

# Adams County Farmers' Corner

## County Agent's Corner

By Ernest J. Lesluk  
County Extension Agent  
Agriculture

Farmers can not dependably germinate their own cereal grain seed at this time of year under most conditions because its germination will be much lower than the seed's potential. This is especially true of wheat and of such grasses as timothy and tall fescue.

A. S. Carter, director of seed control and state chemist services at Purdue University, points out that to break this dormancy the state seed testing laboratory must give the seed special treatment to measure the seed's potential germination.

The standard method for breaking the dormancy of freshly harvested wheat is to put the seeds in contact with moist substrata and then pre-chill them at about 5 degrees C. for five days prior to starting the regular seven-day germination test. Seed wheat that might otherwise show 50 to 60 per cent germination during the seven-day period without pre-chilling can be brought in the 90 per cent germination by the chilling process. All seed wheat to be offered for sale to farmers must be tested before it is put on the market as seed.

### Renovated Pasture

Reed wheat is excellent for seeding in renovated pasture in September. It will offer some fall pasture and can either be grazed next spring or harvested for grain. Under either circumstance, the fall seeded grass and legume will be better able to withstand competition and will furnish more forage during the first summer. A good seed bed is necessary and the legume and grass should be band seeded at the time the wheat is sown. This means placing part of the fertilizer in bands directly beneath the seeds. Phosphate applied by this method stimulates young seedlings.

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When fertilizer requirements are large (400-600 pounds per acre), about 200 pounds should be band seeded and the remainder broadcast and disked into the soil prior to seeding. On light colored soils, 10 to 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre in the mixed fertilizer will hasten seedling establishment.

After a crop has been removed from the renovated pasture, the stand should be top-dressed with phosphate and potash to maintain yields at a high level.

A four-ton crop of alfalfa-grass forage will remove about 40 pounds of phosphate and 180 pounds of potash an acre annually. If the forage is removed for hay or silage, all of this phosphate and potash should be replaced.

### Feed Heifers Grain

About two months before calving, feed dairy heifers some grain to condition them for milk production. They should be confined to clean pastures near the barns where they can be inspected frequently. Walking the heifers through the milking parlor aids in accustoming them to the milking routine after calving.

Free stall housing allows dairy cows a degree of privacy without confinement; bedding is saved, injuries are reduced, and the animals stay cleaner than in completely open loafing barns.

Minerals needed by dairy cattle are calcium, phosphorus and salt. A sheltered box containing two compartments works well for providing minerals out of doors. Salt should be placed in one compartment and a mixture of 2 parts dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal and 1 part salt placed in the other compartment.

### Morris' Knee Injured

CHICAGO (UPI) — Chicago Bear linebacker Larry Morris, most valuable player in last year's NFL championship game, underwent surgery Monday for a knee injury suffered against the Green Bay Packers on Sunday. He will be out of action for an undetermined time.

## Purple Pennings

By Patsy Lee Leaders  
County Extension Agent  
Home Economics

September 16 is W. I. S. E. day in Wells county, so for those who are planning to attend, please remember that the meeting begins at 1 p.m. in the 4-H exhibit hall at the 4-H fairgrounds.

### HONORS TO RITA NORQUEST:

Miss Rita Norquest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Norquest, has received another outstanding honor — she has been selected by the staff of the state fair school to return next year as assistant director of the school. For those of you who may not be familiar with the system of the school, I shall try to explain so that you will know that a great honor she has received.

Two years ago Rita was selected as one of three Adams county 4-H girls by the 4-H council to represent Adams county at the state fair girls school. This is in itself an outstanding recognition of all the years of 4-H activities which Rita has given to the county. While at state fair girls school, last summer she was chosen as one of the 12 honor girls from a group of 380 girls from over the state. This summer Rita was an honor girl, which meant she acted as a "big sister" to a group of state fair girls. From this outstanding group of 12 honor girls, Rita was chosen to return next summer as the assistant director of the school.

Rita's main responsibility will be coordinating the program between the staff and the next summer's honor girls. She will undoubtedly be consulted about arranging the class schedules and contacting the instructors for the school. One of her responsibilities will be arranging the special events programs. This year for some of the special events the girls toured the following places: Riley children's hospital, Flanner house, Crossroads, the state mental hospital, aid to the blind and the Goodwill Industries.

### 4-H EXHIBITS:

All 4-H members who had exhibits at the Indiana state fair should plan to claim them at the county extension office.

### PAST PRESIDENTS BANQUET:

Mrs. Bert Haley, chairman of the banquet, wants to remind all home demonstration past presidents that your reservation for the past presidents banquet and the \$1.50 should be mailed to Mrs. Ervin Stucky, 237 W. Washington, Monroe, before October 5.

The banquet is being held at the Wesley hall, Methodist church in Geneva, Thursday, October 8 at 6:30 p.m. The committee also wishes the names of any deceased club members in the past year as they plan to hold a memorial service.

### ONE DAY TRIP:

This is last call for all club presidents to mail their club's votes to the county extension office. We need to know how many club members want to take a trip to one of the following cities: Detroit, Indianapolis or Chicago. We hope to announce the exact details of the trip in the newspaper and on the radio on September 18.

The final reservations must be in the county extension office September 30.

### TRAVEL COMMITTEE:

There will be a meeting of the travel committee September 17 at 1:30 in the county extension office.



### Hi Neighbors!

#### Good Soil Sample

Several thousand soil samples are taken by farmers each year. The soil test results — and the accompanying letter of recommendation — tell you several facts about your soil.

The tests show whether your soil needs (a) lime, (b) phosphorus, or (c) potassium. The recommendations tell you how much of each you should apply, when to apply it, and for which crops. Recommendations are also made for nitrogen fertilizer use. Special tests are made, when necessary, for excess lime and soluble salts. Information on how these affect your yields is included in the recommendation.

Now, a soil test can't be any more accurate than the sample from which it is made. Poor samples can result in tests which are misleading. This in turn can lead to inaccurate recommendations which can cause you to lose money through (1) low yields (2) using the wrong fertilizer, or (3) using fertilizer you don't need.

Good samples yield good tests and good recommendations which can make you money. Here are the steps to follow to get good soil samples on your farm.

1. See the county extension service, soil conservation service or ASCS service for information sheets, boxes and tools for taking samples.

2. Select the tools you need. A clean bucket, spade, and knife or a soil probe or auger.

3. Use your soils map, if available, to determine different soil conditions on your farm. Don't mix different soils. Here are some conditions which may result in different soil test results.

1. Past time, fertilizer or manure treatment.  
2. Low spots.  
3. Slope and degree of erosion.

4. Cropping history.  
5. Bottomland and upland differ.  
6. Soil texture (sandy, loamy, or heavy).

7. Organic matter content. Here are some places to avoid.

1. Unusual areas. If sampled, do them separately.  
2. Turn rows, dead furrows, snow fences, stack bottoms, strips near trees, rocky roads, etc.  
4. Depth of sample. Only 6 to 7 inches — the same as you plow.

5. What is a sample? A sample is soil from 10 to 20 places in the same soil area.

6. Using a spade. If you don't have a probe or auger, use a spade.

1. Dig a V-shaped hole 6-8 inches deep. Then take a half-inch slice from the smooth side.  
2. Then trim side leaving a one inch strip and dump this strip into a clean bucket.

Repeat in 10 to 20 places for each soil sample.

7. Break clods — mix thoroughly.

8. Pour into carton.  
9. Label the carton, with your name, address, and the sample number.

10. Sketch your field. Diagram it the way you sampled it. Be sure sampled areas are labeled the same as soil sample cartons.  
11. Fill out information sheet. The more information you give the better your recommendation will be.

12. Wrap samples securely and mail for testing.

This fall is the time to take samples, so commercial fertilizer can be purchased ahead of the planting season.

Don't wait until spring and guess!

### Funeral Rites Set For Cave-In Victim

Funeral services for John H. Beckley, 46, of Fort Wayne, who was killed in a cave-in at Berne Monday morning, will be held at the Queen Anne funeral home in Pulaski, Tenn.

The body was removed to the Micheaux funeral home in Fort Wayne, where friends may call after 4 p.m. today. The body will be sent to Pulaski Wednesday. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Della Beckley, and a sister, Mrs. Eleanor Roberts, both of Fort Wayne.

## ASCS Farm Notes

### CHANGE IN DATE OF COUNTY MEETING:

The date of the public meeting to be held at the Decatur Youth and Community Center has been changed and will be held Wednesday evening, September 16, instead of September 15 as previously announced.

We believe that it is important that all Adams county citizens attend this meeting.

Lenard G. Pound, chairman of the Indiana ASC state committee will be the speaker and will answer any questions which you may have.

So come, get first hand information. We are sure you will be glad you came.

### REMEMBER! THE 1965 VOLUNTARY WHEAT PROGRAM?

Wheat producers have only 15 more days to sign up to participate in the 1965 voluntary wheat program.

And when we say "voluntary" we mean just that — a producer makes up his own mind about participating in the program.

The program is an opportunity for a producer to increase his farm income — and participants do have advantages over the non-participants. Such gains vary from farm to farm. However, for every allotted acre, the producer who participates in the program can expect a return, including certificate payments, about one third larger than the non participant's return.

While the program is entirely voluntary — it is not automatic. An intention to participate must be signed in the county office no later than October 2, 1964.

Another advantage — if an intention to participate in the program is signed before the deadline date, and the producer changes his mind and for some reason does not want to comply with his intentions, there is absolutely no penalty for nonparticipation.

So, the wheat producer has nothing to lose — but a lot to gain by signing up before October 2.

### 1964 FEED GRAIN PAYMENTS NOW BEING MADE:

Sight drafts for the final feed grain payments are being prepared in the county office as fast as possible. However, due to the heavy traffic in the office this week, drafts have not been issued the following day after the application was signed. All participants who signed this week should have received their payments by the first of next week.

Except, where more than one signature is needed — such applications must be held until all

persons have signed, before drafts are issued to anyone.

To date, Adams county farmers have received over \$100,000 as payments for participating in the 1964 feed grain program.

All participants, who have received notices to come in to sign their applications are urged to do so, as soon as possible. We ask each person to bring the notice with him.

### USE OF DIVERTED ACREAGE—1964 FEED AND WHEAT PROGRAMS:

Cooperators of the 1964 feed grain and wheat programs are reminded that the diverted acreage shall be maintained, even though payments have been made.

Designated diverted acreage may be plowed at any time, if oats or rye is to be sowed this fall.

Otherwise, the county committee has established October 1, 1964 as the beginning date permitted to fall plow.

Acreage cannot be pastured until after November 1, 1964.

### 1964 WHEAT PAYMENTS:

Adams county farmers have received over \$50,000 as their payments for participation in the 1964 wheat diversion program.

All eligible farmers have received their payments, with the exception of one, pending further information.

These payments were made to wheat growers who signed up to participate in the 1964 program.

### COMMUNITY COMMITTEE ELECTIONS:

Community committeemen have been elected in all townships this week. Newly elected committeemen will take office October 1, 1964.

The names of the elected committeemen will appear in this column next week. All names are not available at the present time.

### COUNTY CONVENTION TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 24:

The delegates to the county convention will convene in the county office Thursday, September 24, at 9:30 a.m. to elect a county committee for 1965.

Chairman of community committees serve as delegates to the county convention.

If the chairman is unable to be present, the vice chairman may attend in his place, as an alternate delegate.

### SALE OF CCC GRAIN BINS:

The Commodity Credit Corporation will offer 22 steel grain storage bins for sale at public auction at the CCC bin site, located on U. S. highway 22 in Benton, at 10 a.m. — Thursday, September 17. The bins may be inspected on

weekdays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. by arrangement with Elkhart ASCS county office, 106 Middlebury Street, Goshen, Ind. (telephone Keystone 3-4383).

Each bin has a rated capacity of 2,240 bushels and all have walk-in doors. Ten are erected and 12 are unerected.

Bins purchased must be used in connection with the handling or storage of agricultural commodities.

The full purchase price must be paid on the day of sale in cash, or by certified check, cashier's check, travelers check, bank draft or postal or express money order made payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Personal checks are not acceptable unless certified.

Financing under the farm facility loan program is available to eligible persons. Interested purchasers should contact their local ASCS county office to determine their eligibility before attending the sale.

### CCC GRAIN BINS AVAILABLE FOR RENT:

A number of CCC grain bins are available for rent in Adams county. Farmers, farmer cooperative associations and elevators should contact the ASCS office if they are interested in renting bins.

The rental rate is one cent per bushel per month — \$32.50 — Bins are not rented for less than one month, however, the rental begins the day the bin is rented. Previously the rental started on the first day of the month, regardless of the day the rental actually began.

Electric aeration equipment is available and can be rented for a charge of \$1 per month.

### USDA REVIEWS CCC BIN NEEDS AND MODIFYING STORAGE POLICY:

Secretary of agriculture Orville L. Freeman has advised that it is the policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with its charter, to use commercial grain storage facilities as fully as practicable and consistent with the effective and efficient conduct of its business.

With CCC inventories of grain down about 30 million tons below the 1961 level and commercial storage space more readily available, the USDA has been reviewing CCC bin needs and storage policy with respect to use of CCC-owned bins for the take-over of farm-stored loan grain at loan maturity time. Modifications being made in this policy which will result in CCC using commercial space for a greater proportion of farm-stored take-over grain.

Hereafter, it will be the policy

in all areas to issue loading orders at the request of country warehousemen to move CCC-owned wheat into available terminal warehouse storage to enable them to free space for deliveries of farm-stored loan grain. The same policy will be followed in the major wheat producing areas with respect to moving CCC-owned barley, oats, rye, and flaxseed at request of country warehousemen to make room for delivery of farm-stored grain.

This modification in storage policy takes into account the fact that it is more practicable to use terminal storage for wheat than for feed grains. Wheat moves largely into commercial use through terminal warehouses, either for domestic flour consumption or for export. A predominant part of the corn crop is eventually used in the area of production.

Total CCC bin capacity as of June 30 was 940.3 million bushels, of which about 845 million bushels was useable capacity after making allowance for necessary working space. Occupancy was 51 per cent on June 30, compared with the 1965-63 average of 62 per cent. CCC bin capacity reached a peak of 900.6 million bushels in early 1957 and stayed virtually unchanged until this year.

The secretary also stated that a thorough review had been made of CCC bin sales policy with the decision to follow an orderly disposition of surplus structures as rapidly as possible. Structures selected for sale will be those for which there is no foreseeable need, those which have become obsolete or unserviceable, and those that have to be moved from their present location.

As of August 18, 1964, 7,150 bins with a capacity of 27.9 million bushels had been sold.

### THE SAFETY CORNER: IT'S SCHOOL TIME AGAIN — THE CHILDREN'S SAFETY IS IN YOUR HANDS:

Our schools have started again — driving cautions are especially important at this time.

Parents should make a conscientious effort to stress the rules of safe walking and of safe biking.

Children should be made aware of the particular traffic dangers that they will encounter on their trips to and from school. They must be made to realize that they too share a responsibility for their safety; that the motorist is not solely responsible for keeping them safe when they are out in traffic.

Drivers should be on the alert and watch for those children who act upon impulse and dash across the street into the flow of traffic.

Keep in mind — an injury or death of a child would be a dark blot on the memory of any driver so involved.



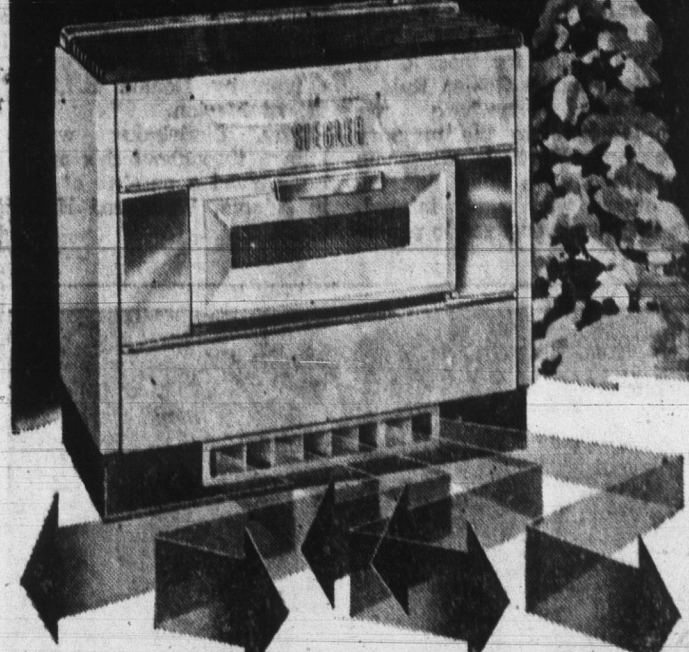
DECATUR FORESTRY TEAM TOPS—Pictured above are the members of the Decatur forestry judging team, which won top honors at the Indiana state fair, which closed last week. Left to right: Tom Schnepf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schnepf; William Journey, coach; Roger Lehrman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lehrman, and a Mr. Miller, extension forester of Southern Indiana, who presented the award, donated by the Indiana Hardware Association.

The Decatur team scored 1,788 of a possible 1,800 points to top first place, edging out the second place team, from Marshall county, by two points. Individually, Lehrman tied for second with 898 of a possible 900 points, and Schnepf tied for fifth with 890 points. The Decatur team, under Journey's supervision, has competed in the state contest for the past eight years. The team has placed first twice, second twice, third once, fifth once, eighth once, and 20th once. There were 24 teams entered at the state level. The Geneva team, comprised of Miss Mary Lybarger and Miss Mary Ann Duff, placed seventh.

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