

State president

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keeping your fields in agriculture," Wolff claimed. He added that the farmer is benefitting monetarily from the dumping because he will not have to use as much fertilizer. He stated that many people are concerned with the dumping, mainly for sanitary reasons. Reassuringly he pointed out, The land has been a living filter for thousands of years and I believe it will continue to be a filter if we let it."

A major concern of Wolff's is budget cuts from the federal government. Wolff remarked, "Agriculture is going to have a quarter of a billion dollar problem." He stated that since 1979 the agriculture budget has decreased steadily from 27.9 billion to 23 billion in 1980, 17.9 billion in 1981 and predicted to drop to 14 billion in 1982. Out of the possible 14 billion, ASCS's share is predicted to be very low, he said.

Adding to the monetary problem, said Wolff is the fact that the federal money is moving away from the northeast agriculture areas. The money is being targeted towards areas with extensive erosion problems mainly in the Midwest.

"However," said Wolff, "we the farmers of the Northeast have major problems with erosion, water loss, ground loss which are just as extensive as the mid-western problems. Therefore, I encourage every farmer to write or talk to his Congressman about this problem and urge them to fight for Pennsylvania and northeastern farm land.

On the state level, Wolff reported misgivings about the State Environmental master Plan. He explained that, in the Master Plan,

land is categorized in classes with prime land being Class 1 and Class 2. Wolff emphasized that the classification of prime land should be discarded from the plan because any land that produces crops should be prime. He pointed out the present plan considers land that is hilly and stony as incapable of producing productively and therefore is not classified.

Wolff was skeptical of the plan and raised the questions "What produces quality fruit better than a hilly, stony orchards in Franklin and Adams counties? Who has been farming rolling, hilly fields for decades and harvesting tremendous crops but farmers in Cumberland County?" Wolff urged the farmers to fight such categorizations.

Charles Hogan, ASCS district director, reviewed the 1981 ASCS Annual Report and gave a program update.

Several programs will no longer be administered by the Cumberland County ASCS Office due to budget and program cuts, he announced. There will no longer be a wheat and feed grain disaster program, however there will be a feed crop insurance program to take its place. Hogan urged all farmers who were interested in this new crop insurance to contact the office by April 15.

Along with the disbandment of the disaster program, the emergency feed program and farm storage and dryer equipment loans will no longer be available.

Hogan remarked, "Regardless of the cut backs in the mentioned programs, the Conservation Service still has many programs and services to offer the farmer, rural and urban communities."

Programs remaining on the list for 1982 are commodity loans, grain reserve agreements, numerous conservation programs, wool incentive programs for shorn wool and unshorn lambs.

Along with the individual conservation services and assistant program, the ASCS and Conservation District office work throughout the community encouraging natural conservation measures in rural and urban communities.

In 1981 the conservation district held their fourth annual seedling sale where they sold and planted seedlings throughout the county. They celebrated a Resource Stewardship Week during which soil stewardship materials were distributed to churches throughout the county. And every year the conservation group celebrates Arbor Day in the county with seedlings distributed to schools throughout the county.

ASCs and the Conservation District also sponsor several awards during the year, which were presented at the annual banquet.

Wayne Baker, chairman of the Cumberland County Conservation District presented the 1981 Outstanding Cooperator Award to Marlin Rook.

Rook was selected by the Cumberland County District Board of Directors for his exemplary conservation efforts — strip farming, conservation cropping systems, grassed waterways and construction of towels and terraces on his farm located in the Newville area.

An annual event for ASCS and Conservation District is the poster contest for elementary school children. The 1981 theme of the contest was "What Water Conservation Means to Me" First prize went to Stephanie Pawich, a third

Impregnated fertilizer use growing

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A new practice that saves fuel, labor and time in crop production for Northeast farmers is being offered by Agway. It involves combining crop herbicide with dry bulk spread fertilizer application.

The method involves the spraying of liquid crop herbicide onto dry fertilizer as it is mixed in a large rotary drum at the Agway plant. The custom mixture is then applied to fields with a conventional spreader, just as untreated fertilizer would be. Additional trips over the field to apply only the crop herbicides are eliminated, cutting fuel, machinery and labor costs.

The impregnated fertilizer with crop herbicide compounds are subsequently mixed into the soil with a disk, field cultivator or other tillage implement.

Agway, a major supplier of crop herbicides and fertilizer components in the Northeast, has evaluated this new practice on a number of farms over the last two years.

"These mixtures should be applied promptly after mixing by Agway's spreading service," says Dan G. Bailey, crop services marketing manager for Agway.

"If bad weather interrupts

application, the impregnated fertilizer should be tightly covered until it can be spread," he says.

Bailey points out that consistent weed control depends on uniform application and proper incorporation of the product into the soil.

Herbicides designed for preplant incorporation in the soil work well in impregnation. Mixing of the solid during incorporation insures even distribution of impregnated fertilizer with crop herbicide.

Agway's spreading service drivers are carefully trained in the proper application of fertilizer and crop herbicide. Only approved chemicals are used in the proper amounts to insure effective weed control.

The impregnated fertilizers with crop herbicide can be used for corn, soybeans, potatoes, and clear-seeded alfalfa, as well as other crops. Agway is providing the impregnated fertilizer with crop herbicide product at over 50 blend fertilizer plants throughout the Northeast in 1982.

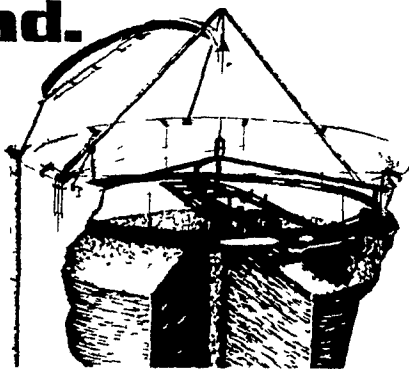


grade student at Monroe Elementary and Steve Foster, a fifth grader at Plainfield Elementary. The second prize awards were presented to third grade Highland Elementary student, Dawn Rock and Lorie Black, a fifth grade Plainfield Elementary student.

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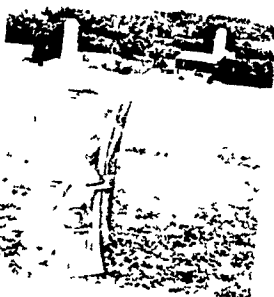
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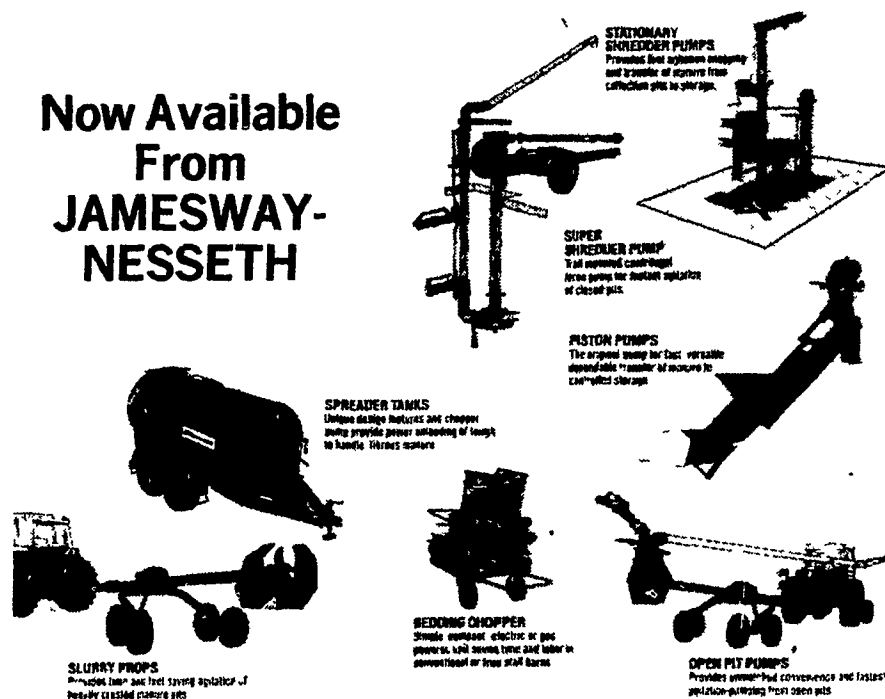
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