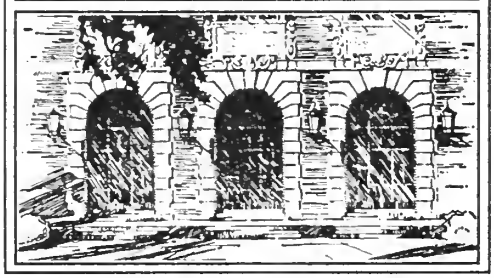


EXCLUSIVE

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

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Can Substitute Some Grain
For Hay In Dairy Ration

Many dairymen may save money this winter by altering their feeding program--especially in areas where hay prices are high.

University of Illinois dairy scientist Leo Fryman says high-quality hay and silage are ordinarily the most economical sources of feed nutrients for Illinois dairy herds.

However, hay prices may become exorbitant this winter in areas where hay and silages are in short supply. Dairymen in these areas may be able to produce milk more economically by substituting grain for part of the roughage they normally feed.

For example, if the cost of two pounds of average-quality alfalfa hay exceeds the value of one pound of a grain mixture containing about 700 pounds of corn, 400 pounds of 44 percent soybean meal and 20 pounds of dicalcium phosphate (or a similar 20 percent total protein mixture), the dairyman may be better off to feed more grain instead of buying high-priced hay.

Fryman points out that there are some limitations to the amount of roughage that grain can replace in the diet. To maintain normal rumen functions, cows need at least one pound of hay or hay equivalent per 100 pounds of body weight per day. Figure that three pounds of silage will furnish as much dry matter as one pound of dry hay.

-more-

Special to THE ADVISER

[illegible]

Can Substitute Fine Butter For Hay In Dairy Ration

Many dairymen may be more [illegible] feeding purchased [illegible] in areas where [illegible] unavailable.

[illegible] of Illinois dairy specialists [illegible] quality hay and silage are relatively the most economical [illegible] feed substitutes in Illinois dairy herds.

However, hay prices may become overpriced [illegible] where hay and silages are in short supply. Dairymen in these [illegible] be able to profitably replace some concentrates by substituting [illegible] of the roughage for economically [illegible].

For example, if the cost of two pounds of [illegible] alfalfa hay exceeds the value of one pound of [illegible] starting about the price of corn, 80 pounds [illegible] 2 [illegible] pounds of [illegible] concentrate (or a [illegible] 2) [illegible] concentrate, the dairy farmer may be better off [illegible] buying the digestible [illegible].

[illegible] more than [illegible] amount of concentrate that dairy cows can [illegible] normal [illegible] feed as [illegible] equivalence per [illegible] pounds of [illegible] roughage per day [illegible] day [illegible] day.

-30-

Fryman says that farmers in some sections of Illinois can economically substitute wheat for part of the corn in the grain ration. One pound of wheat can replace one pound of shelled corn if it costs less per pound than corn. Wheat can make up about half the total grain mixture, with corn and other farm grains plus a protein supplement making up the remainder.

-30-

HDN:cs
1/6/65

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Shoot For Top Oat Yield

If you grow oats, it makes sense--and dollars--to shoot for top returns, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

These practices, followed by top farmers and proved by recent research, may help you get more from your oat crop, says_____:

Select a top variety. Check varieties best adapted to your area and to your needs. "Spring Oats in Illinois for 1965" includes the latest recommendations. This report is available at the county extension office.

Sow only high-quality seed. Certified seed is your best guarantee that you'll get what you pay for.

Plant treated seed. Control of loose smut and other seed- and soil-borne diseases can increase your yield three or more bushels of grain per acre.

Prepare a good seedbed. Once over with a disk won't bury heavy cornstalks. Plowing is best; if that's not practical, shred your stalks and disk well.

Fertilize. Oats respond to nitrogen and soluble phosphorus. Check with your county farm adviser for best rates to apply on your soil.

Plant early. Plant as soon as you can get the land ready. Tests show that you'll lose one bushel per acre for every day that you delay seeding oats.

-more-

Use a drill. Tests show that you'll get 7 to 10 bushels extra by drilling instead of broadcasting.

Put these practices together and you'll have a package that should bring you top returns from your oats, says_____.

New varieties that show a lot of promise--Brave, Garland and Clintland 64--are discussed in detail in the spring oats leaflet just received in the county office. Garland seed is on the market this year. Brave and Clintland 64 seed will be available to certified seed growers for increase this year and to farmers generally for the 1966 planting.

-30-

JJF:cs
1/6/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

County Boys To Attend
Winter Short Course

_____ of _____ has registered to attend the 1965 Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois, Urbana, from February 1 to March 12. The annual six-week course is designed to bring young farmers up to date on the latest in farming ideas and methods.

While attending the short course, _____ will have a chance to choose from among 24 different courses in the fields of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, home economics, horticulture, turf and park management and veterinary medicine.

All short course instructors are college professors who are prominent in their fields of study and up to date on the latest research findings. _____ will also have a chance to attend University athletic events, dances, concerts and other activities open to registered students.

Registration is still open to interested young farmers, according to Warren Wessels, short course supervisor. He believes that educational opportunities such as are provided by the short course play an important role in today's modern agriculture.

-more-

"Need for technical and management skills becomes more obvious each year as the number of farms decreases and the size of farming operations increases," Wessels explains. "The Winter Short Course is designed to help give young farmers the skills needed to supplement their high school education and farming experience."

Anyone who is interested in attending the U. of I. Winter Short Course in Agriculture should contact his county farm adviser or write to Wessels, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

-30-

HDN:ml
1/14/65

Editor's Note: A list giving the names and home towns of early Short Course registrants is attached.

Moweaqua	Ashley, John Martin
Moweaqua	Clipston, Joseph Martin
Mt. Carmel	Steckler, Michael Robert
Mt. Pulaski	Frederick, Donald Lee
Mt. Sterling	Glasgow, David R.
Oblong	Goodwin, David Lee
Pecatonica	Oliver, Ed L.
Penfield	Dewey, John Allen
Philo	McCoy, Maurice Allen
Pontiac	Gschwendtner, Roger
Ramsey	Matzker, Dean Joseph
Roanoke	Scherer, Richard Dale
Robinson	Richart, David Norris
Rockford	Hill, Lyle Howard
Rushville	Demaree, William Wyatt
Rushville	Orr, William Dean
Saunemin	Hanley, Charles Raymond
Saunemin	Hanley, Dean Edward
Savanna	Friederich, Ward Paul
Shannon	Stoner, Dennis Robert
Sheffield	Hartman, Keith Richard
Springfield	Nicholas, James Louis
Taylorville	Buesinger, Glenn David
Thomson	Hook, Larry Lee
Towanda	Killian, Mark Anthony
Valmeyer	Marquardt, Joe Leo
Varna	Hunt, Stephen Hopkins
Virden	Hannah, Earl Gene
Weldon	Remmers, John Henry
Wellington	Lee, John Benbow
Wellington	Scott, Jerry Donald
Woodstock	Heider, John Paul

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's Note: This story will be of primary interest to the southern half of the state.

Take Precautions Against Fescue Foot

Last winter a condition in cattle called fescue foot caused some serious losses, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____. According to Dr. M. E. Mansfield, veterinarian at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, its widespread severity last year was not typical. But you can expect some fescue foot each year. The condition is most often reported during early January, says _____.

Fescue foot is neither a disease nor an infection. It is caused by ergot or ergot-like substances in plants. When cattle eat enough of the infected plants, these substances restrict the blood vessels. Restriction over a long enough period finally causes gangrene and sloughing of the affected tissue. The body extremities, such as the tips of ears, tails and hind feet, are most commonly affected, says Dr. Mansfield.

Fescue foot occurs most commonly during the winter in cattle grazing fescue that has not been grazed or mowed during the summer growing season. The severe problem with fescue foot last winter may have been related to the grazing of fescue pastures that had been allowed to grow unharvested for several years as part of the soil bank program.

If you have unharvested fescue growth, you can use it, but keep a careful check, says Dr. Mansfield. His recommendation: Graze such fields, but provide about half a feeding of hay or silage to animals on the pasture. Then watch them closely for signs of lameness. If lameness shows up, you can still remove them in time for the condition to correct itself naturally.

-30-

HAC:JJF:ml
1/14/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Inspect Milking Machine Stall Cocks
For Air Leaks And Partial Blockage

Worn or partly blocked stall cocks on milking machine vacuum lines can be a major cause of slow milking.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says worn stall cocks may allow air to enter the vacuum system and reduce the usable vacuum reserve needed for good milking machine operation. The result is improper collapse of the teat cup inflations and slow milk removal.

Stall cocks may also become partly blocked. The bend in the shank on many stall cocks is an excellent place for buildup of combined moisture and dust. Flushing the vacuum line may not remove this partial blockage unless the cleaning solution is pulled through every stall cock.

_____ says the solution to these problems is to check all stall cocks regularly. Your milking machine company representative can do the job for you, or you can do it yourself.

To make a satisfactory tester to check stall cocks, screw a vacuum gauge into a 3/4-inch water pipe tee, or larger. The gauge from the vacuum line will work well. Attach a rubber hose to one end of the tee. Make sure the hose fits snugly over all stall cocks. Put a valve in the other end of the tee.

After you turn on the vacuum pump, attach the tester to the stall cock nearest the pump. If any vacuum registers on the gauge before the stall cock is turned on, the cock is leaking and should be replaced. Test all stall cocks in the same way.

-more-

_____ also says to check the passage of air through the stall cocks. Again attach the vacuum gauge to the stall cock nearest the vacuum pump. Open the valve on the tester to allow enough air to enter the vacuum system to make the gauge register 5 to 7 inches of vacuum. Then, without changing the position of the valve on the tester, attach it to all stall cocks in the line.

You should get the same reading at all locations. If the reading is low on any stall cock, there is a partial block and the stall cock should be cleaned. A low reading on all stall cocks beyond a certain point in a dead-end line may indicate a partial block in the line itself.

HDN:ml
1/14/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Greenhouse Tomato Future Bright,
Says U. Of I. Horticulturist

Greenhouse tomatoes are a crop with a future, says Bill Courter, University of Illinois horticulturist at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center. Large yields of tomatoes can be produced during winter and spring months when supplies are low and prices are high, he points out.

Yields from a two-crop greenhouse system range from 75 to 100 tons per acre. Better growers can produce nearly this much from a single spring crop. Yields from summertime, fresh-crop tomatoes range from 10 to 15 tons per acre.

Courter says the initial costs for greenhouse facilities have been reduced sharply with the development and improvement of plastics for greenhouse construction. Investment costs in mylar-covered houses range from 75 cents to $1.00 per square foot. Glass houses cost $2.00 to $2.50 per square foot.

Courter bases his production and cost figures on work done at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center. He says that less severe winters and better light conditions and low-cost coal for heat give southern Illinois an advantage over other locations for producing greenhouse tomatoes.

Courter points out that a greenhouse 1/2 to 1 acre in size is a full-time family business that will return a satisfying income to the family of the grower who can consistently produce high yields. Eight pounds per plant from the fall crop and 12 pounds per plant from the spring crops are realistic, practical yields, according to the horticulturist. At this rate a grower can expect to market 20,000 eight-pound baskets per year. Prices on the Chicago market have averaged near or above $2.00 per basket for the past four years.

-30-

HAC:JJF:ml
1/21/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Fall Lambs A Good Bet

The day when 1/3 pound was considered an acceptable average daily gain for lambs is long past. It's up to 1/2 pound daily now, primarily because of improved genetic stock, management and feeding.

Lambs born last fall at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center have gained more than 3/4 pound daily, according to Jack Lewis, University of Illinois sheep researcher. He says that the fall birth of these lambs contributed to their unusual thrift and was partly responsible for their excellent gains.

Fall lambing takes advantage of better weather and makes management for internal parasite control easier. It also permits winter weaning and thereby saves on the more costly feed necessary to keep the ewe's milk flow high.

The ewes producing fall lambs at Dixon Springs were native ewes that had no special proclivity for fall lambing. Lewis says more consistent results may be obtained by buying the right kind of ewes. He believes Texas or Kansas whiteface ewes that have a Rambouillet genetic background may be depended upon to lamb in the fall.

-30-

HAC:ml
1/21/65

special to farm editors

Fall Lambs A Good Bet

The day when the poorer was considered an acceptable average daily gain for lambs is long past. It's a well fed power daily now, particularly because of [illegible] and [illegible].

Lambs from last year's Ohio Sheep [illegible] have gained more than 0.4 pound daily, according to [illegible] University of Illinois [illegible] researchers. He says that [illegible] lambs consumes [illegible] their excellent [illegible]

Fall lambing gives advantages [illegible] weather and [illegible] appeal for internal parasite control [illegible]. It also permits [illegible] wintering and thereby saves on the [illegible] cost of producing the ewe's milk [illegible].

The ewe producing fall lambs at Dixon Springs were not [illegible] shows that had no special receivery for fall lambing. [illegible] a year-round commercial ewe flock may be obtained by bringing the [illegible] Illinois Farmer Extension Kansas [illegible] [illegible] Bunn [illegible] proper background may be developed [illegible] and [illegible].

-30-

[illegible]:mj
[illegible]

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hold State Rural Youth Winter Rally
January 29-31 At University Of Illinois

URBANA--More than 125 members of the Illinois Rural Youth organization are expected to attend the annual Winter Rally at the University of Illinois January 29-31. Attending from this area are _____ _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Sessions will be held at Clark House, men's dormitory at 1215 South Fourth Street, Champaign. Registration starts at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, followed by a get-acquainted party in the Clark House recreation room.

Marian Jackson, state 4-H staff member in charge of the program, reports that a feature of the Saturday morning program will be a discussion of "Extension and Rural Youth" by W. D. Murphy, assistant director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, which sponsors the state Rural Youth program. Miss Gertrude Kaiser and Dr. E. W. Anderson, extension education specialists at the UI College of Agriculture, will lead a discussion on developing local youth leadership in the counties, followed by group discussion sessions on leadership, information and recreation.

A business meeting of the organization, at which state officers will be elected, is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, followed by the annual banquet in the Illini Union at 6:30 p.m. The rally will end Sunday afternoon with an evaluation session.

Rural Youth is an organization for young people between 18 and 30 years of age, Miss Jackson says. Most members either are or have been active 4-H Club members. The organization's goals include leadership development, community service and recreation.

-30-

RAJ:ml
1/23/65

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ken [illegible] modules [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Sessions will be held at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] South [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

on Friday, followed by a [illegible] and party in the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible].

Marion [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] in charge [illegible]

[illegible], requests that [illegible] the Saturday [illegible]

discussion of "Recreation and Rural Youth" by [illegible]

director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service [illegible]

the Illinois Rural Youth program. Miss [illegible]

[illegible], extension education specialist [illegible]

will lead a discussion on developing "Rural Youth" [illegible]

[illegible], followed by group discussion [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible].

A big [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

the annual banquet in [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] different [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Rural Youth is an organization [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Accidents Claimed
211 Lives Last Year

Last year farm accidents claimed the lives of 211 Illinois farm people. Many of these deaths were caused by improper use of tractors and guns.

O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois safety specialist, reminds farmers that most of these accidents could have been prevented by following a few simple precautions.

One of the greatest farm hazards is the tractor. Although it is the most useful machine on the farm, it is also involved in the most accidents. Last year three out of 10 accidental farm deaths in Illinois were caused by improper tractor operation.

The most serious accidents occurred when tractors tipped over. Last year 63 farm people lost their lives in this way. Hogsett says farmers can prevent such accidents by keeping tractors away from ditches, cutting down speed before making turns and keeping the brake pedals locked together when driving in road gear.

Guns were the other serious cause of accidental deaths. Last year guns caused 109 deaths, or more than half of all the accidental farm deaths in Illinois. In many cases the gun was thought to be unloaded--but it really wasn't.

Observing a few simple safety tips would have prevented most of these accidents. Hogsett says: Treat every gun as if it were loaded. And when storing hunting equipment, place the gun and ammunition in separate places, out of reach of children.

-30-

RAJ:ml
1/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

70 Calves To Be Sold At Annual
4-H And FFA Dairy Sale In Urbana

About 70 top-quality Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire calves will be sold on February 27 at the 17th Annual 4-H and FFA Dairy Calf Sale in Urbana. The sale begins at 11 a.m. in the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion.

U. of I. extension dairy scientist Jerry Cash points out that the annual sale is unique in many ways. So far as he knows, it was one of the first of its kind in the country. Also, the entire sales force donate their services so that consignors won't have to pay a charge for selling.

Cash says many calves bought at previous club sales are now high producers and foundation animals in several good Illinois herds.

Purchasers must all be bona fide Illinois 4-H and FFA members. If a member can't attend, he may have another person buy for him. But he must certify that the calf will be used for club projects.

For sale catalogs, write to J. G. Cash, Department of Dairy Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.

-30-

HDN:ml
1/28/65

Special to Farm Journal

To Serve In Design of Dairy
4-H And FFA Dairy Science Farms

Ayrshire [illegible] and Ayrshire [illegible] and FFA Dairy Cattle Sale in Trenton. The sale [illegible] University of Illinois Short [illegible]

U. of I. extension dairy [illegible] the annual [illegible] is unique in many ways. [illegible] of the first of its kind in the [illegible] donate their services to the [illegible] selling

Cash [illegible] many dairies [illegible] high producing and [illegible] [illegible] Stockmen must all be [illegible] [illegible] If a member [illegible] be most careful that the [illegible]

For sale catalog [illegible] Science, University of Illinois, Urbana.

-30-

HDN:ml
1/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Kill Brush Chemically

If you have brush to kill on your farm, you can do it now with chemicals and without spending long days in the cold, says _____ _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

You can kill brush most effectively during the winter by using 2,4,5-T as a basal spray. You can kill large or hard-to-kill trees, such as oaks and maples, better in winter than with summer foliage treatments. And there's less danger of drift.

If the woody plant you are trying to kill is resistant, you may have to repeat the 2,4,5-T treatment. Let the treated brush stand for at least a year to allow the herbicide to penetrate deeply and lessen the chance of regrowth.

For small trees and brush, _____ recommends spraying or painting the lower part of the tree trunk with a gallon of 2,4,5-T containing four pounds of active ingredient mixed with 25 gallons of kerosene, diesel oil or fuel oil. This amount is the same as one pint in three gallons of oil.

Apply this solution to the tree when the bark is dry, encircling the trunk completely and covering it thoroughly to a height of 15 inches above the ground. Apply the spray until it runs down the bark and begins to wet the soil. Some oil-soluble dye or a little paint in the spray will help mark the treated area.

-more-

Inspection of Farm [illegible]

Kill Weed Chemicals

If you [illegible]

with chemicals and [illegible]

[illegible] Good Advice [illegible]

You can kill weeds with chemicals, such as [illegible] 2,4,5-T and [illegible] spray. You can use [illegible] such as oats and [illegible], better in winter than [illegible] crabgrass. Are chemicals less [illegible]

1. The weed killer you use may [illegible] may have to repeat the 2,4,5-T treatment [illegible] for at least a year to allow the [illegible] lessen the chance of [illegible].

For [illegible] Spray [illegible] using a [illegible] or part of the [illegible] containing four pints of active ingredient mixed with [illegible] kerosene, diesel oil or fuel oil. This amount is [illegible] in three gallons of water.

Apply this [illegible] clump [illegible] 15 inches above the ground. Apply the spray until it [illegible] back and [illegible] over the [illegible] in the spray will help [illegible]

For dense stands, your best bet is to use a foliage spray next spring and kill the remaining plants next winter with a basal spray, says _____.

For trees over four inches in diameter, apply the basal spray in "frills" or overlapping axe cuts that penetrate the sap wood at least one-quarter inch. Frills should completely encircle the tree.

Stump treatment helps to prevent regrowth. Apply 2,4,5-T soon after cutting. Again use the basal spray treatment, applying it to the tops and sides of the stumps until it begins to run off.

Granules like Dybar and Urab are available for soil treatment. Use them when the ground is unfrozen, in late winter or early spring. Do not use these chemicals near desirable trees.

For more details on brush killing, contact your farm adviser.

-30-

JJF:je
1/28/65

[illegible]

[illegible]

next [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

approval [illegible]

[illegible]

in "[illegible]" or [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Agricultural Communications
Scholarships Now Available

Three new scholarships of $300 each are now available to college-bound Illinois young people interested in studying agricultural communications at the University of Illinois.

These 1965-66 scholarships, aimed at helping more students prepare for ag communications careers, are made possible by donations from firms in industry.

Anyone who is an Illinois resident, ranks in the upper one-third of his high school class, will enter the University of Illinois as a freshman or a transfer student this fall and plans to major in agricultural communications is eligible to apply.

The agricultural communications major, offered jointly by the College of Agriculture and the College of Journalism and Communications, allows a student to combine interests in both of these fields. It prepares students for careers in agricultural publications writing and editing, farm radio and television broadcasting, agricultural public relations, agricultural advertising or photography.

Anyone who is interested in applying for one of these scholarships may obtain an application blank from the Agricultural Communications Scholarship Committee, 330 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Application deadline is April 1.

-30-

DS:ts
2/3/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

Editor's Note: This story is of primary interest in the southern one-alf of the state.)

trawberry Meeting Announced

Illinois strawberry growers, as well as their colleagues from eighboring states, will hear the latest trends and results of research n the industry at the Annual University of Illinois Strawberry Meeting n February 25. Host farm adviser Leslie Rogers of Marion county says he meeting will be held in the Community Center Building in Centralia, tarting at 9:30 a.m.

According to Rogers, USDA horticulturists Roland Blake and ack Hull, stationed at Carbondale with the Small Fruit Station, will eport on research progress in strawberries and brambles. U. of I. lant pathologist Dwight Powell will discuss 1965 disease control recom-endations for strawberries. Entomologist Ronald Meyer, with the Illi-ois Natural History Survey at Carbondale, will report the results of a ecent insect pest survey conducted in cooperation with Illinois straw-erry growers.

U. of I. agricultural engineer Donnell Hunt will begin the fternoon program at 1:00 p.m. with a discussion of an experimental trawberry harvesting machine. Later, Dave Friday of the Friday Tractor o., Hartford, Michigan, will talk about mechanization in strawberry rowing. The final topic on the afternoon program will be irrigation lanning by Keith Beauchamp, irrigation engineer, Soil Conservation ervice, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Strawberry growers attending the meeting should make meal eservations with Leslie Rogers, Farm Adviser, Rt. 37N, Box 368, Salem, r with W. D. Smith, Farm Adviser, 133 W. St. Louis, Nashville, Illinois.

-30-

JJF:ml
2/11/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

(Editor's Note: This story is of primary interest in the southern one-third of the state.)

Tomato Recommendations For Southern Illinois Listed

If you're planning to grow staked tomatoes for the southern Illinois fresh market, try Moreton Hybrid, Avalanche, Manapal, Surprise or Cardinal, suggests University of Illinois extension horticulturist J. W. Courter at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center.

Courter says that Moreton Hybrid produces the highest early yields, but it has no resistance to disease and may crack in some seasons. Surprise is the earliest variety resistant to fusarium wilt. Manapal, somewhat later than Moreton Hybrid, has excellent fruit quality if pruned. Manapal is worthy of trial, says Courter.

Pruning tomatoes to two stems promotes earliness and improved fruit size, says the horticulturist. High early yields of tomatoes are more important than total yields for the fresh market. Pruning reduces total season yields, Courter adds.

Pruning combined with trellising--training the vine to grow on suspended strings--increases early yields by 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per plant. Last year a Union county grower tested plots of pruned and trellised tomatoes against unpruned, staked tomatoes. The pruned and trellised tomatoes were spaced one foot apart in the row compared with a two-foot spacing for the staked tomatoes. In an early harvest, from June 24 to July 25, production was 3.5 times as great from the pruned and trellised tomatoes. But trellising and pruning involves much more labor, Courter points out.

If tomatoes are grown on the ground in southern Illinois, Courter suggests Alpha 88, Heinz 1350 and Alpha 417 for trial use. For greenhouse production, he recommends Ohio WR-7 and Michigan-Ohio Hybrid.

-30-

HAC:JJF:ml
2/11/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Good Seed Pays--
But Not All Seed Is Good

Unless the seed you'll plant this spring was recently tested and tagged, it may not be as good as you think, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

While professional seed houses with specialized equipment assure practically weed-free seed to the farmer, often the same is not true of home-grown seed or seed bought from neighbors.

A recent on-the-farm survey showed that one farmer was planting 114,265 buckhorn seeds plus 16,320 giant foxtail seeds per acre in his red clover seed. Another was sowing 162,000 foxtail seeds per acre along with an occasional Canada thistle. He bought his seed from his neighbor.

These on-farm surveys also show that many farmers were sowing seed low in vigor. Over one-fifth of the seed germinated below the 80 percent level usually considered the minimum for acceptable germination.

The same story is true of oats planted by Illinois farmers. About one-third of the oats examined in the survey was unfit for planting for one or more reasons. Some were low-germinating, others carried weed seeds and some were misnamed as to variety.

Farmers who plant their own seed or seed from their neighbors have no check on either germination or weeds.

-more-

The best guarantee of quality performance is certified seed. If you can't buy certified seed, at least look for the tag on the bag of seed you buy. The information it gives is important. Look for seed that has a high germination rate, ranks high in purity and has little or no weed seed.

Good seed pays. It makes up only 5 to 10 percent of the cost of growing a crop, and yet it's the starting point for your whole production. Paying a few more dollars for the best available seed will often assure you that the other 90 to 95 percent of your costs won't be wasted, says _____.

-30-

JF:je
/25/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Control Profit-Robbing Lice

From 75 to 80 percent of the cattle herds in the state have some lice. About 10 to 20 percent finish the season with a serious problem. Don't let lice build up in your herd until they reduce your beef gains or cut milk production, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

A serious infestation of lice only adds to the stress conditions created by changeable weather. The end of the louse season may be in sight, but you can curtail further losses by treating now.

Lice oversummer on the animal but don't start increasing until fall and early winter. If left uncontrolled until now, they have probably built up large numbers that could become a real problem. If the cattle are rubbing excessively and their hair coats are rough, look for lice. They can lower the vitality of an animal during weather when good health is crucial, says _____.

For controlling lice in dairy cattle, _____ recommends ciodrin, a new chemical, or the old standby, rotenone. Both are approved for milking cows and for calves four months or older when applied properly.

For beef cattle, _____ recommends lindane or malathion.

You'll control lice best by spraying one to two gallons per animal; thorough head-to-tail coverage is important. For better wetting, add one to two pounds of detergent per 100 gallons of water. Dusting or the use of backrubbers does not clean up a louse problem as completely as does spraying.

For more details on lice control, get latest University of Illinois recommendations from the county extension office. A complete set of recommendations is available for controlling insects on livestock, field and garden crops and around the home.

-30-

JJF:je
2/26/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Approve Change In Agriculture Dean's Title

URBANA--The University of Illinois Board of Trustees has approved a recommendation to change the titles of the dean, associate dean and two associate directors in the College of Agriculture.

The new titles will be, for Dean Louis B. Howard, "Dean of the College of Agriculture"; for Associate Dean Karl E. Gardner, "Director of Resident Instruction and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture"; for Associate Director M. B. Russell, "Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture"; and for Associate Director J. B. Claar, "Director of the Cooperative Extension Service and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture."

These title changes were made at the request of Dean Howard, who feels that the new titles are more descriptive and logical than the former titles.

-30-

RAJ:je
2/26/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Story No. 1

To Look For _____ County
"Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow"

Three _____ County farmers have been named to a committee charged with finding the steer in the county that best represents the beef carcass of the future.

The animal selected will be entered in a state-wide "Beef Carcass of Tomorrow" Contest sponsored by the University of Illinois.

The contest will climax with a display of the winning carcasses at the U. of I. Cattle Feeders' Day on April 15 in Urbana.

Members of the _____ County carcass selection team are _____ (Name), _____ (Town); _____ (Name), _____ (Town); and _____ (Name), _____ (Town). They were named by Farm Adviser _____.

The three-man committee will devote part of their time during the next few days to traveling around the county looking at beef animals that might qualify for the contest. Final selection of the animal to represent _____ County will be made early in April.

The committee will then make arrangements to have the steer trucked to _____, one of three packing plants in Illinois that have agreed to participate in the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest. The other two plants are _____ and _____.

-more-

[illegible]

[illegible]

Story No. [illegible]

[illegible]
"Feed Charge of Tomorrow"

[illegible]

committee charges with studying the [illegible]
[illegible] been [illegible] in the [illegible]

The amount collected will be [illegible]
[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]

The [illegible] will [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Members of the [illegible] Committee [illegible]

and [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] committee will [illegible]
the more [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] will [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

All steers selected from counties in this part of the state will be delivered to the _____ plant on Thursday, April 8. On that day, U. of I. livestock specialists and packing industry representatives will discuss the merits of each county's steer and then evaluate the animals on the hoof. All area beef producers are invited to participate in this live animal evaluation.

The steers will be slaughtered on April 9, and U. of I. Meats Division and livestock specialists will select the top carcass (or two, depending on the number of entries) on April 12. The winning carcass from each of the three plants will then be sent to Urbana and put on exhibition during the April 15 Cattle Feeders' Day.

Carcasses selected for exhibition will be those that show the greatest degree of quality (as indicated by USDA grade) and the greatest degree of meatiness (as indicated by external fat, loin-eye area, etc.). Final carcass data will be available to all participants and the general public.

The Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest exhibit is only one highlight of the Cattle Feeders' Day program. The program will also feature research reports on silage production and utilization; urea in feedlot rations; vitamin A; and other topics of interest to beef producers.

-30-

HDN:ml
3/4/65

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a general story about the contest. It may have to be changed somewhat to meet the needs of your county. For example, some counties will have more than three farmers on the selection committee. Also, the story quite naturally lacks localization. We are relying on you to localize your promotion with quotes from committee members, photos, etc.

All breeds being not from counties in [illegible]

will be delivered to the [illegible] Friday [illegible]

that day, at a livestock committee [illegible]

sales will discuss the merits of each [illegible]

the animals on the hoof. [illegible] local breeders are invited [illegible]

participate in this live animal evaluation.

The course will be displayed on April 1, [illegible]

Division and livestock specialists will answer the questions [illegible]

depending on the number of entries on April 12. The winning [illegible]

from each of the three places will then be sent to Sydney [illegible]

exhibition during the April 15 Cattle Breeders' Day.

Carcasses selected for exhibition will be [illegible]

carcases demonstrating quality (as indicated by USDA grade) and [illegible]

degree of marbling (as indicated by external fat, intermuscular [illegible]

Final carcass data will be available to all participants [illegible]

public.

The Beef Carcase of Tomorrow Project [illegible]

light of the Cattle Breeders' Day program. The panel will also [illegible]

research reports on silage production and distribution [illegible]

national discussion on [illegible] topics of interest [illegible]

-30-

MDK:mj
3/4/65

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a general story about the contest. [illegible] to be changed somewhat to suit the needs of your country. [illegible] some [illegible] all [illegible] matter. Also, the story [illegible] relating to you to localize your production with [illegible] members, photos, etc.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Be Ready To Garden

Even with wintery blasts still blowing, gardening time isn't far away, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. You can be ready and also stretch your gardening season by starting transplants now. (See table 2, Circular 884 for time to grow transplants and page 14 for frost dates, then localize.)

You can transplant most of your favorite vegetables, but some require more care than others. Vegetables also vary greatly in frost susceptibility, _____ adds.

A new bulletin now available at the county extension office will help you with your "green thumb" efforts. Circular 884, "Growing Vegetable Transplants," discusses plant-growing structures, soils and fertility, seeding and germination, seedling transplant containers for plant growing, management of environmental conditions, insects, diseases and related problems; and techniques for specific vegetable crops.

In addition to lengthening your hobby season, growing your own transplants has several advantages, says _____. Home gardeners can control conditions so that suitable plants will be ready when needed; plants may be held in good condition if weather delays planting; container-grown plants may be used that otherwise might not be available because of shipping difficulties; maximum numbers of plants can be obtained from costly seed; the grower is able to start special varieties or vegetable plants that may not be readily available--such as cucumbers, melons, cole crops and lettuce; and the hazard of importing diseases with purchased transplants is eliminated.

Three other circulars, "Illinois Vegetable Garden Guide," Circular 882; "Tomato Diseases and Insect Pests," Circular 809; and "Insect Control by the Homeowner," Circular 900, are also available at the county extension office.

-30-

JJF:ml
3/4/65

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] plants still [illegible]

for early [illegible] advance [illegible]

be ready [illegible] greenhouse [illegible]

plants [illegible] Circular [illegible] transplants [illegible]

[illegible] frost [illegible]

[illegible] vegetables [illegible]

[illegible] vary greatly [illegible]

susceptibility. [illegible] adds.

A new bulletin now available at the county extension office will help you with your "green thumb" efforts. Get your copy, "Growing Vegetable Transplants," [illegible] greenhouse [illegible] [illegible] seeding [illegible] germination [illegible] for plant growth [illegible] conditions [illegible] cases and [illegible] specific vegets [illegible].

[illegible] thinking [illegible] hobby season [illegible] growing your own transplants [illegible] will [illegible] ready [illegible]

tender plants [illegible] weather [illegible]

Three [illegible] Circular [illegible] "Insect [illegible]" [illegible] the county extension office.

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Farm Shops Are Busy Places In Winter

Farm shops are almost certain to be one of the busiest spots on the farm at this time of the year, according to _____, County Farm Adviser _____.

He said that farmers who want to remodel their present farm shops or set up new ones should keep in mind certain basic requirements.

"While farm shops vary considerably in size, a shop 30 by 30 feet would be quite large," _____ said.

"One large service door should be 12 to 16 feet wide and 9 to 11 feet high. Provide a man-door so that the operator will not need to open the large service door except when moving equipment into or out of the building."

A concrete floor is almost essential, and a concrete apron or approach is very convenient.

He said that the window area in a farm shop should be from one-fifth to one-seventh of the floor area. If possible, place windows on at least two sides of the building. Allow adequate provisions for plenty of electrical outlets.

_____ added that most machinery overhaul jobs are done during the winter, so include a stove or furnace in the plans.

"The arrangement of equipment inside a farm shop is important. Provide separate work benches for metal work and wood work," added _____.

He noted that in cases where it is possible, a new workshop might be built next to a machine storage building.

-30-

PWR:ml
3/4/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TO LOCALS

Special to Farm Advisers

Guides To Good Minimum
Tillage Are Listed

Minimum tillage in this area is being used more by farmers each year, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

_____ said that minimum tillage is simply the elimination of one or more operations in the growing and harvesting of crops. This generally involves less seedbed preparation and cultivation. Obviously this can save you money since the yields are the same as for methods involving more trips over the field.

An important influence in the farmer's decision to use minimum tillage is the fact that highly pulverized and compacted soils can reduce yields. Fewer trips over the field mean less soil compaction and less soil erosion.

"But farmers must remember that the soil needs to be well pulverized and firmed in the seed zone in order to make good contact with the seed," _____ said.

"The well-pulverized zone or seedbed must be 12 to 15 inches wide and extend down to the unplowed subsoil."

_____ said that farmers who plan any tillage system should be careful that it does not reduce soil moisture before or after planting. Such reduction of soil moisture may be avoided by providing sufficient firming of the soil in the row.

-more-

He said, "Tests during the germination and early growth periods have shown that as much moisture is available in a minimum tillage seedbed, if it has been properly prepared, as in a conventional one."

Normally, seed is planted one-half inch to one inch deeper in a minimum tillage seedbed than in a conventional seedbed. In either type of seedbed, a farmer should both plant the seed deeper as the planting season progresses and make certain that the seed is placed in moisture.

The farm adviser also reminded farmers that good plowing is necessary in any type of successful minimum tillage system.

He advised farmers using minimum tillage this coming spring to plow 7 to 8 inches deep and to use plow accessories such as disk coulters, jointers or cover boards to help bury the trash.

_____ added that any farmers who want detailed information on what types of minimum tillage have been most successful in this area should see him in the County Extension Office, _____.

Farmers who want more detailed information on minimum tillage should plan to attend the 1965 State Minimum Tillage Field Day, April 29, at the Edward Uphoff farm, near Garden Prairie.

-30-

PWR:je
3/4/65

To: County Extension Advisers

March 10, 1965
(date)

From: M. C. Shurtleff
(name)

Extension Plant Pathologist
(title)

Here's A News Story Tip

Subject: Root Rots of Soybeans

Applicable area: Entire state

THE PROBLEM: Controlling root rots of soybeans; confusion about seed treatment as a control.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The three major root rots--Pythium, Rhizoctonia and Phytophthora--are caused by soil-borne fungi. Phytophthora, occurring in low, wet areas, can be controlled by growing resistant varieties which carry the '63 or '64 suffix. The other two root rots are partially controlled by:

1. Planting top-quality seed.
2. Sowing in a well-drained, well-prepared fertile soil where soybeans have not been grown for several years.
3. Not planting before the soil warms up (65 degrees F. or above).
4. Planting as shallow as practical.
5. Working soil into the rows during cultivation.

See Report on Plant Diseases No. 504, "Root and Stem Diseases of Soybeans" and No. 506, "Should Soybean Seed Be Treated," for details.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCALIZING: Localize recommendation according to availability of seed and adaptation of Phytophthora-resistant varieties (Harosoy '63, Lindarin '63, Hawkeye '63, Clark '63 and Chippewa '64). Picture possibility: farmer looking at seed. (You can't tell if the seed has Phytophthora rot resistance by looking at it, but you can tell by the yield if the beans have Phytophthora rot. It may mean the difference between a good yield and a failure.)

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Boost Wheat Yields With Nitrogen

Wheat usually responds to extra nitrogen up to the lodging point. The new stiff-strawed varieties can take more nitrogen before lodging than "older" varieties, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Nitrogen boosts yields most on light-colored soils such as those in southern and south-central Illinois. Coarse-textured sands and sandy and gravelly loams also need extra nitrogen, since nitrates leach through such soils. (Edit paragraph to local situation.)

Apply nitrogen about the time wheat greens up. On level fields, you may apply it on frozen ground. On sloping fields, let the ground thaw to prevent runoff loss. If wet soil forces you to delay application, you may still apply nitrogen until the wheat is 8 to 10 inches tall.

Generally, with low organic-matter soils and no legume or manure plowdown in the last two years or so, 40-50 pounds of nitrogen per acre will pay. Raise this rate by 10 pounds if you don't make a legume seeding in your wheat. In a medium nitrogen-supplying soil, cut back 10-20 pounds. In a soil high in nitrogen, use little or none if you're making a seeding or 20-30 pounds on wheat without a legume seeding.

Research shows that new soft wheat varieties respond more to nitrogen than hard wheat. If you grow a stiff-strawed soft wheat, try an extra 25 pounds of nitrogen per acre on part of it.

For specific recommendations to fit your soils, stop at your farm adviser's office.

-30-

JJF:ml
3/11/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. Of I. Swine Day Is March 23 In Urbana

Research reports on gases in confinement swine buildings; pig anemia preventives; antibiotics and stress control in swine; feed levels for gestating sows and gilts on pasture; and the effects of pen width and numbers of animals per pen on growing-finishing hogs are all features of the University of Illinois Swine Day program set for March 23 in Urbana.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says the program also features a look at hog price prospects for the coming months by economist Larry Simerl and a report on the recent U. of I. breakthrough in the battle against swine TGE.

The TGE report will be given by Dr. Miodrag Ristic, the veterinarian who first isolated the TGE virus and is now working to perfect a vaccine against the deadly disease.

_____ says another Swine Day highlight for farmers who get to Urbana early is an exhibit of the latest swine equipment and buildings. The exhibit, which features displays from more than 30 manufacturers, is scheduled to open at 8:00 a.m. in the U. of I. Stock Pavilion.

The formal Swine Day program begins at 9:30 in the University Auditorium with a welcome by Extension animal scientist H. G. Russell. All of the research reports will be given during the morning session.

The afternoon session, chairmaned by R. O. Nesheim, head of the U. of I. Department of Animal Science, features talks by an outlook specialist, a banker and a commercial swine producer.

-more-

"Pigs, Prices and Profits" is the title of a talk scheduled for agricultural economist L. H. Simerl. Princeton banker Gordon Sears will give a talk entitled, "A Banker Looks at the Hog Business." "Our Changing Methods of Pork Production" is the theme of a speech by A. E. Gehlbach, a swine producer from Lincoln.

_____ notes that parking space for Swine Day visitors will be available in the U. of I. Assembly Hall parking lots. Buses will run between the parking lots and the Stock Pavilion.

The U. of I. student Block and Bridle Club will serve a barbecued ham luncheon at noon. The club also will serve coffee during the morning at the swine building and equipment display area in the Stock Pavilion.

-30-

HDN:ml
3/11/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Good Farmyard Lighting
Makes Farm Life Easier

Good farmyard lighting more than pays its way, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____. "The right kind of lighting fixtures, properly located and controlled, will contribute toward safer working conditions, greater working efficiency and convenience, and will add to the appearance of the farmstead," _____ explained.

_____ pointed out that farmers can use several types of fixtures effectively outdoors to improve night-time operations around the farm.

A shallow dome reflector is especially well-suited for use on a central yard pole. A 200- or 300-watt frosted lamp will light a large area.

"The shallow-dome reflector is also good to use in the feedlot or barnyard if centrally located on a pole or mounted on the corner of a building so that both sides are lighted," _____ said.

He added that angle reflectors are better than dome reflectors if a farmer wants a unit mounted on the side of a high building. A 200-watt lamp will do a good job of lighting the immediate area of the farmyard or feedlot. Place all fixtures used for general outdoor lighting 15 feet above the ground. Mount lights for porches or building entrances at least 10 feet high.

-more-

_____ said that farmers can find many uses for a portable floodlight on the farmstead. "It can be used for unloading hay or grain, loading trucks, working with sick animals, repairing machinery or lighting outdoor recreation areas," he said.

"Remember--good lighting increases farm efficiency, safety and convenience. Good lighting depends on having the right type of fixture for the job, good location and arrangement, proper bulb wattage and convenient location of switches."

-30-

PWR:ml
3/11/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Control Garden Insects--Safely

University of Illinois entomologists have taken much of the confusion out of insect control in the home garden by recommending three insecticides this year, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____. While diazinon, carbaryl (Sevin) or malathion may not give the best insect control at all times, these insecticides are the safest to use in the home garden, _____ added.

Diazinon is used to control soil insects such as wireworms. Apply it to the soil and rake in before planting. With foliage sprays-malathion and carbaryl--the waiting period between application and harvest varies from 0 to 14 days depending on the vegetable on which the insecticides are used.

Detailed instructions on dosage and precautions when using homeowner insecticides are included in the new Circular 900, "Insect Control by the Homeowner," available at the farm adviser's office. The circular also includes control suggestions for tree, shrub, vegetable, flower, lawn, animal and nuisance insects and for food, fabric and structural insects.

-30-

JJF:ml
3/11/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow

Story No. 2

Local Steer Selected For
Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow Contest

A steer owned by _____ of _____ has been
(Name) (Town)
selected as the _____ county entry in the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest sponsored by the University of Illinois.

The _____ county animal will be entered in competition with steers from _____ nearby counties on Thursday, April 8, when
(No.)
all area entries are delivered to the _____ packing plant in
(Company Name)
_____, one of three packing plants in the state cooperating
(Town)
in the contest.

University of Illinois animal scientists and meats specialists will select the top carcass entered at _____. That carcass
(Town)
will then be delivered to Urbana to be put on public exhibition during the U. of I. Cattle Feeders Day program on April 15.

Also on exhibition during Cattle Feeders Day will be carcasses from two other areas of the state. U. of I. meats specialists will select the state's top carcass from these three regional entries.

Farm Adviser _____ said that the _____
(Owner's Name)
animal was chosen as _____ county's entry by a selection committee he appointed some weeks ago.

Committee members were _____
(Names and Addresses)
_____. They have spent the past few weeks traveling throughout the county looking at animals that might best qualify for the contest.

-more-

_____ says the selection committee has made arrangements to have the _____ steer trucked to _____ on
(Owner's Name) (Town)
April 8. On that day U. of I. livestock specialists and packing industry representatives will discuss the merits of each county's steer and then evaluate the animals on the hoof. All area beef producers are invited to participate in this live-animal evaluation.

The steers will be slaughtered on April 9, and U. of I. meats and livestock specialists will select the top carcass on April 12. That carcass will be delivered to Urbana.

_____ says the carcass selected for exhibition will be the one that shows the greatest degree of quality (as indicated by USDA grade) and the greatest degree of meatiness (as indicated by external fat, loin-eye area, etc.). Final carcass data will be available to all participants and the general public.

-30-

HDN:ml
3/18/65

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is definitely a local story and therefore is extremely difficult to write from this end of the line. What we have provided here is simply a skeleton story. You should be able to write a number of other articles (with photos) about your county contest entry.

For example: Talk to the winning farmer to find out how the animal was raised. Ask the committee members why they chose this particular animal. Get a general story from the committee describing the difficulties they encountered, numbers of animals they looked at, general carcass condition of beef animals in your county, etc.

In short, this contest is a prime example of the farm adviser's opportunity for using local mass media as an extension teaching aid. Try to take advantage of it.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Special Coverage
Beef Carcass of Tomorrow

Story No. 3

UI Animal Scientists Explain Reason
For "Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow" Contest

Why are Illinois extension specialists putting so much effort and time behind the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow Contest now under way in _____ county.

University of Illinois extension specialists T. R. Greathouse and H. G. Russell say the objective of the contest is to emphasize the importance of beef carcass quality and meatiness.

"Producers must be interested in producing, finishing and marketing cattle that will produce quality carcasses," Greathouse explains. "Consumers prefer meat that is tender, juicy and flavorful, but object to retail cuts with excess fat.

"Each pound of fat trim that is removed reduces the percentage of carcass weight that can be sold over the retail counter. It also reduces the retailer's margin and boosts the price of meat to the consumer."

Greathouse points out that pork producers have made important progress in improving carcass quality and meatiness in hogs.

"We need to work more at the job in the beef industry," he adds. "We have the knowledge and the bloodlines and strains of cattle to produce beef that meets consumer preference. Now we need to put that knowledge to work."

-30-

HDN:ml
3/18/65

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Carcass [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] "Beef Carcass Of Tomorrow" [illegible]

Why are Illinois [illegible]
[illegible] time behind the Beef Carcass of Tomorrow [illegible]

[illegible]

University of Illinois extension [illegible]
[illegible] G. Russell say the officer in charge of the [illegible]
[illegible]ance of beef carcass quality and [illegible]

"Producers must be informed [illegible]
[illegible]keting cattle that will produce quality [illegible]
[illegible]ins. Consumers prefer [illegible] that is [illegible]
[illegible] object to [illegible] care with [illegible]

"Each year [illegible] that is [illegible]
carcass weight but can be said [illegible]
[illegible]ces the average [illegible]
[illegible]."

Grandhouse points out [illegible]
[illegible]ases in a [illegible] quality [illegible]

"We need to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]. "We have [illegible] in the [illegible]
produce [illegible] consumer preferences [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]."

-30-

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Loads On Farm Buildings Must
Be Considered In Design Work

Farm buildings do not need to be designed to stand the same loads that houses must stand, but farmers still must make certain that their structures have proper resistance to loads.

Speaking on farm and rural construction at the recent University of Illinois Rural Fire Inspectors' School at Monticello, James O. Curtis, associate professor of agricultural engineering, said a well-designed farm building is constructed so that each member and each connection carries its fair share of the applied loads. The school was held from March 15 to 19.

"The two general types of loads that act on farm buildings are dead loads and live loads," he said.

Dead loads consist of the weight of materials that go into the building of the structure. In any structure they remain constant in intensity and in point of application.

Live loads consist of snow, wind and stored products, such as silage, grain or hay. These loads vary in intensity and in point of application from one time to another.

Curtis pointed out that the requirements for determining how much load a farm building must be designed to carry are generally lower than the requirements set up in urban building codes. The reason is that the consequences of failure in a farm building, such as a machine shed, are much less serious than a failure in an urban structure, such as a high school.

-more-

"But these lower design requirements should not cause farmers to think there is little to consider when designing farm buildings," Curtis said.

"The loads to which farm buildings are subjected are variable and complex. The intensity of both snow and wind loads obviously varies with the location. It also varies with the height of the building, as well as with building shape and roof slope."

Curtis added that recommended loads for a building will also vary with the expected life and use.

Agricultural engineers have suggested that buildings to be used for human occupancy be designed for a life of 50 years. They recommend setting the design life of machinery and livestock buildings at 25 years and designing low-cost temporary structures to last 10 years.

-30-

PWR:ml
3/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

ditor's Note: Story of primary interest to southern one-third of state.

ertilize For Maximum Corn Yields

Early planting, reduced tillage with adequate weed control, igh plant populations and full-season hybrids all contribute to maxi-um corn yields. But most important, and enhancing all other good ractices of corn production, is adequate fertility, says University of llinois agronomist George McKibben.

On soils at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, McKibben as found 120 pounds of nitrogen sidedressed to be a reasonable amount or obtaining maximum corn yields. He says that on both bottom and pland soils at the center every three pounds of nitrogen sidedressed as been as effective as every five pounds plowed down. In practical pplication rates, this is saying that 120 pounds of nitrogen side-ressed is equivalent to 200 pounds plowed down for corn production.

McKibben has found no advantage for use of minor elements on orn at Dixon Springs. However, in addition to nitrogen, adequate evels of both phosphorus and potassium are needed. McKibben reports hat each of the top eight producers in the 100-Bushel Corn Club in ashington County produced over 100 bushels per acre in spite of a very ry season. These producers' average fertilizer rates were as follows: itrogen, 96 pounds; P_2O_5, 70 pounds; and K_2O, 87 pounds.

-30-

AC:ml
/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Management Emphasized
In Parasite Control

Internal parasites in sheep are an old problem that still cause difficulty and for which we have no panacea. University of Illi- veterinarian M. E. Mansfield says that greater emphasis on management is needed.

Speaking at the Dixon Springs Sheep Day program, Mansfield said that few drugs have escaped testing and that none can be expected to eliminate the parasite problem. Use of drugs without good management control is costly and tends to build false security. Mansfield said that drugs have their place in an overall control program but are not to be relied upon as the sole control.

Management practices that take into account the fact that the ewe and larvae-infected pastures are the sources of infection for lambs have shown promise at Dixon Springs. Mansfield says that not allowing the ewe and lamb to graze together and weaning the lambs early have been successful there.

Dr. Mansfield has raised lambs that are entirely free of internal parasites by confinement of ewe and lamb to elevated, slotted floors, sanitation and early weaning. Although the system may lack immediate practical application, Mansfield says it does offer researchers a system for producing lambs that can serve as test animals for basic studies of parasitism and the environmental factors that are involved. One phase of such research is producing and testing materials that may produce immunity to internal parasites.

-30-

HAC:ml
3/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Southern Illinois Campers' Show Announced

The second Annual Campers' Show will be held at Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge Camping Area on May 14, 15 and 16, according to Resource Development Area Adviser Shirley Whitchurch of the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center staff.

More than 20 families will actually be camping in tents over the weekend to give tips on places to camp, sights to see and ways of getting the most from your camping trip.

Organizations, both public and private, will demonstrate campsite layouts and activities. Federal, state and civic organizations will display literature, maps and pictures to show the many scenic attractions to be found in "the wonderland that is southern Illinois."

Special programs have been arranged for both Friday and Saturday evenings. On Sunday afternoon 4-H'ers from Jackson and Williamson counties will present a style show of latest sportswear.

This three-day show is sponsored by Southern Illinois Incorporated, Southern Illinois Recreation Council, Southern Illinois Tourism Promotion Council Region #9, Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois Extension Service.

(Localize by citing local plans or participation from county if known. Later announcements and pictures might spell out participation in detail. During the show, on-the-spot coverage might include pictures of exhibitors, demonstrations and action shots.)

-30-

SLW:JJF:ml
3/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Clean Up, Don't Burn Up

Spring is clean-up time. Even with spring rains, weeds and leaves are often dry. Without meaning to, you can start a fire in the woods "as easy as you drop a hat," says extension forester W. F. Bulkley. Only one tiny spark may cause a blazing fire.

Carelessness is the cause of most woods fires. So don't leave that lighted cigarette butt, embers or burning leaves and dry weeds in a field or in the yard, cautions Bulkley.

Fire causes woods to take a "terrific beating," says Bulkley. It also means less game for the hunter. Destroying valuable trees sets the clock back 10 to 75 years. Those burned tree trunks aren't worth much. And the young trees just aren't there any more.

If you must burn brush or leaves, get the proper tools and do the job right. Use a shovel to make a fireline, and fight the flames with a hose or a burlap bag. As an added precaution, get help. You may not be able to control the fire alone, warns Bulkley.

-30-

WFB:JJF:ml
3/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's Note: Story of primary interest to southern one-third of state.

Plant For Higher Corn Yields

If it doesn't rain or if corn plants suffer severe moisture stress, yields from either high- or low-population plantings will not be very high. But University of Illinois agronomist George McKibben at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center says that yields from the high-population corn will be no lower than those from low-population corn. Thus McKibben advises corn growers to be optimistic concerning moisture and to plant at the higher rates to take advantage of moisture as it occurs.

In population tests last year--a very dry season--at the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center, McKibben found that high, low and medium rates of planting produced the same yields. Low populations produced heavier ears but no more total grain than higher populations. Yield from 11,000 plants per acre was 71 bushels, yield from 15,000 plants was 70 bushels and yield from 18,000 plants was 73 bushels.

Don't expect corn that is not growing in the field to produce a yield. The pessimist, expecting limited moisture, fails to realize a full yield potential and gains nothing, even in dry years, by planting at lower rates. McKibben's advice, "Be an optimist at planting time; plant at higher rates that are consistent with fertility and soils; and let the rain fall where it may."

-30-

HAC:kl
3/25/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Standby Generators Protect
Poultry When Power Fails

Standby generators can reduce financial loss and labor problems for _____ County poultrymen if seasonal storms cause a power failure.

Emergency power is necessary protection for commercial poultrymen, but it is also good insurance for the farm flock owner, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Here are four pointers to help you select and install a generator:

1. Both tractor-driven and self-powered automatic units are available. The self-powered unit may be put in a workroom, basement or any other place within 25 feet of the transfer switch. A tractor-driven unit must be placed where it can be easily connected to the tractor and preferably stored out of the weather when not in use.

2. To figure the size of generator you need, list the essential equipment and lights you use at one time in an emergency. Remember that the generator must be able to start your largest motor, so figure both its operating wattage and its starting wattage. Determine the total load in watts by multiplying motor horsepower by 1,000.

Some generators have an overload capacity that make it possible to use a smaller generator with an adequate overload capacity rather than a larger one with none.

3. Check installation regulations, safety standards and size with your electric power supplier before you install standby equipment. It is essential to connect the generator to the wiring system through

-more-

a double-pole, double-throw switch. This switch keeps power from feeding back into the farm transformer and into the high line and endangering repairmen working on it. It also prevents damage to the generator when service is restored.

4. If the generator is not automatic, a warning device is needed to signal that power is off. This may be a simple battery system to activate a bell.

For the amount of protection it provides, _____ believes that a standby power unit is cheap but excellent insurance that your hens will keep producing even when the power goes off.

-30-

WAP:ml
5/25/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Total Milk Volume May Not Be
Good Measure Of Dairy Efficiency

A high level of milk production per cow is one of the best indicators of production efficiency in a dairy herd, a University of Illinois extension dairy specialist said today.

R. V. Johnson cited annual DHIA records of two herds of the same breed to illustrate his point. One herd of 25 cows averaging 13,932 pounds of milk per cow produced over 348,000 pounds of milk and returned $7,850 above feed costs. The other herd of 43 cows averaging 9,101 pounds of milk per cow produced more than 391,000 pounds of milk and returned $7,783 above feed costs.

Although there were nearly twice as many cows in the lower producing herd, the total return over feed cost was about the same for the two herds. Cows in the smaller high-producing herd were more efficient, and certainly required less labor, feed and housing than cows in the other herd, Johnson pointed out.

The specialist encouraged dairy farmers to enroll their herds in the Weigh-A-Day-A-Month milk record program to get milk production records on individual cows in their herds. Details about the program may be obtained from the county farm adviser.

-30-

RVJ:HDN:ml
3/25/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Attends New Extension Workers Conference

_____ _____, _____ in _____ _____ county is among 42 cooperative extension advisers, assistants and state specialists who are attending a conference for new extension workers this week, March 29 through April 2, at the University of Illinois.

The orientation conference is scheduled for all new cooperative extension staff members each year at the University's campus in Urbana. The purpose is to acquaint new staff members with the facilities of the University and the College of Agriculture and to help them become more familiar with their new jobs as employees of the University.

General organization of the workshop-type conference is based on discussion of questions and problems that members of the staff have in their jobs. Various members of the Cooperative Extension Service staff at the College of Agriculture lead these discussion group sessions and provide detailed information about helps available from the University.

Included among the sessions is one on Friday morning in which Dr. John B. Claar, director of the Cooperative Extension Service, talks about the new staff members' future in Extension. The annual extension dinner will be held on Thursday evening in the Illini Union.

-30-

RAJ:ml
3/25/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Tree Planting Nears,
Handle Seedlings Carefully

Tree planting time is near. Shipments to southern Illinois are already under way, according to University of Illinois extension forester Ted Curtin. Nurseries begin lifting and shipping seedlings as soon as the frost leaves the ground. This means that if you're buying from a nearby nursery you can generally plant as soon as you get the trees, says Curtin.

Trees are usually shipped by express or United Parcel Service and are packed in wet moss. Usually the buyer is notified when the trees are shipped so that he can follow up on any delays which may cause heating or drying that could kill the stock. He can also prepare to handle the new stock properly.

If possible, plant the trees as soon as you receive them, says Curtin. If you need to store trees, keep them in storage no longer than two weeks and keep the bundles moist and cool. Any area that is protected from the sun and wind, such as the back porch or an unheated garage, will serve the purpose. If temperatures are severe, move the trees to the basement or some other cool place to prevent freezing.

If you must hold the trees for extended periods--more than 10 to 14 days--heel them in by putting them nearly upright in a trench. Locate the trench in a shaded and wind-protected place. Make the trench deep enough to accommodate the roots without bending them when the trees rest against the slanted side of the trench. In heeling-in the trees, cut the strings around the small tree bundles and spread the individual trees along the slanted wall of the trench. Then replace the soil, making sure to pack it firmly around the roots. Leave no roots exposed, and water as necessary to prevent root drying.

If you expect trees to grow well, never let the roots become dry, and plant the trees before new growth begins, advises Curtin.

-30-

JJF:ml
3/25/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Mold In Feed And Litter
May Cause Poultry Losses

URBANA--Molds, working fast but silently in damp feed and litter, can slip up on a poultry flock causing unnecessary losses.

Why have molds and our concern about them increased? In answering this question, University of Illinois extension poultry specialists Hugh S. Johnson and S. F. Ridlen report that: First, the number of birds in some areas is increasing sharply. Some growers brood three or four batches of birds a year in one house. In a few cases pullets are taken out of the house just a day or two before another group is started. Old litter is reused--and molds thrive in wet, damp litter.

Second, the indiscriminate use of antibiotics at any level destroys not only the harmful bacteria but also useful bacteria that help maintain the natural balance between fungi and bacteria. This leaves a vacuum in which molds may take over. Mold problems often follow disease outbreaks in which excessive amounts of antibiotics were used.

Molds have been blamed for many poultry ills. Johnson and Ridlen say that some of the claims are justified; others are not because most molds do not appear to be toxic. But the fact remains that we still have much to learn about the effects of molds on poultry.

Young birds are most susceptible, but any age bird may be affected by molds in the respiratory system, digestive tract and muscles.

-more-

When molds infect the respiratory system, the disease is known as brooder pneumonia, or aspergillosis and works like this:

Chicks inhale the mold spores and develop a respiratory infection. Then toxins may be produced. If the toxins are carried to the central nervous system, the chicks may act crazy. Many growers report that the birds throw their heads back and are unable to walk.

Johnson and Ridlen emphasize that an accurate diagnosis is essential. Symptoms are similar to those of CRD, but the treatments are opposite. An antibiotic is used to treat CRD, but using an antibiotic on aspergillosis is like pouring gasoline on a fire. Death losses will increase.

If the digestive system is involved, small white ulcers are usually present in the crop. The infection can start in the mouth where it is known as thrush; in the crop where it is known as crop mycosis; and in the intestinal tract where it causes diarrhea.

Other molds are known to cause hemorrhagic disease in young chickens. Research shows that these molds produce toxins in feed and litter. When consumed, the toxins interfere with blood formation and clotting.

Affected birds appear anemic and post mortem findings show hemorrhages in the muscles, under the skin, in intestines and in several organs of the body. The bone marrow becomes infiltrated with fat and has a yellowish color.

Prevention, not treatment, is the best way to control the disease, Ridlen and Johnson believe. You can help prevent infection by cleaning and disinfecting the poultry house after each brood. Remove old litter and use only properly stored new litter. Discard damp or wet feed and litter. Keep all water fountains clean.

Mold infections spread rapidly, so get an accurate diagnosis immediately if you suspect that they are affecting your flock. To prevent increased deaths, do not feed antibiotics until the diagnosis has been completed.

JAP:mg
4/1/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

To Enjoy Berries Later,
Start Anthracnose Control Now

URBANA--If you want to enjoy those luscious berries from your brambles--raspberries, blackberries and the like--this summer, start controlling raspberry anthracnose now, says county farm adviser_____ _____.

New infections of the disease appear very early in the spring on new cane growth as small, purplish, slightly raised spots. As the cane grows, the spots enlarge and become oval-shaped with a slightly raised edge. The center of the spot becomes somewhat sunken and grayish. Infections usually occur in April and May.

_____ suggests a spring dormant spray to be applied before the leaves develop. Use dry lime sulphur at the rate of 6 tablespoons in a gallon of water; liquid lime sulphur, 4 tablespoons in a gallon of water; 3 tablespoons of copper sulfate and 3 tablespoons of hydrated lime in one gallon of water.

As soon as new growth starts and again 10 days later as needed, use 50 percent captan at the rate of 1 tablespoon in a gallon of water. Apply this cover spray for the last two times immediately before bloom and just after bloom.

Your farm adviser has two leaflets to help you control raspberry anthracnose. Ask him for Report on Plant Diseases, No. 700: "Raspberry Anthracnose"; and Fruit Leaflet, No. 4: "Pest Control Guide for Blueberries, Brambles, Grapes, Gooseberries and Currants."

-30-

JJF:mg
4/1/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Plant Early For Higher Corn Yields

Planting early is one way to increase corn yields, says University of Illinois agronomist George McKibben of the Dixon Springs Agricultural Center. In northern Illinois tests last year, highest yields were obtained from plantings made on May 4 and May 14. Early-, medium- and late-season hybrids all yielded more when planted early.

Planting dates are even more critical on southern Illinois soils, says McKibben. Later plantings, especially last year, at the Agronomy Research Center in Carbondale experienced extreme moisture stress. A sharp break occurred between the May 1 and May 15 plantings, yields being reduced as much as 30 percent for the May 15 planting.

In southern Illinois, highest yields may be expected from April 15 to May 1 plantings. McKibben says this date is best for hybrids of all maturities--early, late or midseason.

McKibben also points out that, with a delay in planting date, farmers may realize less yield increase for added nitrogen. One hundred pounds of nitrogen applied to corn planted on May 1 will probably give a bigger boost than the same amount applied to corn planted on June 1, since with the later planting date moisture rather than nitrogen will possibly become the key factor.

-30-

HAC:ml
4/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Unsafe Hay-Mow Lights
Can Cause Costly Fires

Farmers can prevent hay-mow fires by investing in light units that cost less than $2, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He points out that hay in mows is as dry as it can get at this time of the year, and it will ignite when exposed to temperatures of about 400 degrees.

"Temperatures on the surface of clean 200-watt light bulbs have been measured and found to be as high as 437 degrees," he says. "Dust or dirt accumulating on or near a bulb will cause even more heat."

The dust forms an insulating layer that prevents the heat from dissipating into the air and becomes a ready fuel when the combustion temperature is reached. So the combination of hay, electric lights and dust is dangerous.

_____ says that this danger can be eliminated by installing a dust-proof fixture. It could be nothing but a glass globe with a fixture to hold the bulb. These units are generally available at most electric supply and hardware stores.

One popular and inexpensive type uses a wide-mouthed quart fruit jar for a globe. Fixtures of this type are useful particularly in granaries, attics, brooder houses and other locations where dust and cobwebs are likely to accumulate.

Because hay-mow lamps are in remote locations, they are often left on when not in use. A small indicator light on the switch is a convenient reminder that mow lights are on. Switches with indicator lights can usually be bought in electric supply stores.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Unsafe Hay-Mow Lights
Can Cause Costly Fires

Farmers can prevent hay-mow fires by investing in light units that cost less than $2, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He points out that hay in mows is as dry as it can get at this time of the year, and it will ignite when exposed to temperatures of about 400 degrees.

"Temperatures on the surface of clean 200-watt light bulbs have been measured and found to be as high as 437 degrees," he says. "Dust or dirt accumulating on or near a bulb will cause even more heat."

The dust forms an insulating layer that prevents the heat from dissipating into the air and becomes a ready fuel when the combustion temperature is reached. So the combination of hay, electric lights and dust is dangerous.

_____ says that this danger can be eliminated by installing a dust-proof fixture. It could be nothing but a glass globe with a fixture to hold the bulb. These units are generally available at most electric supply and hardware stores.

One popular and inexpensive type uses a wide-mouthed quart fruit jar for a globe. Fixtures of this type are useful particularly in granaries, attics, brooder houses and other locations where dust and cobwebs are likely to accumulate.

Because hay-mow lamps are in remote locations, they are often left on when not in use. A small indicator light on the switch is a convenient reminder that mow lights are on. Switches with indicator lights can usually be bought in electric supply stores.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Plastic Pipe Has Many Farm Uses

Plastics are being used more around the farm each year.

_____ County Farm Adviser, _____ says that one of the newest uses for this versatile material is in pipes.

One of the desirable features of plastic pipes, _____ says, is that it is light and easy to handle and comes in lengths of 600 feet, making fewer fittings necessary.

Plastic pipe also has these advantages: It is flexible and easy to install; no plumbing tools are required to install it; it is not damaged by occasional freezing; it will not rot or corrode; and, although it costs about the same per foot as steel pipe, the total installation cost is usually less.

_____ says that plastic pipes have been used in the following ways: in underground water lines between the well and the house or other buildings; as drop pipes for suspending jets in a well; for extending pressure water lines to watering equipment in feeding lots; in temporary portable water lines for watering livestock and poultry in the field; and in underground water lines to provide convenient outlets for watering lawn and garden.

If a permanent system fits into a farmer's plans, he can dig a trench to protect water from freezing. Trenches should be three and a half feet deep in northern Illinois and two feet deep in southern Illinois, _____ said.

-more-

He added that a system for use in mild weather will stop freezing of water in a plastic pipe if it is no deeper than 18 inches. Tractor attachments for subsoilers or moldboard plows will do the job of laying the plastic pipe.

The farm adviser says there is a difference between plastic pipe and plastic tubing. The pipe has a larger inside diameter than the same "nominal-sized" tubing. Pipe sizes in the practical range for farm use run from one-half inch to two inches.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Prevent Garden Diseases;
It's Cheaper Than Curing Them

Plenty of home garden diseases are waiting for a chance to attack your garden from the time you plant seeds until you store your vegetables next fall. But you can beat most of these diseases to the punch by following good cultural practices, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. When you can't lick them in this way, fungicides will deliver the knockout blow, he adds.

_____ has these suggestions for reaping a bountiful harvest from your gardening efforts:

1. When resistant varieties are available, grow those that are adapted to your area.

2. Practice good sanitation. Collect and burn all debris from last year's garden. Use disease-free seed and transplants. Keep down weeds that rob plants of moisture and plant food, reduce air circulation and harbor insects and diseases. Don't cultivate when the garden is wet; you'll spread bacteria and fungi from plant to plant. If your garden is small, pick off blighted leaves and burn them as soon as you see them. Rotate related crops in different areas in the garden.

3. Control insects; they spread disease from plant to plant.

4. When you can't control disease by sanitation, rotation, use of resistant varieties or control of insects, apply fungicide sprays or dusts. Tomatoes, potatoes, vine crops and onions benefit most from fungicides. These chemicals pay off most in wet years, when high humidity and frequent showers are common. Several good multipurpose sprays and dusts are available, says _____.

For additional information on gardening, pick up the new "Illinois Garden Guide," Circular 882, at the county extension office. Your farm adviser also has a series of reports on plant diseases to help you with your vegetable disease control program.

-30-

JJF:ml
4/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

"Buy" Oats For Four Cents
A Bushel; Treat Seed

You have a chance to buy oats for four cents a bushel this spring, and that's what you'll do if you treat your seed before you plant, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Seed treatment costs an average of 12 cents an acre, and you'll usually gain at least three bushels an acre by treating your seed.

Seed treatment controls such diseases as oat smut, seed-borne bacterial blight, scab and root and crown rots. Most oat varieties used to be resistant to smuts, but apparently new races are cropping up. Last year several varieties of oats contained 50 percent or more of smut, _____ reports.

_____ suggests using Ceresan, Chipcote, Ortho LM or Panogen 15 or 42 if seed is treated commercially.

If you want to treat the seed yourself, two new chemicals are available this year for drill-box application. _____ suggests using Ceresan M-DB or Panogen X.

If you have other questions on seed treatment, stop at the county extension office for additional information.

-30-

JJF:ml
4/8/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

What To Do During
Farm Power Interruptions

In this day of modern, power-equipped farming, an interruption of power on the farm can be surprisingly expensive and inconvenient, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

For this reason, farmers should know how to operate such items as chick brooders, pig brooders, automatic furnaces, water systems and milking machines when no commercial power is available.

_____ says there are several ways to operate electrical equipment without electrical power or to get by without electricity for short periods. Here are some suggestions for emergency operation of some of the more critical items:

1. Milking machines operate by vacuum, and the intake manifold on a tractor, car or truck will provide a source of vacuum in case of power failure. Most tractors have a 1/8-inch pipe plug in the intake manifold near the carburetor. Removing this plug, putting in a short piece of pipe and connecting the pipe to a stall-cock of the milker with a hose will make it possible to operate milkers satisfactorily.

2. Contents of a home freezer will usually remain frozen during the first 24 hours of a power outage if the door is kept closed. Few outages last over one day. If they should last longer, you can use dry ice to maintain freezing temperature.

-more-

3. Whether a water pump will operate on engine or tractor power will depend on the type and location of the pump. Many pumps have exposed pulleys or shafts where a pulley can be mounted to drive them with an engine or tractor.

4. Most furnace stoker units are arranged in such a way that they can be driven by a small gasoline engine. A lawn mower or garden tractor engine could also be used.

5. If you have milk to cool in the summer and the power goes off, you can buy ice and use a tank-type cooler for cooling canned milk. Those who have bulk pickup can contact the milk plant to get service as soon as possible.

6. When necessary, you can use such things as camp stoves, flashlights, candles and car or tractor lights. With a little patience you can warm the baby's bottle on the exhaust manifold of the car. The car heater will keep you warm, and the car radio may tell you why the power has failed.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/15/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Locals

Keep Those Basements Heated
During Warm Weather

With the arrival of warm weather, many homeowners will be tempted to shut off the furnace and throw open the basement windows.

E. L. Hansen, University of Illinois professor of agricultural engineering, says that people who do this will probably end up with basement walls that "sweat" during the spring.

He says that the cold soil against the basement walls and floor in spring will continue to keep the wall and floor temperatures low for several weeks. The walls will not warm up until the soil does.

So when the windows are opened to allow the warm summer air to enter the basement, the walls and floor surfaces are cold enough to cause the moisture in the air to condense. This condensation causes the "sweating" and the resulting mildew and mustiness that occur in many basements.

Hansen adds that the solution to the condensation problem is keeping the heat on in basements and making certain not to overventilate during early spring.

"Heat not only warms the floor and walls, but raises the air temperature. Warm air will hold more moisture than cool air, and condensation doesn't occur as soon at higher temperatures as at low temperatures," he says.

-more-

Mildew and mustiness can be prevented by keeping the heat on in basements all summer and ventilating at night when the air is cooler and contains less moisture.

Hansen adds, "Running an exhaust fan at night will pull in the cool air. The temperature will increase, and the cool air will pick up moisture from the basement and carry it out."

A common source of basement moisture is a clothes dryer. To prevent this problem, clothes dryers must be vented to the outside. As much as three and a half gallons of water can be released in a single day from a dryer when the week's laundry for a family of four is done.

Hansen advises homeowners to keep the basement thermostat set at 75 degrees all year. This temperature will prevent mustiness and moisture from building up in the basement and will also keep the heating plant dry and free from rust.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/15/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Mulch Saves Work In The Garden

You don't have to be a "slave" to your garden if you use a mulch in your landscape planting areas, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Mulches conserve soil moisture, help to maintain even soil temperatures--promoting better growth--and help eliminate continuous weeding if you apply them correctly. Spread mulches from 3 to 4 inches deep, advises _____. Well-aged sawdust, cracked or ground corncobs or buckwheat hulls work well, he adds.

One word of caution: When the mulch starts to decay, it takes up available nitrogen from the soil. So, to eliminate nitrogen deficiencies, apply additional nitrogen to make up for nitrogen losses.

Consider using mulches around ornamental shrubs, roses and trees. Your plants will benefit, and so will you if gardening has become too time-consuming, says _____.

-30-

PWR:ml
4/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Know Effects Of Light To Get
High Poultry Production

Using light effectively can help poultrymen increase production and income, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Several light programs, each using different amounts of light, give good results. But because light is such a powerful stimulant to birds, there are two cardinal rules all light programs must follow. They are:

1. Never increase light on growing pullets, particularly when they are between 10 and 20 weeks of age. Added light will increase pituitary gland activity and hasten maturity, causing smaller initial egg size.

2. Never decrease light on laying hens. This will depress the pituitary gland and lower egg production.

Light for growing pullets can be controlled in two ways. One method starts chicks with at least 20 hours of light daily and reduces it to eight hours or less during the growing period. Although designed for windowed housing, this method can be adapted to windowless housing.

-more-

Another program using windowless housing restricts daily light to a constant six to eight hours. Field experience shows that eight hours lessens chances of dehydration during hot weather, _____ _____ says. Birds grown on this program will usually have smaller average egg size than birds on an increasing light program.

Light for the laying flock may be provided on a constant basis with about 15 hours of light daily, or it may follow an increasing pattern with up to 17 hours of light daily. More light than this will not increase benefits and may depress production.

The color of light also influences poultry, _____ notes. Chickens see best in warm, longer-visible rays of the light spectrum. They are highly stimulated by yellow, orange and red. Red lights are increasing in popularity because they increase egg production, keep birds calm under any management system and prevent cannibalism.

Birds don't see well in and seem less stimulated by the cool, shorter-visible rays of violet, blue and green. For this reason cool-type fluorescent lights are not recommended for poultry houses.

Light intensity need not exceed one foot candle at bird height, _____ says. It can be as low as a half-foot candle to reduce picking and nervousness and still stimulate top egg production. Usually a 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet of floor space is more than enough to produce this intensity.

JAP:ml
4/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

No Secrets, Just Know-How
Makes Beautiful Lawns

No secrets are involved in producing a beautiful lawn that will be the envy of the neighborhood, says University of Illinois extension plant pathologist Mal Shurtleff. And preventing lawn diseases beats trying to cure troubles later, he adds.

Shurtleff has these suggestions for preventing lawn diseases:

1. Mow grass high, about two inches for bluegrasses and fescues. In midsummer, consider a three-inch height. This height cools grass when it needs a respite from summer heat, encourages deep root growth, and helps fight off diseases.

2. Remove grass clippings whenever possible. If grass is infected, the clippings harbor fungi and build up a moist thick mulch-thatch. This is where diseases get their start.

3. Mow frequently. Remove no more than one-third of the grass leaf surface at any one time. Cutting grass too short may result in shock which leads to disease.

4. Pick grasses adapted to the growing conditions. Bluegrass and red fescue or creeping red fescue do best in sunshine and light shade; for densely shaded areas, try *poa trivialis*. If the area is shaded too densely for *poa trivialis*, better try a ground cover rather than a grass.

5. Mix several kinds of Kentucky bluegrass to spread the danger from diseases. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

-more-

6. Keep the grass surface dry as long as practical and possible. Water seldom but deeply. Two or three thorough waterings per summer are plenty, even in a dry year.

7. Prune dense trees and shrubs to increase air circulation. This helps control powdery mildew, leaf spots, and rust.

If these practices still don't control diseases, apply a lawn fungicide. Disease control and cultural practices are reported in detail in "Lawn Diseases in the Midwest," available at your county extension office.

-30-

JJF:ml
4/22/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

"Pop-Up" Fertilizers Reviewed

With the introduction of "pop-up" starter fertilizers--as reported recently in one of the leading farm magazines--the practice of adding starter fertilizers may well have completed the "full circle," says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Farmers first used the old split-boot applicator, then the more modern and safer side-placement, and now--perhaps--the "pop-up" technique.

Although the split-boot applicator gave more starter effect than the modern side-placement, the boot was discouraged because farmers were increasing their rates of fertilizer to the point of real danger in fertilizer injury. Side-placing also put the fertilizer deep enough--in moist soil--so that it was available even during a moderate early season drouth.

Many _____ county farmers have built up their soil's general fertility level to the point that they are interested mainly in a small amount of fertilizer for an early growth effect, but will depend upon the major fertility supply in the entire plow layer to meet the plant food need through the rest of the season. The small amount of "pop-up" fertilizer placed close to the seed should give this early growth stimulation. A "pop-up" fertilizer would also mean fewer stops at planting when the rate is reduced to perhaps 50 pounds per acre of a fertilizer such as 6-24-12.

-more-

University of Illinois research in the central part of the state and further south has indicated no general yield increase to row-applied fertilizer on soils that were already highly fertile in phosphorus and potassium through long-time build-up or heavy fertilizer applications, and where farmers provided enough nitrogen before planting time. (The magazine article quoted Minnesota research where farmers more often experience cool, wet soils at planting time compared to the warm, dry soil in the main part of the Corn Belt.)

University of Illinois extension agronomist S. R. Aldrich says, "I would like to see 'pop-up' fertilizers tried widely in small experiments in the state this year. These fertilizers will make the corn look very good early in the season and may aid in early cultivation for weed control. I cannot, however, believe that there will be a substantial difference between so-called 'pop-up' fertilizers and those placed in a band to the side and below the seed. It is my opinion that there will be no more than two days difference in the time that root systems intercept the fertilizer band with these two placements."

Even though research may not show any yield increases for the "pop-up" technique, some farmers will likely try this method of applying starter fertilizer because of the early growth. Many _____ _____ County farmers have a justifiable pride in having the best-looking corn in the community, _____ concludes.

-30-

JJF:ml
4/29/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Specialist Gives Pointers
For Making Quality Haylage

Researchers and farm operators have shown that low moisture silage (haylage) will keep in either conventional tower silos or air-tight structures.

Dairymen who have had no previous experience in making haylage, however, will need to follow some definite rules. Here are some haylage-making pointers from Leo Fryman, University of Illinois extension dairy scientist.

Fryman says it's best to chop forage when it contains about 50 percent moisture. That's when losses in the field and during silo storage are lowest.

The U. of I. specialist points out that dairymen can tell when the forage is at about 50 percent moisture by using good milk scales and a piece of ordinary screen wire or hardware cloth. Here's how:

Put the wire on the ground in the field and pile 10 pounds of freshly mowed forage on top of it to about the depth of cut forage in the field. When forage on the wire has dried and weighs only about five pounds, it will be in the 40- to 60-percent moisture range.

Fryman lists these important rules for making top quality haylage: (1) Cut the forage in the early stages of development. Mixtures containing alfalfa should be cut when the alfalfa is in the bud

-more-

or pre-bud stage. (2) Use a hay conditioner to speed up field drying time and to save valuable leaves. (3) Chop the forage short. About 1/4-inch is best. Keep the knives and the cutting edge on the forage cutter sharp. (4) Use a covered wagon to keep field losses at a minimum. (5) Keep the material evenly distributed in the silo during filling. A mechanical distributer is helpful. (6) Fill the silo as fast as possible. Avoid long delays. (7) Use a plastic cap to seal the silo top if you don't start feeding silage within a day or so after filling.

Fryman says dairymen who are storing the forage in a conventional upright silo should check silo walls for cracks and seal the doors to exclude air. Storing low-moisture silage in bunk or trench silos is not recommended for inexperienced operators.

-30-

HDN:ml
4/29/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Don't Treat If High-Quality
Soybean Seed Is Available

Instead of trying to increase the germination and field stand of low-quality soybean seed, it will probably pay you to shop around for high-germinating seed of adapted varieties, says _____ _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Stands from low-germinating seed, even if properly treated, do not usually equal stands from untreated, high-quality seed. And planting treated seed rarely results in increased yields.

_____ and _____ soybeans are recommended for _____ County. (Localize to county situation on availability of high-quality seed of these varieties.) Seed should germinate above 80 percent germination to produce a good stand in the field.

Treating soybean seed will not pay if seed is moldy, germination is poor, and no seed-borne disease organisms are involved. In this case low germination probably results from injury to the seed.

Seed treatment may have a place if seed supplies are short or if germination is less than 80 percent, and treatment will increase germination to 85 percent or higher, says _____.

He says a rate of one seed per inch of row gives good stands. In 40-inch rows this means 50 pounds of high-quality seed per acre. In 30-inch rows increase the seeding rate to 64 pounds. In 24-inch rows use a seeding rate of 75 pounds per acre.

-more-

If you must treat your soybean seed, use captan, thiram or chloranil any time before planting. If you inoculate treated seed or untreated seed, postpone the job until two hours before actual planting time.

If you haven't already shopped for high-quality soybean seed, start looking, says _____. Adverse weather conditions in many parts of the state may cause a "run" on good seed, he warns.

-30-

JJF:ml
4/29/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Treated Seeds In Grain
Create Marketing Problems

URBANA--Treated seeds and other foreign material mixed with commercial grains create marketing problems and result in lower returns to farmers and grain dealers.

University of Illinois extension grain marketing economist L. F. Stice reports that past losses from treated seeds in marketing channels have been from seed wheat. But the mixing of treated seed corn or innoculated soybeans with market grains can also cause heavy losses to buyers.

Stice explains that commercial grains are usually graded by USDA-licensed inspectors who must grade according to official standards. These standards tolerate reasonable amounts of other grains and foreign materials that are harmless to humans and livestock. But objectionable foreign odors or substances will cause the grain to be graded "Distinctly Low Quality." The DLQ on a grade certificate makes the sale of these grains difficult or impossible.

If the grains have been treated with a harmful substance such as mercury, the grains will be graded DLQ and their sale will also be prohibited by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Stice points out.

-more-

Country grain dealers have incurred heavy financial losses when farmers mixed small quantities of treated seeds with market grains. In grading standards there is no tolerance for mercury-treated grains and only three non-toxic treated grains in a 1,000-grain commercial sample will cause the lot to be graded DLQ. A few kernels of treated wheat in a 1,500- to 1,800-bushel carload of wheat have caused the carload to be unsalable.

Stice cites one case in which a southern Illinois grain dealer lost over $6,000 because of treated wheat.

Since 1957 Illinois laws have required that seed grains that are "treated with substances that are harmful or injurious to humans or other vertibrate animals shall be sold in sacks or bags and shall not be sold in bulk. Treated seeds shall be labeled with the commonly accepted, coined or abbreviated name of the chemical substance."

If this substance is harmful, caution statements such as "Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes" must appear on the label. If mercury or another toxic substance has been used, the caution statement must include the word "poison" prominently in red, Stice says.

-30-

JAP:ml
5/5/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Economist Explains
Financial Leasing

URBANA--Financial leasing--the use without ownership of farm buildings and equipment--is one of the new developments in agriculture, reports J. E. Wills, University of Illinois farm management economist.

In explaining how long-term financial leases work, Wills says that the farmer who is leasing makes regular payments for the use of an item for a specific period of time. The period is usually shorter than the expected life of the equipment or building and shorter than the period over which the purchase could be financed with a mortgage.

At the end of the leasing period, the lease may be continued at a nominal rate, the farmer may buy the item for a specified amount, or the leased property may revert to the owner.

Wills cites these advantages of financial leasing:

1. It is 100 percent financing with all cost included in a package.

2. It conserves cash and protects other lines of credit.

3. It avoids tying up capital from which higher income may be earned.

4. It may provide income tax advantages.

5. It enables the aggressive farmer to expand his business more rapidly than he could through conventional financing methods.

-more-

Special to Farm and Home

II Economist Explains
Financial Leasing

[illegible]--Financial leasing--the [illegible] buildings and equipment--is one of the new developments [illegible] reports J. D. Miller, University of Illinois farm management [illegible].

In explaining how it works, Professor Miller says that the farmer who is leasing makes regular payments in [illegible] an item for a specific period of time. The payment [illegible] than the expected life of the equipment or building, and [illegible] the period over which the payments could be [illegible].

At the end of the leasing period, the farmer has [illegible] a nominal price, the farmer may trade the item in [illegible] or the leased property may revert to the owner.

Miller lists four major advantages of financing [illegible]:

1. It is not part of the permanent debt and does [illegible] debt.

2. It conserves cash [illegible].

3. It avoids typical [illegible] cannot.

4. It may provide income tax advantages.

5. It is often the most feasible form of capital [illegible] more rapidly than is [illegible] through depreciation [illegible].

-more-

Farmers who consider leasing should realize that it is a high-cost financing method, Wills says. This higher cost may be justified since the leasor assumes more risk than a mortgage holder. But experience to date suggests that it is not a good method for a farmer who is already in a poor financial position.

Wills suggests that before leasing, the farmer should study the lease in terms of his own farming situation. Project a cash flow analysis and compare the lease payments with principal and interest payments under alternative methods of financing.

Study a lease contract carefully before signing it. The possibility of deducting lease payments as operating expenses is an appealing but uncertain tax advantage. The uncertainty hinges on whether for tax purposes the transaction will be considered a lease or a sales contract.

Finally, consult a lawyer and a competent tax adviser before making a decision although they may be unable to give definite answers until the courts have established guides and interpretations.

-30-

JAP:ml
5/6/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Need Forage? Plant Alfalfa

URBANA--This year spring rains held up forage seedings, and many farmers still have their alfalfa and clover seed in the bag, reports University of Illinois extension agronomist Bill Pardee.

His advice: If you need forage for livestock and had planned to make seedings for future production, there's no need to scratch your plans now. With soil moisture plentiful, you can sow alfalfa or clover throughout May.

Particular care with seeding will pay dividends when planting later-than-usual May forages.

"Be sure to prepare a well-worked seedbed," Pardee advises. "Alfalfa and clover seeds are tiny--no minimum tillage for them. For best results, roll the field just after sowing to compact the soil and allow moisture to contact the seed. The seed can then soak up water needed for rapid germination."

Pardee advises sowing the seed in the usual way or selecting one of the following alternatives:

1. Seed with oats, and harvest the oats for grain. Early May is well past the desirable date for seeding oats, but northern Illinois farmers can still harvest respectable yields if good oat-growing weather follows. The odds are against getting a bumper oat

-more-

crop, but you should still get enough grain and straw to pay part of the cost of establishing seedings. Since late-planted oats usually tiller less than oats planted at the usual planting date, boost your oat seeding rate a bushel or so.

2. Seed with oats, and harvest the oats for forage. In this way you can get twice as much TDN per acre and often enough alfalfa regrowth for late summer pasture or hay. Oats are a versatile crop, so plan to use them for pasture, green-chop, hay haylage or silage. For top yields, sow a tall, late variety like Garry, Rodney or Lodi. Increase the planting rate an extra bushel per acre. You can usually get the best feed by harvesting in the milk stage. But for direct-cut silage, harvest when kernels are in the early dough stage or the silage will have too much moisture to keep well.

3. Seed alfalfa alone if the field tends to be weed-free. With good early summer moisture, you can get one--perhaps two--crops for cutting or grazing. At any rate, plan to clip once or twice to remove mature top growth and weeds.

4. Incorporate Eptam, and then seed alfalfa alone. If weeds are likely, Eptam worked in while preparing the seedbed will control them. Since Eptam is volatile, it's best to apply it just ahead of the disk. Present label restrictions prohibit harvesting or grazing a seeding for 60 days after application of Eptam.

5. Seed alfalfa alone, and then use post-emergence 4(2,4-DB) and/or Dowpon to control weeds. The 4(2,4-DB) will control broad-leaved weeds, and the Dowpon will get the grasses. Spray after growth is 2 to 3 inches tall. If broad-leaved weeds are the major problem,

use only 4(2,4-DB), since label restrictions require only a 30-day waiting period before harvest. If grasses are serious, add Dowpon. Crops treated with this chemical must not be harvested for feed during the year of application.

Alfalfa is still the highest yielding perennial forage crop, Pardee points out. Next year's production from May seedings should match yields from stands planted earlier. Close attention to good seeding practices always pays, but this year such practices are more important than ever.

-30-

JJF:ml
5/13/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

How To Keep Your Cats Healthy

More than 25,000,000 cats reside in American households as family pets. In addition, nearly every farm has at least one cat to help control rodents.

Because of their self-sufficiency and ability to multiply, farm cats often receive little care. However, they are as susceptible to infectious diseases as other animals, and an epidemic can kill all of the cats on a farm in a short time.

Dr. Erwin Small, University of Illinois veterinarian, points out that feline distemper can wipe out an entire cat population on a farm in 48 to 72 hours. This highly contagious disease usually occurs in the spring, late fall and winter. Kittens are more likely to become infected than adult animals. Once signs of distemper occur, there is no effective treatment. The disease can be prevented, however, by several available vaccines if they are administered at the proper time and to healthy animals.

Rabies will attack cats, as it does all other warm-blooded animals. Farm cats have a great deal of freedom to roam and are apt to become exposed to rabies from wild animals. They may then transmit this fatal disease to livestock or to people. Dr. Small recommends that all cats as well as dogs be vaccinated against rabies.

Cats are also victims of a respiratory complex, similar to the common cold, that is caused by many different viruses. The animals show the same signs as human cold sufferers: high temperature, sneezing and coughing. These signs are also common with distemper. The complex is very contagious, usually affecting 90 percent of the cats. Although it is not fatal itself, secondary infections, such as pneumonia, can cause death.

-30-

HC:ml
5/13/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Mothballs Safely

Reports from poison control centers in Illinois show that accidents involving children and mothballs hit a peak each spring when woolens are stored, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Last year about 135 children ate mothballs, he adds. The result can be illness as well as pain and injury.

Some homeowners also use mothballs to repel dogs around bushes and shrubs. Mothballs may save a bush, but they bear a striking resemblance to candy and may prove to be a temptation to inquiring youngsters, says _____.

He suggests these steps for the safe use of mothballs:

1. Store only clean woolens. Moths are attracted to soil spots on garments to lay eggs.

2. When you use mothballs, store woolens properly, in sealed containers--preferably in wooden chests that are inaccessible to children.

3. Keep mothballs--and other pesticides--stored under lock and key.

4. Burn empty paper pesticide bags, and stay out of the smoke. Burn out or wash out other pesticide containers, and then haul them to the sanitary land fill or bury them.

Pesticides--insecticides, herbicides and fungicides--accounted for only 7 percent of the cases involving children under 12 years who ingested hazardous substances (from 1960 to 1964). But safe use of pesticides can reduce this figure substantially, says _____.

JJF:ml
5/13/65

[illegible]

Appendix [illegible]:

Use Multiplication:

Report [illegible]

accidents [illegible]

workers [illegible]

last year [illegible]

[illegible]

Some [illegible] are [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]

reasonable [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

4. When you [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

and key.

4. [illegible]

smoke. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Use High Grain-Yielding
Varieties For Corn Silage

There is no need for dairymen to search for a special corn variety to use for silage production. The best variety is the one that yields the most grain on his farm, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

"Corn plants store most of their energy as starch in the grain," _____ explains. "The hybrids that yield the most grain per acre are the best for both grain and silage production."

_____ points out that much research has been directed toward developing high-oil, high-protein and forage varieties of corn.

"To date, however, researchers have found that these special varieties yield much less TDN than the grain-producing hybrid varieties. Therefore, they are not yet practical under most Illinois growing conditions."

-30-

HDN:ml
5/13/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Agronomist Answers Questions
About Side-Dressing Corn

Even though side-dressing is becoming more common each year, University of Illinois agronomists still receive a number of questions about this practice.

Some of the questions asked most often are listed below, with answers provided by U. of I. agronomist S. R. Aldrich.

How about side-dressing phosphorus and potassium with the nitrogen?

U. of I. agronomists think that you'll get these nutrients on too late and in the wrong place for most efficient use if you side-dress them with nitrogen. Corn needs phosphorus and potassium in its first few weeks of growth. And since these elements stay where you put them in the soil, they'll be too near the surface for efficient use in midsummer.

Where and how deep to place nitrogen?

Get side-dressed nitrogen down into the soil. Nitrogen side-dressed on the soil surface won't be effective until rain moves it down into the root zone. Corn roots can't absorb nitrogen in dry soil. So side-dress dry and liquid forms preferably 1 to 3 inches deep. Some nitrogen carriers must be discharged under the soil surface to prevent losses. So place anhydrous ammonia 6 to 8 inches deep. Always put solutions that contain free ammonia at least one inch deep.

-more-

To avoid root damage, side-dress in the middle of the corn row. You'll gain nothing by side-dressing close to the row, since corn roots meet across the row when corn is knee-high.

When to side-dress?

You can side-dress any time from corn planting until the plants are too tall to get equipment through them. However, delay increases root damage. And a prolonged rainy period would prevent timely application. So it's best to side-dress before the plants are "knee-high."

How much nitrogen to apply?

The amount to apply depends upon how much you estimate it will pay you to use and how much you applied before or at planting time. Here are suggested total amounts of nitrogen to apply. To determine the amount to side-dress, subtract the amount that you have already applied.

SITUATION 1. Following a good legume sod or 10 tons of manure.

Use from 0 to 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Dark prairie soils with a good legume sod or 10 tons of manure can usually supply enough nitrogen for 90 to 100 bushels of corn. But if you aim for 125 bushels, you'll need 50 to 70 pounds of nitrogen per acre besides the legume or manure. On light-colored timber soils, apply about 70 pounds per acre.

SITUATION 2. Following soybeans, a small grain--no catch crop--or one year of corn where you use a legume hay or catch crop once in five or six years.

Use from 70 to 100 pounds of nitrogen on dark prairie soils and from 100 to 125 pounds on light-colored timber soils. Apply the lower rates on soils that average 70 to 80 bushels of corn per acre

with good management. Apply the higher rates on soils that average 90 to 105 bushels per acre. These soils will produce 140 to 160 bushels in the best years with economical fertilizer rates.

SITUATION 3. Continuous corn or corn-soybean grain farming system.

For most profit, corn requires 100 to 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre in such a system. The lower rate is for very dark, imperfectly drained soils, and the upper rate is for deep, well-drained prairie soils. You may even want to try up to 200 pounds on a few acres.

SRA:JJF:ml
5/20/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Use Sorghum-Sudangrass Hybrids
To Supplement Summer Forage Needs

When other perennial pasture mixtures and grasses dry up during July, August and September, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids will fill the need for additional forage, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

These hybrids are similar in many respects to sudangrass, but are taller, have thicker stems and under some conditions provide more forage than sudangrass. Many sorghum-sudangrass hybrids can carry three to five cows or their equivalent per acre during the summer, says _____.

Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids provide the best quality forage when used as pasture, green chop or haylage, he adds. Under Illinois conditions, thick stems prevent drying, and the resulting hay lacks quality. Silage made from sorghum-sudangrass hybrids contains too much moisture for good-quality forage, _____ points out. Leaving hybrids until the grain stage improves the quality, but corn will produce more grain and make a better silage.

_____ recommends a seeding rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre in well-fertilized soil. Use the same fertilizer rates as for top corn yields. You can sow seed from now until late June in 7- to 21-inch rows with good results.

-more-

For high-quality forage, cut sorghum-sudangrass hybrids frequently. Don't let plants get taller than 40 inches. Feeding quality, protein quality and digestibility decrease when hybrids become too tall. _____ advises harvesting at least three times, leaving a four- to five-inch stubble. Avoid harvesting regrowth less than 18 inches tall because of the possibility of prussic acid or nitrate problems, _____ cautions. Grazing is safe after a killing frost if there is no regrowth.

Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids can fill a real gap in forage production, especially where winter injury has damaged other pastures, _____ points out.

JJF:ml
5/20/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Adviser

Improve Feed Value
By Cutting Hay Early

If alfalfa is an important part of your feeding operation, consider the feed value you could gain from bud-stage alfalfa that's lost if you harvest too late, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Research work from several states shows that you lose digestibility and protein content and the fiber increases as you delay harvest until alfalfa blooms. Alfalfa and other perennial forage crops all lose roughly one-half percent per day in digestibility as plants mature through May and early June. This means that alfalfa harvested on June 10 will have 10 percent less digestibility than alfalfa cut on May 20. The loss occurs in the field and no matter how you harvest the crop, you won't recover this lost percentage, _____ says.

Crude protein can often be above 20 percent in bud-stage alfalfa, but will slip to 15 percent as alfalfa passes into full bloom.

Increased fiber takes up space the animal could use to hold digestible material. It also holds up the digestive process, causing the animal to eat less often. Tough and stemmy plants are less palatable to animals and they eat less.

Early cutting also takes advantage of spring moisture, and regrowth occurs rapidly, so you can cut more often and increase your forage yields. Vigorous new alfalfa varieties thrive under heavy management. In northern Illinois, try for three cuttings. Take the first before June 1 and the last by September 1. In central Illinois, try for four harvests, starting May 15 to 25 and finishing about September 7. In southern Illinois, five cuttings are possible if summer drouth doesn't retard growth and if you've already removed the first cutting. May 10 is recommended for the first cutting.

JJF:ml
5/20/65

-30-

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Scholarships Offered To
Agriculture College Students

Scholarships are available to 4-H Club members or former members who want to study agricultural sciences and forestry in college, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He noted that there is a shortage of graduates in these fields. Not enough students are being graduated to fill the openings in these areas of agribusiness.

California Chemical Co., Ortho Division, San Francisco, Calif., and Homelite, a division of Textron Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., are offering the scholarships.

The California Chemical Co. annually provides two $800 scholarships to college sophomores or juniors majoring in the areas of crop protection and production. Students are advised to study agronomy, entomology, plant pathology, horticulture and related courses.

Homelite provides four $1,600 scholarships to college freshmen planning to major or minor in forestry.

_____ said applicants for these scholarships must be 4-H Club members or former members. Special 4-H scholarship application forms may be obtained from the County Extension Office at _____ or from the State 4-H Club Office, 412 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

-30-

PWR:ml
5/27/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cultivate Or Wait For Herbicides

Odds are 3 to 1 that pre-emergence herbicides will do a satisfactory job. And, if the chemical is controlling weeds, there is generally no need to rush cultivation in the treated area.

"In fact, if the herbicide was banded over the row, cultivating too soon and too close to the row may throw new weed seeds into the treated area and decrease the benefits from the chemical," explains _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

"But, if for some reason chemicals are not doing the job and you can cultivate, don't sit around waiting for miracles," _____ adds.

"For example, if one of the more soluble pre-emergence herbicides, such as Randox or 2,4-D, has not taken hold within two weeks and weeds are showing up, the chances are that the chemical is not going to work. In that case it is usually advisable to move in with a rotary hoe or shovel cultivator to get the early weeds."

If you used one of the chemicals with more residual, such as atrazine or amiben, weeds may sometimes begin to grow and then die, as the small weeds eventually pick up the chemical. But it's risky to wait too long, hoping that such chemicals will become effective. They may not. With these longer lasting chemicals, you can clean up the first crop of weeds with the rotary hoe or row cultivator and probably still get some benefit from the chemical on later weeds.

So, if it's too wet to cultivate and the chemical is doing a good job of controlling weeds, be thankful that you used it. If the chemical isn't working and the weeds are growing, don't wait--cultivate. And if rains have caused the soil to crust, you'll want to work the surface to help the crop emerge, _____ adds.

JJF:ml
5/27/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H Co-Eds Can Apply For
Home Economics Scholarships

An aptitude in home economics may pay off for nine college girls with high ratings in both 4-H work and school work, according to _____ County Home Adviser _____.

She said that the National 4-H Service Committee again this year is offering six scholarships of $800 each and three of $500 each to college juniors who are 4-H Club members or former members. Candidates must have high scholastic standings and a background of 4-H work. Winners will be announced next December.

Business concerns providing these 4-H home economics scholarships are the Sunbeam Corp., Chicago; S and H Foundation, Inc., New York; West Bend Co., West Bend, Wis., and Pyrofax Gas Corp., New York.

_____ said that girls should make application to the State 4-H Club Leader, 412 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois. The completed special scholarship application must include a statement explaining interest in home economics as a major course of study and financial need.

-30-

PWR:ml
5/27/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Analyze Water Systems
To Insure Adequate Supplies

Farmers should budget their water supplies just as carefully as they budget their incomes, according _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He points out that if farmers do not plan carefully, their water supplies can run dry just as easily as an unbudgeted income.

A major problem with farm water supplies is that the main source was developed originally to supply water for equipment that is now antiquated, _____ says.

Since World War II there have been tremendous increases in farm use of automated livestock watering systems and automatic home appliances that use water. Because of this increase in water use, many farmers have had to take a close look at their water-supply situations.

_____ says that farmers should inventory current and future water needs for both their farming operations and their homes. This inventory should be totaled and compared with the amount of water their current supply provides.

-more-

Farmers who figure water needs and supplies to be about equal on their farmsteads may find that they run short of water for brief periods during the day. This problem can generally be solved by installing a large pressure tank to handle short overloads on a water system.

Farmers who want more information on budgeting water supplies may see _____.

PWR:ml
6/3/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Tops In Agriculture
Graduates Doing Advanced Study

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture topped all other agricultural colleges in the 11 north-central states in percentage of graduating seniors going on to graduate study.

The annual placement survey of these 11 colleges of agriculture for the calendar year 1964 shows that 38 percent of U. of I. agriculture graduates will do graduate work, according to Karl E. Gardner, director of resident teaching in the college. This figure compares with 25 percent of the 1,959 graduating seniors in agriculture at all 11 institutions who will work for higher degrees.

A year earlier, advanced study had attracted 17.5 percent of those graduating with a bachelor of science degree, Gardner said.

Schools in the survey included Illinois, Purdue, Iowa State, Kansas State, Michigan State, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota State, Ohio State and Wisconsin universities and South Dakota State College. These schools reported on placement of 1964 graduates and estimated job prospects for 1965 graduates.

In 1964 the 11 colleges graduated 1,959 students with B.S. degrees, 744 with master of science degrees, 417 with doctor of philosophy degrees and 238 with certificates from two-year programs. Comparable figures from the 11 colleges reporting in 1963 were 1,930 B.S., 597 M.S. and 291 Ph.D. degrees and 40 certificates.

-more-

Private industry took 24 percent of the 1964 B.S. graduates compared with nearly 22 percent in 1963. Graduate study and employment in private industry thus accounted for nearly half of the 1964 graduating class.

Of other 1964 B.S. graduates, 11 percent went into farming and farm management, 11 percent into teaching and extension work and 7 percent into government work, including the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service. Other employment and military service totaled 21 percent.

In the steady rise in starting salaries, holders of advanced degrees are experiencing the greatest gains. During the five-year period 1960-64, estimated salaries rose 13.6 percent for B.S. graduates and 35.1 percent for Ph.D. graduates.

Average monthly starting salaries for 1964 graduates were estimated at $479 for those with B.S. degrees, $584 for the M.S. and $816 for the Ph.D. In 1963 the estimated averages were $470 for the B.S., $562 for the M.S. and $726 for the Ph.D.

Placement officers at the 11 schools report an even brighter salary picture for 1965--averages of $496 for the B.S., $601 for the M.S. and $838 for the Ph.D. However, the averages for B.S. graduates employed in business positions are generally higher, ranging up to more than $600 per month.

Several job openings per graduate were reported by the 11 schools in 1964. Sales and management positions in business and industries and vocational agriculture teaching positions in high schools continued to offer the most opportunities, as they have for several years. Sales and management positions totaled 27 percent of the

available jobs, and vocational agriculture teaching 8.9 percent. Both of these fields were reported to be the areas of strongest demand by six schools. Other areas of strong demand reported by two or more schools were horticulture and turfgrass management and agricultural chemistry.

For advanced-degree graduates, the strongest demand was in entomology, food science, biochemistry and agricultural economics.

Six schools report employment opportunities for 1965 as being slightly better than those of a year ago. For the past three years, the schools collectively report a 57 percent increase in firms or agencies conducting interviews on their campuses, reflecting the increased demand for agriculture graduates.

-30-

RAJ:ml
6/10/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Oil Bath For Eggs
Reduces Quality Loss

URBANA--Giving eggs a brief bath of light oil will seal the shell pores, reducing moisture evaporation and weight loss.

Moisture and gases are free to escape through the thousands of tiny openings in egg shells, report Hugh S. Johnson and S. F. Ridlen, University of Illinois extension poultry specialists. One of these gases--carbon dioxide--leaves the egg so rapidly that most of it is gone within 48 hours.

Sealing the pores soon after the eggs are gathered slows down carbon dioxide loss and maintains the thick white and upstanding yolk associated with freshness. Oil treatment of shells combined with refrigeration is the most effective way to slow down quality loss.

To gain full advantages of shell treatment, eggs must be oiled on the day of lay or by the following morning. Oiling must therefore be done on the farm unless there is daily delivery to an egg assembly plant for in-plant treatment.

Lightweight mineral oils that are colorless, odorless and tasteless are specially refined and sold for shell-treating eggs. (Egg dealers or the Extension Poultry Specialists, 322 Mumford Hall, Urbana, can suggest sources of oil.)

-more-

Johnson and Ridlen recommend the spray process for farm use, since dipping eggs in oil is unsanitary unless the oil is regularly sterilized.

A variety of equipment can be used for spraying. A simple hand pump or small pressure sprayer is inexpensive and does a satisfactory job.

Some producers find an electric vibrator sprayer convenient. Motor-driven sprayers are efficient for larger production units. Oil is also sold in aerosol containers with a built-in pressure system.

To apply oil, place eggs on one-piece filler flats with the large end up to allow maximum exposure to the spray. Move the nozzle of the spray across the flats six to eight inches above the eggs.

A properly treated egg will have a thin layer of oil over the top and down the sides covering at least three-fourths of the shell surface. Within a few hours the oil will be dry and almost undetectable, and yet most of the pores will be sealed.

If eggs are to be cleaned on the farm after gathering, the oil treatment may be delayed until after cleaning. But spraying oil on eggs just after gathering will make later cleaning easier. Producers using in-plant cleaning service, may find fewer eggs downgraded for stains if they oil eggs at the farm. But for maximum quality protection, eggs should be re-oiled after cleaning.

The cost of oil-treating eggs is low, Johnson and Ridlen point out. One gallon of oil will spray about 4,000 dozen eggs at a cost of less than a penny a case for material. Labor needs are also low, especially if eggs are gathered and handled on filler flats.

This word of caution is in order, the specialists note: Since some markets do not yet accept oil-processed eggs, producers wholesaling eggs should consult their buyers before adopting an oiling program.

-30-

JAP:ml
6/10/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

Heifer Care Is Important

A University of Illinois dairy specialist warns that neglect of heifers after weaning can lower the lifetime production of the animal and produce smaller profits for the dairyman.

"Most dairymen give heifers less attention after weaning than at any other time," dairy specialist Leo Fryman explains. "The result often is a small animal that fails to make satisfactory growth and cannot be bred to freshen at a normal age."

Fryman emphasizes that the period from weaning to one year of age is a critical one for dairy heifer growth. During this time the animal should receive some grain and protein supplement and have access to high-quality roughage at all times.

"Yearling heifers can maintain rapid growth on pasture or roughage alone if it is high quality," Fryman explains. "However, they will not eat enough poor-quality roughage and pasture to maintain satisfactory growth.

"Dairymen should watch yearlings closely. Those that do not show good flesh should get about one-half pound of a simple grain mixture for every 100 pounds of body weight."

Fryman says Holstein and Brown Swiss heifers should weigh about 700 pounds at one year and about 900 pounds at 18 months. Jerseys and Guernseys should weigh between 525 and 550 pounds at one year and 675 to 725 pounds when they reach 18 months.

-30-

HDN:ml
6/17/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers
(Please fill in names of ag
and home ec. delegates)

Four _____ County 4-H'ers
To Attend Junior Leaders Conference

Four _____ county 4-H Club members will have a chance to improve their leadership abilities when they attend the annual Illinois 4-H Junior Leaders Conference July 26 through 31 at 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

They are: _____

_____.

The opening sessions will set the stage for the rest of the conference, because it is at these sessions that the youngsters will be organized to help run the program. Many of the meetings on the program will feature group discussion and participation.

Miss Lucille Pepoon, University of Illinois family life specialist, will discuss leadership as it relates to individuals, groups of young people and groups of adults.

Karl Gardner, associate dean of the College of Agriculture, will describe for the delegates the various opportunities that are available for those who wish to attend college.

The purpose of the conference is to teach the delegates to be effective leaders in 4-H Club work and county activities, as well as to enable them to gain confidence in themselves and their leadership abilities.

-30-

PWR:hw
6/30/65

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Bulletin Explains Summer
Forage Harvesting Methods

Soiling and year-round silage feeding are two alternatives to summer grazing that increase forage yields, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Both of these methods are discussed in the new U. of I. Bulletin 709, "A Nutritional Assessment of Methods of Harvesting Summer Forage for Dairy Cattle."

_____ points out that soiling, which consists of harvesting green forage and taking it to a barn lot for feeding, may have one or more of the following advantages over grazing:

1. Increases yield from tall-growing forage plants.
2. Permits production of green forages on isolated fields.
3. Reduces fencing needs.
4. Eliminates need for a field water supply.
5. Makes better use of machinery and facilities.

Disadvantages of soiling may include inconvenience of daily harvest, year-round manure removal, extra capital outlay for equipment and need for an additional forage source during wet weather.

Year-round silage feeding has most of the advantages of soiling plus the following advantages of its own:

1. Makes double use of silos.
2. Makes it possible to harvest when nutrient content of forage plants is at optimum level.

-more-

3. Eliminates inconveniences caused by daily harvests and field conditions.

Sometimes this system requires capital outlays for additional storage space for silage.

For more information, _____ suggests that you write to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Information Office and ask for U. of I. Bulletin 709, "A Nutritional Assessment of Methods of Harvesting Summer Forage for Dairy Cattle."

-30-

GAK:sw
5/30/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Check Milking Systems To
Insure Constant Vacuum Levels

Dairymen should check the vacuum level of their milking systems as closely as they check production levels of their cows, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He points out that many milking machine systems will not maintain a constant vacuum level at the teat cup claw because of inadequate vacuum pumps, blocked lines, leaks or the lifting of milk in pipeline installations.

Slow milking and unnecessary teat and udder irritations can result from fluctuating vacuum levels, _____ says.

The problem of low vacuum levels at the teat cup claw occurs most often in pipeline milkers. A great deal of air must be let into the system to lift the milk several feet from the teat cup claw up to the milk line. Many milker vacuum systems in use will not remove the air fast enough to maintain enough vacuum at the teat cup to milk cows out rapidly.

_____ says that any dairyman can easily check the vacuum level under milking conditions. All he needs is an accurate vacuum gauge and a hypodermic needle. Here is the way to do it:

When all milker units are operating, insert the hypodermic needle into the shank of the teat cup liner just below the metal shell

-more-

The vacuum gauge will immediately give a reading that should remain about the same throughout the entire milking of a cow. The milking rate will be slowed if the vacuum level drops more than three inches.

If the vacuum level drops by a large amount at the teat cup claw, have a reliable milking machine serviceman check out your milking system, _____ adds.

GAK:sw
6/30/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairy Herd Sire Tests

The Sire-Summary Record and "Predicted Difference" method are two means used in the nationwide cooperative program between the USDA Agricultural Research Service, State Agricultural Extension Services and DHIA cooperators to determine the breeding value of dairy bulls, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

The Sire-Summary Record provides a measure of the transmitting ability of a bull for production. The production of his daughters is compared with that of all non-paternal sisters in the herd that freshened within the same five-month period.

_____ noted that all comparisons are made on a 305-day mature-equivalent lactation basis for twice-a-day milking. Differences in pounds of milk and butterfat produced are recorded and compared.

A non-AI sire evaluation based on nine or fewer daughter-herdmate comparisons and an AI sire evaluation based on fewer than 25 comparisons are considered preliminary for accurate predictions.

The "Predicted Difference" evaluation method is an estimate of the differences among daughters from AI sires due to genetic differences. It is based upon deviations in production of a sire's daughters from breed-average herdmates and is used to rank AI sires.

The Sire-Summary Record and "Predicted Difference" methods were used to rank more than 2,500 Illinois dairy herd breeding sires during 1964, says _____.

-30-

GAK:sw
5/30/65

Special F. Bass [illegible]

Story Here from Texas

The Site-Specific Record and [illegible] are two means used in the nationwide cooperative [illegible] between the USDA Agricultural Research Service, State Experiment Stations, [illegible] and DHI cooperatives to determine the breeding [illegible] bulls, according to _____ Sixty [illegible] _____.

The Sire-Summary Record [illegible] a measure of the [illegible] ability of a bull [illegible] productivity. The [illegible] is compared with that of all [illegible] sires in the herd that [illegible] during the same sire-[illegible] period.

_____ [illegible] and that [illegible] comparison [illegible] 305-day [illegible] adjustment factors for [illegible] differences in [illegible] milk and [illegible] produced are [illegible] and compared.

A [illegible] are evaluations based on [illegible] fewer [illegible] daughters or [illegible] and an AI sire [illegible] based on [illegible] comparisons are [illegible] probabilities or [illegible].

The "Predicted Difference" [illegible] method [illegible] the [illegible] of the difference among daughters from AI sires due to [illegible] differences. It is based upon deviations in production [illegible] sires from herd-average [illegible] and is [illegible].

The [illegible]-Summary record [illegible] "Predicted Difference" [illegible] were used to rank more than [illegible] bulls [illegible] during 1969, says _____.

-30-

DAK:sw
[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Director Claar Appoints 1965-66
County Extension Council Members

Names of new members of the 1965-66 _____ County Agriculture/Home Economics Extension Council were announced this week by Director John B. Claar of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

They include _____

_____

_____.

Holdover members from last year are _____

_____

_____.

(If the Council has elected its officers for the coming year, their names would make a good lead for this story.)

The County Extension Council in Agriculture/Home Economics is appointed each year by the director of the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, according to _____ County Farm/Home Adviser _____ _____.

The County Extension Councils are the official county group cooperating with the Cooperative Extension Service educational programs. They have as their major responsibility the organization and conduct of these programs in the county.

-more-

Main responsibility of Extension Council members is to represent the people's interest in extension education. Names of persons nominated to serve on the councils originate in the counties.

County farm and home advisers are staff members of the University of Illinois who work with the Extension Councils to plan the annual educational programs in each county and who are responsible for seeing that they are carried out.

Farm and home advisers are available to help all citizens of the county with questions of an educational nature, _____ points out. They provide educational materials in the fields of agriculture, home economics and related subjects to anyone who wants them, regardless of their affiliation with any public, private or commercial group or organization.

In planning and conducting their annual program of work, county council members and advisers consult with and reflect the interests of as many groups and organizations within the county as possible. As a way to provide local guidance, county extension councils continually evaluate the progress and success of county extension programs and the procedures used in program development.

(Write in here any further information about your past, present and future county extension programs that you wish.)

RAJ:sw
6/30/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Summer Shade For Beef
Usually Won't Pay In Illinois

Under normal Illinois summer weather conditions, it probably won't pay feeders to furnish shade for finishing beef cattle.

University of Illinois animal scientist Terry Greathouse points out that supplemental shade is of little value unless the temperature reaches 85° F. or higher for a period of 500 to 750 hours during the feeding period.

The U. of I. beef specialist cites a recent California study designed to study the effect of shade on beef feedlot performance in which control cattle with no shade actually outgained steers with access to shade.

During the test, which ran from July 21 through October 13, control cattle gained 3.16 pounds daily as compared with average daily gains of 3.14 pounds for the cattle that had access to shade.

Greathouse says the cost per animal unit for constructing adequate shade for finishing beef cattle will run between $8 and $12 depending on the type of structure.

-30-

HDN:ml
7/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers:

Brown Stem Rot Of Soybeans

There's a fungus among us and it isn't helping our county soybean yields one bit, states _____ County Farm Adviser _____. The fungus he speaks about causes brown stem rot which is one of the most serious soybean diseases found in Illinois.

The fungus causing the disease invades the plant roots three to four weeks after planting and quickly spreads through the roots and up into the stem. During cool weather, the entire stem may become diseased. With temperatures above 90 degrees, the disease rarely extends above the base of the stem.

Brown stem rot prematurely kills plants and commonly results in severe lodging, says _____. He also notes that the disease generally reduces seed size.

External symptoms are rarely visible before the latter part of August or the first of September when cool weather conditions prevail. However, by mid-July a distinct browning of the inner tissue is visible when an infected stem is cut lengthwise. In contrast, healthy plants have a whitish center.

With cool weather, the leaves of infected plants rapidly turn dark brown between the veins. The leaves soon wither and the entire plant becomes brownish. The leaves may turn brown so rapidly that the disease may be mistaken for frost damage.

-more-

The brown stem rot fungus overwinters in infected crop resi-
lues in the soil. It may live in the soil for at least one year after
:he crop has been harvested. There is no evidence that the fungus is
:eed-borne.

None of the recommended soybean varieties are resistant to
rown stem rot, says _____. The only control he recommends
'or this disease is a 4- or 5-year crop rotation.

For more information on this disease and other soybean dis-
ases, read Circular 676, "Soybean Diseases in Illinois" and Report
n Plant Diseases No. 504, "Root and Stem Diseases of Soybeans."
'hese publications are available at the local farm adviser's office
r by writing the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agricul-
ure, University of Illinois.

-30-

HS:GAK:ml
/8/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Summer Forage Seedings

If spring rains or a busy work schedule kept you from getting your forage crop planted, why not consider a late summer forage seeding, asks _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

With a late summer forage seeding you avoid competition from a small-grain companion crop. And usually weeds provide little competition for the forage plants at this time of year.

_____ points out that there are certain limitations too, which you should consider.

Lack of moisture can be a real problem in late summer. Also, late summer seedings favor the grasses in the mixture. As you know, most grasses grow faster than legumes during cool weather, often crowding out the legume plants.

For best results, _____ suggests that you seed by the first of September (Sept. 15 in southern Illinois). Keep the seed in the top half inch of the soil and roll the field after planting.

Test your soil before planting alfalfa. If the pH level is below 6.0, alfalfa plants may start growing but they won't survive. With a pH level of less than 6.2, alfalfa will not yield well. Lime accordingly.

And finally, _____ recommends that you use one of the vigorous varieties of alfalfa. DuPuits, Alfa and FD-100 are fast-growing varieties ideal for short-term stands. Vernal, Buffalo, Cody, Progress, WL 202 and 525 will work fine in both short- or long-term rotations.

-30-

GAK
7/8/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

hoice Of Alfalfa Variety
epends On Use

These tips on alfalfa varieties from _____ County arm Adviser _____ should help you determine which alfalfa ariety is best for your farm.

He points out that there are two types of alfalfa varieties: ast-growing varieties like DuPuits, Alfa and FD-100 for short-term tands, and the wilt-resistant varieties including Vernal, Buffalo, ody, Progress, WL 202 and 525 for short or long rotations.

The variety best suited for your farm depends on how you use lfalfa. DuPuits, Alfa and FD-100 will give you outstanding produc-ion if you leave alfalfa down only one or two years. However, you ust be equipped to harvest before June 1 (May 20 in southern Illinois)

Vernal and the other wilt-resistant varieties are better if ou can't harvest that early. They mature later and tend to be less temmy when you must delay harvest into June.

Cody, Buffalo and Vernal are resistant to the bacterial wilt isease that kills susceptible alfalfas in the third harvest year. So hey are well-adapted for long-term stands. (Cody is an excellent ariety choice for southern Illinois since it is resistant to the potted alfalfa aphid--a western pest that has moved into southern llinois during the past two years.)

-more-

[illegible] Date

[illegible] to Farm Advisors

[illegible]ture of [illegible] Varieties
[illegible]ommends for Use

These [illegible] varieties are offered up from [illegible]
Farm Advisor [illegible] city in being [illegible] which [illegible]
[illegible] is best for your farm.

The points on which these are based are [illegible]
[illegible]-growing varieties like Potatoes, [illegible] for [illegible]
[illegible], and the [illegible] variety [illegible] Burbank
[illegible], Prospect, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

The variety best suited for your farm depends [illegible]
[illegible]. Roughly, [illegible] and [illegible] will give satisfactory [illegible]
[illegible] if you [illegible] farm only one [illegible]
[illegible] or egg [illegible] [illegible] Letter [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The newer varieties are outyielding the old standards, too, says _____. In trials, DuPuits and Alfa consistently outyielded Ranger, a long-time standard, by more than a ton per acre a year. Vernal outyielded Ranger by more than a half ton and is more resistant to leaf diseases.

If you plant a large acreage, you may have a place for both early- and late-maturing types. DuPuits, Alfa or FD-100 will give you top yields for early harvest. The later-maturing Vernal, Cody or Buffalo can help you spread your harvest season.

Increased forage yields of one-half to one ton per acre per year more than make up for the one to two dollars more per acre you pay to seed one of the new varieties, says _____.

-30-

WDP:GAK:je
7/15/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Best To Apply 2,4-D Early

Post-emergence application of 2,4-D is a popular method for controlling broadleaved weeds in _____ county corn. The best time to apply 2,4-D in most fields is already past but each year there are questions about spraying corn with 2,4-D relatively late. The time to spray 2,4-D should be determined primarily by the amount and growth of weeds, says county farm adviser _____.

2,4-D is more effective on small, rapidly-growing weeds than on larger, more mature ones. So try to apply the chemical early when weeds are small. Spraying large weeds late after they have already competed with the crop and have reduced the yield somewhat is like closing the barn door after some of the horses have been stolen.

In some areas June and July rains have started late weeds in corn fields. Some weeds tolerate shade better than others, but where corn plant populations are sufficient to provide a lot of shade, these late weeds do not compete nearly as much as the early ones. However, they can produce seeds.

In some cases, you won't need late season applications of 2,4-D where you established adequate control early, especially if shading is adequate. However, if you plan to spray late, use high-clearance equipment carefully and avoid spraying just before, during or after silking or at pollination time.

-more-

Use no more than the recommended rate of one-half pound of the amine form or one-fourth pound of the ester form of 2,4-D. If nozzles are directed toward the row, adjust the spray mixture accordingly so that no more than the above rates are applied to the area actually treated.

With the possible exception of late-planted corn, it's too late to control grasses--foxtail and others--with post-emergence treatment. For controlling grass, Lorox does best when corn is 15 inches or more and grass is about 6 inches or less.

Recent rains in some areas may cause some late weed problems in soybean fields, says _____. But especially with narrow-row beans, weeds shouldn't cause much trouble. Beans will usually shade out many of the weeds.

Where weeds such as cockleburs, morning-glory or giant ragweed are so serious that they might make combining almost impossible, 4-(2,4-DB) may be used. But use it with extreme care, _____ warns. This herbicide is suggested for trial use primarily on bottom lands with high infestations of the above weeds. Even with care, stem cracking, increased lodging or reduced yields may result.

JJF:je
7/15/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

SPECIAL:
Farm Safety Week Packet

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Ground Electrical Equipment To Avoid Shock

By Elwood F. Olver
University of Illinois
Agricultural Engineer

Editor's Note: Elwood F. Olver, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, has written this true story to illustrate the need for safety precautions in the use of handtools on the farm. It is part of the University's program during National Farm Safety Week, July 25 to 31, to reduce farm accidents.

I was drilling the fourth hole. The bit plunged through and the drill banged against the metal building and jarred the loose hot wire against the drill housing. That was all that was needed for a short circuit.

My left hand was against the metal building when I withdrew the drill. I never got "lit up" so quickly in my life! I became the "middleman" as the current passed from the drill case through me to the grounded metal building.

The shock was so intense that I couldn't let go. It seemed as if every muscle in my arms and shoulders was paralyzed. I was helpless. Before my yells could be heard, I fortunately fell backwards, breaking the electric circuit. If I had been on a ladder, I could have had a serious fall.

-more-

The manufacturer equipped this drill with a cord that contained a ground wire, but I didn't take time to make the necessary connections before using the drill. In other words, it was all my fault.

Most electrical devices made by reliable manufacturers today have provisions for grounding. The cords include a third wire that is connected to the housing and protrudes from the plug end to allow a connection to a ground. This protruding wire is intended to be attached to a grounded outlet box when the appliance is plugged in.

Where an extension cord is used, another hookup problem is injected. For situations of this type, a handy device around the farm is a grounding cord. You can make one. All you will need is a length of No. 12 to No. 18 wire, bare or insulated, with a battery clamp on each end.

Such a cord can be used to ground portable equipment, such as drills and washing machines. Simply attach one clamp to the ground wire or frame of the appliance and the other end to a good ground source, such as a water pipe. It can also be attached to an outlet box if you are certain that the box is grounded.

Your outlet boxes will not be grounded unless they are connected to a common grounding wire. If the original wiring was in conduits, the outlet boxes connected to the conduit were probably grounded--but check to be sure.

PWR:ml
7/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Pond Water May
Not Be Fit To Drink

The increasing demand for water has forced many rural residents to turn to farm ponds for the water they drink. But a University of Illinois agricultural engineer warns that raw pond water cannot be consumed without treatment.

Gary D. Bubenzer, U. of I. agricultural engineer, said that most midwestern ponds show some biological pollution. The turbidity, color and odor levels in many of these ponds exceed the present health standards.

The location of the pond is important in assuring high-quality water. A poorly located farm pond will not yield water that is safe to drink. Select a location where the runoff does not come from a barnyard or from a sewage collection point, Bubenzer said. Keep all animals out of the pond and immediate surroundings. Keep a high percentage of the watershed in sod, and use erosion control measures. Do not use pesticides, insecticides and herbicides excessively on the watershed or on the pond embankment.

The essential components of the treatment plant are a raw water intake, filter, chlorinator, storage, pump and pressure tank. The floating filter inlet is now recommended for obtaining the highest quality water. The filter should be located two to three feet below the water surface.

-more-

The slow sand filter has proved to be one of the most reliable filters for farm use. It is relatively easy to construct and does not require a specially trained operator. Where taste and odor are excessive in pond water, use of a granulated carbon filter has proved effective.

Filtered water must be chemically disinfected to make it safe for human consumption. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant for treating drinking water. A positive displacement chlorinator gives the most satisfactory results.

Bubenzer said pollution-proof reservoirs are necessary for water of high quality. They should be large enough to provide an ample supply of water for peak loads.

Commercial treatment plants are now available that incorporate all of these units into one package.

Ponds can supply safe and dependable water. However, care must be taken in selecting the pond site and in installing the water purification plant.

PWR:ml
7/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farmers Cannot Match Speed,
Strength of Machines

The moving parts on machinery are faster and stronger than farmers, so farm machinery operators must use their ability to think if they want to avoid accidents.

Wendell Bowers, University of Illinois extension agricultural engineer, said that during National Farm Safety Week, July 25 to 31, farmers can renew their efforts to avoid farm accidents by treating their machinery with proper respect.

He said a shaft that appears to be turning slowly can hook onto a farmer's clothes and injure him before he can move. When power takeoff shafts get a good hold on a farmer's clothes, the resulting injuries are often fatal.

Bowers advised farmers to make certain that all shields for moving parts are in place and securely fastened.

Probably the oldest rule regarding safe operation of machinery is that farmers should shut off their machinery before they get out of the driver's seat. Even then they should wait several seconds before working on a piece of machinery, because in some equipment, such as forage harvesters, the flywheel will continue to spin for a few minutes after the power is shut off. Because the spinning flywheel on many such machines makes no noise when the power is shut off, farmers must be very careful.

Bowers offered these safety comments in the hope that during National Farm Safety Week farmers will review safety precautions in the nationwide effort to reduce farm accidents.

-30-

PWR:ml
7/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Waste Disposal Lagoons
Should Be Fenced

Lagoons used to dispose of livestock waste have declined in popularity, but a University of Illinois agricultural engineer points out that those still in use should have a fence around them.

D. G. Jedele said most farmers have taken precautions to avoid contaminating underground water supplies by not placing lagoons in sandy and shallow soil over limestone and by locating the lagoons at least 100 feet from the nearest well.

But one safety recommendation that is almost always overlooked is placing a fence around the lagoon for the safety of animals and people.

Jedele noted that a scum sometimes forms on lagoons. Cases have been reported where people have stepped into lagoons because they thought the scum was solid ground. It is not difficult to see the potential danger in this situation, especially when children are involved.

Farmers interested in obtaining a copy of lagoon construction recommendations can write to Extension Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

-30-

PWR:ml
7/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Proper Ensiling Procedures
Maintain Silage Quality

When properly filled, your silo should be like a can of sardines, the contents evenly distributed, well packed and air-tight, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

According to _____, most dairymen can make good silage if they will use good forage, harvest it at the correct stage of maturity and use good ensiling procedures. However, many dairymen too often pay minor attention to the ensiling procedure.

In USDA experiments silage spoiled within two days if it was left loose and unsealed. High-quality silage usually resulted when the forage was evenly distributed, weighted and sealed in an air-tight silo.

_____ says the silo should be kept sealed to keep air away from the silage. In an ordinary upright silo, this can be accomplished by fine cutting of forage, good distribution of silage as the silo is filled, and reasonably rapid filling.

Poor silage distribution during filling often causes mold and spoiled material in the silo. Many dairymen use a silo distributor attachment on the blower to overcome this problem.

_____ says silage quality is usually determined within a few hours after the forage is ensiled. That is when fermentation, which preserves the silage, starts.

-more-

Bacteria and other microorganisms use up the oxygen in silage in about five hours if the silo has been filled rapidly and the material packed well. Other bacteria then start the preservation process by converting the sugars in the plants to silage acids. _____ says this process cannot proceed properly until most of the oxygen has been used.

-30-

GAK:ml
7/22/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Milking Derby Scheduled
For Illinois State Fair

Dairy cows exhibited in the Junior Department at the 1965 Illinois State Fair are eligible to compete in the Milking Derby.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ explains that the derby is a special class in which cows are ranked according to the amount of butterfat they produce during a five-day period.

All cows entered in the show classes are automatically entered in the Derby, _____ explains. To participate, the exhibitor must milk his cow under the supervision of a Milking Derby judge.

The judge will weigh and sample the milk and compute its butterfat content. All production will be adjusted to cow maturity.

_____ says the purpose of the Milking Derby is to emphasize the importance of efficient production and the advantages of record-keeping.

The Derby will start with a dry milking on Sunday, August 15, at 5:30 a.m. in the milking parlor of the Junior Livestock Building. It will continue with milking at 5:30 each evening and morning through the morning milking on Friday, August 20.

-30-

HDN:ml
7/22/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Junior Dairy Exhibitors Milk Cows
In Modern Milking Parlor at State Fair

Junior dairy exhibitors at the Illinois State Fair who exhibit cows in milk will have a modern milking parlor in which to milk their cows.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says the parlor has facilities for milking 12 cows at once. Exhibitors may use either their own machines or one of the units that will be available at the fair.

_____ says the milking parlor will be available to all junior dairy exhibitors between 5:30 and 7:30 both morning and evening, beginning on August 20.

Judges will weigh and sample the milk and then put it into a bulk tank. The milk will be picked up by a milk plant, and the exhibitor will be paid according to the amount of milk produced and the average butterfat test.

_____ notes that the milk will be checked for quality, and all milk not up to standards will be refused.

-30-

GWH:HDN:ml
7/29/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Increase Beef Production
Through Selective Breeding

The type of beef you send to market is to a large degree determined when you turn the bull in with the cow, according to _____ _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He points out that the performance of an individual animal or herd is controlled by two factors, heredity and environment. Heredity is the more important. It refers to the genetic traits inherited by the offspring from each of its parents. Environment includes such non-genetic factors as management, nutrition and climate.

The heritability estimate of a particular trait indicates how rapidly improvement can be made through selection for that trait, says _____. Ability to bear calves, yearling weight, feedlot gain, birth weight, mature weight, slaughter grade, fat thickness and loin-eye area are considered to be highly heritable. Calving interval, feed efficiency, weaning grade and carcass grade are considered low to medium in heritability.

What does this heritability estimate mean to you as a beef producer? It means that you can improve the quality of offspring from your beef cow herd by selective breeding, using bulls that are particularly strong in traits for which your beef cows are weak.

-more-

_____ gives this example of offspring improvement through selective breeding: A heritability estimate of 60 percent for feedlot gains means that a bull can transmit to his calf crop 60 percent of the difference between his gaining ability and the gaining ability of the cows to which he is mated.

However, the bull and cow each contribute equally to the genetic makeup of the calf. This reduces the bull's ability to transmit his greater gaining ability by one-half.

A rapid-gaining bull that gained four pounds per day in a post-weaning feedlot trial can be used to rapidly improve the gaining ability of calves from a herd that had normally gained at a rate of two pounds per day under similar conditions. The increase from this cross--six-tenths pound per day--would produce an extra 1,800 pounds of salable beef from 25 offspring in a 120-day feeding period.

GAK:ml
7/29/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Before Buying Farm
Tile, Check Quality

Farmers can use several good tests to determine the quality of farm tile, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Good tile should ring when struck with a hammer. It should be circular and have true ends and be cut at right angles to the length. The color should be uniform, and the surface free of discolored specks or pockets.

_____ said these tests don't always indicate long-lasting tile, capable of giving 100 years or more of trouble-free service, but they are good "rules of thumb" to follow.

Production standards have been set up that make it possible to obtain the best tile for agricultural drainage in all types of soils. These standards are based on the breaking or crushing points of the tile, its absorption of water during boiling and, in some cases, freezing and thawing tests.

_____ urged all _____ county farmers to ask whether the tile they want to buy meets the standards established by the American Society of Tile Manufacturers.

He said that in all business transactions it is the buyer's responsibility to obtain evidence that the tile is good enough. Quality tile in a farm drainage system will give a lifetime of satisfactory service.

-30-

PWR:
7/29/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial to Farm Advisers

lgae In Farm Ponds
an Be Controlled

Algae are small plants that cause trouble in farm ponds be-
ause they discolor the water and give it a bad taste and odor, accord-
ng to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

When heavy infestations occur, they can create problems for
ish living in the ponds by depleting the oxygen content of the water,
aking it impossible for various desirable species of fish to feed in
ome areas of the pond.

_____ pointed out that the control or elimination
f this nuisance is simple and will not harm people, animals or fish
f the directions are followed carefully.

He said that if a pond is heavily infested with mats of
angled growth, it is best to remove the dense masses by raking or
ragging. Pull such mats out of the water and pitch them high on the
ank so that the sun and air will kill the dense material in the mats.
hen this material won't reseed the pond.

The concentration of chemical used in the water is the key
o successful elimination of weeds without harming people, animals or
ish. The standard rate of treatment is one part of chemical per
illion parts of water.

_____ advised pond owners to figure the weight of
he water in their ponds by determining the number of cubic feet of
ater and then multiplying this figure by 62.5 pounds.

-more-

He said that if the algae are concentrated in specific areas, spot treatments will be sufficient and the fish can move to untreated portions of the pond. If the entire pond is affected, it may be advisable to treat only half the pond at one time.

Ponds are normally treated with copper sulfate or bluestone, a common chemical obtainable at most farm supply houses or drugstores.

PWR:ml
7/29/65

IEWS FROM AGRICULTURE
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairymen Should Cull
Low-Production Cows

Only cows with a relatively high level of production will produce enough milk to cover overhead costs and earn a satisfactory return above feed costs, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. Although there is hardly anything mechanical about a dairy cow, _____ gives this comparison of a dairy cow to a car to illustrate this point.

Overhead costs represent a high proportion of the cost of operating a car or maintaining a dairy cow. Insurance is a good example of an overhead cost for a car, as is the feed cost for a dairy cow.

The more miles you drive your car, the less it costs per mile for insurance, because the cost is spread over a greater number of miles. The same is true of a dairy cow, whose "mileage" is measured in terms of pounds of milk produced per year. The more milk a cow produces, the less it costs to produce each pound of milk, since the feed cost is spread over more pounds.

Feed costs for body maintenance account for much of the fixed overhead cost for cows. Illinois Dairy Herd Improvement Association records for 1965 show that the feed cost for one cow producing 12,000 pounds of milk per year was 92 dollars less than the total feed cost for two cows each producing 6,000 pounds of milk.

-more-

Similar to Farm No. [illegible]

Dairymen Should [illegible]
Low-producing [illegible]

Only one [illegible] producing [illegible]

produce enough milk [illegible]

return above feed [illegible]

[illegible] although there is [illegible] in this [illegible]

dairy [illegible]

cow to illustrate this point.

Overhead costs, [illegible] about a [illegible]

operating a car or maintaining a [illegible]

engine of an [illegible]

cow.

The [illegible]

milk [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pounds of milk [illegible]

cow produced, the [illegible]

the feed [illegible]

Feed costs [illegible]

fixed [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

cost for [illegible]

For this reason only cows with a relatively high level of production will pay for overhead costs and make a satisfactory return above feed costs. _____ recommends that dairymen cull from their herds all cows of the higher testing breeds that produce less than 5,000 pounds of milk per year and cows of the lower testing breeds that produce less than 7,500 pounds of milk.

-30-

GWH:GAK:ml
8/5/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Boys From Sixty Counties
At Forestry Camp

Seventy-seven boys from 60 Illinois counties learned better forestry practices this week (August 1 to 7) at the thirteenth annual Boys' Farm Forestry Camp in Franklin County. All camps have been held at the southern Illinois 4-H camp on Lake West Frankfort, according to University of Illinois extension forester Bob Nelson.

Nelson, who is program director, said that they had no typical day at camp. Each day was different, with every minute scheduled from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. at lights out. Six hours a day were given to intensive forestry instruction, including tree identification, reforestation skills, fire prevention and forest protection, woodland management, forest recreation and wood use. Evening programs include movies and talks on forestry and allied subjects. State and federal agencies and many private organizations furnished their foresters as instructors. The boys also had time for play, with at least two swimming sessions and volleyball and softball each day.

Camp director W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois extension forester, selected three assistant farm advisers and a representative from the Illinois Agricultural Association to assist as counselors. Boys were assigned to one of four crews. Each crew was made up of boys from different parts of the state and of varying ages--from 14 to 18 years. Each crew elected its own captain and crew chief.

The forestry camp is sponsored by the Illinois Technical Forestry Association and receives financial support from woodland industries, conservation groups and civic organizations.

-30-

AC:JJF:ml
/5/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

FBFM Annual Meeting To Include
Tour Of Narrow-Row Corn Farm

URBANA--A Douglas County farm featuring a narrow-row corn system and a 100-litter-per-year hog enterprise will be highlighted at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Association on September 2.

The public is invited to make this tour. Tour groups will start from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m., reports University of Illinois extension farm management specialist D. F. Wilken. The tour ends at 12:30 p.m.

The tour of this farm, located one mile west and 2 1/2 miles south of Newman, will show how operator John Albin uses farm records to manage his farm, Wilken says. He kept detailed cost accounts with the U. of I. Department of Agricultural Economics during 1959, 1960 and 1964. Comparisons may be made of labor and other costs required to produce corn and hogs in 1959 and 1964.

Albin has averaged corn yields of 120 bushels per acre since 1962, and he expects higher yields in 1965. He traded his corn planter, cultivators and combine cornhead so that he could produce and harvest corn and soybeans in 30-inch rows this summer. His experiences will be of interest to most corn producers now getting 120-bushel corn yields with conventional row widths, Wilken believes.

-more-

Visitors will see corn plots with 40-inch and 30-inch row widths. Another corn plot has a 30,000 plant population per acre. U. of I. agronomist W. D. Pardee, agricultural engineer Wendell Bowers and agricultural economists F. M. Sims and Wilken will be on hand to answer questions about narrow-row production.

The 300-acre Albin farm includes three years' experience in farrowing more than 100 litters of hogs per year in low-cost slotted-floor housing. Albin is also a successful breeder of Shropshire sheep. He has been active in the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association.

Douglas County farm adviser Dale Bateman and FBFM fieldman John Conerty report that farmers interested in corn and hog production over the next 10 years can spend a profitable day on this farm.

After lunch at the farm, the annual business meeting of the Illinois FBFM Service will be held in Newman High School. Lee County farmer Byron Thier will preside.

The tour is sponsored by the Illinois FBFM Service and the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. Lunch reservations can be made with the county farm adviser or with D. F. Wilken, 450 Mumford Hall, Urbana.

-30-

JAP:ml
8/12/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Dairymen Lower Feed Costs
By Using Urea

Local dairymen should seriously consider using urea in their feed rations, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. He explains that dairymen could substantially reduce their feed costs if they knew how and when to use urea.

The purpose of urea in a ration is to provide a low-cost source of ammonia for the rumen bacteria to use in making protein which the cow needs for normal body functions, growth and milk production. Recent USDA reports claim that over the past two years dairymen could have lowered their protein supplement costs by 25 percent if they had used more urea.

_____ says that as a general rule it will pay to use urea in dairy cattle rations when a mixture of 6 pounds of shelled corn plus 1 pound of urea costs less than 7 pounds of 44 percent soybean meal. USDA reports predict that the cost of urea may be reduced as much as 40 percent in the next 10 years. Such a reduction would possibly place urea in an even more favorable position for use in dairy rations.

University of Illinois nutritionists say that there is no toxicity danger if the urea makes up no more than 1 percent of the total dairy feed (air-dry basis). Urea can be used to supply one-third

-more-

of the total crude protein required by dairy cattle. _____ recommends that feed changes be made gradually and that the feed be well mixed. He adds that urea should not be fed to young calves until they are eating hay readily and are getting at least 1 pound of hay for every 100 pounds of body weight.

_____ says that dairymen sometimes object to using urea because their cows don't like the taste or smell of it. Research shows that palatability problems occur when there is more than 1 percent or 20 pounds of urea per ton of feed, when cattle are fed grain in the milking parlor and eating time is limited and when cows need over 25 pounds of grain daily. Adding molasses at the rate of 1 to 2 percent of the grain mixture makes rations with urea more appetizing.

Dairymen can realize good savings by adding urea to corn silage at the rate of 10 pounds per ton. This amount raises the protein content of the silage from about 9.5 to 13.5 percent and should not cause palatability problems if the silage contains 60 to 70 percent moisture. Thorough mixing of the urea in grain or silage is very important. For more information on the use of urea in dairy rations, contact your local farm adviser.

GAK:ml
3/19/65

[illegible] Dr. Jorgen Lerer Feed Grains [illegible]

of the tribal crude protein [illegible]

recommend that feed charges be [illegible]

well mixed. He adds that [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] hay [illegible]

[illegible] every [illegible] pounds [illegible] hay [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dorgoe [illegible] cows [illegible]

shows that [illegible] ability [illegible]

[illegible] or 20 pounds [illegible] per ton of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

over 25 pounds [illegible] daily. [illegible]

[illegible] percent of the [illegible]

Dairymen [illegible] feeding [illegible]

[illegible] stage of the [illegible] of 16 pounds per [illegible]

tein content of the [illegible]

not cause palatability [illegible]

[illegible] manufacture. [illegible]

important. [illegible]

[illegible]

-[illegible]-

GAK:[illegible]
8/[illegible]/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

State Fair Junior Exhibitors Get
Pointers On Milking Techniques

More than 100 boys and girls exhibiting dairy animals in the junior show at the Illinois State Fair received instructions on preparation of dairy animals for the show ring and proper milking techniques at a special meeting held during the fair.

J. George Smith of Oswego, a dairy showman of over 30 years, gave junior exhibitors information on grooming, filling and bagging milking cows. He also stressed the importance of keeping the cows clean and the exhibit neat throughout the show.

Smith emphasized the importance of good feed and care to get the animals in proper condition for the show ring. He noted that, although a great deal of preparation has to be done well in advance of the show, it's also important to wash the cows at the show barn if they have traveled any distance.

L. R. Fryman, extension dairyman at the University of Illinois, then explained why it is necessary to keep milking machines in top working condition and to handle cows properly at each milking.

He said that many milking machine vacuum pumps now in use do not maintain constant vacuum at the teat cup level to insure rapid milk removal.

Fryman also stressed the importance of establishing a definite milking routine to prepare cows for complete and rapid milking. He showed how massaging and washing the udder stimulates release of the letdown hormone oxytocin by the pituitary gland.

-more-

He also pointed out that oxytocin is effective for only about eight minutes. Therefore, it's important to get the machine on the cow within a minute after she has been stimulated.

After this discussion, Smith demonstrated efficient milking techniques. Using one of his own cows, he milked out 38 pounds of milk in about five minutes. He also stressed the importance of keeping the milking machine clean and showed the proper technique for dipping teat cups into two separate solutions before moving the machine from one cow to another. The first solution was plain water. The second was a good sanitizing solution.

-30-

LRF:ml
8/19/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Conservation Camp Set For
August 23-27 At Monticello

_____ 4-H Club members from _____ County will attend the 1965 4-H Club Conservation Camp August 23 to 27 at 4-H Memorial Camp at Monticello.

They are: _____(Fill in names of boys attending camp.)_____.

Farm Adviser _____ said the camp provides a good opportunity for boys to learn about conservation and the outdoors.

Delegates to the camp will attend classes during mornings and parts of the afternoons and evenings. The classes will cover game management, forestry, pond management, soil conservation and related areas of study.

_____ said boys may bring camping equipment and participate in a one-day, overnight camp trip. The boys are advised to bring a tent, flashlight, knife, hand axe, raincoat, aluminum pie tin and eating utensils.

During some of the afternoons the delegates may participate in rifle and shotgun shooting, swimming and other sports and crafts.

-30-

PWR:ml
8/19/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

4-H Club Members Will
Attend Citizenship Course

_____ County was represented at the National 4-H Citizenship Short Course August 22 to 28 at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C., where youths from across the nation spent a week of learning, hard work and fun.

(Fill in names of names of delegates from your county from the attached list.) attended the short course from _____ County, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He said the program was divided between assemblies and field trips. Assemblies included lectures and discussions on such subjects as the aspects of citizenship, developing confidence for leadership, the nature of freedom and world aspects of 4-H citizenship.

On Wednesday morning the groups went to Capitol Hill, where meetings were held with congressmen and senators. The group also saw congressional committees in session, toured the Capitol Building and saw Congress in session.

Field trips included visits to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Supreme Court, Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials, the grave site of President Kennedy, the National Archives, and the Smithsonian Institution and a boat trip to Mt. Vernon.

-30-

PWR:ml
8/26/65

ILLINOIS CITIZENSHIP SHORT COURSE GROUP
WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 22-28, 1965

GIRLS

Name	Address	County
Naomi Yaginuma	1332 N. Eagle	DuPage
Mary Ragnes	R.2, Morris	Grundy
Patty Brown	R.2, Lena	Stephenson
Becky Judd	Jericho Road, Big Rock	Kane
Jo Ann Frye	Box 91, Payson	Adams
Betty Baxter	R.1, Ray	Schuyler
Audre Harris	903 S. MacArthur, Macomb	McDonough
Alice Nelson	1501 S. 17th St., Silvis Heights	Rock Island
Sharon Will	R.1, Lincoln	Logan
Rita Miller	R.3, Danville	Vermilion
Karen Morton	R. R. Cerro Gordo	Piatt
Nadine Schormann	R.1, Dieterich	Effingham
Norma Meyer	R.1, Box 32, Centralia	Marion
Evelyn Henderson	R.2, Pocahontas	Madison
Roberta Miller	R.1, Yale	Jasper
Canna Grothoff	R.1, Opdyke	Jefferson
Phyllis Maschoff	R.2, Nashville	Washington
Nancy Ann Maxwell	R.2, Grayville	Edwards
Ranelle Summers	719 Sheridan Drive, Benton	Franklin
Judy Hendrix	R.2, Monticello	Piatt

BOYS

John Bushman	R.4, Dixon	Lee
James John Zacek	4716 S. Loomis, Chicago 9	Chicago
Marshall Mendelsohn	374 Wilshire, Park Forest	Cook
Donald Gregg Carnes	R.3, Pittsfield	Pike
J. Alan Petefish	R.1, Ashland	Morgan
Warren Loos	R.5, Quincy	Adams
Carroll Dean Barnett	R.1, Roodhouse	Green
Ken Olson	R.1, Hoopeston	Vermilion
John Williamson	R.3, Sullivan	Moultrie
Alan Hartwig	New Holland	Logan
John Sloman	Pawnee	Montgomery
Wayne Pitts	R.4, Olney	Richland
David Smith	Stewardson	Shelby
Kenneth Hails	Texico	Jefferson
Michael Simpson	Barnhill	Wayne
Terry Clark	R.1, Macedonia	Franklin
Charles Hammond	R.1, Compton	Lee
Bill Brooks	Buffalo	Sangamon

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Editor's Note: Story of primary interest to northeastern Illinois.

Research Reaffirms Phosphorus Need

Applying phosphorus to a Blount silt loam--a problem soil in northeastern Illinois--has increased corn yields 28 bushels per acre in two years. Researchers at the University of Illinois Agronomy Research Center have conducted the study, reports _____ County Farm Adviser _____. The annual field day at this center in Elwood will be September 16, he adds.

The Blount silt loam was formed under timber vegetation and is low in nitrogen and organic matter. It is also underlaid with a plastic glacial till, making drainage a problem.

University of Illinois agronomists say that this study points out the needs for all three elements--nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium--and emphasizes the need for phosphorus in the area.

Agronomists started the fertility experiment in 1962, applying three different rates of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Nitrogen used with adequate amounts of phosphorus and potassium boosted corn yields 23 bushels per acre. Potassium with adequate nitrogen and phosphorus increased yields 11 bushels per acre. But when phosphorus with adequate nitrogen and potassium was used, the increase due to phosphorus climbed to 28 bushels per acre.

Visitors to the annual Elwood Agronomy Field Day September 16 will see this and other research being conducted by University of Illinois agronomists. The program starts at 1:00 p.m.

-30-

JJF:ml
9/2/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers With Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs

County Experience Good With
Neighborhood Youth Corps

Experience has been good in _____ county with the summer trainee(s) in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, according to Farm (Home) Adviser _____.

NYC is one of the three different employment opportunity programs for young people from 16 to 21 years of age under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, _____ explains. The Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois has taken the major responsibility of conducting the Neighborhood Youth Corps summer work-training program in Illinois this year. The object is to help deserving young people continue their education and learn a job by working at it.

This summer the Cooperative Extension Service in Illinois had 91 young people in 49 counties on the University of Illinois employment rolls as temporary employees. The program ends on September 10.

County extension advisers who have supervised the work of these young people throughout the state have been enthusiastic about the program. Characters of the youth have been high and the quality of their work very good. Surveys have also shown a high degree of appreciation among the enrollees for the opportunity the program has given them this summer.

(Add any details you wish here about your own county experience with NYC this summer.)

-30-

RAJ:ml
9/2/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

(Farm Adviser: Refer to Agronomy News No. 312 or 313 for information on the field day in your area.)

Fall Agronomy Field
Day To Be Held Soon

Farmers in this area might be able to find the answers to some of their problems if they attend the fall agronomy field day at the _____ Experiment Field _____.
(place) (time and date)

The university's area agronomists annually hold a series of field days throughout the state in an effort to bring farmers up to date on the latest research findings, according to _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

He said that the U. of I. agronomists operate experiment stations in all parts of the state. This enables them to test growing practices under the actual field conditions that exist in the various areas of the state.

Farmers who attend the field day for this area will see:
(Include here the information about your field day.)

-30-

PWR:ml
9/2/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Give Corn Picker A Close Inspection

A corn picker that continually clogs not only causes too much field loss, but also greatly increases your chances of getting caught.

To reduce the number of unnecessary delays from clogged rolls or other mechanical difficulties, give your picker a critical inspection, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Start with the snapping rolls. Rolls worn beyond their usefulness may cause clogging. Borrow a new roll from your dealer and compare it with the old ones to see the difference.

The same holds true for the husking rolls. Check the spring tension. If the rolls won't adjust, a spring may be broken. Don't hesitate to replace them if you think it might reduce clogging or improve husking.

When you inspect your picker, it's a good idea to make sure that all shields are in place and there are no protruding obstructions, such as cotter pins, nails or bolts, to catch your clothing.

Chances of having an accident this picking season will be much less if you can get your crop in without unnecessary delays from clogging. There's a good reason for trouble. Locate and eliminate the hazard so that your corn-picking season will be safe and efficient.

-30-

OLH:ml
9/9/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Keep Safety Shields In Place

In this busy fall work 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 O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. If you lose, it's too late to be sorry.

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

Some manufacturers are putting on nonremovable 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 age or experience, he concludes.

-30-

OLH:ml
9/9/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Fall Begins Swine Flu Season

Inclement weather and rapid temperature changes during the fall trigger outbreaks of swine influenza, Dr. H. Neil Becker, University of Illinois extension veterinarian, warns.

Swine producers should prevent their hogs from being exposed to cold, damp weather and drafts. Adequate housing and bedding will reduce the chances of swine flu outbreaks during the fall and winter.

Dr. Becker points out that lungworms and roundworms are also known to trigger swine flu and often make the disease more severe. Worming sows two to five weeks before farrowing will keep down the number of worm eggs to which young pigs will be exposed. The sows should also be washed before entering the farrowing house to remove the worm eggs from their bodies. When the pigs reach 6 to 12 weeks of age, they should be wormed to eliminate any adult worms that may be present.

The signs of flu in swine usually occur within three to five days after the weather has been bad. The swine become sick suddenly, go off feed, cough, breathe with difficulty and are slow to move out of their pens. When these signs occur, a veterinarian should be called immediately.

-30-

HC:ml
9/16/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Machinery Road Hazard
At Harvest

Expected bumper crops of soybeans and corn mean that there will be plenty of slow-moving farm machinery on the road this fall. O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois, reminds farmers that the rules of the road apply to farm tractors and implements as well as to cars and trucks. Statistics show that, mile for mile, it is much safer to operate an automobile than a tractor on public roads.

Proper lighting is a must if you plan to take farm machinery on the road at dusk. Traffic is usually heavy during the evening, and that is the hardest time for motorists to see. A Slow-Moving Vehicle emblem attached to back of your tractor or combine will help motorists identify you during periods of poor light.

Hogsett points out that there are certain precautions motorists should follow when approaching slow-moving farm machinery: The big red and orange triangular emblem on the back of farm machinery always means that the vehicle is slow moving. Start decelerating as soon as you see the machinery, because it is usually traveling much slower than you think.

-30-

JK:ml
9/16/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

special to Farm Advisers

Reduce Hessian Fly Problems

If you are still undecided about how to attack your Hessian fly problem, here are some tips from Farm Adviser _____ that can reduce fly populations and lessen damage:

1. Destroy all volunteer wheat now if you haven't already done so. This wheat provides a place for a fall buildup of Hessian flies. It can benefit the fly as much as early seeding.

2. Seed on or after the recommended seeding date when using susceptible varieties. Your county farm adviser has a list of the best varieties to use in _____ county. Fly emergence occurs first in the northern counties and progresses southward from mid-September to mid-October.

3. When seeding early, use resistant varieties, such as Gage, Knox 62, Monon, Ottawa or Reed. _____ variety does best in _____ county. Use certified or pure seed--not contaminated with other varieties. Any of the above-listed varieties may be seeded early without damage by Hessian fly or buildup of populations.

4. Use a systemic insecticide, such as phorate--Thimet--or Di-Syston, when seeding susceptible varieties early. Place it in the drill row with a grass-seeder attachment at fall seeding. Use 10 pounds of 10 percent granules per acre. Follow label precautions when handling and applying this material, as it is toxic to warm-blooded animals, including man.

-more-

Even when fly populations are low, it is still advisable to follow control recommendations to prevent buildup of and damage by the fall generation, which could lead to an even larger buildup of the spring generation and more severe damage.

The southwestern part of the state and other isolated parts appear to have potential problems with Hessian flies, but let's not "let up" on this pest in _____ county. (Localize according to fly situation in your county.)

Hessian flies were probably first introduced into the United States in straw bedding used by the Hessian soldiers during the Revolutionary War, as the pests were found on Long Island, N. Y., about 1779.

JJF:ml
9/16/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

If Have Choice, Consider Putting
New Feeders On Stubble Pasture

URBANA--A University of Illinois study has shown that cattlemen who have a choice may be money ahead if they put newly purchased feeder calves on stubble pasture rather than in drylot.

Half of the calves in the study were put on stubble pasture. The other half went into drylot, where they received a full feed of legume-grass silage and two pounds of mixed hay daily. The weather was excellent throughout the 63-day test, with only a few days of warm rain.

"The work showed that each calf in drylot needed about 1,400 pounds of silage and 120 pounds of hay to recover shrink and produce 42 pounds of gain," explains U. of I. extension animal scientist Terry Greathouse. "However, 1/2 acre of stubble pasture per calf was enough to produce 70 pounds of gain plus recovery shrink."

Greathouse says that some calves in drylot ran into foot rot and shipping fever problems. None of the calves on pasture contracted these diseases.

U. of I. specialists say that feeders should gradually increase the amount of grain fed daily to new calves to prevent them from eating too much and possibly foundering. After the calves become acclimated, a good feeding schedule will allow them to consume 1/2 percent of their body weight daily in grain by the end of the first week and then increase the grain 1/2 percent per week until they are on full feed.

-30-

HDN:ml
9/30/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Cooperative Extension Advisers
Plan For The 1970's

_____ county farm and home advisers and their assistants will be in Urbana October 11-13 for the annual fall conference of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Illinois.

During the conference workshop sessions, the advisers will be following the theme for the meeting: "Planning for the '70s.'" Attending from _____ county will be _____ _____.

First general session in the Illini Union Ballroom starts at 1:00 p.m. on October 11 after registration in the morning. Dr. Lloyd Davis, administrator, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., will speak on "Considerations in Planning for the '70s.'"

Others on the Monday afternoon program will be Dr. J. Carroll Bottum, department of agricultural economics, Purdue University; and Dr. G. W. Schneider, director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Kentucky, both speaking about changes for the future of extension educational programs in their respective states. After these presentations, a question-and-answer period will be moderated by Dr. E. W. Anderson, leader of extension education, Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, Urbana.

Agricultural and home economics extension staffs will meet in separate sessions on Tuesday. E. G. Mosbacher, McLean county farm adviser, Bloomington, will preside over the agricultural session in the Illini Union ballroom.

-more-

Agricultural topics to be discussed include technical aspects of insulated concrete panels for farm buildings, blueprints for animal science research, results of recent research in dairy science, domestication of forest trees, fungicide tests, turfgrass research, food science extension, recent developments in insect control, latest on Dutch elm disease control, agronomy research and possibilities of linear programing for extension. After conferences with specialists in the afternoon, the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers will hold its annual meeting and dinner in the Illini Union.

Topics for the home economics session, presided over by Mrs. Louise Moody, Bureau county home adviser, Princeton, include 4-H plans, family living special groups, foods and nutrition, and what's new in equipment, home management and clothing, followed by "Programing Implications for Mass Communications" in the afternoon. The Illinois Home Advisers Association will meet at 3:15 p.m., and a dinner is scheduled at 6:00 p.m. for the home economics extension staff at Lincoln Square, Urbana.

Dr. Orville G. Bentley, newly appointed dean of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, headlines the Wednesday morning general session, with Dr. M. C. Carbonneau, horticultural specialist, presiding. Other general session topics will include "Planning for the 1970's" by Dr. L. E. Card, professor of animal science emeritus, and "From Planning to Action" by Dr. J. B. Claar, director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, both at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary cooperative extension fraternity, will hold its annual initiation and dinner meeting on Monday, starting at 5:00 p.m. in the Illini Union faculty lounge.

RAJ:ml
9/30/65

From Illinois Farm-City Committee
Through Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Locals To Attend Regional
Farm-City Meeting

Several _____ county citizens will attend one of four regional workshops sponsored by the Illinois Farm-City Committee on _____, October _____, at _____. Among those invited are the groups sponsoring farm-city programs. The purpose of the meetings will be to study ways of continuing the growth of farm-city programs in Illinois.

John Abram, Elburn, chairman of the Illinois Farm-City Committee, will preside over the all-day session. Registration will start at 9:30 a.m., followed at 10:00 a.m. by a report on farm-city programs in Illinois by Dr. John B. Claar, director of the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois, Urbana. This report covers the results of a survey on local farm-city activities conducted by the Farm-City Committee last spring. The survey revealed almost 250 events that are conducted annually. They range from speeches at luncheons or dinners sponsored by civic groups to farm tours and farm-city exchanges in which farmers and businessmen change places for a day or so.

A panel discussion before lunch will outline some of the opportunities for sponsoring outstanding farm-city luncheons or

-more-

dinners. A similar panel after lunch will discuss putting on an outstanding farm-city tour or exchange. Panel members will include:

_____

_____.

William Allen, secretary of information, Illinois Agricultural Association, Bloomington, will discuss ideas for better farm-city programs on the afternoon session. Concluding the program will be a talk on the importance of local farm-city programs by _____

_____.

-30-

RAJ:ml
9/30/65

Schedule of meetings:

Tuesday, October 5 . . . . Champaign-Urbana

Wednesday, October 6 . . . DeKalb

Monday, October 18 . . . . Mt. Vernon

Tuesday, October 19. . . . Macomb

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Agricultural Engineer Gives Guides
For Checking Corn Harvesting Losses

URBANA--Farmers will be money ahead if they use some method of checking corn losses in the field.

"Checking losses is especially important this year," explains U. of I. agricultural engineer Wendell Bowers. "Wind, insect and disease damage have weakened stalks, making picking much more difficult for the farmer who wants to do a good job."

Bowers says a check that shows high field losses may lead to picker adjustments that will help ease the problem. He gives these guides for measuring field losses:

To estimate shelled corn losses, count the kernels in a square 40 by 40 inches around four hills in separate parts of the field. Then take an average of the counts. Count more hills for a more accurate estimate.

Bowers says an average of 20 kernels to the hill represents one bushel lost per acre. If you find an average of 80 kernels, you are losing four bushels of shelled corn an acre.

For ear-corn losses, mark off 133 feet--approximately 43 paces--along the row, or take 40 hills in 40-inch-row corn and count the number of ears left.

Each good-sized ear in this distance represents a loss of one bushel per acre. Again, average at least four spots in the field and kick the husks and stalks around to be sure you don't miss any ears.

-more-

Bowers says if losses are excessive you should make the following checks:

1. Watch speed. Field losses increase with speed.

2. Adjust the picker snouts downward to get more aggressive action and to catch lower ears.

3. Check snapping roll clearance. Run the rolls as close together as possible without causing the picker to plug.

4. If you find it nearly impossible to reduce losses, check the snapping rolls for wear. They may need to be replaced if they have been used for 350 to 400 acres.

-30-

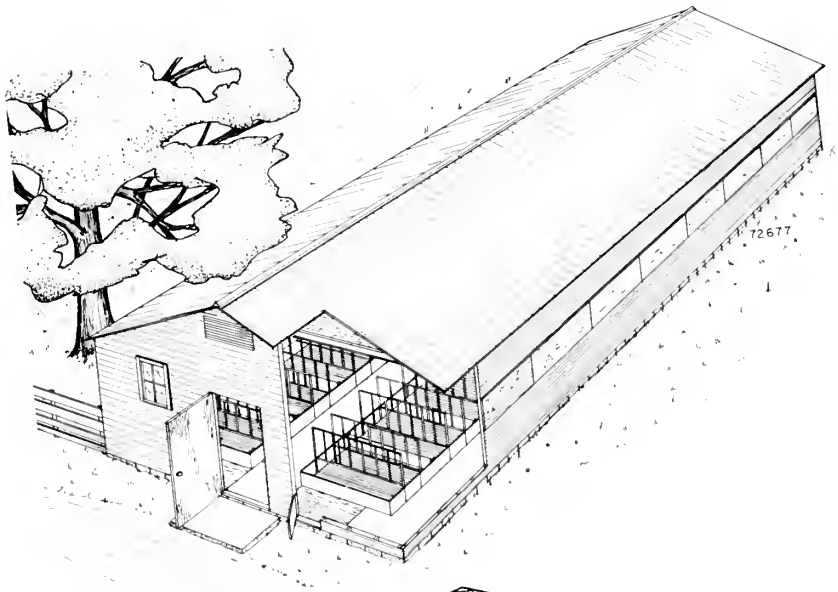
HDN:ml
9/30/65

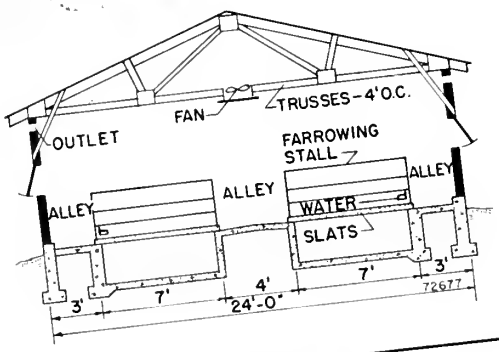
EXCLUSIVE
RELEASES FOR EXTENSION ADVISERS
FROM EXTENSION EDITORS . . . 330 MUMFORD HALL . . . URBANA

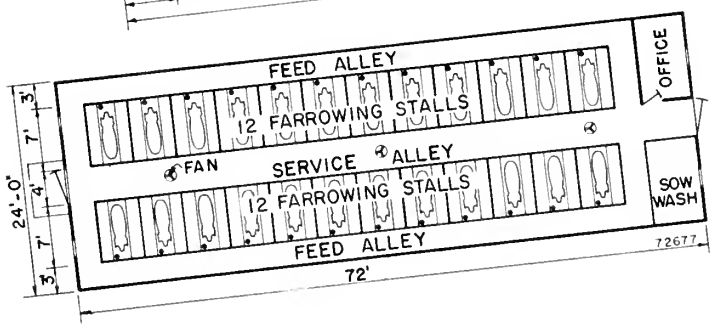
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

577: FARROWING BUILDING
Stalls on Slats
4 Sheets

MIDWEST PLAN SERVICE
206 Agricultural Engineering
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa







previous sprays, and
are combining to give
County Farm Adviser
her, ants, millipedes
sect pests scurry

h a foundation
says _____.
inished spray.
rin in three
cent chlordane
cent solution.
unoff. Spray all
er, spray a two-
Also spray behind
ndation. And
ation and in
lid line of
in order to get

prays, ask your
Of Your Home,"

c

er.

ecticides or any pesticide, read and heed the
label.

-30-

JJF:bh

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Control Insect Pests
With A Foundation Spray

Heavy rainfall, which probably diluted previous sprays, and heavy populations of house-invading insect pests are combining to give homeowners a fall headache, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. With the first hint of cool weather, ants, millipedes spiders, crickets, oriental roaches and similar insect pests scurry inside for winter protection.

You can still "beat them to the draw" with a foundation spray of 1/2 percent dieldrin or 2 percent chlordane, says _____. The average house requires about three gallons of finished spray. You'll need 12 ounces--3/4 pint--of 16 percent dieldrin in three gallons of water. Or you can use one pint of 45 percent chlordane concentrate in three gallons of water to get a 2 percent solution.

Spray the foundation just to the point of runoff. Spray all around the house. In addition to the foundation proper, spray a two- to four-inch band of soil alongside the foundation. Also spray behind concrete steps and other structures which abut the foundation. And don't forget to spray cracks and crevices in the foundation and in concrete slabs abutting the foundation. You want a solid line of defense all around the house, which insects must cross in order to get protection from cold weather, says _____.

For more detailed information on foundation sprays, ask your farm adviser for Circular 887, "Keep Outdoor Pests Out Of Your Home," or Circular 900, "Insect Control For The Homeowner."

When using insecticides or any pesticide, read and heed the label.

-30-

JJF:bh

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Tips For Producers Who Turn
Livestock Onto Downed Corn

Hogs are better adapted to cleaning up corn left in fields after picking than either beef or sheep, explains _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Pigs weighing between 75 and 100 pounds are best suited to cornfield gleaning, _____ explains. You can use lighter animals if you put heavy hogs in with them to break down the corn. If there is enough downed corn to supply hogs for a long period, you should feed protein supplement and a mineral mixture, whether the animals are being finished for market or not.

How much corn will hogs eat in the field? _____ says 10 pigs weighing 75 to 100 pounds and fed a protein supplement will eat about a bushel of corn a day. Five or six hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds will clean up a bushel daily.

Brood sows can be turned into the field after finishing hogs have picked up the bulk of the downed corn. Sows may become too fat if they are the first animals put in the field.

Good management is vital when cattle are turned onto downed corn. Poor handling can lead to severe scouring,,overeating disease and other digestive disturbances. Founder can be a problem for extremely thin cattle on downed corn. Yearling cattle that have had access to feed have fewer problems in cornfields than younger cattle that have never eaten corn.

-more-

_____ points out that sheep can create more problems in downed corn than either hogs or cattle. Overeating and scouring cause the most trouble for sheep in the cornfield. All lambs should be vaccinated for overeating disease.

Only feeder lambs that have already been exposed to grain should be turned into the fields, and the area they cover should be restricted to prevent overeating. It's also a good idea to have high-quality legume hay or other roughages available to the lambs while they are in the field.

-30-

HDN:bh
10/7/65

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Clean Up, Compost Garden Refuse

Now that it's time to clean up vegetable gardens, consider a compost pile, advises University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist J. S. Vandemark. A compost pile not only gets rid of crop residues, but supplies organic matter for the home garden or flower bed. And where land filling around suburban homes is common, tight clay soils need all the organic matter they can get.

In addition to garden residue, you can use tree leaves and grass clippings. But stay away from table scraps, Vandemark advises. They cause offensive odors and attract flies. Also use only disease-free residue. Many bacteria and fungi will overwinter in compost if you use diseased residue.

A shady corner or a spot back of shrubs--pick a level spot--makes an ideal location for a compost pile. For the average home gardener, a 3 by 12 or 6 by 6 foot pile will handle most of the vegetable refuse. Put in 6 to 8 inches of leafy material, 2 to 3 pounds of 10-10-10 or similar fertilizer, a "sprinkle" of finely ground limestone and some soil to hold everything in place. Repeat this process as long as the material lasts. Adding fertilizer hastens decomposition and adds to the fertility value of the compost.

Early next spring, turn over the compost once or twice. Be sure the top is level so that moisture will penetrate evenly. The resulting compost makes a good soil conditioner, says Vandemark.

-30-

JJF:bh
10/14/65

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Garden Cleanup Now
Prevents Diseases Next Spring

Home gardeners who plan to continue their favorite hobby next year will do themselves a big favor by cleaning up debris this fall, says University of Illinois extension plant pathologist Mal Shurtleff.

Cleaning up garden debris as soon as harvest is over controls many of the important diseases attacking gardens each year. Getting rid of the debris eliminates the overwintering source of many garden diseases, says Shurtleff.

The average gardener has about three choices in handling vines, tops and other debris. He can burn them--this method wastes valuable organic matter, but gets rid of diseased debris. He can plow under all organic matter. Or he can compost the healthy garden debris and burn the diseased portions, advises Shurtleff.

The important thing now, says the plant pathologist, is to get rid of the debris. By doing so, the gardener will control many of the leaf and stem diseases, fruit spots and rots and, to a lesser extent, the crown and root diseases of most of the plants he grows.

While the memory of this year's garden is still fresh, Shurtleff advises "taking stock." If this year's efforts were unsuccessful or just "so-so," he says the following practices may improve the average gardener's "luck":

1. Plant disease-resistant varieties.
2. Treat seed.

-more-

3. Keep down weeds.

4. Destroy diseased plants when they appear.

5. Rotate crops.

6. Control insects and fungi with pesticides.

For more details and information on how to improve the "green thumb," Shurtleff suggests getting a copy of U. of I. Circular 816, Illinois Garden Guide. It's available at the local county farm adviser's office.

-30-

JJF:bh
10/14/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

4-H X-Tra Yield Corn Contest
Deadline Set For December 1

URBANA--The deadline for state entries in the 1965 4-H X-Tra Yield Corn Contest is December 1, according to University of Illinois 4-H Club specialist Fred L. Haegele.

Winners will be announced at a recognition luncheon on January 8 at the Illini Union. A wrist watch will be awarded to one 4-H member with the highest yield in each of five extension districts. A trophy will be presented to the entry with the highest yield in the state.

A scholarship of $150 will also be awarded to one 4-H member in each of the five extension districts who scores highest in the scholarship awards competition. This competition is open to members who complete the five-acre corn yield project, but the final contest is limited to one entry per county.

Entries will be judged on the basis of 4-H projects, activities and leadership, Haegele says. Each entrant must submit his project record book and standard report form, but no corn sample is needed.

_____County has _____ students participating in the corn project. They are _____

_____

The X-Tra Yield awards are sponsored by FS Services, Inc., in cooperation with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

-30-

JAP:bh
10/14/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

Warm Water Important In Winter For Top Milk Production

Dairy cows need plenty of warm water for top production during the winter months.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ points out that the average dairy cow will drink from 15 to 20 gallons of water per day. A high producer may need as much as 40 gallons daily.

Experiments have shown that cows will produce three to four percent more milk when they have free access to water than when they are watered twice daily. They will produce six to seven percent more milk on an unlimited water supply than when watered once daily.

_____ says cows should never be made to drink from a hole in the ice in an outside tank. It costs much less to heat water with electricity or fuel before the cow drinks than to heat it with high-priced grain and roughage after she drinks.

-30-

HDN:bh
10/14/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

PLAN OF THE MONTH

Plan No. 72677. Farrowing Building
Midwest Plan Service

Plans are now available for a farrowing building designed to help the good manager raise healthier pigs with less labor.

University of Illinois agricultural engineers say the complete unit has 24 farrowing stalls 5 by 7 feet each on slotted or partly slotted floors. The 24- by 72-foot frame building has concrete floors with concrete or block foundations.

Features of the unit include an office, storage space and an isolation and sow wash pen.

Complete insulation, ventilation, clear-span construction with functional space utilization, construction materials and techniques are other features.

Insulation, ventilation and supplemental heat permit year-round operation. Slotted floors reduce or eliminate daily floor cleaning with inside sow feeding.

Farmers interested in obtaining a plan for this building should send $1 to: Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

-30-

PR:bh
10/14/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial To Farm Advisers

on't Panic When
ld Pine Needles Drop

Don't be alarmed if you see the older, inner needles of your vergreens turning brown and dropping, cautions Farm Adviser _____. sk yourself whether the tree ever had any needles on those bare spots. erhaps you are observing a natural foliage change, he adds.

The hardwoods are now in the process of shedding their leaves, fact that most people accept. A similar phenomenon takes place with vergreens, _____ explains. The carpet of needles in an evergreen orest is from the old, matured, worn-out evergreen needles. The shedding generally attracts little notice because a healthy tree will not rop all of its needles at one time.

But homeowners are sometimes concerned when they observe this atural phenomenon, not recognizing that evergreen needles have a imited life and that older needles are replaced by new ones on xtended woody stems.

The life of evergreen needles varies. Species differences, limatic conditions, geographic areas, disease and insect attacks and hysiological disturbances affect needle life. Under normal conditions, tree might have some needles several years old along with those of he current season, _____ concluded.

-30-

WC:JJF:bfh
0/21/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

I Specialists Give Suggestions For Handling Newly Arrived Feeders

The first two or three weeks after new feeder calves arrive n the farm are the most critical period they will spend in the feed-ot.

Often the calves are weaned just before shipment--an mportant stress factor. They're often trucked many miles--another tress factor. Their feed is changed. They are placed on new water. ll of these changes can lead to shrink and other problems.

As might be expected, cattle feeders have a number of uestions about this important feeding and management period. Follow-ng is a list of common questions and the answers given by University f Illinois animal scientists T. R. Greathouse and extension veteri-arian J. R. Pickard.

ow Much Shrink Can I Expect From New Cattle?

The amount of shrink varies greatly. Calves may shrink as uch as 10 to 11 percent or as little as 3 to 4 percent. Heavy cattle ay regain this lost weight within a week. Light calves may require s long as a month.

The time required to return cattle to pay-weight depends to great extent on the health of the animals. A severe outbreak of hipping fever may drastically boost the time required to regain hipping shrink.

-more-

ow Much Grain Should I Feed?

It's best to gradually increase the amount of grain fed aily to new calves to prevent them from eating too much and possibly oundering. After the calves are acclimated, a good feeding schedule ould allow them 1/2 percent of their body weight daily in grain by he end of the first week, and an additional 1/2 percent per week until hey are on a full feed of grain.

hat Diseases Should I Watch For?

The disease that causes the most problems is shipping fever. owever, since the early 1940s two other viral agents have been recog- ized. They are red nose, a respiratory inflammation, and virus iarrhea.

Vaccines have been developed for red nose and virus diarrhea. owever, shipping fever presents a more difficult problem. Researchers ave tried a vaccine, but to date a single injection has not been too uccessful.

f There's No Vaccine, How Can Protect Against Shipping Fever?

Cautious buying and good management are probably the two most mportant protections against shipping fever. Buy cattle from a repu- able firm so you will know that the cattle are healthy and fresh to tart with. Calves that have been in transit for many days have less esistance to disease than calves that are shipped only short distances.

hat Management Factors Are Important?

First, handle the calves as little as possible. Preferably urn them onto a grass pasture or stubble field where they won't inter- ingle too much with other cattle. Let them rest a few days. It will ake them a while to adjust to their new surroundings, particularly if hey've been in transit long.

As a preventive measure (certainly where the danger exists), protect the cattle against red nose. And if virus diarrhea has been a problem on the original farm, have the calves vaccinated for it also.

Be sure to have your lots and sheds or barns cleaned and ready before the cattle arrive. If you buy very thin cattle, you may want to start them in a lot close to the farmstead so that you can keep an eye on them. Don't turn them in to woodlots, swamps and back pastures where it is difficult to observe them or to handle sick animals.

Adequate drinking water is important in recovering shrinkage losses, maintaining health and treating livestock. However, it's best not to depend on automatic watering devices for newly arrived feeder cattle. Calves off the range may never have seen such devices and not know how to use them. Be sure to provide a clean tank that is readily accessible to the cattle and in an area where a mudhole will not develop.

Whatever type of waterer you use, be sure to keep it clean. Nasal discharges from sick cattle can spread infection to other cattle. Cleaning the tank twice a day for the first two to three weeks will be effort well spent.

Should I Feed Vitamin A?

In a 76-day feeding trial at Illinois in 1962, 1,000,000 I. U. of vitamin A per calf boosted gains by 1/4 pound daily. Additional trials have failed to show a similar response. However, it's probably a good idea to give new cattle vitamin A, as it doesn't cost much and can help to reduce stress during the adaptation period.

Should I Feed Antibiotics?

Feeding large doses of antibiotics during the first week or two after cattle arrive on the farm has given results similar to those with vitamin A--some cattle have shown a big response, some show little or no response.

Antibiotics are a little more expensive than the vitamin A compound. If the cattle are in poor flesh, you may want to feed antibiotics. However, if they were born locally and are thrifty, you probably won't see much benefit from feeding high levels of antibiotics

HDN:bfh
10/21/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

pecial To Farm Advisers

imber Prices Strong

If you've been thinking about selling some of the timber on our farm, you might never find a better time to sell than now, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

The summer timber survey compiled by the Illinois Cooperative rop Reporting Service shows prices steady to $10 per thousand board eet above a year earlier, says _____.

Stumpage prices for walnut face veneer range from $150 to 600 per thousand board feet, while FOB log prices range from $300 to 800 per thousand board feet. Stumpage prices range from $100 to $200 or white oak face veneer, and $200 to $300 per thousand board feet OB for logs.

The timber price report serves only as a guide for figuring he value of your timber, says _____. Accessibility, site and errain, distance to market, size of sale and tree size and quality ay affect its value.

If you're inexperienced in the "timber game," you may want o brush up on your timber terms.

Face veneer refers to logs that are taken to veneer plants nd cut into thin sheets for use in the furniture trade and for panels. arger logs command a higher price per thousand board feet than maller logs.

-more-

Container veneer refers to logs that are cut into veneer and then manufactured into baskets and similar containers.

Cooperage is the manufacture of barrels. Heading bolts provide the ends of the barrel. Stave bolts provide the barrel staves.

The chord foot, also called the bolt foot and the tape foot, is used in marketing cooperage bolts. The measurement is made on the end of the split bolt from one outside corner to the other. Some buyers measure only from one outside corner to the other outside corner of the heartwood and thus eliminate the sapwood.

Sawtimber refers to logs that are cut into lumber or timbers.

Pulpwood is cord wood used in making paper, fiberboard and similar products. Prices are reported on both a ton and a standard cord--4 by 4 by 8 feet--basis, although pieces are usually 7.5 feet long.

The price of stumpage refers to the price paid for standing timber.

If you want assistance with your timber project, contact your county farm adviser.

-30-

JJF:bfh
10/21/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

(Editor's Note: Story most pertinent in southern one-third to one-half of state.)

Moldy Beans Cause Concern

University of Illinois extension plant pathologist Mal Shurtleff says that he has received specimens as well as reports of moldy soybeans, mostly from the southern one-third to one-half of the state.

Environmental conditions, nutrient deficiencies such as potash, early use of defoliants, diseases or any other conditions that interfere with normal plant growth may be responsible for the development of moldy beans. Seeds that are prematurely killed become shriveled and are highly susceptible to invasion by numerous saprophytic fungi. Such fungi live on dead or dying organic matter. Excessive moisture at harvest time greatly increases the growth of such fungi.

The fungi that cause purple seed stain, pod and stem blight and downy mildew are capable of directly attacking soybean seeds. Weather conditions have been ideal for purple seed stain infections this year. Pod and stem blight was prevalent in the state this year. Stem canker, brown stem rot and charcoal rot cause premature death of infected soybean plants. These diseases were also prevalent in the state this year.

Storage of moldy beans may result in further damage and loss. Storing moldy beans with a moisture content above 13 percent is very risky. Moldy beans should not be used for seed. Germination is usually very poor, and such diseases as purple seed stain, pod and stem blight and downy mildew are seed-borne.

One lot of soybean seed may be damaged by two or three kinds of fungi, Shurtleff points out.

-30-

MS:JJF:bfh
10/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Specialist Gives Tips
For Storing Vegetables

Of the many pitfalls in home gardening, vegetable storage losses--those that occur after harvest--are the most expensive, says H. J. Hopen, University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist.

Hopen gives two important pointers for successfully storing vegetables:

1. Select well-matured, good-quality vegetables, free from disease.

2. Remember that harvested vegetables are still living organisms. They continue to mature in storage. Proper moisture and temperature control is needed to prolong vegetable storage life.

Squash and pumpkins store best in warm, dry surroundings. Onions, dry peas and beans store best in cool, dry conditions. Root crops, potatoes and cabbage need cool, moist storage.

For warm, dry storage, consider furnace rooms or upstairs storage rooms where the humidity is 50 to 70 percent and the temperature ranges from 50 to 60 degrees. Be sure to mature and cure squash and pumpkins before storing them. Keep them in a heated, ventilated room--75 to 80 degrees F.--for about two weeks to harden the shell. If weather is warm, this can be done in the field. Avoid bruising or scratching the skin.

Unheated rooms, attics or closets make good, cool, dry storage. If you are storing beans, harvest them after the pods mature. Spread the beans out and dry and shell them. Then place them in bags,

-more-

cans or jars and store at 25 to 32 degrees F. and 70 to 75 percent humidity. Popcorn also should be mature and should be stored at these same temperature and humidity levels. Store shelled popcorn in air-tight containers or on the cob. Later, if corn is too dry to pop well, add a tablespoon of water to a quart of popcorn a week or two before popping. Proper moisture content is 13 percent.

Onions should be thoroughly mature before they are put in cool, dry storage. Remove the tops and place onions in shallow boxes or trays, and ventilate through the bottom of the container. Cure onions outdoors or in an airy shed for three or four weeks. Store at 32 to 36 degrees F. and at 70 to 75 percent humidity. You can also store onions in mesh bags hung from the ceiling of the storage room.

If you need cool, moist storage for your vegetables, steer away from modern basements. They're usually too dry and warm. If you must use your basement, insulate walls and ceilings of the storage room and ventilate it through a cellar window.

Store carrots and beets in a 10-gallon drum or similar container to prevent excessive shrinkage. Store at 32 to 40 degrees F. Cover container with a piece of cloth to keep the storage air moist. If you want to store carrots at higher temperatures, completely remove the carrot crown and store the carrots in damp soil. Do not trim beets too closely. They will bleed unless at least one-half inch of the top is left.

Here are some suggestions for storing other vegetables:

Rutabagas, turnips, parsnips--Wax and store at 32 to 40 degrees F. If the vegetables are not waxed, place them in moist sand in the same way as carrots. Parsnips can be left in the soil all winter and used the next spring.

-more-

Potatoes--Make sure tubers are free of dirt and disease. Throw out any that are diseased. Store table stock at temperatures above 36 degrees F. You can store seed stock as low as 32 degrees. Potatoes may become sweet if stored at the latter temperature, but you can restore flavor by holding at room temperature for a few days. Potatoes held above 40 degrees will probably sprout in two or three months.

Tomatoes--Picking at pink or green mature stage can extend the tomato season. The green mature stage is the period when tomatoes turn from green to light green or white. At 40 to 50 degrees, you can keep tomatoes in the pink stage for seven to ten days. Green mature tomatoes will keep at 50 to 60 degrees for one to six weeks. Just before frost kills vines, you can pull them and hang them in the garage or basement with fruits attached. Fruit should continue to ripen.

Parsley and chives--You can take these plants out of the garden in the fall and pot and grow them in a sunny spot as house plants. Be sure to remove a large root system when transplanting them. Remove several of the outer parsley leaves to reduce water loss after transplanting. Besides providing some greenery around the house during the winter, parsley and chives can provide flavoring and garnishes.

-30-

HJH:JJF:bfh
10/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Pointers For Dairy Calf Care

The dairy calves of today will be your herd replacements for tomorrow, so bring 'em up right, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. _____ gives these tips for raising dairy calves.

The first two or three days after birth are a critical period for dairy calves. Protect them from disease by providing a clean, disinfected, well-bedded maternity stall. Disinfect the navel cords of new-born calves with a tincture of iodine immediately after birth to prevent disease-producing germs from entering the body.

After the calf has received colostrum a day or two, put it in a clean, dry pen that is well ventilated but free from drafts. Give it about one pound of whole milk each day for every 10 pounds of body weight.

Feed the calf warm milk about the same time every night and morning. A suitable milk replacer can be substituted for part or all of the whole milk after the calf is a few days old. Calf feeding pails should be clean and sanitized to prevent infection.

_____ says that calves should get hay, grain and water at an early age. Use high-quality legume hay and the same grain mixture that is fed to the milking herd.

Remove horns from herd replacement calves when they are one or two weeks old. Caustic potash, dehorning preparations or electric dehorners can be used: just be sure that the horn-button is killed.

Record the date of birth, sire and dam of each calf. This information will be valuable when the calf is ready to enter the milking line. Eartags, tattoo numbers or color marking sketches can be used for identification.

LRF:GAK:bfh
10/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special To Farm Advisers

UI Specialist Says Traps
Are Best For Mice Control

Every year with the first hint of cold weather, Illinois homes are invaded by mice. Even in this age of chemical control, traps are the most satisfactory control for these unwelcome visitors, says Glen Sanderson, wildlife specialist with the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois.

Traps are inexpensive and easy to place, and the mice can be disposed of so they will leave no odor in the house, says Sanderson.

The best bait? It isn't cheese. Peanut butter mixed with a little rancid bacon grease has a fatal attraction for mice. If a mouse doesn't spring the trap, tie a small piece of bacon or a raisin to the treadle with a thread, advises Sanderson.

Around the house, Sanderson suggests anticoagulants or red-squill-type poisons only if trapping doesn't control the invaders. Some anticoagulants contain an antibacterial agent that keeps rats or mice from building up vitamin K as an antidote. In the past, some mice were resistant to anticoagulants because of the high level of vitamin K produced by bacteria in their digestive tracts.

Outside the house, Sanderson suggests cleaning up and "mouse-proofing" the premises. In outbuildings where odor is not a problem, use poisons, preferably anticoagulants, placed 8 to 12 feet apart. Mice travel only short distances, says Sanderson. Cover bait stations to protect the poison from rain and pets.

Anticoagulants kill mice and rats with no pain, Sanderson adds. But they must eat the bait for 3 to 14 days before it will kill them.

-30-

JJF:bfh
10/28/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

New Corn-Drying Circular
Available From U. Of I.

The ABC's of corn drying are outlined in a new University of Illinois circular written to help farmers select and operate grain-drying equipment.

In the booklet entitled "Drying Shelled Corn," agricultural engineers Harold Beaty and Gene Shove and economist Velmar Davis point out that 45 percent of Illinois' corn was field-shelled in 1964. That's up from only 18 percent in 1960. Illinois farmers dried 103 million bushels of corn with on-the-farm driers in 1964.

The U. of I. specialists note that field shelling and mechanical drying have many advantages and also some disadvantages when compared with ear corn harvest. Advantages are reduced field losses, early harvest, less space needed for storage and lower storage costs. Also, shelled corn is ready for market without additional processing.

Possibly the major disadvantage of drying shelled corn is that it requires careful supervision and mechanical know-how. Farmers using a drier for the first time may not be familiar with the technical relationships that are involved. They have to learn by experience, possibly at the expense of underdrying, overdrying or overheating the grain.

-more-

"Drying Shelled Corn" was written to help farmers avoid some of the pitfalls they might normally encounter in buying and operating a new grain-drying system. The booklet discusses and compares the costs of the four basic drying systems and gives pointers on how to select a drier to match harvesting rate.

In a section entitled "Management Know-How," Beaty, Shove and Davis discuss moisture testing, recommended drying temperatures and storage time for high-moisture grain. They also give tips for in-storage drying.

Farmers who would like a copy of "Drying Shelled Corn" can get one from their county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Urbana. Ask for Circular 916.

-30-

HDN:bfh
11/4/65

EMPHASIS ON 4-H

GE OF AGRICULTURE · STATE · COUNTY · LOCAL GROUPS · UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATI

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois 4-H Leaders Attend
Forum In Washington, D. C.

_____ of _____ joined 116 4-H leaders from five states at the National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., on November 1-6 for a Leader Forum designed to increase skills in working with 4-H members.

More than 40 men and women from 25 Illinois counties participated in the forum along with representatives from Michigan, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The week-long meeting included discussions, lectures, field trips and recreation aimed at improving 4-H leadership. The international and citizenship aspects of the 4-H program were emphasized.

A series of special workshops gave each participant a chance to explore the topics that interested him most. Workshop topics included citizenship, resource development, international programs and consumer information.

Visits to many national shrines were included in the program.

This forum was the final one in the 1965 fall series. Nearly 900 4-H leaders from all over the U. S. participated.

-30-

JAP:bfh
11/4/65

Editor's Note: A list of participants in the Leader Forum is attached for your convenience in localizing this news release.

Following is a list of participants in the Leader Forum:

Mrs. Wayne Baker	West York
James Britt	Patoka
Mrs. Billy Bussen	Greenville
Mrs. Donald Christy	Sullivan
Mr. & Mrs. Dave Dickey, Sr.	Pawnee
Mrs. Peggy Fields	Mt. Vernon
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Fogle	Carlock
Mrs. Marilyn Foss	Holcomb
Mrs. Raymond Hanley	Saunemin
Mrs. Charlene Hartke	Wheeler
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Heemann	Albers
Mrs. Violet Helmes	Monmouth
Mrs. Max Hepner	Grand Ridge
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Herm	Peoria
Mrs. John Hoffman	Earlville
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Jackson	Princeton
Mr. & Mrs. David Lohr	Forreston
Mrs. Ora Martin	Green Valley
Mrs. Lonnie Mattingly	Paris
Mrs. Harry Miller	St. Augustine
Mrs. Keith Muntz	Carrollton
Mrs. Howard Phillips	Centralia
Mrs. Ray Reineck	Rochelle
Mrs. R. R. Schaefer, Jr.	Danville
Mrs. William Scribner	Vandalia
Mrs. Tracey Snyder	Sandoval
Mrs. Burt Steingruby	Fults
Mr. & Mrs. Max Summers	Chatham
Mrs. Harold W. Thune	Palos Heights
Mrs. Eileen Tice	Greenview
Mrs. Helen Upton	Greenville
Mrs. Kenneth Watts	Rockford
Charles Williams	Quincy
Delbert T. Dahl	U. of I. 4-H Club specialist

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

U. of I. Circular Explains
Free-Stall Dairy Barns

Free-stall barns for dairy cattle are becoming increasingly popular in Illinois, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____. In free-stall housing, cows are free to enter or leave individual bedded stalls as they please. This arrangement contrasts with the loose-housing operation,where there is a resting or bedding area for all cows.

_____ says the major advantage of free stalls is that a smaller amount of bedding is needed. Only about one-fourth as much bedding is used as in conventional loose-housing barns.

Another advantage of this system is that the cows stay quite clean when the stalls are cleaned daily and managed properly. The partitions between stalls also give more privacy and better conditions for resting and require less space per cow than loose housing. Free-stall housing permits efficient use of mechanical equipment to remove manure from alleyways and storage pits.

_____ adds that there are also several problems connected with the management of free-stall housing. A few cows may refuse to use the stalls and become quite dirty from lying in the alleyway or outside.

There are also some difficulties in handling the semi-liquid manure. If a liquid manure handling system is used, a high capital investment may be required.

Ways of overcoming these difficulties and specifications for building or converting barns to free-stall housing are discussed in U. of I. Circular 919, "Free-Stall Housing for Dairy Cattle." Copies of this circular may be obtained from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Information Office or from your farm adviser.

-30-

GAK:bfh
11/11/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Narrow Bore Inflations Increase
Vacuum Requirements Of Milking Machines

The lack of sufficient vacuum to properly operate milking machine units is one of the major problems on many dairy farms, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

In a survey of 60 top dairy farms in three Illinois counties, University of Illinois dairy scientists found that at least half of the installations did not have enough vacuum reserve to operate the milking machines properly. Worn-out pumps and small or partly blocked vacuum lines are common causes of low vacuum reserves.

_____ says that substituting narrow bore inflations for standard teat cup liners in standard sized teat cup shells increases the vacuum requirements and adds to already present vacuum reserve problems. One milking machine company estimates that the use of their narrow bore inflation in a standard shell increases the air requirement of the milking machine by at least 30 percent.

To insure efficient operation of milking machine units, dairymen should check the vacuum system regularly. Those who plan to use narrow bore inflations should first check the vacuum system to make sure it is adequate. Buying the small teat cup shell equipped with the narrow bore inflations will help to keep the vacuum requirement to a minimum.

Most milking machine company representatives are equipped to check milking machine vacuum systems and will make recommendations for necessary changes.

-30-

LRF:GAK:bh
11/18/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Grain Trade Conference Scheduled
At U. Of I. December 7-8

URBANA--A conference designed to give grain dealers an opportunity to exchange views and learn about current problems and developments in grain marketing is scheduled for the U. of I. Illini Union on December 7-8.

The meeting will begin at 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday and continue through a luncheon meeting on Wednesday, reports L. F. Stice, Universit of Illinois extension grain marketing economist.

Illinois grain markets and marketing practices are undergoing significant changes because of such developments as field shelling of corn, changing transportation rates, expanding exports and shifts in farm programs, Stice says. The conference is designed to help country grain elevator operators and other grain dealers become more aware of trends in grain marketing.

The Tuesday morning session includes a discussion of financing grain inventories. Participants include Virgil A. Wiese, chairma of the board, Federal North Iowa Grain Company; James D. Walsh, vice-president, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago; and H. J. Wishmire, Indianapolis Area Office, Warehouse Servi Branch, Transportation and Warehouse Division, USDA.

U. of I. agricultural marketing economist R. J. Mutti will serve as chairman.

-more-

At the Tuesday afternoon session, Stice will discuss "Our Grain Markets in Perspective." A panel discussion will follow on the changing patterns of grain prices and grain flow in Illinois. Panel members will include William H. Hasleur, president, Miko Grain Company, Cairo; Donald A. Bidgood, general manager, Continental Grain Company, St. Louis; and J. P. Hasburg, manager, Cargills, Inc., Peoria.

Principal speaker at a dinner meeting Tuesday will be William R. Pearce, vice president, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, and president of the U. S. Feed Grains Council. He will discuss opportunities and problems in exporting midwest grains.

On Wednesday morning U. of I. agricultural economist Lowell D. Hill will moderate a panel discussion on changes and innovations in handling field-shelled corn. The panel will include these participants: H. E. Albrecht, Randolph County Service Company, Sparta; Ray Schnake, George Schnake, Inc., St. Peter; A. H. Weimer, Delevan Cooperative Elevator Company, Delevan.

Rex Johnson, Johnson Grain Company, Oneida; Bill Conrad, State Line Elevator, Inc., State Line; Dale Price, Markwalder-Price Grain Company, Cissna Park; Dean Milligan, Tuscola Cooperative Grain Company, Tuscola; Robert R. Mickey, Central Grain Company, Belvidere.

A question-and-answer session will be presented by James L. Burdick, Rolfes Aeration and Electronics Corporation, Decatur; Lowell M. Dalgren, Neptune Systems, Elk Grove Village; and U. of I. agricultural engineer Frank W. Andrew.

U. of I. extension plant pathologist M. C. Shurtleff will discuss the storability of 1965 corn and soybeans. Grain inspection problems will be presented by John A. Browning, area supervisor, east central area, Grain Division, USDA.

U. of I. grain marketing economist T. A. Hieronymus will present the grain price outlook at a luncheon meeting.

-30-

JAP:bh
11/24/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Study Of Peoria Market Offers
Tips For All Hog Producers

URBANA--University of Illinois agricultural economists recently studied the Peoria hog market to learn how butcher hog prices were affected by weight, size of lot, meatiness, uniformity and conformation.

They believe that results of the study suggest these practical tips for hog producers on any market:

--Market your hogs in as large and as uniform lots as possible.

--Remember that 200- to 220-pound hogs usually bring the highest prices, regardless of season, buyer or commission salesman.

--Become well acquainted with firms that sell your hogs. They tend to specialize in one or two weight classes and often get higher prices for given weight classes because they know the preferences of buyers who operate on the market.

--Be conscious of the way the market discounts for heavy and light hogs during different seasons. Price discounts are greatest when the largest number of heavyweight hogs are marketed.

--When hog prices are reported, understand what the quotation means. Posted prices are not always the same as prices being paid, and price quotation practices vary among markets.

-30-

JAP:bh
12/2/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Extension Council Chairmen
Meet In Urbana

_____ _____, chairman of the _____ County Agricultural Extension Council, and _____ _____, chairman of the _____ County Home Economics Extension Council, attended the annual Conference for Extension Council Chairmen at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 1 and 2.

Also attending the conference as county hosts to the council chairmen were _____ _____, _____ county farm adviser, and _____ _____, _____ county home adviser. Both are local county staff members of the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

Conference registration opened at 12:00 noon on Wednesday in the Illini Union. Group photographs were taken of the early arrivals, followed by informal campus tours of such University of Illinois features as the Assembly Hall, Krannert Art Museum, Morrow Plots, K-40 Counter, Burnsides Laboratory and Bevier Hall, the home economics building.

Dr. J. B. Claar, director of the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, opened the afternoon program at 3:00 o'clock with a discussion of current developments and opportunities in extension, followed by a panel discussion by the assistant directors.

-more-

An informal reception was held for Dean and Mrs. Orville G. Bentley of the College of Agriculture from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Dinner in the Illini Union Ballroom following the reception featured a talk about the College of Agriculture by Dean Bentley.

Dr. Martha Dunlap, assistant director for home economics extension programs, opened the Thursday morning session in Lincoln Hall Theater with a discussion of the new guidelines for extension program planning by the county extension councils. From 9:00 until 10:00 a.m., members of the extension editorial staff of the College of Agriculture explained the responsibilities and opportunities of the council chairmen and members in telling the cooperative extension story to all citizens in their respective counties.

At 10:30 a.m., Dr. David D. Henry, president of the University of Illinois, spoke to the chairmen and advisers about some current University concerns. Winding up the morning program at 11:10 was Dr. E. W. Anderson, professor of extension education at the Illinois College of Agriculture, who explained leadership opportunities to the group.

Grant Schrum, director of the National 4-H Foundation, Washington, D. C., was the principal speaker at the noon luncheon honoring the council chairmen in the Illini Union. Mr. Schrum's subject was "Developing Youth--The Nation's Number One Responsibility."

-30-

RAJ:bh
12/2/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Get Your '66 Crop In Orbit,
Attend "Corn Countdown"

_____ county will join 66 other Illinois counties in a "blast-off" to higher corn yields. University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service specialists will discuss the growth of the corn plant, advantages of early planting, ideal seedbed preparation, optimum fertility, selecting a money-making hybrid and adequate plant populations, increasing available moisture and effective insect and weed control (add agricultural engineering and economics aspects if they are included in your series of meetings), says _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

Meetings in _____ county will be held _____ _____ and _____. Look for additional notices in this paper. Posters calling your attention to "Corn Countdown" will appear in (list places). U. of I. specialists will be talking about these meetings over _____ radio station.

Knowing how the corn plant grows is important when you start relating rates of fertilizer and amounts of moisture to critical times in the plant's life, says _____. Moisture is usually more plentiful in mid-July than in August, so early planting usually insures better pollination--and better seed set--than later planting.

-more-

Research proves that moisture is one of the main limiting factors in corn production at some period in most years. Minimum tillage helps to conserve moisture and reduces the cost of production because it reduces trips across the field. Yields from minimum-tilled and conventionally tilled corn are about the same.

Vigorous hybrids that withstand high plant populations and high fertility will be discussed, as well as narrow rows and single-plant hills and multiple-plant hills, says _____.

Entomologists will discuss insect controls, including a review of resistance of the northern corn rootworm and the southwestern corn borer and other insects that are giving corn producers trouble. Weed specialists will discuss the combination of herbicides that will provide most effective weed control and also herbicides for use in fertilizer carriers.

All "Corn Countdown" as well as other extension meetings are open to the public.

-30-

JJF:ml
12/9/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Pork Producers Conference, January 8

January 8 will be a red-letter day for all midwestern producers interested in learning the latest about hog prices, marketing, disease problems, buildings and equipment, and credit and financing of their swine enterprises. All of these topics will be covered at the Illinois Pork Producers Conference in Pekin, Illinois, by marketing and research specialists from the University of Illinois and other institutions.

All members of the Illinois Pork Producers Association and all swine producers are welcome to attend. Registration will be from 8:30 to 10:00 a.m. at the Pekin High School and will be followed by the general session and business meeting.

Carroll Plager, Hormel & Company, Austin, Minnesota, will give the growers some idea of what's to come in his keynote address at 11:00 a.m. on "A Look Into the Future 10 Years." John Amburg, WGN, Chicago, will be toastmaster for the luncheon program, which will feature Illinois Pork Queen Kathy Wright and speaker Rolland Paul, secretary of the Iowa Pork Producers Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Four separate afternoon workshops will be geared to the special interests of swine growers. Topics for the special-interest workshops include marketing ideas for 1966, current disease problems, buildings and equipment for waste disposal, and credit and financing.

-more-

M. B. Kirtley, University of Illinois extension livestock marketing specialist, will be chairman of the workshop on marketing ideas for 1966. Timely talks on livestock marketing planned for the workshop include "Wisconsin and Canadian Teleauction" by Dick Vilstrup, University of Wisconsin; "Possibilities of Contracting Grade and Weight Sales," by Larry Colvin, Illinois Producers Livestock Association; and "Live Merit Buying Systems" by Merle LeSage, Chicago Order Buyers, Chicago.

Dr. Ron Pickard, U. of I. extension veterinarian, will head a workshop on current disease problems. Dr. Neil Becker and Dr. Joe Simon, U. of I. extension veterinarians, and Dr. Roger Grant, veterinarian of Wyoming, Illinois, will discuss "The Illinois Herd Health Certification Program," "What We Know About the Mastitis-Metritis Problem" and "Disease Problems as We See Them in the Field."

Persons attending the workshop on buildings and equipment for waste disposal, headed by Don Jedele, U. of I. professor of agricultural engineering, will hear talks on "Current Research on Waste Disposal," "Public Health Aspects of Waste Disposal" and "Economics of Manure Handling," presented by U. of I. specialists Don Day and Dick Kessler and by Dr. Charles Clark of the Illinois Public Health Service.

Credit and financing problems will be covered in the credit and financing workshop, headed by J. M. Holcomb, U. of I. professor of agricultural economics. U. of I. farm management specialists Al Mueller and Delmar Wilken will discuss "Economics of Confinement and Conventional Hog Production Systems" and "Put Your Money Where It Counts." Robert Fry, McLean County Bank of Bloomington, will speak on the subject "How Do You Know Whether You Should Invest in Buildings?"

-more-

A separate all-day program for the ladies will include a pork cookery demonstration, a pigskin display, a speaker, presentation of recognition awards, endorsement of a candidate for the National Livestock and Meat Board and a business meeting.

-30-

GAK:cs
12/8/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

Remodeling And Modernizing
Terraces Saves Soil

Terracing has long been recognized as a soil conservation practice with a dual personality. According to R. C. Hay, University of Illinois professor of agricultural engineering, terracing is one of the most permanent and positive methods of controlling soil erosion losses on cultivated cropland. However, until recently it has never been very popular with Illinois farmers because of the difficulty in farming the crooked rows necessary on uneven slopes.

Hay says today's improved terrace construction and remodeling usually eliminate the old problem of point rows and make possible the use of modern farming methods. Nearly all terracing is now done by earth-moving contractors using self-loading scrapers, bulldozers and graders. These machines are equally suited for making new or remodeling old terraces.

Most new terraces are parallel and are wider than those used 20 or 30 years ago. Parallel terraces are especially desirable because they eliminate point rows or confine their use to corners of fields. This plan allows the farmer to farm an even number of crop rows and eliminates unnecessary turns. Improved tillage, plowing-down of crop residue and modern estimates of soil erosion losses make it possible to use wider spacings.

-more-

According to Hay, many older terraces are now being remodeled by straightening old terrace lines, making them parallel, adjusting spacings and improving outlets. Modern earth-moving equipment makes possible the use of the "cut-and-fill" technique to straighten and widen old terraces and smooth the land between them. In some cases contractors remove and store topsoil to use on cuts made into subsoil.

Terrace outlets can be constructed to serve as turn strips and lanes in addition to carrying away runoff water. Hay adds that another improvement in outlets still in the trial stage is the use of tile drains with surface inlets instead of grass waterways. These level ridge tile outlet terraces are now being studied in five counties by the University of Illinois department of agricultural engineering and the Soil Conservation Service.

The cost of terracing is usually repaid by improved efficiency in farming the land and increased crop yields. Agricultural engineers predict that the need for terraces will increase as farming becomes more intensive and the risk of erosion increases.

-30-

RCH:GAK:je
12/16/65

EMPHASIS ON 4-H

GE OF AGRICULTURE · STATE · COUNTY · LOCAL GROUPS · UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H Horticulture Judge Places
Second In National Contest

URBANA--Steve Levan, 4-H member from Downers Grove, placed second in judging competition recently at the 31st Annual Judging, Grading and Identification Contest sponsored by the National Junior Horticultural Association in Cincinnati. Steve scored 948 points, only one point less than the first-place winner.

Illinois placed seventh in team competition that involved more than 160 young people from 15 states. The contests consisted of identifying diseases, insects, grade defects, weeds and nutrient deficiencies, as well as judging and grading various horticultural products.

Other Illinois 4-H'ers who competed were Kent Krukewitt, Homer, who placed 18th in judging; Karen Tomera, Downers Grove; and Carla Stachnik, Downers Grove.

Alene Thompson, Orion, placed fourth in the 23rd annual demonstration contest that was held as part of the convention. She presented "To the Amana Colony and Back"--a German potato salad demonstration.

Other representatives in the demonstration contest were Russ Bares, Downers Grove, "Trimming Evergreens," 7th place; Maureen Andrews, Quincy, "Dairy Fruit Punch," 8th place; and Linda Echerd, Waverly, "Plant Your Vegetables Right," 10th place.

The trip was sponsored by the Illinois 4-H Foundation in cooperation with the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. Adviser to team members was U. of I. extension 4-H specialist Hugh J. Wetzel. Horticulture judging team coach was U. of I. professor of horticulture Joseph S. Vandemark.

-30-

JAP:je
12/16/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Spray School Set

Mark the dates of January 26-27 if you're interested in attending the 18th annual Custom Spray Operators School on the University of Illinois campus, says _____ County Farm Adviser _____ _____.

Custom spray operators, industry representatives, farm advisers and others interested in the latest pesticide research will hear experts from the U. of I., the Illinois Department of Agriculture and neighboring states discuss pesticides, spray equipment and insect, disease and weed control.

Some of the topics selected for discussion on this year's program include combinations of chemicals for pre-emergence treatments, new weed problems in corn and soybeans, low-volume concentrates, experiences with the alfalfa weevil in Kentucky, directed post-emergence sprays in corn and soybeans, weed control in narrow-row corn and soybeans, calibration for various row spacings and major changes in pesticide recommendations.

Dean Orville G. Bentley of the College of Agriculture will speak to the group.

The two-day program starts at 9:45 a.m. on Wednesday, January 26, in the Illini Room of the U. of I. Illini Union.

-30-

JJF:je
12/16/65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Warn Of Winter Dysentery In Dairy Cattle

Illinois dairymen should watch for winter dysentery, a highly contagious disease of cattle that usually occurs in the northern states between October 15 and April 30, according to University of Illinois extension veterinarian G. W. Meyerholz.

A frequent problem in Illinois dairy herds, winter dysentery is thought to be caused by a virus or by the combination of a virus and the bacterial agent *Vibrio jejuni*. Close confinement of the animals in the barn contributes to the rapid spread of the disease through the herd. Dr. Meyerholz points out that about 20 percent of the herd may develop diarrhea overnight and that 80 percent can be affected in two or three days.

Cows affected with winter dysentery usually continue to eat, but their milk production may decrease as much as 50 to 95 percent. Although treatment by a veterinarian can lessen the severity of the disease, there is no means of preventing winter dysentery from spreading once it enters the herd.

To prevent the disease from entering the herd, Dr. Meyerholz recommends that no one be allowed to enter the barn unless it is absolutely necessary, that shoes or boots be disinfected before leaving premises and that dairymen stay away from other herds in areas where winter dysentery is known to exist.

-30-

HC:je
12/16/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPECIAL TO FARM ADVISERS

UI Ag Engineer Gives Pointers
For Farm Machinery Storage

Storage increases average farm machinery life by 10 percent, slashes repair bills by another 10 percent and boosts the trade-in value from 20 to 100 percent over that of unhoused equipment.

In light of these figures, which are based on university research and observations by equipment dealers, it doesn't take much calculating to justify adequate buildings for machinery storage.

"Most farmers will do a better job of protecting their machinery if it is convenient to do so," says University of Illinois agricultural engineer Don Jedele.

"If a farmer has to move other equipment to find space for a machine, as often happens when barns, driveways and granaries are used for implement storage, he is more inclined to leave the machine outside."

Jedele says most of the responsibility for designing storage buildings rests with the individual farmer.

"For best results, he should measure the equipment he plans to store, mark off the measurements on sheets of cardboard, using a scale of 1/4 inch equals 1 foot, cut out the small cardboard models and place them on a sheet of paper scaled down to represent the probable storage area," Jedele explains.

-more-

"He can arrange and rearrange the models until he has them placed so each machine is easily stored and removed from storage, and so machines used during the same season are grouped together."

Jedele emphasizes the need for clear-span roof structures in machine storage buildings, noting that there is no excuse for any new machine shed to be littered with a lot of posts.

He points out that at least one or two machine-shed openings should be 16 feet wide. This width will require a fairly heavy beam to support the ends of the trusses.

"A 16-foot beam will cost about $5 more than a 12-foot beam," Jedele explains. "This amounts to an additional $25 in a building 80 feet long.

"However, if you were using 12-foot openings, you would need two extra poles in an 80-foot building, so the wider openings really cost little if any more."

Jedele says a concrete floor is not needed in a machine storage building, but a slab of concrete just outside or in one section of the building is handy for assembling or repairing machines that are too large for the farm shop.

"Gable-end louvers or ridge ventilators are advisable in enclosed machinery storage buildings," he explains. "Without them moisture may form on the underside of roofing materials. This water can drip onto the machinery."

The U. of I. ag engineer says that 50 to 80 feet of turn-around space is ample on the main side or end of a machine storage building. A side-opening building with one or two doors in the back wall will require only 30 to 40 feet of turning room on the back side, he explained.

HDN:cs
12/22/65

EXCLUSIVE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Story Announcing Livestock Schools

U. Of I. Livestock School
Set For (Date) in (Town)

_____ county (beef, swine, dairy) producers have an opportunity to go back to school this winter to brush-up on their livestock production and management skills.

University of Illinois extension specialists in livestock, farm management, agricultural engineering and veterinary medicine will serve as instructors during the program. It will be held (Date) at (Location) from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

A registration fee of _____ will cover the cost of a reference notebook developed especially for the school and (meals, coffee, etc., that might be included in the fee).

Farm Adviser _____ says that similar extension livestock schools are being held throughout the state. In fact, more than 2,000 Illinois farmers in 85 counties will attend one of 71 schools scheduled in Illinois this year. All of the schools are designed to give participants intensive training in all phases of their livestock or dairy enterprises.

(OUTLINE YOUR PROGRAM. HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:) For example, the beef feedlot school in _____ includes instruction in feedlot nutrition, feed handling, buildings and equipment, health of feeder animals and marketing and outlook information.

U. of I. specialists will deal with each of these topics in depth. The feedlot nutrition discussion will cover nutrition requirements; corn silage for finishing beef cattle; feed preparation;

-more-

feeding high-moisture corn, haylage and legume silage; feedlot management; balancing beef cattle rations; and feed tag analysis.

_____ says he believes the school offers an opportunity that few beef producers can afford to miss. Producers who have further questions about the school should contact _____ at his office in _____.

-30-

HDN:GK:bh
12/30/65

Circular Letter Inviting
Farmers to Livestock School

Dear _____:

If you are looking for new, research-proved ideas for boosting the efficiency of your livestock enterprise, you'll want to attend the (Type of school) at (Location) (Date). The program is scheduled from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

During the day, University of Illinois animal scientists, agricultural engineers, agricultural economists and veterinarians will be on hand to present what has become one of the most comprehensive and popular educational programs developed in recent years.

This winter more than 2,000 Illinois farmers in 85 counties have accepted the same opportunity that we are now able to offer to you as they attend one of 71 county extension livestock and dairy schools scheduled throughout the state. All of the schools are designed to give participants intensive training in all phases of their livestock or dairy enterprises.

(Outline program. Here's an example:) The beef feedlot school in _____ _____ includes instruction in feedlot nutrition, feed handling, buildings and equipment, health of feeder animals and marketing and outlook information.

U. of I. specialists will deal with each of these topics in depth. For example, the feedlot nutrition discussion will cover nutrition requirements; corn silage for finishing beef cattle; feed preparation; feeding high moisture corn, haylage, and legume silage; feedlot management; balancing beef cattle rations; and feed tag analysis.

An advance enrollment and registration fee of _____ is necessary to cover the costs of a handbook and (meals, coffee, donuts, etc., that might be included in the registration fee) _____. You can use the three-ringed handbook, developed especially for these schools, as a handy reference file on all phases of beef feeding, production, management and marketing.

I sincerely believe that this school offers an opportunity that few beef producers can afford to miss. If you have further questions about the school, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Farm Adviser

HDN:bh