

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

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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 Kenair Shanghai 4882997, a four-year-old, had 16,970 lbs. of milk and 666 lbs. of butterfat in 318 days. Both are owned by Benjamin F. and Lydia Gerke, Decatur.

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. Plant 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. Be sure planting, mix in a tablespoon of commercial fertilizer, such as 5-10-5 or 4-12-4 analysis, for every square foot of planting area. The easiest way to plant tulips 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.

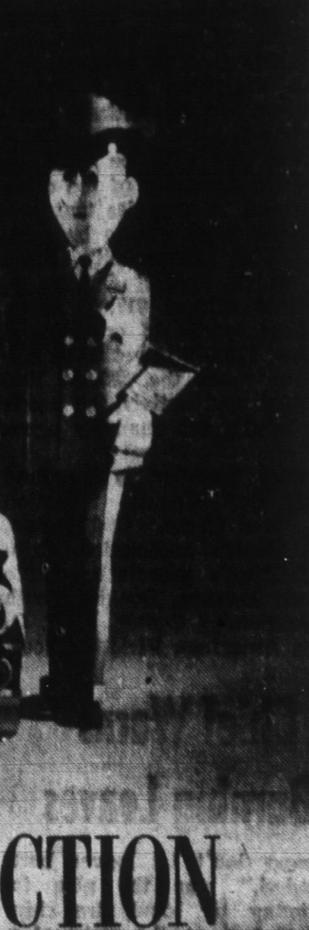
If desired, some pre-emergent weed killer materials can be used in late fall. If knothole is a problem, Zytpon applied in late fall can prevent knothole, as well as crabgrass in early April. Check the recommendations on the container of the nine different chemicals available.

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.

**Famous 80-20 Collision Coverage
Protects Your Pocketbook Against
\$40 and \$50 Auto Repair Bills**



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**Famous 80-20 Collision Coverage
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\$40 and \$50 Auto Repair Bills**

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130 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Purple Pennings

By Paty 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 Shelly will present the lesson and be assisted by Mrs. Carl McBride, Mrs. Dale Zurcher, Mrs. Paul Neuenschwander 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. Monnita 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 Vervel, 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 will still 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 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, blueing and disinfectants, starches and stiffening agents, fabric softeners and

Farmers' ASCS Farm Notes

GOVERNMENT GRAIN BINS FOR SALE:

Another auction sale has been scheduled for the sale of eight surplus grain storage bins Oct. 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 Putman 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 ASCS 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

and deodorants. In addition, the circular contains trips 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 load-lowering techniques.

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

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