

Adams County Farmers' Corner

County Agent's Corner

Dry shelled grain in storage can go "out of condition" as outside temperatures change unless the storage is equipped to aerate the grain. This problem arises from movement of moisture through the grain. The moisture migrates because of the difference in grain temperatures within the bin. In the fall, when corn is dried and stored, grain temperature may be around 70 to 90 degrees F. As outside air temperatures drop in the late autumn and winter, corn temperatures around the outside and top of the bin tend to follow.

Cold air is more dense than warm air and flows toward the floor, in the cold grain along the

walls of the bin. Air in the center of the bin is warmer than the outside air and flows upward. As air circulates and is warmed by the center mass, its moisture holding capacity increases and it may absorb small amounts of moisture from the grain. As the air enters the top surface, moisture may condense on cold grain, much as it does on cold window pane. Crusting occurs, and if permitted to continue, may seal the top surface and spontaneous heating then may occur and speed spoilage.

Plant Tulips

Cool weather this fall is the signal for planting tulips that will bloom next spring. Plant the bulbs in groups, for masses of one color and variety together. Plan the tulip bed so low-growing varieties are in front and taller ones toward the back. Too often, home gardeners plant only late blooming varieties such as Darwin. By using early varieties, you can have two months of continuous bloom.

Tulips will grow best in full sunshine, but they will grow in part shade, too. Avoid planting them where it's wet, in soils that crust or where you grew tulips before. Before planting, mix in a tablespoon of commercial fertilizer, such as 3-10-5 or 4-12-4 analysis, for every square foot of planting area. The easiest way to plant bulbs uniformly is to dig out a large area about five inches deep, level it, then set in bulbs and cover. Add soil on the bottom of the hole to avoid an air space if you plant your tulips individually with a trowel. Always plant so three inches of soil covers the top of the bulb in heavy soil and four or five inches in light soil.

Mulch Lawns

Mulch lawns, which may be seeded in late fall and early winter for uniform and earlier stands of grasses the following year. Even if no grass germinates, the mulch may reduce mud and erosion over winter.

If desired, some pre-emergent weed killer materials can be used in late fall. If knotted is a problem, Zyrton applied in late fall can prevent knotted as well as crabgrass in early April. Check the recommendations on the container of the nine different chemicals available.

Testing Report Of Holstein Production

An official production testing report from the Holstein-Friesian association of America at Brattleboro, Vermont, includes the recently completed lactations of these area registered Holstein cows:

Notre Dame Leader Star Queen 3636911, a ten-year-old, produced 18,220 lbs. of milk and 707 lbs. of butterfat in 303 days. Air View Kenan Shaghigh 4882997, a four-year-old, had 16,970 lbs. of milk and 666 lbs. of butterfat in 316 days. Both are owned by Benjamin F. and Lydia Gerke, Decatur.

Lechtyvale Fond Hope Burke 4905586, a four-year-old, owned by Paul E. Lechty and Sons, Berne, produced 14,042 lbs. of milk and 612 lbs. of butterfat in 303 days. Rova Vale Ormsby Janet 528-6220, a two-year-old, owned by Rolandas Lechty, Berne, produced 15,892 lbs. of milk and 576 lbs. of butterfat in 285 days.

Merryfield Model Winnie 404-2156, an eight-year-old, produced 16,783 lbs. of milk and 660 lbs. of butterfat in 301 days. Meadow Pond Quad Inka 4429237, a seven-year-old had 16,478 lbs. of milk and 657 lbs. of butterfat in 306 days. Merryfield Prince Valletta 4896452, a four-year-old, had 16,419 lbs. of milk and 648 lbs. of butterfat in 340 days. All are owned by Chris Stahly, Geneva.

These new production figures may be compared to the estimated annual output of 7,500 lbs. of milk and 275 lbs. of butterfat by the average U. S. dairy cow, notes the national Holstein association.

Purdue University supervised the sampling, weighing and testing operations in cooperation with the Holstein organization's herd and breed improvement programs.

Decatur Jaycees To Meet This Evening
The Decatur Junior Chamber of Commerce will hold its regular general membership meeting tonight in the meeting room above the First State Bank.

All members are asked to attend this meeting, which begins at 7:30 p.m. One of the items of business on the agenda will further the plans for the state-wide outstanding young farmer program.

Purple Pennings

By Patay Lee Leaders
County Extension Agent
Home Economics

The Christmas committee met in the county extension office this afternoon.

CHRISTMAS LESSON:

This year the Christmas lesson, which is open to the public, is on gift wrapping. Mrs. Stanley Shelley will present the lesson and be assisted by Mrs. Carl McBride, Mrs. Dale Zurcher, Mrs. Paul Neuschwander and Mrs. Melvin Myers.

FLAME

RESISTANT FABRICS:

Flame-resistant clothing fabrics may help prevent serious burns. Since one-half of the burn injuries in the United States are attributed to clothing fires, efforts to develop flame-resistant fabrics are being intensified.

Flame resistance does not imply that fabrics are "fire-proof" but rather that they will not support a flame once its source is removed, nor spread the fire to surrounding objects.

Consider using flame resistant fabrics in Halloween costumes, holiday decorations, and apparel that will be worn near open fires, urges Mrs. Monita Farmer, clothing and textiles specialist at Purdue University. Fabrics most susceptible to fire are the loosely woven, the very sheer, and the deep pile fabrics.

Flame resistance is needed in textile products such as children's clothing — especially night clothes and costumes, aprons, bathrobes, cloth toys, curtains and draperies, ironing board cover, potholders, rugs and bedding.

Certain fibers are flame resistant. Modacrylic fibers, Dynel and Verel, have built-in flame resistance and are good choices for deep pile or fur-like fabrics. Glass fibers are also flame resistant, making them ideal for draperies and curtains.

Polyester fibers and nylons are satisfactory for most uses since they melt rather than burn. This residue will usually fall away from the fabric and extinguish itself. Acrylic fibers have good resistance to flaming, as do wool and silk. However, they all will flame in the presence of glowing embers and moderate drafts. The pile of fabrics made from these fibers could be no longer than one-half inch.

Chemical finishes may be applied to cotton, linen, rayon and acetate to improve flame resistance. Brushed or pile fabrics of rayon, if not treated with a flame resistant finish, burn rapidly when ignited and may present a definite hazard when worn.

LAUNDRY IN THE 60's:

With the variety of clothing fabrics, equipment, soaps, detergents and softeners available, modern laundry becomes complicated.

If you don't understand the differences between soap, synthetic detergents and built or all purpose detergents and don't know which to use, you might find help in the new "Laundry in the 60's" publication from the Indiana cooperative extension service. Written by Elkin Minter, extension specialist in home management at Purdue University, the publication explains the differences between detergents, the purposes of each type and how to find the detergent you need for different fabrics.

It also explains the components and uses of bleaches, blueings and disinfectants, starches and stiffening agents, fabric softeners and

GOVERNMENT GRAIN

BINS FOR SALE:

Another auction sale has been scheduled for the sale of eight surplus grain storage bins October 29, at the Government grain storage site near Centerville, Wayne county, beginning at 10 a.m.

The structures are of 3,300 bushel capacity and are made of aluminum. The bins have only recently been dismantled.

Persons desiring to inspect the property may do so by contacting the Wayne ASCS County Office, 1446 N. W. Fifth Street, Richmond, Ind. (telephone Richmond 2-4636).

Anyone desiring additional information relative to this sale or other sales of CCC bins should contact the local ASCS county office.

Purchasers of bins at this sale may be financed through ASCS office but must determine their eligibility before attending the sale.

FOUR INDIANA COUNTIES

APPROVED AS TEST COUNTIES
Crawford, Harrison, Parke and Putnam counties in Indiana have been selected as test areas for the 1964-65 cropland conversion program. Test areas have been designated in 101 counties in 36 states.

First conducted on a trial basis in 1963, the program is designed to improve family income by helping farmers convert land now being used for the production of row crops and small grains — which are in surplus — to some other long-range income-producing use — such as forests, grass, water storage wildlife habitat, or recreational facilities. Field administration of the programs through ASC state and county committees.

In announcing the program, secretary of agriculture, Orville L. Freeman said: "The cropland conversion program is an integral part of the administration's efforts to increase income levels in rural areas. Converting land from the production of crops that are not now needed will increase farm income by helping to strengthen farm prices and by helping the nation's farmers to develop more profitable uses for the land resources in rural areas."

Five-year agreements with eligible farmers in the designated counties who desire to participate will be based on farm conservation plans developed in cooperation with soil conservation districts in such counties.

FARMER GETS SMALL PART

OF BREAD DOLLAR:
Only 3.1 cents of the average price — 21.6 cents — paid by consumers for a pound of white bread in 1963 was returned to farmers for the ingredients of farm origin, including wheat, lard, sugar, and dried milk.

Wheat farmers received about 2.5 cents in 1963, 2.7 cents in 1947-49, and a low of 2.3 cents in 1958-60. Even if the farmer had donated his wheat, white bread still would have cost consumers about 19.1 cents per loaf in 1963. Alternatively, if the bread price had risen only as much as all foods for home consumption, the retail price of bread would have been about 16.2 cents a pound loaf in 1963 instead of 21.6 cents.

Farm values of wheat, sugar

deodorants. In addition, the circular contains tips on making laundry easier and sorting, removing stains and pre-treating to getting the most from your machine by using proper water temperatures, washing time and loading techniques.

A S C S Farm Notes

beets or sugar cane, milk, and hogs (lard) are such small portion (14 per cent in 1963) of the retail price of bread that large fluctuations in farm prices can take place with little effect on the price of the finished product.

ADAMS COUNTY CORN LOAN

RATE \$1.11 PER BUSHEL:

Farmers are reminded that if they participated in the 1964 feed grain program, they are eligible for corn loans of purchase agreements on the entire production of corn on the farm on which it was grown.

We also remind participants of the program that corn from farms which were not in the program cannot be co-mingled with corn on the participating farm — if it is co-mingled, the corn will not be eligible for loan.

Applications for loans must be filed in the county office. Community committees will serve as commodity inspectors. Usually the loan may be completed within 24 hours.

Corn loans are available from the time of harvest through May 31, 1965.

ACP PRACTICES SHOULD

BE COMPLETED:
The time to complete approved ACP practices is growing short — about six and at the most eight weeks remain to complete the practice for 1964.

Farmers, who have received approval for cost-share assistance are urged to complete the practice and report the completion to the county office as soon as possible — avoid disappointment, if the weather changes.

Those receiving notices to come to the office to pick up their payments, are urged to do so as soon as possible.

All payments are issued by the county office.

EMPLOYMENT — RATION

OF FARMS TO
USDA EMPLOYEES:
A statement made many times by those who do not always have the good of agriculture at heart is: "There are only 31 farms for each USDA bureaucrat." This statement is very misleading in that it ignores the fact that USDA does not serve farmers only. In fact over 90 per cent of USDA employees' time is in activities providing "benefits to business and the general public far more than to farmers," according to a report by the house committee on agriculture, "Food Costs — Farm Prices."

USDA looks after the conservation and improvement of the whole nation's soil, water and forest resources; the provision of healthful, adequate food, and clothing and other fibers, for everyone; it helps businessmen who trade in or process farm products; it helps all housewives feed, clothe and house their families comfortably. For example, of 108,476 USDA federal employees in busy June, 38,900 were forest service staff, keeping our woods green and vacationers safe, or finding new business-profitable uses for wood. Other employees were busy protecting everyone's health, inspecting meat, holding quarantines against dangerous — even disastrous — plant and animal diseases and pests, researching new products and methods which yield business profits, consumer economies and home comforts. Others were helping our balance of payments by selling U. S. exports, or seeing that surplus foods reach our own needy through food stamp and school lunch programs, and helping friendly new nations.

Less than 6 per cent of USDA employees work on price support and production adjustment programs. That is about one employee per 600 farms.

WHAT IS LAND?

Land is the only permanent thing in the world. All other substance decomposes and returns to the land, thus enriching the

soil, which produces the sustenance of all life. A piece of land an acre square today will be the same size a million years from now, while everything around it will return to dust.

Every living thing owes its life to land. Every substance on earth comes from the soil, whether it be a house built of lumber, brick or stone, put together with nails, or mortar, and furnished with beds made of wood or metal. The source of every flower, every piece of fabric, every sheaf of grain, every flash of electricity that lights our homes and drives our machinery, is traced to the soil. Every blade of grass that supports animal life, owes its life to the soil. Every bit of food consumed from the soil.

Stone will crumble to dust, building will burn to ashes, seed-time and harvest come in their season, one generation passes and another follows, and only the land remains permanent.

HOW BIG SHOULD GOVERNMENT BE?

WHAT SHOULD IT DO?

When answering these questions — secretary Freeman says: "Just big enough to provide the service that people need and want and which cannot be effectively and efficiently provided any other way."

In explaining the US department of agriculture, the secretary states: "The department administers programs aimed at safeguarding the nation's food supply and wisely managing the natural resources of soil, water, ranges, and forests — for the permanent good of all the people."

"The department carries on programs to improve the diets of Americans both through research and through action programs such as school lunch and food stamp to make highly nutritious foods available to more people."

"The department administers extension and information services in response to its original mandate to 'acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general comprehensive sense of the word.'"

"Finally, the department looks to the future with an aggressive program of rural areas development — to help create more income and employment opportunities — to help create more income and employment opportunities in rural communities — to help revitalize and recapitalize rural America."

RUNNING OUT OF PROBLEMS?

Here are a few to consider — and possible study — for the future development of farming.

How much capital will be needed for the economic size farm of tomorrow?

And what will be the economic size farm in one state in comparison with other states?

How much and what kind of credit will it take to turn an undernourished farm business into a flourishing enterprise of tomorrow?

Research on prices and price projections would give the world of agriculture some added knowledge of the future for farm income.

Management ability is the great unknown in farming, and is, at the same time, one of the most important single factors determining success.

The question: What makes a good manager? — How much is his special ability worth in extra credit from lenders?

As farms get bigger, the question will become all the more important.

Keeping agriculture up-to-date means continuing a broad research program.

THE SAFETY CORNER:

Fatal Figures — What causes most fatal accidents on farms?

The death toll to farm accidents



Hi Neighbors!

We have a new soil scientist in our area. His name is John D. Sims, Jr., and he is stationed in Bluffton. Sims will replace Cal Miller. The counties assigned to Sims are: Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash and Whitley. He will map approximately 5,000 acres in Adams county a year.

One of the main duties of the soil scientist is to talk over a district co-operators' farm and determine three things:

1. Degree of erosion (inches of top soil left).
2. Percentage of slope (foot of fall per 100).
3. Soil type and texture.

This information is then placed on an aerial photo. This photo is then set to Lincoln, Neb., and reproduced. The finished photo is then returned to the district office and placed in the district co-operators' folder. The work unit conservationist can then use this information to develop a farm plan on the co-operator's farm.

The farm plan, with the help of the soil survey, will help improve and preserve our soils.

This service is available to all district co-operators.

averaged 2,352 a year for the 3-year period, 1960-62.

Tractors and other machinery were the grimmest reapers, accounting for 37 per cent of all deaths. Drownings were next with 16 per cent. Other major causes were firearms, falls, falling objects, animals, burns, electricity and poisonings.

This is the time of year to be extremely careful — everybody is in a hurry to complete field work before the winter snows arrive — however, your life or the lives of others may be saved if you do not "hurry" the danger point.

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