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Communities Must Take Initiative, Responsibilities For Watershed

In an earlier article in the current watershed series we pointed out that small watershed projects carried out under the National Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act are local projects with federal help—not federal projects with local help.

This means that the local sponsors are supposed to be "in the driver's seat" at all times. It's up to them to make all the major decisions on what's to be included; whether or not it is a practical solution for their problems; and whether or not they will be able to get local cooperation and financial help they will need to carry the project through to completion.

Technicians from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and other government agencies will do considerable work on engineering surveys, economic studies, and other technical aspects in order to provide the facts that the local folks will have to have in order to make decisions.

Local Responsibilities

Here are some of the things local people are responsible for:

1. They must get all the land, easements, and rights-of-way that will be needed in order to put structures and other watershed improvement measures on privately-owned land. Local costs include re-locating bridges, roads, railroads, pipelines, buildings, fences, and wells.

2. They must acquire any water rights required by the state laws.

3. They have to provide for operation and care of all improvements put on privately-owned land. This means that the local watershed organization must put forth a satisfactory plan for care and

protection of these improvements in the years to come.

4. When projects reach the dirt-moving stage, they will either construct or let contracts for improvements on privately-owned land. The federal government lets and administers contracts on federal land.

5. They must get farmers in the watershed to use soil and water conservation methods. They have to assure federal and state authorities that a lot of conservation rotations, improved pastures, terraces, small structures, and other land treatment measures will get established on the land. (This phase of the work must precede and keep pace with the dams and other construction work).

Co-operation Imperative

6. They have to see that all state laws governing watershed activities are complied with.

7. They have to make satisfactory credit arrangements when credit is needed and submit a satisfactory plan for repayment of any loan or advancement made under the watershed act. The Farmer's Home Administration is authorized to provide credit for watershed purposes.

8. To get a feasible and practical solution to watershed problems, they will need to cooperate with technicians in collection of all the facts and figures that bear upon these problems.

9. They must agree with the Secretary of Agriculture on a specific work plan before cost-sharing is possible.

10. Last but not least, they will be required to give of their time and talents to initiate the project and guide it to a successful conclusion. There is usually a long succession of meetings, tours, hearings, and special projects. For watershed leaders, their first duty is to be fully informed themselves.

Not Minor Project

So we can see that a watershed project is not something to be taken lightly. It is not something to be promoted by an outsider, but must meet a local need that can't be handled satisfactorily in some other way.

The Small Watershed Act is another tool in soil and water conservation. It can solve problems too big for the individual landowner. And it lets farm and city people work together on a community basis.

The Adams county soil conservation district and cooperating federal agencies have a responsibility to inform local people of the opportunities under the watershed law. So do newspapers and radio stations. Through these columns we hope to give Adams county people a good picture of watershed possibilities here.

Next week: "How to get a project started."

Moser Guernsey Completes Record

PETERBOROUGH, N. H. — A registered Guernsey cow, Quassin, as Netral Quality owned by Roger Moser and Son, Berne, Indiana, has completed an official HIR production record, according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club here.

This record was for 10,228 pounds of milk and 482 pounds of fat. "Quality" was a junior three year old, and was milked two times daily for 305 days while on test.

This official production record was supervised by Purdue University.

Of This And That

Do You Do It?

Which are you—a wise shopper or one that buys what looks appealing? Changing Times Magazine reports that one half of all purchases made in a grocery store are made completely on impulse. That 2 out of every 3 shoppers never prepare even a partial shopping list. They tell us that people no longer make purchases—they make "spurchases."

Facts also show that those who do prepare a shopping list save themselves time in the grocery store, as well as money. With a list, one trip around the store does the job without trotting back and forth because you just remember that you are out of butter. Also other members can help shop on having money, have you ever just gone for a loaf of bread and come home with \$10 worth of groceries? Of course some of these purchases you would have purchased next week anyway; but was every item really needed?

4-H In Adams county, 4-H is off to a booming start. This year enrollment is bigger than ever. The Monmouth Merry Maids club has split to form a junior and senior club. This way their clubs can better meet the needs of 4-H members as well as be more fun for all. The junior club has 28 members while the senior enrollment is 19.

4-H Officers Training School All Adams county 4-H club officers will meet in the Lincoln school Friday evening, April 1, to learn more about the opportunities and responsibilities of being a 4-H officer. During the evening, classes for presidents and vice presidents, secretaries and treasurers, news reporters, song leaders, health and safety leaders, recreation leaders, and parents and adult leaders will be held. Awards will be presented to all 4-H clubs having 100% of their officers present. The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Fashion Clinic

Miss Judy Yoder and Mrs. Holman Egly will accompany me to Indianapolis Saturday to attend a state fashion clinic. We are in hopes of raising some information which will make our county dress review bigger and better. Judy as you remember, was our senior dress review champion in 1959 and she represented Adams county in the state fair dress review last year.

Junior Leader Training Conference Twenty-seven junior leaders attended a training conference in Wabash last Wednesday. The group attended sessions on "Why be a Junior Leader," "How I Can Get the Job Done," "What's My Job," song leading and recreation. Those attending from Adams county were: Richard Welland, Loretta Wass, Gary Fifer, Connie Bergman, Jim Fuhrman, Lila Krutzman, Don Germann, Paul Rich, Linda King, Ronald Wilson, Marsha King, Max Moser, Karen Cauble, Mike Busse, Barbara Carver, Emma Heare, Tom Ripley, Esther Brehm, Richard Hageberg, Pat Isch, Bob Fields, Sharon Martin, Mike McGough, Kathy Beeler, Judy Caffee, Marvin Branstetter, and Edith Dennison.

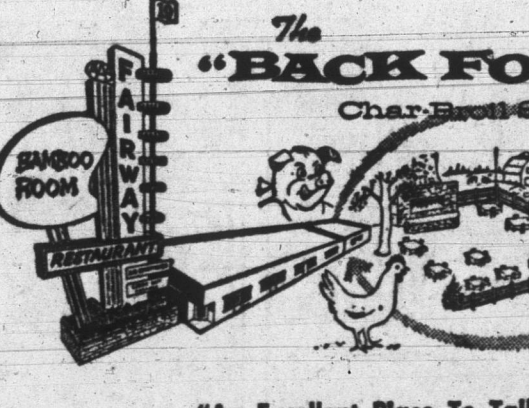
Tips For You

If your cooking with cheese, remember to use low temperatures as high temperature or long cooking makes cheese tough and stringy.

Add cheese to other ingredients in small bits as it will melt evenly and blend quickly into other foods. Blend cheese into a smooth sauce before adding to other ingredients to prevent curdling. Use cheese to flavor white sauce for casseroles, in scalloped dishes, or on cooked vegetables.

Indiana members of the Future Farmers of America will hold their 31st annual state convention at Purdue University, April 14-16.

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Three Ways To Fertilize Corn For Better Profits

CHICAGO — Three profitable ways to fertilize corn were listed by Dr. John Pesek, Iowa State University agronomist, in a statement summarized here by the National Plant Food Institute's Midwest division.

Pesek says these methods can be used as a team to supplement each other where the soil needs extra nutrients to produce the most profitable corn yield increases. These methods include:

1. Hill or row applications of starter fertilizer at planting time. Soils in their normal state are seldom fertile enough to supply adequate quantities of nitrogen, phosphate and potash for young corn plants in the early stages for maximum growth. Hence complete fertilizers usually need to be placed near the seed row at planting time.

This fertilizer should be placed at or slightly below seed level and one to two inches to the side. Depending on soil tests and the soil type concerned, the ratio of nitrogen-to-phosphate-to-potash should be 1-4-0, 1-4-4, or 1-4-2.

This placement method puts the fertilizer far enough away from the seed to prevent injury in germination and near enough so the nutrients are available to the seedlings soon after germination.

2. Plow-down applications of extra phosphate and potash in addition to hill or row fertilization. This method is profitable on soils where row fertilizer alone is not sufficient to produce top profit yield.

Plowing under one or both of these nutrients places them in a deeper soil zone which will remain moist longer during the growing season. Absorption of the nutrients by the plant roots for a longer period of time is thus possible.

3. Extra nitrogen applications when the corn does not follow a good legume sod or green manure crop, and when it is not manured. Sometimes, extra nitrogen is also beneficial to corn following only fair legume sods and green manure crops.

When dry material is used, the extra nitrogen can be broadcast and either plowed down or disked in. If anhydrous ammonia or nitrogen solutions containing free ammonia are used, they should be injected into the soil before or after plowing.

Nitrogen solutions which do not contain free ammonia can be applied directly on the surface. Any of the foregoing nitrogen materials can be used as a side-dressing up until the last cultivation of corn.

Pesek lists this "time schedule" for corn fertilization: Hill or row fertilizer should be added at planting time. Extra phosphate and potash can be applied and plowed under or disked in in the spring or the fall; extra nitrogen can be applied in the spring months before or after corn planting, or in the late fall.

Spring oats, seeded at normal rates for grain, are excellent for pasture, silage or green chopping, according to Purdue University agronomists. The Bentland variety has given the highest silage yields—17 tons per acre.

Sheep's feet should be trimmed twice a year, in the spring and fall, remind Purdue University animal scientists. Be sure to trim enough in the center of the foot so the heels or toes do not rub together.

Milking machine inflations and other rubber parts should be stored in a .5 percent lye solution, according to Purdue University dairy scientists. To prepare a stock solution, dissolve on can of lye in a gallon of water.

Spray Will Control Leaf Curl Fungus

Leaf curl, a fungus disease which creates problems for both commercial and backyard peach growers, can be controlled by spraying while trees are dormant. Eric Sharville, Purdue University extension plant pathologist, emphasizes that the spraying must be done before the peach buds begin to swell this spring. Spraying controls the disease by destroying the latent peach leaf curl mold.

When the young leaves unfold, the spores germinate and infect them. Within a few weeks the infected leaves become deformed, die and fall. This weakens the trees and reduces the set and size of the fruits. Red blishes on the fruit often result.

A thorough single spray applied this spring when the air temperature is above 40 degrees Fahrenheit and will stay 40 degrees for two days will give complete control of leaf curl.

Early Planting Makes Stronger Lawn Grasses

Early planting of grass seed pays, according to W. H. Daniel, Purdue University turf specialist. In Indiana however, grass seed can be planted anytime between Thanksgiving and April Fool's Day, with little difference in the time it actually germinates, since it only emerges as warmer weather arrives.

Daniel points out that the earlier planted seed grasses have a better chance of establishing a crown and reaching maturity than the grass that is planted late. Late planted seeds have to compete with crabgrass, disease and drought.

"If you want to establish a new lawn this spring, seedings from two to four pounds per 1,000 square feet are recommended. This is enough to give dense cover of young plants, and follow the directions on the package of grass seed."

To reseed old, established lawns, very light rates, a pound per 1,000 square feet, are usually adequate. If the turf area has uniform cover, an investment in fertilizer can be much better than buying additional seed," Daniel says.

For all Indiana lawns, fertilizers carrying adequate nitrogen are more beneficial, according to Daniel, and one pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet is a normal application. This is equal to 10 pounds of many mixed fertilizers, such as 10-3-7 or 10-6-4. Many new lawn fertilizers carry slow releasing nitrogen so have premium value as well as heavier rates of use.

Established lawns usually need no lime. Daniel indicates that watering the lawn with "hard" water usually supplies the soil with sufficient liming elements. In establishing new lawns, needed lime is best when worked into the soil; however, if possible, consult the county agent to get a soil test before spending money for liming materials.

Red Poll Conference June 13; Paul Kohne President

The annual national Red Poll type conference will be held June 13 at Pinney Purdue Farm, Wabash, in conjunction with a production sale to be held June 14. Red Poll breeders, their families, and extension specialists from a dozen states are expected to attend. Paul Kohne, Adams county breeder, is president of the state association.

Purpose of the type conference is to teach and promote the accepted, dual purpose Red Poll type among breeders. All classes of cattle, designed to include controversial types, will be judged by the breeders. Official placings and a discussion of reasons will be given by selected breeders, agricultural college and extension men with valuable experience and interest in dual purpose cattle.

County Agent's Corner

By LEO N. SELTENRIGHT

Dairy Award

Norman Becher and Luther Yager were recognized among five outstanding Indiana dairy farmers yesterday at an awards banquet in Indianapolis. The meeting was held at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel and was sponsored by the National Dairy Products Association. Congratulations to Norman Becher and his dairy herdsmanship.

Beef Tour

Thanks to Jack Schneft and Dan Lantz for allowing the group on the beef tour to visit their feeding operations. Each was interesting

and stimulated many questions. Also Max Grandienard's feedlot in Wells County was visited. The afternoon session with Russ Brower and Paul Mitchell leading the discussion was quite good. Brower, animal science specialist of Purdue, emphasized that production testing of beef animals is of great help to feedlot operators but more rate-of-gain testing is needed. Also that there is interest in a meat-type steer just as we've had a meat-type hog developed. Mitchell, marketing economist of Purdue, pointed out that beef is one of the highest on the consumer's shopping list. He also emphasized that cattle producers should keep up-to-date on the cyclic movements of cattle numbers, as it greatly affects supply and prices. The tour was planned by the beef committees of Wells and Adams counties, headed in Adams by Paul Kohne.

4-H Junior Leaders

4-H Junior Leaders are indebted to the Adams County Farm Bureau and township Farm Bureaus for sponsoring the District 4-H Junior Leader Training Conference held last Wednesday at the Honeywell Building in Wabash. Teaching staff for the training were state 4-H leaders Edna Troth, Bob Amick, Eric Holm, and Gordon Jones. Marvin Myers of the Purdue Musical Staff taught the song leaders. Mrs. Ed Gerbers, Adams County Women's Leader of Farm Bureau supervised the transportation of the group to Wabash.

Purdue Ag Meeting

The Adams County Purdue Ag. Chapter heard Eric Sharville, plant pathologist at their meeting last Tuesday evening. The plant doctor also used a film to illustrate his field. Dr. Sharville emphasized to the group that he was interested in showing Purdue University to prospective students.

There is profit in understanding growth phases of various grasses and knowing how to manage them in pasture mixtures. For example, orchardgrass heads out first, followed by bromegrass ten days later, then by timothy in another ten days. Therefore, seed each of these grasses alone with alfalfa or clover and harvest the meadow when the growth phase is most favorable for regrowth. The grazing and harvesting schedule will be determined by the grasses sequence of maturity.

Crabgrass Prevention is a reality. More than a dozen formulations of crabgrass controls are on the market. For best results, many of these should be applied before crabgrass germinates—which is about time magnolia bushes blossom in Indiana.

Whenever a Sheep is lame take her away from the other sheep. Trim away all infection and infected tissue. Soak the foot in a saturated solution of copper sulfate.

or formaldehyde.

Use the New Uniform Ear Tag Numbering System for your dairy cattle identification. This tag has a number that is used only once in the United States. No other animal can have the same number. These tags are available from your D.H.I.A. supervisor, artificial insemination technician and most veterinarians.

Visitors should not be permitted in swine barns, especially during the farrowing season. They may unintentionally introduce diseases which can seriously challenge the efficiency of any swine program.

Water is necessary for normal livestock growth and feed utilization. Many swinemens do not supply sufficient drink space for their pigs. One fountain is recommended for 25 to 30 head of swine.

Calendar

Adams County Artificial Breeders' Annual Meeting — Tuesday evening, March 29.
4-H and FFA Poultry and Egg Judging Contest, Wednesday, March 30.

Area Soil Conservation District Supervisors Meeting and Extension Agents District conference, Thursday, March 31.

4-H officers' training school, Friday evening, April 1 at the Lincoln School in Decatur.

4-H Junior Leader's meeting, Monday evening, April 4.

4-H Dairy Banquet, April 7.



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