

# Adams County Farmers' Corner

## A S C S Farm Notes

By: Mary J. Howard,  
Office Manager  
SEPTEMBER 15 — STATE  
CHAIRMAN, LENARD C.  
POUND TO BE IN  
ADAMS COUNTY.

Lenard C. Pound, chairman of the Indiana ASC state committee, has consented to take time from his busy schedule, and come to Adams county to explain farm programs to Adams county citizens — all farmers, businessmen, in fact every citizen is invited to attend this meeting, which will be held at the Decatur Community Center Tuesday evening, September 15, and will begin at 8 o'clock.

You will be hearing more about this in future news columns — but we suggest that you mark your calendar now and plan to attend. We are sure you will be well rewarded.

### 1965 WHEAT DIVERSION PROGRAM

The 1965 wheat diversion program is entirely voluntary. It is not automatic. Wheat producers can be eligible to receive certificate payments only by calling at the county office and signing an "intention to participate" before October 2, 1964.

Signing the forms does not obligate a producer in any way. He has the opportunity to change his mind at any time.

However, to be eligible to receive payments, his intention to participate in the program, cannot be changed after October 2, but he does have the opportunity to change it during the period of sign-up.

General steps for participation in qualifying for wheat price-support loans and for marketing certificates in 1965 are: 1. Sign up to take part in the program before October 2. 2. Have an acreage of wheat no larger than the farm allotment on the farm signed up in the program, unless the storage under-bond or the substitution privilege is used. 3. Keep within the wheat allotment for any other farm in which you have an interest. 4. Add to the farm's conservation base; an acreage of cropland devoted to approved conservation uses equal to 11.11 per cent of the farm's wheat allotment. (provision is made for diverting additional acreage for payment. 5. Meet other overall provisions of the program, such as preventing weed growth and not harvesting or grazing diverted acreage unless approved by the ASC county committee.

Producers who sign up and meet all provisions of the program will be eligible for price support loans at \$1.26 (estimated) for Adams county and certificate payments on the farm signed up in the program. Intentions to participate may be signed during regular office hours, which are from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday of each week. Anyone having a special prob-

lem of coming to the office during these hours is urged to call the county office and we will try to arrange to be at the office at a time convenient to the producer.

### 1965 WHEAT ALLOTMENT NOTICES

Wheat growers, who will have an interest in the wheat crop on a farm in 1965, and did not receive a notice, is urged to call at the county office so that his name may be added to the list of wheat growers on his particular farm.

A report from the grower himself, is the only way we have of knowing he has changed farms, or has added wheat farms to be farmed in 1965.

Also, any grower, who believes he should have received a notice should notify us. All notices were mailed August 14, 1964.

Monday, August 31, 1964 is the final date to file a request for an adjustment in the wheat allotment, wheat yield or conserving base on a farm for which a wheat allotment was established.

### 1964 WHEAT PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Ninety nine per cent of the 1964 wheat program payments have been made. A total of 277 Adams county farmers have received payments of approximately \$49,000 — these payments were made for participation on 217 farms.

Price support loans of \$1.31 per bushel are also available to participants of the program upon application filed in the county office.

### 1964 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Farmers, who earned payments under the 1964 feed grain program, will receive notice to call at the office to sign the application for their final payment, some time after September 1, 1964.

At the time the application is signed they will specify whether they desire to call at the office for their sight draft or they wish to have it mailed. Previously, all payments have been mailed.

### MORE CCC GRAIN STORAGE BINS FOR SALE

Twenty Commodity Credit Corporation grain storage bins will be offered for sale by auction at 10 A.M. September 9, 1964. The sale will be held at the U.S. government grain storage site, about three miles north of Warsaw on state road 15.

The structures are of 3,250 bushels capacity and are made of aluminum and steel. Persons desiring to inspect the bins may do so by contacting the Kosciusko ASCS county office, 118 1/2 West Main Street, Warsaw, Ind., (telephone 267-7445).

Persons interested in financing the purchase through the farm

storage facility loan program should determine their eligibility at the local ASCS office before attending the sale.

**FARM PROGRESS — 1961-1964:** Feed grain programs — since 1961 — have brought farm income up an average of one half billion dollars.

Savings to the taxpayer in reduction of surplus stocks in 1961-1963 will amount to one and one-half billion dollars.

Participation in the agricultural conservation program has reached about 2.2 million farms from 1960 to 1963. This is an average of 1.1 million farms each year, 1961-1963, compared with the 1 million farms participating in 1960.

In the past three years more than 48 million acres have been added to local soil and water conservation districts.

Small farms benefit from price support loans, for example: In 1962, 48 per cent of the soybean loans, 39 per cent of the wheat loans and 48 per cent of the corn loans were made for less than \$1,500.

The farm situation is improving due to reliance on ASC committee for local administration of national farm programs.

During the 1964 fiscal year that ended June 30, 1964, agricultural exports reached an all time high of over six million dollar value compared to \$4.6 billion in 1963.

### PROBLEMS ARISING FROM USE OF PESTICIDES

The United States department of agriculture is confronted with problems resulting from the use of pesticides. Incidents such as the Mississippi river fish kill may occur again. Prompt reporting of information concerning pesticide problems is essential. The agriculture research service has responsibility for keeping the secretary of agriculture informed on these matters.

Anyone having problems as a result of the use of pesticides should report such problems to their local, state or federal agencies.

### THE THREE MARKETS OF LATIN AMERICA

Some 68 million people in the 20 Latin American republics can afford to buy food regularly in the commercial market places. United States farmers can look for sales south of the border to jump significantly by 1975 as this group swells to over 100 million people.

### Market No. 1 RURAL MIDDLE CLASS AND WELL TO DO:

With better farming methods and crop yields, some rural poor will earn enough to move into the market economy. The rural commercial market will expand too, as more people work in crafts and service enterprises in rural villages.

### Market No. 2 URBAN MIDDLE CLASS:

With more jobs in an expanding economy, some urban poor will escape their shanty town life, becoming part of an estimated 27 million increase in the middle class population. Less affluent than ours, Latin America's middle class is the best bet for expanding sales of United States farm products. Part of this market too, are live-in servants who eat from their employer's pantry.

### Market No. 3 URBAN WELL-TO-DO:

The very wealthy in Latin America are the very few. But foreign resident, including diplomats, offer United States exporters a market that's expected to grow by seven million people.

### THE SAFETY CORNER: LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE ODDS!

When you drive "too fast for conditions" or "cheat a little" on posted speed limits, you are gambling.

How many minutes have you actually saved? A hundred, a thousand or more? Whatever they amount to, they cannot come close to being equal odds with the possible minutes left in your life span. The most favorable odds we can think of puts you on the short end, at least 25,000 to one.

If you must gamble, don't bet your life on the long shot. When you are betting your life, bet only to win. Drive carefully to win the race, and you'll have a longer life and a whole body as the pay-off.

BE A SAFE DRIVER — GIVE YOURSELF TIME TO REACT. TIME TO BRAKE and TIME TO STOP.

**STOP**  
that cough with our  
own Cough Syrup  
**Kohne Drug Store**



### Hi Neighbors!

(This article was taken from "Crops & Soils — April-May issue.")

#### Mix N With Soil

Nitrogen fertilizers applied to the surface of bare soils or to sod crops are subject to severe losses. The nitrogen is lost to the atmosphere in the form of gas, unless the application is followed at once by rain or tillage to mix the fertilizer in the soil.

To reduce N losses, farmers should mix surface-applied nitrogen fertilizer with the soil during application, or as soon as possible after application.

These facts are emphasized by results recently obtained from greenhouse tests conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority. In these tests, various nitrogen fertilizers were applied to the surface of moist soils a week prior to planting corn.

Forage yields and nitrogen uptake by corn varied widely with the type of nitrogen compounds in the fertilizers, and with soil pH.

In the first experiment, recovery of nitrogen applied to the surface of an acid Alabama soil, limed to pH 7.5, ranged from 18 per cent for urea to 80 per cent for ammonium sulfate. Recoveries of nitrogen were intermediate from urea that was coated to slow rate of dissolution, and also from urea granulated with phosphorus. When mixed with the soil, however, recovery of nitrogen from these sources ranged from 80 to 80 per cent of the applied nitrogen.

In a second experiment, recovery by corn of nitrogen surface applied to an acid soil, limed to pH 6.2, ranged from 33 per cent for urea to about 80 per cent for ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate nitrate (30-10-0), and monoammonium phosphate (11-48-0).

Surface application to a calcareous Iowa soil (pH 8.2) resulted in about 55 per cent recovery of nitrogen from urea, ammonium sulfate, diammonium phosphate (21-53-0), and urea ammonium phosphate (30-30-0). This gave about 80 per cent recovery of the applied nitrogen from ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate nitrate, and monoammonium phosphate.

Apparently, the chief avenue of ammonia loss into the atmosphere is from unstable ammonium carbonate. This unstable compound forms when urea reacts with water or ammonium nitrate reacts with calcium carbonate in the soil. Ammonium carbonate decomposes easily to form ammonia gas and carbon dioxide.

### Adams County Farm Buildings Inspected

The Adams county commissioners spent Monday afternoon inspecting buildings at the county farm and checking several county roads and bridge sites.

The commissioners have advertised for bids for repair work on the county home buildings. The work to be done involves repairing the roofs on barns. The board also inspected the site of a proposed new open ditch near Berne.



**THREE ON THE HOOF**—These youngsters don't believe in throwing the bull; they ride it. Olin and Etta Wyland of Crowburg, Kan., and their cousin, Cindy of nearby Arma, often hope along on this yearling Hereford bull. The bull, apparently, take this in stride.

### SPECIAL WASHINGTON REPORT

## U. S. Resources Can Win The War On Poverty

By U.S. Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.)  
House Majority Leader

Throughout our history, we as a Nation have been quick to see and seize upon challenges. Settling an unknown world, winning our independence, expanding our boundaries, preserving our freedom, extending man's knowledge, conquering disease, we have indeed proven that we are a "can do" Nation.

Once again we have been challenged: President Johnson has called for a national war on poverty and has set the terms: "Total victory."

There should be no need to dwell here on the existence of poverty in America. The poor are hidden only from those who choose to look elsewhere. In the midst of plenty, the 35 million poor are everywhere; in every city in its slums; in every state in its rural counties, there are men

poor by any definition, who lack the income and the resources to live in dignity and decency.

This is not, of course, a new problem. Nor is it a problem which we have ignored in the past. Federal agencies, State and local governments, private groups and individual persons have dedicated their energies to the fight against poverty. And these efforts have met with some success.

Higher Horizon programs have raised the levels of achievement and reduced the drop-out rates of school children in New York City. Ten weeks of intensive summer work with pre-school children have raised IQs in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Literacy and skill training programs for relief recipients in Chicago have resulted in thousands of job placements and in reduced relief rolls and expenses.

Throughout the Nation, programs under the Manpower Development and Training and the Vocational Rehabilitation Acts have placed in productive jobs over 70% of those who completed programs. In Philadelphia, an after school youth conservation program has dramatically reduced the delinquency of 100 teenage students. But no single program, no single agency or office, no single government can by itself wage a successful war on poverty. No single act can provide all the techniques or resources re-

quired for such a war. But we as a Nation do have the resources and many demonstrated techniques. If we add to these the full, coordinated effort of every American community, we will achieve our goal.

This will be the aim of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The emphasis will be upon the community and upon a proven pattern of attack involving the entire community in the development and execution of comprehensive action programs designed to strike at the very causes of poverty.

The resources of the Federal, State and local governments will be welded together with those of private groups and volunteer citizens in programs embodying education, training, health, employment, and recreation — programs which are needed to provide opportunity for the poor and their children. The programs will be developed and conducted with the poor, not for them.

These programs, this year, will not see the end of poverty in America. But the fact that the war to end poverty will not be quickly won should neither discourage us nor obscure the importance of the measures proposed this year. The line is now drawn. Many in the country have been waiting to call to enlist. They must join now with those who have already fought the first battles. Together we can, and we will, win the war against poverty.

### More From County Win Fair Ribbons

Several more Decatur and Adams county young people have won ribbons at the Indiana state fair, according to the list received today.

The following received ribbons in the swine judging: Louann M. Fuelling, route 3, Decatur, blue ribbon in Chester white barrows; Robert W. Kershner II, blue ribbon in Berkshire barrows; Patricia Thieme, route 3, Decatur, blue ribbon in Hampshire barrows.

The following won ribbons in 4-H clothing: First division—Jolanda Becher, route 1, Berne, blue ribbon in aprons. Second division—Kathleen Fuelling, 316 N. Fifth St., blue ribbon in skirts. Third

division — Karen Scherer, route 1, Decatur, red ribbon in dress of jumper or blouse. Fourth division — Emalese Striker, route 2, Geneva, red ribbon in school or sports dress (one or two pieces). Fifth division — Wanda Adler, route 4, Decatur, blue ribbon in school or sports dress (one or two pieces).

Sixth division — Mary Lybarger, route 2, Geneva, red ribbon in date, afternoon or sports dress. Seventh division — Sandra Branstetter, route 2, Berne, blue ribbon in dress for sports, school, date or afternoon (one or two piece).

#### Hose Holder

Use a strip of adhesive tape to keep the vacuum-cleaner hose from slipping off its hook in the closet. Twist the tape in the center and form into a loop, then wrap the tap ends around the hose. Hang the loop on a hook.

**1964's BIGGEST FARM PROVED MONEY SAVING PROGRAM**

**FLEET-WING PRODUCTS**

Farm Work Running Late? Play Safe... Switch to FLEET-WING

More Power Per Gallon, More Work Per Hour, More Money In Your Pocket When The Work Is Done!

**BEAVERS OIL SERVICE, INC.**  
PHONE 3-2765

## County Agent's Corner

By: Ernest J. Lesch  
County Extension Agent  
Agriculture

Lawns will respond rapidly to this fall's rain and cooler temperature if they receive an application of fertilizer in the next few weeks.

The best time to fertilize is around Labor Day, by using 10 pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet if the lawn is in good condition. The fertilizer application should be doubled for poor lawns.

Many different kinds of fertilizers will give good results such as 10-3-7, 12-6-6, 10-6-4 and 16-9-8. The key is high nitrogen, which is indicated by the first number in each of the three number series. To prevent streaking, apply half the fertilizer in a north-south direction and half in an east-west direction.

Cicada - Killer wasps which burrow holes in lawns, terraces and banks can be controlled with dieldrin. Scatter five per cent dieldrin granules over the infested area and into the burrows.

Using dieldrin as a spray, add one-half pint of an 18.6 per cent liquid concentrate to three gallons of water and spray the area where the burrows are located. The yellow and black wasps use the burrows as nesting sites. They paralyze the cicadas by stinging them and drag the insect up the stem of a weed, or other upright object to gain altitude for a gliding flight toward the burrow.

The wasps do not sting people unless handled, and the males, which make the buzzing sounds, cannot sting anyway. Cicadas are the large, heavy-bodied insects that sit in trees and make a shrill screeching noise during the late summer months.

**Test Sells Now**  
Adams County farmers planning to sow fall-seeded small grains should have their soils tested now.

The first step towards an accurate, economical fertility program for these crops is soil testing. Divide the field to be tested into uniform areas. Take equal sized cores of slices from 10 or more places in each area. Do not mix samples of different color and texture just because they are found in the same field, sample each separately. Take the soil from surface to plow depth with a probe, auger or spade.

The county extension office has sample boxes and mailing instructions. Complete information on the crop and fertilizer history of the field should accompany samples.

A good time to insulate your laying house is after the old flock has been sold and before the new pullets arrive. The work can go faster and there are no chickens to be frightened. In houses already insulated, use this time to repair insulation where needed and to make certain the vapor barrier is free of all breaks.

Wheat, when low in price, can be used to replace up to half the corn in the laying ration. It should be coarsely ground when used in the mash to avoid any tendency for the floury portion to cake in the corners of the beak. Feeding wheat may result in somewhat lighter colored egg yolks. Wheat

also lacks vitamin A, which is present in corn, but most commercial laying mash concentrates are well fortified with vitamin A.

Wheat should have about 15 pounds of actual nitrogen in the starter fertilizer. If all the nitrogen for the wheat crop is applied at planting time, there will usually be movement of nitrogen below the root zone by the time it is needed next spring. Heavier applications can offset these losses but will also reduce profits compared to applications made next January to March.

## Purple Pennings

by: Patsy Lee Leaders  
County Extension Agent  
Home Economics

Today, Sharon Zwick and Nancy Habegger are at the Indiana state fair competing in the dress revue eliminations. Tomorrow, Roberta Kunkel and Darlene Rich will be entered in the dress revue eliminations and Rita King will give her district winning demonstration on the Dairy Food division.

September 3 is 4-H day at the fair. The parade of champions will be at 12:30 in the Coliseum. Patty Thieme and Jerry Selking will carry the Adams county flag in the parade. The state dress revue is at 2 p.m. in the Coliseum. After the dress revue, I hope we can "all get out," as the Beatles will be there.

September 6, Mrs. Ronald Pierce and her daughter, Doreen, will in the young homemakers' style show in the women's building.

#### LESSON LEADERS:

Don't forget your letter about the September 11 leader training meeting — "Is it A Bargain." This will be given in the 4-H Dining Hall in Monroe.

#### SALT RESTRICTED DIETS:

Anyone in the county who is interested in learning about salt restricted diets is invited to a special interest lesson on September 15. Miss Miriam Eads, Purdue University nutrition specialists, will present the material. This meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the I & M auditorium.

**W. I. S. E. DAY:**  
All Adams county home demonstration members have been invited to the W. I. S. E. day in Wells county September 16 from 1 to 3 p.m. in the 4-H building at the 4-H fairgrounds in Bluffton. The W. I. S. E. means women's international speakers from embassies.

The Wells county home demonstration club members have invited the wives of embassy — connected personnel from six nations who are at the present living in Washington, D.C. The countries represented are: Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Philippines and South Africa.

This project is intended to promote international goodwill and is closely connected with the Adams county leader lessons on international understanding.

**NYLA HAGGARD:**  
Miss Nyla Haggard of the Work and Win 4-H club will appear on the Ann Colone show on September 4. She will give her blue winning demonstration at 1 p.m. on channel 15.

## NOTICE

Due to the increased volume and future developments in our Crushed Stone operations, we are unable to "do a good job" in manufacturing concrete blocks and handling building supplies. We have suspended operation of our block plant and will be disposing of its equipment. This will in no way affect the Ready Mix Concrete operations of W & W Concrete, Inc. from our Bluffton plant. Until a later date, our office will remain in Bluffton and orders for delivery of crushed stone may still be placed through our office.

**IN ORDER TO QUICKLY DISPOSE OF OUR REMAINING STOCK WE ARE OFFERING ALL ITEMS ON A CASH & CARRY BASIS AT DISCOUNTS FROM 20% TO 40%.**

Here is A Partial List:

Reinforcing Steel, Expansion Joints,	
Viqueen	20% to 25%
Concrete Patching and Sealing Materials	30%
Glass, Putty and Paints	to 75%
Goldblatt Concrete & Masonry Tools	20%
CONCRETE BLOCKS	30% to 40%

**BUY NOW and SAVE**

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Phone 924-1210

## UNDERSTANDS

the Farmer

the Laborer

the Business Man

the Professional Man

**VOTE FOR**

**Leland A. (Lee) Neuen**  
For Adams County  
**AUDITOR**  
IN NOVEMBER ELECTION

Thank You!

Pol. Advt.