

AGRICULTURE

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS
AND ORCHARDISTS

STOCK-RAISING

WHEAT CONDITION
IN INDIANA IS
VERY DISCOURAGING

Only 60 Percent of Acres
Seeded Will Produce
Crop.

The condition of the wheat crop in Indiana is very discouraging, according to the monthly report of the cooperative crop reporting service issued today. Only 60 percent of the 1,360,000 acres seeded last fall will make a paying crop, the other 40 percent may return the seed under favorable weather conditions. Rye is about an average crop. Brood sows are being sold at an alarming extent and farm hands are practically unobtainable. The report follows:

The outlook for winter wheat in Indiana this year is very discouraging, the condition as compared with normal being only 60 percent. In some counties the crop is almost a failure, while in others, where weather conditions for seeding at the proper time were favorable it is fairly good. The early sown wheat, which approximates 25 percent of the 1,360,000 acres seeded, was badly injured with heavy rains last fall and will not much more than return the seed unless very favorable weather is had from now on. Fall rains and floods in the south part of the state delayed seeding in those sections to the extent of 15 percent of the acreage, which can not make much of a crop even with favorable weather conditions. The remaining 60 percent of the acreage which was seeded at the proper time, under favorable weather conditions, has been damaged to some extent by freezing and thawing and by ice staying too long on the low places. Many of the poorer fields in the north part of the state will be disked and seeded with oats or barley and some that ordinarily would be seeded to other crops will be left stand because of the shortage of labor.

Rye is Good.
Neither weather conditions or insects have damaged the rye to any great extent. While some of it has been pastured heavily, it all seems to be coming out in good shape and will make about an average crop. The condition at this time is 92 percent of normal.

Continued decline in markets, the high price of feed and sows not doing well at farrowing time has influenced farmers to sell their brood sows to an extent not known in the present time there are only 86 percent as many on farms as April 1, 1919, and the reduction still going on. Due to the extreme cold weather this spring, the sows are throwing small, weak litters and the loss of pigs is much greater than usual. The number of farm hands is only 82 percent of the supply on April 1, 1919, while the requirements compared with last year are 93 percent. This condition is due primarily to the higher wages and shorter hours men can secure in cities. At the present time single men are practically unobtainable at any price. In some instances married men can be secured when good enough, but they are located on the farm, but these men are usually employed by the year and do not help much where temporary labor is wanted.

The 1920 Outlook.
The agricultural outlook for Indiana this year is not very bright. Many of the larger farmers are renting fields where possible, but when this can not be done they will be idle because of the shortage of farm labor, and will only attempt to crop such acreage as they can attend to with the assistance of their immediate family. It should be stated, however, that a great many of these farmers have purchased much improved machinery and are able to crop more land single-handed than heretofore. The fall plowing was nearly up to the average, but the ground was frozen deep all during the winter and nothing was accomplished along this line. The spring opened very late and farmers are very much behind with spring plowing. Because of the continuous propaganda for lower food prices farmers feel that they will secure as much or more money for a small crop as for a large one. This with no necessity for feeding the people of other countries has decided the farmer to "ease up" on his efforts and he will not put in the long hours of hard work that he did during the war period. There is also the necessity to get back to the pre-war status of rotating the crops. More than 600,000 acres of grass lands taken for crops during the past two years will undoubtedly be returned to grasses and pastures this year. Industrial centers are robbing the rural districts of all able men, who go into the cities where shorter hours and higher wage rates prevail. In the mining districts many farms have been entirely abandoned and the men have gone into the mines to work. Empty houses on farms are fully 10 percent greater than a year ago. Road buildings and other public work is given as one of the principal reasons for the shortage of farm labor. Looking at the situation from all angles, it is apparent that food and livestock production will be curtailed fully 15 percent as compared with the past two years.

The wheat and rye condition in this county compared with normal and the percent of breeding sows compared with April 1, 1919, and with the usual number of that date follows: Wheat, 64; rye 90; percent of breeding sows 86, which is 37 percent of the usual breeding.

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Free lecture on Christian Science, at the church edifice, Main and Madison sts., Tuesday, April 20, at 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

2642-20.
Farmers of Steuben county have ordered their tenth centennial of this spring, according to a report of the county agent.

Champion
HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Messenger All-Overs

Lacy Big-Bone

An event high in the annals of hog society took place at the national swine show in September when Mr. Messenger All-Overs of the Key-stone farm at Marion, O., met Lady Big Bone from the Esig farm at Tipton, Ind. These hogs won the grand championship in their respective classes.

The Hampshires at the national swine show created a very great impression, first, because there were more Hampshires there than any other breed, and second, the quality of the Hampshire was better than ever before exhibited, especially so in the sow class.

In previous shows it has been usually an easy matter to pick out the first and second prize winners, but in this show it was nip and tuck from the first to the eighth prize.

"In the aged sow class there was

an interesting event which shows the progress of the breed. The grand champion sows of 1917 and 1918 were both there. A 1918 sow won first place in her class, while the 1917 sow was reduced in rank to eighth. Lady Big Bone, whose portrait appears above, the grand champion sow, rose from the senior yearling class. She has since sold for \$2,025 spot cash to Sam Patton, Clarence, Ill. This is a record price for Hampshire sows.

"One of the exhibitors at the show sold about \$15,000 worth of breeding stock, and every exhibitor made the biggest and best sales ever experienced," says E. C. Stone, secretary American Hampshire Swine Record association. "The demand for Hampshires was extremely good. Have never seen anything to equal it. This proves the breed is growing in popularity in all sections of the country."

NEWS FROM HERE AND
THERE IN INDIANA

Farmers of Montgomery county pooled 15,000 pounds of wool recently at a farmers' association meeting held at New Richmond, according to a report of County Agent O. E. Ackerson.

Twenty-seven pure-bred Guernsey heifers have been distributed to the members of the boys' and girls' calf club in Huntington county.

One farmer of Newton county reporting on his March results in the egg-laying contest, being conducted by County Agent S. S. Davis in cooperation with the farmers and the poultry extension department of Purdue university, showed 5,753 eggs secured during the month. One of the small flocks entered in the contest reported an average egg production of 19 per hen for the month.

A total of 5,420 ears of corn tested at the central testing station of Rush county by County Agent D. D. Hall showed 10 percent discard on account of poor germination and 28.5 percent discard because of disease.

A get-together dinner recently held in Hancock county was attended by 210 farmers and business men, reports County Agent M. E. Cromer.

A prize list totalling \$175 has been offered to boys and girls in the pig club-feeding contest of Rush county.

The soybean acreage of Jay county is expected to be increased several hundred percent as a result of a campaign which County Agent Leroy Hoffman recently started in cooperation with the farmers of the county.

County Agent T. A. Parker of Steuben county has arranged a boys' livestock tour of the county to take place in the near future. Members of all county high schools will participate in the tour, the object being to promote interest in better livestock.

A committee from the Guernsey Breeders' association of Huntington county has purchased 27 pure-bred Guernsey heifers which will be distributed to the members of a boys' and girls' calf club in the near future, according to a report of County Agent Fred A. Loew.

Farmers of Greene county cooperating with County Agent M. B. Nugent, are planning to hold a cover and time demonstration in every township in the county during the coming summer.

TREES ARE BEST
POOR-LAND CROP

Timber is essentially a poor-land crop. Steep slopes, poor soil, rocky land, unusual corners, gullied and wooded tracts—all these afford opportunities for growing timber profitably. A careful survey of the average farm will reveal a surprising number of spots of the sort which can be utilized to advantage. If they do not already have trees, planting them with the proper varieties will materially increase the value of the land.

Certain kinds of trees, like the locust and the acacias, build up poor

soil through the nitrogen-gathering bacteria in the root nodules, according to the forest service, U. S. department of agriculture. The soil building power of trees on slopes is a fact which the farmer should not overlook. Steep lands, which have been cleared of timber at much expense, after being cultivated for a few years often become gullied, and the rich lands adjoining are covered with deep deposits of sand. The surest and cheapest method of protecting such slopes is to maintain forests on them.

Small gullies can be stopped up by closely packed brush and tree tops, anchored by stakes if necessary. Large, open gullies are checked successfully only by planting over the entire gully basin, supplemented by low brush dams across the larger units of the gully.

**DEMAND FOR LUXURIES
DECREASES PRODUCTION
OF FOOD SAYS CHRISTIE**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 16.—

"The people of the United States are demanding automobiles, musical instruments, jewelry, fine clothes and recreation more than they wish to pay for high prices for all such articles that laboring men engaged in the manufacture of these materials may be paid wages two, three and five times as great as the farmer can afford to pay."

"Cheap land and cheap labor have gone," continues Prof. Christie, "and the last of cheap food has been seen. From now on consumers must pay the price that allows the farmer a fair return for his labor and his investment."

**CAN RHUBARB NOW
FOR WINTER USE**

Now that rhubarb will soon be plentiful, every housewife should put away for winter use as much as she can possibly use, is the recommendation of the home economics division of the Purdue university extension department. Like most fruits and vegetables this one is a mild laxative and is, therefore, a valuable food. At the same time it adds a pleasing change or addition to the diet and supplies vegetable juice and acid when those two things are most craved.

Canning in cold water and by the old pack method have been found to be the two most successful. For canning in cold water, fresh crisp stalks should be selected, washed clean and cut in strips one-half inch in length. The skins should not be removed. The pieces should then be packed in a clean jar and water allowed to run over the filled can for two minutes. The can may then be sealed and should be wrapped in paper before stored to prevent bleaching.

When rhubarb is canned by the cold pack process, the fresh, crisp stalks should be washed and cut in pieces three-fourths of an inch long. These should be blanched two minutes by placing them in boiling water. After they have been removed and plunged in cold water they are ready to be packed in glass jars. Tin jars should not be used. The jar rubber and cap top should be put in position—not tightly—and the jar placed in a water bath where it must remain 20 minutes after the water reaches the boiling point. The jar should be wrapped in paper before it is packed away.

Recipes for cooking rhubarb may be obtained by writing the extension department of Purdue university, West Lafayette, Ind.

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FINE POINTS IN
SPADING GARDEN

How To Do It So That Food
Plot Will Be Successful.

Plowmen and teams are scarce around cities and the smaller garden plots can often be spaded to much greater advantage than they can be plowed. Where there are a group of community gardens located on a clear plot of ground, they can often be plowed together, and thus considerable labor is saved. But the small garden plot, especially those in back yards, must be spaded. A considerable area can be spaded if the work is done a little at a time so that it does not become tiresome. A good job of spading will always put the land in better condition than plowing, but there are a few points in connection with good spading that should be thoroughly understood. United States department of agriculture specialists explain them as follows:

In the first place, the land should never be turned when it is extremely wet. The plowman's test is to squeeze together a handful of freshly turned earth and if it sticks together in a ball with the imprint of the hand upon it, it is too wet for plowing or spading. But if it crumbles when the pressure is released, the soil may be considered dry enough to spade or plow.

Work Back.
Second, do not turn the land up in large spadefuls. Begin at one side of the plot and work back and forth across the plot, maintaining a straight line, cutting the soil in thin spadefuls and turning it completely over. If the soil does not crumble readily, use the edge of the spade and break up each spadeful immediately after it is turned. For this work the ordinary square-pointed spade is considered the most desirable. On loose soils and on land that was spaded or plowed during the autumn, a four-tined spading fork is often preferable to a spade. While the fork will not turn the bottom soil to the surface quite as well as the spade, this complete turning is not desirable on land that was plowed or spaded last fall, and the fork leaves the soil in a more evenly divided condition. The remaining lumps that escape breaking during the spading process should be pulverized within an hour or so after the land is turned over. This can be done either with a steel rake or with a hoe, care being taken to go deeply enough into the soil to break up all clods that will interfere with planting.

Thorough preparation of the soil is the keynote to success in gardening. Spade reasonably deep and loosen the lower strata of the subsoil to the surface. The English gardeners spade two or three lengths

of the spade in depth, working manure into the subsoil to a depth of 12 or 14 inches. Half the work of cultivation should be done before the seeds are planted in the garden.

Leg Weakness May Be
Prevented in Chicks

Many farmers' wives are optimists, especially when it comes to raising baby chicks. Each year they lose a third to a half of the chicks hatched, and each succeeding spring finds them trying again, hoping they will have better "luck" this season. Leg weakness in chicks causes many losses in this state each spring. The chicks lose control of the leg muscles, become unable to stand erect, usually get trampled on at feeding time, and either die or become runts. Various causes for this trouble are given. Too much heat, the wrong kind of floor, lack of moisture, or something lacking in the food—these are the causes usually given.

Whatever the causes, there are certain principles of management which will usually prevent the trouble. Hundreds of chicks are troubled with leg weakness just because they are kept confined in a brooder or colony house. At least the trouble ceases when they are turned out.

"A good rule," says Leroy L. Jones of the poultry extension division of Purdue university, "is to get the chicks on the ground as soon as they are a week or 10 days old. Never mind how cold it is as long as they keep dry."



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over that cut and see how it heals

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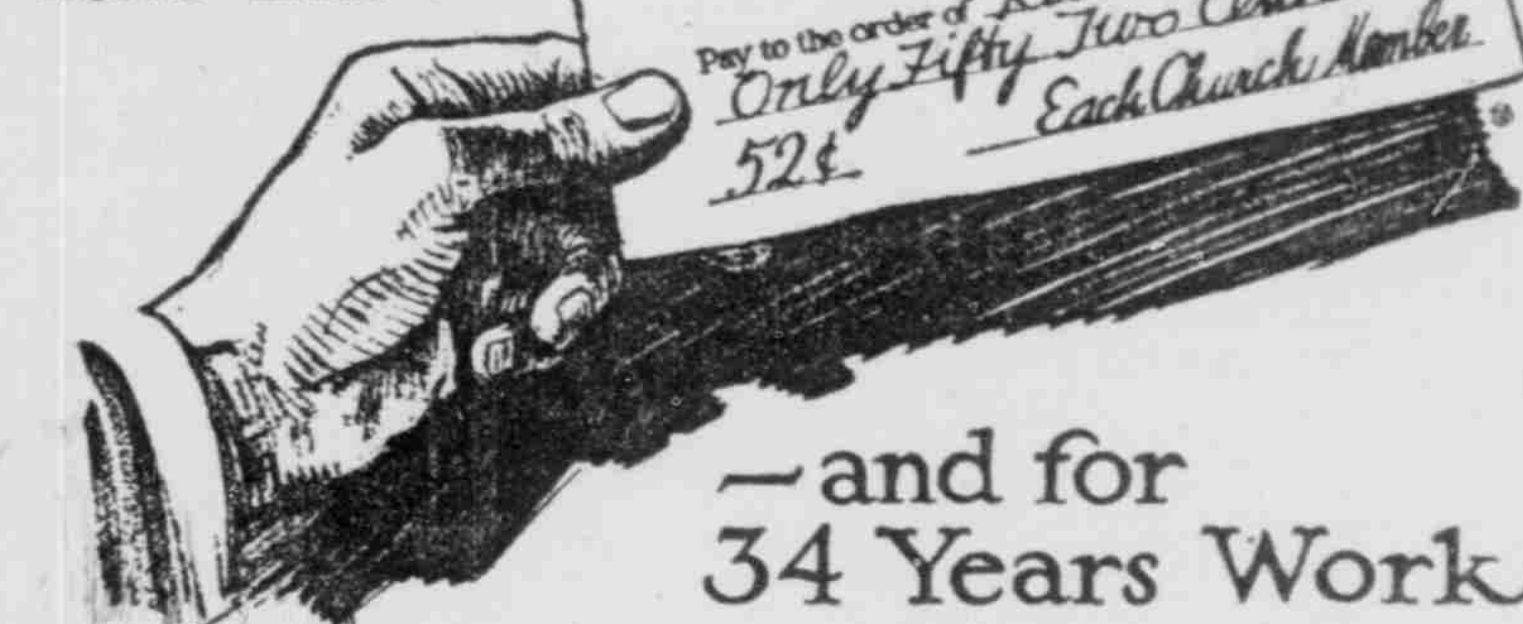
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But 80% of the ministers receive less income than government economists figure as a minimum for the support of an average family.

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But when sickness visits the minister or the members of his family they must be treated in a charity ward. His pay is less than a day laborer's.

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8:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	2:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	4:10 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	6:10 p. m.	12:00 noon
12:00 noon	8:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	10:10 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.		3:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m.		4:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.		5:00 p. m.
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