

## FOR THE FARMERS

## Items of Interest to the Farmers of Adams County.

## Cattle on Farms in the United States.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, announces, subject to correction, the following preliminary figures from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States, with comparative figures for 1910.

## CATTLE ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 and 1910:

Cattle on farms Jan. 1, 1920,

total number ..... 66,810,836

Beef cattle, total ..... 35,424,458

Calves under 1 year of age ..... 6,904,586

Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years ..... 4,057,644

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over ..... 19,671,777

Bulls 1 year old and over ..... 752,371

Cattle on farms April 15, 1910, total number ..... 61,803,866

Spring calves ..... 7,806,539

Cattle born before Jan. 1, 1910 ..... 53,997,327

The number of cattle on farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, according to the fourteenth census, was 66,810,836. This number included 35,424,458 beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production) and 31,386,378 dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production).

## BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

The beef cattle included 8,631,631 calves under 1 year of age, 3,950,343 yearling heifers, 12,644,018 cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 4,697,147 yearling steers, 4,611,763 steers 2 years old and over, 777,704 bulls 1 year old and over, and 81,852 cattle not classified by age or sex.

The dairy cattle included 6,904,586 calves under 1 year of age, 4,057,644 yearling heifers, 19,671,777 cows and heifers 2 years old and over, and

## 752,371 bulls 1 year old and over. COMPARISON WITH 1910

The number of cattle reported at the census of 1910 was 61,803,866, but the change in the date of enumeration, from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, must be taken into account in making any comparisons between the two years. The 1920 census, taken as of January 1, was too early to include any spring calves, while the 1910 census, taken as of April 15, included 7,806,539 calves born between January 1 and April 15, 1910, or probably more than one-half of the calves born in the spring of that year. On the other hand, the cattle enumerated as of January 1, 1920, included large numbers of animals destined to be slaughtered or marketed before April 15.

The relative importance of these two factors resulting from the change in the date of enumeration varies from state to state. In some states the number of calves born in the first three and one-half months of the year would greatly exceed the number of cattle slaughtered or sent to market, while in other states the number of cattle slaughtered during this period might almost offset the number of calves born.

For the United States as a whole, the total number of cattle reported for 1920 exceeds the total number in 1910 by 5,006,970. The actual increase, after due allowance has been made for the effects of the change in date of enumeration, is doubtless more than this, but less than the difference between the number of cattle in 1910, excluding spring calves, and the number of cattle in 1920.

## STATES BANKING HIGHEST IN CATTLE

Five states reported more than 3,000,000 cattle on farms for January 1, 1920, as follows: Texas, 6,249,443; Iowa, 4,567,708; Nebraska, 3,167,279; Wisconsin, 3,050,829; and Minnesota, 3,021,469. The states reporting the largest numbers of dairy cows 2 years old and over were Wisconsin, with 1,795,122; New York, with 1,481,918; and Minnesota, with 1,229,179, no other state reporting as many as 1,000,000 dairy cows 2 years old and over.

## Duroc Pig Club Under Way.

On last Tuesday, June 1, 17 boys and 4 girls located in various parts of Adams county began keeping records of the feed given their pure-bred Duroc Jersey pigs which are being fed by them in preparation for the Northern Indiana fair in Decatur this fall. On that day the county agent accompanied by Ed Miller a Duroc breeder of the county and a member of the committee which has assisted in the promotion of the pig club visited every member in the county and assisted the boys and girls in weighing their pigs. The pigs will again be weighed just before the fair and since they will have a complete record of the feed given during the period they will be able to compute the average daily gain of the pigs, the amount of feed eaten by them and the cost of putting on the gains. Thirty-three spring gilts were weighed up for the contest, every one of them being first class animals of which every boy and girl should be proud to be the owner. The boys and girls are an enthusiastic bunch and the contest is going to be interesting as well as instructive.

## Wool Pool.

Several farmers of the county are taking advantage of the arrangements made by the Adams County Farmers association to pool the wool with the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' association at Columbus. A number have already requested the Berne Equity Exchange to send in their order for sacks in which the wool is to be shipped.

COTTON MAPLE SCALE IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Lafayette, Ind., June 4.—Reports being received by the Agricultural Experiment station at Purdue University indicate great abundance of the cottony maple scale which is menacing the shade trees, especially hard and soft maple, box elder, linden, etc., in the northern half of Indiana. Stringent measures, necessitating the spraying of trees, must be taken to destroy this insect, says J. J. Davis, head of the entomology department.

The insect is conspicuous because of the large cottony masses produced, the infested branches at the present time resembling strings of pop-corn. These cottony masses contain thousands of eggs from which hatch the young that winter over as partly grown scales on the twigs.

Spraying with a miscible oil, 1 part to 1 parts of water, in the spring before the buds break is probably the most effective remedy. Care should be taken to make the application thorough and yet not permit the oil to run down and soak the soil at the base since the trees are sensitive to the action of oils. A summer spray of kerosene emulsion applied when the young are hatching, that is during June and July, is of value and in ser-



DEMPSY TRAINING AT COAST RESORT

The champion recently left Summit, N. J., to begin real training at Atlanta City. He is shown in company with Mayor Bader, before they left for a round on the golf links.

ious infestations where the dormant miscible oil spray was not made it should be used. The summer spray must be made with great care as it is difficult to make thorough applications when the trees are in foliage.

## COUNTY BUT OPERATED BY THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

During the summer and fall of 1920 the field was laid out and prepared for experimental work on the important problems confronting farmers of that portion of Indiana. Possibly the most complete tile drainage experiment in the United States has been installed on about 15 acres of the tract to demonstrate the value of tiling and to determine the most practical size, depth and spacing of tile lines in this kind of soil. Sets of tile lines have been laid, one, two, three, four and five rods apart with each line divided into four sections in each of which the tiles are laid at different depths, 24, 30, 36 and 42 inches. For comparison, an 18 rod strip was left without tile.

The entire area will be uniformly treated and cropped and the results of the different systems of tiling will be determined by harvesting each differently tiled area separately. The rest of the field has been drained with four inch tile laid 30 inches deep and 44 inches apart.

On part of the uniformly tiled land, a new and complete soil fertility experiment has been started to determine the needs of the soil for the different fertilizer elements, lime, organic matter, etc., under a rotation of corn, wheat, mixed clover and timothy.

There is also a comprehensive study of different liming materials for use in neutralizing soil acidity. The soil is naturally acid and must be limed before other treatments can be most profitably applied. The liming experiment is designed to test the relative merits of various forms of lime including calcium and magnesium lime and limestone at different rates of application, and ground limestone at different degrees of fineness. The remainder of the field is devoted to comparisons of different crop rotations and tests of different varieties of the principal farm crops.

Altogether the new Jennings county field will be one of the most complete experimental fields in the state and the results will be of special value to thousands of farmers as they will answer important questions regarding drainage, liming, soil fertilization, systems of cropping and crop varieties.

## SHEEP AND GOATS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1910 AND 1920.

Sheep on farms, Jan. 1, 1920, total number ..... 34,984,524  
Lambs under 1 year of age ..... 8,931,705  
Ewes 1 year old and over ..... 23,462,689  
Rams 7 year old and over ..... 826,373  
Wethers 1 year old and over ..... 1,494,032  
Unclassified ..... 269,725

Sheep on farms, Apr. 15, 1910, total number ..... 52,447,861  
Spring lambs ..... 12,803,815  
Sheep born before Jan. 1, 1910 ..... 39,644,046

Goats on farms, Jan. 1, 1920, total number ..... 3,426,506  
Kids under 1 year of age, raised for fleeces ..... 530,763  
Goats 1 year old and over, raised for fleeces ..... 1,569,834  
All other goats ..... 1,325,909

Goats on farms, Apr. 15, 1910 ..... 2,915,125

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Farmers buying clover seed are cautioned to learn the source before buying it. The new pure seed law which will go into effect this summer with publication of the acts of the last assembly will require labels to show the state or foreign country in which the seed was grown. Seedmen are urged to stop importation of this seed for use in Indiana.

## COMPARISON WITH 1910.

The number of sheep reported at the census of 1910 was 52,447,861, but the change in the date of enumeration, from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, must be taken into account in making any comparisons between the two years. The 1920 census, taken as of January 1, was too early to include any spring lambs, while the 1910 census, taken as of April 15, included 7,806,539 lambs born between January 1 and April 15, 1910, or probably more than one-half of the lambs born in the spring of that year.

On the other hand, the sheep enumerated as of January 1, 1920, included large numbers of animals destined to be slaughtered or marketed before April 15.

The relative importance of these two factors resulting from the change in date of enumeration varies from state to state. In some states the number of lambs born during the first three and one-half months of the year would greatly exceed the number of cattle slaughtered or sent to market, while in other states the number of cattle slaughtered during this period might almost offset the number of lambs born.

For the United States as a whole, the total number of cattle reported for 1920 exceeds the total number in 1910 by 5,006,970. The actual increase, after due allowance has been made for the effects of the change in date of enumeration, is doubtless more than this, but less than the difference between the number of cattle in 1910, excluding spring lambs, and the number of cattle in 1920.

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