

# Adams County Farmers' Corner

## County Agent's Corner

Ten chemicals in nine basic formulations are being sold under 50 brand names and formulations for crabgrass prevention. Several multipurpose pro-

### CITY SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One)

N. Tenth, were in a line of traffic at the Monroe street intersection, with the vehicles in front of the line unable to move due to the snow.

The third car in the line yelled back to the driver of the fourth car, Mrs. Lois Gehrig, of 1104 Master Drive, to back her vehicle up in order to give his car room to pass the two in front of him. As Mrs. Gehrig backed her auto, Mrs. Naomi Baker, a 58-year-old resident of 519 W. Monroe street, was crossing the street.

### Checked For Injuries

Unable to see the pedestrian, Mrs. Gehrig's auto backed into the lady and knocked her to the street. The auto's right side passed over her hip, but apparently the snow cushioned the impact as Mrs. Baker was examined at the hospital and found to be uninjured.

### Urged Stay Home

Officials of the county highway department have asked county residents not to venture out onto the county roads unless it is extremely necessary or an emergency.

The roads throughout the county are in poor condition. Vehicles are able to get through some of them, but many are closed. Drifting snow has closed a number of the roads.

The highway department has started the tedious task of attempting to reopen those roads that are now closed. The snow was so deep in some locations that even the snow plows became "hung up." A lot of time, also, was devoted to pulling other vehicles out of ditches and snow banks.

### City Plows

The city's street department began the task of cleaning out the downtown area this morning. The second street area between Monroe and Madison streets was blocked off around noon so the city snow plows could work without being hampered by a number of parked vehicles.

Apparently quite a few motorists were staying home today as the only accident in the city was the one detailed above, and sheriff Roger Singleton said there had been no accidents in the county.

### Laundry Program Is Postponed One Day

The "New Trends in Laundry" program scheduled to be held today at the Youth and Community Center, was postponed until Wednesday according to a report this morning from the county's agent's office.

vide fertilizers, preventor and insect control in just one application.

Soil test summaries show that many people are not getting the most profit from money spent on fertilizer. Nutrients are likely to be applied in the wrong proportion without soil tests. Test your soils before 1964 crops are planted.

Early spring application of nitrogen on permanent grass pastures has limitations. First, if the soil is not well drained, the early growth may come before fields are dry enough to pasture. Second, nitrogen by itself will not be effective if soils are acid and quite low in phosphorus and potassium.

Simple seeding mixtures that include one grass and one or two legumes have replaced the old complex shotgun seeding mixtures. Orchardgrass, bromegrass and timothy head in this order about 10 days apart and if they are growing in separate fields it's simple to graze or harvest each one in the early heading stage.

Hessian fly resistant wheats, such as Reed and Dual, should not be grazed after they joint if a grain crop is planned. Jointing is that stage in the wheat's growth when the seed head begins to form in the stem. Splitting the stem with a knife clearly shows the tiny head.

Alfalfa needs 45 pounds of potassium for each ton of hay produced. If your alfalfa did not receive potash fertilizer last year, make an application this month. This will assist the alfalfa to replenish food stored in the roots for a bumper first crop in May.

Reset house plants in larger pots this spring if roots are beginning to form a solid mass at the bottom of their enclosure. Purdue University extension horticulturists suggest a new pot one inch in diameter adding fresh soil.

A mixture of one-half peat moss and half loam is good for most plants. Half loam and half sand is good for cactus. Add enough fresh soil to fill the space between the old ball of roots and the pot, firm well, and be sure the pot has good drainage. Adding a soluble fertilizer is also beneficial.

4-H enrollment in Adams county is in full swing, and any boy or girl who is interested in 4-H club work in 1964 may enroll by contacting the county extension office, or 4-H adult leaders in the respective townships. The age requirement is 10 to 20 years of age within the calendar year. A boy or girl who is 20 years of age as of January 1, 1964 is eligible for club work this year. If a boy or girl is 21 years of age as of January 1, 1964 he or she is ineligible for 4-H club work.

## FIFTEEN MORE DAYS TO SIGN UP — 1964 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM:

March 27, 1964, the final date to sign up to participate in the 1964 feed grain program, is only 15 days away, and will pass by very quickly.

We are certain that many feed grain producers are thinking about the program and whether or not it would be an advantage to them to participate in 1964.

And while thinking — why not come to the county office and let the county office personnel compute the payments for your farms. No one is obligated to sign up. We will compute the payments — then you make up your own minds. The program is entirely voluntary.

Producers who sign up to participate in 1964 may earn a larger payment for diverting the same number of acres as diverted in previous programs — any producer diverting 40 per cent or more of the farm's corn base will receive the higher rate of payment established for the farm. All the more reason for having the payments computed before deciding that you cannot afford to participate.

### AND DON'T FORGET THE ADVANCE PAYMENT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST:

Adams county farmers who have signed their intentions to participate in the 1964 program have received approximately \$51,000 as their advanced payments. This is about one half of the total diversion payment.

Producers who request the advanced payment will receive such payment within three days after the request is filed.

Final payments will be made after September 1, 1964, or at the request of the producer, such payments will not be made until after January 1, 1965.

### COUNTY OFFICE HOURS:

The county office is open from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, closed Saturdays. During the period of feed grain sign-up, we will remain open evenings, by appointment, only.

### FARMS DECREASE IN 1963:

The number of farms in the United States dropped by 3 per cent during 1963, to some 3.5 million for the nation, according to the statistical reporting service.

The total amount of land in farms declined by some 4 million acres to a level of 1,155 million acres. The figures reported do not include Hawaii and Alaska.

The new 1964 total of farms was 28 per cent below the level of 10 years ago, and 38 per cent less than 5.6 million farms in operation in 1950.

The total land in farms compared with 1,202 million acres in 1950. The average size of farms increased again, from 325 acres in 1963 to 332 acres in 1964.

A cropland conversion program is being initiated on a pilot basis, helping farmers and groups of rural people convert cropland into recreation areas or to wildlife habitat, or to grazing, timber, or water storage. Some 2,800 agreements had been signed by December 1, 1963 to divert nearly 130,000 acres of cropland to such uses.

### NEW PRODUCT FOR AMERICA'S FARMLAND:

A new product for America's farmlands and open spaces is outdoor fun for city people who don't have room to play, hike, swim, camp, and the like on their own grounds or in nearby parks.

The demand for open space for outdoor recreation is multiplying with each passing season. And urban residents are willing to pay for the privilege of enjoying outdoor activities on private land.

### RECREATION FOR SALE:

Many farmers, ranchers and other rural residents in all parts of the country have already discovered that people from cities and towns will pay well for good recreation services and facilities.

Some money-making projects for farmers are: establishing ponds for wildlife, wild life food plots and habitat, fishing. Such projects may prove to be a profitable investment, and at the same time remove cropland from the production of surplus commodities.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The simplest kind of community development is friendly cooperation between neighbors — the kind that has been a part of rural life in America since pioneer days. Nearby landowners

can join in planning recreation enterprises that will support one another in their mutual advantage. They can act together to contact county and state officials about providing needed roads, water and power systems, policing, and other public services. And they can join in necessary advertising and promotional activities.

Organized community projects, sponsored by public agencies, can develop natural resources valuable for outdoor recreation.

Another way to get community action is to team up with an urban group interested in developing hunting and fishing and other outdoor recreation facilities for its own use. Such a rural-urban recreation project could be organized with or without the official sponsorship of a local unit of government.

### AN EXPANDING MARKET:

The market of recreation services and facilities is growing rapidly. The outdoor recreation resources review commission (ORRRC) in a 3-year study, reported in 1962, concluded that the demand for outdoor recreation would double by 1976 and triple by the year 2000.

This, it found, would continue a trend started following World War II. The number of recreation visits to national forests increased nearly sixfold from 1940 to 1960. In the same 20 years the state of hunting licenses increased 56 per cent and fishing licenses 90 per cent.

Other types of outdoor recreation are increasing too, as shown by the booming sale of tents, boats, skis, and sporting goods.

The commission concluded that this trend is the result of four major factors, all expected to increase at an even greater rate in the years ahead. They are: (1) Population — expected to double by the year 2000; (2) disposable income — to quadruple; (3) leisure time — to increase a third; and (4) auto travel — to increase more than fourfold.

The survey made by ORRRC revealed that 130.5 million persons 12 years or older took part in 17 different outdoor activities on 4½ billion separate occasions in the summer of 1960. Participation in these activities is expected to increase to 7½ billion occasions in 1976 and 14½ billion in 2000 provided there are facilities to meet the demand.

In five activities, the rate of participation is expected to increase more than fourfold by the year 2000. They are: hiking, water skiing, sightseeing, boating and swimming.

Expenditures for outdoor recreation trips including vacations are expected to increase from \$9.8 billion in 1960 to \$20.1 billion in 1976 and to \$45.7 billion in 2000, an increase of more than 4½ times in 40 years.

All these are activities that usually take people to the country and that can be provided on private land or water. As public facilities tend to become more and more crowded, those on private land will have greater appeal to this expanding market. This will be especially true where extra services are provided that are not found on public land.

### SOVIETS REGULAR CUSTOMERS?

Assistant secretary George L. Mehren, in a January speech before the national council of farmer cooperatives in Houston, raised the question whether the Soviet Union and other Communist nations would become regular buyers of grain from the free world. He said:

"Now the question keeps arising — will the Communist countries become permanent customers for free world grain? Who knows, really? The buying of free world grain by the Communist countries has been due primarily to poor crop conditions, although inefficiency also has played a substantial role.

Russia's grain crop is 25 per cent below 1962 levels. Weather is notoriously capricious. It would be extremely hazardous, in my opinion, for U.S. producers and distributors to base long-term production and marketing plans on the possibility that bad weather will continue to plague the Communist camps. The percentages are against it.

As for our deals with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European Communist countries, we have gained from them. We are obtaining dollars we need

for surplus grain we don't need. We are improving our balance of payments position. We are reducing surpluses we otherwise would hold for 3 or 4 years. We are saving storage costs. Above all, we are giving the uncommitted countries of the world, most of which are predominantly agricultural, a chance to compare the relative efficiency of free and regimented agriculture."

### COUNTY PERSONNEL ATTEND ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

Richard J. Moser, James Garboden and Roy Balsiger, members of the ASCS county committee, Mary J. Howard, office manager, Eulalia M. Augsburg, Maxine Ford and Janice C. Mishler, county office clerks and Lawrence Beckmeyer, District compliance supervisor, attended the annual ASCS state conference in Indianapolis last week.

Lenard C. Pound, chairman, Bob Green and Marion Clawson, members of the ASC state committee, Edwin F. Reddick, state executive director, presided during the session of conference.

Principal speakers were Robert S. Bergland, director of the midwest area ASCS; Charles L. Frazier, assistant deputy administrator of state and county operations; Ray V. Fitzgerald, also a deputy administrator of state and county operations and Colonel Robert S. Bates, director of the state civil defense.

### CROPLAND HAZARDS:

Donald Sisson, extension engineer, from Purdue University explained cropland hazards in the United States, Indiana and the combined three county areas, Adams, Jay and Wells at a meeting held in Bluffton recently.

Sisson stated the major problems in Indiana and the three county area are water and erosion, listing the needs in the following order: water: Indiana 64 per cent, or 14 acres out of every 100 acres of cropland; the three county area — 86 per cent or 47 acres out of every 100 acres of cropland; erosion: Indiana 26 per cent, or 17 acres out of every 100 acres of cropland; the three county area 3 per cent or 6 acres out of every 100 acres of cropland.

This was compared to the water problem in the entire United States which is 22 per cent or 14 acres out of every 100 acres of cropland.

Sisson stated that it would take many years to solve the water problems in the three county area.

ASCS personnel attending this meeting were Richard J. Moser, Mary J. Howard and Maxine Ford.

### ACP FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR DRAINAGE PROBLEMS:

Adams county farmers, who have not previously received assistance on conservation needs — such as the drainage problem — are urged to study their needs and call at the county office to sign are quest for cost-share assistance to help solve the problem on their farms.

Since available funds are limited, the county committee are unable to approve a cost-share request in their entirety on the majority of requests. However, each request is reviewed separately and the decision made in accordance with policies regulations.

### THE SAFETY CORNER:

Do you want luck on your side? If you do, you are going to have to personally help it along.

1. Keep alert — you can't do two things well at one time.
2. Keep posted — you can't avoid troubles unless you look for it.
3. Keep an interval — you can't stop on a dime — so why try.
4. Keep in shape — physical, mental and visual perfection are a must.

### ONLY YOU CAN BE YOUR JUDGE — WHY NOT MAKE EVERY MINUTE COUNT FOR SAFETY?

### Chicago Livestock

CHICAGO (UPI)—Livestock: Hogs 6,000; steady to strong, spots 25 higher; mixed No. 1-3 190-230 lb 15.00-15.75; several loads at 15.75; 25 head at 16.00; mostly No 3 200-220 lb 14.50-14.75; No 1-3 230-250 lb 14.50-15.00; No 2-3 250-270 lb 13.75-14.50; 270-300 lb 13.50-14.00.

Cattle 2,500; calves 45; slaughter steers 23.25; several strong; heifers steady; load choice and prime 1070 lb slaughter steers 23.25; several loads high choice and prime 1150-1300 lb 23.00; choice 1000-1300 lb 21.50-22.50; 2 loads around 1000 lb 23.00; good 900-1200 lb 20.5-21.5; load good around 950 lb 22.00; bulk choice 850-1150 lb slaughter heifers 21.00-21.50; good 19.50-20.50.

Sheep 200; few sales wooled slaughter lambs about steady, but not enough offered for market test; package choice and prime around 100 lb slaughter lambs 24.00; good and choice 80-115 lb 21.50-23.00.



### Hi Neighbors!

#### Soil Surveys Help

The American people can make of their land what they wish. Few other countries have such flexibility.

Unlike several crowded countries, we have abundant good land. We have many different kinds of soil that are good for farming. We have many that are good for houses, for playgrounds and parks, for trees, and for grass. We do not need to use unsuitable soils for any of these purposes. We do not need to crowd the houses for increases in population onto poor soils for houses. We need to have neither rural nor urban slums.

The same principles that lie back of the great agricultural improvements of the last two decades in the United States can be applied as well to the rural-urban space being filled by our increasing population. What we have learned about selecting soils for farm and forestry use can be applied equally well to selecting soils for housing, highways, golf courses or other recreation facilities, and for other uses. We have no need what ever to put houses where they may slide down hill, and settle and crack, or be flooded, or where they cannot be beautified with growing plants.

The same can be said of the principles for managing soils for the conservation and use of water. They, too, are applicable to the rural-urban complex around our cities and along our highways.

The underlying principles of run off control, drainage, irrigation, and the storage of water for agricultural uses apply in urban areas. Unhappily, this fact is not yet well known. Some of the worst runoff and erosion is taking place within the city limits and in the urban fringes around them, especially during the development period.

The same is true of principles and devices for growing plants. With a medium of attention and cost during development, trees can be preserved and the soil left in good condition for growing ornamental shrubs and other plants around homes. These principles also apply in using grass and other plants on street and highway rights-of-way and other areas where earth is disturbed in construction.

#### New Living Space

Americans now have an opportunity to develop new living space with advantages of both country and city. Within this space we can have fields, forests, parks, water surfaces, and abundant wildlife. At the same time, we can allow enough density of homes to supply efficient schools, shopping areas, clubs, and other centers of city life. Both the country families and the city families can have richer lives.

Soil classification and mapping of our rural lands began in 1899, and today has been extended to many urban landowners as well. These soil surveys are made by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other State and Federal agencies having immediate needs for them.

A person buying a home or a lot to build on should look closely at the soil or, preferably, have someone skilled in soil science do it for him. A little care can keep his "dream house" from going down the slope or the health office from condemning it.

### Indianapolis Livestock

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Livestock: Hogs 3,500; barrows and gilts steady to mostly 25 higher; 1 and 2, 190-225 lb 15.75-16.00; 1 to 3, 190-230 lb 15.25-15.75; 230-250 lb 14.75-15.25; sows steady to mostly 25 higher; 2 and 3, 350-600 lb 12.50-13.50.

Cattle 2,000; calves 25; steers 1200 lb down about steady, 1200 lb up not established; heifers fully steady; choice steers 22.00-22.50; small lot 23.00; good and choice 21.50-22.00; good 20.00-22.00; choice heifers 21.00-21.50; average choice 22.00; good and good and low choice 19.00-21.00; cows strong to mostly 50 higher; utility and commercial 13.50-15.00; few 15.50; bulls strong, instances 25 higher; cutter to commercial 16.00-19.00; few 19.25; vealers fully steady; good to choice 28.00-33.00, few choice to 37.00.

Sheep 25; few lots wooled lambs steady; good, choice and prime 21.00-23.00.

## Purple Pennings

After the publicity was arranged for the new trends in laundry series a few additions were made. Mrs. Sydney Schwartz was added to the list of models. Thank you should be sent to Mrs. Lutes of Lutes Flowers for lending the green plant which was placed on the stage; to Miss Betty Borgman of Maytag for conducting the morning show; to Miss Peg Buchan for narrating the afternoon show and to Don Webster of I&M for his cooperation.

### LESSON LEADERS:

Don't forget Friday, March 13 is the all day leader training meeting at the Farm Bureau building for the "International Understanding" lesson. Miss Jane Knapp of Purdue University will conduct the meeting.

I have been "weeding" through some of the files and have found extra copies of the following: "Meat Cuts Preparation and Storage" — "Ground Meat Lessons I & II" — "Cooking the Hamburger Way" — if any of you want these copies for your club please stop in the extension office for them.

### CONSUMER PACKAGES:

The stars of the packaging world are the consumer packages. Every concept of color, shape, utility, art and design is brought into focus. The consumer is the cause of packaging revolution. The self-service type of retailing, small lot purchases and increased use of prepared foods has resulted in changes throughout the world of packaging.

There are some complaints regarding food packaging — the following are some most often heard — that the size of package gives a wrong impression of the contents; — that packages are not full; — that containers are misleading — for example, irregular shapes, thick wall, indented bottoms, etc.; — that the statement of the weight or contents is hidden and hard to find on the label; — that package style and size is changed too frequently; — that packages contain weights that are difficult to translate into cost comparisons; for example — 2 1/16 ounces, etc.; — that there are an excessive number of can and package sizes.

In Defense of Packing Methods. In answer to criticisms of food packaging, food processors and distributors point out that some items tend to "settle" after they are packaged; — that bulky packages are necessary for some products to protect them from damage; — that the many size variations in packages are needed to meet the needs of different families; — that the quantities consumers want in a package do not always add up to "even-ounces," — that consumers can't be expected to be treated as children in this matter; — that the consumers themselves have been pretty effective in letting the food industry know what they like and dislike through their acceptance

Seams sewn in the direction of the fabric's stretch should stretch with the fabric. Threads of nylon and polyester fibers are especially suitable as they are elastic and strong while cotton threads are not elastic enough. Overcast or zig-zag stitch on seam edges to prevent fraying when the garment is laundered or dry cleaned. For best results, increase the stitch length to 14-15 stitches per inch and reduce thread tension to a minimum.

Loosen bobbin tension until the bobbin and case will slide down when suspended by the thread. Adjust the top tension disc until the stitch is balanced in order to get maximum stretch.

Avoid stretching the fabric when sewing to prevent puckering the seams. Use a light presser-foot pressure to prevent stretching the fabric.

Press with either a dry or steam iron at temperatures between 275-300 degrees.

## Offer Dental Hygiene Course At Fort Wayne

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Indiana University's School of Dentistry announced today it will offer a two-year dental hygiene course in Fort Wayne beginning next September.

It will be the first time for such a program by the school anywhere except at Indianapolis. The course is for training women who wish to become hygienists in dental offices, public health departments or dental clinics.

### or rejection of products.

#### What Consumers Can Do:

If a person feels a package or package label is deceptive in some ways, here are some of the things that can be done — do not purchase the item; — report the complaint to the store manager; — report the complaint to the processor or distributor; — contact the food and drug administration; — inform others about the points that seem misleading; in addition, consumers should read labels carefully and compare quantities, prices and quality to the extent possible and protest in one of the ways listed above if information is misleading.

### SEWING WOVEN STRETCH FABRICS:

Sewing woven stretch fabrics requires special construction techniques, says Mrs. Bonita Farmer, Purdue University clothing specialist.

For maximum ease and comfort, she advises choosing a pattern according to your actual measurements. Do not expect the fabric to stretch to fit when the garment is worn.

When laying out pattern pieces avoid stretching the fabric. Use sharp scissors to prevent yarn damage.

Seams sewn in the direction of the fabric's stretch should stretch with the fabric. Threads of nylon and polyester fibers are especially suitable as they are elastic and strong while cotton threads are not elastic enough. Overcast or zig-zag stitch on seam edges to prevent fraying when the garment is laundered or dry cleaned. For best results, increase the stitch length to 14-15 stitches per inch and reduce thread tension to a minimum.

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