

Seven Tornadoes Have Been Reported From Adams County

"Killer" tornadoes have taken the lives of 279 Indiana residents since the turn of the 20th century.

This is disclosed in a study of frequency and effect of tornadoes in Indiana just completed by Lawrence A. Schaal, Weather Bureau state climatologist at Purdue University.

Schaal defines a tornado as a funnel cloud which touches the ground, leaving evidence that winds were rotating at high velocity.

The most recent "killer" tornado was May 6, 1956, at Marion. One person died and 31 others were injured.

Two tornadoes accounted for 118 of the 279 deaths recorded from this cause since 1900. Seventy persons were killed in a tornado March 18, 1925, in Posey, Gibson and Pike counties. The village of Griffin in Posey county was wiped out. A tornado March 23, 1917, took 46 lives in New Albany, Floyd county.

Other tornadoes which took a heavy toll in lives and property damage:

March 23, 1913, 21 lives, Terre Haute to Indianapolis.

March 11, 1917, 21 lives, New Castle, Henry and Wayne counties.

March 28, 1920, 39 lives, Union City, Wells, Adams, Allen, Jay, Wayne and Randolph counties.

April 18, 1922, 14 lives, Warren, Madison and Delaware counties.

March 26, 1948, 20 lives, Coatsville.

May 21, 1949, 14 lives, Sullivan and Clay counties.

Sixteen other tornadoes took the lives of 34 other people.

Obviously the most severe tornadoes strike in March as indicated by the higher fatalities, Schaal points out. Only once has a fatal tornado hit in the last six months of the year. That was October 11, 1954, near Franklin, where two lives were lost.

Schaal found that one-fourth of the Indiana tornadoes occur in May. (1960 had only three reported tornadoes.) The greatest number occur in the afternoon and early evening, with 20 per cent of them between 5 and 6 p.m.

Counties with the highest number of tornadoes from 1916 through 1959 were Posey and Marion, 14 each; St. Joseph and Delaware, 12. With the exception of Posey county, the remaining counties are thickly populated. However, Posey is the Indiana county nearest the center of tornadic activity in the central United States, Schaal explains.

The more populous counties of the state often have a higher frequency of reporting tornadoes since there is more opportunity for personal injury and property damage to occur. Thus, higher frequency of reporting by news media and weather observers.

Neighboring counties Dearborn and Ohio reported no tornadoes during the 43-year period. Schaal explains that a tornado may touch a rural area with little or no damage and the event be unknown.

Generally, Schaal concludes, the frequency of tornadoes decreases across Indiana from west to east and from south to north. The large number of "twisters" reported in counties near Lake Michigan may be partly explained by water spouts sighted over Lake Michigan. These are classed as tornadoes in the tabulations.

More tornadoes have been reported in recent years than previously. This is a result, the climatologist believes, of improved communications and an increased awareness of these weather phenomena by the general public.

Three-Year-Old Boy Is Drowned Friday

JASPER, Ind. (UPI) — Three-year-old Bradley Rees, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rees, drowned Friday evening in Lake Calumet near his home. Authorities said the boy apparently wandered out of the house, where he had been watching television, and accidentally fell into the water. His father is proprietor of the Lake Calumet dance pavilion.

Some 16,000 old-fashioned hand-cranked, magneto telephones still are in use in Minnesota, according to the Minnesota Telephone Association.

Kansas produces more wheat yearly than any other state.

Approximately 85 per cent of the more than one million miles of paved roads, streets and highways in the United States are surfaced with petroleum asphalt.

The American eel is the only fish that lives and grows in fresh water but goes into the ocean to spawn.

Kansas will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its admission to the union in 1961.

The world is consuming about 70 per cent more cheese now than before World War II.

Six out of every 10 of the 28 million residential gas customers heat their homes with gas.

Northeastern Indiana Fishing Report

2nd District, 21 counties in the Northeast. Officer Ned Gerard reporting. The upper St. Joseph river in Elkhart County is offering pike and smallmouth bass on softers and nightcrawlers. A few bluegills are biting at Fish Lake. Rivers in southern part of district are high and muddy and fishing is poor. Noble County, Sylvan Lake bluegill fishing is still good also crappies at night and spearing also reported good. At Jones Lake bluegill, crappie, and bass fishing is good. Bluegill and bass fishing good at Waldron Lake. Stinburger Lake has the same report. In Kosciusko County, Tippecanoe Lake is being fished heavily, rockbass, pike, largemouth bass and channelcats being taken. The Barber Chain reported very good for bluegills and some pike being caught. Chapman Lake good for bluegills and redears. Lake Wawasee fair catches of smallmouth, goggleye, bluegill, bass and pike reported. Syracuse Lake fair fishing for bass and bluegills. LaGrange County, bluegill fishing is good at Cedar, Adams, and Atwood lakes. Pike fishing on Little Turkey and Dallas Lakes reported some bass caught. Lake of the Woods, North and South Twin Lakes report some trout being taken. Limits of 12 to 21 inches from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. In Steuben county bluegills are hitting fair on most lakes, very good on Center, Silver, Pleasant, Hogback, Marsh, Pigeon and Hamilton. Bass fishing fair on surface plugs and rubber nightcrawlers. Trout also are reported in nice numbers.

U.S. Indiana Farm Prices Again Drop

For the second consecutive month, Indiana farm prices dropped again, report Purdue University agricultural economists and state-federal agricultural statisticians. The decline from mid-May to mid-June was two per cent. U.S. farm prices also dropped two per cent.

Purchasing power of Hoosier farmers and all farmers in the country slipped one per cent. Prices paid by Indiana farmers declined one per cent, which prices paid by all farmers declined two per cent.

The Indiana grain price index registered the greatest decrease—four per cent. The livestock index dropped one per cent.

Major commodity price declines: Wheat, 11 per cent; calves, ten per cent; hay, 12 per cent; oats, five per cent; broilers, three per cent; wool, two per cent; soybeans, one per cent; turkeys, 15 per cent and eggs, six per cent.

Prices of hogs, corn, whole milk, lambs and chickens remained unchanged.

Since corn and hog prices did not change, the hog-corn ratio remained constant at 14.6. The "normal" Indiana hog-corn ratio is 13.7.

Feed-price ratios increasing: Whole milk-feed, nine per cent; butter-fat-feed, seven per cent and chicken-feed, two per cent. Those decreasing were turkey-feed, 13 per cent; egg-feed, four per cent and broiler feed, two per cent.

Red raspberry canes should not be topped, Hull stresses.

Additional information on pruning berries is contained in Purdue extension Mimeo HO 57-2, "Raspberry and Blackberry Culture in Indiana," available without charge to Indiana residents at the agricultural publications office, Purdue University, Lafayette.

An average net profit of \$78 per head was returned by cows enrolled in the national cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement association in 1958. The average U.S. dairy cow returned only \$28.

Decisions the farmer makes on buying new machinery are among the most important he faces in operating a farm, says Dr. Ray Murray, agricultural economist at the University of Maryland.

Purdue University agronomists report that small grain varieties are valuable for pasture, hay silage or green chopped forage when properly managed.

Farmers should check their grain bins often as the weather gets warmer. High temperatures plus moisture in the grain spell fun and good living for the insect world, but trouble for farmers. A good solution, say South Dakota State College researchers, is drying the grain before storage.

According to the USDA, the average farmer spends \$418 a year for petroleum products.

Of This And That

By: Lois M. Folk
Home Demonstration Agent
Outdoor Cookery

Campfires — Charcoal—Family Fun—Delicious Food — These are all familiar scenes of the busy summer months. July is a good time for the family to get together for outdoor cookery. Everyone can have a job to do. Father can build the fire and grill the meat; Junior can help Dad and set up the table. Mother can prepare the salad and add finishing touches, and Sally can fix dessert.

Preparing and eating food in the open air brings a feeling of freedom and relaxation that makes a little extra effort worth the while. You'll get a real kick out of being able to produce a delicious outdoor meal—one that's fun and easy to prepare. Plan your menus to include three or four simple dishes, and think in terms of the whole meal rather than just "things to eat." Outdoor meals should include a main dish, or maybe two, something green or crunch in the way of a salad, a beverage and a dessert. The same rules of good nutrition and meal planning apply to outdoor meals as to those cooked at home.

An out-door meal should be simple with the least possible home preparation and dishwashing. If all equipment can be kept in a special basket, box or drawer, it will be easy to get things ready on short notice without getting essential items.

One-Day Outing

The Home Demonstration One-Day outing committee met Monday afternoon to make arrangements for August 10. The theme for the one-day outing at Wells County State Forest will be a County Fair, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the east shelter house.

All members are invited to come dressed as clowns. For the afternoon program each club will give a stunt. Each member is asked to bring an old gadget or a white elephant in a paper sack. There will be a nominal fee to cover the cost of the day. Reservations are due at the County Extension Office on the fairgrounds during the 4-H Fair.

Annual Swim

About 116 junior leaders attended the swimming party, July 11 at Pine Lake. During the business meeting the junior leaders signed up to help with the 4-H Fair, August 2-3-4. The junior leaders will receive a copy of the work schedule and should contact the Extension office if they cannot work the assigned time. After the business meeting the group enjoyed a weiner roast.

4-H Dress Revue

A few changes have been made in the plans for dress revue practice and judging. The new date will be Saturday, July 30. Junior dress revue will be in the morning, beginning at 9 a.m. The senior judging will be at 1:30 p.m. The public showing during the fair will be Wednesday evening, August 3 at 7:30 p.m.

Tempting Breakfast

"Pass the biscuits, please!" This time, it's farther asking—and there they go on their third trip around the table. When he slips his belt a notch to make room for more, you glow with pride, realizing no highfliers, compliments could ever speak so well of your good baking.

Tempting hot breads have always had a magic about them that transforms the simplest meal into a memorable occasion. Perhaps you would like to try a new quick bread.

Quick Blueberry Streusel Coffee Cake

1 cup sifted all-purpose flour, 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup melted shortening; 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 cup blueberries, fresh, thawed frozen or canned, well drained.

Streusel Topping: 1/4 cup sugar, 1/4 cup flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons melted shortening.

Heat oven to 375 degrees. Sift dry ingredients together. Beat egg, and milk and melted shortening. Pour into flour mixture and stir until batter is smooth. Turn into oiled 8 by 1 1/2 inch round layer or 2 by 2 inch square pan. Add lemon juice to blueberries. Scatter over batter. Prepare Streusel Topping by working ingredients together into crumbly mixture. Sprinkle over blueberries. Bake about 40 minutes. Serve warm or cold, 8 servings.

Bogus Septic Tank Inspectors Reported

County residents are warned that bogus septic tank "inspectors" are bilking county residents again, and also over-charging them after forcing their services, sheriff Merle Affolder said today.

Anyone visited by a septic tank "cleaner" or "inspector" is asked to report it to the sheriff immediately. The man reported was seen driving a red pickup truck.

If you have something to sell or trade—use the Democrat Want Ads! They get big results.

Closer Planting Affects Tomato Disease Control

By: Leo N. Seltzright
Tours

This has been a week of tours and field meetings. The stops on the beef tour were very good. At Bentz's the group saw two Angus and two Herefords, all good steer calves, one for each of the children Sue, Charles, Phillip and Edward. Tom McLean's Hereford was getting used to new things in his surroundings. Bill Hawbaker showed the kind of Shorthorn cattle they have been raising and at Rumble's, John is working on an Angus steer and heifer in addition to Gold Medal entries.

The wheat, oats, and alfalfa variety meetings had to be held in the rain. We had to go on because Jim Morrow, Extension

Management continues to be a key factor in the success of farms or other businesses. A bit of new evidence to this effect is reported for a rural development project in northeastern Minnesota. The twelve dairy farmers who actively participated for the entire five-year period were able to increase their earnings an average of more than 75 per cent, from \$3,000 in 1954 to nearly \$5,300 in 1958. This was accomplished without any significant increase in acreage per farm and only a modest increase in capital investment, \$19,000 to \$23,000. The primary reasons for the higher income were improvement in quantity and quality of feed produced on the farms, increased production per farm—from 120,000 to 210,000 pounds—and a larger number of cows per farm, from 16 to 23. An important factor was the availability of a market for Grade A milk.

However, before this "down the row" method can be adopted, growers must provide driveways across rather than down the rows of tomato plants. This change also may be desirable to facilitate harvesting with close planting. In any event, these modifications in driveway placement and spraying techniques should be investigated further before any definite recommendations for a change are made.

Increase Plant Numbers

Just what spacing arrangement will finally be adopted is not known by the authors, but if rows were to be placed six feet apart, a plant population of approximately 7500 per acre could be obtained with the plants a foot apart in the row. This means an area of about six square feet would be provided per plant, instead of the present 16 to 18. If the 42-inch distance commonly used in planting corn is chosen, then placing the plants 20 inches apart in the row would provide for approximately the same number of plants (7500) per acre.

Folage More Dense

Whatever the planting plan, even with determinate plant types, the foliage cover will be more dense and the fruits and the soil on which they lie will be less subject to the drying effects of sun and wind than they are with wider spacing. The micro-environment beneath the foliage cover and among the plants will be more moist, a condition that will persist for a longer time each day with close planting than with wide. Since most foliage and fruit diseases of tomatoes are favored by long periods of high humidity, one may expect that disease development will increase as number of plants per acre is increased. Other factors, such as the difficulty of penetrating a dense foliage mass during spraying and an increased susceptibility to defoliation by early blight as the ratio of fruit to leaf to foliage area increases in August, may play a part in making disease more difficult to control in dense plantings.

Two Plot Planted

In 1959 at the Northwestern Substation at Hoytville an unmarketable tomato variety of indeterminate growth, and especially susceptible to infection by anthracnose, was planted in two adjacent plots. The plants were sprayed with maneb with an air blast sprayer in two six-row swaths for a total of 72 feet between driveways. The rows were planted six feet apart and the plants were placed at three-foot intervals in the rows in one of the blocks to give a plant population of approximately 2500. In the other plot plants were spaced 18 inches apart for a total of about 5000 plants per acre.

Folage diseases, such as early and late blights, were virtually absent, but approximately 11 per cent of the fruits in untreated plots showed anthracnose lesions. The average percentage of anthracnose-infected fruits in the close-planted block was 2.54 compared to 2.09 in the more open planting.

This is a comparatively small difference in the quantity of diseased fruit across the spray swath, but it is the situation in the center of the swath (rows 6 and 7 in a series of 12) that is of concern. In the more open planting approximately three per cent of the fruits were infected on rows 6 and 7, whereas this increased to five per cent in the close-planted block. When single rows of plants set 18 inches apart in one series and 36 inches apart in another were sprayed with a 4 X (8-100) concentration of maneb at 40 gallons per acre

Lee suggests applying a dormant spray of 2.4-5 T in oil during the winter months to kill poison ivy.

This is a safer method, since at that time no garden or crop plants are growing. These plants can be damaged by spray drifts.

One gallon of 2.4-5 T in 25 gallons of fuel oil is a satisfactory mixture. The spray should be applied directly on the vines, especially around the base of the plant.

Further information on control of poison ivy can be obtained from the county extension agent or the Botany and Plant Pathology department at Purdue University, Lafayette.

A well-adjusted tractor carburetor can save up to \$40 in fuel each year, says the USDA. Another way to save fuel is by keeping the fuel tank shaded to reduce evaporation.

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