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

Special to Farm and Home Advisers and Assistants
(Suggested News Release for Advance Coverage of Annual District 4-H Conference.)

Plan Annual District Conference for Local 4-H Leaders

Local agricultural and home economics 4-H Club leaders are invited to attend the district 4-H leaders' conference ____(Date)____ at ____ (Place)_____. The meeting starts at ___(Time)___.

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HDN:mfb
1/5/61

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Local agricultural and home economics 4-H Club leaders are invited to attend the district 4-H leaders' conference ____(Date)____ at _____(Place)_____. The meeting starts at ___(Time)___.

Farm (home) adviser _____ reports that local 4-H leaders who attend will learn a great deal to help them in future 4-H leadership.

Special topics to be discussed at the conference include: Are we teaching citizenship in 4-H? Is our junior leadership in 4-H based on popularity? Is 4-H Club work teaching citizenship?

Part of the meeting will include a tape recording of a study done on Korean prisoners of war. The recording was made by one of the nation's foremost authorities on communist indoctrination.

District conferences have been held for more than 15 years. The programs are designed to recognize local leaders and to give them training in leading specialized 4-H activities.

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HDN:mfb
1/5/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Hog Producers Asking About Protein Ingredients

Farm Adviser _____ reports that hog producers are asking him whether soybean meal can be replaced by other protein sources in fortified soybean meal-type rations.

_____ says the answer is "yes" if the other ingredient does not replace more than half of the soybean meal. When another ingredient does replace more than half of the bean meal, nutrient deficiencies may occur.

If this precaution is observed, here are the amounts of various ingredients needed to replace 100 pounds of soybean meal: (1) meat and bone scraps, 99 pounds; (2) tankage, 91 pounds; (3) cottonseed meal, 116 pounds; (4) linseed meal, 123 pounds; (5) fish meal, 85 pounds; and (6) dried skim milk, 104 pounds.

_____ explains that farmers are interested in using other protein sources if they will reduce the cost of rations.

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PAC:mfb
1/11/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Junior Dairy Calf Sale in Urbana February 25

The 13th annual 4-H and FFA Dairy Calf Sale will be held in Urbana Saturday, February 25.

Breed committees have already selected 85 purebred dairy calves for the sale, according to J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist.

Consignment by breeds includes 25 Holstein, 20 Guernsey, 15 Jersey, 15 Brown Swiss and 10 Ayrshire calves.

Cash says breed representatives are eager to provide the best possible calves for the sale. Many calves bought at these club sales are now high producers and foundation animals for several good Illinois herds.

As soon as catalogs are off the press, one copy will be sent to each vocational agriculture teacher and each county farm adviser in the state.

Only bona fide Illinois 4-H or FFA members are eligible to buy at the sale.

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HDN:mfb
1/11/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Alfa Added to Recommended Alfalfa List

Alfa has been added to the honor roll of recommended alfalfa varieties for Illinois this year by University of Illinois agronomists. A variety is added to this exclusive listing only after passing rigid performance tests at the University's research fields.

The 1960 variety trials show that Alfa starts growth early in the spring, recovers rapidly after each cutting and grows late into the fall. But it should not be used in long-term stands because of its susceptibility to bacterial wilt, according to Carl N. Hittle, U. of I. agronomist.

Here are other adapted varieties recommended for Illinois:

Atlantic: Under Illinois conditions Atlantic has produced excellent yields in short-term stands, but it is susceptible to bacterial wilt.

Buffalo: A rapid-growing, high-yielding variety developed from wilt-resistant selections of Kansas Common, Buffalo often outyields Ranger and Vernal in southern Illinois.

DuPuits: DuPuits starts growth early in the spring, recovers rapidly after each cutting and grows late into the fall. It is high-yielding, has good seeding vigor and has shown satisfactory winter-hardiness in Illinois. However, it is susceptible to bacterial wilt.

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Ranger: This popular variety can be used in either short- or long-range stands and is adapted to all parts of Illinois. In some years, however, it is damaged more by leaf diseases than some varieties.

Vernal: Vernal is winter-hardy and highly resistant to bacterial wilt. An outstanding characteristic is its high yield under different systems of management.

This year there are several new varieties, strains or brands of alfalfa on seed-store shelves. Some of them look promising, but they have not yet been tested sufficiently in Illinois to know whether they'll rate the recommended list, Hittle said.

Hittle cautions farmers to beware of extraordinary claims made for unknown varieties, strains or brands. While they may be excellent performers in those sections of the country for which they were developed, they may not be adapted to Illinois.

The Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service estimates that Illinois farmers grew more than 1,700,000 acres of alfalfa hay in 1960.

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EEW:mfb
1/18/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Good Milking Routine Can
Save Time, Money and Labor

Farm Adviser _____ points out that a good milking routine can save dairymen time, boost production, lessen trouble with mastitis and produce higher quality milk.

_____ says the following method is one to which cows usually respond by milking out completely in a few minutes:

Don't excite the cows either before or during milking. Stimulate milk let-down about one minute before putting the milking machine on the cow. Do this by washing the teats and the lower part of the udder with warm chlorine water.

Use a strip cup to further stimulate milk let-down and check for possible infection. Put the machine on the cows as soon as the milk has been let down.

When the teat cups begin to crawl upward, begin machine-stripping by gently pulling the cups down with one hand and massaging each quarter of the udder with the other. Don't prolong this operation.

To prevent tissue damage on the inside of the udder, remove the milker as soon as the milk stops flowing.

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HDN:mfb
1/18/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Feed Grain Before Lambing Helps
Prevent Pregnancy Diseases

Farm Adviser _____ urges farmers to begin feeding grain to ewes the last four to six weeks before lambing.

Ewes cannot use as much roughage at this time, and grain helps to prevent pregnancy disease. Which grain to feed depends on availability and price and the kind of roughage the ewes are receiving.

When receiving good-quality legume hay, ewes need grain only. A mixture of 50 pounds each of oats and corn is the most common one.

Ewes receiving corn silage or a poor-quality hay need grain plus a protein supplement. Two possible mixtures are (1) 30 pounds of oats, 50 pounds of corn and 10 pounds each of bran and soybean meal or (2) 80 pounds of corn and 20 pounds of soybean meal.

Feed 1/2 to 3/4 pound of grain daily per head to ewes weighing between 125 and 150 pounds.

After ewes lamb, feed grain sparingly for several days. Then gradually increase the amount to 1 or 1 1/2 pounds per head daily. Separate ewes with twin lambs from the rest of the flock, and give them more grain.

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PAC:mfb
1/18/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H and FFA Calf Sale Set For February 25

Illinois 4-H and FFA members in the market for top-quality calves for dairy projects can buy them at the 13th annual 4-H and FFA Club Sale in Urbana on February 25.

The sale starts at 11 a.m. in the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association to give 4-H'ers and FFA members a chance to get first-rate project stock at a fair price.

About 85 calves will be sold. They include the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds.

Only bona fide Illinois 4-H and FFA members are eligible to buy calves. However, if the member cannot attend, he may designate another person to buy an animal for him.

All purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or FFA dairy projects. For sale catalogs, write to J. G. Cash, Department of Dairy Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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HDN:mfb
1/25/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Good Hay Cuts Protein Costs

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman says good-quality roughage is still first in line as an economical source of feed nutrients for milk production.

That's because the poorer the hay, the more protein you will have to buy. If the milking herd is getting all the good-quality hay it can eat, you will need to add only 10 to 12 percent total protein in the grain mixture.

With legume hay and corn silage, you will need to boost the protein to 13 to 15 percent. And with all non-legume hay, you'll have to increase the protein to 16 to 18 percent.

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HDN:mfb
2/1/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

FACTS ABOUT LEISURECRAFT AND COUNSELING CAMP WORKSHOP

The following information is for your use in informing the people in your community about this year's LEISURECRAFT AND COUNSELING CAMP WORKSHOP.

When: May 15-19

Where: 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, Illinois

Main emphasis this year: Camping

Chief resource person: Dr. L. B. Sharp, a member of the Southern Illinois University faculty, founder and executive director of Outdoor Education Association of America and noted authority in the field of primitive camping.

Objectives of workshop this year:

1. to fortify parents, youth leaders, club leaders and other lay people for camp experiences and to encourage the novice to "try camping."
2. to help experienced youth leaders gain new insights into camping.
3. to help all participants experience the deeper meanings of outdoor camping.

Who should be encouraged to go:

Many people in your community may be interested. However, the following may be especially concerned: leader of homemakers' camp; craft chairman; county and unit recreation chairmen; church and other youth leaders; extension camp counselors; tree farmers and resort and camp operators who are interested in forest recreation and forest conservation management.

Cost: $27.50 (includes insurance, registration fee, cot and food)

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Enrollment: Limited to 100 adults

Registrar: Clareta Walker, 569 Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana

Registration procedure: Send notice of registration accompanied by $10 registration fee to Miss Walker (remaining cost to be paid at camp). Deadline for enrolling - April 14.

Committee: Mrs. Ruby Christy, Sullivan; Mr. William Kouns, Cicero; Rev. William Gedonius, Oak Park; Rev. D. D. Ellenwood, Milan; Mrs. Nina Olson, Hoopeston; Mrs. Lill Fishel, Tolono; Arlene Wolfram and Clareta Walker, University of Illinois; and Rev. Jack Muir, Mt. Pulaski, chairman.

Suggested idea for localization for press: Experiences of local people who have attended the workshop other years.

For additional details or questions, contact Arlene Wolfram or Clareta Walker, Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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JEW:mfb
2/8/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Many Farmers Asking About Feeding Value of Wet Corn

URBANA--University of Illinois livestock specialists report that many cattle feeders are asking whether grinding or rolling high-moisture corn improves its feeding value.

Recent Illinois tests show that rolling or grinding distinctly improved wet corn stored in a conventional silo. Gains improved slightly, feed efficiency improved about 14 percent and cost of gains was lowered by about $2 per hundred pounds.

Farmers are concerned about feeding high-moisture corn because of the tremendous amount of this corn harvested last fall.

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PAC:cm
2/15/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Winter Fertilizer Application
Equals Spring on Some Soils

URBANA--Winter applications of nitrogen often give yields equal to those from spring or summer applications, according to L. T. Kurtz, University of Illinois agronomist.

In five of seven experiments in northern Illinois, nitrogen response was similar regardless of time of application and kind of nitrogen used. However, one of the main drawbacks to early application is that available forms of nitrogen readily disappear from some soils.

Kurtz points out that every pound of nitrogen fertilizer will not necessarily appear in the crop or stay in the soil until the crop is ready for it. At high nitrogen levels there are often losses in efficiency, Kurtz says.

The scientist tested winter, spring and summer applications of fertilizers with two different forms of nitrogen, ammonium sulfate and nitrate.

Kurtz found that winter applications of nitrogen, regardless of the form used, work well on the moderately heavy soils in northern Illinois. However, winter applications should not be made on sandy or poorly drained soils.

Many farmers like to apply fertilizer during the winter because it helps distribute the work load throughout the year. Also, some fertilizer dealers offer reduced prices at that time.

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EEW:mfb
2/15/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers for County Publications

University of Illinois Announces
Plans for Farm and Home Festival

If preliminary plans are any indication, it looks as if the 1961 University of Illinois Farm and Home Festival will again be one of the state's top-notch farm shows.

Scheduled for April 6, 7 and 8, the Festival is expected to draw about 15,000 persons.

The College of Agriculture stages the Festival to let Illinoisans get a first-hand look at what's new in farm and home research. Dozens of exhibits, ranging from scale models of forests to live termites, will fascinate visitors strolling through the exhibit areas.

Animal scientists are building their exhibit around the theme, "Foundations for the Future Through Research." Hatching chicks will convey the idea that the future may provide the means for altering sex for more profitable production.

Another exhibit portrays research in "planned parenthood" for livestock.

Agricultural economists will show how various economic factors affect supply and demand. Food technology exhibits show how various factors affect food flavors, food preservation and consumer acceptance.

Veterinary scientists are planning an exhibit on "Specific-Pathogen-Free Pigs." They'll show how these pigs, formerly called

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"disease-free" pigs, break the cycle of common hog diseases and earn more money for swine producers.

Entomologists are preparing glass cases to house live termites and ants to show how these insects live. And they'll demonstrate the most effective methods for controlling these insects. Forestry exhibits will show sawmill and plywood processing of lumber.

Highlights for the Mrs.

While the men are studying the agricultural exhibits, their wives can tour Bevier Hall, home of the Department of Home Economics. Exhibits here will cover weaving, ceramics and jewelry designing. A miniature electrically operated woolen mill will show various phases of wool cloth production. Two rooms will display articles from a historic costume collection.

The wise use of food freezers, a variety of packaging materials and methods and equipment used in quality testing of frozen foods will be displayed by foods research workers.

Dieticians are featuring exhibits centered on the theme, "Weight Maintenance Through Wise Food Selections." They'll show how to use food with lower caloric values, modify recipes to reduce total calories, eat smaller servings, beware of snacks and prepare special diet foods.

In addition to exhibits, many illustrated talks will catch the attention of visitors. Several scheduled talks include (1) creative ideas for today's home, (2) floral designs, (3) abundance, distribution and control of the face fly, (4) nutrition and efficiency in producing pork, (5) how temperature affects egg production, (6) effects

of pesticide residues on livestock, (7) new developments in crop production and (8) automation of farm chores.

A Festival highlight on Saturday, April 8, is the Ag Student Guest Day and Home Economics Hospitality Day. High school youths from around the state gather on the campus to hear about college life and careers in agriculture and home economics.

Other special Festival features include the Town and Country Art Show, social and square dancing and the young adult basketball tournament.

For more details regarding the Festival, contact your county farm or home adviser.

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PAC:mfb
2/20/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

New Circular on Hog Management Available

Farm Adviser _____ announces that he now has copies of "Managing Your Hog Business," a new circular prepared by the University of Illinois.

This 31-page circular thoroughly covers feeding, breeding, sanitation and disease control. It discusses how farmers can cross-breed for more and heavier pigs per litter, and how better management during the breeding season can mean more pigs.

Various chapters also cover the handling of baby and early-weaned pigs and pigs from weaning to market. Equipment and housing for hogs, farrowing schedules and managing for highest returns also receive attention.

The circular was prepared by animal scientists D. E. Becker, A. H. Jensen and the late S. W. Terrill.

Copies are free at _____'s office.

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2/22/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . : . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

76 Heifers Sold at Junior Dairy Calf Sale

4-H and FFA members from 32 Illinois counties bought 76 purebred dairy heifers at the recent annual 4-H and FFA Dairy Calf Sale held in Urbana.

University of Illinois extension dairy scientist Jerry Cash says the average price paid for the calves was $190.13. An Ayrshire heifer sold to Verlo J. DeWall of Baileyville brought the top sale price of $465.

Cash says more Guernsey heifers were sold than any other breed. However, the 23 Guernseys that were sold also brought the sale's lowest average price of $148.47. Twenty Holsteins brought the top price average of $263.75.

The sale was sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association to give 4-H and FFA members a chance to get first-rate project stock. In the past 13 years 1,146 calves have been sold at these annual sales.

To give a local slant, report any buyers or sellers from your county.

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HDN:ml
3/1/61

Promotion Aids
1961 Area Swine Days

Advance News Story 1

U. of I. Schedules Swine Day for This Area

_____ county farmers can hear first-hand reports of what's new in hog production at the _____ Area Swine Day on _____.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will present this Swine Day, as well as six other Area Swine Days. Helping to plan the program for this Swine Day are Farm Adviser _____ and members of his county livestock committee.

Several of the research reports to be presented include (1) controlling the heat periods of sows and gilts, (2) types of flooring for growing pigs, (3) antibiotics for growing pigs, (4) ingredients in corn—soybean meal rations and (5) hygromycin and gestation rations for sows and gilts.

U. of I. swine nutrition men and livestock extension specialists will present the reports.

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(Give other details of the meeting, such as exact location, time and information about lunch.)

PAC:mfb
3/6/61

Promotion Aids
1961 Area Swine Day

Advance News Story 2

Swine Day to Feature Hog Price Discussion

A subject dear to the heart of every hog producer, hog prices, will be thoroughly discussed at the_____Swine Day on_____.

L. H. Simerl, farm outlook specialist with the University of Illinois, will present the "1961 Prospects for Hog Producers." He will evaluate current hog prices and trends and describe the reasons behind the current market situation.

Other topics on the program include (1) controlled breeding of sows and gilts, (2) types of flooring and various antibiotics for growing pigs, (3) ingredients in corn—soybean meal rations and (4) gestation rations for sows and gilts.

The U. of I. College of Agriculture is presenting the Swine Day program. The morning session begins at_____a.m. and the afternoon session adjourns at 3 p.m.

__(Farm adviser)__ invites interested farmers to attend.

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PAC:mb
3/6/61

Promotion Aids
1961 Area Swine Days

Advance News Story 3

Will Discuss Flooring for Growing Pigs at Swine Day

Hog producers attending the_____Swine Day ___(date)___, will hear University of Illinois research results concerning various types of flooring for growing pigs.

Swine research men in the College of Agriculture have studied concrete and steel mesh for young pigs during the past few years. And they have just started a new study that compares concrete slabs, wood slabs and steel mesh.

Another Swine Day report concerns the value and results of feeding hygromycin. Hygromycin is the only antibiotic on the market used as a worming agent.

Several other reports include (1) controlling heat periods of sows and gilts, (2) outlook for hog prices during 1961, (3) ingredients in corn—soybean meal rations and (4) a discussion of specific pathogen-free (SPF) pigs.

The U. of I. is presenting this Swine Day as well as six others. Farm Adviser_____says it will be held in the_____ beginning at _____a.m. All interested farmers are invited to attend.

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PAC:mb
3/6/61

Fillers for Your Personal Column and Radio Programs

_____ county hog farmers can hear a thorough discussion of the hog price outlook at the _____ Swine Day ____(date)____ at ____(location)____. The University of Illinois College of Agriculture is presenting the program.

****

Various types of flooring for growing pigs will be a featured report at the _____ Swine Day ____(date)____ at _____. Presented by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the Swine Day program also features several other research reports.

****

Hog producers attending the _____ Swine Day ____(date)____ will hear how University of Illinois researchers are controlling the heat periods of sows and gilts to regulate farrowing dates. All interested farmers are invited to attend the program, which will be held at the _____.

****

A choice of ingredients for the Illinois corn--soybean meal ration will be discussed by University of Illinois swine research men at the _____ Swine Day ____(date)____ at the ____(location)____.

PAC:mfb
3/6/61

Promotion Aids
1961 Area Swine Days

Post Card Suggestion

Announcing the (Name) Area Swine Day

Here are a few of the reports scheduled:

1. Controlling heat periods of sows and gilts.
2. Types of flooring for growing pigs.
3. Antibiotics for growing pigs.
4. Ingredients in corn—soybean meal rations.
5. Prospects for hog producers in 1961.

Produced by the University of Illinois, this Swine Day will be held at _____ beginning at _____ a.m. We sincerely hope that you and your neighbors can join us.

(Your name)
County Farm Adviser

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

airy Calves Need High-Quality Hay

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman points out hat young dairy calves need good-quality hay.

Fryman cites recent research at the University of Vermont in hich dairy calves were given free access to good-quality hay. In about hree weeks the rumens of these calves developed to the point where heir digestive ability equaled that of mature steers.

Another group of calves that were fed a poorer quality hay ailed to reach this point at 18 weeks. This indicates that a calf will at more of the good-quality hay, causing the rumen to develop more apidly.

Fryman says dairymen can take advantage of this new finding o get more rapid gains in their heifers. Calves should have free ac- ess to all of the high-quality roughage they will eat from the time hey are taken from their mothers.

Early in life the calves will need milk or milk substitute nd some grain along with the hay. After about eight weeks they will o well on grain and high-quality roughage alone.

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EL:df
/8/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Gives Recommendations for
Applying Soil Insecticides

Farm Adviser _____ recommends that farmers applying soil insecticides this spring disk them in immediately.

He points out that soil insecticides applied during the winter do not require disking in. But after temperatures regularly reach 60 degrees F., the chemicals in the insecticide vaporize unless they are worked into the soil.

Aldrin and heptachlor are the two most common soil insecticides. Broadcast them at a rate of 1 1/2 pounds per acre, or apply them in the row during planting at the rate of 1 pound per acre.

Most farmers have these choices when they broadcast soil insecticides:

1. If the insecticides are applied to ground that will be plowed later, disk them in immediately. But don't plow for two or three weeks. This delay gives the insecticides time to work into the soil.

2. If you would rather plow first, do so. Then you can apply insecticides at your leisure as long as you disk them in immediately.

3. If you apply insecticides to plowed ground, disk them in immediately.

_____ emphasizes that row treatments must place the insecticide in the soil and not on the surface.

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PAC:mfb
3/15/61

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Showmanship School Set for April 22

4-H members interested in livestock will be gathering in Springfield on Saturday, April 22, for the annual Land of Lincoln judging and Showmanship School.

R. O. Lyon, state 4-H Club coordinator, says the school will begin at 10:00 a.m. at the Coliseum on the State Fair Grounds.

The school, which attracted nearly 1,000 boys and girls last year, features demonstrations on fitting and showing livestock. Instruction in the selection of livestock will be given by members of the dairy and animal science departments of the University of Illinois.

Many breeders belonging to the Land of Lincoln Purebred Livestock Breeders Association help with the school by providing livestock and training for practical judging.

Lyon advises boys and girls to bring their lunch, since eating facilities on the grounds may be crowded.

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JEL:mfb
3/15/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Recommends Planting Tomato Varieties
Resistant to Fusarium Wilt

Farm Adviser _____ advises home owners to plant tomato varieties that are resistant to fusarium wilt, a common vegetable disease found in many parts of Illinois.

Two varieties resistant to this disease are KC-146 and Manalucie.

_____ also advises planting fresh seed. Why? Seed stored for several years does not germinate so well as fresh seed. And because of genetic deterioration, seed saved from hybrid tomatoes often does not produce plants similar to its "parents."

_____ bases his advice on the recommendations of Joe Vandemark, University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist.

Plant seeds indoors four to six weeks before the last frost usually occurs. If possible, use sterilized soil. You can easily sterilize garden soil by baking it in the oven for 30 minutes at 400 degrees F. Sterilization kills most of the soil-borne pests.

Then put the soil two inches deep in a container that allows good drainage. Now you're ready to plant.

Plant the seeds 1/4 inch deep. Plant them either in a solid row or about three inches apart. If you plant in a solid row, thin out the seedlings later so that they are three inches apart.

One month after thinning, cut the plant roots with a sharp knife. Simply run the knife down the rows between the plants as if you

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

were making a checkerboard pattern. Trimming the roots encourages the plants to grow taller and stronger. Trim the roots again one week before transplanting.

When plants are large enough to transplant, move them either to the garden or to individual containers. Vandemark prefers putting them in clay, peat or plastic pots. No. 2 or No. 303 tin cans with the tops and bottoms removed also work well. Moving the plant to a container gives it time to develop a stronger root system before it's moved to the garden.

Let the plants stay in the container for two or four weeks. Then dig an adequate-sized hole in the garden and drop in plant, container and all. The collars of the containers will protect the young plants from cutworms.

Make sure the plants have plenty of water the first few days after transplanting.

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PAC:mfb
3/15/61

Special to Farm Advisers

Johnsongrass Is A Community Problem

Johnsongrass, listed as an "outlaw" in the Illinois Noxious Weed Law, is more than just another unwanted weed. Once established, it chokes out other crops, making fields almost worthless for producing a crop.

If Johnsongrass gets a start in an area, everybody has to work together to lick it, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

The weed has already spread throughout most of the south and is spreading rapidly northward through southern Illinois.

Johnsongrass first appears as a few scattered clumps along roadsides, railroads and fences, on waste land or in fields. If not controlled, a clump will become a solid stand in a few years.

Johnsongrass grows from 3 to 10 feet tall and looks a lot like sudan grass. However, it has scaly rhizomes (underground stems) that may be several feet long and 1/4 to 3/4 inch in diameter, _____ said.

Just a few seeds carried by birds, livestock, wind, water or machinery can completely infest clean areas. The seeds may lie dormant in the soil and germinate over a long period of time.

New plants also start from buds at the joints of the rhizomes. When pieces of rhizomes are dropped in clean soil, they may start new infestations. It's the rhizomes that make the weed so hard to control.

_____ urges farmers to keep on the lookout for scattered clumps and destroy them before they go to seed. Atlacide, applied either dry or as a spray, and dalapon, used as a spray, are two chemicals recommended to stop small patches.

_____ suggests that farmers and others needing more information on Johnsongrass get a free copy of University of Illinois College of Agriculture Circular 827, Controlling Johnsongrass in Illinois, in his office, _____, _____.

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EEW:mfb
3/15/61

Special to Farm Advisers

Stop Wild Garlic With 2,4-D Application

Wild garlic and wild onion cost Illinois farmers over half a million dollars a year through dockage in wheat.

However, _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser, says that farmers can stop these weeds by treating wild garlic infested wheat fields with 2,4-D in the spring after tillering but before the boot stage.

Farmers can use 1/2 to 3/4 pound of either the amine or ester form of 2,4-D per acre about the first week in April. University of Illinois experiments show that this treatment reduces the aerial bulblets of wild onions by 50 percent. The remaining plants will be deformed so that the combine will miss most of them, according to _____.

However, this treatment will also usually kill or reduce the stand of an underseeded legume.

Here's how _____ says it is possible to tell the weeds apart: Wild onion has flat leaves rising out of the bulb at ground level, whereas wild garlic has cylindrical leaves with the bases sometimes above ground on stems. Wild garlic has several underground bulbs appearing in clusters; wild onion has only one bulb per plant. Then, too, wild garlic has a stronger odor and is a more troublesome weed than wild onion.

The University of Illinois representative cautions farmers to apply the chemical to wheat and other small grains in the spring after tillering but before the crop reaches the boot stage. Treatment at other times can seriously injure the crop, _____ says.

EEW:mfb
3/15/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Here's What It Costs To Keep A Dairy Bull

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman offers the following tips to dairymen who must decide how much it will cost to keep a bull.

Fryman points out that a mature bull weighing 2,000 pounds will eat 18 to 20 pounds of hay and 8 to 10 pounds of grain per day.

Since the same grain mixture is usually fed to both the milking herd and the bull, you can use the average price of simple grain mixtures fed to milking herds to figure the cost of feeding a bull.

You can estimate the annual cost of the bull pen, stall and other equipment by taking 10 percent of the total cost of the equipment. Also figure on about one-half ton of bedding in the bull stall each year.

Fryman says another factor that influences the cost of owning and maintaining a herd bull is the amount of money invested in the animal. To make a fair estimate of costs, charge interest on the money invested in the bull.

In addition to the actual cost of keeping the bull, remember that you may also be giving up the potential income from an additional cow.

A good producing cow may add as much as $300 to the gross sales of the farm. You can keep this extra cow in the milking line with about the same amount of labor and feed storage as are required for the bull.

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JEL:mfb
3/22/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Farm Boys' Forestry
Camp Set For Aug. 6-12

Farm boys interested in forestry can now enroll for the Tenth Annual Illinois Farm Boys' Forestry Camp. This year's camp will be held August 6-12 at the Southern Illinois District 4-H Camp on Lake West Frankfort in Franklin county.

The forestry camp gives farm boys a chance to learn more about forestry practices that fit into farm operations. It also gives the boys an opportunity to actually work in a woodland.

Since the camp was started in 1952, more than 400 boys from 96 Illinois counties have attended. Last year a record-high 59 boys and 21 instructors participated in the camp.

Delegates to the forestry camp are chosen by the county farm adviser and his camp committee on the basis of their 4-H and FFA experiences and their interest in forestry.

Each county is eligible to send one delegate to the camp with all expenses paid. Additional delegates may go if their expenses are paid by a local organization.

Any boy interested in attending the Farm Boys' Forestry Camp should contact his county farm adviser for more information before June 1.

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JEL:mfb
3/22/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Weed Killers Need Human Guidance

The philosophy that if a little is good, more is better, doesn't apply to modern herbicides (chemical weed killers).

Many herbicides are selective for certain weeds. And, unless the directions are followed carefully, the crop may be damaged, according to _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Here are some precautions listed by _____:

1. Use herbicides only on crop for which they are specifically recommended.

2. Use only recommended amounts. More is costly and may be unsafe if the crop is for food or feed.

3. Follow application times suggested on the label and directions to the letter. Observe recommended intervals between treatment and harvest.

4. Wear goggles, rubber gloves and other protective clothing as recommended on the label.

5. Guard against possible injury to nearby plants.

Where weeds are a problem, herbicides usually more than pay for themselves by increasing yields. And they are a big help with weeds that cannot be controlled with normal cultural practices, _____ says.

However, the University of Illinois representative emphasizes that chemical control should be used to supplement, not replace, good cultural practices.

_____ reminds spray equipment operators to always read and follow instructions on the label. The instructions may differ from year to year because of new chemicals.

Proper use of herbicides gives protection to the crop, the operator and the consumer. If farmers are in doubt, _____ suggests checking with him for more information on herbicides.

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EEW:mfb
4/3/61

Special to Farm Advisers

Giant Foxtail Is Serious Threat To Illinois

Giant foxtail is the most serious annual weed in Illinois, according to Farm Adviser _____ _____.

If a farmer has 50 foxtail plants in a foot of row, he can lose 25 percent of his corn yield. And just six surviving giant foxtail plants per foot of row can reduce corn yields by 12 percent.

Soybeans also suffer heavily from the weed. A field that would normally yield 35 bushels of soybeans per acre if weed free would suffer a 10 percent loss if six giant foxtail plants per foot of row remained. This is a 3 1/2-bushel loss on every acre, _____ says.

To keep foxtail out, use clean seed, _____ said. Clean machinery before moving it from infested to clean fields. Also, don't buy hay and straw that might contain giant foxtail seed, _____ cautions.

For best control, use both good cultural practices and chemicals. Early control is important, especially in cultivated crops. Use a rotary hoe or harrow in corn and soybeans as soon as possible after the giant foxtail germinates.

_____ urges farmers with a serious giant foxtail problem to consider using pre-emergence herbicides. Giant foxtail is often most serious around the edges of fields. If it occurred in certain spots last year, it will be likely to occur in these patches again this year, _____ warns.

For more information on using herbicides to control giant foxtail, _____ suggests getting a free copy of University of Illinois College of Agriculture Circular 828, Controlling Giant Foxtail in Illinois, at his office, _____, _____.

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4/3/61

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

NJVGA 1961 Projects Announced

Projects and activities of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association for 1961 were announced today by _____, _____ county farm adviser.

The NJVGA is an organization for young people interested in fruit and vegetable production. It promotes and sponsors several educational projects. Anyone between 14 and 21 years can participate.

This year's projects include the (1) production and marketing contest, (2) demonstration contest and (3) judging, grading and identification contest.

The production and marketing contest stimulates and encourages youngsters interested in growing and marketing horticultural crops. It requires detailed records of production practices, costs, profits and marketing methods. Any 4-H or FFA member may enter his garden project in this contest.

The demonstration contest requires participants to verbally explain various production practices. This includes items in soil fertility, crop and soil improvement methods and marketing procedures for fruits and vegetables.

The judging, grading and identification program is the NJVGA's oldest contest. It covers the identification of vegetable varieties,

-more-

diseases, insects and weeds. Participants must also learn to judge vegetables on the basis of their quality and condition.

State winners in the judging and demonstration contests will represent Illinois at the national contest in December. The national contest will be held in conjunction with the NJVGA convention in Detroit December 3-7, 1961.

Interested young people can get more details on project requirements from _____. Or they can write to Illinois NJVGA Chairman R. O. Lyon, 412 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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4/12/61

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Special to Farm Advisers

Plowed Down Nitrogen Not
Harmful To Soybeans Or Legumes

Some farmers who plowed down nitrogen on their corn ground are now wondering if they can use this land for other crops so they can cooperate in the feed grain program.

_____ county farm adviser, _____ reports that where up to 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre has been applied, it will have no ill effect on soybeans, if the land had no legumes or manure during the past year. The nitrogen is not expected to give any benefits either, _____ points out.

The effect of the nitrogen will largely be lost on land diverted from corn, but University of Illinois agronomists feel there is no risk of loss to another crop such as soybeans or legumes planted on this land.

The plowed down nitrogen would be of great benefit, however, to grass cover crops or grass mixtures that may be seeded on the diverted land.

In rearranging a cropping plan to take part in the feed grain program, _____ also suggests farmers put corn on land that has been in legume meadow or where manure has been applied, if possible. Soybeans and forage cover seedings can be placed on land that has previously had corn or soybeans.

When planting soybeans or cover crop seedings, _____ suggests applying lime, phosphate and potash fertilizers as needed. Such treatments will give good stands of forage crops and more favorable results in 1962 when this land is used for a catch crop, plowed down, pastured or harvested for hay.

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HDG:mfb
4/19/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Stilbestrol Still "Best Buy" For Cattle Feeders

Farm adviser _____ reports that stilbestrol is still the "best buy" of all the feed additives now on the market.

Research tests at the University of Illinois have consistently shown that steers gain from 1/4 to 1/3 pound more per day when stilbestrol is included in the ration. This means that for every day that a cattle feeder does not use this hormone, he loses 5 to 8 cents a head.

According to U. of I. Livestock Specialist G. R. Carlisle, less than half of the beef cattle supplement now sold contains stilbestrol. Many farmers hesitate to feed it because steers fed stilbestrol yield carcasses slightly lower in quality than steers not fed stilbestrol.

But, feeders should remember that at present prices and under most feeding programs, cattle not fed a hormone must sell for at least $1.25 more per hundredweight to return as much money as hormone-fed cattle.

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4/19/61

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Protein Supplements Containing
Urea Are Economical Now

Economy-minded cattle feeders might save some money by using a protein supplement containing urea now that soybean meal prices are so high.

G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois livestock specialist, explains that urea is a synthetic non-protein nitrogen compound. When included in cattle feeds, urea is converted to protein in the animal's body.

Carlisle points out these facts about urea:

1. A supplement containing urea is no better than a supplement not containing urea. Some persons try to increase sales of urea-containing supplements by insisting that they are better.

2. If the protein supplement contains the right amount of urea, it's just as good as a supplement containing 100 percent oil meal. Generally, supplement should not contain any more than 5 percent urea, or "13 percent protein equivalent from non-protein nitrogen." This information is stated on the label or tag.

3. Cattle feeders should buy supplements containing urea for economy purposes only.

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PAC:mfb
4/26/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

"Lepto" Can Be Prevented: Hanson

One way in which farmers can prevent leptospirosis from attacking their swine and cattle is by keeping uninfected animals away from contaminated streams, according to Dr. L. E. Hanson, University of Illinois veterinarian.

In an article recently published in ILLINOIS RESEARCH, Dr. Hanson explained that leptospirosis is caused by bacteria called leptospires. These leptospires usually enter animals through breaks in their skin or delicate eye or mucous membranes. The disease may kill calves or small pigs, but adult animals seldom die.

"Swine are easily infected," Dr. Hanson wrote, "and when infected they release large numbers of bacteria in the urine." This infected urine contaminates marshy grounds and ponds and thus spreads the disease to other animals.

By testing animals before introducing them into the herd and by vaccinating uninfected animals, farmers can prevent leptospirosis from spreading. "Although vaccinated animals may become infected, such signs as abortion usually do not occur," Dr. Hanson said.

Once leptospires get past the skin barrier, they multiply rapidly. Usually the bacteria localize in the kidneys, where they may remain for as long as a year in swine and up to three months in cattle.

During this time the urine may be stained red by pigments released from destroyed red blood cells. The animal may become anemic

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and will have a fever. Cows often develop a soft mastitis, and thick clots appear in their milk.

The most obvious sign of leptospirosis is abortion in pregnant cattle and swine, which are particularly susceptible.

"Abortion is apparently due either to direct invasion of the uterus by leptospires or to a toxemia produced in the dam by the infection," Dr. Hanson explained. Despite the high rate of abortion, the disease does not appear to cause sterility in later pregnancies.

Swine are more susceptible to leptospirosis than cattle are. There are several reasons for this, according to Dr. Hanson. Farmers often do not segregate infected adult swine because they do not show signs of the disease. Also, swine and cattle are pastured together or confined on the same feedlots. Cattle play a major role in transmitting leptospirosis even though they have a shorter carrier stage and void fewer organisms in the urine than swine do.

Because leptospirosis is often confused with brucellosis and vibriosis, Dr. Hanson advises farmers suspecting leptospirosis to have a diagnostic laboratory or veterinarian diagnose the disease.

Dr. Hanson also said that people exposed to animal wastes and unprocessed meat may become infected with bovine and swine leptospires. "People can also get the disease by swimming in water contaminated with urine of infected animals."

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CP:mfb
4/26/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Daily Strip Grazing Boosts Pasture Yields

Try daily rotational grazing this spring and summer if you want to graze more cows on each acre of pasture.

_____ county farm adviser _____ says a group of Illinois dairymen who used the daily strip system produced enough forage for four cows on the same number of acres as their neighbors did for three cows.

Here's how strip grazing works:

Divide the pasture into long strips that are wide enough to give the herd four to five days of grazing. Make sure each strip provides the cattle with shade and water.

Use cross wires to move the herd to new forage within one of the strips each day. Cows shouldn't back-graze for more than four or five days before they're moved to a new strip. Stock about 50 cows for each acre of fresh pasture daily.

After the cows have moved to a new area, clip off the old strip.

Dairymen report that it takes from one to two days to divide a field into strips in the spring and from 10 to 30 minutes each day to move the cross-wire to give the herd access to fresh forage.

The time required each day is determined for the most part by the distance from the barn to the pasture.

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JEL:mfb
4/26/61

Special to Farm Advisers

Minimum Tillage Helps Cut Erosion Loss

Time, money, soil and water can be saved by using minimum tillage, states _____, _____ county farm adviser. Minimum tillage is a soil tillage method that reduces the number of trips across the field. The plow-plant method requires only one trip across the field.

Cost comparisons by Wisconsin Experiment Station workers show that using wheel-track planting may save up to $5.00 an acre, or about 40 percent of the tillage cost, according to _____. The savings will probably be greater on heavy-textured soils than on sandy soils. A farmer may save $1.00 to $1.25 per acre for each trip over the field that he can cut out.

Minimum tillage definitely decreases soil erosion and increases water intake. A minimum-tillage system will improve the efficiency of other conservation practices, such as contour planting, contour strip planting, terracing and drainageway establishment. Purdue University reports that plow-plant methods reduce soil loss by 40 percent.

Fewer cultivations are needed with minimum tillage because weeds do not sprout readily in the rough area between rows.

_____ suggests that you try minimum tillage on a small acreage the first year and compare results next fall at harvest time. You will likely need to adjust your method before you will want to go all out on this new tillage system.

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HDG:mfb
5/3/61

Special to Farm Advisers

Cows Need Grain On Pasture

To avoid weight losses in dairy cattle and to keep milk production at a high level, continue feeding grain and mineral when your herd goes on pasture. However, you can stop feeding protein supplement.

That's the advice of _____, _____ county farm adviser. _____ says fast growing, early spring pasture is high in protein. Therefore, cows need a grain ration relatively low in protein, but high in energy.

_____ points out that a mixture of corn and oats will do an excellent job of providing the energy and protein needed to supplement early, rapid-growing spring pastures.

Cows will take care of their own mineral requirements if they have free access to the mineral mix in a weather-protected feeder or mineral box. Give them a mixture of steamed bone meal and salt in equal parts.

In addition, it's best to give the cows free access to either block salt or loose salt in a weather-protected box. Dairymen can keep spring feed costs low by feeding protein supplements only when pastures start to mature in late spring and summer.

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HDN:mfb
5/3/61

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Procedures on Handling Appeals

The following statements are excerpts from instructions sent to all Illinois county ASC offices from the state office on April 26:

"It is suggested county committees commence hearings prior to the expiration of the appeal period....

"The county committee shall carefully review each appeal, giving proper consideration to the facts of the case, to county policy observed in establishing base acreages and farm indexes, and to the procedure governing such determinations. Any appeal granted must be fully substantiated by facts...there, no doubt, will be some cases where an increase is warranted and the appeal should be granted.

"Base acreage, as originally determined, reflected the farm's historical average acreage, scaled as required by the county scaling factor.... It would seem there would be few justifiable reasons for granting appeals of feed grain bases.... No reserve for granting base acreage appeals is provided, and any adjustments thereof must be kept to a minimum.

"Payment rate appeals. Original determination of committees represented their best judgment of the comparison of farms and they endeavored to establish equitable indexes in all instances. Certainly in some cases, perhaps, errors in judgment were made, and the appeal procedure provides a method of correcting such errors....

"It would seem that county committees would have little justification for increasing payment rates if original indexes were established in an equitable manner....

"Appeals favorably considered by the county committee should be reviewed with the fieldman prior to finalizing decisions.

"It is suggested each county develop and maintain a record of appeals filed and the action taken."

HDG:ml
5/3/61

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Program Interpretation

1. Base acreage and farm index determinations of any farm shall be made available to producers on request. This is public information.

2. Corn and grain sorghums are interchangeable. Farms with both a corn and sorghum base must designate whether one or both crops will be diverted. Payment will be based on the diverted crop.

   Any acreage of grain sorghum planted on a farm with only a corn base will be counted against the permitted acreage for program participation.

3. Close-sown corn or sorghum for green manure purposes is not eligible as an approved conservation use.

4. Sorghum of any variety used for any purpose other than the manufacture of molasses will be counted against the permitted acreage.

5. County committees will have authority to exercise good judgment in requiring areas of such size, shape, and nature as will permit determination of performance and will properly contribute to the purpose of the program. Generally this would exclude designation alone of low spots, barren hills, border plantings, headlands, turn rows, etc.

6. Eligibility requirements for price support on soybeans.

   It is currently required that an acreage of conserving crops must be maintained on the farm equal to the average 1959-1960 acreage of conserving crops and idle cropland. (It is our understanding that the "idle cropland" requirement may be changed or at least modified to permit county committee adjustment.)

   For purpose of soybean price support, there is <u>no</u> cross compliance between farms. In other words, each farm stands alone.

   In spite of the above reference to idle lands, we have been advised that farms in full compliance with the Feed Grain Program will have met eligibility for soybean price support.

7. Conservation use requirements

   a. An acreage of wheat (in excess or within the farm allotment) may be disposed of in accordance with marketing quota provisions by the wheat disposition date, and such acreage used as diverted or normal conserving acreage. (See item D on next page.)

   b. Soybeans or cowpeas may be used as green manure on the diverted acres.

   c. On diverted acres, small grains (oats, barley, and rye) seeded alone or with other conserving crops may be left standing or clipped. On the normal conserving acreage, these crops must be pastured, harvested for hay or silage, or clipped in time to prevent maturity.

d. Disposition of small grains, including wheat, by plowing or disking or diverted acres not established to a conservation use will qualify, provided the county committee so determines.

e. Disposition dates for soybeans, cowpeas, and small grains, in connection with items b and c on previous page will be announced soon.

f. In addition to the exceptions outlined above, the usual conservation uses are acceptable.

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5/3/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Control Johnsongrass On Idle Acres

Stop Johnsongrass on corn land taken out of production this year, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser. These non-cropped acres can be ready for corn next year if you follow this two-step plan:

Step No. 1 -- Kill the weed's underground root system.

Chemicals are the most effective means of attack, according to _____. Mow or chop the weed when the Johnsongrass is 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall. Do this three times. Each time, be sure to mow before it goes to seed.

As soon as the weed grows about 1 1/2 feet tall after the third mowing, spray with dalapon. Use 8 pounds of dalapon in 20 to 30 gallons of water. About three weeks after spraying plow the field, _____ said.

Another way to do the job is to disk or plow the idle field at least eight times at two-week intervals during the growing season. This method is usually effective, but frequent summer rains may interfere, allowing the weed to recover.

The local representative of the University of Illinois, _____, says tests show the chemical treatment to be consistently better.

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Step No. 2 -- Prevent new seedlings from starting.

The next spring after fallowing or treating with dalapon, corn can be planted. _____ recommends that farmers use the pre-emergence weed killer, eptam.

Uncontrolled seedlings develop underground root systems in about 70 days. Applying eptam during the next two or three years cuts down the amount of seeds. However, _____ warns farmers not to use eptam on soybeans.

For more information on Johnsongrass, call or write _____ _____ at _____, _____ for a free copy of the U. of I. College of Agriculture Circular 827, Controlling Johnsongrass in Illinois.

EEW:cm
5/10/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture And Limited Grain Cuts Bred Sow Upkeep Costs

A University of Illinois livestock specialist reports that running bred sows on pasture and feeding them limited grain lowers their feed costs.

G. R. Carlisle says that growing pigs do not utilize pastures too well. But research has proved the contrary with bred gilts and sows.

U. of I. work shows that bred gilts perform the best in drylot when they receive about five pounds of a complete ration. When similar gilts were pastured on good legumes, however, they performed just as well on only 2 1/2 pounds of feed. More important, the legume pasture cut out the need for the expensive protein supplements.

At present hog and feed prices, pasturing bred sows or gilts on good legumes saves about seven cents per day for each sow. This adds up to about $8 per sow for the gestation period. If farmers stock pastures with only six sows per acre, this means a feed saving of $50 per acre.

For bred gilts in drylot, Carlisle recommends 4 pounds of grain and 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of supplement daily. On pasture, bred gilts need 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of grain, no supplement and minerals free choice.

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PAC:ml
5/10/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Town And County Chorus Sign-Up
With County Advisers

The Illinois State Fair Town and County Chorus Concert will feature "Holiday Montage" by Hawley Ades. This 25-minute production of old and new songs will be directed by V. C. Shaul, county chorus project leader.

This project is open to any community or county-wide group of mixed voices willing to rehearse 10 or more times. Those who are interested should contact _____, _____ county _____adviser. Director Shaul will make two or more visits to our county if the interest is sufficient. The Illinois State Fair provides a premium fund that will help to meet expenses. The concert will be August 13 at the Illinois Building, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois. Entries must be received in the county office before May 25.

(Advisers please note: Enroll your county group with E. H. Regnier, 300 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.)

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JEW:ml
5/10/61

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Loans on Less Than Entire Quantity Stored in a Bin or Crib

Effective for 1961 price support programs only, a farmer without prior approval of the state ASC office will be permitted to obtain a loan on less than the entire quantity stored in a bin or crib, provided (1) he is participating in the feed grain program and (2) the county committee has determined that he does not have sufficient storage to permit separate storage of corn or grain sorghums eligible for loan.

Previously the State Committee did not permit loans or repayments on less than the entire amount stored in a bin or crib unless they gave special permission.

Since the amount on which a farmer can obtain support is limited and some producers might not have separate storage facilities, the policy has been changed to benefit feed grain program participants.

USDA Announces Additional Details of Feed Grain Certificate Redemption

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced additional details on redemption of feed grain certificates earned for diverting corn and grain sorghum acreage from production this year under the feed grain program.

Department officials pointed out that the certificates, which are expressed in dollar values, may be redeemed by farmers in grain or cash equivalent of grain. Producers who wish to receive cash instead of grain may ask the Commodity Credit Corporation to act as their agents in marketing the certificates. CCC will pay the producer the full face value of the certificate in cash through the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Office if it is presented within 30 days of issuance.

USDA officials expect that most farmers will present certificates to the county ASC offices and obtain cash. County offices are now prepared to make cash payments on certificates issued under the advance payment provisions of the program.

Certificates held by producers may be redeemed in CCC-owned grain stored either in CCC bin sites or in commercial warehouses, as determined by the county committee. Grain will be valued at the market price for redemption purposes.

Corn, oats, barley and grain sorghum in the CCC inventory will be eligible for redemption as made available locally. Producer redemptions may be in CCC-owned grain in the county in which the certificate was issued or in the nearest county in which grain made available for redemption is stored. CCC will not ship grain into a particular county or make available specific stocks of CCC-owned grain for certificate redemption.

Certificates issued to a producer may also be redeemed in grain put under price-support loan by that producer. Under this provision, CCC would take ownership of the loan grain and then redeem the certificate with that grain. This would apply to farm-stored grain under loan and grain under loan stored locally in commercial facilities. It would apply to current loans, reseal loans and extended reseal loans. This grain also would be valued at the market price for redemption purposes.

On warehouse-stored loans, producers may not purchase less than the quantity of grain under one warehouse receipt. On farm-stored loans, partial purchase of grain will be permitted in those areas where partial repayment of loans may be made.

The certificates are also negotiable, but only producers who receive them for diverting acreage under the program can redeem them in cash. Producers can get cash for their certificates at county offices and use this money for their needed purchases.

If a certificate is not redeemed in grain or submitted to CCC for marketing within 30 days after issuance, storage and handling charges will be deducted from the face value of the certificate. This deduction will be at the rate of 1/25 of one percent per day, beginning on the 31st day after issuance and continuing until redeemed.

Feed grain certificates issued to producers for participation in the feed grain program reflect half or more of the dollar value of normal production on the acreage the farmer has diverted under the program. The dollar value is determined on the basis of the county support rate. Provision is made for producers to get approximately half of their payment in certificates when they sign up under the program this spring. Certificates issued to producers under advance payment provisions may be redeemed as outlined in this release.

SECTION V. AGRONOMIC ASPECTS

Soil Conservation on Diverted Acres

R. D. Walker

The diverted acres in the Feed Grain Program offer an excellent opportunity for farmers to construct permanent-type soil conservation practices such as diversions, grass waterways, terraces, ponds and drainage in 1961. With grasses and legumes growing, now is an ideal time to carry out the mechanical operations necessary in shaping grass waterways and constructing terraces and diversions. Earth moving equipment can be operated more economically and engineering plans can be more accurately completed when the ground is in a workable condition. Summer and fall usually provide good working conditions.

County ACP funds can be used to install conservation practices on diverted acres as long as money is available. Advisers should check with the local ASC committee on availability of funds.

Some counties offer a higher ACP payment rate and larger total payment when the money is used for the permanent-type practices.

Farmers undoubtedly will be very busy until corn and soybeans are planted. Seedings on diverted acres may be delayed until it will be very difficult to get a stand of grass legume mixture. In such cases it may be advisable to seed a temporary crop such as sudangrass or soybeans to be used as a green manure crop.

Grass waterways constructed during the summer should have some protection until a late summer or fall seeding of grass can be made. Corn broadcast at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre makes an excellent stabilizing crop. The corn can be clipped and the grass seeded in the corn stubble. Another method is to disk the corn into the soil forming a mulch before seeding a permanent grass.

EXCLUSIVE
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Calves On Pasture Need Some Grain

Pasture is an excellent feed for cattle of all ages, reports _____, _____ county farm adviser. However, very young calves cannot eat enough of it to meet their requirements for rapid growth.

Yearling heifers show satisfactory gains on good pasture and need little or no supplementary feed except salt and minerals. Heifers under a year old need some grain. Calves born after January 1 need plenty of good-quality legume hay and from three to five pounds of grain a day.

Dairymen can let young calves run on pasture near the barn. However, they should be free to return to the barn during the hot part of the day when flies are bothering them. When the calves reach six months of age, they can be pastured.

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

Dairymen must keep heifers growing at a normal rate if they are to reach normal size by the time they are two years old.

For normal growth, _____ says Holstein heifers should make an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds. Brown Swiss should gain about 1.4 pounds a day; Ayrshires and Guernseys, 1.3 pounds; and Jerseys, 1.1 pounds.

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JEL:mfb
5/17/61

Special to Farm Advisers in Madison, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford and other counties south of them.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(This information comes from W. O. Scott for your use in helping flood-stricken areas.)

Give Cropping Suggestions For Wet Land

Farmers hit by floods and wet weather can plant their usual hybrid corn until June 10 to 15, _____, _____ county farm adviser, stated this week.

With a favorable growing season and normal or later killing frost, corn will have a reasonable chance to mature.

If corn planting is delayed until June 20 to 25, _____ suggests using a hybrid adapted to north-central Illinois. Hybrids adapted to northern Illinois can be planted as late as July 5 to 10 and still have a good chance to mature.

Soybeans can make up for lost time better than corn. From St. Louis south, Clark soybeans should mature even when planted as late as July 5 to 10. For plantings after this time, shifting to Shelby, Harosoy or Lindarin looks like a safer move. Shelby should mature when planted as late as July 15 to 20. Use of Harosoy or Lindarin would allow planting to almost August 1.

Adapted hybrid grain sorghums, such as RS 610 or RS 590, should yield well when planted as late as mid-June. They should mature even if planted as late as July 1 to 5. Earlier hybrids, such as RS 501, may be planted until mid-July with reasonable chance of harvesting mature grain.

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For pastures, _____ suggests Sudangrass or a Sudan-soybean mixture. Piper Sudan is the preferred pasture variety. Sudan can be planted for hay or pasture as late as August 1.

Pearl millet although less productive than Sudan, can be pastured sooner, because grazing need not be delayed to avoid the danger of prussic acid poisoning.

For emergency hay, _____ recommends soybeans. You can plant the regular grain varieties. It's not necessary to pay premium prices for "hay beans." Sudan can be used for hay, but it is hard to dry.

German millet will make a lower quality hay than timothy in less than 60 days after planting but should not be used for pasture.

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HDG:mfb
5/17/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Oakes Wheat Day, June 13

Wheat growers who want to see the differences in 21 varieties planted in the same field will have this opportunity on June 13, _____, _____ county farm adviser, announced this week.

This is the date for the annual Oakes Wheat Day near Bluffs, in Scott county. The plots are located 1/2 mile north and 1/2 mile west of Bluffs on the Naples lane. The tour starts at 1 p.m.

University of Illinois staff members will be on hand to discuss wheat varieties, plant diseases and insects in wheat. All those interested in wheat production are invited to attend.

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HDG:mfb
5/17/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Watch For Nitrogen Deficiency On Flooded Land

Farmers who applied nitrogen and then had their land flooded should follow a policy of watchful waiting, suggests _____, _____ county farm adviser.

University of Illinois agronomists point out that the nitrogen loss may be small unless there have been several days of temperatures over 70 degrees.

The best procedure will be to go ahead and plant corn without applying further nitrogen on these areas. Then watch carefully to see whether leaf color or tissue tests reveal any nitrogen deficiency.

If a shortage of nitrogen appears, most farmers will still have time to sidedress 40 to 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre to supply the needed nutrient.

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HDG:mfb
5/17/61

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ACP Payments and the Feed Grain Program

A memo from the state ASC office to all county offices reads:

"Under current regulations and procedures there is no prohibition against using ACP cost-sharing for practices on acreages diverted under the Feed Grain Program. On the other hand, there is no guarantee to cooperators that cost-sharing practices will be made available for such areas....

"Circumstances vary from county to county from the standpoint of funds remaining uncommitted, availability of technical services, farmer interest, and conservation practices most needed....

"Nevertheless, there are certain policies, as set forth below, which should be used as guides in handling various types of practices:

"Preferred Mechanical Practices. This is an ideal time to establish terraces, waterways, structures, and other preferred mechanical practices on areas diverted from crop production under the Feed Grain Program. Every reasonable effort should be extended to influence farmers to take advantage of this situation.

"Tree Planting. It is recognized that there will be few farmers or few situations where there would be any desire to plant trees on acres that will qualify for diversion under the Feed Grain Program. However, where there is such a situation, tree planting is a fine way of providing for permanent retirement.

"Limestone and Rock Phosphate. There should be no objection to approving limestone and rock phosphate in connection with diverted acreages just the same as is being done on any other part of the farm.

"Pasture Development. Normally farmers will not be interested in establishing permanent seedings on areas that will qualify for purposes of diverted acres. Nevertheless, the pasture practice under ACP could be approved for such area, especially if the farmer seems sincerely interested in making a rather permanent seeding for long-term rotation.

"Seeding Practices, Such as Additional Legumes on Cropland and Green Manure. In our opinion practices of this nature generally should not be approved for use on diverted acres. This is especially true of the cropland seeding practice, which could involve a rather large ACP payment. Furthermore, practices of this type are designed to provide for cover of only short duration. In view of the obligation imposed by the Feed Grain Program that farmers devote the diverted acreages to a conservation use, it would seem that they should make any such seedings without ACP assistance. ACP could then be used for other purposes."

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

U. of I. Issues Publication
On Insurance For Farmers

A concise handbook on property, liability and medical insurance for farmers has just been published by the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service.

The new publication presents recommendations on buying fire insurance, explains liability insurance and lists the costs, describes workman's compensation insurance and medical coverage plans. The author is N. G. P. Krausz, professor of agricultural law.

As one example, the new publication lists these recommendations for buying fire insurance:

1. If considerable personal property is included, use the farm blanket policy.

2. If there is a mortgage on the property, the mortgage holder can protect both his interest and the owner's with a mortgagee clause.

3. A farmer should be careful about making ownership changes that may void his insurance.

4. Buying a policy for three or five years reduces the cost per year.

5. To protect against windstorm losses, carry extended coverage, since it costs no more than windstorm coverage.

_____ county farm adviser _____ reports that copies of this new insurance publication, Circular 832, are available at his office without charge.

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HDG:mfb
5/24/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Tips For Controlling Bloat

Dairymen can reduce bloat in their herds by filling cows with hay before pasturing them on legumes.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, says it's also helpful to give cows extra hay while they are on pasture.

_____ says University of Illinois research indicates that dairy cattle have less trouble with bloat if they are kept on pasture 24 hours a day.

Antibiotics sometimes prove helpful in controlling bloat. However, there is a problem in feeding the correct amount. Digestive troubles may occur if the antibiotic level is too high.

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JEL:mfb
5/24/61

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Gives Tips For Establishing
Seedings On Diverted Acres

Two simple practices can help _____ county farmers successfully establish legumes and grasses seeded on their diverted acres, reports Farm Adviser _____.

If a nurse crop was seeded, clip it when it is in the boot stage, _____ recommends. While the nurse crop aids in holding weeds in check early in the season, it can compete seriously with legumes and grasses for moisture later in the season.

Legume and grass seedings should be well established by the time the nurse crop is in the boot stage. This stage usually comes at the time when moisture may become critical, so it is wise to reduce competition by destroying the nurse crop.

_____ also recommends clipping to control weeds during the summer. However, it is best not to clip sweet clover because the result may be loss of stand. Alfalfa, red clover, alsike and ladino clover all recover from the crown and are not harmed by clipping.

Clipping should be scheduled to control weeds. Any time weeds become a problem, clip to keep weeds seeds from forming. It the growth is heavy at the time of clipping, spread the clippings to reduce smothering.

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HDG:mfb
5/31/61

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Hay Conditioners Cut Field Curing Time In Half

University of Illinois research indicates that hay-crushing machines can slash alfalfa hay field curing time in half.

U. of I. dairy scientist Leo Fryman cites agricultural engineering research in which conditioned hay cut at 9:00 a.m. averaged 75 percent moisture. By 2:00 p.m. the following day the moisture had dropped to 16 percent.

Untreated hay from the same field, cut at the same time, showed about 30 percent moisture at the end of the same drying period.

Researchers noted similar drying advantages for conditioned second- and third-cutting hay. Hay containing 68 percent moisture, cut and conditioned at 9:00 a.m., was down to 20 percent moisture by 5:00 p.m. the same day. Unconditioned hay from the same field still had 25 percent moisture.

Fryman says crushed hay in all tests was ready for baling at least a day earlier than uncrushed hay.

Fast curing isn't the only advantage of crushing. It can save up to 10 percent more hay by preventing loss of leaves and small stems caused by extra drying and handling after rains.

Crushing also saves vitamin A, since hay is exposed to sun and rain for a shorter time. In addition, rapid curing saves protein that otherwise could be lost in shattered leaves.

Hay crushers crack stems lengthwise and reduce them to the equivalent of several smaller ones. The process opens up the moist inner parts of the stems, bringing them into more direct contact with the air. As a result, the stems dry almost as fast as the leaves.

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HDN:ml
5/8/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Stored Grain Insects Can Slash Grain Profits

A University of Illinois entomologist, Steve Moore, warns that insects lurking in grain bins can slash profits by destroying 10 percent or more of the farm-stored grain.

Farmers can check this loss by following the control program outlined below:

1. Clean up storage bins and all equipment used for handling grain. Also remove accumulations of old grain near bins.

2. Spray bins to kill insects that escaped during the clean-up. Some insects, such as the cadelle beetle, bore into bin walls. Only sprays will eliminate them.

Use either malathion at 1 1/2 percent concentration or methoxychlor at 2 1/2 percent concentration. For maximum control, apply at least 7 to 10 days before storing grain.

Only a premium-grade malathion should be used on or around stored grains. Do not use DDT as a bin spray--it's not approved for this use. Studies show that 70 to 80 percent of infestations are caused by insects already in bins when farmers dump in new grain.

3. Store only clean, dry grain. The moisture in stored wheat should never exceed 13 percent. Why? High moisture creates certain odors that attract insects. Clean grain seems to discourage their breeding.

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4. Treat the grain itself as further insurance. Use a premium-grade malathion protectant spray or dust. Every farmer who stores wheat or shelled corn for two months or longer will find this treatment profitable. Treat oats also when past experiences indicate that grain insects are a problem.

Malathion protects clean grain against insect invaders. But it also protects grain having a light infestation.

If you use dusts, apply them to grain in the combine hopper. Apply liquids to the grain stream as it's elevated or augered into the grain bin.

Liquid applications are the least expensive and the least objectionable to elevator operators. Their control equals that of dusts. Re-treat the surface with a light amount during August to insure protection against the Indian meal moth.

Malathion is the most effective protective material available. And it effectively controls Indian meal moth infestations. It remains effective for one season and probably longer. Treated grain may be fed to livestock or marketed immediately.

Apply fumigants to grain having a moderate to heavy insect infestation or to grain that cannot be conveniently treated with malathion.

5. Reinspect grain at regular intervals, at least twice a month during the summer and once a month during the winter. Inserting metal rods in the grain mass helps to detect "hot" spots. High moisture or insects create these spots.

Moore emphasizes that all farmers storing wheat will benefit by following these control measures.

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PAC:ml
5/8/61

SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Grazing Restrictions Removed on Diverted Land in Southern Illinois Flood Area

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has announced that for a temporary period livestock will be permitted to graze land under the Conservation Reserve and acreages diverted under the 1961 Feed Grain Program in 13 southern Illinois counties where floods have seriously disrupted normal grazing.

This action follows a request from the Governor of Illinois that grazing be permitted in the flooded area on lands that have been taken out of production.

Under the feed grain program, unless otherwise authorized, land to be diverted from production this year cannot be grazed after the close of the sign-up period, which in southern Illinois was May 26.

In view of the shortage of forage and pasture due to floods, county ASC committees in the southern Illinois counties have been given authority to permit grazing on diverted feed grain acreage if needed. However, specific approval of the county committee is required before such land can be grazed.

Contracts retiring land under the Conservation Reserve also restrict the use of this land. Authority is being granted to permit grazing on this land in the flooded area without loss of payments or assessment of penalties if the county committee approves.

Counties in which this authority is being granted are Alexander, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Lawrence, Pope, Pulaski, Richland, Saline, Wabash, Wayne and White.

USDA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

June 8, 1961

To Farm Advisers, Home Advisers and Assistants:

Subject: News Coverage--State 4-H Club Week

Plans have been made to give extensive news coverage to the State 4-H Club Week program June 21-23. This letter concerns on-the-spot coverage plans with emphasis on the role you and your delegates may play in radio and photo coverage.

RADIO: To get good coverage of this event over your local radio stations, we are making recording equipment available to counties taking part in the conference. About the only opportunities to make recordings appear to be during the Wednesday night barbecue at Memorial Stadium and during the Friendship Party on Thursday in Huff Gym.

Since this will take some scheduling on your part, we will have a sign-up sheet at the registration line on which you can indicate your time preference. Each county should bring a tape for interview.

We will allow 15 minutes for each county to make recordings. Please be sure tapes are erased and clear of previous recordings.

PHOTO: During registration on Wednesday morning in the Ice Rink, we will take one photograph of a group of four or five delegates representing each county. As you go through the registration line, check to see whether your county photo has been taken. If not, ask to be directed to the photo area.

GENERAL: Plans are also being made for on-the-spot TV film coverage of State 4-H Club Week. And we'll be shooting photos for feature magazine coverage. So be prepared to flash your best smile at any time during your three-day stay in Urbana. See you on the 21st.

Yours very truly,

Hadley Read

Hadley Read
Extension Editor

HR:dl

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

nnounce Leaders In 600-Pound Butterfat Club

A registered Brown Swiss cow owned by Dr. H. E. Snow of entralia and a registered Holstein owned by Kellybracken Farm of Elgin ied for top honors in the Illinois 600-Pound Butterfat Cow Club for 960, each with a production of 988 pounds of butterfat.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Jerry Cash says 1,243 05-day lactation records of 600 or more pounds of butterfat were reorted for cows enrolled in Illinois dairy herd improvement associations n 1960.

Registered cattle again showed their superiority to grades. ixty-four percent of all cows that qualified were registered.

Fifty-nine herds qualified five or more cows. Mooseheart arms, Mooseheart, led all herds with 27 registered Holsteins. Others in he top five were Rosewood Farm, Roselle, 24 registered Guernseys; Rolling Acres Farm, Elgin, 21 registered Guernseys; Moo Meadows Farm, Woodtock, 18 registered Holsteins; and Alfred Ames, Zion, 17 registered olsteins.

The original Illinois 500-Pound Butterfat Cow Club was organzed 38 years ago to emphasize important management practices involved n high butterfat production. The program was changed to the Illinois 00-Pound Butterfat Cow Club in January 1959 to keep pace with higher roduction records.

All cows qualify automatically if they produce 600 or more ounds of butterfat in a lactation period of 305 days or less and are roperly reported by a DHIA supervisor.

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DN:mfb
/14/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Pasture Crop Yields More When Harvested Than When Grazed

University of Illinois tests reveal that steers in drylot receiving summer silage gain faster and grade higher than pastured steers.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef cattle division, adds that harvesting forage as silage allows farmers to feed more steers per acre and thus increase their volume of business.

In the tests, pasture steers grazed a legume-grass mixture and were self-fed ground ear corn. The stocking rate averaged 2 1/2 steers per acre. Comparable steers, fed in drylot, received about 20 pounds of alfalfa silage plus a full feed of ground ear corn.

The pasture group and the drylot group were further divided into three lots each. The first lots in each group received soybean meal the entire 114-day test period. The second lots received soybean meal the last 57 days only. And the third lots did not receive any protein supplement.

Results showed that all drylot steers, regardless of protein supplements, made a combined average daily gain of 2.41 pounds. The pasture steers averaged 2.09 pounds. Results also revealed these facts:

1. The summer silage did not spoil.

2. Giving soybean meal to the pasture steers, either during the entire test or during the last 57 days only, did not improve gains. This was contrary to results of other tests showing that steers on

-more-

asture and receiving supplemental protein do gain more without increas-ng the over-all cost of gain. In this particular test, abundant rain-all resulted in lush pasture growth, which probably reduced the need or supplementary protein.

3. Giving soybean meal to the drylot steers improved gains y .4 pound daily when it was fed during the entire summer and by .3 ound when fed during the last 57 days.

4. Costs of gains of the groups were similar. Gains of dry-ot cattle averaged $15.97 per hundredweight of gain compared with 15.84 for the pasture cattle. These figures include pasture charges nd costs for harvesting the forage as silage.

5. One acre of forage, when grazed, could carry about 2 1/2 teers. Yet one acre of forage, when harvested as summer silage, fur-ished enough silage for nearly three times as many steers.

AC:mfb
/14/61

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Danforth Scholarship Winners Named

Four outstanding Illinois 4-H Club members have been named to represent the state's more than 72,000 4-H'ers at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp near Shelby, Michigan.

They are Bonnie Swanson, 20, Media; Yvonne Jackson, 20, Princeton; Albert Dorn, 19, Cary; and Gene Klett, 21, Joliet.

The girls' camping period runs from July 31 to August 13. The boys will attend the camp from August 14 to August 27. The camp has the four-fold purpose of developing physical, mental, social and religious traits of the young people who attend.

The Danforth Foundation, a private family fund started by the late W. H. Danforth, former chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Company, sponsors the awards for Miss Swanson and Dorn. Expenses for Miss Jackson and Gene Klett are being paid by the Illinois 4-H Foundation.

The 4-H'ers earned the awards on the basis of their club activities and leadership, scholarship and character. They were selected by the state 4-H staff.

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6/21/61

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Publish Guide For Selling Grain

Some new guides covering seasonal movements of grain prices were published this week by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, _____ county farm adviser _____ announced this week. In a new 44-page circular, T. A. Hieronymus, professor of agricultural marketing, describes the patterns of grain prices and costs of storing since World War II.

As an example of some of the guides for corn growers, Hieronymus points out:

1. Where there is a short corn crop, the price peaks early in the marketing year following harvest.

2. The price decreases in years when livestock numbers are declining and increases when they are building up.

3. The price increases during periods of improving general business conditions and declines as unemployment increases.

4. Where there is a large crop following a short crop there is relatively little price change.

5. The rate of CCC sales has an important influence on price during the spring and summer.

After studying the prices over the years, Hieronymus points out that the odds are in favor of storing corn from harvest to the immediate postharvest period. The chances of substantial profit were good and the chances of a substantial loss were small. He also points out it is risky to carry corn into September. There is a relatively good chance of hitting the season's high or low with odds about even as to which it will be.

The new circular, No. 833, "When to Sell Corn, Soybeans, Oats, and Wheat," is available at the office of the farm adviser at ___(place)___ or by writing to the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

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HDG:mfb
7/5/61

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

New Antibiotic Cleared For Use In Hog Rations

Farm Adviser _____ announces that the Food and Drug Administration has approved the antibiotic tylosin for use in hog rations.

He adds that University of Illinois swine research men have already tested tylosin to see how much it increases hog gains. They found that pigs receiving tylosin gained seven percent faster than control pigs receiving the same ration, but no tylosin. They also found that the antibiotic slightly improved feed efficiency.

Farmers may use tylosin in swine rations at the following levels:

1. Pigs weighing up to 40 pounds: 20 to 100 grams per ton of feed.

2. Pigs weighing between 41 and 100 pounds: 20 to 40 grams per ton.

3. Pigs weighing between 101 pounds and market weight: 10 to 20 grams per ton.

Labels on premixes containing tylosin should include the concentration or strength of tylosin. They should also include adequate mixing directions so the finished feed will contain the proper concentration of the antibiotic.

_____ represents the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in _____ county.

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PAC:je
5/28/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Milking Machine Care Helps Control Mastitis

A regular maintenance program of checking and cleaning pulsators, petcocks, vacuum regulators and vacuum pumps can help to control mastitis--the No. 1 dairy problem in Illinois.

_____ county farm adviser _____ also recommends checking and changing the rubber linings often. Recent research indicates dairymen should discard the rubber linings after 3,000 individual milkings.

In other words, a dairyman milking 15 cows twice a day should change the liners every 100 days.

The rubber liners will last longer if they are kept absolutely clean. It's not unusual to find discarded rubber liners that contain 10 to 15 percent butterfat.

This fat will shorten the life of the rubber by causing it to lose its characteristic physical qualities for good milking.

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JEL:mfb
6/28/61

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FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

_____ County 4-H Tractor
Contest Set For _____

_____ county 4-H youth will demonstrate their skill in handling the farm tractor at the Annual County 4-H Tractor Driving Contest on _____.
(date)

More than _____ boys who have completed one or more years of 4-H tractor projects will participate in the contest at _____ at _____, according to Farm Adviser
(time) (place)

_____.

This is the first of several elimination events to select an Illinois representative for the Central and Western U. S. 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest Oct. 15-17 in Dallas, Texas. Boys from 26 states will compete in the Dallas contest, which is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and the Standard Oil Foundation, Inc.

In the _____ county contest, 4-H'ers will take a written quiz, show the steps in servicing a tractor and demonstrate their driving skill with both a two- and a four-wheel wagon attached.

_____ says the boys will be judged on driving skill, safety precautions and time required to maneuver the rugged course. The operators' contest climaxes the 4-H tractor program in _____ county, with some _____ boys enrolled in 1961.

Next stop for winners in the _____ county contest is the Junior Tractor Operators' Contest at the State Fair in Springfield.

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HDN:mfb
7/12/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Farm Advisers

Limited Feeding Of Bred Sows And Gilts Pays Off

Tests once again add proof that limiting the feed of bred sows and gilts pays off.

This time it paid off in terms of more pigs farrowed and weaned, reports Harry Russell, University of Illinois livestock specialist. Previous tests have shown that limited feeding reduces feed costs without hindering gains.

Russell, citing University of Missouri research, said that gilts fed two or three pounds of grain daily performed as well as or better than similar gilts getting four or five pounds daily.

He warns, however, that a limited ration must meet the protein, vitamin and mineral requirements. Only the grain or energy portion of the ration can be limited.

If the amount of energy or grain is limited in a complete ground or mixed ration, the proportion of protein, minerals and vitamins to grain must be much greater than in a normal 12 or 16 percent protein ration. In other words, feed just enough grain to keep sows and gilts in good condition and gaining properly.

The tests indicated that gilts in excellent condition at breeding time turned in the best reproductive performance when they gained only 80 to 100 pounds during gestation.

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Russell says gilts that are well fed during gestation lose weight during lactation. On the other hand, gilts fed a limited ration usually gain weight during lactation. These limited-fed gilts eat more feed during lactation, but not enough to erase the feed saved during the gestation period.

To get limited-fed sows and gilts on full feed after farrowing, let them eat at self-feeders one or two hours twice a day. Start the self-feeder program the fourth day after they farrow.

PAC:dl
7/19/61
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Idle Acres Offer Good Opportunity
For Establishing Grass Waterways

Land idled under the feed grain program offers _____ county farmers an excellent opportunity to establish conservation practices without hurting crops, Farm Adviser _____ pointed out this week. At the same time it may be possible to get some financial help through the Agricultural Conservation Program to do the job.

_____ lists these guides in planning for grass waterways:

Before planting, make sure the soil has plenty of plant food. Probably the best starter is 8 to 10 tons of strawy manure per acre. It will add fertility, and straw will help to hold the soil until the grass is established. A soil test is a good way to make sure you have adequate phosphorus and potassium. If you have no manure, 100 to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre will do the job.

Late summer or early fall is usually the best time to seed in central and southern Illinois. Spring seedings are more common in the northern part of the state. Fall seedings are less likely to be washed out than those made in the spring.

If you have some sod in draws and low spots, let it stay there. It's easier to thicken a thin grass stand with more seed and fertilizer than to start from scratch.

Make sure the waterway is wide enough to carry the expected flow of water. Work the soil into a fine, compact seedbed. If you have a corrugated roller, use it to firm the seedbed.

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Grasses do the best job of establishing a firm sod. Tall fescue takes off rapidly and should probably be first choice in central nd southern Illinois. Smooth bromegrass does best in northern Illiois. Both should be well fertilized. Kentucky bluegrass does a good ob, but it is not so deep rooted. It will usually come into the stand ithout seeding. Reed canary grass can be used in waterways that stay et and marshy most of the year. Timothy and redtop can be used, but hey are shallow rooted and neither will develop the heavy sod we want.

Making a light seeding of a small-grain nurse crop may help o hold the soil. But the seeding rate should be low to keep down cometition with the grass.

Grass seeding rates should be two or three times as high as nder ordinary field conditions. Put in 25 to 30 pounds of tall fescue r bromegrass and 15 to 20 pounds of reed canary grass or 6 to 8 pounds f timothy or redtop.

If you have a failure, don't be discouraged. Try again. The raws and wet spots are not the easiest parts of your fields to farm. ven on the best fields, most farmers occasionally have to do some replanting.

Reducing erosion with good grass waterways will conserve the oil on your field for future use and mean more profits. The time is ight to check your diverted acres to see whether you should establish ome grass waterways this summer.

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DG:mfb
/19/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Cool Hens Lay More Eggs In Summer

Keeping laying hens cool on hot summer days prevents a drop in egg production, reports S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois poultry specialist.

Once temperatures climb above 82° F., birds start making internal adjustments to keep cool, and egg production drops. To keep hens cool, Ridlen offers these tips:

1. Give them lots of cool water.

2. Make sure the hen house has plenty of cross ventilation.

3. Cut weeds and low-hanging branches around the house so that air circulates through it.

4. Grow grass next to the house, as it absorbs heat. Keep it cut.

5. Replace old litter, since it gives off heat.

6. Make sure nests are well ventilated but still dark.

7. Paint the roof white or aluminum to reflect the sun's rays.

8. Keep fresh feed before the hens, and do everything possible to keep them eating.

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PAC:dl
7/19/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Local 4-H'ers To Attend
Wildlife Conservation Camp

More than 80 Illinois 4-H'ers plan to attend the 1961 Wildlife Conservation Camp at 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello July 31 to August 4.

Area 4-H'ers attending are _____, son of _____ _____, and _____, son of _____.

Educational as well as recreational, this wildlife camp gives 4-H'ers a chance to learn more about wildlife conservation in Illinois through class work and field observations.

The 4-H'ers will study timber management, farm pond construction and management, waterfowl management and trapping of Illinois fur bearers. Delegates will also have time for sports, crafts or tours of nearby Robert Allerton Park.

Bill Stone of the state 4-H staff at the University of Illinois says the main purpose of the camp is to help promote the 4-H conservation projects throughout Illinois. U. of I. staff members are in charge of the entire program.

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HDN:dl
7/19/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Poultrymen Should Be Alert For Hysteria

A University of Illinois poultry specialist warns poultrymen to watch for hysteria in their hen flocks.

S. F. Ridlen adds that this problem is more common on the west coast than in other areas. But a few cases have been reported in the midwest. When it occurs, feed consumption drops sharply, and egg production may decrease as much as 50 percent. The flock may be affected for several months.

In affected flocks, birds mill hysterically and some utter frightened sounds. Once started, hysteria spreads through the henhouse and may occur several times before it stops. Feather eating is typical in affected flocks, but cannibalism is not a major cause of hysteria.

Hen "psychologists" are not sure what causes hysteria. But if it occurs, they recommend certain steps to control it and stop further trouble. These steps include (1) eliminating scare factors, such as shadows, (2) breaking up pens of affected birds and (3) adding thiamine or pyridoxine to the ration.

Get the flock back to normal feed consumption as fast as possible. Cutting the birds' toenails will ease tension and reduce skin tears. Including a tranquilizer in the ration will ease but not eliminate the hazard.

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PAC:dl
8/9/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For Farm Advisers

Snapped Ear Corn Silage Makes Good Steer Ration

Steers fed snapped ear corn silage in University of Illinois tests gained slightly more than two pounds daily, reports Farm Adviser _____.

The snapped ears were chopped into a trench silo. Workers covered the silage with plastic and provided surface drainage so that rain and melting snow could not enter the silo.

The average daily ration of the two-year-old steers included 37 pounds of silage, 1½ pounds of 50 percent soybean meal and 4 pounds of hay.

Similar cattle were fed the same ration except that they received silage made from hybrid grain sorghum heads. They made average daily gains of 1.84 pounds.

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8/9/61

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Kendall County Holstein Wins Junior Milking Derby

A seven-year-old Holstein cow owned by Kendall county 4-H'er Cheryle Smith won the 1961 Junior Department Milking Derby at the Illinois State Fair.

The winning cow produced 17 quarts of milk at each of 10 milkings during the contest. A Brown Swiss cow owned by Mary Palmer from McHenry county was second, and a Guernsey owned by Reggie Merriell from DeWitt county placed third.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Gary Harpestad, who judged the Derby, says 48 cows representing six dairy breeds competed in this year's contest.

Winners were determined by the amount of butterfat produced during the contest. Production of immature cows was adjusted to maturity, and cows well along in their lactation were given additional credit.

Harpestad says the purpose of the annual Derby is to emphasize the importance of high production and its correlation with good body conformation. The contest also stresses the important role dairy records play in dairy herd management.

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Editor's Note: Attached is a list of 4-H exhibitors entered in the Milking Derby along with their final standings.

HDN:dl
8/23/61

FINAL STANDINGS IN THE 1961 JUNIOR MILKING DERBY

Standing	Name	County	Breed of Cow
1	Cheryle B. Smith	Kendall	Holstein
2	Mary Palmer	McHenry	Brown Swiss
3	Reggie Merriell	De Witt	Guernsey
4	Nancy McFadden	Jo Daviess	Holstein
5	Thomas Walk	Cumberland	Holstein
6	Keith Frerichs	Champaign	Holstein
7	Ronald Flatness	Grundy	Holstein
8	David Ruppert	Montgomery	Holstein
9	Patti Read	Jo Daviess	Guernsey
10	Elaine Busboom	Champaign	Holstein
11	Carol Flatness	Grundy	Holstein
12	Joe Lyons	Putnam	Holstein
13	Richard Debatin	Bond	Holstein
14	Allen Wolff	Effingham	Holstein
15	Keith Howland	Grundy	Guernsey
16	Richard Read	Jo Daviess	Guernsey
17	William McFadden	Jo Daviess	Holstein
18	John Stevens	Peoria	Brown Swiss
19	Karl Pfeiffer	Mason	Brown Swiss
20	Christopher McMillen	Stark	Holstein
21	Fred Kline	LaSalle	Ayrshire
22	Janice Peverly	DeWitt	Holstein
23	Thomas Ruppert	Montgomery	Holstein
24	Marilynn House	Douglas	Guernsey
25	Ronald Debatin	Bond	Holstein
26	Stanley Kopman	Champaign	Holstein
27	Myrna Christy	Moultrie	Holstein
28	Sandra Kline	LaSalle	Ayrshire
29	Marcella Alwandt	Effingham	Holstein
30	Sandra Franzen	Champaign	Holstein
31	Dean Cole	Moultrie	Holstein
32	Floita Stout	Richland	Jersey
33	Mike Bristow	DeWitt	Jersey
34	Jerry Reusch	Jo Daviess	Guernsey
35	Leonard Lubben	Champaign	Ayrshire
36	Sandra Reedy	Moultrie	Brown Swiss
37	Donn Miller	Sangamon	Jersey
38	Colleen Friedrich	Mason	Brown Swiss
39	Robert Wilson	Moultrie	Jersey
40	Lloyd Mietzner	Kankakee	Jersey
41	Lee Jacobs	Kankakee	Ayrshire
42	LeRoy Alwandt	Effingham	Milking Shorthorn
43	Al Lenkaitis	Putnam	Holstein
44	Kay Miller	Sangamon	Jersey
45	James Richter	St. Clair	Ayrshire
46	Ronald Herzog	Montgomery	Milking Shorthorn
47	Nancy Richter	St. Clair	Ayrshire
48	Wayne Schneider	St. Clair	Jersey

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Find Out About Fallout

In case of a nuclear attack, it's what you don't know that hurts you, says Farm or Home Adviser _____ _____.

_____ says according to the National Academy of Sciences the only effective means of preventing radiation casualties is adequate shielding.

There has been a great deal of contradictory information about radiation fallout, says _____. Being well informed and prepared in case of an emergency may save your life.

Your county farm and home adviser or your local office of civil and defense mobilization have the facts about fallout--how it might affect your farm, home plans for fallout shelters and stockpiling food supplies for survival. Face fallout facts. Stay alert and stay alive.

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JJF:dl
9/13/61

Special to Farm Advisers

(Note: Quackgrass is a problem primarily in the northern one-third of the state.)

Clobber That Quackgrass!

Fall rains make ideal growing conditions for quackgrass. And when it's growing well is the best time to really hit it hard with chemical controls, says _____ county Farm Adviser_____ _____.

_____ county farmers who are bothered with quackgrass still have time this fall to apply either dalapon or atrazine before the ground freezes, says _____. And right now atrazine looks like the best bet.

According to University of Illinois agronomist Ellery Knake, farmers may plant corn in the spring following fall treatment of atrazine. The residues are injurious to other crops. After a year of corn, it's safe to plant other crops in atrazine-treated land. When using dalapon, farmers can plow in the fall or the following spring and plant to corn or soybeans.

For best results with dalapon, Knake suggests using a rate of 10 pounds in 30 gallons of water. Apply now or early in October, and plow now or in the spring.

With atrazine, use 5 pounds of 80 percent wettable powder in at least 20 gallons of water. If quackgrass has gone to seed, mow it close to the ground so that you can treat the new growth. Use atrazine on harvested cornfields, soybean stubble or legume fields that are to be plowed for corn next year. But Knake gives this precaution: don't plow or cultivate atrazine-treated land until spring. It's necessary for fall rains to wash the chemical into the soil around the underground root system.

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9/20/61

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

A Cornpicker Check Now Saves Time Later

A preharvest season checkup of your corn picker can save you time and money, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

What's more, the fewer times your picker clogs, the smaller the chances that you'll be injured while cleaning it. First check the gathering chains. They should be tight and have no broken or cracked links.

Snapping rolls that are badly worn won't do the job as they should. If the snapping rolls are worn smooth, replace them or have rough spots welded on.

Make sure that the husking rolls are in good shape and that the springs still have plenty of life. If you get the picker out and do the checking now, your dealer will be better able to supply parts or order needed ones before picking time.

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JEL:OLH:dl
9/27/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cool Apples Keep Best

If you're a back-yard orchardist wanting to store apples for winter "munching," take a tip from commercial growers, says _____ _____, county farm adviser. Combine low temperatures and high humidity to keep apples in storage.

_____ says there's a lot of truth in the old adage that one rotten apple will spoil the barrel.

So first store only sound, high-quality apples. Then try to lower the storage temperature to 31 to 33 degrees F. Keep the humidity at 85 to 95 percent. Temperatures below 28 degrees will damage apples, he warns.

Maintain the correct storage temeperature by insulating a storage area so that the temperature won't fluctuate during the day. Provide simple ventilation so that you can bring in cold air at night, _____ suggests.

Pans of water or simple humidifers will furnish enough moisture to keep apples in good condition. When the storage is too dry, apples usually shrivel.

The old-fashioned dirt-floor cellar was ideal for apple storage, says _____, since it met both temperature and humidity requirements. An unheated basement might "fill the bill" if humidity is adequate.

If there's no way of lowering temperatures to around 31 degrees, plan to store at about 45 degrees, suggests Owen. At the higher temperature, you might expect to keep apples until January. At around 31 degrees, you might have apples until April.

Of course, for smaller volumes of apples, the hydrater of the refrigerator makes excellent storage space. And a tip for the housewife: If you're using apples for a table centerpiece, buy them just for that purpose. They won't stay in peak condition long at room temperatures.

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JJF:FW:dl
9/27/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Safety Shields In Place

In this busy fall season, it's smart to play safe by having all safety shields in place on power take-offs and other moving farm machinery parts.

The stakes are too high for you to gamble against having an accident by working around machinery without guards, says _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser. If you lose, it's to late to be sorry.

Get standard power take-off hitches and shields from your farm equipment dealer. But even the best shield will not protect you if you don't put it on.

Some manufacturers are putting on nonmovable power take-off shields to help protect operators against negligence. You can open these shields for servicing or inspection.

Remember that accidents don't respect either age or experience.

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JEL:OLH:dl
9/27/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Children Off Farm Machinery

Harvest time brings an increase in the activities not only of children and adults, but also of farm machinery.

Children plus farm machinery add up to a bumper crop of accidents each year, says _____, _____ county farm adviser. The children are not at fault, and neither is the machinery. It is up to the parents to see that these accidents don't happen.

The best way is to make children understand how accidents are caused and how they can be prevented. They may think that you are strict when you forbid them to ride on the tractor or other farm machinery. But it may keep them from being injured or even killed. So think twice before you let your children ride on farm equipment.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Records Key To Heavy Dairy
Grain Feeding Program

Recent studies indicate that many Illinois dairy cows could benefit from a heavier grain feeding program. However, dairymen who don't keep accurate records to make sure they are making money on the extra grain fed may be headed for trouble.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman points out that Illinois DHIA cows receiving a year-round average of over 14 pounds of grain per day produced almost 2,000 more pounds of milk than cows in herds fed grain at the conventional rate of one pound of grain to four pounds of milk.

Average feed cost in the herds receiving the most grain was $199, and average return over feed cost was $303. These figures compare with a feed cost of $148 and a return over feed cost of $276 in herds receiving grain at the conventional 1 to 4 ratio.

However, a study involving 101 New York and New Jersey dairy herds indicates the importance sound record-keeping plays in a decision to feed extra grain.

Fryman says the eastern study shows a production boost of up to 8,000 more pounds of milk per year for some cows fed as much as 37 pounds of grain per day.

However, other cows in these herds showed little or no increase in production when fed more grain. And, although about 95

-more-

percent of the cows studied responded to the extra grain with more milk, only 40 percent made enough more milk to pay for the extra grain fed.

Here's Fryman's formula for finding the best grain level for each cow in the dairy herd:

1. Give each cow all of the roughage she will eat.

2. Balance the grain mixture to the kind and quality of roughage on hand.

3. Increase the grain as long as cows respond with extra milk. Watch each cow closely.

4. When cows no longer respond with more milk, level off in grain feeding.

5. Keep accurate production and feed records on each cow. These records will tell you whether you are making or losing money on the extra grain fed.

Fryman emphasizes that heavy grain feeding without accurate records is extremely risky. Dairymen can lose a great deal of money in a hurry if they start pumping extra grain into cows without knowing exactly how well it is paying off.

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10/4/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

High Corn Silage Dairy Rations
Need Protein Supplement

Dairymen feeding large amounts of corn silage will have to add protein supplement to the ration to get maximum milk production, according to _____ county farm adviser _____.

_____ points out that when no legume hay is fed with the corn silage the grain mixture should have from 18 to 20 percent of protein. Dairymen feeding 5 to 10 pounds of good-quality legume hay along with the corn silage can get by with a grain mixture containing from 15 to 16 percent of protein.

_____ points out that most protein supplements are adequate. Cost per pound of protein should determine the supplement used.

A high corn silage ration should also include a calcium supplement. Use about 1 1/2 percent of a suitable calcium supplement, such as steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate, in the grain mixture. In addition, it's good practice to have the calcium supplement available free choice.

Reports from farmers and experiment stations indicate that beef cattle receiving large quantities of corn silage and shelled corn suffer from a possible vitamin A deficiency. In light of these reports, some dairymen may want to add some vitamin A to the grain mixture.

However, _____ points out that studies in the University of Illinois department of dairy science have shown no evidence of vitamin A deficiencies when cows were on pasture during the summer and on an all-corn diet in the winter.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Careless Operators Have 50-50 Chance

What are your chances of having a corn picker accident this year?

If you are a safe operator and never take any chances with machinery, your chances are one in a million, says _____, _____ county farm adviser. If you are an average operator who takes an occasional chance, you have one chance in 25. If you are a careless operator, you have a 50-50 chance of becoming a statistic.

Farmers in the United States use 700,000 pickers. Illinois uses about 90,000 of this number. The National Safety Council predicts that 2,800 injuries will occur this year. And Illinois will probably have its share unless you are willing to accept your responsibility for preventing accidents.

Corn-picker accidents are expensive. They cost more than $200 each for medical care. They cause an average of 50 days' lost time To top it off, they usually leave some degree of permanent disability or occasionally cause death.

You can prevent an accident if you will follow one simple rule SHUT OFF THE POWER BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT TO CLEAN, GREASE OR ADJUST THE PICKER.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Young Cows Need Adequate Dry Period

Blame yourself, not your cows, if most of your second-calf heifers don't produce as much milk at three years of age as they did at two. You may be giving them too short a dry period, or you may not be feeding them enough during the dry period.

_____ county farm adviser _____ points out that cows that are fed properly and receiving an adequate dry period will usually produce about 15 percent more milk when three years old than they did during their first lactation.

_____ says a dry period of six to eight weeks is usually adequate to give the cow's udder a chance to recuperate and to build up her body reserves. She must build up her calcium and phosphorus reserves and take on some extra flesh.

A good ration will consist of all the good-quality roughage the cow will eat, along with enough grain to get her body in good condition before she calves.

The grain mixture fed to the milking herd is satisfactory for the dry cow. It should contain protein and minerals adequate to supplement the roughage on hand.

_____ points out that farmers need not worry that heavy feeding during the dry period will cause udder congestion. Udder swelling seems to be more a matter of inheritance than of feeding practice.

University of Illinois research shows that neither the bulkiness of the feed nor the amount fed during the dry period has much influence on the amount of udder edema at calving time.

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10/25/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

The Human Element vs. The Corn Picker

The corn-picking season is here. Many operators will work with necessary caution and will have a successful season. Others will violate safe practices and suffer a shocking calamity--the loss of a limb or perhaps even death, says _____ county Farm Adviser _____.

Many operators lose arms and legs in a picker after almost being injured on previous occasions. Apparently they thought they could always stop just short of injury.

Last year more than 200 Illinois farmers disproved the theory that "it can't happen to me." They were killed or seriously injured by their own corn pickers.

A modern corn picker can whisk a 10-foot stalk through its snapping rolls in one second--or a hand before its owner can let go of the stalk. Its husking rolls can snatch an object as thin as cigarette paper--or just as efficiently grab a worn glove, a torn coat sleeve or a ragged pants cuff.

Husking rolls, snapping rolls, gathering chains, power take-off shafts, elevators, belts and gears--no other farm machine combines so many potentially dangerous moving parts as the corn picker.

It is true that the manufacturer, the designer, the safety engineer can and will help, but their combined efforts can be wiped out by a single careless act of the operator.

The answer to this crippling menace is so simple that most of us fail to realize it: Stop the machine before you try to unclog, grease or adjust it. Machines don't reach out and grab us--we go out to them.

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10/25/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois 4-H Judging Team
Placed 2nd At Kansas City

Illinois' 4-H Livestock judging team repeated their 1960 performance by placing second at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City. Oklahoma ranked first.

The Illinois team topped all other teams in judging beef cattle and hogs. Lower scores on sheep pulled the rank down to the second-place spot.

Charles Rayburn, Bondville, surpassed all other judges in the contest. He was highest individual in the contest, placing first in cattle and second in hogs.

The Illinois 4-H members who made the trip to Kansas City were Rayburn; Gerald Anderson, Leland; Gerald Carroll, Brimfield; Harold Heck, Aledo; and Ronnie McCaskill, Timewell.

This same squad will make the trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago on November 24.

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10/25/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Nu Chapter

Sixteen members were initiated into Alpha Nu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi at the Annual Conference Tuesday evening, October 13. This brings the total membership to approximately 125.

We are certain that there are other extension workers in Illinois who have served their ten years and are eligible for membership. Please help us find them so that invitations can be extended before the 1962 Annual Conference. Work in other states is counted in estimating years of service.

Officers - 1961-62

Chief: Helen Hackman, Pike County Home Adviser
Secretary-Treasurer: Frank Mynard, State 4-H Club (re-elected)
Analyst: George B. Whitman, Agricultural Economics (Emeritus)

New Members - 1961

W. W. Bundy, Vermilion County Farm Adviser
J. C. Eisenmayer, Henderson County Farm Adviser
L. M. Engelbrecht, Bureau County Assistant Farm Adviser
E. E. Golden, DeKalb County Farm Adviser
B. W. Hutchins, Carroll County Farm Adviser
R. G. Kerr, Winnebago County Farm Adviser
W. M. Sager, Woodford County Farm Adviser
S. S. Sims, Warren County Farm Adviser
E. L. Starkweather, Jackson County Adviser

Wendell Bowers, Agricultural Engineering
Pauline Brimhall, Health Education
John B. Claar, Associate Director of Extension
Cleo Hall, Assistant State Leader
Delores Parrott, State 4-H Club
Robert B. Schwart, Agricultural Economics
Joseph S. Vandemark, Horticulture

Jessie E. Heathman (Chief, 1960-61)
Assistant Extension Editor

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

New Book Reports Life Of Illinois Pioneer

"The Life of Jonathan Baldwin Turner" is once again off the press, this time in modern dress.

This interesting and informative book has been reissued by the University of Illinois Press in Urbana as one of the University's contributions to Land-Grant Centennial Year, 1961-62. It was on July 2, 1862, that President Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Act that set up the unique American educational system of land-grant colleges and universities.

Today the University of Illinois is one of 68 land-grant institutions in the 50 states. This large present-day university, with a total enrollment of more than 33,000 students in its various branches all over the state, has grown from the Illinois Industrial University established at Champaign-Urbana in 1867.

The full role of Jonathan Baldwin Turner in the passage of the 1862 Morrill Act has been debated. But he was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and of Senator Justin Morrill, author of the act, and had campaigned vigorously in Illinois for many years for higher education for children of the working classes. Much of the credit for the land-grant system rightfully belongs to him.

On November 18, 1851, Turner presented "A Plan for an Industrial University for the State of Illinois" before the Farmers'

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Convention in Granville, Illinois. From then until the actual founding of the Industrial University, he was an active campaigner in support of his ideas.

Written by Turner's daughter, Mary Turner Carriel, and first printed privately in 1911, the book is the biographical account of this significant pioneer educational figure.

Much of the book is in his own words. It also presents important historical sidelights of early Illinois life and events of the 1800s.

Introduction to the University of Illinois Press reprint is written by University President David D. Henry.

"In a sense, then," says President Henry, "Jonathan Baldwin Turner is not only a forebear of the land-grant movement but also of the University of Illinois. Many persons may be identified in the period 1850-67 as contributing to the founding of the University of Illinois but certainly none had a more prominent part nor greater influence than had Jonathan Baldwin Turner.

"It is exceedingly fitting, then, that in this year of the Centennial observance of the signing of the Land-Grant Act by a President of the United States from Illinois, a fulfillment of a movement to which an Illinois pioneer gave leadership, the letters, papers and biographical information about Jonathan Baldwin Turner should be issued under the aegis of the University of Illinois Press."

Copies of the book may be ordered directly from the University of Illinois Press, Urbana. Price is $5.50.

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11/1/61

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Transplant With Care

Don't plant a 25-dollar tree in a "two-bit" hole. That's the advice of _____, _____ county farm adviser. Too often we take special care in preparing the tree or shrub for transplanting but short-change it on space, he says. It's hard work to do the job as it should be done, but you'll be ahead in the long run, says _____ _____.

He gives the following tips for successfully transplanting trees and shrubs:

Wait until after the first hard freeze so that the tree or shrub will be dormant.

Don't "skimp" on the size of hole. It should be at least two inches larger across than the spread of the roots. Allow an extra four inches in depth so that you can add some good topsoil in the bottom of the hole.

Prune limbs so that the root area and aboveground portion are in balance. Since some roots are left in the soil when the tree is moved, pruning back at least one-third, or until limbs and root portions balance, gets the tree off to a better start.

Place the tree with the best view toward the way you'll most often view it. Back-fill with good topsoil about halfway, and firm down soil. Then water; watering will exclude the air pockets. Fill the rest of hole, tamp soil firmly in place, and then add more water. Be sure to leave a dish or basin in the soil to make watering next year easier.

After this job is done, stake the tree so that winds won't tear roots from soil. Then wrap tree spirally with burlap from ground level to the point where limbs leave the trunk.

If you can't plant your tree immediately after digging it from its original hole, wrap the roots in burlap to prevent drying. If it will be some time between digging and transplanting, "heeling in" or covering roots with soil will protect them against drying, _____ _____ advises.

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11/1/61

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RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to County Farm Advisers

Christmas Trees Offer New Income Opportunity

Producing Christmas trees is a new and growing business on Illinois farms.

But growing Christmas trees requires much more than just sitting back and watching them grow, says _____county farm adviser _____.

On the basis of several years of experience, some Illinois farmers have developed their Christmas tree farms into sound business enterprises, _____ points out. But many beginning growers and others who want to start growing a Christmas tree crop do not realize the labor and costs involved or the profit they can expect.

Howard Fox, resident forester at Sinnissippi Forest near Oregon, Illinois, has kept cost records for 10 years on a pine Christmas tree rotation area there. The area consists of about 13 acres of sandy loam soils that were farmed at one time and then abandoned to pasture before the trees were planted.

Fox reports results of this work in an article in the fall 1961 issue of "Illinois Research," the non-technical magazine of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Since most pine species need about eight years to grow to good Christmas tree size, Fox divided the 13-acre tract into eight blocks. Starting in 1950, he planted one area each year. After the eighth year,

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all areas had been planted and the first block was ready for final harvest. After final harvest it was replanted the following spring. In this fashion one area is ready for final harvest and replanting each year to set up a continuous rotation plan. Normally trees can be harvested over the last three or four years of the rotation.

Christmas trees must be sheared and shaped each year after the first three years to produce the dense foliage and uniform shape buyers want most, Fox says. Double or multiple leaders are cut back to one, and extra-long leaders are shortened. Each year long leaders and branches are cut back to balance the shape of the tree.

Four pine species--white, red, Scotch and jack--were included in the cost study. Average per acre cost of the four species was $422.50, according to the report. Average gross income from sale of Christmas trees was $2,480.24, for a net profit of $2,057.74, an average of $257.22 per acre per year when cost of the land is not included.

Expense and income items were calculated on the basis of 100 salable trees, Fox reports. An average of 138 trees was planted to produce 100 salable trees. In a continuous operation, the farmer should expect some fire, theft or insect damage.

Do not be misled by the net per-acre income figures , Fox cautions. Any farmer planning to get into the Christmas tree business can assure himself of similar profits only if he handles the operation in a businesslike way and works hard to produce a superior product.

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RAJ:dl
11/8/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Nu Chapter

Helen Hackman, Pike County Home Adviser and Chief of Alpha Nu Chapter attended the Grand Council Meeting of Epsilon Sigma Phi, Sunday, November 12, Kansas City, Missouri. She reports the following awards:

Maynard Coe, former Director, Farm Safety, National Safety Council, received the Certificate of Recognition at Large. This award is for general recognition and for outstanding service in the interest of American agriculture and rural life. The recipient may or may not be an Extension worker.

LeRoy Hoffman, Director of Agricultural Extension and Associate Dean of Agriculture, Purdue University, received the Distinguished Service Ruby. This award is given for distinguished service to agriculture and rural life. It is given to Epsilon Sigma Phi members only.

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11/15/61
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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

"Turn It Off First"

When the corn-picking season is slowed down or lengthened because of the weather, the job of picking and storing corn becomes more tedious and hazardous.

The longer the season is prolonged, the faster people tend to work, says _____ county Farm Adviser _____ _____. They also take more unnecessary chances in an effort to make up for lost time. Hours of pain and misery, loss of limbs and even loss of life itself are sometimes the pay for these actions.

The few seconds you can save by not turning off the power before unclogging the picker, certainly isn't worth the risk of losing a couple of fingers or a hand. Just think what it would mean to lose the use of a hand for the rest of your life just to save 20 seconds.

You know it's not worth it. You also know it's not the safe thing to do. So be sure to turn off the power before you get off of the tractor seat.

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JEL:OLH:je
11/15/61

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

COLUMN FILLERS AND RADIO SHORTS FOR FARM-CITY WEEK

In 1940, 23 persons out of every 100 in the United States lived on a farm. Today, the farm population makes up about 9 percent of the total.

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The number of farms in the United States has declined from 6 million in 1940 to about 3.7 million in 1959. While the average size farm was 174 acres twenty years ago, it has expanded to about 302 acres today.

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While the output per farm worker has nearly doubled since World War II, the output per worker in nonfarm industry has risen about one-third.

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Farmers paid about 43 cents for production expenses for each dollar of gross income in 1950. By 1960, expenses took about 51 cents per dollar of gross production.

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For every $100 worth of farm products marketed, foreign buyers took $12 in 1960. In 1950, exports made up only $9 for each $100 total agricultural production.

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Americans consumed the equivalent of 1,465 pounds of food per person last year.

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The average daily calorie consumption per person in the United States is 3,220. It is 3,360 in Argentina, 3,200 in Great Britain, 2,985 in Russia, 2,310 in Japan and 2,030 in Pakistan.

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A ready to serve meal for a family of four for one day costs $6.70 and requires 1.6 hours to prepare. The same food prepared at home would cost only $4.90 but would require 5.5 hours preparation time.

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Thirty-seven percent of all employed persons in the United States are engaged in production, processing and distributing farm products or providing production supplies to farmers.

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11/15/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Offers New Dairy Feeding Leaflet

The Illinois dairyman's most up-to-date feeding guide is the new University of Illinois leaflet, "Dairy Feeding Suggestions."

The new booklet, written by members of the U. of I. Department of Dairy Science, gives the latest research-proved suggestions for feeding dairy cows. Main theme of the leaflet is that many modern dairy cows have outgrown the old rule of thumb calling for one pound of grain to four pounds of milk produced.

The scientists list a four-step program dairymen can use to check the "cow power" of their herds. These steps include a point-by-point program for determining whether cows will respond to extra grain feeding. It also gives a new listing of the amount of grain to feed each dairy breed to insure peak milk production.

U. of I. dairy scientist Leo Fryman says the booklet results in part from recent research which showed that heavy grain feeding stimulated some cows to give as much as 8,000 more pounds of milk per year.

The final half of "Dairy Feeding Suggestions" gives answers to the most common questions asked about dairy cattle feeding. These questions cover such areas as feeding and udder edema, the latest on vitamin A deficiency, shelled vs. ear corn, pelleted and wafered hay, year-round stored feeding and many more.

Dairymen interested in the leaflet can get a copy from their county farm adviser or by writing to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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11/21/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

New UI Leaflet Advises Grain
Feeding Boost For Dairy Cows

Dairy research indicates that the old rule of thumb calling for one pound of grain to four pounds of milk may be holding many modern cows below their milk-producing potential.

In the new leaflet,"Dairy Feeding Suggestions," University of Illinois dairy scientists cite recent research studies which show that heavy grain feeding stimulated some cows to give as much as 8,000 more pounds of milk per year.

U. of I. dairy scientists say these results indicate it may pay Illinois dairymen well to check their present grain-feeding levels. Some cows may respond to a heavier grain feeding program, while others may not. In either event it will pay the dairyman to make sure each cow in the herd is receiving enough grain to produce at her full potential.

In the "Dairy Feeding Suggestions" leaflet, U. of I. dairy researchers list seven steps dairymen can use to check whether herd cows will respond to extra grain feeding. Here's how:

1. Weigh and record the grain now fed to each cow.

2. Weigh and record the milk produced in a day by each cow.

3. Gradually boost grain feeding, giving each cow an additional pound of grain every day until she is receiving one pound of grain to every 2 to 2 1/2 pounds of milk produced.

4. After two weeks again weigh the milk from each cow to locate cows that are giving enough more milk to pay for the extra grain.

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5. Gradually drop those cows not paying for the extra grain back to the lowest grain level that will not reduce milk yields.

6. Continue to boost the amount of grain fed to cows responding to extra grain. Level off when each cow reaches peak production or when she begins to take on excess fat.

7. Lower grain as production drops with advancing lactation.

The U. of I. scientists point out that cows receiving poor-quality roughage or a limited amount of roughage will do better if the dairyman slightly increases the ratio of grain to milk. On the other hand, if the roughage is of excellent quality, he can slightly lower the amount of grain fed.

Interested dairymen can get a copy of "Dairy Feeding Suggestions" from their county farm adviser or by writing to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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HDN:dl
11/21/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

New UI Leaflet Stresses High-Quality
Roughage For Dairy Cows

University of Illinois research this summer again showed a major advantage for feeding high-quality roughage to dairy cows, according to _____ county Farm Adviser _____.

In the new leaflet, "Dairy Feeding Suggestions," U. of I. dairy scientists cite a study in which dairy cows ate alfalfa hay cut in the bud stage at the rate of 2.8 pounds per 100 pounds of body weight.

These same cows would eat only 1.3 pounds of alfalfa hay from the same field cut in the full-bloom stage. That's less than half as much hay.

The U. of I. specialists point out that, since home-grown roughages usually are the cheapest source of feed nutrients for dairy cattle, dairymen should make every effort to get as many nutrients as possible from them.

It will take less concentrates and therefore less money to feed dairy cows when high-quality roughage is fed to give them the nutrients required for top production.

"Dairy Feeding Suggestions" gives the latest research-proved feeding suggestions for dairy cows. The new circular lists a point-by-point program for determining whether cows in the herd will respond to extra grain feeding. It also gives a new listing of the amount of grain to feed each dairy breed to insure peak milk production.

Interested dairymen can get a copy of "Dairy Feeding Suggestions" from Farm Adviser _____ or by writing to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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HDN:dl
11/21/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Dairy Leaflet Lists Up-To-Date
Grain Feeding Suggestions

Underfeeding is probably the most common dairy cattle feeding error in Illinois, according to _____ county Farm Adviser___ _____.

_____ cites the new University of Illinois leaflet, "Dairy Feeding Suggestions," in which U. of I. dairy specialists list some guide to make sure the fresh cow is receiving enough grain to produce at the peak of her ability.

The specialists say most cows should be getting one pound of grain per day per 100 pounds of body weight from two weeks before calving on. Dairymen should continue to feed grain at this rate until about four days after calving.

After the fourth day it's best to boost grain feeding by giving the cow one additional pound of grain each day to the end of the second week or until she will no longer eat the extra grain readily. Continue to feed grain at this rate until the end of the third week after calving.

In the new leaflet, U. of I. scientists urge dairymen to check the cow's milk yield at the end of the third week after calving. If the yield doesn't justify the amount of grain fed, reduce grain by one pound per day until it is adjusted to the lowest level which will not reduce yield.

For high producers that continue to eat the grain readily, continue to boost grain by one pound per day as long as they will eat the extra grain and the milk yield justifies the high grain intake. The U. of I. specialists point out that some cows may take more grain if fed three or more times a day.

Check production and grain levels at ten-day intervals throughout the cow's lactation period. Reduce grain feeding as production drops with advancing lactation. Remember that, for best returns, feed intake should (1) lead milk yield up and (2) follow milk yield down.

Dairymen who would like a copy of the new U. of I. leaflet, "Dairy Feeding Suggestions," should contact _____or the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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11/21/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farmers Face Change In Income Tax Forms

Although the rules for filing 1961 income taxes are the same, farmers will find the forms slightly different from those of last year, _____ county farm adviser _____ reported this week.

A new form 1040 of only two pages replaces the old four-page form. Farmers must also file form 1040F to report their farm income and expenses and form 1040 F-1 to report earnings for social security taxes.

Deadlines for filing are the same as last year, _____ _____ reports. The declaration of estimated tax is due by January 15, and the final tax return must be filed and the tax paid by April 16. If a farmer chooses not to file an estimate of his tax, he must file his final return and pay the tax February 15.

Copies of the 1962 edition of the Farmers Tax Guide are now available from the farm adviser's office in _____. This 64-page booklet gives complete instructions on how to report income and expenses and take deductions. It also includes a complete calendar of dates that affect taxpayers in 1962.

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11/29/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

High Production Means More
Money For The Dairyman

A look at milk production costs per gallon points up the economic importance of high herd production in lowering costs, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

_____ cites data from a summary of 1960-61 DHIA herds which shows that boosting milk production from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds per cow lowers cost two cents per gallon. An increase from 7,000 to 12,000 pounds per cow lowers cost eight cents per gallon.

_____ says that a saving of two to eight cents per gallon may not sound like much until we realize that many dairymen may sell several hundred gallons each day.

Feed costs naturally rise as production levels increase, _____ explains, but not so rapidly as value of product. High production means lower cost per gallon and more money in the bank for the dairyman.

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HDN:dl
11/29/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Ag Short Course Promotion

Advance News Story Suggestions
U. Of I. Offers Ag Short Course

The University of Illinois short course in agriculture is geared for young farmers who cannot regularly attend college.

The eleventh annual short course is set for February 5 to March 16, 1962, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Anyone 18 years or over may attend, according to _____. Students will learn new techniques in livestock and dairy management. They'll learn how to manage soils and crops to get maximum yields. They'll receive training in livestock selection. And they can study agricultural marketing and prices, agricultural policy and farm management. Home gardening and landscaping is a new entry this year.

Short courses also take part in a wide range of campus activities plus discussion and laboratory sessions during the six weeks.

Check with your farm adviser and vocational agriculture teacher about the possibility of a $100 scholarship. Member banks of the Illinois Bankers Association and the Illinois FFA Foundation supply the scholarships.

Costs for the short course range from $198 to $238. This includes tuition, fees, books and supplies, housing and meals.

For more information, contact _____. Or write to Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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EEW:dl
12/6/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Short Course Promotion

Advance News Story Suggestions
Subjects Announced For Ag Short Course

Courses featuring the newest information about a fast changing agriculture are offered at the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture February 5 to March 16.

From Farm Adviser _____, here is a listing of courses:

In Agricultural Economics: Agricultural marketing and prices; farm management; rural group leadership and community organizations; farm taxation; agricultural policies and programs.

In Agricultural Engineering: Gas engines and tractors; farm electrification; farm buildings; surveying and drainage; farm welding; and farm machinery.

In Agronomy: Grain crops, forage crops and crop hazards; soil management.

In Animal Science: Beef cattle feeding and management; swine feeding and management.

In Dairy Science: Feeding, management and selection.

In Home Economics: Dating, engagement and marriage.

In Horticulture: Home gardening and landscaping.

In Veterinary Medicine: Animal hygiene.

Miscellaneous: Farm arithmetic.

Geared to young farmers who cannot attend college on a regular basis, the six-week short course costs range from $198 to $238. This includes tuition, fees, books, supplies, housing and meals.

Anyone 18 years or over may attend, and the short course is not exclusively for men. Women may enroll, and have done so in the past.

For more information on enrollment and various scholarships, contact _____. Or write to Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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PAC:EEW:dl
12/6/61

Ag Short Course Promotion

Suggested Letter to Young Farmers

Dear Young Farmer (or Dear _____):

As you may know, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture's eleventh annual winter short course in agriculture will be held February 5 to March 16, 1962.

I sincerely believe that this short course is one of the finest opportunities available to young men interested in improving their farming methods.

Students can take courses in livestock production, crop production, marketing, and many others. Excellent instructors will present the most recent information on these subjects.

Athletic events, dances and concerts plus other activities offered to regular students are featured on the social side of the short course.

As for expenses, costs usually range from $198 to $238. Many previous students feel that the knowledge they gain is worth more than this cost. The better farming methods they learned have yielded larger cash returns from the crops and livestock they raise.

Check with your local banker about the possibility of a $100 scholarship. Last year banks awarded 35 scholarships. And this year the Illinois FFA Foundation is offering 25 scholarships of $100 each. They will be given to active FFA members who can meet short course requirements.

I certainly hope that you will be interested in attending the short course. If you would like to discuss it in more detail, call me or stop by my office.

Sincerely yours,

Farm Adviser

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Short Course Promotion

Spot Announcements

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has announced that its 11th annual winter short course in agriculture will be held February 5 to March 16, 1962.

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Designed for young farmers who cannot regularly attend college, the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture will be held February 5 to March 6, 1962. See your farm adviser or vo-ag teacher for more details.

****

To find out what's new in farming, attend the winter short course in agriculture offered by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Dates are February 5 to March 6, 1962. Anyone 18 years or over may attend. For more information, contact your farm adviser or vo-ag teacher.

****

For a brighter future in agriculture, young farmers are urged to attend the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture February 5 to March 6, 1962. See your farm adviser or vo-ag teacher for more details.

****

Are you interested in more efficient livestock production? Higher crop yields? Better soil management? Animal disease prevention and control? Attend the University of Illinois winter short course in

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agriculture to bring yourself up to date concerning new developments in these areas. Dates are February 5 to March 6, 1962. For more information, contact your farm adviser or vo-ag teacher.

****

A study of drainage, soil erosion control and water conservation on Illinois farms is one of many courses to be offered at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture's winter short course in agriculture. Dates are February 5 to March 6, 1962. See your farm adviser or vo-ag teacher for more details.

****

Applying mechanical power to all phases of farm production is becoming more widespread each year. Learn how you can apply or increase mechanical power in your farming operations by attending the winter short course in agricuture offered by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Dates are February 5 to March 6, 1962. Your farm adviser and vo-ag teacher have more details.

****

Students attending the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture will have an unusual opportunity to take one home economics course: Dating, engagement and marriage. This is only one of many courses to be offered during the six-week short course February 5 to March 6, 1962. For more information, see your vo-ag teacher or farm adviser.

****

Don't forget! The University of Illinois College of Agriculture will present it eleventh annual winter short course in agriculture February 5 to March 6, 1962. Anyone 18 years or over may attend. See ____ _____ for more details.

****

Dad, give your son a Christmas present he will never forget. Send him to the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture February 5 to March 6, 1962. The knowledge he will bring back to the farm will more than pay the cost. In addition, he will have a wonderful opportunity to "taste" college life. Your farm adviser and vo-ag teacher have more details.

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12/6/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ag Short Course Promotion

Advance News Story Suggestions
Short Course Scholarships Offered

If you are planning to attend the University of Illinois winter short course in agriculture, check the possibility of getting a $100 scholarship.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says that member banks of the Illinois Bankers Association and the Illinois FFA Foundation supply the scholarships.

February 5 to March 16, 1962, are the dates of the short course. The course is designed for young farmers who ordinarily cannot attend college on a regular basis.

Anyone 18 years or over is invited to attend the short course. _____ says he has full details and invites anyone who is interested in enrolling to stop in or write.

Students take courses that are designed to present up-to-date information on farm problems and techniques in a fast changing agriculture.

Costs for the short course range from $198 to $238, including tuition, fees, books and supplies, housing and meals.

Most students are young farmers who want to expand their knowledge about agriculture. Ages have ranged from 18 up to 65 years, and women also may attend.

Short coursers also take part in a wide range of campus activities plus discussion and laboratory sessions. The short course is set up so that the six-week students are part of the U. of I. student body.

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12/6/61

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pruned Christmas Trees Have Best Foliage

It may pay you to shop around for your Christmas tree this year.

Plantation trees often have much better foliage than trees cut wild, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____. Look for a plantation tree to buy if you have some choice of lots.

Christmas tree plantation owners who are interested in the best management practices prune their trees. The result is much better shape and heavier foliage that buyers prefer, according to W. F. Bulkley, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Trees cut in the wild, on the other hand, have not had any care. They are more likely to have thin foliage. Illinois plantation trees are more likely to be fresh and more fire-resistant than those shipped from farther away.

If your choice is limited to some uneven, sparse trees, you can make them look better by fastening extra foliage to the bare spots. Either use one or two of the bottom branches for extra foliage, or buy a package of the same greens at the lot, or perhaps you can even cut the needed foliage from a tree or two in your yard, Bulkley suggests.

Any foliage you may trim off your tree can be made into a wreath or spray by tying or wiring the twigs onto a wire coat hanger bent to the desired shape.

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RAJ:cm
12/6/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Family Fallout Shelters--Your
Chance For Survival

If an atomic bomb were dropped on Chicago or St. Louis, you probably wouldn't see or hear the blast. Yet within a few hours dangerous radioactive materials might start falling on your farm.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, says that these particles, made radioactive by the explosion, can be carried hundreds of miles downwind. If you are exposed to fallout long enough, it can cause sickness or even death.

The only way to protect yourself from fallout is to find shelter. An ordinary wooden house reduces fallout by one-half. In the basement radioactivity is only 10 percent of what it is outside. However, this might not be enough protection. The 10 percent that gets through could be fatal.

Any shelter you can get between yourself and the fallout will help to cut down radiation. With adequate shielding, you can survive.

Tests by the Atomic Energy Commission show that the best protection from radioactivity is a fallout shelter. You can easily build one by converting a fruit or a storm cellar. Other shelters can be built above or below ground at reasonable cost.

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JEL:dl
12/6/61

Special to Farm Advisers
Section II: General Provisions

Feed Grain Program

Livestock to Be Permitted on 1961 Diverted Acres

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has modified feed grain program provisions to lift the ban against grazing livestock on diverted acreages for the rest of the year.

The change will permit farmers to salvage corn on the ground and other crop residue without fencing off diverted acres in the same field.

The main reason for the ban against livestock on diverted acres was to prevent grazing that might affect adjustment in corn and grain sorghum acreage under the program. By this time the no-grazing ban has served its purpose and livestock will probably not damage cover on the diverted acreage.

Farmers who normally work land for 1962 production in the fall can carry out these usual activities on diverted acreages.

The change announced recently will eliminate inconvenience to participants, involves no added government cost and is part of the effort to keep the programs flexible for farming needs.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

An Inexpensive Fallout Shelter

One of the simplest and least expensive ways to build a fallout shelter is to wall off part of the basement with solid concrete blocks.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, says that the price of the materials for this type of shelter should not be over $200.

In building a basement shelter, first, pick a corner where there are no basement windows. However, a window can be blocked off with bricks or dirt.

Mark off your dimensions on the floor, and put down a layer of mortar to hold the first row of cement blocks. Build up the layers, using a level to keep them straight. Stop when you are within 16 inches of the ceiling. This leaves room for the shelter roof.

Build the wall protecting the entrance from direct radiation the same height as the main shelter wall. Radiation scatters somewhat like light: Some will go around the corner; the rest continues in a straight line. Therefore, sharp turns in the shelter entrance will reduce radiation intensity inside the shelter.

To build the ceiling, place three upright 4" x 4" posts against one basement wall. Nail a 4" x 6" beam across the top of each post. Then lay the ceiling joists on edge with 12 1/2 inches

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between their centers. One end of each joist should rest on the beam, and the other end on the block wall.

Nail the first planks of one-inch sheeting across the beams. Stack two layers of concrete blocks, unmortared, on top of the sheeting. Add sheeting and blocks, a foot or two at a time, until the roof is completed.

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12/13/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Few Limitations On Amount Of
Silage Fed in Dairy Ration

_____ county farm adviser _____ points out that the only limitations on the amount of silage fed to a dairy cow are her capacity and her acceptance of the silage.

However, certain adjustments may be needed in the grain ration for cattle getting all of the silage they will eat. For example, a heavy corn silage ration will call for more protein in the grain than a ration that includes plenty of good-quality hay.

Also, if the silage has a high moisture content, it's best to boost the dry matter intake of the animal. This can be done by limiting silage and feeding more hay or grain.

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12/13/61

For Use By Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 1)

1962 Model Farm Record Books Are Here

Not automobiles, but something as necessary to the modern farm family, a supply of the 1962 model Illinois Farm Record Book, has been received by your farm adviser. You can get one at his office any time.

This record book has space for all records of farm income and expenses, including those needed for accurate social security and income tax returns. The book was prepared by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois.

R. B. Schwart, extension specialist in farm management, says that the 1962 record book includes five-year depreciation schedules as suggested by the Internal Revenue Service. It provides for capitalizing breeding and dairy stock from inventory accounts to depreciation schedules. This procedure alone can make important tax savings for many farmers who keep records on the inventory or accrual basis.

The book also contains instructions for comparing the farm returns per $100 worth of feed fed to cattle, hogs and sheep, as well as long-time averages.

It includes a list of questions by which a farmer can check his production methods against those recommended by the College of Agriculture.

The record book also provides a simple procedure for making a limited analysis of the farm business by comparisons with current standards furnished by the college.

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12/14/61

For Use By Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 2)

Get Your Illinois Farm Record Book Now

Are you satisfied with your present farm record-keeping system? Do you have the records necessary to verify your income tax returns? Do you have an adequate record of farm labor for social security tax reports? Would you like to compare your crop yields, livestock returns and labor and machinery costs with "standards" for your farm?

If so, you are invited to join the 25,000 Illinois farmers who will use the 1962 Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it at your farm adviser's office. It is inexpensive, easy to keep and among the best for keeping accurate farm records. Just a few minutes spent each week with this simple account book will give you a good set of farm records.

Here are some of the features of the Illinois Farm Record Book:

Part 1

1. A two-page record for social security tax report on farm labor.
2. A page for computing the social security tax on farm operators.
3. Several pages on a study of the farm business.
4. A limited analysis of livestock feeding returns.
5. A page for computing a financial and net worth statement.

Part 2

1. Five-year continuous depreciation schedules.
2. An enlarged depreciation schedule for breeding stock.
3. Instructions for capitalizing breeding stock.
4. Examples of how to set up depreciation schedules.

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12/14/61

For Use By Farm Advisers

(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 3)

Start New Year Right With Illinois Farm Record Book

It is more important now than ever before to keep good farm records. The right kind of records will verify your income and social security tax reports.

R. B. Schwart, farm management economist, says, "Farm records are essential in measuring past results and helping to chart future operations. Modern farming requires accurate records that will make possible a business analysis. These are the basis for intelligent decisions."

Keep an Illinois Farm Record Book next year to help you find the strong and weak parts of your farm business and to suggest changes that will increase your profits.

Farm Adviser_____ says there are ten good reasons why you should keep accurate records:

1. To help you make accurate and defendable tax reports.
2. To furnish information for farm programs.
3. To furnish creditors with financial statements.
4. To have adequate records for settlement with landlord or tenant.
5. To aid in settling estates.
6. To settle accounts with neighbors
7. To supply figures for determining land values.
8. To serve as a guide in wise conservation practices.
9. To record annual applications of fertilizer.
10. To analyze the farm business.

Your farm adviser will gladly explain the services offered by the Agricultural Extension Service and will supply you with the latest edition of the Illinois Farm Record Book.

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12/14/61

For Use By Farm Advisers

December is usually considered the best time to sell farmers on the idea of keeping farm records. The following spot announcements may be useful.

Good Farm Records Will Save You Tax Money

One farm job that is often overlooked is record-keeping, which is just as important in farming as in any other business. Every dollar of allowable expense that you do not report costs you 20 to 25 cents in income taxes. Farm economists at the University of Illinois point out, however, that their value doesn't stop with completion of the income tax return. Good records are also needed for good farm management. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you get started on good records with an Illinois Farm Record Book.

Start a Farm Record Book January 1

January 1 is the date to start your 1962 farm records. Don't wait a day later. It takes only a few minutes each day to keep good records, and those few minutes will save you hours--even days--a year from now when you get ready to make out your income tax report next year. A good record book, well filled out, makes the job a lot easier and more accurate than a pile of receipts and canceled checks. See your farm adviser today for suggestions on how to start a farm record book.

Increase Farm Profits by Making Additional Investments

A businessman can often make money by spending money. And farming is a business. Most reliable guide in making these investments is accurate farm records. R. B. Schwart, farm economist at the University of Illinois, says the college offers a good farm record book that you may want to use. It's a big help in analyzing the farm business and in furnishing dependable records for income tax and social security reports. Your farm adviser will be glad to tell you about it.

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End Tax-Reporting Headaches

Here's a prescription that will help you avoid tax-reporting headaches: Try a good farm record book. R. B. Schwart, farm economist at the University of Illinois, warns that it's impossible to satisfy the tax collector year after year with incomplete and inadequate records. An easy-to-keep record that, if accurately kept, is acceptable to the Internal Revenue Service is the Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get a copy at your farm adviser's office.

Illinois Farm Record Book One of the Best

You'll find several good farm account books on the market. What one you use isn't too important, just as long as you use one. One of the best is the Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it from your farm adviser. It's easy to keep and you can use it for income tax and social security reports, as a credit statement and for self-study of the farm business to locate profit leaks. More than 25,000 Illinois farmers used this book to guide their farming business last year. Why don't you join them?

College of Agriculture Provides Service on Farm Records

The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois will be glad to help you with your farm record problems. Your farm adviser can explain the services offered by the college through the Agricultural Extension Service. Briefly, there are two services available to every Illinois farmer. They are the simplified and inexpensive Illinois Farm Record Book and the Cooperative Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. Ask your farm adviser about them, and start the new year right by keeping accurate farm records.

Farm Records Will Show Gains and Losses

There is only one way to find out where you're making or where you're losing money in your farm business, and how much you're making or losing. And that

is to keep accurate records. Good records show you exactly where the dollars went, and they give you crop yields, livestock production and sale price of major products. If you study these facts carefully and compare them with College of Agriculture "standards," you can find the strong and weak points in your farming business. Then you can make adjustments that will steer you toward more profit in the future. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you any time. Plan now to see him, and plan to keep accurate farm records in 1962.

Still Time to Start Record Book

It's not too late to start your 1962 farm record book. R. B. Schwart, farm economist at the University of Illinois, lists several reasons why you should keep good records. They'll furnish an accurate basis for studying your farm business, making accurate and dependable tax reports, furnishing information for government farm programs and furnishing your banker or credit agency with financial statements. Stop in at your farm adviser's office today. He'll be glad to help you get started on a record book. Good records will increase your profits.

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HDG:cm
12/14/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Food Supplies For Survival

Since no one knows when an atomic attack is imminent, _____ _____ county _____ adviser_____ suggests
(farm or home)
that you start building up your emergency food and water supplies now.

When you buy or preserve foods for your stockpile, take into consideration the needs and preferences of your family. Familiar foods are most likely to be acceptable in times of need.

Stockpile foods should be in cans, jars or tightly sealed paper containers. Select foods that last for months without refrigeration and that can be eaten with little or no cooking.

Don't forget to include special kinds of milk and specially prepared foods for infants, toddlers, elderly people and others on limited diets.

Whenever possible, choose cans and jars in sizes that will fill your family's needs for only one meal. This is especially important for meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, evaporated milk, and other foods that deteriorate rapidly after being opened.

If you have prepared a fallout shelter, keep your reserve food supply there. If you have no shelter, keep the food in the basement at a point farthest from the entrance. Remember that radiation travels in a straight line.

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JEL:dl
12/19/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Protecting Livestock From Fallout

Since an atomic attack would probably allow little time for warning, farmers should start planning now to protect their livestock.

To survive an atomic attack, _____, _____ county farm adviser, says livestock will need to be kept inside until radioactivity decreases to a safe level. This may be several days or weeks, depending on the amount of radioactive debris that falls.

A reasonably well-built shelter prevents fallout from settling on an animal's back, and it may reduce the intensity of external radiation. An enclosed shelter also keeps animals from eating contaminated feed.

According to _____, water from a covered well, tank or cistern or freely running spring will be safe to use.

Livestock should be fed uncontaminated feed. However, exposed feed can be used safely if the outer layer is discarded.

Grain stored in tightly sealed bins will also be safe to use as feed.

Some animals may be affected so severely from fallout that they will die in a few weeks after being exposed. Others will be unthrifty and will have to be slaughtered. If animals die from fallout, you can safely bury them.

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JEL:dl
12/26/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Time To Inventory Roughage Supply

Since about two-thirds of the barn feeding season is left after January 1, now is a good time for dairymen to take an inventory of their roughage supplies and estimate needs for the rest of the winter.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out that farmers who are going to be short would be better off to make a slight adjustment in their feeding program now than to run out of hay next spring and have to make a drastic change for a few weeks before cows can go on pasture.

In making estimates, dairymen should figure that they will need about 2 to 2 1/2 tons of hay equivalent for each mature cow for the rest of the winter. In addition, they will need approximately 1 to 1 1/2 tons of hay equivalent for all heifers over one year old and about 1/2 ton for each calf under a year of age.

As a rough guide, figure that three tons of corn silage equal one ton of hay. It takes from three to four tons of legume-grass silage to equal one ton of dry hay.

_____ says farmers who find that they are going to be short of roughage have several alternatives. The first and perhaps the simplest solution is to sell off a few of the lower producing cows in the herd.

The second alternative is to buy hay. Hay prices may be more favorable now than later in the winter. Dairymen should remember that good hay is usually the best buy. High-quality legume hay containing a high proportion of leaves may contain more than twice as much feed nutrients per pound as poor hay.

The third alternative is to feed more grain to replace part of the roughage. Two pounds of corn properly supplemented with a high protein supplement is worth about as much in the ration as three pounds of average alfalfa hay.

This means that if alfalfa hay is selling for more than $36 a ton it would be more economical to feed heavier on corn in the grain ration when the price is $1.00 per bushel or less.

HDN:dl
12/26/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Turkey Marketing Orders Still
Under Consideration

Turkey producers are waiting and wondering about the proposed marketing orders. Other farmers also have shown interest, since this would be the first nation-wide marketing order on any farm commodity, reports _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Open hearings have been completed since the final hearing in Albany, New York, on December 12. The hearing examiner is preparing his report to the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Freeman will then complete his review of hearings and briefs filed with him. He may decide to make major revisions in the proposed orders before calling for a referendum of producers.

Some changes are expected because of the views presented during the hearings, according to Robert Bentz, University of Illinois poultry marketing economist. Of course, the Secretary can still decide against issuing the order at all. Should a referendum be called for, however, it is likely to be held in late January.

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HDG:dl
12/27/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

January indoor days offer splendid opportunity for catching up and planning ahead.

Special Outlook Report on Fabrics

Here are some of the key points made by Ethel D. Hoover of the U. S. Department of Labor at the recent Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference.

This coming year will undoubtedly bring forth a great variety of textile blends, with more combinations of man-made and natural fibers.

Appearance, feel, variety and durability of products made from natural fibers still make up the standards by which the consumer judges products of man-made fibers. Some of the consumer dissatisfaction with man-made-fiber products stems from deficiencies in performance of some of these fibers, not only because they have not lived up to miracle claims, but also because we compare them with the natural-fiber products. The natural fibers will probably continue to dominate the scene in the immediate future, not only because they are used apart from man-made fibers, but also because many of the newer man-made fibers perform more satisfactorily and look better when combined with the natural ones.

One development in the fabric field this winter is the use of foam and new synthetic fibers to achieve warmth without weight. A layer of foam about 1/32 inch thick, containing many of the same chemicals used in the synthetic fibers, is laminated to fabric. The foam acts as

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an interlining. These fabrics are advertised as "washable." Expectations are for greater use of these laminated fabrics in rainwear, jackets and sweaters.

Another development is the expected increase in use of elastic threads and fabrics. The strong but fine elastic threads developed in recent years will probably show up in great volume in stretch fabrics, particularly in women's undergarments. One new fabric of two-ply worsted and wrapped elastic yarn is being suggested for stretch pants. Stretch spandex satin may also see more general use in girdles, brassieres and perhaps swimwear. Lightweight leno weaves with elastic threads are also being used in increasing volume for strapless underwear.

The lightweight nonwoven textiles are also expected to be used to an increasing extent, particularly for interlining for wash-and-wear clothing. A new one is made of Dacron, and tests of its use as interlining indicate a high performance, particularly on dimensional stability and capacity to recover from creasing.

Two imported man-made fibers being introduced to the American market this year are a polyvinyl chloride from France and a polypropylene fiber from Italy. One property attributed to this new French fiber is its ability to shrink up to 55 percent, so that the application of heat to a woven fabric gives greater density. Interesting effects are also obtained when this fiber is blended with non-shrinking fibers. A knitted fabric made with one form of this fiber and American synthetics is reported to be difficult to distinguish from a fine wool jersey. This fiber is likely to be found in blankets, work clothing, cold-weather clothing and other articles in the near future.

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The polypropylene fiber is reported to have properties making for easy-care, high-tensile strength and good insulation. This fiber is claimed to be the lightest in existence and makes exceptionally light-weight fabrics. It is also said to have the advantage of low cost, since it is obtained from propylene gas, a by-product of the oil-refining process.

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Before ice and snow storms come is a good time to get flash-lights ready. Replace batteries so that the flashlights will surely work. To easily locate flashlights in the dark, put some luminous tape on their handles.

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The next time you oil your sewing machine, sew through several blotters before sewing on fabric. The blotter will soak up excess oil. It's also wise to store the machine with a blotter under the presser foot just in case any oil drips out.

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One way to vary the flavor of gravies and sauces is to alter the liquid base, using milk, cream, sour cream, chicken or beef bouillon tomato juice or fruit juices as part or all of the liquid. Lemon juice or vinegar can be added in small quantities for tartness.

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For extra steaming to give a soft beautiful finish, place a separate piece of wool cloth over the cotton cover of the ironing board.

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced revised regulations governing preparation of smoked hams and other cured pork

products. They permit the production and marketing, under federal meat inspection, of some of these products with not more than 10 percent added moisture. Meats that are affected include smoked hams, pork shoulders, pork shoulder picnics and pork shoulder butts.

The revised regulations permit packers to provide federally inspected products to meet the consumer demand for juicier smoked meats. These products still have good color and texture.

Coming Attraction

An intensive course in group feeding will be offered June 19 to July 14 at the University of Illinois home economics department.

This course is acceptable in fulfilling academic requirements for American Dietetic Association membership in the area of quantity food service and management. It also serves as a refresher course for those persons who recently have not been active in the food service field

The modernly equipped home economics cafeteria will serve as the laboratory for the course.

Interested students may obtain details from Miss Mildred Bonnell, Room 297, Bevier Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois Deadline for pre-enrolling is April 1.

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Worth Mentioning

The first Lita Bane Memorial Lecture was held in Bevier Hall January 12. Jessie Harris, dean emerita, University of Tennessee College of Home Economics, was the speaker.

Presented to home economics students and staff at the last meeting of the freshman orientation course, this lecture was made possible through a memorial fund for J. Lita Bane, head of the University of Illinois home economics department, 1936 to 1948. The fund was given by Miss Bane's sister and brothers.

The purpose of the lecture series is to carry on Miss Bane's efforts to help students in home economics develop a philosophy of their profession as well as acquire a knowledge of basic principles.

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JEW:mfb
1/11/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

The Ship of State sets forth this week with a new commanding officer. What an exciting time for us "sailors"!

Ideas for News Items

A fresh year gives a fresh opportunity for news items. With income tax payment time in the offing, many families are "budget" conscious. Some homemakers are confused about budgets and expense records. You may wish to pass on some information to help with these and other money management problems.

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Are you taking advantage of your home bureau unit lessons to get information for news? You can get quite a bit of mileage from one lesson if you are adroit in handling facts and timing. Of course, not all lessons are equally adaptable. You'll have to be the judge, but don't forget the possibility.

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What are women in your community doing to make winter days interesting? Women who find time hanging heavy might get an idea or two from hearing about the activities of others. It's one thing to read suggestions in a national magazine. But lots of readers will be more interested in what Mrs. Brown right in their own town is doing.

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Coming Event--Annual meeting of Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Urbana, January 31 - February 1.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

The new furniture at the annual showings in Chicago indicates that we as a nation are about equally divided in our preference for designs based on the past and those of the present.

The Home Furnishings Industry Committee says that the keynote of many new groups is a graceful blending of design elements of the 18th and early 19th centuries. A new enrichment of the simple modern shapes and forms typical of our generation is also much in evidence.

So, while manufacturers are not showing any revolutionary new trends in furniture this year, there are apparent design drifts in both the modern and traditional showings that tend to merge them.

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When hosiery will develop a run is not known. But here are some known facts about durability in stockings: Seamless nylons are the most fragile and have the lowest wear life of any hosiery tested. As a group, the business sheers will outrank the dress sheers in durability.

A two-filament yarn-type dress sheer is a good bet for lasting life.

Furniture in home and office is a constant threat to the life expectancy of hose. If the furniture is full of splinters, the best hosiery in the world can't be expected to stand up. Therefore, it may pay to sand offending places.

Poorly fitted stockings have less durability. To get good fit, consider both your leg proportion and your foot size. Remember, you can't always go by body height in determining leg proportion.

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JEW:mfb
1/18/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow--as long as it's on the ski slopes.

Ideas for News Items

Though the cold wind blows now, it's not too soon to plan ahead for various camping activities. We'll soon be sending some material to help you write your own articles about Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp workshop.

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Cold-weather sports enthusiasts may enjoy some suggestions for hot drinks and other after-party refreshments.

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When winter comes, many women enjoy sewing. Therefore, some pertinent information about patterns, fabrics, new sewing accessories or trimming ideas may be appropriate.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Coat the center of buttons with colorless nail polish if you want to be spared undue button sewing. The polish seals the thread to the button and makes it less apt to pop off with wear.

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Oysters offer many easy-to-prepare food treats. Just remember not to overcook them if you want to retain the delicate, distinctive

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flavor. Cook them just enough to heat them through and leave them plump and tender. For example, broiling or frying them takes about five minutes. Scalloped oysters take about 30 minutes. Check individual recipes for specific times and temperatures.

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The limiting factor in growing many types of house plants is dryness of the atmosphere. University of Illinois floriculturists point out that increasing the humidity will increase your success with these plants. Having a humidifier on your furnace or placing evaporative pans on radiators is one of the best ways to raise over-all room humidity. Another practical way to increase the humidity of a number of plants is to use a tray about three inches deep, filled with gravel, as a base for plant pots. Keep the gravel wet.

If you have just one plant that needs high humidity, you can set it in a jardiniere that has three inches of pebbles or gravel on the bottom. Like the larger pan, the pot should stand on top of the pebbles, with water filling the space between them. Be sure the water remains in the base of the jardiniere.

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JEW:mfb
1/25/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Short and sweet--that's February.

Ideas for News Items

Individual and family preparedness for emergencies--whether acts of nature or thermonuclear attack--can not be taken too lightly. Homemakers need to have specific recommendations for handling such details as food, water, clothing, bedding and infant care and for using Conelrad. There may be other information that you think the citizens of your community should have to enable them to take care of themselves and family.

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Current and coming events in your program can make interesting news. Who's doing what and when? What's it all about? Would someone not involved in the program be interested and understand? For a refresher in "Sources of News," you might like to re-read Chapter 6 of "Getting Information to Farm Families," by Hadley Read.

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Coming Event at University of Illinois

The Contemporary Arts Festival will be held on the UI campus February 26 to April 12. Although all the plans haven't been completed, Willis Kauffman, chairman of the home economics department part of the festival, says that there will be an exhibit of ceramics, jewelry, weaving and enamels in Bevier Hall.

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Among the many exhibitors will be Betty Street, UI home economics instructor; A. Doyle Moore, UI art instructor; and Mrs. Eleanor Hoesli, art teacher at Kankakee Senior High School.

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A Note of Interest for Parakeet Owners

Parakeets suffer from overcrowding in a cage with too many toys.

According to Dr. Erwin Small, of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, a swing and a mirror are enough to keep a parakeet happy.

If you let your parakeet out of its cage in the house, Dr. Small also suggests remembering these three points for the bird's safety: (1) be sure that the windows are closed, (2) do not have open-blade fans running and (3) keep the birds out of the kitchen.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Salads can make good meals come easier by using raw foods, simple foods and even leftovers. Here are some suggestions for making tasty salads: (1) keep them simple; (2) fit them to the rest of the meal; (3) keep the foods for cold salads cold and those for hot salads hot; and (4) select a dressing to suit each salad, and serve attractively.

Imagination and creativeness can make your salads fun and at the same time include the necessary minerals and vitamins.

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JEW:mfb
2/8/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

4-H Pie Maker to Compete in National Contest

Sandra Mills, an Illinois 4-H Club member from Homer, will try for national honors at the National Cherry Pie Contest February 20-23 in Chicago.

She was chosen to represent the state as a result of her outstanding record as a pie demonstrator at the 1960 State Fair. At the national contest she will compete with 49 state contestants to bake "the best cherry pie" in the nation.

According to _____, _____ county home adviser, Sandra has been an active 4-H Club member in Champaign county for 10 years. In addition to achieving honors in foods projects, she has received a county 4-H room improvement medal and is a member of 4-H Key Club. Also, she has participated in the flower arrangement and room improvement projects at the State Fair as well as in the pie-baking demonstration.

The contender for the national cherry pie championship is a freshman at the University of Illinois, majoring in music education.

If Sandra is the Central Division winner, she will receive a $200 college scholarship in home economics or a $100 series E bond. The national winner will receive a $500 college scholarship in home economics or a $200 series E bond plus a trip to New York City and Washington, D.C.

Sandra will be accompanied by Miss Arlene Wolfram, University of Illinois assistant professor of home economics 4-H Club work. The contest is sponsored by the National Red Cherry Institute.

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JEW:mfb
2/15/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Ready the golf clubs--Spring is on its way.

Ideas for News Items

Now that Lent is here, homemakers may appreciate some information on meatless meals and meat alternates. You may want to call attention to the relative nutritive value of cheese, fish, eggs and meat. Buying tips may be appropriate too. Or pointers on cooking may be helpful.

****

Household equipment needs proper care to remain in top-notch working condition and appearance. Perhaps this is the time to pass on pointers for old bugaboos like oven cleaning, silver polishing and floor washing. Also, it's smart to encourage regular cleanup of toasters, coffee-makers, vacuum cleaners and other appliances. And how about some tips on what to check if appliances stop working--before calling the service man. For example, a poorly operating dryer may only need to have the lint trap cleaned.

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What's going on in your county extension program? A new project? An anniversary? The culmination of a project? Use important milestones as a signal for feature stories.

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Contemporary Art Festival Opens at UI

The Contemporary Art Festival opens at the University of Illinois Sunday, February 26. By means of exhibits, dramatic productions, musical features, lectures and gallery talks, the University will spotlight current developments in art, architecture, city planning and landscape architecture, dance, design for communications, home economics, literature, film, music, radio, television and the theatre.

Bevier Hall exhibits feature ceramics, textiles and interior and graphic design, the work of contemporary designers; 17 designers are represented.

Visitors are welcome to view the home economics exhibits Monday through Friday during university building hours. However, the display in 230 Bevier Hall will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. only except during the Farm and Home Festival.

The Contemporary Arts Festival ends April 12.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Placing hot foods directly in the refrigerator is no longer taboo. In fact, it is a recommended practice because it shortens the time that food is in the danger temperature zone where spoilage agents grow best. This zone is between 50 and 120 degrees F.

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Store cooked meat and chicken for casseroles or ground mixtures in large pieces. Cut or grind them just before use, since chopped or ground foods deteriorate more quickly than whole ones.

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JEW:je
2/22/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Service

The March wind doth blow...Farm and Home Festival is coming... sure signs of spring!

Ideas for News Items

In many areas home economics extension is active in community affairs off the beaten track of the homemaking arts. If you haven't taken the opportunity to let the whole community know of extension's participation during the past month, you might want to take time now.

****

If you write a personal column, don't forget that you have a chance to tell about the things people in your area are doing and thinking. And you can also tell what you are doing. For a refresher on writing your personal column, check Getting Information to Farm Families by Hadley Read.

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Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Refrigerators cannot accomplish miracles. The cold temperature will not kill bacteria or destroy enzymes. It only retards spoilage. Therefore, it pays to store only food that is sound and clean. Don't try to push storage periods beyond safe limits. If you question the safety of a food, take no chances. Dispose of it rather than gamble and lose.

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Any time of the year it's essential to refrigerate foods that provide a favorable growing climate for bacteria that causes food poisoning. Foods that contain milk, eggs, mayonnaise, salad dressing, meat and fish are prime targets for these bacteria. Potato salad, white sauce, custard pies, cream fillings for puffs, pies and cakes are some of the foods that wave a mental red flag of potential danger if left unrefrigerated.

Don't forget that refrigerator storage is also essential for these foods away from home. Steer clear of them in public places if proper storage has been neglected.

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Springtime is a good time to make a close check of closets, under furniture and in the dark corners of your house to detect the presence of moths and carpet beetles. Early detection will prevent many a chewed article.

****

Low heat is the secret of tender texture of eggs. If you prefer fried eggs with less fat, the U.S.D.A. suggests that you "fry-poach" them. Melt a little fat in the pan--just enough to grease the bottom--and hold over low heat. Add the eggs one at a time. Then pour in 2 or 3 tablespoons of water, cover the pan tight and steam until eggs are done.

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In Case You Haven't Heard--

Sandra Mills, Illinois contestant in the National Cherry Pie Contest February 20-23, won first place and a $50 cash award in the National Cherry Dessert Contest. This contest was conducted in

conjunction with the pie event. Sandra's winning recipe was a cherry-almond cobbler. The recipe, which follows, has been used in her family for years. (Incidentally, the contestant from West Virginia baked the 1961 national championship cherry pie.)

Cherry-Almond Cobbler

2 cups canned, red, pitted cherries, drained
1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca
1/2 cup sugar
Dash of salt
3/4 cup cherry juice

1 cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon double-action baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup almonds, chopped
1/3 cup milk

Place cherries in a 10 x 6 inch oblong greased baking dish. Sprinkle tapioca over cherries. Combine sugar, dash of salt and cherry juice and pour over cherries.

Sift flour with baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in shortening until mixture is as fine as meal. Add almonds and mix well. Add milk to flour mixture, beating with a fork.

Drop dough by small spoonfuls on cherry mixture and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot (425° F.) oven for 25 minutes. Serve hot with hard sauce or cream. Serves six.

Hard sauce:

2 tablespoons shortening
2 tablespoons butter
1/8 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon vanilla
Few drops almond extract
1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar

Blend first five ingredients together, then add sugar gradually, beating thoroughly.

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Results of Ohio Laundry Study

To help families decide on a plan to meet their laundry needs, the Ohio Experiment Station made a study of time and money costs and quality of finished products in home and commercial laundering.

Twenty-four Ohio families provided information for this study. Average size of these families was five members. They tried out each

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of four plans for three-week periods: (1) all washing and ironing done at home, (2) flat work finished by commercial laundry and other items done at home, (3) flat work and shirts finished and other items "rough" or "fluff" dried by commercial laundry and (4) all items finished by commercial laundry.

Here's what the research workers found out:

Home laundering cost the least in money, but the most in time. Laundering costs increased as commercial services were used. When flat work was finished by commercial laundry and other items done at home, the weekly cost averaged twice that of home laundering.

Five hours a week was the average time spent on home laundering. Ironing took half of the total time. Employed homemakers spent less time on laundry than full-time homemakers.

Homemakers in this study rated commercially laundered items higher than their own home-laundered items in whiteness, softness and cleanliness of heavily soiled areas in colored clothes. They rated their home laundering higher than commercial work in preventing fading, wrinkling and shrinkage. Homemakers generally were well satisfied with the services of commercial laundries. They agreed that time-saving was the chief advantage.

To obtain more information on this Ohio study as reviewed in the February 15 issue of Food and Home Notes, check with Helen C. Douglass, Press Services, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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JEW:mfb
3/1/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"The man who removes a mountain begins by carrying away small stones."--Confucius

Some Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Both long-grain and short-grain rice, as well as quick-cooking rice, are readily available to help you plan a variety of Lenten-time dishes that will appeal to your family.

****

A new coat of paint on walls can do wonders to perk up an interior. If you're doing the work yourself, be sure the walls are in good repair before you start. Repair hairline cracks with filler so that the walls will be smooth. Then choose the paint most suitable for your purpose. For example, for the bathroom or kitchen a high gloss or semi-gloss paint may be the answer because glossy paint surfaces are hard, smooth, moisture-resistant and easy to clean. No matter which paint you choose, be sure to follow the directions on the can.

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Modern-day hams that do not undergo long curing processes, including the canned ones, have joined the ranks of perishable foods that need refrigerator storage for maximum keeping quality.

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Vitamin-C-packed cabbage is one of the most versatile vegetables grown. For scalloped cabbage, cook shredded cabbage uncovered in

-more-

rapidly boiling salted water for about 5 minutes. Drain, and add medium thick cream or cheese sauce. Pour into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

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Grow Your Own Gourmet Selection

Be adventuresome. Try something new in your vegetable garden this summer.

J. S. Vandemark, University of Illinois extension vegetable crops specialist, suggests that this practice can increase the fun of gardening and the variety in your family's diet.

Some of the many off-the-beaten-path vegetables you might try are bibb lettuce, matchless lettuce and Zucchini summer squash. Banana and sweet meat winter squashes and kohlrabi are other possibilities.

****

Children Learn From Watching Growing Plants

Spring provides many opportunities for children to experiment in the world about them. Lila Oderkirk, child development specialist at the University of Illinois, advises parents to take advantage of simple nature observations and experiments.

Watching plants grow is one educational activity that children enjoy. Here are some suggestions for indoor plant study:

1. Sweet potato vines, when half-submerged in a jar of water, will soon sprout roots and develop vines.

2. Grass seed planted in soil, a sponge or cotton, and kept moist, will sprout rapidly.

3. Corn kernels and beans placed on moist blotters or flannel between plates of glass will show daily changes in growth.

4. Pussywillow and forsythia buds will open at room tempera-
ture and make attractive arrangements. They root easily and can be
planted outdoors later.

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It's Nice to Know--

A University of Illinois home economics graduate has been
chosen as one of the seven finalists to be considered for the 1961 Pills-
bury Award, an "on the job" training fellowship. She is Patricia A.
Anderle of Clarendon Hills, DuPage County. She is currently teaching
in Lemont High School, Lemont.

The Pillsbury Award winner will be selected on the basis of
personal interviews at the Pillsbury Company headquarters in Minneapolis
March 10-11. Beginning July 1, the fellowship winner will become asso-
ciate director of the Pillsbury Junior Home Service Center for one year.
The center is a consumer service division that seeks to meet the needs
of teenagers for information on food preparation and homemaking. She
will also receive $1,000.

This is the second time a University of Illinois graduate has
been a contestant in the awards program during the three years Pillsbury
has offered the fellowship.

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JEW:df
3/8/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world."--Bacon

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Lemon juice can be substituted for vinegar in almost any salad dressing recipe. It adds the desired tartness and a pleasant fruit flavor.

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Remember that there are at least a dozen exciting flavors of vinegar on the market today. They include wine, malt, tarragon, garlic and herb vinegars. They are a way to get subtle flavor changes in your menus.

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Packaged frozen fish should remain in the unopened package until ready to use. It should not be thawed until just before use. Under no circumstances should an unused portion of fish be refrozen. This is a precaution against flavor changes and food spoilage.

****

If rock lobster tail is on your marketing list, you may prefer to buy a medium-sized tail (8 to 10 ounces) rather than a large one. The meat is finer textured in the medium-sized tail than in the large tail.

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According to the National Safety Council, home accident deaths n 1960 totaled about 27,500, or 500 more than the revised 1959 total. isabling injuries numbered 4,000,000. Falls caused more than two-ifths of the deaths; fires and burns, nearly one-fourth; all other ypes, only one-third.

More than one-third of those killed were persons 75 years old nd older. Almost one-fourth were children under 5 years. The remain-ng two-fifths were persons 5 to 74 years old.

****

A fillet isn't a kind of fish. Actually, the word means a oneless cut. A fish fillet is the side of fish cut away from the back-one and ribs. It may or may not have skin on one side. The cut is herefore practically boneless, so there is no waste. Fish that are ommonly cut into fillets are cod, haddock, ocean perch and pollock.

Based on one-fourth to one-third pound of edible flesh per erson, one pound of fish fillets should feed three to four people.

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niversity of Illinois Small
omes Council Offers Publication

A new list of publications available from the University of llinois Small Homes Council is available on request. While this list ncludes publications especially for contractors and builders, it also as some of interest to the average home owner. To get a copy of the atalog, send to Small Homes Council--Building Research Council, Uni-ersity of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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EW:mfb
/22/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Home Advisers

ote: This is the first of two articles on new food products.

onvenience Foods Reflect Changing Times

Today there are some 8,000 new food products on the market hat were not in existence 10 years ago. Making up a large part of hese new products are the "convenience foods."

_____, _____ county home adviser, gives the follow-ng run-down on some of the recent comers in the "convenience foods" ine.

Potato products are of particular interest. About 40 percent f the potatoes grown in Idaho are now being used for producing dehy-rated potato granules and other dehydrated products. Among these are ashed, diced, hashbrown and scalloped potatoes.

Also in the vegetable family, evaporated sweet corn is made n both regular and instant forms.

Dehydrated minced, chopped or sliced onions are also on the arket.

Another new product is a margarine that is composed mainly of nhydrogenated corn oil held in suspension in partially hardened fat.

Miscellaneous products of special note are (1) rapid hot roll ix that cuts preparation time by 49 percent by eliminating part of the ising time; (2) already whipped cream cheese for a topping, dip or ressing; (3) angel food cake mix that permits use of an electric mixer hroughout the entire mixing; (4) flour mixture for instant thickening f gravies and sauces; (5) dehydrated parsley and chives in sprinkle-op shakers.

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EW:mfb
/28/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

Note: This is the second of two articles on new food products.

List Of Frozen Food Grows

Producers of frozen foods are constantly adding new items to their lines.

_____, _____ county home adviser, lists some of the recent additions: French fried squash, shrimp stuffed with deviled crab, mandarin oranges in syrup, precooked corned beef patties and barbecued spareribs, orange juice bars and petite peas.

White bread is another item now found in frozen form. Muffin dough, banana nut and date nut loaf batters are also recent additions in frozen food counters.

An innovation for frozen food producers is frozen instant baby foods. These foods are prepared by a quick dry-freezing process that retains a high degree of nutrients, natural flavor and color. The baby foods are sold as free flowing crystals that can be reconstituted by adding water.

The baby food is packaged in boxes containing four single aluminum foil envelopes. When the contents of one package are mixed with one-fourth cup water, the mixture equals one-half jar of conventional baby foods.

According to the producer, the baby foods can be stored for a month in the refrigerator and up to a year in the freezer.

Frozen foods are also getting some new looks via packaging. For example, some companies are trying a new lightweight aluminum can for frozen orange juice concentrate. Another company, also working with orange juice concentrate, is trying a rigid cardboard container with laminated foil on the inside and outside. This can has aluminum ends and is opened by a self-opening pull tab device.

JEW:mfb
3/28/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come!"..."The Seasons"

Coming Events

The 16th National Home Demonstration Week will be observed from April 30 through May 6. A special packet to help you communicate the "home economics extension story" during the week will be arriving at your desk soon.

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"For a richer, fuller life--read." National Library Week is April 16-22, a time to take note of the library services in your community as well as a time to focus attention on your own reading habits.

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Bits and Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

One of the many newcomers to upholstery fillers is synthetic napper flock. This is a nylon and plastic fiber that is stuffed into canvas and covered like other cushion fillers.

The filler is odorless, has fluffiness and comes back into shape readily. Furthermore, it does not shrink.

****

Straw hats will be back in style for men this summer, judging from the previews. These hats will particularly feature the rough braids. Hats in general are back for men--at least for those in tune

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with the latest fashion. Narrower brims and bands and tapered crowns are the last word in hat style for the coming season.

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Ohio Researchers Give Facts
On Care Of Venetian Blinds

"There is a direct relationship between preference for Venetian blinds and the frequency with which they are dusted. Those women who dust their blinds regularly once or twice a month do not consider them difficult to clean or keep clean."

So report Elaine Knowles Weaver and Gladys D. Case, Ohio State University researchers. They conducted a study to find out how women were cleaning their blinds and whether easier ways might be developed.

They found that a V-shaped vacuum cleaner attachment with Dynel rolls is a good device for dusting Venetian blinds. The pressure of the rolls helps to remove film that ordinary round brush attachments do not remove. If a vacuum cleaner is not available, use dusting gloves made of four thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Good grade waxes and polishes will not yellow or affect the finish on white slats.

They also found that blinds need never be removed from the windows or be dunked in bathtubs of water or sprayed with a hose to be cleaned, particularly if they are dusted with some regularity.

On the basis of their study, the Ohio researchers recommend the following cleaning and dusting practices for Venetian blinds:

1. Dust blinds at least once or twice a month.

2. Use a polishing and cleaning wax or an antistatic product on the slats. It is easier to remove the dust from treated than from untreated slats.

3. Avoid using alkaline cleaners, such as ammonia for cleaning slats, as they may tend to affect the finish. Such cleaners should not be necessary to remove the type of soil ordinarily found on home blinds.

4. If Venetian blinds have cotton tapes, homemakers may find it easier to clean both the slats and tapes with a solution of detergent. However, squeeze out applicator to avoid spot-staining blinds. Use a mild liquid detergent. No rinsing should be necessary. Apply polishing wax when slats are dry for easier dusting later.

Details about "Care of Venetian Blinds" is available in Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station research Bulletin 864.

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"Popular" Town and Country Art Show Entries Announced

If you were among the 1,412 Illinois Town and Country Art Show visitors who voted for their "favorites" last week in Urbana, you'll be interested in the results.

The picture "Corn Shocks," by Ralph Thompson, Canton, and "Sunburst" by Mrs. Katherine Buckner, Rockford, captured the popularity titles.

And, in case you didn't hear about the "blue ribbon" winners at the show, here's the list:

Mrs. G. Harbarger, Douglas; Mrs. J. Johnson, Champaign; Mr. R. Berchert, Piatt; Mrs. R. Stites, Champaign; Mrs. J. Cowley and Mrs. H. Weiland, LaSalle; Mr. R. Thompson, Fulton; Mr. D. Lindstrom, Cook; Mrs. J. Modert, Jefferson; Mrs. J. Cell, Coles; Mrs. Dremann, Bureau.

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Also, Mrs. M. Buskohl, Ogle; Mr. T. Heflin, Winnebago; Mrs. B. Elliott, Iroquois; Mr. J. Pearson, DeKalb; Miss S. Stengel, Rock Island; Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Henry; Mrs. L. Bayley, White; Mrs. K. Piunti and Mrs. O. Carter, Will; Miss M. Richard, Kankakee; Miss S. Hathaway, Vermilion; Mrs. D. Hinds, Sangamon; Mrs. H. Redman, Edgar; Dr. H. Davis and Mr. R. Mueller, Lake; Mrs. M. Mosele, Clinton; and Mrs. D. Wyatt, Marion.

Hats off to these and the other thousands who participated in the art shows throughout the state.

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It's Nice To Know...

Mrs. Patsy Luedke, Coles county home adviser, has joined the ranks of column writers. She calls her column "Hi-Lites for Homemakers." A few weeks ago she reported that she was writing it every other week and that three papers in the county were using it. She also said that she had received about 40 requests for the information mentioned in one column. And, interestingly enough, only nine of that number were "active" in the home economics extension program. The others were entirely new contacts.

We think this example supports our view that wise use of mass media helps to implement the extension program.

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JEW:mfb
4/12/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

News From Other States

Study Shows Serviceability of Boys' Denim Jeans

When it comes to choosing between lightweight and heavyweight boys' jeans, there's little difference in the rate at which they wear.

However, heavyweight jeans probably last longer because they are stronger originally. But they are also more expensive.

Serviceability of jeans--how they wear and how the dye and finish holds up--was tested as one phase of a cooperative research project by the universities in the North Central Region. Dr. Lillian Lund of South Dakota and Dr. Suzanne Davison of Minnesota directed this phase of the research.

Two weights of western-cut denim jeans (10 and 13 3/4 ounces per square yard) were worn to school by 9- and 10-year-old boys in Minnesota and South Dakota. Half of the jeans worn by the boys were laundered at home and half in the laboratory. Another group of jeans was kept in the laboratory and laundered but not worn.

Although the heavier denim was stronger, both weights lost strength with wear and laundering at about the same rate. The knee areas showed the greatest wear.

The jeans were labeled Sanforized, but shrinkage exceeded the one percent usually allowed for a Sanforized fabric. The amount of

-more-

shrinkage varied according to the method and frequency of laundering. Laboratory laundering was more severe and more frequent than home laundering, causing greater shrinkage.

The change in waist and outseam measurements varied from less than an inch shrinkage to almost two inches. Rise or crotch measurements showed a shrinkage of from one to one and one-half inches. Worn jeans shrank slightly less than the non-worn ones, probably due to slight stretching during wear.

Color loss and crocking problems were greater in the heavyweight jeans. The home laundered jeans showed the least color change, but this may be because they were laundered only about one-third as often. Greater color changes occurred in the heavyweight jeans than the lightweight ones.

The heavyweight jeans also showed the effects of crocking on seam edges and folds more than the lightweight ones. But all jeans tended to crock somewhat when dry and more when wet. This points up the need to wash jeans separately from other items of laundry. Light-colored fabrics coming in contact with the wet denim would be stained enough so that the discoloration would be objectionable.

Between 10 and 20 wearings, many jeans showed thread breakage at seams, belt loops and pockets. Again there was less damage to the home laundered than the laboratory laundered jeans.

Twisting of the leg seams showed that the garments had been cut off-grain. The lightweight jeans showed greater twisting then the heavyweight ones.

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Study Compares Wearing Qualities of
Gingham and Cotton Flannel Shirts

Gingham or cotton flannel shirts--which are best for boys' school wear?

In general, recent research shows that cotton flannel wears longer, but is likely to shrink and fade. Gingham keeps its bright color and doesn't shrink, but the fabric tends to weaken sooner.

This study was one phase of a cooperative research project by the universities in the North Central Region. Dr. Margaret Cooper of Wisconsion and Mrs. Adella Ginter of Missouri directed this phase of the research.

Two groups of low-priced shirts, size 12, were worn by 9- and 10-year-old boys in Missouri. Another group was kept in the laboratory to receive controlled treatment. Mothers of one group of boys returned the shirts to the laboratory for laundering, while the other shirts were laundered at home.

When new, the cotton flannel and gingham shirts both were about the same strength. However, the gingham fabric tended to weaken rapidly. Even during the first ten days of wear several shirts showed breaks in the elbow areas and frayed cuff edges. Some shirts had to be made short-sleeved in order to continue in the wear study.

It seems likely that the amount of resin finish on the gingham shirts (which were labeled wash-and-wear) may have weakened the fabric, the researchers believe.

The gingham shirts, however, showed only a trace of shrinkage--even after as many as 40 launderings. The flannel shirts shrank considerably in length and a small amount in width. Lengthwise

shrinkage seemed to be progressive with each laundering and was enough to cause problems in fit.

The flannel shirts faded considerably, while the gingham showed no significant color loss. The nap of the flannel shirts also tended to "pill." This was especially noticeable in the home-laundered shirts.

Other failures noted were torn or ripped buttonholes, holes and rips in the body of the shirt and around the pockets, yoke damage, damaged sleeve plackets, and noticeable puckering and wear of seams.

This research indicates that to get the best wear from boys' shirts, you might make sure that:

(1) Each piece of the shirt is cut straight on the grain. (2) Collars and cuffs are interfaced. (3) Pockets are well-finished and reinforced at corners with additional stitching. Buttonholes are well-made and the right size. (4) There is fullness in the back below the yoke. (5) Raw edges do not show in flat-felled seams.

In choosing flannel shirts, you may get around the shrinkage problem by buying them a size larger than your youngsters ordinarily wear. Of course, this means the shirts would be too large when new.

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Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

Pre-shrunk is what happens to furniture wood when it is properly dried before it is made into furniture. Just enough moisture is left in the wood so that it will be compatible with our indoor winter temperatures and resulting dry air. In Europe houses are kept at much lower temperatures during the winter. There is more moisture in the air, too. Furniture woods are not dried to the same conditions. That's why some imported furniture cracks in U. S. houses.

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Out of each dollar you spent for food in 1960, the farmer received about 39 cents, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is about the same as in 1959 but in 1947 the farmer's share was 51 cents.

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JEW:mfb
4/19/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"Life can only be understood backward, but it must be lived forward."--Kierkegaard

Sources of "Info" for News

1. University of Illinois Circular 602, 1959 revision, "How to Prepare Fruits and Vegetables for Freezing," by Prof. Frances O. Van Duyne, contains a wealth of information for many different articles. Here are some possibilities:
   a. Importance of blanching vegetables and how to blanch.
   b. How to prepare asparagus or rhubarb for freezing.
   c. Important points about packaging fruits and vegetables for freezing.
   d. Notice of availability of circular and where to get it.
2. The May Home Economics Extension Conference will include reports on "What's New" in many areas of family living. It will also include a discussion on the Illinois I.F.Y.E. program.

Bits and Pieces for Your Home Economics Column

No matter how you cook fresh asparagus, the main point to remember is avoid overcooking. And, when you cook cut pieces of

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asparagus, a way to prevent overcooking the tips is to add them in the last few minutes, not at the same time as the stalks.

****

Tired of "buttered" asparagus? Try these ideas for taste changes: Serve with an herb butter, Hollandaise sauce or browned butter. Or add a dash of nutmeg or horseradish. A few capers, grated cheese or slivered almonds are also pleasing additions. Browse through your cookbook for directions and other suggestions.

****

The larvae of the clothes moth and carpet beetle take up residence in dark, tranquil spots. Their favorite haunts are around baseboards, under radiators, in heating vents, beneath heavy furniture and in the folds of carpeting. Carpet wools provide a feast for these pests, and woolen lint as well as dog and cat hairs makes a delightful dessert.

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To control moths, apply an oil-base spray containing 5 percent DDT on floors, around baseboards and in cracks. For carpet beetle control, 1/2 percent lindane in oil applied in a similar manner is recommended.

****

For best results when making jelly without commercial pectin, use a thermometer to check cooking temperature. Cook jelly in small amounts--four to six cups of juice at a time. Boil rapidly to the desired temperature. Jelly cooked at too high a temperature may be more sticky than desired. But not cooking to a high enough temperature causes the jelly to be too soft.

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In Case You Didn't Know--

A new spray-on dry lubricant, "Slipspray," offers a solution to slipping and sticking doors and drawers.

Without staining, running or picking up dirt, the aerosol-propelled substance forms a slick, solid coating that transfers from the sprayed surface to any other material that rubs against it and yet remains dry, clean and colorless. It will lubricate all types of surfaces, including metal, paint, rubber, glass, plastic and leather.

It prevents sticking in doors, windows, locks or car seat adjustment mechanisms. It is also effective in lubricating tools, guns and toys.

It dries quickly and is not affected by water, light, oil or solvents.

Consult your local hardware store about this product.

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Asparagus Is Spring-time Favorite

Asparagus is one of the rare vegetables that has only one season. Therefore, if you fancy fresh asparagus, you'll want to buy it this spring while it lasts.

_____, _____ county home adviser, points out that medium and large stalks are apt to be more tender and have better flavor than the small, thin stalks. She also advises that you look for stalks that are firm, with closed, compact tips. Asparagus ages rapidly after it is cut, and partly opened tips and a wilted appearance are sure signs that the peak of quality is past.

One pound of asparagus usually contains about 16 stalks. After the usual inedible parts have been removed, this amount will provide about four three-ounce servings.

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Two varieties of asparagus come to market, green and white. The white asparagus usually has larger stalks and milder flavor than the green kind. However, it contains very little vitamin A.

Green asparagus is a good source of vitamins C and A. It also contains significant amounts of iron, calcium and thiamine. And a three-ounce serving contains about 21 calories--unbuttered, of course.

Fresh asparagus should be kept cool from the time it's cut until it's used. Store uncooked asparagus in a moisture-proof bag or container in the refrigerator. To get the maximum flavor, it's a good idea to use it within a day or two after purchase.

Remove the woody portion of the stalk before cooking. This part will not soften in cooking. The stalks break easily just below the tender part. Wash stalks carefully to be sure there is no sand or dirt under the scales. If you wash the stalks, dry them well before you store them. Moist asparagus has a short life.

****

Family Camping Show Coming

The fourth annual Family Camping Show, a public service event of the Department of Recreation, College of Physical Education, University of Illinois, will be held at Illini Grove on the campus May 20-21.

The purposes of the show are to provide information about camping equipment, methods of camping, places to camp and how to make wise use of parks and forests.

Special emphasis will be given to new types of equipment, homemade equipment and camping techniques, such as back and horse packing, canoe tripping and outdoor cooking.

The show will be open to the public without charge from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. A special campfire program will be held Saturday evening.

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JEW:mfb
4/26/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"The great end of life is not knowledge but action."--Huxley

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

The U. S. Department of Agriculture expects production of spring vegetables for fresh market to be 8 percent smaller than last year. Fewer acres for harvest are the primary reason for the decline. Substantially less lettuce, sweet corn, onions, asparagus, green peppers, snap beans and carrots are in sight, but considerably more cabbage and celery than last year are expected.

****

Turkey use is breaking loose from holidays of all kinds. Many people are cooking and serving turkey whenever they wish--winter, summer, autumn or spring.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says there are three major reasons why turkeys have become calendar rovers: first, growers have been producing so many birds that they are a thrifty buy any day of the year; second, so many turkeys are frozen that they are available the year round; and, third, improved breeding has produced plump, meaty turkeys of almost every size from four pounds up, available at any season of the year.

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New UI Publication Available

A new Small Homes Council—Building Research Council circular is just off the press. It is "Split-Level Houses," circular series C2.5. The publication is one of a series on small homes. For information, write to Small Homes Council—Building Research Council, Mumford House, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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IT'S WORTH MENTIONING...

Cleaners Propose National Guide
For Fair Claims Adjustments

How much is a dress worth after you've had it a year or so? How do you figure the depreciation value of clothing, draperies or the other textile products you use?

If the drycleaner loses a garment or if it fails in service and you want to receive settlement from the manufacturer, how do you figure its worth? In the past, this has been entirely a matter of negotiation between the complaining customer and the store or the cleaner. And often each feels that the other is driving too hard a bargain.

Now the National Institute of Drycleaning has introduced a "National Fair Claims Adjustment Guide for Consumer Textile Products" which is designed to provide a reasonable means of arriving at a fair value. It takes note of the age of the item, its normal life expectancy, its condition and the cost of replacing it, and with these facts it arrives at a fair value.

In developing the guide, the National Institute of Drycleaning has consulted with a leading insurance claims adjustment firm as well

as with the Association of Better Business Bureaus, National Retail Merchants Association, National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers and the American Home Economics Association. This is the first attempt by a national association to resolve this difficult consumer relations problem.

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Good Food Buys Are Personal Choice

No one can tell you what is a "good food buy" for your family. Why not? Because a "good food buy" depends on two very personal things, according to _____, _____ county home adviser. These two are your family and your resources.

Your family is different from all others, and the food they eat will be different. We all have our own pet likes and dislikes, and the smart homemaker will cater to these whims when she does her food shopping. No "bargain" food is really a bargain if it is not eaten. Then, too, your family has different needs. These needs depend on the ages of family members and what they do during the day. A teen-age boy out for baseball will burn up a lot of energy--a lot more than Dad sitting in an office all day.

Your family resources are different from others too. One important resource, of course, is money. But, even if you and your neighbor have the same amount of money to buy groceries, you may not come home with the same foods--at least not in the same form. Another resource is the time you have for preparing your meals. A working mother or one with small children may have less time than others for this purpose. Your skill as a cook also has a lot to do with what you will buy. And coupled with skill is your attitude toward the job of cooking. Furthermore, the appliances and storage space in your kitchen are other resources that should not be overlooked. If your storage space is limited, you will have to go slow on quantity buying, no matter how good the "bargain" is.

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JEW:mfb
5/3/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

About Your County Press Services

New Light On Above-Average Eaters

What the "average person" eats gives only a partial view of the nation's diet. Nutritionists also devote much attention to those who eat less than average amounts, because they are likely to suffer from nutritional deficiencies. But also important for a more complete picture are the above-average eaters. U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists have recently studied the diets of this group to find out how their eating varies from the average.

Statisticians of the Department's Agricultural Research Service have calculated from survey figures that people who use large quantities of milk, ice cream and cheese use about 1 1/2 times as much as average consumers. Those who use a great deal of meat, poultry and fish use a little over 1 1/2 times the average, and the high consumers of fresh fruit eat more than twice as much of these foods as the average. Big eaters of commercially frozen fruits and vegetables consume about 3 1/2 times the average.

These basic research findings may be used in later research on special food commodities, food costs and many other studies where knowledge of above-average consumption is needed.

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Breads Contribute To Well-Rounded Diet

Breads and cereals contribute in many ways to a well-rounded diet. This may be a surprise to those who mistakenly believe that bread offers nothing but calories.

Nutritionists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say that cereals are economical foods that provide more than a third of the thiamine (vitamin B-1) in average U. S. diets, a fourth or more of the niacin (another essential B-vitamin), iron and calories and a fifth of the protein.

Obtaining enough thiamine is difficult unless moderate amounts of enriched or whole-grain breads and cereals are eaten daily. Four or more servings a day are suggested by nutritionists of the Department's Agricultural Research Service. Within this group of foods are many popular selections, such as a variety of breakfast cereals, rice and macaroni as well as rolls, biscuits, cornbread and other baked goods made from enriched or whole-grain flour.

To take full advantage of the protein in breads and cereals, serve them in the same meal or as ingredients of the main dish with other protein foods. Examples of good protein teams are macaroni and cheese, cereal with milk, bread with milk, cheese or meat sandwiches and peanut butter sandwiches.

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Some Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

If traveling with limited luggage is on your horizon, here are some pointers: Aim for clothes that require minimum care. If you can avoid taking an iron, so much the better. Coordinate your travel togs for maximum interchangeability. Clothes that serve more than one

purpose help to get big value from little space. Use plastic bags and bottles whenever possible to minimize space and weight. And, in spite of space limits, take enough shoes to keep your feet comfortable. Stuffing shoes with lingerie or other items helps to make every inch count.

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Selecting new cooking utensils? For safety's sake the pans should be flat bottomed, well balanced (not easily tipped) and have firmly attached handles that do not conduct heat.

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Lest grease and fat fires give you a moment of panic, here are a few words of advice: Smother the fire and it will die quickly. The best protection is the smothering effect given by a portable carbon dioxide or dry powder fire extinguisher. Baking soda or salt poured over the flames will also put out the fire. A metal cover held by a long tool, such as a pair of tongs is also effective. Never use water; it spreads rather than smothers.

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Bees and wasps kill more Americans than snakes do, according to a study by a Vermont doctor. In five years, bees, wasps, hornets and yellow jackets killed 86 persons compared with 71 dying from snake bites and 39 from spider bites. Rattlesnakes were the most deadly single species, killing 55. Bees alone took 52 lives when victims were allergic to their poisons. In the November issue of TODAY'S HEALTH, the doctor said he thinks many deaths from poisonous bites are erroneously attributed to heart attacks, heat strokes and other causes.

****

Coming Event

May 15-19--Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp, 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello.

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JEW:mfb
5/10/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

USDA's Poultry Grading Program Aids Merchandising

Retailers and customers alike find United States Department of Agriculture graded poultry to their advantage. How well they like the service is reflected in the rapidly increasing use of federal-state poultry grading.

Members of the Poultry Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, under whose supervision the grading work is conducted, attribute much of this increase in poultry grading to the times--the trend toward mass handling in large volume.

A nationally uniform grading system is helpful to both consumers and producers. Consumers learn to know and trust the government grade shield, and producers know what kind of poultry they need to raise in order to meet consumer desires.

****

Some Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

A warm-weather suggestion that is easy on the food budget: potato salad. U. S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists say that you'll get more food value from the potatoes if you boil them in their jackets and then peel them.

****

Frozen orange juice concentrate makes up about one-third of the total purchases of juices and canned fruit drinks, according to studies reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Here are some "crunchy" ideas for fruit salads: The U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests topping them with peanut butter or a dressing containing peanut butter. Or try mixing peanuts with cottage cheese to accompany fruit. Peanuts and peanut products are classed as "plentiful" by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

****

Here's one recipe for peanut butter salad dressing: Dilute one-fourth cup of peanut butter with enough lemon juice to make a smooth paste. Add one-third cup of evaporated milk, a long drop of honey and a dash of salt. Blend and chill before using.

****

This is the time of year when many persons get busy "freshening up" tables, chairs and other furniture pieces with a new coat of paint or varnish. If you or any member of your family plans to do any painting, here's an important rule to keep in mind: Do not clean brushes that have become hardened with paint near fire, lighted cigarettes or in closed places. Paint, varnish remover and many thinners are flammable.

****

Here's a word for summer brides-to-be: If you're choosing high-quality glassware, hold it to the light and examine it for "waves." Genuine fine crystal has few of these imperfections. And it has a clear ring when delicately tapped.

****

Don't wash head lettuce until just before you are ready to use it. Too much moisture tends to make rust develop. Remove the wilted or bruised leaves and refrigerate the rest promptly, without washing, in a plastic bag or crisper. The more air you can exclude, the better the lettuce will keep.

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JEW:mfb
5/17/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"Life is not long and too much of it must not pass in idle deliberation of how it shall be spent."--Samuel Johnson

Ideas For News And Information Releases

With summer fast approaching, some possible timely topics are suggestions for clothes closet "spring-summer changeover"; planning clothes for summer vacation; how to freeze rhubarb and strawberries; making uncooked jams; and making picnics easy on "Mom."

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Human-interest stories about women who have had successful experiences always attract readers. If you don't feel qualified to write such stories, perhaps your newspapers will do it if you let them know about likely candidates.

****

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Amused at the mimicry of youngsters? These antics could end disastrously. Children under five years like to imitate their parents by climbing up to try the pills and medicines. Keep bottles or packages of medicine stored away--out of sight and reach of the youngsters.

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Take a break at 10 and 2 for Safety's Sake! Avoid fatigue and cut home accidents.

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-more-

In the offing, but not yet on the market, are dehydrated potatoes, carrots and other vegetables that will be ready for eating with five minutes of simmering rather than the 15 to 30 minutes now required. These products will result from research by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists.

****

The trend in 1961 refrigerators is toward compactness with more space inside and less space outside, plus added convenience features. Compactness this year comes from streamlined styling, more efficient insulation and one-piece plastic liners. Narrower widths also contribute to the "slim look."

New refrigerators have more efficient cooling systems. Airtight drawers keep meats and vegetables fresh for longer periods. Ice makers and ice bins are found more often in 1961 than in previous models.

****

During vacation time, it's best to leave your refrigerator control at the normal setting. Since you won't be opening the door, the operating cost will be low. For longer periods of disuse, it's wise to remove all food, turn off the control and pull out the plug. Clean the interior, wiping it dry after defrosting, and leave both refrigerator and freezer section doors open.

****

What about the old custom of applying coffee grounds to house plants? According to horticulture specialists, coffee grounds do no good and may even be harmful. Coffee contains a toxic chemical that may injure plants. But coffee grounds can be dumped on the compost heap,

where they are a source of humus. Here soil bacteria destroy the toxic element so that it can do no harm.

****

Soak Method Aids Blanket Washing

The soak method is an effective and safe way to launder wool blankets, says _____, _____ county home adviser.

This method can be used successfully in both automatic and conventional washers. However, manual control is required when you use an automatic machine.

For automatic washers, set the water temperature control on "warm." Allow the machine to fill, and add low-sudsing detergent. Use the amount of detergent recommended for regular load, and be sure it's dissolved before adding the blanket.

Soak the blanket, unagitated, for 10 to 15 minutes. Turn it over once or twice by hand, but do not operate the machine. Spin out soiled water.

To rinse, fill machine with warm water, and stop it immediately. Then let blanket soak again for four to five minutes. Spin out rinse water.

Rinse blanket a second time in the same way. It may be turned by hand several times during each rinse-soak period.

The soak method for washing wool blankets was developed at Ohio State University. New blankets laundered in this way shrink only a trifle, if at all.

Combination cotton, rayon and wool blankets will not give up soil so easily as all-wool blankets. Therefore, they may need longer soaking or short machine-agitation--not more than one minute.

One hundred percent Orlon or Acrilan blankets do not need the soak method. They can go through automatic machine cycles without manual control.

For more details on washing or drying blankets, contact _____, home adviser. (Note to home adviser: Complete details on how you can be reached.)

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JEW:mfb
5/24/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"It is a very hard undertaking to seek to please everybody"--

Latin maxim

****

Milk Important In Weight-Changing Diets

Milk is a basic food in diets for either losing or gaining weight, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Milk in the weight-reducer's diet pays its way by contributing generous amounts of protein, calcium and other needed nutrients along with a very moderate amount of calories. A cup or glass of skim milk (fresh or reconstituted nonfat dry milk) or buttermilk contains only 90 calories; and a cup of whole fluid milk, only 165.

If you are keeping down calories, remember that when you choose skim milk (either fluid or dry) or buttermilk you get all the nutrients in milk except fat and vitamin A. This vitamin may be suppled by deep green or yellow vegetables or some fruits.

Research has shown that anyone who is slimming gets along best when the diet includes ample protein. This is an added reason for including milk, particularly skim milk or buttermilk, in the diet.

For full information on values and uses of milk, ask your county home adviser for "Getting Enough Milk," HG-57. Or write the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Single copies are free.

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Certain Nutrients Caught Short In Diets

Nutrition specialists at the University of Illinois and United States Department of Agriculture agree that more fruits and vegetables and more milk or milk products in the daily fare would improve the nutritional health of many adolescents and adults the country over. Their evidence comes from the cooperative regional studies of what people of different ages in all regions eat, how their diets compare with nutritional needs and what physical examinations indicate about their health.

A summary of the findings of these studies showed that the nutrients most often found short in diets of all four regions were vitamins A and C and the minerals, calcium and iron.

These nutrients are well supplied by adequate fruits, vegetables and milk. The nutritionists emphasize especially the dark green and deep yellow vegetables and tomatoes, berries, citrus fruits and melons as sources of vitamins A and C, iron and some calcium. Milk and cheese or other milk products contribute much calcium and also riboflavin, an important B vitamin.

"An increase in the use of fruits and vegetables can apparently produce only favorable results because the calorie load they carry is low compared with their content of valuable nutrients. Even the most calorie-sparing diet can be enhanced by their use," says the summary report on these studies.

****

New Development: Wear-And-Dispose Work Clothes

A newcomer to the work clothes market is a line of disposable clothing for men, women and children. These items are made of nylon

scrim reinforced cellulose fiber and have an embossed look. This material is water repellent and fire retarding, according to reports. Manufacturers are especially emphasizing the use of the garments for "at home" chores.

In the men's department, the garments come in a matched set and also a work smock. The shirt and smock have raglan sleeves for easy and comfortable movement, and the pants have a boxer top.

****

Use Sugar Or Sugar Sirup When Freezing Fruits

Should sugar or sugar sirup be added to fruit before it is frozen?

This depends first on the type of fruit and then on personal taste, according to _____, _____ county home adviser. A general rule is to use a sugar sirup on fruits that have comparatively little juice and dry sugar on fruits that have plenty of natural juice.

Fruit is usually sliced if dry sugar is to be used.

Whole fruit is best with sugar sirup. The proportion of sugar to water varies according to the type of fruit. For example, a 40 percent sirup containing one cup of sugar and one and one-fourth cups of water is commonly used for whole strawberries.

If you wish, you can substitute one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of light corn sirup for each cup of sugar.

For best results, most fruits should be covered with sirup. This is especially important for light-colored fruits, such as apricots and peaches, that darken on contact with air.

Blueberries and cranberries are excellent when frozen without sugar or sugar sirup.

More details about freezing fruits are to be found in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Circular 602, "How to Prepare Fruits and Vegetables for Freezing." Free copies may be obtained by contacting the home adviser.

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JEW:mfb
5/31/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

"June is busting out all over"...and isn't it glorious!

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Thanks to years of scientific research and the know-how of turkey raisers, there are many new things about present-day turkeys: the new season for turkey, which now lasts about 12 months; new sizes, especially smaller sizes; and new ways of cooking. Because turkeys now become plump and meaty when they are only a few months old and weigh only a few pounds, many homemakers are learning the wonderful flavor of fried turkey.

A small turkey, weighing five or six pounds, is best for frying. In general, you fry turkey about as you would chicken, except that it may take a little longer because the pieces are thicker. Cut the bird into pieces; dredge it in flour that has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Brown in 1/2 inch of hot fat in a frying pan. Start the meatier pieces first. When all pieces are browned, put on a tight-fitting cover; reduce heat and steam until the thickest pieces are thoroughly cooked.

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Homemakers stand to benefit from a new tanning process for leather developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Garments made from this leather have a good finish, a soft, lofty feel and resistance to deterioration from perspiration and hot, soapy water.

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Cold Cereals Forging Ahead

Because of their taste and convenience and because of heavy industry promotion, cold cereals have more than held up their end of grain consumption. So reports the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Breakfast cereals are one of the few cereal foods that have resisted a steady decline in consumption. Hot cereals are not so much in demand as they were 20 years ago. But cold cereals are a bigger item.

Most cereals are made from oats. But it's the corn cereals that have really captured the public's favor, judging from consumption statistics.

Prospects are good for breakfast cereals as a whole. Unlike some foods, cereals continue to hold steady or even slightly increase in per capita consumption as incomes rise. Also, the current emphasis on low-calorie foods has not affected cereal consumption. Even for weight-reducers, it's a good idea to start the day with an adequate breakfast.

U. S. Department of Agriculture nutritionists say that most people should have one-fourth to one-third of their day's food at breakfast and should include a good source of protein.

Cereals provide this protein plus iron and other minerals and vitamins.

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JEW:mfb
6/7/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

A Word To The Wise About Dishwasher Use

Troubles with an electric dishwasher can be minimized if you'll take time to read and follow the use and care booklet that comes with the machine, says _____, _____ county home adviser.

Read the booklet before you use the machine, and keep it where you can easily refer to it when you have questions.

For best results with your dishwasher, be sure the water inside the machine is 140-160 degrees F. Cold dishes and equipment lower the temperature of the water coming in from the hot water supply system.

For economy, accumulate a full load of dishes before running your dishwasher. When you wash a small load, you may decrease the detergent to suit the load and food soil.

It is not necessary to prerinse dishes in many dishwashers. Merely scrape off large and loose food particles. However, if dishes are to stand overnight it may help to prerinse to remove starch and excessive grease. It's also best to rinse off foods containing acids, such as mayonnaise, hollandaise sauce or tomato juice, because they may stain metalware and china.

Pots and pans requiring presoaking for hand dishwashing should also be presoaked for the electric dishwasher.

Use a dishwashing compound formulated especially for the electric dishwasher. Laundry detergents and soaps or hand dishwashing compounds are too weak for machine use, and because of their chemical

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formula they may cause failure of the machine to operate properly. Follow the manufacturer's directions to determine the amount for your machine.

The following articles are not suitable for machine dishwashing: colored and highly polished decorative aluminum ware; plastic and rubber that are not heat resistant; highly polished soft metals and alloys, such as pewter; wooden articles; and soft glass or crystal ware.

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JEW:dl
6/7/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local 4-H'ers To Attend State 4-H Club Week Program

A group of _____ county 4-H'ers have been named delegates to a Illinois State 4-H Club Week program at the University of Illinois June 21-23. They will join some 1,200 Illinois 4-H members and leaders at the big three-day event--the first of its kind since before World War II.

Main objectives of the program are to review and discuss 4-H project and activity goals in Illinois and to outline career opportunities available to young people after high school.

Program chairman Bill Stone of the U. of I. 4-H staff says all delegates will be high school sophomores or older. 4-H'ers and leaders attending from this area are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Group discussions on 4-H projects and activities, addresses by prominent speakers, tours of the U. of I. campus and exploration sessions highlight the 4-H Club Week program.

Entertainment features include a barbecue, group singing and a 4-H friendship party in Huff Gymnasium.

Featured speakers for the event are Mrs. Marcus Goldman, former delegate to the United Nations, and Mrs. Evelyn Millis Duvall, noted author and family life consultant. Mrs. Goldman will explain the role of the U. N. in today's world. Mrs. Duvall will speak on the theme, "You in Today's World."

Stone says career sessions will cover a wide range of career opportunities ranging from agriculture and home economics to business, mechanics, nursing and teaching. Delegates will also attend a general assembly organized around the theme, "The Career in Your Future."

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5/7/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Local Extension Council Members
To Attend U. Of I. Conference

Chairmen of the _____ county agriculture and home economics councils along with the farm and home adviser will attend a state-wide meeting next Monday and Tuesday, June 19-20, at the University of Illinois.

The conference has been arranged to give extension councils a more complete understanding of how the Extension Service operates and its relation to the University of Illinois.

Dean Louis B. Howard, Director of the Extension Service in Illinois, Associate Director J. B. Claar and other members of the state staff will participate in the program. University President David Dodds Henry will address the conference on Tuesday.

Those attending from _____ county are: (List names of council members and extension staff members who will attend.)

The councils serve as the advisory committee for the extension programs in the counties and assist the local farm and home adviser and their assistants in carrying them out. The dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture appoints each member for a two-year term.

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HDG:mfb
6/7/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

USDA Reissues Guide For Home Gardeners

A convenient guide to help home gardeners recognize and control insects and disease of vegetables has just been revised and reissued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It tells which insecticides and fungicides to buy for different uses and how to mix them for the home garden.

This bulletin, "Insects and Diseases of Vegetables in the Home Garden" (HG-46), gives new control methods and recommendations on insecticides and fungicides that agree with recent rulings under the pesticide amendment to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The bulletin, prepared by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, tells how to recognize more than 180 common insects and diseases that attack 27 kinds of garden crops, including some berries and melons, and how to prevent damage.

Single copies of "Insects and Diseases of Vegetables in the Home Garden" (HG-46) are free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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Hurry to take advantage of fresh strawberries before they disappear for another year. Remember, not only are they good to eat, but they're good for us. Tests have shown that strawberries are an excellent source of vitamin C, a vitamin we need to get every day

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because it is not stored in our bodies. Strawberries rank with oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes and raw cabbage as a vitamin C-rich food.

****

Charcoal-broiling for one or two, and no grill handy? Here's an idea: Use a 10-inch clay flower pot for the "grill." Place gravel on the bottom, and top with a few pieces of charcoal. A cake rack makes a handy broiling rack.

****

Milk is one of the cheapest foods in terms of food value. Its quality has been improved in recent years. It is produced under more sanitary conditions; nearly all of it is pasteurized; much of it is homogenized and has vitamin D added. And it is kept cooler during marketing.

Milk supplies protein for muscles and other tissues, fat and sugar for body fuel, minerals for bones and other tissues and vitamins essential to growth and health.

Since there is practically no waste in the preparation and use of dairy products, the homemaker gets a full quota of usable product for each amount she buys.

****

Good news for range shoppers this year: Practically all 1961 ranges are easier to clean than the older models. Features contributing to cleaning ease include pull-out oven liners, removable and drop-down oven doors, disposable-foil oven liners, rounded edges and corners in oven interior, removable oven rack guides, removable broiler shields, no-spatter broiler pans, plug-in surface units, disposable-foil

reflector-bowl liners, and stain-resistant titanium enamel used inside and out.

****

Here are some tips for keeping your range clean: (1) don't fill saucepans too full, (2) don't leave burners on high heat too long, (3) don't spill food, (4) don't use big utensils, (5) don't let spilled foods and liquid burn on chrome rings and reflector bowls, and (6) don't let fat spatter on oven walls--keep thermostat at the correct temperature.

****

It's easy to have an adequate diet when you include milk each day for yourself and your family. With milk production now at its seasonal peak, the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests using milk freely for drinking and cooking so that each member of the family, one way or another, will get as much as he needs.

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JEW:mfb
6/14/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Here is some information especially appropriate for June Dairy Month.

MILK

The calcium, riboflavin and protein in milk make it nutritionally important to every member of the family. It's essential for growth, strong bones and teeth, body repair and maintenance in the young and for the general well being of older folk. U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists say that youngsters under 10 years should get one and one-half pints to one quart of milk daily. Teen-agers need one quart daily. Adults of all ages should drink at least a pint a day. Expectant mothers should have a quart and nursing mothers one and one-half quarts every day.

****

BUTTERMILK

Buttermilk got its name because it was originally a byproduct of butter-making. The liquid remaining after the fat was removed from the cream was called buttermilk. But today most buttermilk is produced artificially from skim milk with bacterial cultures.

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CHEESE

What's the difference between pasteurized process cheese and pasteurized process cheese food?

A U. S. Department of Agriculture marketing specialist gives this explanation:

Pasteurized process cheese is a blend of fresh and aged natural cheeses that have been shredded, mixed and heated, with no further ripening occurring after heating. The blend often contains vegetable or meat products that modify its flavor.

Pasteurized process cheese food is prepared similarly, but contains less cheese, with nonfat dry milk or whey solids and water added. It is milder in flavor, spreads more easily and melts more quickly than process cheese.

Pasteurized process cheese spread differs from process cheese food mainly in its higher moisture content, making it even more spreadable. A stabilizer is also used in its preparation to prevent separation of ingredients.

****

The Dairy Division of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service has recently published "Cheese Buying Guide for Consumers," Marketing Bulletin No. 17, which provides detailed information on cheeses and their uses. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

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JEW:mfb
5/21/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special To Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

With the over-all production of shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic states already eight percent higher than last year, indications are that 1961 could be a very high production year. This means there should be plenty of shrimp available during July.

****

Since the 1947-49 period, transportation costs have gone up 46 percent, housing up 33 percent, rent up 43 percent and medical care up 60 percent. The cost of all food, including that sold in restaurants, is up only about 21 percent.

****

In 1960, the farmer received a little over two cents for the corn in a box of corn flakes selling at 26 cents.

****

Animal proteins make up a major part of the American diet. Two-thirds of our protein comes from animal products. In contrast, red meat and dairy products represent only two percent of the Japanese diet and only four percent of the Indian diet.

****

One problem encountered when freezing peaches is their tendency to turn brown. One way to prevent browning is to add ascorbic acid or vitamin C. Commercial preparations containing vitamin C are

-more-

sold in some grocery stores under trade names. When using these, follow the directions of the manufacturer. Tablets or crystals of ascorbic acid can usually be obtained from drugstores. To use these, dissolve three 50-milligram tablets in one cup of the sugar sirup used in freezing peaches. Or add one-fourth teaspoon of crystals to four cups of sugar sirup.

Lemon juice also prevents browning. Two teaspoons per quart sirup is enough. Lemon juice can also be used in combination with citric acid: one-half teaspoon citric acid and one-half teaspoon lemon juice per quart of sirup.

****

Making news this summer in travel togs are smashable dresses. These dresses come in featherweight knits and jerseys. They can be literally stuffed or crumpled into suitcases. Yet they appear wrinkle-free without pressing after the dress has been put on a hanger. Thus these dresses have several advantages over many drip-dry garments.

****

An ounce of prevention is especially helpful when keeping your range broiler pan clean. Remove it immediately after use. Pour out excess grease and soak pan and rack in hot sudsy water. Wash, rinse and wipe dry. When not in use, store broiler pan in storage drawer or at bottom of broiler compartment away from intense heat. Wipe out interior of cooled broiler compartment after each use. The entire broiler assembly can be removed from some ranges and taken to the sink for cleaning.

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JEW:je
6/28/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Ideas For Press Releases

Camping of various kinds is on the docket in most counties these weeks. So are 4-H and adult extension exhibits. We hope you aren't so close to these events that you'll forget to let people in your community know about them via the newspapers and other mass media. Whenever possible, let photos help tell the story about what's going on. And if you can, follow through with details of activities during or after the event.

****

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

One of the main things you should learn about easy-care fabrics is when to remove garments from a dryer. Research shows that garments made of these fabrics should be removed from the dryer while they are still damp and before the tumbling action has stopped. Hang them immediately on a hanger and let them finish drying before placing them in the closet.

****

During any season of the year, white sauce serves as the foundation for many dishes. To avoid that "pasty" taste, be sure to cook the fat-flour mixture one minute or longer. For easier, smoother blending of white sauce ingredients, remove saucepan from heat before

-more-

adding milk to the fat-flour mixture. And to insure a smooth sauce, stir constantly while heating.

****

Smaller sizes are the big buy in California Valencia oranges this year. But size does not influence quality or flavor of the orange. Valencias, harvested in spring and summer, are in season until November. They are noted for their high juice content and sweet flavor.

****

Here are some tips for summer coffee makers: The best iced coffee is freshly made double-strength coffee diluted with enough ice to be icy cold.

How much coffee for regular strength? That depends on your taste. However, the average proportion is two level tablespoons of ground coffee to three-fourths of a measuring cup of fresh, cold water.

****

When packing shoe polish for travel, remember that extreme heat may cause any paste polish to soften so that it could seep out of the container. Extreme heat or pressure on a plastic bottle of liquid polish could also force it to leak. If a cloth article is spotted from liquid polish, flush the spot immediately with clear water as hot as the specific fabric will allow. A paste stain can be removed with conventional household dry cleaning solvent.

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JEW:mfb
7/12/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Ideas For Press Releases

National Farm Safety Week will be observed July 23-29. This is an especially appropriate time to release information aimed at the "lady of the house." You may be able to cite interesting or unusual ways of making homes safer that local homemakers have already put into practice. Real examples, using local women's names, stimulates interest in your information.

****

Safety Bits

Check Up On Home Safety Practices

Safety begins at home. And to help you check up on your home safety habits, _____, _____ county home adviser, suggests this check list. Do you--

(1) Schedule your work so that you don't overdo on any one day? (2) Have a good lifting posture with back straight, legs bent, good footing? (3) Use a solid ladder or step stool instead of a make-shift, such as a pile of boxes or an unsteady chair? (4) Check labels before taking medicines? (5) Store sharp knives in a rack or separately from other knives and tableware? (6) Immediately wipe up spilled grease or water? (7) Discard or repair worn and frayed electrical appliance cords? (8) Have flues, pipes and chimney inspected and repaired?

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(9) Equip electric circuits with proper-sized fuses or circuit breakers?

(10) Anchor small throw rugs and repair worn carpets?

"No" answers indicate that habits that need changing in order to make your home safer, says _____.

****

Power Lawn Mowers Demand Respect

A power mower is a big help in cutting a lawn. But a machine with sharp metal blade revolving 4,000 times per minute demands respect.

Proper use of a power mower is the responsibility of all members of the family, says _____, _____ county home adviser. Here are some rules for safe use of a power mower:

Children and young teenagers should not operate power lawn mowers.

Know how to stop the mower and motor at a moment's notice.

Instruct children to stay away from the area being mowed.

Clear the yard of all debris, including stones.

Don't pull the mower backwards toward you, particularly on a slope.

Use on dry grass; wet grass clogs the motor and increases the danger of falling and slipping.

Fill gasoline motors outdoors, and only when they are cool.

When mowing, protect your legs. Wear heavy shoes; do not mow barefoot or when wearing open sandals.

Give undivided attention to the mowing operation.

Don't run when mowing.

Keep clear of all persons, and stop the mower when another person approaches.

Stay clear of the grass-discharge side when the engine is running.

Do not leave a running mower unattended.

Do not reach under the deck, chain guards or belt guards of the mower until the mower is stopped and the power source disconnected.

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Other "Info"

Here's How To Select Peaches

When you buy fresh peaches, it's smart to select the mature ones.

Ross Kelly, University of Illinois fruit and vegetable marketing specialist, points out they're the ones with the best flavor, no matter which variety you pick.

To tell which peaches are mature, look at the background color. The rosy red blush is attractive, but not a sure sign of maturity. Mature peaches have a creamy or yellowish background color. Peaches that are green and hard often will not ripen properly even when they are kept at room temperature.

It's also wise to watch out for skin punctures with oozing gum on peaches. This means that worms have beat you to the peach. If there are many rotten peaches in a lot, some of the sound-looking ones may be infected and develop rot before they ripen. Small bruises may affect looks but not flavor, while deep bruises are wasteful.

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Pears may be judged best by their appearance. Avoid wilted or shriveled fruits or ones with scars, lumps or green spots. If you are going to use them, immediately, select ones that yield easily to pressure near the stem. The flesh should be firm but not hard.

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Don't buy produce merely because the price is low. Unless the low price is caused by an oversupply, you may getting "bargain" quality as well.

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JEW:mfb
7/19/61

EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special To Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

The hot breath of August is upon us!

Researchers Check Food Marketing Practices

It's what the family likes that influences homemakers most when they shop for food, according to a recent study by the Michigan State University Experiment Station. The 150 nonfarm homemakers who were interviewed in three different supermarkets all were agreed that pleasing their families was their first consideration in choice of food items.

Price, nutritive value and other appeals counted far less to women in purchasing foods, the study showed.

Most of the women interviewed said they like to shop for food, did not consider it a tiring job and believed their time was well spent. However, they differed considerably in the way they managed or organized their shopping. Nearly all homemakers planned their shopping to the extent of having certain products in mind before they entered the store. Of every 10 shoppers, about seven had thought of needed staples or items for the next meal, and five had planned for both. Five had written lists, but only about two used lists systematically.

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Some Bits and Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Window curtains on the sunny side of the house are likely to last longer if they are kept clean, according to research at the

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California Experiment Station. Most homemakers know that long exposure to sun can weaken and rot fabric. The California study shows that sunshine is more damaging to soiled than clean fabric.

****

If you include hard-cooked eggs in the picnic menu, keep them in the shell until served, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises. After cooking the eggs and chilling them in cold running water, put them back into the carton for convenience in carrying. In the shell they will keep at least a day without refrigeration.

****

Picnic sandwiches will keep cold for hours if made from frozen slices of bread. Slices are easy to separate from frozen presliced loaves. They are also easy to spread. As they thaw gradually, they'll help to keep other contents of the lunch box cold, U. S. Department of Agriculture food specialists say.

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Potatoes, like apples, should be selected for their intended use by variety or type. Sound, firm potatoes are best.

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Pressure canners should be kept in good repair and gauges tested each year. See your home adviser, dealer or manufacturer about checking the gauge.

****

If you are the clever home sewer, don't discard those burlap potato sacks. Burlap is high fashion. You may want to create your own fashions from it. If you are too busy to "do-it-yourself," you won't

have any difficulty finding what you want in the retail shops. Burlap is available in a range of high-fashion colors in a variety of items from hats to shoes.

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Two 4-H Girls Receive State Awards

Bonnie Swanson, Media, and Yvonne Jackson, Princeton, are this year's Illinois 4-H scholarship winners for the American Youth Foundation Camp, Stony Lake, Michigan, July 31 to August 13.

Bonnie, 20, received the William H. Danforth 4-H Club Leadership Training Scholarship as an outstanding "four-square" 4-H Club girl in Illinois. "Four-square" signifies outstanding development in (1) athletic activities, (2) scholastic standing, (3) leadership in 4-H Club work and (4) character.

Bonnie, who has been a 4-H Club member for 10 years, is now a sophomore majoring in home economics at the University of Illinois.

Yvonne Jackson, 21, received a similar scholarship from the Illinois 4-H Foundation for outstanding, well-rounded development. A 4-H member for 11 years, she is a junior at Illinois State Normal. She also is majoring in home economics.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Some Bits And Pieces About Household Equipment

Going on a vacation? Remember to put your automatic washer and electric dryer "at ease" too. Before you leave home, disconnect the electric plugs. Turn off the water faucets to relieve pressure on the hoses. It will keep them in better shape and prevent possible trouble while you're gone.

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Two new heating principles are offered on 1961 gas ranges. One is the "Blanket-O-Flame" burner, in which fan-powered air forms a blanket over the flame to conform to the shape of any utensil--a feature designed to provide more accurate heat control. The other new heating principle is found in a new Microray top burner that cooks through a glass cover. Gas consumption is about half that of the usual large gas burner; yet it is said to provide faster, more efficient cooking on a cooler, easier-to-clean range.

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Kitchen ventilators usually need cleaning at least once every two or three months, depending of course on how often you use them. It's time to clean the unit when it appears greasy or dirty. Cleaning methods vary with the model, so it's especially important to check the manufacturer's instructions before launching your cleaning spree.

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A number of 1961 automatic washers have some important improvements. Among them are a new lint filter and newly designed wash basket and agitator. Another new creation is a drain pump that will not clog up when objects are left in the pockets of clothes.

****

Self-Defrosting Refrigerators Not Self-Cleaning

Frost-free and automatic defrosting refrigerators require minimum care. But the fact that they are self-defrosting does not mean that they are self-cleaning.

_____, _____ county home adviser, gives these suggestions for keeping these refrigerators in top shape:

Clean up spilled foods and liquids immediately to prevent them from leaving their mark and to keep food odors from developing.

Clean the entire refrigerator periodically. An occasional washdown with a solution of baking soda and warm water (two tablespoons to a quart of water) followed by a clear rinse and dry-off helps to keep inside walls and door linings clean and sweet-smelling.

Remember to check the frost-collecting pan. Because volatile food odors pass off in the defrosting process, this pan needs periodic washing to keep it clean and odor-free. Consult your instruction booklet for the location of this pan.

Wash the new refrigerator exteriors like older models--with mild suds and water; then rinse and wipe dry.

Do not use harsh soaps or scouring powders on either exterior or interior surfaces.

Refer to the manufacturer's use-and-care booklet for complete cleaning instructions.

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Note to Advisers: Attached is a list of the members of the 1961 4-H Room Improvement Tour in Chicago. If you have a representative in your county, here is a suggested fill-in release that you may want to use for the member's home-town paper and or for your newsletter.

_____ County 4-H'er(s) Named For

Room Improvement Tour

_____, daughter of _____,
(4-H Club member) (parent's name and address)

has been chosen to represent _____ county in the 10th annual Illinois 4-H Room Improvement Tour in Chicago August 27, 28 and 29.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says that this educational tour is a way of recognizing the 30 outstanding 4-H Club girls who excelled in the 4-H home furnishings project work in the state this year. The Sears-Roebuck Foundation, through the Illinois 4-H Foundation, sponsors this three-day trip.

The tour includes a visit to the Thorne Rooms at the Art Institute, a tour of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, a day at the Merchandise Mart and a tour to the American Furniture Mart, where the girls will visit showrooms to learn about carpets, furniture, bedding and accessories from leading manufacturer representatives. The girls will also tour the Sears-Roebuck Company furniture division and testing laboratories.

The tour members will be recognized at a luncheon Tuesday in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club in the Merchandise Mart.

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NAME	ADDRESS
Andras, Sara	Manchester
Berg, Carol	1001 S. 8th St., Pekin
Bridge, Starr	R. 1, DeKalb
Bruce, Sharon	Beacon
Byars, Sharelle	R. 3, Bluford
Carter, Deane	Box 101, R. 1, Roscoe
Cooper, Connie	R. 1, Farmington
Currie, Ruth	Alma
Dieckhoff, Shirley	Elgin
Doty, Sharon	Arthur
Flack, Ardath	Shannon
Koop, Carolyn	Lombard
Henry, Ellen	Vriginia
Iberg, Sharon	R. 2, Highland
Johnson, Karen	434 Lakewood, Peoria
Johnson, Ruth	Raymond
McCance, Martha	R. 2, Box 111-A, Elgin
Payne, Brenda	Ewing
Payne, Phyllis	Macedonia
Piage, Ellen	206 Elmwood Rd., Champaign
Plankenhorn, Gloria	R. 1, Macon
Poehls, Phyllis	R. 1, Belvidere
Rieke, Carol	Gardner
Ross, Carolyn	R. 3, Tuscola
Solberger, Margaret	Orangeville
Synnott, Carolyn	1425 S. 6th Street, St. Charles
Ulmer, Judy	R. 4, Greenville
Westerfeld, Mary	Greenview
Wright, Lois	Box 161, Redmon
Wyles, Mary	Hamilton

Alternates

Cline, Margaret	Petersburg
Pocklington, Sharon	Butler
Smith, Nannette	Oswego

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JEW:dl
8/9/61

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Good Sweater Care Pays

It pays to take care of the sweaters you buy.

_____, _____ county home adviser, lists the following suggestions as a guide to good sweater care:

Look for and follow care information on labels attached to the sweater.

Read hang-tag instructions. Save them for reference when you wash or have a sweater dry-cleaned. Tell the dry-cleaner about any special handling that is required.

Air after wearing before storing.

Avoid snagging. If a snag does occur, pull the loop to the underside of the garment.

Plan for regular cleaning or washing. Badly soiled sweaters are difficult to clean.

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Some Bits And Pieces

Illinois Peach Week is August 20-26. Here are some items with a peach flavor:

Unbruised but fully ripe peaches will keep a week in the coolest part of the refrigerator.

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Here's a helpful rule to use when you slice peaches: If the recipe calls for one cup of sliced peaches, you'll need two medium peaches; two cups, three peaches; three cups, four peaches.

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You can fix peaches for breakfast the night before and they won't get brown if you mix a little ascorbic acid powder with the sugar you sprinkle over them. Counting calories? Blend ascorbic acid powder with liquid sweetener and toss with the peaches.

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Skins will literally slip off peaches if you'll pour boiling water over them and let them stand about one minute. Thirty seconds will do the trick if the fruit was at room temperature.

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Half a cup of sliced raw yellow peaches furnishes about 22 percent of the daily requirement of vitamin A and 8 percent of the vitamin C for an adult.

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Other Bits

For the best flavored summer squash, select young, tender ones. Top-quality summer squash is fresh and heavy for its size, and the rind is tender. Two pounds yields about four average servings.

One way to fix tasty summer squash is to cut it into half-inch slices or cubes. Then cook it 10 to 15 minutes in a minimum amount of water or steam it. You need not pare summer squash before cooking, since the skin is so tender.

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Ripe tomatoes keep best in the refrigerator, where the cold stops the ripening process.

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Make a practice of peeling and cutting tomatoes just before using. If you must prepare them early, keep them covered in the refrigerator until time to cook or serve them.

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Tomatoes are among the most important sources of vitamin C. One medium-sized tomato will give you nearly half your day's quota of vitamin C as well as almost one-third of the vitamin A you need.

Remember, to get the most good from tomatoes, eat them raw and fresh, but when cooked or canned they still hold a large share of their vitamins.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture leaflet 278, "Tomatoes on Your Table," is a handy reference on ways to serve tomatoes. It contains suggestions for cooking tomatoes and recipes for using them in main dishes, salads, soups and sauces. It also contains recipes for several tomato preserves. For a copy of this leaflet, contact your home adviser.

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You needn't feel "out" of it if you don't have an automatic washer. According to a recent report, conventional and twin-tub washers are just about maintaining their share of the market because their efficiency plus reasonable cost makes them suitable for many homes.

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Just as you have your car serviced periodically, it's wise to have a service man check your washer about once a year, even though there is nothing wrong. Check with your dealer about maintenance service.

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Stainless steel is one of the easiest of all housewares materials to clean and keep clean. Stainless steel flatware and hollow ware never need polishing. Hot water and soap or detergent will keep flatware clean and shining. Thorough rinsing and drying will prevent white "water spots."

Overheating can cause dark spots on stainless steel. So use even heat when cooking and avoid heating empty pans.

You may be able to remove dark spots by scouring. But if overheating has been extensive, the spots may be permanent.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

How hard is your water? If you get your water from a city supply, you can call the water department to find out. Water with a hardness of three and one-half grains per gallon or less is classed as soft water. If it is six to eight grains per gallon, the water is moderately hard. More than eight grains per gallon means very hard water that can cause many difficulties in the use and care of household appliances. If the water department quotes water hardness in parts per million, you can divide by 17 to get the grains per gallon.

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For best results in laundering, it's best to put no more than two large sheets in one load. Complete the load with smaller articles for good balance.

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Stainless steel and monel metal provide sink and work surfaces that stand heat and hard wear with a minimum of marring. And stainless steel sinks aren't bothered by rust stains. While it's easy to keep these metals clean and shiny, they do show water marks. To solve this problem, dry surfaces carefully with paper towels or cloth.

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USDA Researchers Report On Clothes
For Physically Handicapped Homemaker

Clothing features that suit physically handicapped women are one of the topics explained in a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture research report.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says that the researchers found that desirable features include all-over easy fit, open necklines, low rolling collars, moderately full skirts, front openings, secure closures suited to the individual's manual dexterity, beltless waistlines or belts attached to the garment, roomy easy-to-reach pockets reinforced against strain and styled so that the contents will not spill if the homemaker sits as she works, and features that make the garment respond readily to rotary motions of the shoulders. They also found that cotton fabrics with soft, smooth texture and absorptive qualities are particularly suitable. And fabric finishes that are soil and wrinkle resistant help to simplify maintenance and keep a neat appearance.

The report also suggests some specific ways in which garments can be designed to provide the safety, comfort and freedom of action needed for work efficiency and convenience features that make the physically handicapped less dependent on others in their work and personal care.

However, many of the garments and special design features are suitable for able-bodied homemakers who want clothing that is comfortable to work in, easy to take care of and attractive.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Home Economics Research Report No. 12, "Clothes for the Physically Handicapped Homemaker," may be otained from your county home adviser.

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How To Freeze Green Peppers

If you have green peppers in your garden that will soon be caught by frost or if you find these peppers a buy at local markets, you may want to put some in your freezer. They are one of the easiest vegetables to freeze because they don't have to be heated in boiling water or steamed before packing for the freezer.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's home freezing directions explain that peppers frozen without heating are best for use in uncooked foods. Heated peppers are easier to pack closely and are good for use in cooking.

For freezing, select firm, crisp, thick-walled peppers. Wash and cut out stems, cut in half and remove seeds. If desired, cut into half-inch strips or rings.

You can simply pack the halves or slices of pepper into freezer containers, leave no headspace in the container and freeze immediately.

Or, if you plan to use the peppers in cooked dishes, heat halves in boiling water three minutes; slices, two minutes. Cook promptly in cold water and drain. Pack in freezer containers, leaving one-half inch of headspace for expansion during freezing. Seal container and freeze at once.

These directions can also be used for freezing hot garden peppers.

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EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special To Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: Canning, Lunches-To-Go, Breakfast.

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Avoid Oven Canning

In the rush to can the last garden produce, remember to maintain safe practices. Oven canning is one method that is definitely taboo. Geraldine Acker, University of Illinois extension foods and nutrition specialist, points out that jars may seal during processing and may explode, wrecking the stove and seriously cutting or burning persons. Furthermore, the temperature of the food in the jars during oven processing does not get high enough to insure destruction of spoilage bacteria in vegetables without exceedingly long processes. So, for safety's sake, stick to the recommended processing methods. These are: for fruits, tomatoes and pickled vegetables, boiling water bath; for all common vegetables except tomatoes, a pressure canner.

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Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Q. What makes canned foods change color?

A. Darkening of foods at the tops of jars may be caused by oxidation due to air in the jars or by too little heating or processing to destroy enzymes. Overprocessing may cause discoloration of foods throughout the containers. Pink and blue colors sometimes seen in canned pears, apples and peaches are caused by chemical changes in the coloring matter of the fruit.

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Iron and copper from utensils used in preparing foods or from the water in some localities may cause brown, black and gray colors in some foods.

When canned corn turns brown, the discoloring may be due to the variety of corn, the stage of ripeness, overprocessing or contamination with copper or iron from cooking utensils.

A common cause of fading of highly colored foods is the dissolving of coloring materials by the packing liquid. The use of plain tin cans will cause some foods to lose color.

Q. Is it safe to eat discolored canned foods?

A. The color changes noted above do not mean the food is unsafe to eat. However, spoilage may also cause color changes. Any canne food that has an unusual color should be examined carefully before use.

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Save time and add variety to school lunch menus by using the home freezer for sandwiches. All of the sandwiches for a week can be made at one time and kept in moisture-proof, vapor-proof wrappers in the freezer--ready for quick selection when the youngsters leave for school.

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Don't let children go to school without breakfast. September, Better Breakfast Month, coincides with the opening of schools to stress the importance of children starting the day well nourished.

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Tips For Lunches-To-Go

With the autumn surge back to school and work, lunches-to-go are here again in many families. If you're looking for new ideas, here are some possibilities: In sandwiches, tuna salad on hard roll, ham salad on poppyseed roll, chive cheese on pumpernickel or cream cheese and dried beef on white bread may liven up the lunch.

For dessert, try canned or frozen fruit in covered plastic, glass or paper container. Remember to send along a spoon--a plastic one if you wish. Or try individual-sized pies as the dessert.

Don't forget, too, that it's easy to take hot soup with the packed lunch. Just put it into a hot vacuum bottle--preferably a wide-mouthed one. You can include a long-handled spoon so that soup can be eaten directly from the vacuum bottle. Or, if you send a clear soup like beef broth or consommé, a straw is handy for sipping it.

Whatever lunch combination you prepare, remember to include salad-type sandwiches only if the lunch can be stored in a cool place and only for a short time. Also, to keep vacuum bottles clean and "sweet," rinse them with baking soda solution.

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Some points to check when buying a ready-made garment are: good seam allowance; stitching done with matching thread; firm, evenly stitched buttonholes; ample hems; neat darts; and securely sewn fastenings.

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Help Children Get The "Good Breakfast Habit"

You do your children a service by encouraging the "good breakfast habit," says Geraldine Acker, UI extension foods specialist.

Scientific studies show that children who go to school without breakfast are not so interested in their lessons nor do they learn so easily as those who have enjoyed a good breakfast.

Surveys have also shown that children who had poor breakfasts were almost sure to have poor total daily food. The shortcomings of the breakfasts were not made up in the other meals of the day.

Teen-age girls should know that eating a bird-sized breakfast or skipping the whole meal is a poor way to try to keep weight under control. This practice may lead to eating snacks during the morning and actually increase the total daily calories.

One way to encourage good breakfast-eating habits in children is to have an adequate breakfast ready for them when they get up. And, of course, they'll catch the habit easily if all members of the family accept breakfast enthusiastically.

A good breakfast supplies one-fourth to one-third of the day's food. One good breakfast pattern is fruit or juice, cereal and milk and milk to drink. For a heartier breakfast, the meal may include such foods as eggs, toast or pancakes.

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Nonfat dry milk can be added to many common dishes to boost their food value--to cooked cereals before cooking, to mashed potatoes or to meat loaf.

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9/13/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: Men's Fall Shoe Fashions...Sewing on Fall Knits...How to Restore Tea-Towel Whiteness...Keeping Packaged Cooked-Ham Slices.

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Specialist Lists Men's Fall Shoe Fashions

The big news in men's fall shoe fashons is the slip-on. With its many variations, this style is being shown in a profusion of leather textures and colors, reports Marjorie Mead, University of Illinois extension clothing specialist.

One of the popular variations is the moccasin with low-riding, finely reversed stitching and long, rounded tongue. Others feature a square tongue, plain toes and decorative bands of perforations across the middle of the tongue.

The tie shoe will be seen in many more dress versions than ever before. The blucher in plain toe, wing-tip and moccasin front will be another leading style. And, finally, the chukka, this year's name for the ankle-high boot-like shoe, will be news.

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Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

When planning your food budget, keep in mind the resources you have--time, money, energy, skill in planning meals and buying and preparing food, equipment for preparation and space for storage. These things will affect your decision about what type of food to buy.

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Home Adviser Gives Pointers
For Sewing Fall Knits

This fall knits are more popular than ever. Double knits, bulky knits and matte jerseys especially are favorites this season. If you sew your own, here are a few points to remember, according to _____ _____, _____ county home adviser:

Choose simple patterns and avoid bias lines wherever possible.

The rib of the knit, which often does not follow the fold, is the true grain line. Place pins close together as you place the pattern and again as you pin-baste seams. Since ripping usually shows on knit fabrics, be sure the fit is correct before you stitch permanently. This is one place where hand-basting pays.

Sew with medium tension and fairly long stitch--12 to 16 stitches per inch. Avoid stretching the fabric, and reinforce shoulder and waistline seams and underarm seams if sleeves are unmounted. Likewise, reinforce any other points of strain.

Straight skirts should be lined.

On bulky knits, necklines and sleeves may be faced with matching taffeta, synthetic or cotton, depending on fiber content of knit outer fabric. If jersey is used for facings, bind the edges or use seam tape. Use lightweight but firmly woven interfacings. Bound buttonholes are more satisfactory than worked ones, especially if a lighter weight contrasting woven fabric is used for the buttonhole strip.

Jersey, backed by a lighter woven fabric, may also be used for the strip. The new iron-on interfacings are good for reinforcing the buttonhole.

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How To Restore Tea-Towel Whiteness

Restore whiteness to grayed, stained tea towels with this laundering method developed by an Oregon State University extension specialist.

Recent tests by home economists show that the cheapest way to remove overall grayness and stains in white cotton towels is to use liquid chlorine bleach with all-purpose detergent. Here's how to use this technique in washing machines:

For a top-loading washer, fill washer with hot water and add one to one and one-half cups of all-purpose detergent for a full load of towels. Agitate for three minutes to give the "brightener" in the detergent a chance to act on the fabric. Next dilute one cup of liquid chlorine bleach with two quarts of warm water and add to the sudsy wash water.

Do not add bleach at the beginning of the wash cycle. Bleach added with the detergent counteracts the effects of "brightener" in the detergent. Bleach should be diluted before it's added to the clothes. Full-strength, it weakens and breaks down the fibers.

After adding bleach, agitate towels for the full wash cycle, or about 15 minutes in a conventional washer.

When using a front-loading machine, add one-half cup of low-sudsing detergent, followed three minutes later by one-half cup of liquid chlorine bleach diluted with one quart of water. Wash as usual. A front-loading machine uses less water than a top loader and operates best with a low-sudsing detergent.

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Another way to whiten towels without bleach or detergent is to wash in water softener and hot water only. Use one cup of water softener for top-loading machines and one-half cup for front loaders. Fill machine with hot water and agitate towels for five to ten minutes without any detergent. After several treatments this method removes grayness, and it does not weaken the fabric.

Treat rust-stained towels separately. After they're washed, rinse them in a solution of oxalic acid and water--two tablespoons of oxalic acid to a gallon of warm water--followed by several clear-water rinses. If they're not rinsed enough, the fabric will be weakened. Oxalic acid is poisonous and should be used carefully. Three to five treatments may be needed to completely remove some rust stains. Oxalic acid is available at drugstores.

****

Keeping Packaged Cooked-Ham Slices

Here's an item for homemakers who plan to use packaged cooked-ham slices in sandwiches and other dishes. According to research at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, this meat keeps better in the freezer than in the refrigerator.

W. A. Miller conducted tests to learn why packaged cooked sliced ham and other luncheon meats frequently acquire a "buttermilk odor" and a slightly "soured" flavor in home refrigerators. He found off-flavor and high bacteria and yeast counts in several samples of sliced, ready-prepared packaged ham slices kept in a refrigerator at 45 degrees F. from four to seven days. Considerably less bacterial growth occurred in vacuum packages, but freezer storage suspended bacterial growth and thus the flavor of these packaged, prepared meats was not affected.

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More Bits And Pieces

How a sweater is made often explains its price. Sweaters can be either full-fashioned or cut-and-sewn. Full-fashioned sweaters are usually more expensive. They have the different pieces knit to shape. Fashion marks made during knitting help to identify full-fashioned sweaters.

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A good way to cook winter squash is to bake it a 400 degrees F. until tender. Cooking time varies from 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the size of the pieces.

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Time and again repair men point the finger at careless homemakers as a major cause of automatic-washer breakdowns. You can prevent needless service calls if you will always clean out garment pockets before washing, use the right detergent and not overload the washer.

To be sure you are not overloading the washer, it's best to weigh the garments. That is why some models have a weighing device on the door. And, remember, your laundry hamper may not be an accurate guide to a laundry load. According to U. S. Department of Agriculture test results, a six-pound load will be cleaner than the rated eight-pound load. So, for cleaner clothes, it's better to underload than overload your washer.

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When buying frozen turkeys, choose birds that do not have damaged skin. Exposure to air dries the meat and causes the bird to become rancid more quickly if kept for any length of time in the freezer.

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9/20/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: New Cloth Pattern...New Interfacing... Built-In Lighting...Safeguard Family Records.

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Cloth Pattern Is Ready To Cut

The new cloth pattern offers some new twists in home sewing, according to _____, _____ county home adviser.

Of special interest to those who find a paper pattern too complicated, the cloth pattern is easy to use. It is printed on a fine cotton similar to batiste, all laid out and ready to cut.

The pattern comes in the same width as the garment fabric to be used. Likewise, the length of the pattern is geared to its size. Therefore, the seamstress need only lay the pattern directly over the garment fabric, pin it on and cut it out. All of the directions for cutting are printed on the pattern.

Another feature of the new pattern-type is that it can be the lining of the garment when such fabrics as loosely woven wool are used. The cloth pattern costs about $1.25--more than most paper versions.

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New Interfacing Simplifies Sewing

Home sewers will find that the new iron-on interfacings have many plus features, says _____, _____ county home adviser.

Known commercially by such names as Pellonite, Keyback and Stayflex, the new type of interfacing is treated on one side with a coating of crystal-like granules. This permits bonding of the interfacing with the garment fabric in the presence of heat and pressure from an iron.

The interfacing is easy to apply. You can even re-do the job if you make a mistake. Also, the interfacing does away with the task of tailor tacking. And, generally speaking, it stays put even after the garment has been cleaned. This helps take away any amateurish look caused by interfacing that has slipped.

_____ points out, however, that this type of interfacing gives a stiffness to fabrics. This may not be bad in certain belts, skirt tops, cuffs and collars but may not be exactly what you want in other styles.

Research has shown that the size of the interfacing makes little difference in its sticking ability. So, before using it for a coat interfacing, you may wish to first test a smaller sized piece, such as a belt facing. If it doesn't stick to that, you can be sure it will not remain on the longer area.

Tests have also showed that the bonding between garment fabric and interfacing was loosened slightly more with dry cleaning than with washing. But the amount was not great with either process.

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Furthermore, tests showed that the interfacing generally remained adequately sealed to staple fiber fabrics (cotton, wool, staple Dacron) after both washing and dry cleaning. But on the smooth surface of filament fiber fabrics, such as printed Dacron or acetate, the interfacing did not hold up us well after cleaning.

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Built-In Lighting, Outdoor Illumination On Upswing

Built-in lighting, decorative fixtures and outdoor illumination are current trends in home lighting.

Luminous ceilings are popular in kitchens and bathrooms. Strip lighting from a valance, cornice or wall bracket is found in both contemporary and traditional interiors. The long lines of soft light can add dramatic accent, balance and spaciousness and enhance colors and textures.

Many of the new decorative fixtures are based on contemporary design. Opal glass, an excellent diffusing material, is popular for these fixtures. It now costs much less than formerly to blow it into lovely shapes. These fixtures are often placed around the perimeter of the room, where they supply general illumination and light walls and corners to make the room seem larger.

Outdoor living has created a trend toward more outdoor lighting. It can accent the design of the house. In addition, it provides illumination for activities and discourages trespassing. And the lighting can be placed in such a way that it improves indoor lighting effects.

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Safeguard Family Records

If you moved to a new house or apartment during the summer, some of the items that may be out of order are your family records.

To assure you that they are safe and not lost in the shuffle in your new home, the University of Illinois publication, "Your Family Records and Where They Are Kept," may be an asset.

The publication is designed so that you can list your records along with their location. It is a simple-to-use, pocket-sized folder.

One section is devoted to personal information, such as your social security number and the name of your family attorney or financial adviser.

The other sections are designed for listing important records, such as property ownership papers and insurance policies.

For your copy of "Your Family Records and Where They Are Kept," contact your home adviser.

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Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Some suggestions for cooking eggplant are to wash the vegetable and then pare, cube or cut it into strips and cook, covered, in a small amount of salted water until just tender; drain thoroughly and serve with chopped chives, parsley or grated sharp cheese. To fry eggplant, dip slices in dry crumbs, then in egg mixture and then in crumbs again. Fry in fat for about 10 minutes until tender and golden brown. Season with salt and pepper and, if desired, a dash of garlic salt.

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If you or your club do handiwork for sale, you may be interested in the recent publication, "Take Home Treasure Shop." It tells how to create, promote and sell unique crafts and handicrafts that are representative of your locale. Because many people appreciate and want typical native art work, this idea should increase the sale of items. "Take Home Treasure Shop" may be obtained by writing Miss Guin Hall, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Commerce, Albany, New York.

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Coming Events

National Apple Week will be October 12-21. Good time to have an apple flavor in your information.

UI Homecoming Coffe Hour for Home Ec Alumni--October 21, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. You'll be hearing more about this soon.

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9/27/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: Dry-Clean Dark Winter Cottons; Biggest Fashion Season For Winter Coats; Apple Production Up.

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Dry-Clean Dark Winter Cottons

Dry-cleaning dark winter cottons is the best way to prevent shrinkage and stretching and to keep color strength and crease resistance, the Department of Agriculture reports.

In experiments performed at the New York State (Cornell) Experiment Station, Ithaca, N.Y., laundering methods on various types of winter cotton fabrics were compared. Eight different fabrics sold as winter cottons were purchased, and each was given 20 launderings or dry-cleanings. Enough yardage was purchased to make it possible to test each fabric by hand laundering, machine laundering and dry-cleaning. Dry-cleaning, the USDA said, proved the most satisfactory.

When the results of laundering by hand and by machine were compared, the report says hand washing caused less shrinkage, fading and loss of body than machine washing, but crease resistance tended to be lost at about the same rate.

A recent survey conducted by the USDA, showed that two women in every three owned some dark cottons. About half of them said they wore the dark cottons throughout the year; about six in 10 said they wore them only in winter.

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Biggest Fashion Season For
Winter Coasts In Years

If this is your year for a new winter coat, the selection will excite you.

Mrs. Lorraine Trebilcock, UI home economist, reports that two main silhouettes dominate coat styles this year, the wide Givenchy style and the narrow Balenciaga style.

You can take your choice from a very wide coat--more cape than coat with no trimming at all--to a petite silhouette shaped by long body seams releasing an emphatic flare.

Variety also abounds in coat fabrics. Rough-textured fabrics include loopy mohairs, brushed mohairs, nubby tweeds and heavily ribbed failles. Smooth fabrics, such as broadcloth, melton and worsted poplins, act as foils for fur trim, both real and fake.

Leather coats are back this season--some with touches of fabric. Among the leather collection are glacé lambskin coats in black or white and sueded leathers in mustard or brown.

Coat colors are brilliant this season. Magenta leads the list Other prominent colors are royal blue, bottle green, gold, red, spice and black.

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Bits And Pieces For Your
Home Economics Column

October is the heavy season for fresh apples. The National Apple Institute sees more Delicious, McIntosh, Winesap, Rome, Stayman and Golden Delicious in the apple picture this year.

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U.S. Apple Production Up

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board in August estimated the national apple crop at about 125 million bushels--15 percent larger than the 1960 crop. The 13 midwestern states, including Illinois, expect a 2 1/2-million-bushel increase over 1960. Michigan, with a crop about three million bushels larger than in 1960, will make up some of the shortage in other states. The U.S.D.A. estimates the rank of the top five apple states as follows: New York, 23 million; Washington, about 20 million; Michigan, 14.5 million; Virginia, about 10 million; and California, also about 10 million. Illinois, with an estimated crop of about two million, ranks 11th among the 35 states that grow apples commercially.

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More Bits And Pieces

Apples that have been used for decorations don't always have top-notch eating quality.

Frank Owen, UI extension fruit crops specialist, points out that apples left out in a room for more than a few hours are sure to deteriorate in texture and flavor. Therefore, if decoration is your main purpose, it's smart to buy apples for that use only. Reserve those that have been kept refrigerated for eating.

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The weather has been favorable for apple production in Illinois. It looks like a good year for favorable size, color and general quality of apples.

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Although the apple is traditionally credited with leading to the downfall of man, it has also played a big part in building him up. Nutritionally, apples are important; they furnish minerals and vitamins (though not in large amounts) and roughage, which is essential for good digestion. The food value in apples varies considerably, depending on variety, storage conditions and the way the fruit is prepared. One medium-sized apple provides about 100 calories--truly a weight-watcher's delight.

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Keep apples at their best by storing them in your refrigerator, says Frank Owen, University of Illinois fruit crops specialist.

Unrefrigerated apples, attractive as they are when purchased, soon deteriorate.

The average refrigerator maintains a temperature of about 38 degrees and a relative humidity of at least 85 percent. The hydrator often holds humidity at 95 percent. The low temperature is just right for preventing apples from getting overripe; the high humidity keeps them from shriveling.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips and Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: Hows And Whys Of Apple Use...Take Precautions When Freezing Chicken...Getting Poinsettias To Bloom A Second Time... Electronic Oven Cooking.

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"Hows And Whys" Of Apple Use

There are numerous ways to enjoy apples. Any cookbook gives dozens of tempting apple recipes.

Here are a few tips from the National Apple Institute that might not appear in your cookbook:

Most varieties of apples are good for both eating fresh and cooking. The tart-flavored varieties are most numerous. The outstanding sweet variety is Delicious, the national favorite for eating fresh, either out-of-hand or in salads. If you use Delicious apples for cooking, you should slightly reduce the amount of sugar given in the recipe.

The sugar that is added to the water in cooking tends to keep apples from getting "mushy." But be careful not to add too much sugar, as breakdown will occur about as rapidly one way as the other. Soft apples cook more quickly than firm ones, but they do not retain their shape so well.

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If you are using apples of varieties that are equally good for eating fresh or cooking, save the most attractive ones to serve fresh. Small blemishes or lack of color does not matter in cooking.

When serving salads, it is important to keep the slices from turning brown. Cortland and Golden Delicious apples do not turn brown when exposed to air, but other varieties can be kept white by applying lemon juice to the cut slices. If you have apples with brightly colored skins, you can enhance the appearance of the salad by leaving the skin on when slicing or dicing.

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Take Precautions When Freezing Chicken

Follow these precautions when freezing chicken for future use:

Freeze only top-quality birds that have been cooled properly for 24 to 48 hours. Although this cooling preserves the original quality, it will not improve an inferior product.

Use wrapping materials and cartons that are moisture and vapor proof. They will reduce "freezer burn" or dehydration. Air pockets, which cause dehydration, can be eliminated by wrapping the chicken snugly.

Freeze poultry quickly at a low temperature; then hold at a uniform temperature of around zero degrees F.

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Getting Poinsettias To Bloom A Second Time

If you want that poinsettia plant you saved from last Christmas to rebloom, it's important to know its light requirements. Grown indoors with your other house plants, it will probably produce

no flowers at all this winter unless you give it special attention, says University of Illinois floriculturist G. M. Fosler.

Poinsettia blooms develop when days are short and nights are long. So, beginning immediately, make sure the plant receives no light from a lamp, light fixture, street light or even a flashlight after dark. Even short periods of light at night may be enough to prevent or interfere with normal flowering. However, during the day, keep the plant in a sunny south window, where it will get all possible light.

If the plant is to be grown in a room that is lighted at night, cover it completely at dusk every day with a heavy paper bag, a piece of opaque black cloth or other light-tight cover. Remove the cover at about 8 o'clock each morning. Or at night you could keep the plant in a room that is not lighted.

When the flowers start to become showy, you will want to put the poinsettia where you can enjoy it. At this stage the light at night will make no difference.

Poinsettias are sensitive plants. Drafts, too cool or too warm temperatures or sudden temperature changes, dry atmosphere, improper watering and dim light are some things that can cause loss of leaves and withering of the red bracts (poinsettia flowers).

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Note to Home Advisers: This is the first of two articles on electronic cookery.

Electronic Ovens Operate On Different Principle

Electronic ovens are a far cry from the kitchen ranges of the past. With the electronic oven you no longer cook by application of heat but by microwaves--a type of energy. This means that the oven remains cool during cooking.

Anne Kylen, UI home economist, points out that when this type of energy is used, any one or a combination of three things may happen:

The microwaves may be reflected and thus prohibit cooking. This happens when they contact metal. Therefore, metal cooking utensils cannot be used in electronic ovens.

The microwaves may be transmitted. Air, glass, chinaware, most plastics and paper transmit the energy and do not become heated themselves. However, these materials may pick up heat by conduction from the food.

Microwaves may be absorbed. This causes agitation of the molecules and friction, which in turn causes the food to heat. Microwaves penetrate two and one-half to three inches into the food. In conventional cooking only the surface is heated, and the penetration of heat to the center of the food occurs by conduction. The deep penetration of the microwaves means that the cooking period is shorter in the electronic range--as little as one-half to one-tenth the time required in the conventional range.

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Note to Home Advisers: This is the second of two articles on electronic cookery.

Electronic Oven Still Under Scrutiny

Electronic cookery suggests many interesting possibilities. At present it is not suited to all foods and does not always produce desirable results. But researchers are exploring the possibilities and searching for solutions to the problems.

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Anne Kylen, University of Illinois foods researcher, reports these findings from several recent electronic oven research projects:

One study in Ohio compared results of roasting choice-grade top round of beef in electronic and conventional ovens. The conclusion was that a method would have to be found that would produce a more satisfactory product before the electronic range would be practical for cooking this cut of beef to the well-done stage necessary for tenderness.

Missouri research workers cooked chicken in various ways in both electronic and conventional ovens. They found that the electronic range was satisfactory for cooking chicken and chicken recipes and cut down considerably on cooking time.

At the U. of I. researchers compared the palatability and ascorbic acid content of fresh and frozen vegetables cooked in both types of ranges. They found that the amount of cooking water and to a lesser extent the cooking time had more effect on ascorbic acid retension than did method of cooking. The cooking method made no important difference in either ascorbic acid content or palatability.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: USDA Experts Estimate Life of Home Appliances... It's Time to Start Popping...Better Wash-and-Wear Cottons...Gun Safety

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USDA Experts Estimate Life Of Home Appliances

A new refrigerator or an electric or gas range can be expected to serve its original owner an average of 16 years, according to estimates of USDA household economists.

However, a family that buys a used electric refrigerator or range keeps it an average of eight years and a used gas range about nine years.

To help families plan their long-range finances, the researchers of the ARS Institute of Home Economics prepare such estimates from data obtained for them in special Census Bureau surveys. Manufacturers and distributors of home furnishings also use the figures.

A new television set serves the original owner an average of 11 years, while a used set serves the buyer six years. A family keeps a new electric sewing machine an average of 24 years; a used one, 16 years.

A new automatic toaster serves the original owner 15 years; a used one, eight years, the estimates show.

In the case of new washing machines, no matter what type a family purchases--automatic, semiautomatic, wringer type or spin-dryer type--it's kept an average of nine years.

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It's Time To Start Popping

It takes a nip in the air and a fire on the hearth to bring out the corn popper. And now is the time--now and all winter long--as the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Statistical Research Service says there's going to be the biggest popcorn harvest yet.

Iowa, which last year put in 18,000 acres of popocorn, this year has planted 35,000 acres. Indiana has 37,000.

Although most vendors look for corn that produces big kernels, the home popper is better off with smaller but extra-tender varieties. Pop the corn either dry in a wire popper or in oil in a heavy skillet.

It takes just a minute to get things started--then stand back. The kernels will expand over 30 times in size. One ounce of raw corn makes a full quart of popped corn.

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Better Wash-And Wear Cottons

A new wash-and-wear finishing process, developed through USDA research, promises to make cottons even more satisfactory for clothing, curtains and other household furnishings.

The new treatment gives cottons a wash-and-wear finish more durable than many other finishes. Fabric finished in this way does not wrinkle when tumbled in an automatic dryer and is not yellowed or discolored by bleach.

Chemists at the Agricultural Research Service's southern utilization laboratory in New Orleans use formaldehyde to bind the cotton molecules together. This process is now being evaluated by the textile industry.

Although the chemical cost is about the same for the formaldehyde process as for methods currently used, the new treatment takes longer and requires more equipment. Consequently, it might cost the consumer a little more than most other wash-and-wear finishing processes.

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Gun Safety: Keep Guns Away From Children

Even if you believe that all the guns in your house are unloaded, play safe and keep them away from children, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

A gun cabinet with a locked door is the safest place for guns. If you don't have a cabinet, store the guns in one special place, inaccessible to children.

If you must keep a gun, keep it out of sight and out of reach of youngsters.

Ammunition, in or out of a gun, also makes a dangerous toy. Therefore, keep both ammunition and guns out of children's reach.

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Word For The Men Folk: Hunt Safely

Now that the 1961 Illinois hunting season is here, it's especially important for hunters to use common sense in handling guns, show consideration for others and exercise good sportsmanship and good manners throughout the hunting expedition.

About half of all the fatal accidental shootings in 1960 occurred in connection with hunting trips, says O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist.

No game animal or bird is worth the risk of shooting a fellow hunter. If you can't see where your shot is going during its full range, don't shoot. There may be someone in your line of fire.

Do not carry loaded guns in automobiles, boats or other conveyances. Load guns only after reaching the hunting area, and make sure to point the muzzle away from everybody and toward the ground. Carry guns with the safety "on." And do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

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Some Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Felt is fashionable. But it is apt to mat, shrink or stretch, warns the National Institute of Drycleaning. Dryclean only, and pin measurements on the garment prior to a trip to the cleaner.

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Standards for moisture in hams that were in effect before December 30, 1960, will be reinstated, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Under the standards, no moisture can be added to smoked pork products under federal inspection. The department also said that measures would be taken to make meat inspection more effective and to help consumers take advantage of the service.

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For an interesting centerpiece or display on your coffee table, U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists suggest combining apples and nuts in a big ceramic bowl. While most of the nut crops are big this year, the pecan harvest is the largest on record. Actually, it's 1 1/2 times as large as the average and a seventh larger than the record. The almond crop is the second largest on record, and there's a big supply of peanuts. All are of good quality.

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10/30/61

EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: Choose Man's Chair By His Measurements...Christmas Tree May Stimulate Better Room Plan...Outlook For Poultry Products Good.

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Choose Man's Chair By His Measurements

Heading the gift list of many wives this Christmas will be a new chair for Dad. To choose a chair for lasting comfort, _____, _____ county home adviser, suggests that it's wise to match the chair to the man's measurements.

The human body sometimes gains its height by greater length from heels to the back of the knee. Sometimes the length is comparatively greater from knee to hip line. Many people with underpinnings of average length have longer back bones. Each of these measurements is important in choosing a chair for comfort and relaxation.

The depth of seat from front to back should correspond in inches with the person's measurement from back of the knees to base of the spine. The height of the chair back should equal the measurement from the tip of the spine to the shoulder blades. Of course, you can select a chair with a higher back that will rest the neck and head.

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Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

Plan to let turkey, chicken and duckling sit 20 to 30 minutes after roasting before carving. The bird will then be easier to slice.

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One way to avoid overbrowning the edge of frozen baked pies is to cover the pie with aluminum foil until the last few minutes of heating.

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Christmas Tree May Stimulate Better Room Plan

If you've been longing for a new furniture arrangement, setting up the Christmas tree may be just the excuse you've been needing.

_____, _____ county home adviser, says that new room arrangements should be comfortable and pleasing, permitting easy flow of traffic. Remember that there is no law set by decorators or any one else establishing "best" furniture arrangement for any room. However, the natural relationship between wall spaces and size of furniture and Christmas tree sets guide lines for arrangements.

When the time comes to take the tree out of the room, study the new furniture arrangement before you shift everything back to former spots. Maybe you can start the new year with a new look and new comfort and convenience in your living or family room.

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Outlook For Poultry Products Good

There will be 323 eggs, 7 pounds of turkey and 25 pounds of ready-to-cook broilers for every man, woman and child in this country in 1962.

Specialists in the Economics Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture predict a plentiful supply of turkeys, broilers and eggs during the coming year. They say this increased production is due to better use of feeds and new techniques in raising birds.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: New Sleep-Sofas Disguise Purpose With Slim Lines...Check House Gutter-Drain System Before Winter...Dents In Tile Flooring

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New Sleep-Sofas Disguise Purpose With Slim Lines

Probably the most popular dual-purpose type of furniture, the sleep-sofa, has trimmed down in size and bulk while it continues to provide double-duty service.

The Home Furnishings Industry Committee reports that foam rubber and some of the chemical synthetic foams are the key to modern trimness of line plus special comfort. Four to six inches of foam cushioning provides comfort for both sleeping and sitting.

The new sleep-sofas may be easily converted to sleeping units. The sleeping area is lengthwise. The devices by which the sofa converts to a bed are less weighty and easier to operate because the foam slabs are lighter than former types of upholstery filling.

One new slim-liner is the jackknife design. The back drops back and down, even with the seat cushion, to become a double bed.

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A Bit And Piece For Your Home Economics Column

Production of honey is at an all-time high. Busy bees have produced 276 million pounds of honey this year--34 million more pounds than average.

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Check House Gutter-Drain System Before Winter

Before that first snowfall, some last-minute checking on drainage gutters and downspouts will pay handsomely in protecting your house.

Autumn leaves can cause trouble if they collect in the gutters on your roof. They can stop up the drainspouts or even corrode certain types of gutters. Therefore, according to _____, _____ county home adviser, the first step in prewinter maintenance is to clean out any leaves that may have lodged in the pipes.

Some downspouts need to be painted inside and out to prevent corrosion and rusting. Use a type of paint that is suited to the type of metal. Galvanized steel, for example, can be painted with one coat of metallic zinc paint. Galvanized steel must weather before paint will adhere to the surface, however.

Regardless of the type of metal used, make sure the gutter has a slight pitch or slant to allow the water to run freely down the spout. Proper roof drainage helps to prevent washaways around the foundation and keep the basement dry.

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Another Bit

Inexpensive mesh laundry bags are handy for machine-washing baby's clothes. They prevent small bibs, socks and shirts from being "lost" in family washing and drying.

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Dents In Tile Flooring: Texas Study Surveys Situation

Dents in resilient floor coverings caused by women's pencil-thin heels and by slim furniture legs can be a major problem to today's homemaker. They are unattractive, collect dirt and destroy the smoothness of the floor surface.

Although no material resists indentation under great pressure, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has found that some tiling works better than others.

As a rule, the thinner the floor covering, the better it withstands denting.

The best flooring, however, is one that depresses readily but snaps back upon removal of the load. This type offers a comfortable walking surface and still looks and wears well.

Of the tiling tested, vinyl proved best. It both depressed readily and recovered well. Cork and linoleum also depressed easily but did not snap back so readily or completely. And asphalt, which resisted the initial dent, also showed slight recovery.

If a tile is going to spring back, it will do so in the first 30 minutes after the load is removed. After that, there is no further recovery and the dent will be just as obvious and just as deep next week, next month or next year.

Temperature and humidity affect all tile coverings. Humidity is especially hard on cork and linoleum. It increases denting, and in linoleum it also causes warping.

Since no flooring is perfect, the best thing for a homemaker to do is try to avoid dents in the first place. All floor coverings tested were able to resist permanent identation of a load of 300 pounds per square inch.

To prevent heavier pressures and dents, install flat gliders on the legs of your furniture. The shape of these little buttons, which go on the bottom of chair and table legs, can make a big difference in the amount of weight exerted on the tiles.

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Distributing the weight of your furniture is probably the best way to prevent denting of tile floors. Casters will help. So will broad legs without gliders.

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Another Piece

Constant brushing and vacuuming will keep upholstered furniture free of surface dirt and dust. Some upholstery fabrics require professional cleaning care. Pile fabrics, like velour or velvet, may mat if not carefully handled. Foam upholstery cleaner can be used successfully on most fabrics if instructions with the cleaner are accurately followed.

Real and artificial leathers can be easily cleaned with soap and water and then dried and rubbed briskly. Saddle soap is recommended for real leather.

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FYI

The Small Homes Council - Building Research Council of the University of Illinois has recently issued a new circular on plywood. The number is D7.2. It contains information on both soft and hardwood plywoods.

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EXCLUSIVE

RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: On Your Mark In Gardening...Cherry Pies: Foreign Ambassador.

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On Your Mark In Gardening

Many people lose their chance for an early start in spring because of broken or lost equipment. Therefore, it's wise to take time now to get garden tools in shape.

_____, _____ county home adviser makes the following suggestions:

Remove mud and rust from all shovels, trowels, hoes and other tools. A wire scratch brush or steel wool helps do this job.

After cleaning, sharpen the tools and wipe them with an oil rag to prevent further rusting.

Smooth rough spots on tool handles with sandpaper and treat handles with linseed oil. Replace cracked handles. Remember, rough or cracked handles can cause nasty blisters.

Sharpen your mower or have it sharpened. Clean grass clippings and oil from all parts with a brush and oil all moving parts. Adjust the blade to the proper height. Drain gasoline engine and clean. Clean or replace the spark plug. Check moving parts and belts for wear. Replace worn parts which could cause a breakdown with heavy summer use.

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Cherry Pies: Foreign Ambassador

Cherry pie, as typically American as George Washington, is making its bow overseas.

Long a favorite in this country, cherry pies are one of the many features at the U. S. Food Fair in Hamburg, Germany, November 10 through 19. Demonstrating how American canned and frozen cherries can be used in pies and other tasty desserts is the 1961 Cherry Queen.

The Fair, the first "solo" U. S. food exhibit ever to be staged abroad, seeks to develop and expand markets for American agricultural products. It is sponsored by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture together with private trade groups.

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Bits And Pieces For Your Home Economics Column

When you take the big step of buying a real fur coat, select a reputable furrier. He is your best protection against poor quality fur, unsatisfactory construction and unscrupulous business practices.

Because the fur market is still subject to many shady deals, it pays to watch out for special "bargain" offers from unknown concerns. Such prices usually mean furs that are no bargain.

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Here's a tip for sportswear shoppers who plan to take their purchases traveling and want carefree vacations. Select garments in a minimum-care fabric, with few seams and little detailing.

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JEW:dl
11/15/61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Nu Chapter

Helen Hackman, Pike County Home Adviser and Chief of Alpha Nu Chapter attended the Grand Council Meeting of Epsilon Sigma Phi, Sunday, November 12, Kansas City, Missouri. She reports the following awards:

Maynard Coe, former Director, Farm Safety, National Safety Council, received the Certificate of Recognition at Large. This award is for general recognition and for outstanding service in the interest of American agriculture and rural life. The recipient may or may not be an Extension worker.

LeRoy Hoffman, Director of Agricultural Extension and Associate Dean of Agriculture, Purdue University, received the Distinguished Service Ruby. This award is given for distinguished service to agriculture and rural life. It is given to Epsilon Sigma Phi members only.

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Special to Farm and Home Advisers

COLUMN FILLERS AND RADIO SHORTS FOR FARM-CITY WEEK

In 1940, 23 persons out of every 100 in the United States lived on a farm. Today, the farm population makes up about 9 percent of the total.

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The number of farms in the United States has declined from 6 million in 1940 to about 3.7 million in 1959. While the average size farm was 174 acres twenty years ago, it has expanded to about 302 acres today.

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While the output per farm worker has nearly doubled since World War II, the output per worker in nonfarm industry has risen about one-third.

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Farmers paid about 43 cents for production expenses for each dollar of gross income in 1950. By 1960, expenses took about 51 cents per dollar of gross production.

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For every $100 worth of farm products marketed, foreign buyers took $12 in 1960. In 1950, exports made up only $9 for each $100 total agricultural production.

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Americans consumed the equivalent of 1,465 pounds of food per person last year.

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The average daily calorie consumption per person in the United States is 3,220. It is 3,360 in Argentina, 3,200 in Great Britain, 2,985 in Russia, 2,310 in Japan and 2,030 in Pakistan.

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A ready to serve meal for a family of four for one day costs $6.70 and requires 1.6 hours to prepare. The same food prepared at home would cost only $4.90 but would require 5.5 hours preparation time.

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Thirty-seven percent of all employed persons in the United States are engaged in production, processing and distributing farm products or providing production supplies to farmers.

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EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

Special to Home Advisers

Some Tips And Ideas...

For Your County Press Services

This issue spotlights: How to Cook Small Game and Waterfowl...Storage of Game...Take It Easy With the Bleach...Handle Wool Fabrics Gently During Laundering

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How To Cook Small Game And Waterfowl

When you cook small game, two points are worth considering: the age of the game and the fact that the animal is dressed by skinning.

_____, _____ county home adviser, points out that age may be difficult to judge, but you can estimate that 80 percent of the small game taken in season is less than one year old. The birds are tender and may be cooked by oven-roasting, broiling or pan-broiling.

Because small animals are always skinned, the meat may easily become dry and tough. To prevent this, cover with an oil- or fat-soaked cheesecloth during roasting. As it dries, baste with more oil or fat. Bacon fat is especially good because it masks the game flavor.

Small game over a year old should be cooked by moist heat methods, such as braising or pot roasting. It takes about an hour to braise, roast or pot-roast squirrels and rabbits. Rabbits, however, can also be broiled. This takes only 30 to 40 minutes.

For every one-half to three-fourths pound of ready-to-cook squirrel or rabbit, you will get one or two servings.

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The rules for cooking wild ducks and geese are much the same as those for small animals. You can estimate that one and one-half pounds of dressed weight will serve two or three people.

Most people prefer to oven-roast ducks and geese. Without dressing, this will take about 45 minutes at 300 degrees F.; with dressing, one and one-fourth to one and one-half hours.

Apple chunks may be used as a stuffing. The apples will absorb some of the game flavor. They should be discarded after roasting is completed.

To add special zest to waterfowl, use spices and herbs, but with discretion. Try basil, marjoram, sage, thyme, savory or rosemary.

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Storage Of Game

The easiest and most effective way to store fresh game for future use is by freezing, says _____, _____ county home adviser. Game is frozen the same as other meats. However, to maintain quality, it should not be kept more than four months. Of course, you will want to follow the legal requirements for holding game.

Since freezing does not improve the quality of any food, it is best to freeze only high-quality game. Use moisture-vapor-proof packaging materials. Label all packages with the name of the item, the date frozen and the number of servings or weight.

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Take It Easy With The Bleach

Most white fabrics need periodic bleaching to remove the yellowing and graying caused by repeated laundering. However, bleaching shouldn't be necessary oftener than every fifth to fifteenth wash if

good laundry practices have been followed. This particularly means using hot soft water and enough detergent, explains Mrs. Ruth Galbraith, University of Illinois home economist.

When using a chlorine bleach, follow the directions on the package. Use a stain removal concentration of a liquid chlorine bleach only at room temperature, and only to remove stubborn stains. Use a washing machine concentration for routine periodic bleaching. Lower concentrations will not whiten clothes effectively.

For effectiveness without fabric damage, dilute all liquid chlorine bleaches to at least one-eighth of their original strength before they touch fabrics. Never put the clothes in the washing machine and then pour undiluted bleach on top of them. This procedure is almost guaranteed to cause "pinholing" or worse within five to ten washes.

A chlorine bleach added at the first of the wash will destroy the brightening action of detergents containing brighteners. The preferred method of keeping this brightening action is to bleach for 5 to 15 minutes in a presoak and then wash in the regular way. An alternate method is to add diluted bleach during the last five minutes of the washing period.

Many of the problems encountered in using liquid chlorine bleaches can be eliminated by using the granular type. Since this product has a slower bleaching rate than liquid chlorine bleaches, it is safer and can be added without being dissolved and diluted first. It also contains brighteners that are not destroyed by chlorine, so it can be added at the start of the washing period without the bother of a presoak or delayed bleach addition.

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Handle Wool Fabrics Gently During Laundering

The most important factor in controlling wool shrinkage during laundering is to handle and agitate as little and as gently as possible.

In the circular, "Better Washdays," Mrs. Ruth Galbraith, University of Illinois home economist, says that, to remove soil quickly from wool fabrics with little agitation, the washing water should be comfortably warm to the hands. Use an all-purpose detergent.

Your washing machine instruction booklet will give further directions for washing wool blankets. Fabrics containing wool shrink more when tumble-dried than when air-dried.

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This issue spotlights: U. S. Baby Foods Go Abroad...Measures To Prevent Range Cleaning...Adapt Family Meals To Preschool Youngsters...Check-List For Selecting Toys For Preschoolers.

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U. S. Baby Foods Go Abroad

Mothers in all parts of the world are spooning more and more American baby foods into the mouths of hungry infants.

Last year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, $15 million worth of U. S. baby foods went overseas. This is double the amount exported in 1950.

The increased popularity of U. S. baby foods is due largely to rising living standards, to the spread of supermarkets and to the great number of American families now living abroad. It also stems somewhat from the upward trend in the world's population.

U. S. shipments go to more than 50 countries. Venezuela is our best customer; dairy products, our best-selling item.

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Measures To Prevent Range Cleaning

One way to avoid many unpleasant range-cleaning jobs is to use aluminum foil. But remember to use it properly. Improper use can interfere with heat circulation and oven browning.

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Here are a few general suggestions for using foil:

If you line reflector pans with foil, be sure to make a center opening so that the foil will conform exactly to the size and shape of the pan. You may be able to buy pre-cut foil disks with the center opening.

If you wish, use foil to line the crumb tray under surface units or burners and the broiler pan.

If you use foil to catch spill-overs in the oven when you bake pies or casseroles, place a piece of foil about one inch larger in diameter than the utensil on the shelf below the dish. Do not put foil on the same shelf with the food or on the bottom of the oven. Never cover the full width and length of oven racks with foil.

Never place foil on the baffle of an electric oven, and never let it come into contact with the plug-in point of an electric unit.

For specific rules for using foil in your range, refer to your instruction book.

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Adapt Family Meals To Preschool Youngsters

Preschool youngsters need the same foods as their parents--just a little less of it.

Home economists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture stress the need for a good diet of body-building foods--milk at every meal, a variety of fruits and vegetables, cereals, eggs and some meat, fish or chicken.

As for cooking, keep it simple. Avoid very salty or highly seasoned dishes, greasy foods and rich desserts.

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Youngsters are keenly aware of the flavors and textures of food. They're quick to spot milk tha has even a slight off-flavor or vegetables that are not quite up to par. It's a good idea for Mom to cut cooked spinach to avoid strings and to see that the cocoa isn't scummy.

Remember that children learn food dislikes. If grown-ups have a lot of food prejudices, children will also become fussy eaters.

To get children to try new foods, offer them little tastes at the beginning of the meal when they're hungry. Then ask whether they'd like more. Introduce a new food along with familiar, well-liked foods in the meal.

Make regular servings small. Offer seconds later. This helps teach children to gauge their own appetites.

On days when the children aren't as hungry as usual, don't force them to eat--and don't worry. As a rule, their appetites will be back to normal in a day or two.

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Check-List For Selecting Toys For Preschoolers

The maze of children's toys often bewilders Christmas shoppers. To help you pick suitable toys for the preschoolers on your list, here is a check-list:

1. Will the toy aid in the child's development in one or more ways? Toys should help to develop his physical strength and manipulative skill; stimulate an interest in constructive and creative activities and also in imaginative play; help him learn the concepts and practices of community and group activities; develop his arts and crafts abilities; and provide emotional training.

2. Is the toy safe?

3. Is it sturdy?

4. Can a child do something with it? Toys that stimulate the child's own activity have more value and are popular longer than toys that wind up and perform by themselves.

5. Does the toy suit the particular child for whom it is being purchased?

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Some Tips and Ideas...

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This issue spotlights: Rocking Chair Is An American Invention...What To Do When Your Freezer Stops...Creative Gift Wrappings Add Personal Touch

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Rocking Chair Is An American Invention

The rocking chair is an American invention.

However, the Home Furnishings Industry Committee reports that historians can't agree on who made the first one. One authority reports that Benjamin Franklin attached a pair of rockers to a ladder-backed, rush-seated chair about 1750.

About the same time, says a historian of the French court, there appeared in France a new chair type called L'Inquietude (without repose). But evidently the French designers made the rockers too short, and some amusing and catastrophic incidents made the chair unpopular.

Whether or not Franklin can be credited with the idea, Windsor chairs, which had been introduced in Philadelphia about 1740, acquired rockers. And from the general shape of the Windsor chair New England chair makers developed the Boston rocker.

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A Bit For Your Home Economics Column

Store cooked meat and chicken for casseroles or ground mixtures in large pieces. Cut or grind them just before use, because chopped or ground foods deteriorate more quickly than whole ones.

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What To Do When Your Freezer Stops

When the power in a home freezer is off for long, it means trouble. However, food need not be ruined if you take proper precautions.

_____ _____ county home adviser, advises keeping the freezer closed to maintain the cold temperature as long as possible. In a closed, fully loaded freezer, food usually stays frozen for about two days after the power goes off. With less than half a load, it will probably last only about a day.

If the power is off more than one or two days, you have two choices: take the food to a locker plant or add dry ice.

If you take the food to a locker plant, wrap it in plenty of newspapers or blankets or use use insulated boxes. Then make the trip from the freezer to the locker as quickly as possible.

Fifty pounds of dry ice will keep the temperature down to 15 degrees F. for about two days in an average-sized freezer. Covering the freezer with blankets or quilts will give added protection.

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A Piece For Your Home Economics Column

If you receive a household appliance this Christmas, take care to save the instruction manual. It's your best guide to satisfactory use and care of the appliance.

Covering the manuals with plastic or placing them in a manila folder or a hard-cover looseleaf notebook will help to keep them usable.

Store them in a convenient spot near where the appliance will be used.

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Creative Gift Wrappings Add Personal Touch

Creative gift wrapping can add a personal touch to your holiday packages.

Robbie Blakemore, University of Illinois home economist, explains that there are no exact rules for wrappings and trims. Use materials and designs that you feel are suitable for the package and the receiver. Of course, the whole effect will generally be more pleasing if the ornaments and the design of the paper are in scale with the package.

Some ways to personalize wrapping paper are by finger painting or potato printing. To potato-print, cut a potato in half. Scoop out a design on the cut side of the potato. Dip the design side of the potato in tempera or finger paint. Stamp the potato on brown paper or white shelf paper, making the desired design.

Another way to individualize wrapping is by using a map that has some special meaning to the receiver. Newspapers and fabric remnants may also be adapted for wrappings.

Materials for unusual trims include decorative band-aids, bits and pieces of yarn, ribbon and colored paper and striking buttons.

Such items as Christmas tree ornaments, pine cones, evergreen branches that have been flocked, sewing notions or miniature toys may be added to packages for a third dimension.

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