

Ida's Notebook

Ida Risser



I find public sales enticing; they can be exciting and one goes with the hope of reward or pleasure. Even if you do not attend with the idea in mind of buying a desk or a quilt or some other large item, there is usually something that will catch your eye.

Over the years, I've bought a dish here and a cup and saucer there until I now have several corner cupboards filled. But, somehow, I always find room for one more item. If I'm asked where I got a particular piece I can't always answer immediately...although if you give me time, I can tell you as I've always kept a record of what I bought and where and also the price paid for it.

Guess I'm just a stickler for records.

Recently, I was asked the price of an old blue "Adams" plate and was able to tell them the price and the sale at which it was purchased - after I hunted up the information. Probably I should mark each piece.

Very old pieces that were given to my husband or myself from grandparents are marked and it is nice to

know that it came from a relative or a particular family.

Some items were gifts and were purchased in Europe and are appropriately marked with the year.

In my opinion, public sales are rather sad events as everything that meant a lot to a family is set out for public inspection. It means breaking up a home or maybe it has already been destroyed by death.

Then if I knew the people, I usually buy a vase, a plant or an embroidered pillowcase just to remember the owner a bit longer.

I haven't really been sorry for the purchases I've made in past years (and there were a few over-priced articles) as most of them were good buys if only as an investment.

And my father always said, "Remember, you have six children to give them to."

Sure Dinner Date

Then there's the young lady down the street who has a sure way to get her husband to take her out to dinner. She just mentions that she's considering cooking her favorite meat loaf

Hallowell, agronomist discuss corn

HARRISBURG — It cost \$27 an acres more to grow corn this past season than it did a year before, Penn State Agronomist Joe McGahen told farmers at the Pennsylvania Master Corn Growers Association meeting Monday.

At the same meeting State Agriculture Secretary Penrose Hallowell told farmers they had missed out on any funds for corn growing research. Those funds would be available upon request and review from the State.

Hallowell said there had been no requests for corn research money "except for a certain soil conditioner which I won't mention at the time."

The Secretary's reference was obviously to Agrispon which currently is undergoing review after Hallowell refused to license the product under the state's Soil Conditioners Act.

Hallowell called corn growing "the success story of the century." He said corn growers' ability to produce a crop was what was keeping the profit picture bright in dairying or any other farm enterprise.

He also called for a re-evaluation of the grain marketing situation in light of President Jimmy Carter's recent move to embargo export of some 17 million bushels of grain to Russia.

Hallowell said one of the big goals of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture was to encourage markets for farm products.

He spoke favorably of prospects to use grain for production of alcohol for fuel. And he revealed the theme of the Farm Equipment Exposition slated for the end of February will revolve around energy.

McGahen had other bad news for farmers in addition to the increase in cost to produce corn. The figure for 1979 was \$207, according to Corn Growers' figures, he said.

McGahen said 253 farmers had participated in the corn yield program. The average yield for those farmers was 138 bushels, down seven bushels from last year's average.

McGahen said this dropoff in yield followed a trend he had noticed in the corn yield variety plots. Only in his plots, the yield was off by about 20 bushels per acre.

The decline was most noticed on heavier soils, McGahen said. He added that farmers who planted on soils that usually were drouthy seemed to have the top crops this year.

"It only proves again that Mother Nature still dictates yields," the Penn State Agronomist said.

He said that farmers who rated weed control on their farms as good averaged 140 bushels per acres. Farmers with average weed control saw yields of 128 bushels. But farmers who rated weed control poor got only 121.6 bushels corn per acre.

McGahen said this trend was absolutely consistent over the past 10 years.

Farmers who used both

fertilizer and manure on their crops averaged 141.9 bushels per acre. Those who used only commercial fertilizer averaged 134.4 bushels.

McGahen said farmers should consider those figures and ask themselves if there is some greater value to

manure than what ordinarily is considered.

He added that a similar effect could be noticed in other years with corn crops, and said farmers who do not now use manure to make a corn crop might want to consider getting some for their fields.—CH

Grant to address state farm organizations

CAMP HILL — Allan Grant, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the keynote speaker at the Annual Legislative Dinner of the Pennsylvania State Council of Farm Organizations.

The dinner concludes the day-long Annual Meeting of the Council on January 21, 1980, at the Penn Harris Motor Inn in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

The day begins at 10:30 a.m. with a morning seminar entitled, "Preservation of Agricultural Land, Four

Perspectives" (Legislative, Pa. Dept. of Agriculture, Farm, and Local Government).

Penrose Hallowell, Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, is the featured luncheon speaker.

The Pennsylvania State Council of Farm Organizations is the umbrella spokesman for all Pennsylvania Farm Organizations and consists of 53 member organizations.

Anyone wishing to attend the Annual Meeting or the Legislative Dinner in the evening should contact Carl Diebert at (717) 234-5001 prior to January 15, 1980.

4-H entomology champs

HARRISBURG — Beth Frank of Duncansville, Blair County, captured the championship in the first-year 4-H entomology classes at the 64th Farm Show.

Winner for second-year members was Virginia Smith of Millersville,

Lancaster County.

Sylvia Royer of Lebanon, Lebanon County, captured the championship in the division for third-year members.

Nancy Mays of Lancaster, Lancaster County, won the division for fourth-year members.

YOU'VE HEARD THE TALK.

There's a better way to dry grain. It's called CHILLCURING™ because it means CURING without heat. Here's what the talk is all about.

THE GRAIN

Every kernel of grain is alive when it comes out of the field. It is a seed, able to grow because it has the ability to take on moisture. Likewise, it can be kept in a state of preservation by removing the moisture already in it.

But by heating the grain to dry it, the seed life is destroyed. By removing heat and moisture from the grain, it becomes dormant, and stays alive. Then it can ripen to full weight, losing only water while keeping valuable protein, starches and sugar.

THE SYSTEM

It's simple. Grain goes from the field right to the bin. With the unique AIRFRAME™ and AIRFLOOR™ the grain rests on a solid bed that allows maximum ventilation.

Clean dry air is the best curing medium for the grain. GRAINLAMPS™ provide electric sunshine, cleaning and drying the air beneath the floor, before it passes through the grain.

Fans force air under the floor. Rising through the grain, this dry outside air carries away moisture and heat.

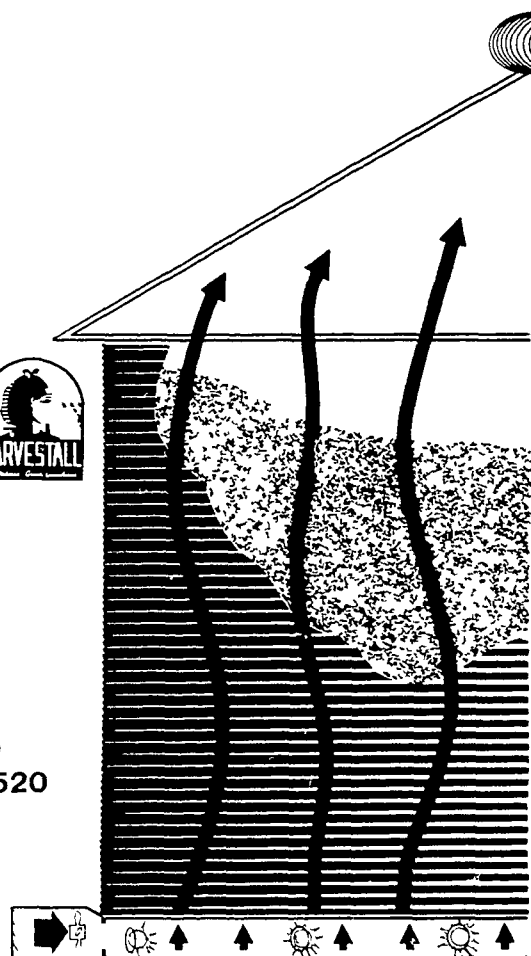
At the peak of the bin a jumbo 40" turbine the WHIRLCOOLER™, puts nature to work for you. Wind and rising air keeps it turning, venting the system naturally.

A special HARVESTAT™ Control System monitors the curing process. A simple setting controls the GRAINLAMPS™ to make use of free, natural air.



Advanced Ag Products

RD 2 Box 174 Elverson, Pa. 19520
215-286-9118



THE FACTS

1. You can't beat Nature. HARVESTALL GRAIN CHILLCURING™ uses the same elements that ripen and preserve grain if left to itself: free flowing air and infra red rays (sunshine).
2. CHILLCURING™ has been tried and proven in 17 states on over 3000 farms. The research is in: CHILLCURING™ WORKS!
3. The CHILLCURING™ system uses only the electricity to power fans and lights, using about 1½ KW hrs. per bushel. Compare that cost to other systems that use increasingly expensive fuels to get disappointing results.
4. The grain goes from the field to the bin and stays there till you need it. Save time and money with the one step HARVESTALL CHILLCURING™ and storage system.
5. If you're in the market for grain storage, you owe it to yourself to look further into HARVESTALL GRAIN CHILLCURING™.

Check With Us For Our Early Season Discounts