

# Adams County Farmers' Corner

## County Agent's Corner

### 4-H Beef Enrollment:

4-H beef enrollment for 1963 will probably be a little higher than in 1962. Several new members have been calves and most of those having calves in 1962 are going to gain more experience. If you know of someone who hasn't gotten his enrollment card in yet, tell him to hurry up!

### Farmers Income Tax Guides:

A good supply of farmers income tax guides has been received at the county extension office. They are free for the asking. If one may be of help to you, let us know, for they won't do any good know, for they won't do any good

### Soil Conservationist Attends Meeting at Purdue:

Milton Spence of the Adams district soil conservation service and the county extension agent attended the Hoosier chapter soil conservation society of America annual meeting held at Purdue University January 4 and 5. "Water," the theme of the meeting, is one of our most important natural resources.

Ralph Harvey, Indiana 10th district congressman and farmer, major speaker at the annual banquet, said, "The purity of our nation's water supply is one of our leading national problems. Although the world's water supply theoretically remains constant, there are more demands on it today which affect its purity." Harvey stressed that public officials at all levels of government must place water resources at the top level for serious consideration.

L. L. Harrold said, "Water is never lost, but is in circulation." Studies of this cycle at Coshocton, Ohio, research station of the USDA, are evaluating the phases of the cycle associated with the earth's surface and the effects of man's cultivation of it. These findings were described by L. L. Harrold, project supervisor, at the Coshocton experiment station.

Harrold says, "Understanding of the principles of water management are fundamental to solving the many water problems of our industrial, agricultural, and human national growth."

The soil conservation society of America is dedicated to advance the science and art of good land

use. Through our membership of over 10,000 professional and practical conservationists, the society has become a strong "voice" in soil and water conservation worldwide.

One phase the society is currently active in is the promotion of better recreational areas for Indiana. Cleaner streams and lakes, better fishing, more park areas for camping are a necessity to meet the growing needs of our population. The society recognized this and has been an active voice in promoting this program.

A merit award presentation was made to Jay Gould, farm service director of WOVO in Fort Wayne. Glen Poe of the Allen district made the award presentation.

### Marketing Guides:

Hoosier farmers can expect steady to slightly higher prices for their corn and soybeans during the first two months of 1963, say Purdue University agricultural economists. Soybean oil meal prices are likely to raise also.

For livestock producers the outlook is mixed. Swine raisers should maintain full scale operations for hogs that will reach market before the end of the new year. However, the economists point out that slightly weaker prices for fed cattle are in prospect for the first quarter of 1963 because of continued heavy marketing.

Broiler raisers, who normally receive good returns from their operations during the first three months of the year, can expect lower prices. Supplies in January and February will run 10 to 20 percent above the same period a year ago, and prices will average one to two cents a pound below levels of early 1962.

On the other hand, egg prices probably will remain strong during January and February.

Expansion of federal milk marketing orders appears likely this year. The U. S. department of agriculture has recommended broadening the Indianapolis marketing area to include 13 additional counties. This expansion probably will take place by April 1.

South Bend producers have requested a hearing to consider expansion of their existing marketing order to include all Northern

### Farm Management Group Meets January 15:

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Dr. Paul Robbins, Purdue agricultural economist, will open the program with a review of the 1963 economic outlook for farming. Then David Garst, Cook Rapids, Iowa, will discuss the extensive farming operation he and his father and brother run. The Garst farm was visited by Nikita Krushchev when the Russian leader toured the U. S. five years ago.

The Garst operation includes more than 10,000 acres of corn, an 800-cow beef herd, and feeder cattle and swine raising enterprises. Garst will discuss "Challenges in Farming."

Dr. John Kadlec, Purdue agricultural economist, will present guidelines for sizing up new technological developments and interpreting what they mean to the farm business.

Talks by Al Keen, Dewitt, Iowa, and Wallace Nelson, Archbold, Ohio, on how they profit from modern technology will conclude the morning program.

Keen operates a 230-acre farm and feeds 1,500 head of cattle with low building and equipment investment. Nelson operates a 470-acre farm, feeds 400 head of high choice cattle from upright silos and an auger feeding system—a push-button technology operation.

Sherman Keesler, Ladoga association president, will preside at the noon luncheon at which 1963 officers will be elected.

After the luncheon, farmers Russell Jeckle, Delavan, Ill., and Robert Greene, Ainsworth, Iowa, will tell how they profit from today's technology. Jeckle raises 3,000 hogs on a 210-acre farm with a confinement system. He will relate how he has combined most of today's new ideas, plus some of his own, into a modern, highly mechanized hog raising system.

Greene operates a 300-acre farm. He raises 1,000 hogs with a com-

bined pasture and confinement system by applying new ideas to an old system to keep it modern.

N. S. Hadley, Purdue agricultural economist, will summarize comments of the previous speakers and indicate how their experiences can be used in adapting today's technology to farm businesses.

Following Harley's summary those attending can ask questions of a panel of all speakers who appeared on the day's program.

### Farm Science Days:

Farm science days will be January 14 to 15 at Purdue University. Many interesting programs will be held. They are open to anyone interested. Ag alumni fish fry tickets are available at the county extension office.

Modern agriculture is so efficient that we now feed and clothe our entire population with only 8% of our workers on farms.

The average person living on a farm last year had an income of \$386, including \$30 in government payments and \$329 from non-farm work and other non-farm sources.

There are now over 19 million dairy cows in the U.S.—about one for every nine Americans.

Forage tests provide the most accurate method of determining hay quality. The tests give an analysis which includes protein, fiber and dry matter content of the hay.

American farmers now use about the same acreage as in 1920, but only half as many man-hours of labor.

Any crop that can be made into hay can also be made into silage.

Each farm worker is backed by \$21,300 in investment—\$5,400 more per worker than in manufacturing.

In many of the underdeveloped countries as much as 90% of the people are farmers, and they still can't produce enough food for a nutritious diet.

In an effort to cut feed costs, many farmers are turning to on-the-farm feed processing with portable grinders-mixers.

Production expenses of U. S. farmers in 1960 were 26.4 billion dollars—nearly four times as much as in 1940.

Skimmed milk or dry skim milk contains as much protein as whole milk.

Corn artificially dried to over 140 degrees is likely to be ruined for seed purposes and also damaged for milling purposes.

Research has shown that the manure from a 50-cow herd can mean as much as \$150 a month in increased crop yields.

Indiana areas not already regulated. If this proposal is adopted, more than 90 per cent of all grain A milk distributors in the state will be under federal marketing orders.

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