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Now Is The Time

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which is yellowish-brown in color and smells like some laundry bleaches. It will settle on top of the silage below the upper edge of the top door — it will also settle thru the chute, so be careful that it doesn't settle in your silage room or even work into your barn.

It is important to run the silage blower for 20 to 30 minutes before entering the silo — also never work alone. Make sure your silage room is well ventilated, and keep the door closed between the silage room and the barn.

I know corn silage is a valuable crop, but your health is much more valuable so take time to be safe.

TO BE EXTRA SAFE

DRIVING THIS BUSY SEASON A very shocking figure came to light this past week — six farm fatalities already this year. And we are just entering one of the busiest and most hazardous times of the year — silo filling and corn picking time. Blend into that time wheat and barley planting and the last cutting of alfalfa.

This means a lot of farm machinery will be on our highways during semi-dark or dark hours.

Slow moving vehicles such as farm equipment traveling on highways present a real traffic hazard. The motorist must recognize that a tractor traveling at 5 to 10 miles per hour is almost standing still compared to a 50 mph car. Most drivers have never driven a farm machine on the highway and simply do not realize how slow they do travel.

Proper identification and warning is real important. The triangular Slow Moving Vehicle emblem must be used on all farm equipment operated on highways. Let's keep alert this busy fall season both on the highway and in the fields.

TO TEST FORAGES

It is always nice to have a balanced feeding program in your hands, ready to use, when you need it, says Glenn Shirk, our dairy agent. And fall is one of the times you usually need to make some adjustments as you switch from your summer torages to your winter forages. If you wait until all the hay is in, the silos full, and the silage fermented before you start doing any testing, you lost a lot of valuable time. Get a head start. Take as much of the guess work as possible out of your feeding program. Test the hay that is dry enough to test (about 10 percent moisture) and the last of the corn that "tops off" the silo, as you are filling the silo. Request a feeding program based on the use of these forages. Later on, when the suage is fermented and all the hay is in and dry, you can test again and fine tune your program.

McMullen is n.e. area ASCS director

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block has appointed James R. McMullen as Director of the Northeast Area office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, effective August 24, 1981.

As director, McMullen will be responsible for the administration of federal farm, price support and conservation programs in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia. He will also serve as haison between field offices and the Washington, D.C. staff, providing policy and program direction to ASC State committees and ASCS State and county offices.

Born in Johnstown, and reared on a farm in Armagh, Indiana County, he was active in agriculture-related activities in high school and college. He received his Bachelor of Science. and Masters degrees in Agricultural Education from Penn State. After graduating from college in 1960, McMullen, an agricultural student and member of the Future Farmers of America, taught vocational agriculture for six years in Indiana County. This included three years at Purchase Line High School in Commodore and three years at Indiana Area High School, Indiana.

He began his career with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in August, 1966 as an operations assistant in the Pennsylvania State ASCS office.


