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WEEKLY STATION REPORTS

OF THE OFFICE OF

DRY LAND AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOV 3 1923

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1923.

HUNTLEY:

Snow fell during the first two days of the past week but warm, windy weather since then has dried the ground sufficiently to permit working in the fields. A start was made in hauling and weighing the corn from the dry-land plats, but the greater portion of the week was devoted to taking the final round of soil samples. As might be expected, moisture conditions following the recent rainy weather are excellent. Stubble land is wet through the second foot while fallow and corn ground show moisture from four to six feet in depth.

Maximum temperature 52, minimum 14; precipitation .03 inch.

SHERIDAN:

No field work has been possible during the past week. The last two days have been fair, however, and with continued favorable weather forage crops probably will be fit to handle again the first of the coming week.

Maximum temperature 54, minimum 4; precipitation .13 inch --snow.

MANDAN:

Agronomy.

The past week was favorable for field work. The early part of the week was cold and cloudy, but the most of the week was fairly warm and bright.

Corn picking continued in the feed field. The late set of soil moisture samples were also taken.

Maximum temperature 63, minimum 14; precipitation, Trace.

Cooperative Grazing Experiment.

Three cars of cattle (78 head) that were used in the grazing experiment, were shipped to the Agricultural College at Fargo, on Monday, October 29. They will be used in feeding experiments at the College. A small bunch, 13 head, were kept here and are to be wintered on the river bottom near Mandan, along with about 60 head that have been obtained for the 1924 grazing experiment. Some of these were taken to the pasture the latter part of last week and dehorned. They looked like a fair bunch and ought to be in good condition for the experiment next year.

Arboriculture.

With the plowing of the land used for seedling trees the field work for the year has been completed. Work is begun in assembling data for the Annual Report.

Mandan, continued:

(Horticulture.

All fruit trees for cooperative fruit plantings have been dug, fumigated and heeled-in for the winter. There will be about 1000 wild plums, 1200 plums of cultivated varieties, 20 apples, 120 red currants, and 220 gooseberries, to send out next spring.

Small fruits and grapes have been pruned. Raspberries have been covered with soil for the winter. Seeds have been planted and mulched. The nursery land has been leveled, manured and plowed.

All vegetables have been harvested, and the garden land manured and plowed.

ARCHER:

The weather has been rather cold and damp. However, threshing was resumed Thursday and the small cereals from the dry-land plats were finished Friday afternoon. Some good yields were secured and the average yield of wheat this year will be above the average yield at this station. The oat yields were rather low. The results secured from the varieties of wheat are very low due to late seeding and rust. Plat threshing will be completed in a few days.

Maximum temperature 40, minimum 3; precipitation .08 inch.

COLBY:

Work during the week consisted mainly in the classification of the corn from the corn breeding project. It was far too immature to classify by weight as it was very sappy. The different classes will need to be gone over again and classified by weight later on. In addition to the work of classification on four days of the breeding corn the other two days were spent in harvesting the corn from the corn varieties and from the D.L.A. project. No weights have been taken nor yields calculated from either the corn varieties or corn on the D.L.A. project. A few of the corn varieties are dry enough for final weights but most of them are rather immature and sappy. Yields of corn will probably closely approximate those secured on the D.L.A. project in 1920. We are starting moisture determinations on some of the corn from the D.L.A. project. Variety yields will be from 40 to 80 bushels of corn per acre. Corn is not yet dry enough to crib in this section of the state.

Weather continues wet and cold. Minimum temperature to date this fall is 17 degrees. Rainfall for the year to date is 26.67 inches. Rainfall for October is 3.33 inches.

Grain sorghums will not do to thresh for some time unless we have some exceptional drying weather.

GARDEN CITY:

The past week has been a continuation of the wet weather which has prevailed throughout most of the fall. Only two days of field work could be accomplished during the week. No large amount of precipitation was received but the failure of the sun to shine allowed the ground to remain too wet for work.

The remaining sorghums on the dry-land project were cut and shocked. The Sudan and kafir hay plats that were cut some time ago are not curing very rapidly and will probably make an inferior quality of feed.

Although winter wheat has been in the ground for almost three weeks it is just beginning to emerge.

Maximum temperature 52, minimum 23; precipitation .31 inch.

DALHART:

This has been a miserable week. It started off wet but dried off sufficiently so field work could be done Tuesday and Wednesday. The remainder of the week was wet. It rained or snowed during the remainder of the time. The rains were light but continuous, changing at times to snow then to sleet. The minimum temperature recorded was 27 which checked practically everything but flowers, trees, etc. This freeze got all the field crops but did not seem to hurt the trees and flowers.

During the time that nothing could be done in the field, the time was well spent with inside chores. The parts for the two-way plow having arrived, the plow was assembled as much as possible. There are a few repairs that did not arrive. The Cushman engine was gone over and given a good overhauling, a new cam shaft and bearings put in and cleaned up in general. The remaining time was spent in seeding broom corn and threshing and cleaning cowpeas for seed.

The farmers in general are in bad shape. They have good crops but can not gather them. Some, who were fortunate enough to get labor, had headed considerable of the grain and piled it. This grain was greatly damaged by the continuous wet weather. Some have lost all the grain that was headed. The farmers that had the grain in the field unheaded are better off than the others. Relative to cotton, it is rather delicate to make any statements at this time. It is hard to tell just what effect these last rains and freezes will have on it. There is very little opening as it should at this time. In spite of this, the cotton gin is going up rapidly in Dalhart. It seems that the gin men are rather hopeful for the outcome.

Maximum temperature 63, minimum 27; precipitation 1.03 inches.

TUCUMCARI:

October rainfall, 7.51 inches, was more than six times the normal for this month and more than twice the amount received in the previous high October. Precipitation was recorded on seventeen days and was quite well distributed over the month; the week ending October 6 had five days of precipitation; the week ending October 13 had 4; week ending October 20 had two rainy days; week ending October 27 had four days with precipitation, while rain has been received four days this week. By dodging showers it was possible to complete cutting of all row crops this week, following the first frost, but many of the recently cut crops are lying on the ground. Farmers complain that much sorghum in shocks is rotting and this has been noticeable to a limited extent on the station.

The first frost of the fall was received on night of October 29, when a minimum of 29 was recorded. While this was not in the nature of a severe frost, leaves of many plants were nipped and crops in low spots were frozen extensively; ice froze as thick as a window pane on the water tank.

Field work is at a standstill; not only is the ground soaked, but rain, mist and snow have fallen for three days, practically continuously. Old settlers have prophesied a change in weather with each change of moon--the only change has been increased precipitation.

Threshing will be unusually late, even though the weather soon changes. Crops shocked six weeks ago will require a long period of dry weather before threshing can be attempted, while most of the recently cut plats contained much immature seed, the stalks are still green and sappy. Milo plats in the north field were headed and heads placed in bins in the machine shed six weeks ago, but late suckers formed heads which have in some cases produced seed. This will necessitate re-heading most milo plats as soon as the weather clears off and heads dry out. Cotton is opening surprisingly well, but will be of low grade.

Maximum temperature 71, minimum 29; precipitation 1.51 inches.

Average wind velocity 3.4 miles per hour. Precipitation to date for the year 27.18 inches-- 10.04 inches more than average annual.

BIG SPRING:

The sun is shining today for the first time during the past ten days; during this time rain has fallen on nine days out of the ten; during the month 5.34 inches has fallen as compared with the twenty-year average of 2.03 inches. This brings the total precipitation up to 23.42 inches for ten months, while the average for the year is 18.47 inches.

All of the shocked sorghums are thoroughly soaked, and will probably have to be turned in order to get them dry enough to thresh.

Big Spring, continued:

The pit silo is nearing completion now, and pens and sheds for feeding tests will be constructed next week. It is hoped that everything will be in readiness to start feeding experiments about November 15 or soon thereafter.

Maximum temperature 55, minimum 35; precipitation 2.10 inches.

NOTE:-

The "Weekly Station Reports" of this office will be discontinued this season with the issue containing the station reports for the week ending November 17, 1923.

Mr. F. E. Meloy, Officer in Charge of Property, writes, as follows:

"Our Director of Purchases and Sales has called our attention to the fact that in some of the proposals for field purchases sent to his office for acceptance, the bidder neglected to give the point of delivery. It then becomes necessary to ascertain it and this delays the acceptance. It is requested that whenever bids are obtained in the field the employee seeking the competition see that the place and terms of delivery are definitely stated."

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NOV 1 0 1923

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10, 1923.

MANDAN:

The husking of corn has been completed. The yield from field P averaged over 40 bushels to the acre. Cane and other fodders in the field have all been hauled in and stacked. Due to the unusually good weather a considerably greater amount of plowing has been done this fall than is usual. Roads are being repaired, and other necessary improvement work pushed as much as possible.

In the Horticultural Department the fall plowing and fall pruning has been completed. Manure in the pit has been forked over, a few remaining seeds have been planted in the seedbeds, and a few root cuttings of Buffaloe Berry and Amelanchier sp. have been made. This virtually completes the field work for the year with the exception of mulching. This has been delayed until just before freezing up in order to eliminate damage from mice as far as possible.

Maximum temperature 62, minimum 21; precipitation 0.

HAYS:

The entire week ending November 3, with the exception of two days, was very damp, having been cloudy most of the time and either misting or drizzling rain three days. It was also cold and disagreeable. Light freezes two nights. But little work was accomplished in the field. The past week has been clear, warm and quiet--more like Indian summer-- the first such weather of the season. The early wheat is making a heavy growth and the late wheat is making a good start.

Work during the week consisted largely in securing total weights of the row crops and taking soil samples.

GARDEN CITY:

Weather conditions have been ideal throughout the past week. The nights have been quite cool, but the sun has shone every day.

Winter wheat on the Dry Land Project is up to a good stand and is making a rapid growth. If the weather remains favorable it should go into the winter in good shape. The wheat seeded in the date of planting test did not make as rapid growth before the rains started as might be desired,-- this is especially true of that seeded in late August and early September.

All sorghums on the station are now in the shock. Silo filling was completed this morning.

Maximum temperature 67, minimum 26; precipitation 0.

DALHART:

There was no rain recorded during the entire week. The sky has been clear most of the time. The first two days of the week were wet from the rains of the past week but dried off by Wednesday so that field work could be done. This week the temperature dropped to 26 and finished killing what remained from earlier frosts with the exception of the leaves on Chinese elm, a few on poplars and a few locusts.

During the week considerable work was done in the fields. The cowpea hay-cocks were all gone over and turned so as to allow them to dry out in order to get plat weights. The cowpeas are no good for hay on account of having rotted. The cowpeas that were harvested for seed are in better shape. These were also turned so as to permit drying out. The plat cowpeas will be hauled in the first of the week if weather conditions will permit. Sudan grass bundles were hauled in from the general field and put in the barn. It was found that about 60 per cent of this Sudan hay was in pretty good condition in spite of all the rain. The remaining bundles will be used for stack covers. The second cutting of Sudan will make excellent feed. The writer went over the entire field and examined shocked grain for damage. It was found that the grain has kept in good condition and that there will be no loss from molding or rotting. The outsides of the earlier harvested shocks are black but the insides are in good shape. The grain as well as forage is bright inside. All shocks that fell down were gone over and reshocked. Most of the shocks in the last harvest were put up rather small and mostly temporarily with an intention of reshocking in order to keep from spoiling. It was found that in doing this the feed has cured in good shape and nothing spoiled. All these shocks were gone over and tied, the few which fell down were reshocked and tied. All the fall plow plats were cleared of shocks, so that the fall plowing can be done. It is quite likely that all plats will be plowed within the next week or two. It all depends upon whether the remaining plow repairs arrive and the weather.

The cotton on this farm is blown up. The acala is all that is making any attempt at opening. What is getting out is of poor quality. The bulk of the cotton bolls were saturated with water during the wet spell and the hard freeze coming at the end of it left the bolls full of water. A few farmers claim theirs is fine. The writer will look over cotton farms in the near future and make a report of conditions. Some claim that their cotton is not hurt, but these are mostly men having land for sale and are more or less apt to make the cotton crop more profitable than it really is. One visitor this week, from South Central Texas, was looking our cotton over and stated that it was the best he had seen in this section, BUT that it was a total failure. He is a cotton farmer of the progressive type. He was well pleased with the conditions found in this section but thought farmers should devote more time to diversified farming, putting up necessary buildings to care for livestock, feed and machinery.

Dalhart, continued:

The local farmers are putting in full time heading and caring for their crops. Due to the shortage of labor, the business men are devoting one day each week to helping the farmers. The spirit of cooperation is pretty good in this section this year. The farmers that delayed their heading until recently are in much better shape than those that started three weeks ago. Very little feed stuff has been sold and shipped to date, due to the bad condition of the roads over this whole section.

Maximum temperature 66, minimum 26; precipitation 0.

TUCUMCARI:

Weather conditions have been favorable the past week, permitting more field work than had been accomplished a month previously. Much plat and increase cane, which was cut immediately after the frost, had become so wet by frequent rains that it was necessary to turn most of the bundles. After these had dried two days, all were shocked. All corn plats have been hauled and husked, yields averaging about 18 bushels per acre.

Most of the cotton plats have been picked for the first time. There will be a heavy per cent of bollies and much of the cotton which has been picked has been knotty, while very few of the bolls have opened well. Fifty to seventy pounds of seed cotton per day is exceptionally good picking, so progress has been very slow.

The silo was completed this week and filled yesterday. There is approximately forty tons of silage put up and probably sufficient Sumac fodder to last as long as the silage. The steers are improving in appearance rapidly and should be in excellent condition when put on feed December 1.

Mr. T. E. Mitchell, of Albert, spent one day at the Station this week and was greatly interested in all lines of work, but especially in the steer feeding test. Mr. Mitchell is said to be the largest purebred Hereford breeder in the country, having about eight hundred breeding females. This herd has been developed from eight head of females purchased by his father in 1896. The cattle are divided in groups of fifty cows and a bull and kept in a separate pasture year after year. Only during the winter months are the cows fed, although the sires are fed throughout the year, the fence riders carrying nosebags and feeding the bulls daily. The heifers are not bred to calve until about three years of age. As a result of these practices, most of the mature cows will weigh from 1400 to 1600 pounds and the calf crop normally runs from 90 to 100 per cent, compared with probably 60 or 65 per cent obtained by most ranchers in this section.

Maximum temperature 60, minimum 30. Average wind velocity 1.3 miles per hour.



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NOV 17 1928

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

SHERIDAN:

The past two weeks have been quite favorable for completing field operations. The week of November 10 was exceptionally clear, but wind velocity was very low, and with but a short period above freezing each day, drying took place very slowly. Forage crops from the plats were dry enough to haul and weigh the first part of this week. The sorgo from the Rotation plats and varieties, and some Sudan grass for seed, were threshed the 14th and 15th. All forage crops have now been hauled and weighed except one small field of corn for feed.

The late fall soil sampling on the MC wheat and corn plats was taken the first of the week. This is the first time that the soil has been dry enough to sample since before the heavy rains the last part of September. The surface soil was sticky and hard to sample, but dry dirt was struck in the lower part of the fifth foot on ground cropped this year.

Plowing of the remaining check plats also was attempted, but the soil was still too wet, and plowing of these plats was discontinued after finishing those already started.

Yields of corn from the Rotation field finally have been computed. The average yield of all plats was 38.9 bushels of grain and 2100 pounds of stover. Grain yields ranged from 28.7 bushels in Rotation 85 to 49.9 bushels on MC B.

Sorgo made an average yield of 5870 pounds per acre for the four plats in Rotation, the highest being 6340 pounds in Rotation 58 and the lowest 5520 pounds per acre in Rotation 47.

Maximum temperature 60, minimum 22; precipitation .15 inch.

MANDAN:

Agronomy.

The past week was favorable for field work with the exception of the early part which was rainy. The fall remains one of the mildest in the history of the station. There has been very little freezing weather, and the ground has not frozen at all. There is some plowing still being done around the country.

The remainder of the sorghum in the feed field was hauled in this week. The yield was a little over a ton and a half per acre of field cured fodder. Some grain remains to be cleaned, which will practically finish the season's work.

Maximum temperature 60, minimum 24; precipitation .23 inch.

Mandan, continued:

Horticulture.

Mulching of all fruits except strawberries, has been completed. Roses have been covered with soil. Flower beds on the grounds have been manured and spaded. The continued good weather has been a distinct aid in cleaning up field work.

A service road is being constructed around the hill just above the Country Club building, past the gravel pit and up the ravine leading to the seed house.

Senator F. F. Ladd visited on Saturday, November 10.

HAYS:

Generally the weather has been quiet, clear and mild,--the days warm with frosts or light freezes at night. There has not yet been sufficient freezing to kill the volunteer oats and barley.

Winter wheat is looking very good except for the fact that there is considerable fly damage to the early seeded wheat. All volunteer wheat in this section of the state is very heavily infested with fly.

During the week threshing of sorghums was finished, late fall plowing nearly finished and straw applied in the top dressing experiments with winter wheat.

GARDEN CITY:

Except for one day, Monday, the weather during the past week has been warm and clear. On Monday a rain measuring .18 of an inch was received. Winter wheat is making a rapid growth and the prospects are good at present.

Harvesting of feed crops throughout this part of the country is going on at a rapid pace. Quite an acreage of milo, as well as some other sorghum crops, is being pastured down with cattle. In many instances the crop is not good enough to warrant harvesting and the farmers are making use of it in that way. The sugar campaign is in full sway at the present time. The yield of beets in tons is above the average, but the sugar content is said to be low.

Maximum temperature 68, minimum 26; precipitation .18 of an inch.

DALHART:

The past week has been quite favorable. There was a small rain which started last Saturday night and lasted until nearly noon Sunday. It netted .15 inch. It amounted to a light mist most of the time, changing to heavier rain at intervals. There has been considerable wind during the week which has dried things off considerably. There has been a good frost each night during the week. The trees have all shed their leaves.

Dalhart, continued:

The field work of the week consisted of hauling in all the corn from the plats, weighing and shucking same, hauling in all cowpeas from plats and varieties and shucking corn from the field. About two days were spent in building fence.

The shocked feed is drying out rapidly. In spite of the excessive rainfall this fall it is likely that very little delay will be experienced in getting started to thresh. There will be no expense attached to the cotton picking on the station this year. Practically all that will open is open at this writing. The best plat of the group will not make two pounds of cotton. The Acala is the best of the group this year for opening. The Burnett Improved has the most bolls set on. These, however, were ruined by the frost so that not over two per cent of them will open. They have dried up tighter than a clam shell.

Maximum temperature 67, minimum 27; precipitation .15 inch.

TUCUMCARI:

Cotton picking, which has been in progress most of the week, will probably be completed today. While a large percentage of the bolls did not fully open, they fully matured and were picked, although this slowed up the picking greatly. Yields will doubtless average better than a fourth bale per acre on both the spacing and variety tests. The wide spaced cotton was appreciably later, lower in yield, and contained more bollies. Cotton picking in this section is late and it is difficult to form an opinion as to the average yield. Farmers are estimating their crops from one-fourth to one-half bale, with one-third the most frequent estimate.

Threshing is late on the station, as it is throughout the entire section. No threshed milo is coming to town and it is feared it will be difficult to secure this feed in time to start the steer feeding experiment. Many plats which were cut weeks ago contain bundles which have hurt some, while most stalks are tough. Plats which were cut late are still green and sappy. While the weather has been pleasant the past two weeks, drying has been slow and threshing has twice been discontinued. Very little threshing is done to date, but this work cannot safely be postponed much longer.

It may be impossible to stack Sumac fodder for steer feeding, for the stalks are still very green and sappy, although this feed has been in shock for weeks. The same holds true of increase kafir fields. When threshing and cotton ginning are completed the stacking of shock stuff will about complete the fall work, but it may be necessary to leave crops in the shock until later, due to danger of heating in the stack.

The steers are gaining well and will probably be brought to the corralls in a week, there divided and weighed when representatives of the State College and Division of Animal Husbandry are here.

Maximum temperature 64, minimum 30; precipitation 0.12 inch.

Average wind velocity 2.3 miles per hour.

HUNTLEY:

Perfect weather for field work has continued throughout the week. The last of the forage crops and corn have been hauled in and weighed and corn husking is well under way. Yields of Northwestern dent and other early maturing varieties are light while the late maturing varieties which benefited by the late summer rains promise returns much greater than usual.

Winter wheat, which was not seeded until October 16, is well rooted and in many cases is coming through the ground. Winter rye, planted at about the same time, is up and shows a good stand on all plats. The mild weather to date has encouraged an unusually heavy growth of early planted winter grains, which is being utilized by the farmers as pasture for horses and cattle.

Maximum temperature 60, minimum 18; precipitation 0.

NORTH PLATTE:

The past two weeks have been favorable for handling of fall crops. Corn has dried out quite rapidly and many farmers are husking. The corn crop of this section is by all odds the greatest in the history of the country. While it is well matured and will be of good market quality much of it was injured for seed purposes by severe freezes October 29-30. Tests made at the station indicated that very little corn at that date contained less than 30 per cent of moisture.

The D.L.A. plats were all run through the shredder November 7-10. This corn had stood in the shock for nearly six weeks and contained 23 per cent moisture in the grain. The average yield of the 82 plats computed to a basis of 12 per cent moisture was 50.5 bushels per acre. The highest yield of a single plat was 67.5 bushels per acre. The lowest yield was 31.2 bushels per acre from the CC-B plat.

COLBY:

The weather conditions have remained good for field operations the past week. Duplicate soil moisture samples were taken on eight different seedbed preparations for winter wheat the past week. Where there was sufficient grass the fence rows along the public road were burned. Four and one-half days were devoted to hauling manure. Most of this has been hauled from our threshing and feed yard.

All fields and plats, except where cultural treatment specifically calls for it to remain untouched, have been furrowed with a shovel cultivator to prevent soil blowing. Our sorghum ground has been listed to prevent soil blowing by listing alternate rows and then skipping five. This gives us one-fourth of the ground listed. Our observation on this method of listing also shows that it stops the snows from blowing off of the fields.

No threshing of sorghums has been done. It is doubtful if it will be possible to thresh any of them the coming week.



Colby, continued:

The Hessian fly is damaging the winter wheat, early sown, to an alarming extent. Some of the early sown fields are practically a total loss at the present time. We have never seen as much Hessian fly fall damage any place as in a great many fields here this fall. This is the first time that there has ever been a serious infestation in this section of the state.

Corn harvest is well under way now. Most of the corn is still rather loose and sappy. Reported yields are from 25 to 80 bushels per acre. The average for this section of the state will probably be around 40 bushels per acre. There is also the largest corn acreage that there has been for several years.

On the 9th and 10th the writer accompanied a "Better Farming Special" which was run over the Union Pacific Railroad in the northwest corner of the state in co-operation with the State Agricultural College and the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association. Very satisfactory crowds and interest was manifested at all stops.

The writer spent the 16th and 17th in Manhattan conferring with the Director of the Experiment Station and with members of the faculty.

So far this month we have not had the wet weather which has been so common of late. Only twelve hundredths of an inch has fallen this month. The weather remains pleasant for work, the nights being slightly below freezing and the day temperatures being between 60 and 65 degrees.

Soil moisture tests show the moisture well into the second foot with some into the third foot. The summer fallow plat showing, of course, moisture further down than the third foot.

If the present weather continues threshing of sorghums will start within the next ten days.

LAWTON:

Wet weather from September 15 to November 15 has been almost continuous. During that period actual field work has not been permissible more than two or three days at a time. Intervals of a week of fairly clear weather have occasionally occurred. The fields are saturated with water and the surface dries very slowly. Tillage work of any sort has been out of the question to date.

The first killing frost of the season occurred on the night of November 5. Two or three heavy frosts have followed and plant foliage is rapidly disappearing. A heavy second growth on most of the sorghum stubble continued until frost.



Cotton has suffered a heavy deterioration throughout the wet fall. In many instances late bolls have failed to open and an appreciable per cent that partly opened are more or less rotten.

Crops on the experimental sorghum plats have been handled twice so far. They were first brought in from the field and shocked on gravelly sod land. Later it became necessary to store these crops in the barns until such time as they can be threshed.

Early sown wheat has made good growth where water did not stand on the land. The wheat acreage of Comanche County will probably be a little below normal. At the present time about 85 per cent of this year's acreage is seeded.

The second picking of cotton on the station is now in progress. The precipitation for September was 4.99 inches, October 9.04 inches and November to date, 3.50 inches. During this time rain has been recorded on 32 dates.

Summing up the weather for 1923 it may be said that it was favorable to the production of small grain but disastrous to corn, sorghum, hay, and cotton crops. The season may be divided into three distinct periods, two of flood conditions and one of heat and drought. The first flood period occurred in the spring, delaying and interfering with the planting of sorghum and cotton crops. The period of heat and drought in July and August came at a critical time in the growth of all row crops, curtailing their production to a minimum. The third period of the season concludes with excessive rains and floods, damaging crops already low in yield and poor in quality.

WOODWARD:

Since the first of the year we have had 39.35 inches of precipitation, the most that has been recorded since records have been kept in this section (1895). The next highest was in 1915 when we had 39.21 inches. This year most of the precipitation has fallen in two periods, from April 11 to June 20 we had 14.41 inches, and from September 11 to November 3 we had 22.03 inches. The September precipitation, 9.52 inches, was the highest ever recorded for that month and that for October, 11.99 inches, the highest ever recorded for any one month since the records have been kept.

There was a fair wheat crop last spring, but the spring rains were too early and the fall rains too late to do the row crops much good. Consequently they were almost a failure, and it was so wet at the time the harvesting should have been done that it was very difficult to get into the fields. During the period from September 11 to November 3 there was precipitation in amounts varying from a trace to 3.73 inches on 40 of the 54 days.



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Woodward, continued:

Winter wheat and rye on the D.L.A. plats were planted on November 9, the first time that the ground had been dry long enough so that it could be prepared and planted.

Most of the wheat in this vicinity is late, and there is much volunteer wheat both here and over the Panhandle of Texas that will be left to produce a crop.

We have had about two weeks of good weather and some threshing is being started.

Maximum temperature 70, minimum 29; precipitation since November 1, .65 inch.

NOTE:-

This issue of the "Weekly Station Report" will be the final one for this year.



