

Adams County Farmers' Corner

County Agent's Corner

By: Ernest J. Lesiak
County Extension Agent
Agriculture

Soybean germinations are variable. The extremely dry weather during soybean harvest caused mechanical damage to some soybeans which is causing poor germination. Have your beans tested prior to planting. Indiana certified soybean seed must have a minimum germination of 80 per cent.

Fertilizers may be applied well ahead of warm days if early, vigorous lawn growth is desired. Early fertilization with products high in nitrogen promotes more fill in of bluegrass with less crabgrass problem later.

Band seeding continues to be the most effective method for seeding small seeded grasses and legumes in the spring. Band seed-

ing by placing the fertilizer directly beneath the seed gives the seedling plants a quick boost to better compete with weeds and the companion crop.

Watch sheep for itching, rubbing or pulling the wool with their teeth during the coldest weather. If you are suspicious of scabies, call the state or federal veterinarian or your local veterinarian.

A good creep feed for lambs is equal parts of cracked shelled corn and whole oats. Feed only half of one's day's feeding at a time, and keep the feed fresh and clean. In addition the creep should contain a small amount of leafy green hay, fresh clean water and salt. The creep should be located in a well-lighted, well bedded area in the barn.

Control scale insects on shade trees, shrubs and ornamentals by applying a dormant oil spray before new green growth begins to show. Spray only on days when the temperature is above 45 degrees. To avoid plant injury, use the paraffin base oil called "Superior Type" dormant oils. These are applied at a rate of 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water. For smaller amounts of spray mixture, refer to the directions on the label of the container.

Man Steals Ham, Flees In Cadillac

BANGOR, Maine (UPI) — A man walked into a supermarket Monday, grabbed a ham from the meat counter, ran out and sped away in a Cadillac, police reported.

Charles Major Dies At Hartford City

Charles Franklin Major, 89, a native of Adams county, died at 2 a.m. Monday at the hospital in Hartford City. Surviving are a son, Fred Major of Hartford City, former Adams county resident, and two stepdaughters, Mrs. J. W. Snyder and Mrs. Stanley Holloper of Fort Wayne. Services will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday at the Keplinger funeral home in Hartford City. Burial will be at Willshire, O.



TEEN SENSATION—Move over, Beatles, and make way for Rita Pavone, an 18-year-old Italian singer who just might become America's next rock 'n' roll sensation. Her records have sold more than 3 million copies in Italy. She's in New York to cut her first English-language disc.

ATTENTION CORN GROWERS

Now Super Q® Corn Starter
GUARANTEES Bigger Yields, Bigger Profits!

Green Belt's Super Q Corn Starter is specifically formulated to meet the requirements of high-yield producers in this area only. Super Q is actually guaranteed in writing to outproduce any other fertilizer in side-by-side tests.

CUSTOM-MADE FOR HIGH-YIELD PRODUCERS—Super Q is custom-made for high-yield corn producers who want still greater profits. It's tailor-made for your soil, based on thousands of soil samples and the recommendations of leading authorities. Super Q contains every nutritional element in the proportion needed by your soil to produce maximum corn yields.

MANUFACTURED HERE TO PRODUCE RESULTS HERE—Super Q is specially formulated to fit the needs of soils in this area only. Super Q is made here—contains a better balance of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. It also has a combination of the exact secondary and trace elements—needed to produce top crops on your soil.

EXPECT RESULTS LIKE THIS FROM SUPER Q—Corn starts faster, more plants survive. Roots grow stronger, deeper, more fibrous. Disease and insect damages are drastically cut. Ears grow bigger, show more fill on the cob, finer quality.

GUARANTEED IN WRITING—Green Belt guarantees—in writing—that Super Q is superior to any other fertilizer. It must produce bigger, more profitable yields per acre in a side-by-side test or we'll pay you double the difference in the fertilizer cost per acre.



MADE BY
GREEN BELT CHEMICAL CO.

Fairmount, Bryant, Lynn, Fulton, Indiana

Purple Pennings

March 9 there will be a dress rehearsal for all the people who are to be in the style show the afternoon of March 10. The rehearsal will be at 1:30 at the Community Center.

NEW TRENDS IN LAUNDRY: Please circle March 10 on your calendars. At 10:00 a.m. Miss Betty Borgman of the Maytag company will present the program "New Trends in Laundry." During the afternoon program the women who completed the laundry series classes will receive their diplomas. At 1 p.m. Miss Peg Buchan of I&M will narrate a style show of garments made and modeled by Home Demonstration members and 4-H club girls.

LESSON LEADERS: March 13 is the all day training lesson on "International Understanding" at the Farm Bureau in Monroe. Miss Jane Knapp of Purdue University will present the material.

FREEZER TRICKS: Ever want to fix whipped cream ahead or save some that was left over? Simple — just spoon it in nice big blobs onto wax paper in a pie plate or on a cookie sheet; freeze, remove from paper when frozen and store in a polyethylene bag. Mighty handy to be able to remove one or ten servings. Warm cherry pie seems to defrost the whipped cream just right!

NEW PRODUCT: One of the chemical companies has developed a new process which makes colors fast to sunlight, washing and dry cleaning. Their process is available to fabric manufacturers who wish to send the fabric to the chemical laboratory to be color tested in a Fade-O-Meter. A fabric which has this process will have the information on the selvage "Color Stayed by 'Brand X' Fast Colors."

HOW TO BUY UPHOLSTERY FABRICS: Whether you're buying new furniture or reupholstering old, look into several things before selecting upholstery fabric. First, see that the fabric is suitable in color, pattern, and style—in relation to the whole room as well as the individual piece of furniture. For example, Ezelle Johnson, home furnishings specialist at Purdue University, points out, certain large scenic patterns are

not effective on a channel back chair because they need a large smooth surface to show them off. An Eighteenth century or formal modern chair usually has a dainty design, elegant fabric. Casual modern, ranch oak or rustic provincial usually has tweeds or homespun fabrics. Second, see that the fabric suits your purpose in regard to grade, finishes, care and durability. Various fibers are used in upholstery fabrics, including cotton, nylon, rayon, acetate and blends of these. Each has a distinct purpose and use. The quality of the fabric depends on the grade or weight, the closeness of the weave, and the fibers. Each fiber may be available in several grades of fabric. The salesperson can tell you the grade quality of the fabric and help you choose the grade to fit your purpose. You may or may not desire a special finish on an upholstery fabric. Some finishes repel soil and oil stains, some resist both water and oil stains. Protective finishes make cleaning easier and maintain a good appearance longer. Many finishes are applied during manufacture, but for an additional charge some finishes may be applied by the dealer. When buying any upholstery fabric, Miss Johnson recommends choosing the particular fabric to suit your individual needs and taste.

ASCS Farm Notes

FEED GRAIN SIGNUP WILL END MARCH 27:

March 27 will be the final date to sign-up to participate in the 1964 feed grain program. The next four weeks will pass swiftly — so feed grain producers are urged to call at the office as early as possible and sign their intention to participate in the program, avoid the always last minute rush.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS ARE AVAILABLE:

We again call attention to the fact that advance payments are available to producers who request it at the time the intention to participate is signed.

The advance payment is one-half of the total diversion payment. The other half of the payment plus the price support payment, if any, will be paid some time after September 1.

Advance payments are mailed to producers within three days after the application is signed by all interested producers.

Feed grain producers who need ready cash are urged to sign up for the program and take advantage of the advanced payment provision of the program.

PREMEASUREMENT TO START SOON:

Several farmers have filed requests for premeasurement of diverted and corn acreages. Farm reporters will begin this premeasuring as soon as supplies are received in county offices.

The final date for requesting premeasurement service is April 15, 1964.

Producers who take advantage of this service will know before the crops are planted, the exact acreage in the field or plot to be used for diverted acres and corn, if any is to be planted. Requests are to be filed and the fee paid in the county office, prior to a visit to the farm by the farm reporter. The fee is \$8 for the first visit and one plot measurement, plus \$2 for each additional plot to be measured.

not effective on a channel back chair because they need a large smooth surface to show them off. An Eighteenth century or formal modern chair usually has a dainty design, elegant fabric. Casual modern, ranch oak or rustic provincial usually has tweeds or homespun fabrics. Second, see that the fabric suits your purpose in regard to grade, finishes, care and durability. Various fibers are used in upholstery fabrics, including cotton, nylon, rayon, acetate and blends of these. Each has a distinct purpose and use. The quality of the fabric depends on the grade or weight, the closeness of the weave, and the fibers. Each fiber may be available in several grades of fabric. The salesperson can tell you the grade quality of the fabric and help you choose the grade to fit your purpose. You may or may not desire a special finish on an upholstery fabric. Some finishes repel soil and oil stains, some resist both water and oil stains. Protective finishes make cleaning easier and maintain a good appearance longer. Many finishes are applied during manufacture, but for an additional charge some finishes may be applied by the dealer. When buying any upholstery fabric, Miss Johnson recommends choosing the particular fabric to suit your individual needs and taste.

Woodrow Fleming, Director, division of fish and game, states that in checking over one hundred of such plots in 1963, it was found that in many cases the seed was planted too thick and in some cases the need of fertilizer was apparent. Over 11,500 sacks of seed were distributed in Indiana last spring. 1964-65 DAIRY SUPPORT PRICES SET:

Dairy support prices for the 1964-65 marketing year have been set at national averages of \$3.15 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 58 cents per pound of butterfat. These prices reflect 75 per cent of the parity prices for the two commodities. Comparable prices for 1963-64 — also at 75 per cent of parity — were \$3.14 and 58.1 cents.

Dairy support prices are mandatory between 75 and 90 per cent of parity. The law requires that the secretary of agriculture set, within this range, the level "Necessary in order to assure an adequate supply."

Milk production in the 1963-64 marketing year has averaged about 1 per cent less than a year earlier, and consumption of milk and its products has increased slightly. While purchases of dairy products were moderately smaller than in 1962-63, they have been large in the 1963-64 year. It is anticipated that purchases will continue heavy in the 1964-65 year.

In carrying out the program to support prices for milk and butterfat sold by farmers, the depart-

ACP COST SHARING AVAILABLE FOR DIVERTED ACREAGE:

Now is a good time to have the soil of your diverted acreage tested to determine the need for limestone and fertilizers.

Cost sharing is available to those who file requests to establish a permanent vegetative cover on the diverted acreage. Complete seedbed and a full seeding are necessary to qualify for cost sharing for this practice. This land must be cropland, and must remain in grasses for at least four years after the year of seeding. Fertilizers and limestone must be applied in accordance with a Purdue soil test.

Another available cost-share practice — the establishment of additional acres of vegetative cover in crop rotation. The acreage is an increase in the usual acreage of vegetative (conserving acreage) and must remain on the land for at least 18 months following seeding. This also, must be in accordance with recommendations of a Purdue soil test.

Requests for cost-sharing must be filed before the practice is started, which is true of all ACP practices, whether or not they are to be carried out on diverted acreages.

FOOD PLOT PROGRAM:

Again, this year, the department of conservation is offering a food plot program. Under this program, seed is furnished, free of charge, for establishing food plots for wildlife.

Forms to obtain this seed may be signed in the ASCS county office.

Food plots may be established on diverted acreage in the feed grain program.

The seed comes in white five-pound cloth sacks with full instructions on the back of each sack. One five-pound sack is enough seed to plant 1/4 acre if broadcasted or drilled with a wheat drill. If planted with a corn planter, it will plant one acre. More seed can be produced where planted with a corn planter, and cultivated.

Woodrow Fleming, Director, division of fish and game, states that in checking over one hundred of such plots in 1963, it was found that in many cases the seed was planted too thick and in some cases the need of fertilizer was apparent.

Over 11,500 sacks of seed were distributed in Indiana last spring. 1964-65 DAIRY SUPPORT PRICES SET:

Dairy support prices for the 1964-65 marketing year have been set at national averages of \$3.15 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 58 cents per pound of butterfat. These prices reflect 75 per cent of the parity prices for the two commodities. Comparable prices for 1963-64 — also at 75 per cent of parity — were \$3.14 and 58.1 cents.

Dairy support prices are mandatory between 75 and 90 per cent of parity. The law requires that the secretary of agriculture set, within this range, the level "Necessary in order to assure an adequate supply."

Milk production in the 1963-64 marketing year has averaged about 1 per cent less than a year earlier, and consumption of milk and its products has increased slightly. While purchases of dairy products were moderately smaller than in 1962-63, they have been large in the 1963-64 year. It is anticipated that purchases will continue heavy in the 1964-65 year.

In carrying out the program to support prices for milk and butterfat sold by farmers, the depart-

ment of agriculture will as in the past, offer to purchase butter, cheddar cheese, and nonfat dry milk in carlot quantities. Buying prices for these three dairy products are the same as the current year's prices because last year's experience indicates that these prices will keep producer average returns at the national levels announced for the coming marketing year.

The new support price of \$3.15 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk is for milk of national yearly butterfat test, which last year approximately 3.75 per cent for manufacturing grade milk. (A corresponding price for manufacturing milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat test would be \$2.94 per hundredweight. Many plants pay on the basis of 3.5 butterfat test for milk.)

SURVEY SHOWS RESTAURANTS USE MILK AS SERVICE, NOT AS SALES BOOSTER:

Milk gets less attention than other beverages in the world of restaurants and other eating places.

Unlike coffee, which is considered a prime builder of sales, many managers think of milk chiefly as a service to the customer. A good many managers feel this way about all beverages. But the feeling is more pronounced for milk.

This opinion of milk was revealed in a recent survey of eating places in Hartford, Conn. and Indianapolis. The study was made to provide the dairy trade with information to strengthen the demand for its product. The survey included restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters and drive-ins.

All of which suggests that the dairy industry could make the virtues of its product better known.

One of the virtues to extol is the margin for milk; it stands the competition with most other beverages served and, more important, the margin is far better than most of the managers believe.

For, instance, the margin for milk sold in all eating places in Hartford was 7.8 cents per serving in the fall of 1961; the margin for soft drinks was 8.8 cents while that for coffee was about the same as milk.

But when the managers were asked what they thought the margin was for milk sales, they came up with an average of only 5.8 cents.

Another finding in the survey was that milk is apt to be missing from the menus, a fact which reduces the sales potential drastically. Twenty-four per cent of the restaurants surveyed in Hartford didn't list milk.

Milk gets practically no boost from waitresses, either. Though it was common practice for a waitress to recommend various foods to the customer, they almost never suggested milk.

On the other hand, restaurant workers don't feel that is especially difficult to serve milk. In Hartford, in fact, milk was rated as the easiest to serve of all beverages.

As an indication of what might be done to push sales of milk in restaurants, cafeterias and so forth, about half of the managers surveyed said they would welcome recipe and menu suggestions from the trade.

Display material could also help to increase sales for milk, but here the trade would face stiff competition. From one-third to two-thirds of the promotional material distributed to the restaurants came beverage supplies. The other major dairy products have their troubles, too.

Butter, for instance, took second place in total servings to margarines in Indianapolis. In Hartford, the reverse was true. The Indianapolis eating places further discouraged the sales of butter by charging for extra servings.

Even ice cream meets with less than 100 per cent support. Only two-thirds of the eating places in both cities sold ice cream. When it was sold, it was not always on the menu.

ARE YOU A TRISKAIDAKAPHOBIA?

If you have uneasy feelings about the number thirteen, you're in plentiful company, especially when the thirteenth also happens to be a Friday. It has been estimated that each such Friday more than \$250 million in business goes down the drain because the superstitious refuse to buy or sell on that day. How did all this balderdash originate? Most widely accepted explanation is that it began with ancient witchcraft. Early witches were grouped into covens consisting of the devil and twelve witches.

The number gains in ominousness in remembering that at the Last Supper, Jesus sat with His twelve disciples. Jesus was looked upon as the 13th man. Friday is the day upon which Jesus died. The flood, the confusion of tongues at Babel, the partaking of the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden, took place on Friday, it is said.

Fear of the number 13 is called triskaidekaphobia, a name coined by the national committee of thirteen against superstition and fear.

By the way, December 13, 1963 came on a Friday — How did you fare?

Watch out for Friday the 13th of March and November, 1964.

ATTENTION — URBAN CITIZENS!

DID YOU KNOW THAT?? —only 19 per cent of your take-home pay is spent for food. —this is the lowest percentage in the world spent on food.

—farmers are your best customers.

—farmers spend about 42 billion dollars annually — about 25 billion dollars for production on supplies to produce their crops and with the balance on the same expenses that other consumers have to face.

—the farmer does this with 37 cents out of the consumers food dollar as their income.

—so the farmer does not get the \$1.00 that the consumer spends for steak.

THE SAFETY CORNER:

FACTS — 1. Two-thirds of the drivers involved in fatal accidents live within 25 miles of the crash. Even a short trip to the grocery store can be dangerous. Wear seat belts whenever and wherever you go.

2. Actual crash condition tests prove your chances of being killed are five times greater if you are thrown out of your car.

3. A seat belt meeting acceptable standards can be purchased for as little as \$4.95 — about the

cost of a steak dinner. What is your life worth?

4. If your car catches fire or goes under water in an accident, a seat belt will hold you in place and lessen your chances of being knocked unconscious. The seat belt can be released in a second with the flip of a finger.

5. Seat belts should be worn for comfort as well as for safety. They help you maintain good posture and reduce fatigue. They keep you behind the wheel when emergencies occur and help to prevent accidents.

6. A seat belt restrains you. It lessens the impact of the blow. But, it is never a substitute for careful driving.

Smart drivers do everything they can to keep themselves and their passengers alive and comfortable. How's your seat belt? Q??

If you have seat belts — fasten them — If you don't have seat belts — get them.



Hi Neighbors!

Two soil and water conservation supervisors from Adams district and Jerry Setser, work unit conservationist, attended an area workshop Monday at Methodist Church, Albion.

Supervisors attending were Chester Isch and Hugo Bulmann. Johnston Craig, area conservationist appeared on the program, discussing "Expanding opportunities and responsibilities in conservation."

Leaders at the workshop, one of eight being held throughout Indiana, included Russell Reiff, president of the Indiana association of soil and water conservation districts; Johnson Craig, representing the state office, soil conservation service, Charles McKee and Oscar Hopkins, Purdue extension soil conservationists, and state soil conservation committee staff members.

Jiffy Hand Cleaner

Save the next empty window-spray bottle that comes your way, and fill it either with kerosene, turpentine, or mineral spirits. You'll find this is just the thing to keep in your garage or workshop. A few quick sprays remove the paint from your hands in a jiffy and make cleaning up much quicker.

Bred-In Quality gives you a head start toward TOP EGG PROFITS

WITH **Hy-Line® CHICKS**

When you start with Hy-Line chicks, you start with bred-in, high-profit potential. Hy-Line chicks are bred to give you

- abundant egg production
- eggs housewives like
- robust livability
- thrifty feed conversion

That's why Hy-Line chicks give you a head start toward top egg profits. Order your Hy-Line chicks now from

MODEL HATCHERY
MONROE, IND.
Monroe Phone 2-6191

BULMANN FARM SUPPLY
Call Preble 7-4233

Fertilize your fields... the FAST and EASY way!



Let us bulk spread Smith-Douglass PELLEFORM fertilizer with TREL on your fields. Bulk handling of fertilizer is the fast, easy way to fertilize... economical, too!

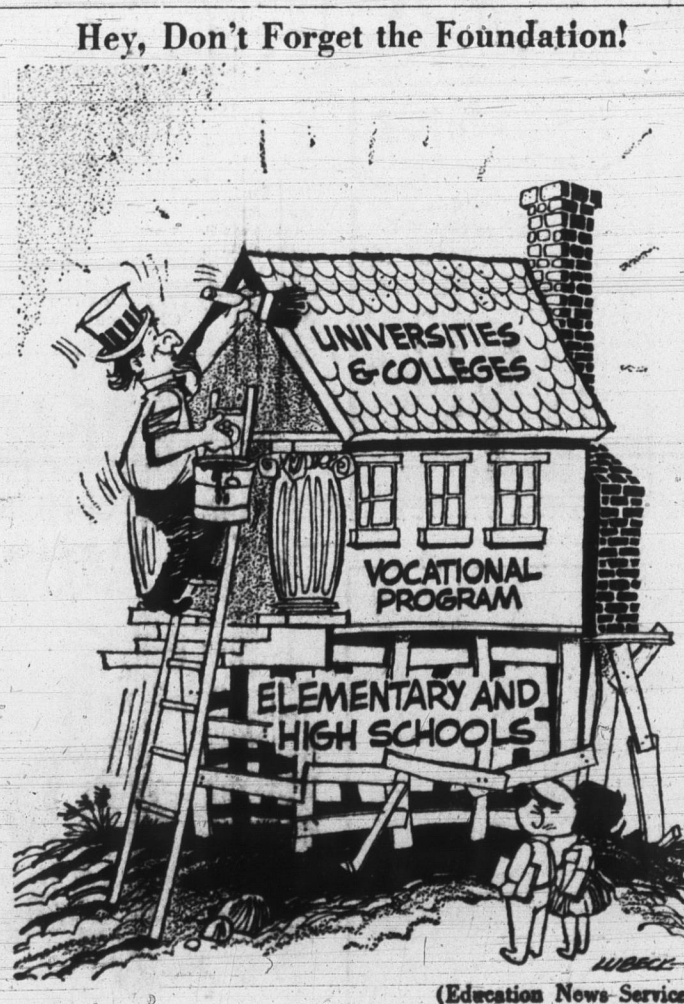
Pick up the phone instead of a bag and bulk spread your fertilizer. Consult us about all your farm needs!



STOCKMAN FARM SERVICE

DECATUR, IND.

PHONE 3-3121



(Education News Service)