

## 12,000,000 ACRES CULTIVATED IN STATE; INDIANA GREAT AGRICULTURAL CENTER.

**Editor's note:** Estimate acreage devoted to the four principal crops in counties surrounding Wayne are: Union — corn, 25,000; oats, 2,400; wheat, 24,900; tame hay, 7,800. Fayette — corn, 32,700; oats, 3,600; wheat, 23,600; tame hay, 13,200. Henry — corn, 73,000; oats, 22,600; wheat, 28,200; tame hay, 25,900. Randolph — corn, 76,500; oats, 35,800; wheat, 41,600; tame hay, 30,800. Wayne — corn, 62,300; oats, 14,500; wheat, 41,600; tame hay, 25,4400.

**BY GEORGE C. BRYANT.**  
Field Agent Co-operative Crop Report-  
ing Service for Indiana

Indiana, one of the principal agricultural states among the north central group, has a land area of 22,882,400 acres of which approximately 12,000,000 acres is in crops. Territorially it ranks 37th in the United States, and is ninth in population. The greater portion is gently undulating, much of the higher land, especially in the central and northern thirds, being quite level.

The climate of Indiana differs but little from that of the Northern or middle states along the Atlantic seaboard. The four seasons are well defined, with abundant rainfall, sunshine and cold to produce any but tropical or sub-tropical crops.

### Soil Very Fertile.

The soil of Indiana is mostly clay and loam and very fertile, the land in river bottoms being remarkably rich. Until a few years ago considerable of the land in the north and northwest parts of the state were swampy and of little use. A thorough system of drainage has materially changed this condition and now some of the finest farms of the state are located on this land.

The southern part of the state is quite hilly, but generally there is a good clay soil which gives large and profitable returns. Most of the tobacco is produced in this section.

### Corn Leading Crop.

Corn, wheat, oats and tame hay are the principal crops and constitute approximately 95 per cent of the crop acreage in the state. The acreage of corn far exceeds that of any other crop in practically every county, although the total for the state was somewhat under the usual in 1919. The average yield per acre for the whole state was 37 bushels in 1919.

The wheat acreage in 1919 was considerably greater than usual because of an intensive campaign by the United States government for greater food production, made necessary by the world war. However, wheat is one of the staple crops, and the quality ranks exceptionally high among the winter varieties. This crop is successfully grown in all counties, and the yield ranges from 12 to 30 bushels to the acre.

White oats are grown in all sections of the states the counties in the northern half produce nearly 80 per cent of the total and the yield per acre in the north part far exceeds that in the south part.

### Timothy Leads Hays.

The hay and forage crops consist principally of timothy, clover, timothy and clover mixed, and alfalfa, although some soy beans and cowpeas are raised as a hay crop as well as some of the cereal crops being cut green.

Timothy alone approximates about 40 per cent of the total, with the mixed hay ranking second and clover hay third, with 25 and 20 per cent respectively. Alfalfa has about 12 per cent of the acreage at this time, but is becoming more popular each year. The balance of the acreage can be divided equally between soy beans, cowpeas and cereals cut green. The farm price for all hay Dec. 1, 1918, was \$21.60 per ton and the average yield, 14 tons per acre.

Among the other crops, rye is the most important in point of acreage, with a total of 380,000 in 1919.

Barley is also produced principally as a feed crop, and in 1919 amounted to only 55,000 acres, the greater portion of which was grown in the northeast section of the state.

Potatoes are grown nearly altogether for home consumption, although a few counties produce a surplus which is generally marketed in the immediate vicinity.

### No Trucking Centers.

With the exception of small areas in the northwest part of the state and contiguous to the larger cities, there are no well-defined trucking centers, although cabbages, celery and onions are grown quite extensively in a few counties where peat or muck lands prevail to some extent. Mint crops are also grown quite extensively in a few of the counties along the northern border, and amounts to approximately 40 per cent of the production in the United States. During the last few years this has been an exceptionally profitable crop.

### Fruit Important.

Indiana is the home of some of the finest herds of pure-bred cattle in the world and include among others, the Hereford, Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeds. Fine horses are also very abundant and include some of the most famous sires in America. Both in heavy and driving horse classes. Some very fine sheep have been produced. Swine breeding is a large and growing industry with no particular breed a prime favorite.

Cattle feeding for market is a very important phase of the live stock industry. The rough lands of southern Indiana furnish most excellent opportunity to raise cattle which can be shipped to the central and northern parts of the state to be finished in the feed lots of the better corn producing counties. The high lands produce blue

grass in a most satisfactory way for pasture.

Swine breeding and feeding is probably the most important feature of a great majority of the Indiana farms. It is carried on in every county and swine diseases have been almost entirely eliminated. Indianapolis is one of the largest hog markets in the world.

### Many Sheep Raised.

Sheep raising and fattening is also conspicuous as a farm industry in many counties and is now on the increase. The Indiana climate is particularly adapted to successfully feeding our Western sheep and lambs.

In few other states are there as many conditions favorable to profitable poultry raising. The most successful climate for poultry production is medium between the severe winters further north and the warm debilitating climate of the south.

### Muslin Frame Essential.

A frame is made to fit the opening and covered with muslin. Hinge the frame at the top so it may be hooked

### SAFETY HEN HOUSE

Practical Hen House That

Can Be Built at a

Small Cost

By P. G. HOLDEN.

POULTRY, properly cared for, is one of the best-paying propositions on the farm. Our poultry is entitled to a home, not just any old kind of a house in which to stay. A hen house that is warm in cold weather and easily ventilated in warm weather means healthier fowls

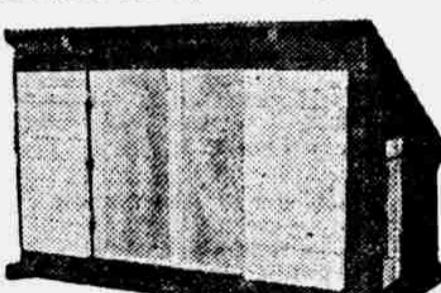
—more laying hens.

The practical hen house shown in the cut will answer all requirements and can be made cheaply.

Nearly the entire front is open, the opening extending from six inches from the roof to six inches from the floor. On the inside the opening is covered with chicken wire netting; on the outside there are two batten doors that may be closed in extreme cold weather.

### Muslin Frame Essential.

A frame is made to fit the opening and covered with muslin. Hinge the frame at the top so it may be hooked



### Practical and Inexpensive Hen House That Can Be Built on Any Farm

back to the roof. If desired this muslin-covered frame may be made in two parts so one can be opened while the other remains closed.

If the inside of the house is lined, with shiplap or other ceiling lumber, paper may be used to good advantage to cover it, using roofing cement on all joints. In case the house is not ceiled use double tar paper between the studding, tacking it to the studding with lath or thin lumber.

One small door in one end of the house is sufficient. All the glass in this house is in the transom above the door. This will provide enough light for the chickens to go to roost.

### More Windows in Cold Climates.

In cold climates where it is necessary to keep the muslin-covered frame closed considerable of the time it is better to have windows above the opening.

In making the roosts use 1x8 inch lumber and fill all holes and cracks with paint. For perch rests use 2x2 inch lumber, staple a piece of three-eighths or one-half inch round iron on one side, for the perches to rest on, keeping the wood from touching the wood. Fill all cracks and holes with paint. Suspend the perch rests from the ceiling with wires to screw eyes screwed in the end of each rest, and wrap broom wire around the perch and rest to hold the perches in place.

One end of this frame may be lifted and fastened to the ceiling with a hook temporarily, so that the droppings can be cleaned out with ease.

### Masonic Calendar

Wednesday, Feb. 18.—Webb Lodge, No. 24, F. and A. M. Stated meeting, Clarence W. Foreman, W. M.

Friday, Feb. 20.—King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. Called convocation. Work in Royal Arch degree, beginning at 7 o'clock. Teams 4 and 5 will report promptly at the lodge room.

Saturday, Feb. 21.—Loyal Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

### POLICE JUSTICE QUILTS

(By Associated Press)

MINEOLA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Police Justice George A. Little announced today that he had resigned because prohibition prevented him "from making a living."

Since the ban went into effect last month his revenues from the office dwindled more than 30 percent, the Justice stated, while there had been not a single case of intoxication and only a few minor assault cases to be tried.

**SHOOTS SELF AND BABE.**  
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 18.—John Fromberger, an electrical contractor, shot his infant son and killed himself 15 minutes after his wife died of influenza at their home here. During her last hour he sat in silence at the bedside holding the child. When she died he left the room, saying he was going to put the baby to sleep. His mother-in-law later heard shots and found the father dead with his little son beside him.

**WOOD AND COX ON PROGRAM.**  
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—Major-General Wood, Republican, and Governor James Cox, Democrat, aspirants for the presidency, will appear as speakers on the same program here, Thursday night, at the annual banquet of the National Brick Manufacturing Association. Announcement was made that General Wood has accepted an invitation to speak.

**CHURCH OF ST. GERVAIS RUINED BY BIG BERTHA, RESTORED**  
(By Associated Press)

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Work of restoring the church of St. Gervais, which was struck by a "big Bertha" shell, on Good Friday, 1918, killing 54 persons, will commence March 1. The work will take from five to six months to complete.

It is expected the restoration of the church will be finished by next October in time to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the edifice, which occurred in 1420.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—