

FARM REPORTS

IN THIS STRICT RANK WE AVERAGE

County Crops Generally Rank Above Average In State

Farm conditions for Indiana during October were announced today by M. J. Justin, agricultural economist of Purdue University, in cooperation with the United States Agricultural Department. The report shows that the district in Indiana in which Adams county is located is slightly better than the state average in most crops. In Adams county crops in comparison with the state average yields per acre are: corn, 4.9 bushels higher; wheat, 7.2 bushels higher; soybeans, 1.3 bushels higher; barley, 1.3 bushels higher; rye, 6.3 bushels higher; sweet potatoes, 29 bushels higher; beans, 2.1 bushels higher.

The report for the state and the country is:

October in Indiana was generally dry and warmer following the frosts which occurred near the first of the month. Seeding of wheat and rye was finished later than usual and is going into November small in size but good in appearance.

Corn is being harvested in every section of the state. Many good yields are reported along with reports of damage from frost. This frost damage has ranged in seriousness from soft corn in the northern section of the state to complete failure in the southern sections. A state yield of 38.5 bushels per acre and a production of 155,463,000 bushels is estimated for this year.

Potato harvest continues to be a disappointment to many growers. The light rain planted to early potatoes produced yields from light to complete failure. This was partly offset by the fact that much of the commercial crop of the state is late potatoes grown on the muck land in the northern section. Periods of decidedly dry weather following the heavy late spring rains has been harmful to the crop. A yield of 80 bushels per acre and a production of 4,960,000 bushels is now estimated for the state.

Sweet potatoes are yielding below earlier estimates. The same adverse weather which injured white potatoes has also been harmful to this crop.

The soy bean harvest has apparently borne out early estimates of a heavy crop. Heavy rains just before or following November 1 have retarded harvest and may injure the quality of some beans. The frosts around October 1 injured some late planted fields. It is generally conceded by those interested in the crop that yields are not only better than usual but that a large percent of the crop is being saved for seed. A state yield of 17 bushels and a production of 5,270,000 bushels is now the estimate.

Pasture condition was reported lower than last month. Dry weather at the beginning of the month and killing frosts from about September 26 to early October forced some dairymen to begin dry feeding. Rains the last of October and early November with warmer than usual weather has done much to renew pasture.

Apples are reported to be 67 percent of a full crop which is 15 points above the ten year average and 2 points above last month, although reports continue to tell of a heavy drop. Production is estimated to be 1,903,000 bushels compared to 1,620,000 bushels last year.

Pear production was estimated at 71 percent of a full crop, 11 points above the ten year average, but 3 points below last month. This is believed to be due to the smaller size of the fruit, as reported last month, showing up in the harvest of the late crop. The frost of late September also injured some pears. Production this year is now estimated to be 170,000 bushels compared to 178,000 bushels last year.

Grapes were estimated to be 77 percent of a full crop, 5 points above the ten year average and 3 points below last month. Harvest has proved that earlier estimates of late crop and small fruit were correct. Frost also killed some late grapes. 2,849 tons is the estimated production compared to 2,812 tons last year.

Daily milk production per cow milked on reporters' farms was 16.5 lbs.; last month, 17.7; a year ago, 17.3. The percent of cows being milked was 72.3; last month, 75.1; a year ago, 71.8.

On farms of reporters having 370 or less hens and poultry of laying age, 19.4 percent were laying; last month, 25.6; a year ago, 17.8. The size of such flocks averaged 96 birds; last month, 88; a year ago, 96.

UNITED STATES
Feed grain supplies are sufficient to provide about the usual rations for the reduced number of livestock on the farms and leave a rather small carryover. Hay production was above average and there is sufficient to permit feeding slightly more than the usual ration per head and still leave an average quantity in reserve next spring.

FARMER SALES TOTAL HIGHER

Sales Of Principal Products Much Higher In First Nine Months

Farmer's sales of principal products totaled \$4,215,217,000 in the first nine months of this year compared with \$3,892,067,000 in 1934, and with \$3,238,853,000 in 1933. The figures do not include government rental and benefit payments.

All major regions except the South Atlantic and South Central show increases this year. By States, decreased receipts are reported for Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona.

In the North Atlantic States a group, receipts were 7 percent more in the first nine months of this year than last. A higher level of prices for livestock and livestock products will, it is expected, maintain incomes from these commodities during the next few months somewhat above the same period last year. The bureau adds that should potato prices continue to improve in this region, income from crops will be larger in the next few months than in the same period last year.

GOOD SURFACE DRAINAGE NEED

Good Surface Drainage Is Necessary To Grow Good Alfalfa

Any attempt to grow alfalfa on flat lands in regions of abundant rainfall probably will fail, if good surface drainage is not provided. Extensive experiments by forage crop men of the Department of Agriculture and the Mississippi Experiment Station—in the Mississippi Delta, where annual rainfall is 59 to 60 inches—show that tile drainage is not sufficient. Good surface drainage, however, obtained by building up lands 50 to 150 feet wide, and 6 to 14 inches high, maintain excellent stands and give good yields.

A field made up into lands was sown to alfalfa in October 1930. Two lands were left flat as checks. Stands were very poor the following spring on check lands. An attempt was made to reseed the check lands in October 1931 with little success.

By the fall of 1934 alfalfa on the checks had died out 80 to 100 percent, but stands were still good on built up lands. They were as good on lands 6 inches high as on those higher. Ditches between lands were of the V-type with flat slopes that can be easily crossed with haying equipment. They fall about 2 inches every 100 feet.

"Land always should run with the slope of the field," says H. L. Westover, alfalfa specialist in the Bureau of Plant Industry. "On fields with a slight but uniform slope, lands 30 to 40 feet wide may be built up sufficiently by plowing to the center and opening up the ditches with a ditcher or grader. We are convinced that one of the most important factors in growing good alfalfa on flat lands such as these is adequate surface drainage. Yields of hay for 4 years on two fields, one with tile drainage and one without, show that tile drainage is not enough."

WOMEN OF FARM BARTER GOODS

Home Industries Bring Cash Return, Exchange In Commodities

Home industries of farm women not only bring them cash gains on products sold but yield a good return in exchange for services and commodities their families could not otherwise have had.

Women extension leaders attending the agricultural outlook conference in Washington told of many cases where satisfactory trades were made. Among the products marketed were dressed poultry, eggs, butter, pickles, preserves, tomato juice, canned chicken and meat, canned chili, bread, cakes, and hooked rugs.

These products also were accepted in payment for dental work, physicians' fees, drugs, music lessons, garage bills, shrubs, furniture, bed linen, a permanent hair cut, cosmetics, brooms, parts for an oil stove, a gasoline iron, house paint and paper, clothes closets, wire fencing, blacksmith work, subscriptions to magazines, dress materials, a suit of clothes, setting eggs, baby chicks, a contribution to the preacher, and, in one case, a Bible.

Mrs. David E. Smith of Fort Wayne is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Peterson today.

Oregon Girl and Her Parents Develop Record-Breaking Jersey Herd



Norma Hulbert, Independence, Ore., with Sybil Baroness Eileen, Jersey cow, which set a national breed record for milk yield.

ATTRACTIVE young Norma Hulbert of Independence, Oregon, is assisting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hulbert so capably in managing a herd of purebred Jerseys that veteran dairymen are watching with growing amazement the national records the herd is setting for production.

Miss Hulbert is the only young woman in the country to milk and care for a national Jersey production champion through the official test. She milked Sybil Baroness Eileen 914 times of the 915 times the cow was milked during a 305-day test. In this test "Eileen" yielded 759.71 lbs. butterfat, 15,599 lbs. milk, breaking the existing national record for 305-day milk yield by a junior 4-year-old Jersey cow set almost 10 years ago. "Eileen" weighed 950 pounds at the end of her test, so during the ten months she yielded over sixteen times her own weight in milk.

Every morning during the 305 days "Eileen" was on test Miss Hulbert was up and milking her around 4:00 o'clock; then milked her again in the middle of the day and a third time late in the evening. "I certainly enjoyed milking 'Eileen,'" Miss Hulbert said, "as I really like to milk." In addition to the three times-a-day milking routine for the cows on test the Hulbert family also milked a fourth time during the day, Miss Hulbert doing her share at each milking.

"Eileen" is one of eight daughters of the Jersey bull Sybil's Ashburn Baronet which are completing such high official production test yields this year that they are bringing him more honors for the producing ability of his progeny than any bull of the Jersey breed has ever achieved in so short a time. They are his first daughters to come into production, were tested without selection and so far have broken four national records this year.

SOYBEAN MEAL TO RANK HIGH AS A PROTEIN

Soybean Oil Meal To Be Used Largely For Feeding Purposes

Urbana, Ill., Nov. 22—A large crop of soybeans combined with increased stock feeding activities on Indiana and Illinois farms indicate that soybean oil meal will rank high among the protein supplements used in feed lots this winter, said E. T. Robbins, animal husbandry extension specialist at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

This standard by-product of the large Illinois bean crop already has established its merits as an all-around healthful and suitable high protein feed. At present prices it has a low cost for each pound of protein as compared with other supplementary feeds, Robbins said. Hog raisers in particular will find soybean oil meal an excellent protein supplement during the coming winter months. Tests have indicated that hogs given free access to powdered limestone will thrive almost as well on a ration containing soybean oil meal as they will on rations in which tankage is used as the protein concentrate.

Hog raisers are cautioned that the feeding of whole or ground beans will produce soft pork, whereas soybean oil meal produces firm pork, Robbins said. Every shipment of soft pork from a particular locality hurts the reputation of that locality on the market, he explained.

From reports coming in from various parts of the two states, it is believed that soybean processors are willing to cooperate with feeders in the matter of exchanging soybeans for soybean oil meal. This is a good trade because it gives the farmer more protein than he would have in his beans. The prospective price of the meal for the next few months indicates that it will be an economical protein concentrate for Illinois and Indiana stock feeders.

GROW SPLENDID CROPS IN MUCK

Muck Soil Used To Produce Finest Crops Of Vegetables

"Muck, the soil which farmers rejected in years past has now become the pride of the truck farmer," Prof. S. D. Conner, research chemist in the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, told muck farmers at the recent Northern Indiana Muck Crops Show in North Judson. He said, "We can now truthfully say that no better quality vegetables can be grown than muck soils properly cultivated and fertilized."

"Thirty or forty years ago, when

farmers did not know how to handle and fertilize muck to make it produce, they were ashamed to have it known that a part of their farms consisted of this type of soil, which is composed principally of organic matter formed from the decomposed remains of plants. Within comparatively recent times," Conner pointed out, "it has been found that, with liberal fertilization, muck will produce large yields of high value crops."

"The highest yield of corn ever grown in Indiana, 182.6 bushels per

acre produced in the 1934 Five-Acre Corn Contest and grown by Harold Pankop, was on muck soil. Yields of 500 bushels of potatoes and 1,000 bushels of onions per acre are not uncommon on muck soils," he said. "Carrots, cabbage, celery, mint, and other crops are now produced so extensively on muck soils that they are called muck crops."

Conner stated that potash may be profitably used in large amounts on muck soils and phosphate and sometimes nitrogen are needed in order to produce the best yields. These fertilizers, he said, improve the quality of the crops produced as well as increasing the yields.

ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Grimm are the parents of a seven pound son born Monday at ten a. m. The baby has been named Kenneth Edward. Both mother and baby are doing well.

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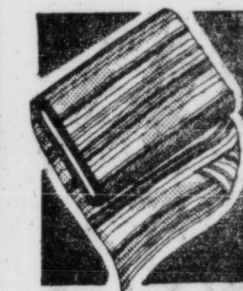
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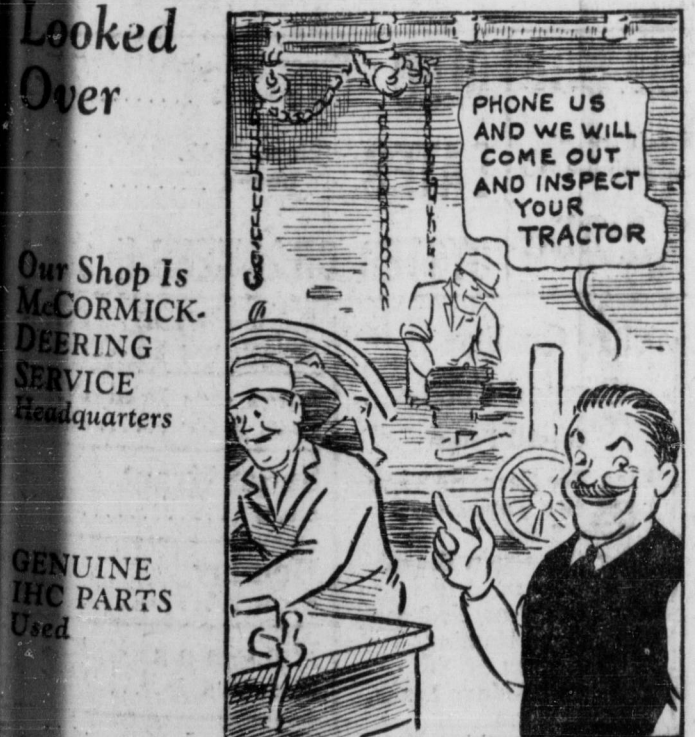
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