

# 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 8,631,631

Heifers 1 year old and over 2 years 3,980,343

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over 12,644,018

Steers 1 year old and over 4,697,147

Steers 2 years old and over 4,611,763

Bulls 1 year old and over 777,704

Unclassified 81,852

Dairy cattle, total 31,386,378

Calves under 1 year of age 6,904,586

Heifers 1 year old and over 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, 3,980,343 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.



**DEMPSEY 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.

# WE SAVE YOU MONEY

## Bernstein's

- Heavy Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 9c
- Yard 9-4 81 inches wide, Bleached or Unbleached 49c
- Sheeting, yard 39c
- 42 inch Best Pillow Tubing, (Bleached) 39c
- Yard 59c
- Gingham Petticoats, Special Price 13c
- Apron Gingham, Good Quality, Yard 19c
- Standard Quality Percale, light or dark, 36 inch wide, yard 98c
- Ladies Muslin Petticoats, Wide Embroidery Flounce 98c
- Ladies Muslin Gowns, Special 98c
- Ladies Kimona Sleeve Aprons, Special 98c
- Men's Black Socks, Special Pair 14c
- Ladies Knit Union Suits, Lace Knee, Special 49c
- Boys Bib Overalls, Blue and White Stripe, Size 4 to 15 75c
- Mens Athletic Union Suits, All sizes 36 to 46 75c
- Green Window Shades, 6 ft. long, 3 ft. wide 59c
- Special—Mens Work Shirts, All sizes 14 1/2 to 17 69c
- Special—Mens Bib Overalls, blue and white stripe 98c
- Good Quality Dress Gingham, Yard 19c
- Boys Athletic Union Suits, All sizes 24 to 34 49c
- Bleached Toweling, Good Quality Yard 10c
- Ladies Fine Lisle Hose, Special Price 25c
- Ladies One Strap Comfort Slipper \$1.95
- Ladies Dress Oxfords, \$3.45 up.
- All special prices

We have hundreds of other Bargains in the store. Come in and be convinced.

# Food Prices Down To Normal

- Milk products are the greatest food for humanity. We have the following reductions in prices in our retail department:
- Milk, Per Quart 10c
  - Coffee Cream, Per Pint 25c
  - Whipping Cream, Per Pint 40c
  - Buttermilk, Per Gallon 10c

## Insist on Tasty Ice Cream and Cloverleaf Butter

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS WHO BELIEVE IN QUALITY.

There is no substitute for Cloverleaf Brand BUTTER AND TASTY ICE CREAM.

Visit our retail room and save money.

## Cloverleaf Creameries, Inc.

W. A. KLEPPER, Gen. Mgr.

# Nothing Like This

If it is kidney trouble, bladder trouble, rheumatism, stomach or bowel trouble—

## San-Yak

Then it is San-Yak you need to get quick results.

Test it any way you please. It has any other prescription beaten a dozen ways for the above difficulties.

Sold by  
**Smith, Yager & Falk**  
Druggists.

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.

A 10 per cent. emulsion used for a summer spray is prepared as follows: Dissolve one pound of common soap, or half a pound of whale-oil soap, in one gallon of hot water. Add two gallons of kerosene while the soap solution is still hot and then thoroughly churn for 5 or 10 minutes or until it presents the appearance of a thick cream and no longer separates on standing, by pumping the mixture back into itself with a spray pump. To this add seventeen gallons of water and thoroughly churn. Soft water must be used.

Another summer spray which is effective against recently hatched scale is one pound of fish oil soap which is dissolved in 4 gallons of water, to which one ounce of Blackleaf 40 is added. Spraying must be thorough as the young must be hit with the sprays, all of which are contact insecticides.

The cottony maple scale should be hatching within the next week or two and summer spray applications should be made after the majority of the scale have hatched.

**New Soil Fertility Field Started in State.**

Lafayette, Ind., June 8.—Announcement was made today at Purdue university of an important addition to the chain of soil fertility experimental fields operated by the agricultural experiment station over Indiana. The new field is located in Jennings county near North Vernon. It consists of 40 acres of the flit and wet whitish silt loam, or so-called "slash" or "crawfish" land, which is widely represented in southeastern Indiana. In order to give farmers in that part of the state the benefit of the experimental work conducted for several years on another field near North Vernon, purchased the new tract outright and leased it to the experiment station for 99 years at \$1 per year. This makes it practically a permanent experiment field owned by the

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 tilled 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 tilled 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.

Washington, D. C., June 15. — 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.

**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 23,462,688

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

The number of sheep on farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, according to the fourteenth census, was 34,984,524. This number included 8,931,705 lambs under 1 year of age, 23,462,688 ewes 1 year old

and over, 826,373 rams 1 year old and over, 826,373 rams 1 year old and over, and 1,494,032 wethers 1 year old and over.

The number of goats reported for the same date was 3,426,506, including 530,763 kids under 1 year of age, raised for fleeces, 1,569,834 goats 1 year of age and over, raised for fleeces, and 1,325,909 other goats — goats and kids of all ages not kept for their fleeces.

## 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 1920 census, taken as of April 15, included 12, 803,815 lambs born between January 1 and April 15, 1910. 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 sheep and older lambs slaughtered or sent to market, while in other states the number of sheep slaughtered during this period might almost offset the number of lambs born.

Taking as a basis of comparison the sheep reported in 1910, exclusive of spring lambs, the figures for the United States as a whole show a decrease of 4,659,522 sheep between 1910 and 1920. The actual decrease, however, after due allowance has been made for sheep slaughtered as well as for spring lambs, is considerably more than this, but less than the difference between the total number of sheep reported in 1910 and the number in 1920.

The total number of goats reported at the 1910 census was 2,915,125. As compared with this figure, the number of goats reported for 1920 represents a nominal increase of 511,381. The actual increase, after making allowance for the change in date of enumeration, is doubtless considerably less than that.

## RANK OF IMPORTANT STATES.

Six states reported more than 2,000,000 sheep on farms for January 1, 1920, as follows: Texas, 2,552,412; California, 2,400,151; Idaho, 2,356,270; Ohio, 2,102,550; Montana, 2,082,919; and Oregon, 2,002,378.

The states reporting the largest numbers of goats were Texas, with 1,706,606; New Mexico, with 226,862; Arizona, with 161,124; Oregon, with 133,685; Arkansas, with 123,800; Missouri, with 121,012; and California with 115,759. These seven states are also among those reporting the largest number of goats kept for fleeces.

## ITALIAN CLOVER SEED NO GOOD IN INDIANA

Lafayette, Ind., June 9.—Italian clover seed, which was imported in large quantities for planting in the spring of 1920 is not adapted to Indiana conditions and should not be purchased for use in the state. This is the recommendation made by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University following experiments which indicate that the seed from Italy and other countries in the south of Europe will not live through even a mild winter like the last one. The experiments were suggested by the large importations of clover seed from Europe a year ago when 16,000,000 pounds were brought in.

"Two different lots of clover seed from Italy were seeded on a thin stand of winter wheat in the spring of 1920 alongside of strips seeded with native seed from Indiana, Ohio, North and South Dakota," reads the statement on the subject. "A good stand was secured in all cases. Notes on the stand and condition of the different plots were taken late in October. One of the Italian plots was rated as having 90 percent, and the other 96 percent, of a stand and both were in good condition and showed fair growth. The native seed plots averaged about the same stand but showed somewhat larger and stronger growth."

"Final examination towards the end of April showed the Italian clover seed had died out completely while the native strips showed no winter killing whatever and were in fine condition. The result show without a doubt that the Italian clover lacks winter hardiness and is not at all adapted to this part of the country."

Reports of clover dying out this spring came from several sections of the state and in one locality where several farmers had the same experience they thought a new kind of disease had appeared. However, examination showed only rot of dead plants. These men obtained their

seed from the same firm which imported it.

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.

## TRUCKS MUST HAVE MIRRORS.

Indianapolis, June 9.—A new state law which has been in effect since the time of its passage by the recent legislature requires all trucks to have rear view mirrors. In many sections of the state arrests are now being made for violations of this law and local officials, it is understood are preparing a campaign against violations.

"Already we find that truck owners are seeking to avoid the spirit of the law," declares M. E. Noblet, secretary of the Hoosier State Auto Association, which sponsored the new law. "Truck drivers may have mirrors, but they are as apt as not to have them set so they can't possible see alongside their load. In many cases we

(Continued on page four)

# TUBE SALE

To Residents of Willshire:—

The Largest Tube Sale Ever Held.

Over 300 tubes, new, guaranteed, at 50% off of list; all sizes, red or grey. 10 days only, starts Friday, June 10th.

G. R. HILEMAN, WILLSHIRE, O.

## THE CRYSTAL

TONIGHT Big Double Feature Program



MARY MILES MINTER IN "L SOULS' EVE"

ADAPTED FROM THE PLAY BY JENNIE CRAWFORD FLECKNER

DIRECTED BY JIMMY FRANKLIN

SCENARIO BY FLEMING PHARA

—Added Attraction— First ever shown in Decatur.

Educational Comedies

LADIES PETS

A guaranteed gloom chaser.

10c—15c

## THE MECCA

TONIGHT

Carlyle Blackwell and Louise Lovely

—in—

"THE THIRD WOMAN"

A man without a race. His first love was a society butterfly, with a butterfly heart.

The second was of his mother's blood—but he only pitied her. Then came the third and he had found his True Heart Mate.

The Stellar Four will play from 7:15 to 9:30.

Prices 10c—20c

—TOMORROW & SATURDAY, "BLIND WIVES"