

# Late Crops Are In Danger From Frost

## Of This And That

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Does an early fall frost normally follow a late, cool, wet spring such as occurred in Indiana and over much of the Corn Belt this year? Is the risk of frost damage to crops greater than usual this fall?

Answer to the first question is no, based on statistical studies of past weather records, says James E. Newman, agricultural climatologist at Purdue University. The answer to the second question is yes. But the risk of a killing frost is only about 20 percent greater this fall.

Most major crops in many sections of Indiana are from five to eight days behind in their development; risk of a killing frost increases about 20 per cent each week after the third week in September in major crop producing areas of central and northern Indiana. However, most crops in the state have plenty of time to mature if September weather is near normal with little or no killing frost.

Newman points out that a slight risk of a killing frost begins about September 10 in the low muck soils of northern Indiana and reaches the 50 per cent level in the closing days of September. A slight risk begins about Sept. 20 on the uplands of northern and central Indiana, reaching 50 per cent about Oct. 5-10. A slight risk begins in southern Indiana about Oct. 1, reaching the 50 per cent level Oct. 20. These observations are based on statistical risk calculations of past climatological records over Indiana, Newman explains.

## Wheat Buyer Should Look For Card

Grain warehousemen, truckers, or other persons who buy wheat from farmers have definite responsibilities in connection with the government marketing quota and price-support programs, according to Chairman James Garboden of the Adams County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

Mr. Garboden said the buyer is liable for the penalty on any wheat purchased which is not identified as penalty-free.

Wheat is normally identified as penalty-free by a marketing card or a marketing certificate. The marketing card—printed in green on white paper for 1960—permits a buyer to purchase without liability all wheat offered by the card owner which was produced on the farm or farms listed on the card. A marketing certificate covers only a stated quantity of wheat which a buyer may purchase from the certificate holder without penalty.

On any wheat not identified as penalty-free, Mr. Garboden said, the buyer's responsibility is to collect penalty at the rate of \$1.08 per bushel and remit the money to the ASC office for the county in which the wheat was produced.

## Bites Are Costly

NEW YORK (UPI) — The U.S. Public Health Service reports that 611,500 persons were bitten by dogs in 1957. Medical costs resulting from dog bites that year: \$5 million.

## Fall Is Fair Evergreen Time

September is a favorable time to plant evergreens in most parts of Indiana, reports H. W. Gilbert, Purdue University extension landscape architect.

If these evergreens are kept well watered, they should be established before winter and will make an early start in the spring.

Hemlocks and firs, however, are best planted in early spring in all parts of the state.

Drying winter winds are especially trying on evergreens since the frozen earth prevents watering effectively and the leaves give off moisture constantly. This is an argument of early spring planting throughout the northern half of the state, although in sheltered, well-drained sites fall planting is usually satisfactory.

Sites exposed to drying winter winds are best planted in early spring.

Most broad-leaved evergreens suitable for Indiana conditions should be planted in early spring. All should be balled and burlapped when dug.

Best results in transplanting small evergreens with naked roots are usually experienced when early spring planting is done, Gilbert says.

## Wool Payments For 1959 Being Made

A total of \$6,804.48 has been paid so far to Adams County wool growers in the form of payments earned in the national wool program for the 1959 marketing year, according to Mary J. Howard, office manager of the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.

The payments now being made were earned on marketings of wool and unshorn lambs during the year from April 1, 1959 through March 31, 1960.

On shorn wool the rate of payment is 43.2 per cent of the growers' net proceeds from wool marketings, or \$43.20 per \$100 received. For unshorn lambs, the rate is 75 cents per hundred weight for the liveweight of lambs sold. Producers will not receive a payment if the computed results are less than \$3.00.

There is a deduction from each growers' payment to provide a fund used in promoting the sale of wool and lambs. This deduction, authorized by growers in a referendum, amounts to one cent a pound for shorn wool and 5 cents a hundredweight for unshorn lambs.

The wool program, authorized by the National Wool Act, is designed to increase the annual wool output of the United States to a total of 300,000,000 pounds. This is done by means of incentive payments which bring the average price received by growers for wool to 62 cents per pound.

Payments are now being made on applications received up to May 1, 1960. The 1960 marketing year will continue until March 31, 1961, and payments for marketings during that period will be made next summer.

## Corn Crops Vary In Different Areas

Just as Decoration Day marks a decisive date in corn planting progress, Labor Day is a point when corn maturity can be assessed. Since a great deal of corn was planted this year after Decoration Day, much of it still in a doubtful stage of maturity on Labor Day. Much later than average frosts will be needed to assure a maximum crop from this year's acreage.

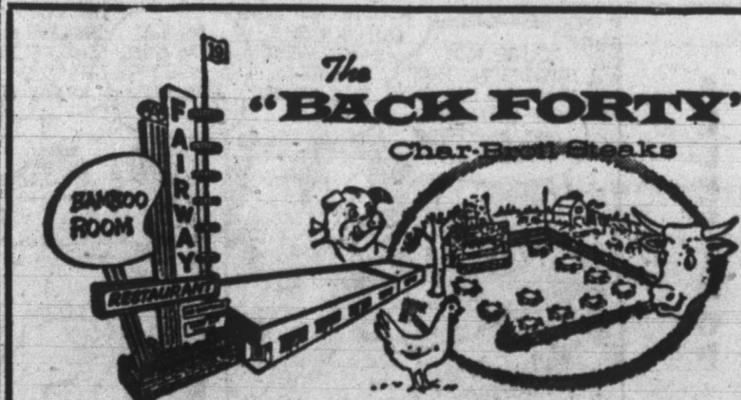
Probably at no time has the corn crop ever been so spotted in performance in the same field, the same county, or the same state. Heavy and unevenly distributed early rains spread planting over a wide period and spotted August precipitation has favored some areas and damaged others.

The July 1st estimate of the U.S. D. A. was 4.08 billion bushels. The August estimate was up slightly to 4.11 billion bushels. Our guess is that the September 1st estimate which comes out on September 10th will again edge up a little. The big problem of the farmer is to gauge immaturity against a possible final outcome. These reports from DeKalb's widespread force indicate wide differences which occur:

Northwest Ohio—"We badly need a soaking rain. Many fields firing others beyond help." North Central Illinois—"Crop very good but need dry, warm weather to mature." West Central Iowa—"Plenty of rainfall. Need hot, dry weather." Missouri—"Corn yield prospects have improved steadily during the season." Southeast Nebraska—"Excellent crop—best prospects for yield and quality in the past 10 years. Sorghum also looks good—90% headed."

Northeast Nebraska—"Rains of 1 to 3 inches on August 23rd saved our corn crop. Most will be good, but much warm weather needed to mature." Virginia—"High average yield assured because of good rains." Arkansas—"Recent rains give prospects for a good crop." Eastern South Dakota—"Good corn crop, but need late frost. Rains came too late in some areas." Southeastern Minnesota—"Corn is generally too late for maturity before frost."

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## County Agent's Corner

By LEO N. SELTENRIGHT

### State Fair

Another State Fair is over and Indiana County exhibitors did their usual good job. This is not to say that there is no room for improvement, for we all live by the 4-H motto, "To Make The Best Better."

Last Saturday, State 4-H Day at the State Fair, saw five or six school bus loads of 4-H'ers from Adams County at the fair. It seemed as though every county in the state must have had several buses there, for the parking lot was one big mass of yellow buses. Everybody apparently was enjoying a nice warm day at the fair.

### Silo Filling

Silo filling has gotten underway in Adams County, with the corn being ready somewhat earlier than usual. The reason is primarily the dry month of August. This also hurt considerably the potentially high yields of corn that we had in prospect. Also the soybeans suffered from the drought.

A radio broadcast will be made with Jay Gould on Monday, Sept. 12. John Foley, extension ag. engineer, will assist the county agent in making the broadcast on silage and silage storage.

### 4-H and FFA Judging

Plans will be made for the land judging contest Monday afternoon, Sept. 12. Planning the event will be Milton Spence and Conrad Schaefer, Work Unit Conservationists for Adams and Wells Counties and Hugh Reinhold, Wells County Agent and myself. The land judging contest is scheduled for Sept. 26.

Other contest dates, set at a recent meeting of the Adams County Vocational Agriculture teachers and High School Principals, are livestock and dairy judging Dec. 1 and crops, forestry and insect identification on March 3.

**Miller-Purdue Farm Field Day**

A field day will be held Sept. 16 in the afternoon at the Miller-Purdue Farm near Upland. I'm sure some of the area farmers will be interested in seeing the crop out at the experimental farm. I will be assisting with the tour groups.

### Dairy Sales

The Adams County Holstein Breeders will be having their annual county sale Thursday evening, Sept. 15 at the 4-H fairgrounds. Good dairy animals will be sold at this sale.

Also the Wells County Artificial Breeders Association is having a sale at Bluffton September 14. This is a sale featuring offspring of artificial breeding.

### District Sheep Meeting

A district sheep meeting is planned for Sept. 23. The tour will be in Huntington and Whitley Count-

ies, visiting two farms. Speaker for the afternoon program is Dr. Don Bell, director of Ohio State Experiment Station. Interested sheep producers should make plans now to attend.

### Calendar

4-H Junior Leader Meeting—September 12.

Eastern Indiana Purdue Ag. Round-Up—Sept. 13 at Muncie. ABS Dairy Sale—Sept. 14, Bluffton.

Adams County Holstein Sale—Sept. 15, Monroe.

Miller-Purdue Farm Field Day—Sept. 16, Upland.

Agronomy Farm Field Day—Sept. 20, Purdue.

4-H and FFA Judging—Sept. 26.

County Fair—Sept. 27.

4-H and FFA Judging—Sept. 28.

Miller-Purdue Farm Field Day—Sept. 29.

4-H and FFA Judging—Sept. 30.

4-H and FFA Judging—Sept. 31.

4-H and FFA Judging—Sept. 30.

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