Adams County Farmers' Corner

County Agent's Corner

By E. J. Lesiuk
County Extension Agent
Agriculture

Start the new year with an adequate record keeping system for your poultry. Good records will enable you to know all your costs, as depreciation, interest and repairs, as well as the cash costs of feed and pullets. They will make possible the calulation of critical performance figures such as pounds of feed per dozen eggs, per cent of grade A of better eggs sold, per cent of cracks and loss eggs, mortality and egg production per hen. Good records, wisely used, can be the guide posts to better profits.

Provide clean, dry pens, amply bedded and free from drafts per dairy cows due to calve in cold weather, according to Ernest J. Lesiuk, county extension agent. Make sure the calf gets one good feeding of colostrum before placing her in an individual calf pen. Feed the calf a good milk replacer at rate of about 10 per cent of the body weight per day. This should be divided into three feedings for the first three days and then two feedings thereafter. Provide free choice excellent hay and simple calf starter during the second week.

Dairymen should continue to feed milk replacer until the calf is eight weeks old or is eating about 2.5 puonds of calf starter and about 1.5 pounds of hay per day. As you reduce the amount of milk replacer fed, be sure to offer calves all the water they will drink twice daily.

EIGHT-WEEK WINTER COURSES TO START JANUARY 6:

Purdue University school of agriculture will offer two eight-week courses in agriculture — animal agriculture and general agriculture — beginning January 6, according to V. C. Freeman, associate dean of the school of agriculture and director of resident instruction. Courses end February 28.

Students will be required to take five core subjects: farm management, field machinery and farm power, community leadership, crop production and soil management, and feed and feeding. In addition, two major subjects and two elective subjects are required.

Total cost for Indiana students ranges from about $260 to $300. Scholarships are available from member Banks of the Indiana state bankers' association, the Sears, Roebuck Foundation and the Indiana Farm Bureau. Persons 18 years old or older with a good common school education may attend; no entrance examination is required.

Tuition fee for non-residents of Indiana is $138 ,which in addition to a registration fee of $56, totals $194.

More than 10,000 students have completed the winter course program since it began in 1887. A winter course bulletin is available from the county extension office, Decatur.

Hi Neighbors!

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to one and all.

We are going to try to use this article to explain some of the things that make up the "working" of your district.

State Guidance

The state soil conservation committee, made up of six members and appointed by the governor serves without compensation for services. It is responsible for seeing that soil and water conservation districts are organized and carry out their operation in accordance with the law. The committee, through its executive secretary and assistant secretary, helps district supervisors carry out their duties. The committee is also responsible for (1) maintaining permanent records for each district, (2) making supervisors appointments, (3) training and keeping supervisors informed, and (4) apportioning state funds. The committee now receives $21,205 annually from the legislature for its operation.

The state department of conservation provides assistance to districts through its education department, district foresters and the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife specialists.

May Enter Woman's Name In Primary

CHICAGO (UPI)—Suporters of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, had her implied blessing today for entering her name in the Illinois presidential primary.

In Washington, Mrs. Smith said she was "honored and flattered" by the decision of Illinois Republicans to enter her in the state primary in April.

Mrs. Smith said in a statement that she talked to the group in Washington Dec. 6 and they urged her to run.

"I responded that I had no objection but that I had not made a decision on whether to enter presidential primaries and would not make that decision for at least another month," she said.

"Naturally the complimentary action they have started will be a factor in my ultimate decision," she said.

In Chicago, State Rep. Lewis V. Morgan Jr. told a news conference Monday that his real intention was in getting Mrs. Smith to run for vice president.

"Personally, I support Sen. Goldwater for president," Morgan said.

Morgan said the large number of votes he expected Sen. Smith to receive would help convince the GOP national convention of her political worth.

"I would classify her as more liberal than Goldwater and more conservative than (New York Gov. Nelson A.) Rockefeller," Morgan said.

Service Tonight At Presbyterian Church

At 11 o'clock tonight, the First Presbyterian church will hold its annual Christmas Eve candlelight service. This year the theme of the service will be: "Pondering Christmas," based on the scripture where "Mary kept all these things, pondering them in her heart." (Luke 2:19). The congregation will participate in singing several carols and sharing in the scripture readings. The chancel choir, under the direction of Russell Freed, will sing "Christmas Night" by Brimhall and the Sicilian melody entitled, "O Ye Joyful People." Mrs. James Robinson will be the organist.

To close the service there will be the sharing of light by individual candles. Leaving the sanctuary with lighted candles will symbolize taking the light out into all the world. The "White Gift Offering" for world relief will be received during the service. Friends and families, neighbors and visiting relatives are invited to share in this service.

ASCS Farm Notes

1964 AC PRACTICES SELECTED:

Agricultural conservations practices for 1964 were selected by the Adams county development group at a meeting in the county ASCS office, recently.

The following is a list of practices selected: establishment of permanent vegetative cover; establishment of additional acreages of vegetative cover in crop rotation; application of limestone; establishment of contour stripcropping on nonterraced land; establishment of a stand of trees on farmland for purposes other than the prevention of wind or water erosion; establishment of a stand of trees on farmland to prevent wind or water erosion; construction of dams, pits, or ponds for livestock and to make practicable the utilizapoultry water as a means of protecting vegetative cover or tion of the land for vegetative cover; improvement of a stand of forest trees; sod waterways; establishment of permanent vegetation as protection against erosion; standard terraces; diversion terraces; constructing chutes, drop spillways, pipe drop inlets, or hooded inlets for the protection of outlets and water channels that dispose of excess water; protecting diverted areas; establishment of contour farming operations on nonterraced land; establishment of vegetative cover providing wildlife food and habitat; development or restoration of shallow water areas for wildlife and constructing ponds or dams for wildlife.

Minimum specifications must be met to be eligible for cost-sharing under the program. Specifications are available at the county ASCS offices.

Applications for cost-sharing may be filed at the county office after January 1, 1964.

Farmers who have conservation problems are urged to call at the county office for additional information.

1963 WOOL PROGRAM MARKETING YEAR ENDS DECEMBER 31:

Producers are reminded that the 1963 marketing year under the national wool program ends December 31.

This means that payments for the current 1963 year will depend on completing all details of marketing either wool or lambs by that date. Marketings completed after December 31 will be eligible for payments for the 1964 marketing year.

The 1963 marketing year under the wool program has been shortened to nine months in order to shift the wool marketing year to a calendar year basis beginning in 1964. Because this is a change from previous programs, some producers may let the deadline slip by, thinking that they have several more months before the current program's end.

Applications for the 1963 marketing year payments under the national wood act may be filed with ASCS county offices until January 31.

Since the program year will end earlier than usual — on December 31, the 1963 payments will likely begin in April of next year instead of late summer, as under previous programs.

SEED AVAILABLE FOR WILDLIFE FOOD PLOTS:

The department of agriculture in Indiana has announced that seed for wildlife food plots will be available to farmers who request such seed, for 1964.

Applications for seed are available at the county ASCS office and must be filed before April 6.

JANUARY 31, 1964 FINAL DATE FOR SOME PRICE SUPPORTS:

January 31, 1964 is the final date for applying for price support on 1963 wheat and soybeans.

Price support is available on eligible grain by placing the grain under loan or purchase agreement.

Under the loan program, the farmer receives the money at the time the loan is completed. Under the purchase agreement program, no money is involved until delivery of the grain to the commodity credit corporation. The purchase agreement is a price guarantee and any eligible farmer interested in this phase of the program is urged to take advantage of the program.

All soybean producers are eligible for price support, but only the farmers harvesting wheat within the 1963 allotment are eligible for price support on wheat.

The price support rate for soybeans is $2.25 and for wheat is $1.84.

Producers who participated in the 1963 feed grain program are eligible for price support on corn, if any was produced on the farm in the program.

Price support on corn is available until May 31, 1964.

REFUGEES FLEE TO WESTERN GERMANY:

Land and freedom — key words in the success story of the refugees who have fled to Western Germany since World War II.

By the end of 1962, the German population of roughly 55 million contained 14 million persons who had escaped communist oppression. Among the refugees were 400,000 farmers or farm hands and their families.

The German government and private groups undertook to resettle as many of these farm people as possible. By the end of 1960, 124,000 refugees were relocated on farmland they had purchased largely with interest-free government loans.

But with only 135,905 acres available for distribution, three-fourths of the holdings were too small to operate full time.

WE'RE STILL EATING LOTS OF BEANS BUT DIFFERENT KINDS:

For picnics — for cook-outs — for Sunday night suppers and the children's lunch, baked beans still tend to be a family favorite.

Since 1953 we've been eating almost eight pounds of dry beans per person, more than our grandparents did back in 1910. Recent estimates see little or no decline in annual per capita consumption in the next decade. What's more, a 1955 household food cosumption survey, still valid today since food use doesn't change very fast, showed that the more families earn, up to $6,000 a year, the more canned beans they purchase. In the next few years, increased use of canned beans is likely to about offset any decline in use of dry packaged beans.

There have been some significant shifts in the kinds of beans we eat. Total commercial output of limas in 1961-62, for example, was down 40 per cent from the war and early postwar years, a sixth below the depression mid 1930's. Production of Great Northern beans is down too. Output of small reds have been cut in half since 1954-55, but this drop largely reflects the loss of our Cuban markets. On the other hand, output of pinto beans in 1961-62 was three times that of the mid-1930's. More red kidneys were produced in both the 1961 and 1962 seasons than in most recent years. Production of pea beans has gone up steadily since the 1950's and by 1961-62 was 80 per cent above the depression years.

FARM BASEMENTS WOULD PROVIDE DISASTER PROTECTION:

In the event of enemy attack, many farmers can use the basements or cellars under their houses for fallout protection. A recent SRS survey revealed that nearly 60 per cent of the farmers in 24 central and southern states have facilities that provide some protection against fallout. About 45 per cent of the farm families have cellars under their houses and 14 per cent have storm shelters away from their houses.

The 24 states covered in the survey account for 2.9 million farm households — 78 per cent of the United States total.

The study, part of USDA's continuing civil defense program, also surveyed shelters for milk cows. There was shelter of some sort for one-third of the milk cows in four South Atlantic states, compared with 90 per cent in the North Central and 50 perd cent of the animals in the South Central states.

In the 24 states surveyed, 70 per cent of the farms had storage LP gas. Farm storage capacity cent for diesel fuel, fuel oil or facilities for gasoline; 39 per kerosene; and 47 per cent for amounted to a sixth of annual use for gasoline and equalled about a third of total annual use for the other fuels listed.

As of December 1, 1962, the supply of gasoline on farms was about one-third of the storage capacity. Supplies of LP-gas, diesel fuel, fuel oil and kerosene were about half of the storage capacity.

THE SAFETY CORNER:

How to go on ice and snow? — The right answer can mean the difference between life and death. Almost anyone can learn to drive on ice and snow, they say, and this is true. But, too many drivers think that wheeling a two-ton mass of metal on slippery winter roads is as easy as gliding smoothly around a dance floor with a pretty girl. In a word, they are both difficult jobs to do well.

Ahead of us lies one of the most hazardous seasons of the year, weather-wise. Slick pavements resulting from freezing rain, sleet, snow and ice, plus the longer hours of darkness that span both the morning and evening peak traffic periods, create additional traffic hazards for all motorists on the streets, roads and highways of Indiana. It would be wise, therefore, for every driver to make a mental check of his or her driving ability to see how well they measure up to the correct observance and practice of the basic winter driving techniques.

Driving safely on winter roads is certainly not an idle pastime for "armchair experts" — it takes a lot of actual, behind-the-wheel practical experience to drive on ice or snow. Safety experts say that the six primary hazards of winter driving are:

1. Inadequate traction to go.
2. Reduced ability to stop.
3. Effect of lowering and rising temperatures on starting and stopping.
4. Accumulated ice and snow made more slick by traffic.
5. Reduced ability to see and be seen.
6. Recognition of the special hazards of winter driving — and the ability to know and cope with the techniques needed to drive safely, in spite of them.

DON'T LET YOUR FAMILY SPEND CHRISTMAS ALONE:

If this holiday is like those of other years, the traffic death toll will be high — higher than at any other time of the year. One of those accidents could involve you — unless you prevent it. All the warnings and laws in the world are of little value if you ignore them, or think they're meant for the other guy. When you are driving, it's your responsibility to protect yourself from harm. Depending on someone else is foolhardy. As the holiday season gets under way, examine your driving habits. If you've gotten a little careless or reckless, correct it now — don't ignore it — because it serves as fair warning of accident trouble ahead.

SEASON'S GREETINGS AND A SAFE NEW YEAR — ASCS county office.

New York Stock Exchange Prices

MIDDAY PRICES

A. T. & T., 137⅝; Central Soya, 27½; DuPont, 239½; Ford, 49¼; General Electric, 83⅝; General Motors, 77¾; Gulf Oil, 47¼; Standard Oil Ind., 64⅛; Standard Oil N. J., 74⅝; U. S. Steel, 52⅞.

Committee To Study Fire Marshal Office

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Governor Welsh today announced creation of a five-member Evaluation Committee to study the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Emmett Cox, director of the fire prevention department of the Western Actuarial Bureau of Chicago, was designated chairman, and Ben Michau, Indiana president of the International Fire Fighters Association, was named vice-chairman.

Michau was injured fighting a huge warehouse fire in Hammond Monday.

Welsh asked the group to hold its first meeting in his office Jan. 9. Named to the group as committeemen were H. J. Elbourn, Indianapolis, manager of the Indiana Rating Bureau; Conrad Tucker, Huntertown, representing the Indiana Volunteer Firemens' Association, and Harold Schuman, Indianapolis, manager of the Indiana Manufacturers Association.

In addition, Robert Hamm, Indianapolis, secretary of the IRB, will serve as secretary of the new committee but is not a full member.

The Chicago bureau is a voluntary unincorporated research group which provides technical assistance to 17 governmental agencies, including the Indiana Rating Bureau.

"It is hoped that the committee will be able to review the organization and operation of the Office of State Fire Marshal and make recommendations at its earliest conveience," Welsh said.

"I greatly appreciate the willingness of a committee of this caliber to undertake this important task and am confident every member will cooperate in this undertaking."

Previously, the Legislative Advisory Commission named an investigating group to make recommendations for the state fire marshal's office. It cited shortcomings in the legal structure of the office.

Conservation Dept. Under Merit System

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The Indiana Department of Conservation for the first time will go partially under the merit system on Jan. 1 or shortly thereafter.

The action covers 101 employes, including naturalists, biologists, engineers, entomologists, geologists, foresters and several supervisors and division heads.

The department previously had 117 members of its enforcement division on a bi-partisan plan.

An estimated 480 jobs still remain on political patronage in the department.

The action dates back almost a year to an executive order by Governor Welsh to put technical and professional employes under the system. But because of the state's financial dilemma, the plan was not begun.

The Indiana Budget Agency established the new merit pay classes Monday. Maximum pay under the new schedule is $1,175 a month for top-rated engineers. Next comes $1,075 for state forester, fish and game and state parks directors.

The Budget Agency also authorized the allocation of $315,000 to pay for printing and mailing of new income and sales tax returns. The money will come from sales tax revenue.

NO SILVER IN THEM THAR BILLS—The Treasury Department has placed a new dollar bill in circulation. It has no silver backing and is the first change in the dollar bill since 1957 when the motto "In God We Trust" was added. While the face of the new bill has the same reassuring portrait of George Washington, all references to silver above and below his portrait have been deleted, (new bill at top). The more than 50 million new bills will free the government stockpile of silver bullion for coins.

Automation Feared By Nation's Workers

By HARRY FERGUSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The average man uses only about 10 per cent of his brain power, and this has caused many frightening predictions that some day he will build a machine so smart that it will overwhelm the human race. Rest easy. We still have a big bulge over the mechanical devices we are creating.

Computers can do many marvelous things, but they cannot think. They are helpless unless a human being feeds into them accurate information. Once they get the information, they can come up with the answer at a speed which the human brain cannot match. The DuPont Co. once used a computer to solve within 30 hours a chemical problem that would have taken a man 20 years on the arithmetic alone.

Computers have infallible memories. They can store away vast numbers of facts and reach for the right one at the right time. No human brain could carry the mass of information that a computer handles with ease. Several years ago the United States Treasury purchased a computer that did the work of 450 clerks.

Automation embraces many things besides computers. Drive through the countryside at harvest time and you will understand immediately why there has been a surge from the farms to the cities. Machines are doing the work that men used to do. Or step into a modern building with self service elevators and press a button for your floor. Automatic elevators have thrown 40,000 men and women out of work in New York City alone.

All Have It

Every factory of any size in the nation has some degree of automation, and the machines are formidable looking things. But the computers are the glamor boys of automation because they seem to come closer than anything else to the process of thinking.

They come in all shapes and sizes and prices. International Business Machines has a data processing system designed to problems. It rents for $70,000 a month or sells for $3,134,500.

Computers can compose simple tunes, but Richard Rogers and Irving Berlin are not going to be put out of business imediately because the machines can't cope with such intricate musical constructions as "Some Enchanted Evening" and "White Christmas." Computers can write simple poems if you feed them the right stuff. You have to put a rhyme scheme of words (June and moon) into their memory banks, indicate the meter desired and the subject of the poem. Shakespeare still sounds much better. Computers can play chess and checkers with skill simply because all possible moves are stored away and the right one can be summoned instantly.

Core of Controversy

All of these things attract attention because with them we seem to be moving toward a "thinking machine" that has human brain power and intuition. But they are not the things that cause the furious controversy over automation. What the argument is all about is computers that replace people. Several years ago the Southern Railroad put a computer to work on its accounting and statistical problems. It saved the company $850,000 in the first year of operation. It also replaced some people.

By now most of the experts have taken their stand on the effects of automation on our daily lives. Generally speaking, management people contend automation will create more jobs than it eliminates. Unions argue the contrary and keep pressing for immediate action to provide work for persons they are confident will be thrown out of their jobs by machines.

Agrees With Unions

In this swirling battle it is unusual to find a manufactuere of automation machines who, in many respects, agrees with the unions and speaks his views frankly. He is John I. Snyder, president and chairman of the board of U.S. Industries, Inc., New York. Last month he went before the national convention of the AFL-CIO and spoke his piece. He attacked what he called "the myths of automation":

—That automation does not eliminate jobs. Snyder: "Detroit is the center of automation and as a result is one of our country's largest and most critical unemployment areas."

—That automation will create enough jobs to match the number of persons thrown out of work. Snyder: "If the equivalent number of workers replaced by automation were required to build the machines and systems, there would be no point in automating."

—That unemployed persons can be retrained to work in automated offices and factories. Snyder: "In Huntington, W.Va., more than 1,000 hard-core unemployed were notified about an area redevelopment training program. Only 640 took the aptitude tests and only 240 qualified."

Form Partnership

Snyder, of course, is not trying to halt the sale of his own machines, but he insists the time has come to stop talking about automation and do something. He has taken the first step by forming with the machinists union an organization called "The American Foundation on Automation and Employment." A. J. Hayes, president of the union, is co-chairman of the foundation.

The announced purpose of the foundation is to find some formula under which Snyder can keep selling his machines and Hayes can keep his men working.

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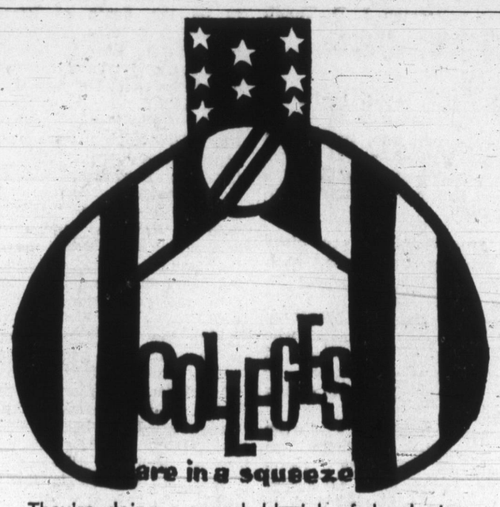

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