the most points in the monthly extension photo program since January. The award will be given by PRAIRIE FARMER, which has shown a keen interest in encouraging you to communicate better with pictures.

Last Deadline

Remember, Monday, October 5, is the deadline for your September entries, which can earn points toward the "Photographer of the Year" award. Mail them early. We will ask the winners to mail in their negatives early so that their photos can be enlarged for exhibit at the conference.

Exchange Photo Ideas

An exhibit of past entries is being prepared for the conference. We are sure you will want to look at some of the successful photo ideas others have used in communicating the extension message.

Do We Need a Color Slide Award Program

Many of you have said you take only color slides and would like to enter them in the Extension in Action program. So far critiques and awards have been based on actual use of the picture before an extension audience. With slides we would have no way of judging their use. But let us know your feelings about the need for a slide program. We will then consider it in making up next year's rules. Write to Jack Everly, Assistant Extension Editor, Old Agronomy Storehouse, Urbana, Illinois.

From Extension of the
College of the
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Special

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

County 4-H'ers To Be Honored at Achievement Day Program

_____ county 4-H Club members and their leaders will receive recognition for a year's work well done at the county 4-H Achievement Day program in _____ at _____ o'clock.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says the 4-H'ers will be honored for their club activities, their project work and the records they keep of their accomplishments. Each club will report on its activities during the year, and county extension advisers will give special recognition to the county's outstanding members.

_____ county has _____ agricultural 4-H Clubs with _____ members and _____ home economics 4-H Clubs with _____ members. All will be represented in the program.

The Achievement Day program is part of the annual recognition given each November to the fine work and accomplishments of 4-H'ers throughout the nation. More than two million of the country's 4-H boys and girls and their leaders are honored in the various programs.

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HDN:mfb
10/28/59

George A. ...

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

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 16, 1959

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Honor County 4-H Leaders November 24

Four _____ county volunteer 4-H Club leaders will be honored at the 14th Illinois 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day program in Springfield November 24.

_____, _____, _____, and _____ will join more than 400 Illinois volunteer leaders at the annual meeting to receive recognition for outstanding service to the Illinois 4-H program, according to Farm (Home) Adviser _____.

An address from Speaker of the House Paul Powell, Vienna, a tour through the State Capitol and a special luncheon at the Springfield Elks Club highlight the recognition day program.

Well-known author Earl Nightingale will be featured speaker at the luncheon, He has been called one of the most inspiring speakers in America today.

Sponsored by the Illinois Retailers Merchants Association, 4-H Leaders' Recognition Day gives local club leaders a share in public acclaim given 4-H Club members at County Achievement Day programs throughout the state.

_____ says it is the loyal efforts of volunteer leaders that make the nation's 4-H program the successful organization it is today.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th instant.

The following information is being furnished to you:

It is noted that you are interested in the possibility of
conducting a survey of the agricultural situation in the
Springfield area.

The following information is being furnished to you:
more than 100,000 acres of land are under cultivation in
the Springfield area. The majority of this land is
devoted to the production of corn and soybeans.

In addition, it is noted that the majority of the
farmers in the area are engaged in the production of
corn and soybeans. It is also noted that the
majority of the farmers in the area are engaged in
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the area are engaged in the production of corn and
soybeans.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

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

FARM FILLERS

Estimates indicate that more than 60 percent of Illinois' hogs were not vaccinated against cholera in 1959. This has led to several serious cholera outbreaks throughout the state.

Illinois and total U. S. land values have more than tripled in the past 20 years.

University of Illinois Farm Structures Day will be held in Urbana on December 3. Reports on design, fabrication and construction of rigid-frame structures will highlight the program. Other high-interest features will include reports on converting farm buildings for grain storage, building livestock feeding equipment, machinery storage and plans for farm shops.

The 1960 Illinois farm record books prepared by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are now available. Arrival of the 1960 books brings total printing to over half a million copies.

The American cockroach, measuring 1 1/2 inches in length, is the largest roach commonly found in Illinois.

Farmers who keep good records can find the strong and weak parts of their farm business and can see where changes will help to increase their profits.

Weight losses from shipping fever cost Illinois farmers over \$2,000,000 a year.

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