

Adams

ASCS Farm Notes

By: Mary J. Howard,
Office Manager
ASC COMMUNITY
COMMITTEE
ELECTIONS:

Township election meetings will be held next week. These elections are very important to all farmers. We urge each and every eligible farmer to vote in the election in their respective townships. Each eligible farmer is entitled to only one vote, even though he has farms in more than one township. If he does have farms in more than one township he should vote in the township in which he lives.

ASC - farmer - committee members are the backbone of all farm programs. Support them by attending your election meeting. Vote for the persons of your choice to be members of your township committees.

Such elections are examples of the democratic process in action. The community elections are in no way connected with the fall political elections.

Three members and two alternates will be elected in each township.

The elected chairman of the community committee becomes the delegate to the ASC county convention at which the county committee is elected. The vice chairman of the community committee becomes the alternative delegate to the county convention. The regular member of the community becomes the second alternate to the county convention.

First and second alternates to the community committee will be elected but will only serve as such time the three members become ineligible to serve.

The delegates, one from each township, will convene September 24, 1964, to elect a county committee.

County and community committees will take office October 1, 1964, and will serve for one year, or until another election is held.

The present community committee will be in charge of the election meetings, in their respective townships.

Present committee members by town- ship are, in the order given, chairman, vice chairman and regular member: Blue Creek: Herbert Myers, Junior Huser and Milo Fuchs; French: Elmer Isch.

FOR USERS OF... GAS or OIL

WEATHER BULLETIN!



The golden louvers in the floor heat outlet are motor driven to rotate back and forth—sweeping the heat over the floor. All new in performance, styling and exciting colors, this new SIEGLER gives you a new dimension in heating comfort. See it soon!

STUCKY & CO.
MONROE, IND.

OPEN MON., TUES., THURS., FRI. EVENINGS

County Farmers' Corner

County Agent's Corner

receive it within a two week period, should call the office for an explanation.

We do urge you to keep in mind that all notices may not be mailed at the same time.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT — TO SIGN UP FOR THE 1965 WHEAT PROGRAM:

You are reminded that there are only about 20 days remaining to sign up to participate in the 1965 voluntary wheat program.

Since this program is not automatic . . . you will not be eligible for price support loans or certificate payments unless an application to participate is signed on or before October 2, 1964.

There will be no spring signup, such as was held in the spring of 1964.

Now is the only opportunity you will have to sign and if you are still in doubt, we urge you to come in and sign . . . there will be no penalties for not carrying out your intentions.

Neither will there be any marketing quotas or penalties if the wheat allotments are exceeded . . .

Certificate payments received under the 1964 wheat program greatly increased the income of the wheat farmer, in addition to his becoming eligible for a price support loan of \$1.31. In 1965, the loan rate will be approximately \$1.29 per bushel in Adams county.

Participation in the 1965 program again gives an opportunity of increased income at wheat harvest time.

WEEKEND SALES MAKE CENTS:

Though a week's food supply for a family of four costs an average of \$32.11 over a three-month period, it varied somewhat from month to month.

For example in September, 1962, the market basket averaged \$33.04 a week. One month later the identical market basket was \$11.13 less. By November it had dropped another 51 cents. Prices do change, and not always by rising. Lower prices for meat and some vegetables were responsible for most of these differences.

If the housewife has her eye on prices and wants to cut the cost further, she can do it by shopping around.

By looking for the lowest priced brands, the housewife could have bought the same foods, in the same store, on one Friday during the study for \$2.10 less. And, if she had concentrated on the lowest priced items in all stores in the neighborhood, this would have lowered the cost around 10 per cent over the three months, bringing it down to a weekly average of \$28.84 instead of \$32.11. With the difference, by the end of the year, the housewife could have been well on her way to purchase a new washing machine or dishwasher.

She would have had her savings and still have the same types of foods, though brands and quality may have differed.

The housewife could have ended her bargain hunt right in her own neighborhood. Stores in other parts of the city might offer lower prices on some items but these differences in costs were slight.

WHAT DOES FOOD COST?

There are many ways to measure how much of our income goes for food. So many, in fact, they sometimes seem to contradict each other. Basically they all say the same thing. The main difference is their starting point.

The following are the three most used . . . and misused . . . measures of our food costs.

1. 16.3 per cent of the total income per person was spent for food in 1963. Total income, in this case, is based upon income before taxes. By comparison, we spent 19.6 per cent on food in 1953.

2. 18.8 per cent of disposable income per person spent for food in 1963 is based upon take-home pay, after taxes. By comparison, we spent 22.4 per cent on food in 1953.

3. Based on our day to day living costs, the share of consumer expenditures spent for food per person in 1963 was 20.2 per cent.

By comparison, in 1953, we spent 24.2 per cent on food.

Perhaps this will explain the different arguments pro and con relative to the cost of food on the percentage basis.

Consumers in the United States spend a smaller share of their incomes on food than the citizens of any other country.

THE SAFETY CORNER: NIGHT DRIVING — EYE FATIGUE

Vacation time . . . brings more night driving.

Dimming dash lights, while night driving, fatigues rather than rests the eyes. Eye doctors state the iris of the eye is open wide in the dark, as when your headlights are the only light. Then the oncoming car's bright lights cause the iris to contract only to have it open wide as soon as the car is passed. This physical exertion to the eye muscles is very tiring and contributes greatly to eye fatigue.

Leave the dash lights at maximum brilliance when driving at night, to reduce eye fatigue.

DO YOU SLAM ON
YOUR BRAKES???

Professional drivers will tell

No single wheat variety has all the good features but there is a variety best suited to each particular farm.

Weighing factors such as resistance, straw strength and yield to select this variety can have an important effect on production. Five soft red winter wheat varieties are recommended for Indiana.

ana are Monon, Reed, Redcoat, Knox 62 and LaPorte.

La Porte is recommended for the northern half of Indiana. For late seeding, three weeks or more after fly-free date, Vermillion is recommended because it is winter hardy. Monon is the next best variety for late seeding.

Monon variety, occupied about two-thirds of Indiana's wheat acreage this year. This variety and powdery mildew which appeared in Indiana in 1964 caused moderate yield losses in some areas.

Reed, a new midseason variety, offers top yield, outstanding

strength and is moderate resistant to leaf rust and powdery mildew. It matures about nine days later than Monon.

Regardless of variety, farmers in Adams County should use cleaned, tested and treated seed.

Farmers should sow seed which has been tested for germination and purity, is free from weed seed and other crop seeds. Seed wheat should be treated to control seed borne diseases.

New Soybean Variety

A new soybean variety has, in Indiana trials, outyielded Shelby soybeans by an average of 12 per cent and Clark 63 soybeans by an average of 10 per cent. Wayne, the new variety, has been developed by the department of agriculture and six midwestern agricultural experiment station, including

Purdue University. In Indiana this variety can be grown anywhere south of U. S. 24, cuts diagonally from Kentland through Fort Wayne.

The new variety is resistant to bacterial pustule and appears to show field tolerance to Phytophthora root rot. Foundation seed of Wayne is being produced this year and will be released to certified soybean seed growers for 1965 production.

Silage Value

Limestone-treated corn silage and regular corn silage have a similar feeding value, although the cattle on limestone silage gained slightly faster.

The limestone corn retained a

much greener color than the regular corn silage, and contains 3.5

times more carotene than regular

Swine Day Sept. 11

The swine day at Purdue University will be held at the swine farm, 1 mile off of U. S. 52, by-pass, Lafayette.

The forenoon program will consist of tours of the farm, starting at 8:30 a.m. The afternoon program will be held from 1:30 p.m. at the Purdue hall of music.

SEPTEMBER VALUES AT MURPHY'S

STARTING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 10th
OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MILK CHOCOLATE

PEANUT
BUTTER
CHIPS

47c lb.

REGULAR 69c

COLONIAL SIZE 24" x 72"

RUG
RUNNER

ASSORTED STRIPES
AND TWEEDS.

SERGED ALL AROUND.

\$1.98

JUMBO SIZE PACKAGE EMBOSSED

LUNCHEON
NAPKINS

500 NAPKINS

SIZE 13 1/2" x 13"

58c

HOLIDAY CAR WASH

THE CAR WASHING
CREAM WITH THE
BUILT IN SHINE.
WASHES—DEEP CLEANS
— AS IT POLISHES

25c

REGULAR \$1.19

SIMONIZ VISTA

WASH and WAX

CLEANS AND WAXES
CAR IN ONE EASY
OPERATION.

25c

REGULAR \$1.27

CHILDREN'S BLACK and WHITE LEATHER SADDLE

OXFORDS

ONLY 27 PAIR!

\$1.00

REGULAR \$3.00

TRIPLE CHECK

PERMANENT
ANTI-FREEZE

\$1.57

GALLON

BOY'S BLACK

TENNIS
SHOES

SIZES 8 - 10 1/2
11 - 2 2 1/2 - 6

\$1.66

REGULAR \$1.99

SAVE 33c ESQUIRE

SCUFF
KOTE

Get Full 33c
Refund From
Esquire Co.
See Our Display
For Details.

CLEARANCE VIRGINIA ROSE

DINNERWARE

OPEN STOCK

1/2 PRICE

TIDEY SWEEP

HOUSE
BROOMS

ORANGE COLOR HANDLE

88c



Hi Neighbors!

Wildlife Biologist

Jerry Setser, work unit conservationist for the soil conservation service, has been advised by the state of Indiana department of conservation that William Allen

has assumed his duties as wildlife biologist for the fram game program, division of fish and game. Allen is replaced former district biologist, Eugene Ludlow. Allen resides at 538 S. Main, Churubusco. He is a graduate of Southern Illinois University with a master's degree in wildlife management.

Through a simple agreement, the division of fish and game will furnish free seed, seedlings, and grain to any landowner with five acres or more located outside of

city limits. This agreement covers a period of five years and is made between the landowner and the Indiana department of conservation.

The materials furnished through this program are to be used to benefit wildlife and carry out good land management practices. All materials furnished will be delivered to the farm by the wildlife biologist.

The acreage will be developed on a general pattern for the benefit of wildlife and may be any size and shape. No payment for fencing will be made. The developed area will not be posted as a refuge, but may be hunted with the owner's permission. All materials prescribed will be to provide food and cover where needed for wildlife.

1. Furnish at no cost to the landowner, seedlings, seed and grain for the purpose of restoring this farm to wildlife productivity.

The following materials are available: Sericea Lespedeza, Kornian Lespedeza, Reed Canary Grass, Fescue, Alsike and Timothy mixture, Sorghum, Pine Seedlings, Black Locust seedlings, and