State of Iowa 1927

Forty-First Annual Report

Dairy and Food Division

OF THE

Iowa Department of Agriculture

For the Year Ending December 31, 1927

Reprinted from the Twenty-Eighth Annual Year Book of Agriculture

Issued by the
Iowa Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Published by THE STATE OF IOWA Des Moines 1991 1991

Forty-First Amount Report

Dairy and Food Division

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. John Hammill, Governor:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Forty-First Annual Report of the Dairy and Food Division of this department for the year ending December 31, 1927, as a part of the twenty-eighth Iowa Year Book of Agriculture.

M. G. Thornburg, Secretary, Iowa Department of Agriculture.

Des Moines, January 1, 1928.

THE GOAL TOWARD WHICH ALL IOWA CREAMERIES SHOULD STRIVE



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Des Moines, Iowa

M. G. THORNBURG,

BURG, C. N. KENNEDY,
Secretary Assistant Secretary

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

As a second control of the second control of		
Chief	R. G. Clark	Des Moines
Chief of Inspectors	B. O. Brownlee	Des Moines
Chief Chamist	E. L. Redfern	Des Moines
Asistant Chemist	R. C. Meehan	Des Moines
abled Decord Clark	C S Bogle	Des Moines
Chief Clark	A W Day	Des Moines
Chief Clerk	R V Barker	Des Moines
State Inspector	I R Prinhip	Sheldon
State Inspector	F I Odell	Sionx Rankis
State Inspector	T A Clarke	West Bond
State Inspector	Cur Thomas	Clear Lake
	Day Cooles	Nashua
State Inspector	C 5' Blant	MaCrocos
State Inspector	C. N. Hart.	Dwaravilla
State Inspector	D. T. Broers	Dawannort
State Inspector	G. H. Guinne	Massatina
State Inspector	F. D. Payn	Duallanton
State Inspector	Burr Willia	Ottomana
State Inspector	A. A. Nolle	Ottumwa
State Inspector	L. E. Utterback	Chariton
State Inspector	J. W. Milnes	Creston
State Inspector	R. E. Long	Shenandoan
State Inspector	S. S. Rygh	Council Bluns
State Inspector	W. A. Carrier	Sloux City
State Inspector	B. F. Schultz	Sac City
State Inspector	Eimer Reed	Fort Douge
State Inspector	J. D. Fiete.,	Iowa Falls
State Inspector	A. L. Landis	Waterloo
State Inspector	F. W. Stephenson	Oelwein
State Inspector	W. W. Newland	Cedar Kapida
State Inspector	O. P. Thompson	Iowa City
State Inspector	A. E. Robertson	Oskaloosa
State Inspector	. Peter White	Atlantic
State Inspector	E. E. Mittlestadt	Carroll
State Inspector	C. E. Behnke	Ames
State Inspector	Fred Susie	AMERICAN
State Inspector	H. E. Ritter	Des Moines
State Inspector	.H. W. McElroy	Lies Moines
Heavy Scale Inspector	E. L. Nolan	.Des Moines
Heavy Scale Inspector	A R Briggs	Ottumwa
Heavy Scale Inspector	Frank Johnson	Light Middle
Assistant Record Clerk	. Evelyn Rees	Des Moines
Stanographer	Kathren Rirmingham.	. Des momes
Stangaranhar	Holon T. Hackley	Des Momes
Stenographer	Mildred Lidell	Des Moines
Janitor	A I Nowquist	. Des Moines
**********************	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	MANUAL STREET

DAIRY COMMISSIONERS

	County From Appo	intment Years Served
NAME	Which Chosen	
Henry D. Sherman	Jones May	1, 18861886-1890
Augustus C. Tupper	Mitchell May	1, 18901896-1894
William K. Boardman	Story May	1, 18941894-1898
Lovi S. Gates	Delaware May	1, 18981898-1858
Byron P. Norton	Howard Nov.	8, 18981898-1901
Herbert R. Wright	Polk May	1, 19021902-1906

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONERS

Harbert R.	Wright	PolkJuly	1.	1906 1906-1910
William B.	Barney	Franklin May	1.	19101910-1922
Dungall C	Clark	Hamilton May	1.	19221922-1923

CHIEF DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

Daniel C. Clark	Hamilton	July 1.	1923	1923-

Note: Name of Office changed by Act of Thirty-first General Assembly to Dairy and Pood Commission. On July 1, 1923, the Office of Dairy and Pood Commission was made a division in the newly created Department of Agriculture.

LAWS ENFORCED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Dairy Law
Pure Food Law
Agricultural Seed Law
Concentrated Feeding Stuffs Law
Stock Tonic Law
Paint and Linased Oil Law
Insecticide and Fungicide Law
Restaurant Law
Oil Inspection Law
Container Law
Pasteurization Law

Turpentine Law
Weights and Measures Law
Sanitary Law
Cold Storage Law
Commercial Fertilizer Law
Mattress and Comfort Law
Egg Law
Hotel and Rooming House Law
lowa Trade Mark Law
Rendering Plant Law
Poultry Law

REPORT OF DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION

FOREWORD

This has been an active year for the Dairy and Food Division of Iowa's Agricultural Department. At no time during the twelve months of 1927 has there been a cessation of things to do. It has also been a satisfactory year from the standpoint of the work done; from the problems solved that necessarily arise in the supervising and enforcing our twenty-nine laws; and the co-operation received from those who come under the jurisdiction of those laws.

Each year finds the department a little better organized. Its various units, becoming more familiar with their duties, are increasing both the volume and quality of the service rendered. Limiting an inspector's territory to three or four counties enables him to go over his territory oftener, brings him in closer touch with the trade, and does much to dispel the feeling of irritation that so many merchants have when called upon by any public inspector. The reliable merchant now realizes that he profits as much as any one by the enforcement of our food laws, and is becoming a great help to the department in its inspection work.

Under separate heads more will be given in detail of what has been done during the last year.

DAIRYING

Much is being said these days about a more economic production by Agriculture, to which we can all subscribe, provided it does not mean more hours and less home comforts to bring it about.

The dairy industry is one of the helpful methods of putting Agriculture on sound and economic lines. Its production takes from the soil the least proportion of its fertility and puts the most back. Its contribution to our state's income is not only large but timely.

That this is being generally accepted, is shown by the increased interest being taken in dairying in such portions of our state as have been slow to take up milking. From 1920 to 1927 the southern half of the state increased its output of creamery butter 105%. The increase in the northwest quarter during the same period was

149%; while the twenty-five counties in the northeast quarter of the state, where 40% of our creamery butter is now made, have increased their make 60% since 1920. The total increase of creamery butter in the state as a whole during same period has been 100%.

We do not compile an annual report without stressing this point, that dairying does not necessarily lessen other farm production. Perhaps, our best illustration of this is Sioux County, one of our leading counties in the production of corn, hogs, oats, poultry and eggs. It likewise holds a similar position in the production of creamery butter from its own cows, there being only two counties that slightly lead it. Its seven co-operatives and one individual owned creamery made last year 4,957,631 pounds of butter, an increase over 1926 of 707,298. Sioux County also has the distinction of being one of Iowa's thirty-nine modified accredited counties, which further demonstrates that the tuberculin testing of its dairy cows has not decreased its dairy production.

Clayton County leads in the make of creamery butter from milk or cream produced within the county. Her eighteen creameries report 5,753,339 pounds.

Fayette County with the same number of creameries, (eighteen), continues to hold second place with an output of 5,243,305 pounds.

Bremer County continues to lead in the number of creameries as well as the number of co-operatives, there being only one individual owned creamery, the remaining twenty being co-operative.

Creamery prices for butterfat have been well sustained during the year, the general average for the state being three cents per pound above 1926.

Iowa's production of creamery butter shows a gain over 1926 of 20,184,240 pounds, making a total of 192,442,103 pounds. This added to our farm-made butter, of which there is an estimated amount of 24,000,000 pounds, make Iowa's total butter production of 216,442,103 pounds.

We here give the comparative prices of extras on the New York

AVERAGE PRICE	AVERAGE PRICE	AVERAGE PRICE
1920—First 6 mos. 64.90c 1921—First 6 mos. 42.93c 1922—First 6 mos. 37.22c 1923—First 6 mos. 46.27c	Last 6 mos. 58.26c Last 6 mos. 45.28c Last 6 mos. 43.89c Last 6 mos. 47.31c	12 mos. 61,44c 12 mos. 43,25c 12 mos. 40,59c 12 mos. 46,79c
1924—First 6 mos. 44.80c 1925—First 6 mos. 42.94c 1926—First 6 mos. 42.29c	Last 6 mos. 40,43c Last 6 mos. 47,50c Last 6 mos. 46,46c Last 6 mos. 47,60c	12 mos. 42.61c 12 mos. 45.22c 13 mos. 44.38c 12 mos. 47.25c

It would seem that so far as price and quantity production were concerned, we had about reached our saturation point in 1926; yet last year we had an increase in production of 10½% and an increase in the average price for butterfat of three cents per pound. This increase in both volume and price added eight and one-half million dollars to Iowa's agricultural income. All of this increase has come without any apparent increase in the number of our dairy eattle, which justifies the conclusion that our farmers are working along the line of better cows, rather than more cows.

There are yet too many of our cows in the boarder class, as there is altogether too much cream marketed that fails to reach the 90 score mark when made into butter. This will not be overcome until cream is entirely bought on a quality basis. No one disputes this, but progress along that line has been slow until recently. More interest is being shown at present, than ever before. All classes of buyers, from the small individual owned creamery to the large centralizer, are taking initiatory steps towards buying on grade. As we have expressed ourselves before, Iowa is too well fortified in the abundance and productiveness of her soil, to devote all her farming to the making of butter. There is no reason, though, why the dairying we do should not be put on as sound and profitable a basis as possible, which means high producing cows properly rationed and the milk or cream well taken care of.

We here give our customary table showing what goes to the eredit of Iowa's dairy cow:

TOTAL VALUE DAIRY PRODUCTS-1927

A 44 A 45 A 5 A 5 A 5 A 5 A 5 A 5 A 5 A			
Creamery Butter	192,442,103 6,500,000		\$ 84,005,134.06 6,175,000.00
Sweet Cream (40%)	12,000,000		2,688,090.00
Market Milk	800,000,000		20,000,000.00
Cheese	870,000		207,000.00
Cottage Cheese	2,000,000		240,000.00
Farm Dairy Butter			10,080,000.00
Condensed Milk	15,897,729		15,205,500.00
Skim Milk and Butter Milk	900,000	100.	3,600,000,00
Calves	11,200,000	tons	11,200,000.00

\$ 154,799,992.56

As shown by the above table, there are around twelve million pounds of cream put on the market as sweet cream. Seventy per cent of this goes out of the state to the following cities: Baltimore, Newark, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis. The prevailing price is 20% over New York

Extras at the creamery on the day of shipment. That would average last year fully 56 cents per pound for fat.

That the additional tariff of four cents per pound on import butter was a much needed protection to our dairy interests, is now generally conceded. Even with a barrier of twelve cents, 8,459,741 pounds of foreign butter found its way into this country during 1927. It is not pleasant to contemplate what would have happened to our butter market if the tariff had remained at eight cents. Cream is another dairy product that should be better protected from the imported product. Ten cents a gallon on cream of 30% fat or over, permits our neighbors on the north to cross the line with their cream, by paying a custom duty of not over four cents per pound of butterfat. Whereas, if that cream was churned and the fat was brought across the line in the form of butter, the tariff charge would be at the rate of 16 cents for the fat.

The tariff on imported cream to be made into butter should be levied on its butterfat content, and put on a par with butter. As yet not enough cream is imported to materially affect our butter market. In 1927 we received from Canada 4,495,917 gallons of cream and 4,886,445 gallons of milk. These, figure in terms of butter close to 25 million pounds. As a rule the difference in price between here and Canada is more than the tariff, and if this tariff is not increased, we will wake up some day to find we have encouraged the establishment of creameries along the border making butter from Canadian cream.

CREAMERY BUTTER SOLD IN IOWA 1917-1926

1917	66			į,		4			4		8	1					ś	i.		6	8		,	ě,	4	(4)	80	,	4	4.5	-	12,958,678 lbs.	
1918		8	Ų.	٠.				6.5		k	÷,	í.	6		į,	-		×	40			90		×	. ,	ø	y)	έ,		. ,		16,827,457 lbs.	
1919		8			v.	E,	Ť.			ě.					ú			Ç	ě,				S				S	ŝ		ä	1	15,842,119 lbs.	
1920													į.							п				u								18,719,251 lbs.	
1921										ï			×			9			Ŀ	S	8	25		9				P)	ü			22,627,283 lbs.	
1922			50			9				Į.			ķ.	-		٠.			s	Ų,	Ų.	٠.		u				٠.		u		25,714,769 lbs.	
1922																			ĕ	a	П	С.		u	К	Ξ	E	S	3		3	25,480,078 lbs.	
1924			9							b				5		5			c				Ų.	v				ď,				27,213,957 lbs.	
1925			ĸ	9		9	97			G	ű.		ź	3	73	9	Ø											a	S			28,518,348 lbs.	
1996																										g			п			26,524,267 lbs.	
1927		8					ä	ã	g	Ü					ŝ	Ġ			ŝ		Ñ			ÿ	ġ,	á	0	S	6	ũ		30,598,069 lbs.	

It was with a feeling of chagrin that we had to chronicle in last year's report, that there was a decrease in the creamery butter sold to the public other than patrons during 1926. This year, as the above table shows, 1927 not only makes up what we lost in 1926 but puts us ahead of 1925 by 2,079,661 pounds.

From the following table we get our estimate of the total amount

of milk that Iowa's one and one-third million dairy cows produced

1354:	
Milk used l	n Creamery Butter
Milk used I	n Sweet Cream
Milk used I	n Ice Cream 121,000,000 lbs.
Milk used i	n Market Milk 800,000,000 lbs.
	n Cheese 9,670,000 lbs.
	n Farm Butter 660,000,000 lbs.
	n Condensed Milk 30,200,000 lbs.

7,258,870,000 lbs.

That Iowa is keeping pace with the general increase in the make of butter is shown by the following tables:

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

		Farm Butter	Creamery Butter
1899		1,071,626,000 lbs.	420,127,000 lbs.
			627,146,000 lbs.
			873,907,000 lbs.
1923		610,000,000 lbs.	1,254,118,000 lbs.
	***************	600,000,000 lbs.	1,356,080,000 lbs.
			1,360,000,000 lbs.
			1,457,360,000 Tbs.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN IOWA

	and a same	* ****	
1899	***************	Farm Butter 80,000,000 lbs.	Creamery Butter 87,972,470 lbs.
1924			140,497,549 lbs. 165,835,374 lbs.
1926			172,257,863 lbs. 192,442,103 lbs.

THE IOWA CREAMERY -

There are 462 creameries in this state classified as follows: 264 eo-operatives; 141 individuals; and 58 centralizers. This is an increase of eight over the year before, or 1½%. The output of these creameries increased our total for the year 20,184,240 pounds of butter, or 11 3/5%.

The Iowa creamery as a manufacturing institution stands well to the front in the value of its product of \$84,000,000.00, being surpassed only by the meat packing industry. The manufacturing, transportation and wholesaling of butter, perhaps, brings back to the farmer as large a per cent of his dollar as any product he puts on the wholesale market.

Our creameries are not equally distributed over the state. Two hundred forty-three are located in the northeast 25 counties; the northwest 24 counties supports 101; the remaining 118 are in the southern half, with the east 25 counties having 67 to their credit and 52 to the west 25 counties. This tabulation shows that the 25

counties in the northeastern part of the state is the dairy section of Iowa. Their 243 creameries made last year 72,321,936 pounds of butter. This is 38% of Iowa's total production of creamery butter.

The following six counties are without creameries: Ida, Fremont, Lucas, Monroe, Ringgold, Monona. The farmers in the foregoing counties, though, like our southern counties generally, are not as indifferent to dairying as evidenced by their lack of a creamery. Thirty-five of our 58 centralizers are in the south half of the state. We doubt if you will find in all this territory a community without its cream station. There are 2,367 cream stations in the



lowa's second largest manufacturing industry is her creameries.

state where cream is bought direct from the farm and shipped to a central manufacturing plant. It is owing to this large number of centralizers that these 50 counties, with less than half the number of creameries of northeastern Iowa's 25, turned out 80% as much butter last year, all of which indicates that considerable milking is done in southern Iowa. The centralizers with their cream stations afforded a ready cash market for many million pounds of butter last year at an average price of 44 cents, that prior to this form of buying, had to be marketed through the general store at much less than half that price.

The remaining 23 centralizers in the northern half of the state do a thriving business in a territory dominated by the co-operative ereamery. No one can question the success of co-operation when applied to the making of butter. Of our 264 co-operatives, 172 are in this territory. When the number of cows warrant it and the organizers of a co-operative creamery realize the value of a quality product as well as a buttermaker that can produce it the returns to such a creamery's patrons are very satisfactory. One of our best illustrations of this is the new creamery just put in operation at Keosauqua. The report for the five months of their operation, up to December 31st, gives the following: 216,000 pounds of cream purchased; 94,514 pounds of butter made; average price paid patrons 48.98 cents per pound of butterfat. They have some 300 patrons, with a total of 1,200 cows. This is a particularly good showing for a new creamery started as this was entirely outside of what we might call our cooperative territory, and in a southern county.

The following table gives the number of patrons, number of cows, and the amount of milk and cream it took to make the 192,442,103 pounds of creamery butter; also the disposition that was made of the butter:

Milk received	ü
Milk received	8
Cream received	ä
Downda of buttor made	σĸ.
Donada sold to natrons	Dr.
Pounds sold in Iowa 22,000,014 100	Э4
Pounds sold outside of the state	Š.
181.077 lbs	ü
Total number of patrons	ä
Total number of patrons. 181,077 lbs	

As shown by the foregoing table 4% of our creamery butter goes back to the farm, 12% is sold in Iowa, and 84% finds its way to markets outside of the state. Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are our principal markets, although our creamery reports show that few of our larger eastern cities are without some brand of Iowa butter. From these reports we estimate the Iowa shipment to the four principle markets:

Now York			2,500,000 lbs. Butter
Chienen			0,500,000 lbs. "
DhO-doloh		*****	5,000,000 lbs. "
		*******	4.000.000 lbs. "
Boston	*********		
All other	markets		4,040,009 100-

156,043,396 lbs. Butter

448

GROWTH OF CREAMERY INDUSTRY IN IOWA

Year	No. of Cream- eries	No, of Skim Stations	Central Churning Plants	No. Pounds Creamery Butter	Average New York Price Extras	No. Cheese Factories	No. of Conder Forties
890	582			71,255,796		8	
801	705		********	68,690,716	********	93	
802	775			60,112,931		111	
800	790		********	54,572,902	.90	113	February.
804	806	10		54,500,417	.20	110	
895	774	32		66,497,108	.00	61	Acres
896	741	-69	********	80,032,916		81	
807	795	96	********	88,900,000	7219	73	
808	811	143	********	87,704,214	.188	76	
one	779	188	SERVICE SERVICE		.197	67	
899	797	167		87,972,470	.903	69	
900	759		STATEMENT	84,965,062	.227	73	
901	752	161 168	*********	82,706,944	.216	73	
903			-	77,885,696	.242	52	
903	552	109	*******	64,565,970	.242	45	
904		106	********	70,000,000	.214	37	
905	573	82	20	82,707,588	.248	29	
906	548	48	20	91,202,354	.237	27	
907	510	84	75	91,164,363	-282	13	*********
908	514	36	82	101,552,063	.265	9	
900	524	19	99	101,907,316	,288	9	
910	485	9	86	93,911,000	.305	5	
911	468	1	88	96,695,584	.261	9	
912	504		36	91,738,573	.312	6	
913	518		56	96,953,183	.324	11	
014	500	*********	45	92,865,921	.30	12	
915	467		42	89,834,005	.302	11	2
916	443		41	97,628,788	.325	13	- 3
017	451	********	43	94,269,685	42.7	24	8
018	402		44	83,348,309	51.0	19	3
919	398		42	90,915,938	60.3	20	1
720	399	********	41	89,179,612	61.5	17	- 4
721	414	0.001000000	40	98,740,419	43.4	10	
200	422		50	124,168,089	40.7	5	- 2
323	429		50	132,878,353	46.8	5	9
924	445	No. of	55	140,497,549	42.5	5	9
225	448	Cream	55	165,834,574	45.2	9	- 2
726.	455	Stations	57	172,257,863	44.4	9	- 2
27	463	2,367	58	192,442,103	47.2	10	- 5

BUTTER PRODUCTION FOR 1923

	No. Creameries	Butter Made	Average Price Paid Patron
227	Co-operative Creameries		45,3 cents
158	Individual Creameries	23,394,560 lbs.	40.2 cents
	Centralizer Creameries		39.27 cents
435		132,878,353 lbs.	

BUTTER PRODUCTION FOR 1924

260 130 55 445	No. Creameries Co-operative Creameries	15,758,774 lbs.	Average Price Paid Patron 45.5 cents 43.8 cents 42.6 cents
	BUTTER PRODUCT	ION FOR 1925	Deles
262 131	No. Creameries Co-operative Creameries Individual Creameries		Average Price Paid Patron 43.5 cents 40.2 cents

165,835,574 lbs.

40.9 cents

55 Centralizer Creameries 72,480,663 lbs.

BUTTER PRODUCTION FOR 1926

274 124 57	No. Creamerles Co-operative Creamerles Individual Creamerles Centralizer Creamerles	18,172,453 lbs.	Average Price Paid Patron 47. cents 43. cents 42. cents
455		172,257,863 lbs.	
	BUTTER PRODUCT	ION FOR 1927	
264 141 58	No. Creameries Co-operative Creameries Individual Creameries Centralizer Creameries	22,176,364 lbs.	Average Price Paid Patron 50. cents 46. cents 44.5 cents
463		192,442,103 lbs.	

STATE TRADE-MARK

The two illustrations at the first of this report express better than words what our buttermakers can do and should do. It takes quality cream in a well equipped and properly constructed building combined with the skill of a good buttermaker, to make, in season and out, butter of which seventy-five per cent (75%) will score 93 or better, and none less than 92. When a buttermaker so



Trade-Mark Adopted for First Quality Iowa Butter.

operates and maintains his creamery that a representative of the Agricultural Department gives it a score of 85 or better, and the Dairy Department at the State College certifies that his butter is up to the required standard, his creamery is added to our group of State Brand Creameries and he is granted, by the Dairy Board, the privilege of branding his butter with the state trade mark.

There are now 29 state brand creameries, the following three having been added during 1927: Exira Creamery, Exira, Iowa, J. P.

Jensen, buttermaker; German Creamery Co., Westgate, Iowa, J. H. Schroeder, buttermaker; New Haven Creamery, Osage, Iowa, Reuben Larson, buttermaker.

These 29 creameries made a total of 8,645,384 pounds of butter last year, besides selling 594,397 pounds of fat in sweet cream. The highest average paid for butterfat by a state brand creamery was 55.04 cents, the lowest was 47.2 cents, the average for the 29 creameries was 52 cents.

STATE BRAND CREAMERIES

Strawberry Point Co-op. Creamery, Straw-
berry Point Otto F. Wegers No. 1 Farmers Creamery Co., Manly Ed. M. Anderson No. 2
Algora Coon Charmery Algora M. AndersonNo. 2
Algona Co-op. Creamery, Algona
Center Valley Creamery Co., SumnerR. J. AllenstineNo. 1
Lake Mills Creamery Co., Lake MillsCarl HovelandNo. 1
Tripoli Creamery Co., Tripoli
Farmers Co-op. Creamery Ass'n, Tenold Elmer Anderson No. 11
Denver Creamery Co., Denver
Klinger Creamery Co., Readlyn
Readlyn Creamery Co., Readlyn H. A. Griese No. 16
Farmers Co-op. Creamery Co., Oelwein F. H. Harms No. 18
Siegel Creamery Co., Tripoli
Lost Island Creamery Co., Graettinger Selmer Nelson No. 21
Harlan Mutual Co-op. Cry. Co., Maynard G. C. Mittlestadt No. 20
Plymouth Co-op. Creamery Co., PlymouthM. MikkalsonNo. 22
Farmers Butter & Cheese Ass'n, Northwood. H. C. Stendal
Farmers Creamery Co., Grafton
Fenton Co-op. Creamery, FentonFred KueckerNo. 15
Randalia Mutual Creamery Co., Randalia W. A. Rizer No. 18 Whittemore Farmers Creamery, Whittemore O. J. Kloock No. 17
Alpha Farmers Creamery Co., AlphaP. J. Lusson
Volga Farmers Creamery Co., Volga City. F. P. Gernand No. 3
Ringsted Co-op. Creamery, RingstedJ. C. JensenNo. 30
Niles Creamery, Colwell Earl Regal
Farmers Creamery Co., Arlington E. J. Primus No. 13
Exira Creamery, Exira
German Creamery Co., WestgateJohn SchroederNo. 34
New Haven Creamery, New HavenJulius BrunnerNo. 25

The above creameries are located in thirteen counties and are distributed as follows: Fayette, 7; Bremer, 5; Worth, 4; Kossuth, 3; Clayton, 2; Audubon, 1; Cerro Gordo, 1; Emmet, 1; Floyd, 1; Mitchell, 1; Palo Alto, 1; Sioux, 1; Winnebago, 1.

IOWA STATE BRAND CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

For over a year the question of a co-operating selling organization for Iowa's state brand butter, was under discussion by representatives from these state brand creameries; the Dairy Department, Iowa State College; the Dairy and Food Division, Iowa Department of Agriculture; the Iowa Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Association, and the State Dairy Association.

After a number of meetings and much debate pro and con, the Iowa State Brand Creamery Association was formed with a membership of 13 state brand creameries. Mr. H. A. Harmison was employed as manager and a start was made by Mr. Harmison, establishing his headquarters in Davenport, in June of last year. Later he moved to Mason City and, by the last of December, was comfortably located in part of the E. B. Higley Building, and 70,000 to 80,000 pounds of creamery butter per week are marketed through this association.

The plant is well equipped with all the necessary machinery for putting carton butter up in its most convenient form of four quarter pounds to the carton. The butter is wrapped and packed by girls in neat white smocks. The whole establishment has a business-like and prosperous air that promises much for the success of the association and is a credit to the enterprise and progressive spirit of these thirteen state brand creameries.

Algona Creamery Co., Algona, Iowa.
Manly Creamery Co., Manly, Iowa.
Farmers B. & C. Ass'n, Northwood, Iowa.
Plymouth Creamery Co., Plymouth, Iowa.
Ringsted Creamery Co., Ringsted, Iowa.
Tenold Creamery Co., Northwood, Iowa.
Whittemore Creamery Co., Whittemore, Iowa.
Randalia Creamery Co., Randalia, Iowa.
Center Valley Creamery Co., Center Valley, Iowa.
Tripoli Creamery, Tripoli, Iowa.
New Haven Creamery, New Haven, Iowa.
Colwell Creamery, Colwell, Iowa.
Lake Mills Creamery, Lake Mills, Iowa.

IOWA BUTTERMAKERS COME BACK

In order to refresh our memory we will repeat what has been said before, that prior to 1921 the buttermakers of Minnesota had won every banner offered by the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association for the best ten scores. That year (1921) ten of our buttermakers came to the front with an average score of 95.45, and the banner was brought to Iowa for the first time.

In 1922 we had again to give way to Minnesota's high score. In 1923 we apparently lost by a small margin, as it was announced that the banner would again go to Minnesota, but on re-checking the scores by the officials it was found that Iowa had won with a final average of 94.558, as against Minnesota's average of 94.540.

In 1924 we were able to put this at the head of our article: "Iowa







Phil J. Lusson, Alpha



F. P. Germand,



PRIZE BANNER

TO IOWA FOR THE YEAR 1927



Albert F. Harms, Oelwein



Reuben N. Larson, Osage, R. 4



R. E. Palmer, Rock Valley



John H. Schroes Westgate



Paul L. Smith, Rockwell



John Dodeward, Rock Valley

SIX OF THE BUTTERMAKERS WHO HELPED TO BRING THE

PRIZE BANNER

TO IOWA FOR THE YEAR 1927



Viggo Killsholm, Weday



F. L. Sires, Elgin



W. A. Rizer, Randalia

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Buttermakers Again Make Good." In 1925 we changed our headline a little, making it read, "Iowa Buttermakers Continue to Make Good." This meant that Iowa had won the banner four different times, three times consecutively. In 1926 a fraction of a some was against us and the best we could do for a headline that year was, "Iowa Buttermakers Slip a Cog." This year our boys were again traveling true to form, and while the race was a close one. Iowa nosed out with an average score for Iowa's high ten of 94.7303, as against Minnesota's 94.3136, Wisconsin 93.5306 and South Dakota 92.1740.

The national banner was not the only honor that was won at Minneapolis. Two of Iowa's buttermakers tied for the grand sweepstakes. In the fresh butter contest the gold, silver and bronze medals were also won by our buttermakers, as were the gold, silver and bronze medals in the cold storage butter contest.

We here give a list of the men who bring all this honor to lows, and their scores.

CRAND SWEEDSTAKE A THE DETWEEN

			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.
Floyd	L. Sires,	Elgin,	Iowa94.36
F. P.	Gernand.	Volga	City, Iowa 94 36

IOWA BUTTERMAKERS WHO WIN THE BANNER FRESH BUTTER CONTEST

Fred Kucker, Fenton96.90
Phil J. Lusson, Alpha95.50
F. P. Gernand, Volga City
Albert F. Harms, Oelwein95.00
Reuben N. Larson, Osage, R. 494.77
R. E. Palmer, Rock Valley94.78
John H. Schroeder, Westgate94.78
Paul L. Smith, Rockwell945
John Dodeward, Rock Valley94.54
Vigge Killsholm, Wesley94.50
F. L. Sires, Elgin
W. A. Rizer, Randalia945
Average of 10 highest 94.90

COLD STORAGE BUTTER SCORED IN JUNE

FRESH BUTTER CONTEST







Silver Medal Phil. J. Lussen, Alpha, lows Score, 95.50



Bronzo Medal F. P. Gernand, Osage, Iowa

MINNEAPOLIS 1927

COLD STORAGE CONTEST



Gold Medal R. C. Wilson, Hawkeye, lowa Score, 95,50



Silver Medal J. J. Boland, Estherville, Iowa Score—95.25



Bronze Medal Otto A. Harms, Ociwein, Iowa Repre-95,00



Flayd L. Sires, Elgin, Iowa Score 94.36

The
Two Buttermakers
who tied for
the Grand
Sweepstakes Prize
Minneapolis
1927



V. P. Gernand, Vulga City, Iona Score—94.34

COLD STORAGE BUTTER SCORED IN NOVEMBER

R. C. Wilson, Hawkeye95.50
J. J. Boland, Estherville95.25
Otto A. Harms, Oelwein
Chas. F. George, Denver94.75
Floyd L. Sires, Elgin94.75
H. C. Ladage, Tripoli94.50
R. E. Palmer, Rock Valley
Will Behrens, Waverly94.25
Elmer Anderson, Northwood, R. 193.83
F. P. Gernand, Volga City
Andrew Gudvangen, Hanlontown
M. J. Mikkalson, Plymouth
Fred Mitchell, St. Lucas
Donald Schulz, Algona93.83
Mrs. H. C. Stendel, Northwood
Average of 10 highest

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS FRESH BUTTER CONTEST

Gold Medal-Fred	Kucker, Fenton	. Iowa	96.00
Silver Medal-Phil	J. Lusson, Alph	a, Iowa	
Bronze Medal-F.	P. Gernand, Vols	a City, Iowa.	95.25

COLD STORAGE BUTTER

Gold Medal-R. C.	Wilson, Hawkeye, Iowa	95.50
Silver Medal-J. J	Boland, Estherville, Iowa	95.23
Bronze Medal-Ott	o A. Harms, Oelwein, Iowa	95,04

NUMBER OF TUBS IN COLD STORAGE EXHIBIT BY STATES
Minnesota, 131; Iowa, 165; Wiaconain, 34; South Dakota, 15; Oreson, 3;
Washington, 2; California, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 1; Mississippi, 1; Mostana, 7; Ohio, 1; Tennessee, 1. Loving Cup to be presented to lowa.

NUMBER OF TUBS IN FRESH BUTTER EXHIBIT BY STATES Minnesota, 245; Iowa, 121; Wisconsin, 112; South Dakota, 18; Oregos, 9; Washington, 3; Illinols, 2; Missouri, 2; Idaho, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Unknown, 1. Loving Cup to be presented to Minnesota.

CHEESE

We have often said that an agricultural state like Iowa, should at least make her own cheese. Yet, if we consume on an average as much cheese as the per capita consumption of the United States, we make about 10% of our consumption.

Cheese making flourishes only where farmers milk cows and take interest enough in dairying to take their milk every day to the factory. We have a few such sections in this state, and they do take their milk every day to a factory, but it is to a whole milk creamery and not a cheese factory. When the average wholesale price for cheese is not over 25 cents per pound, there is not much inducement for any of our whole milk creameries to turn to cheese making.

We are not prepared to say, though, that a cheese factory can not be maintained profitably in this state. We have nine that have weathered the storm for several years, and Armour & Company have established a cheese making outfit in their plant at Denison, Iowa, as an initiatory step towards adding this industry to their extensive butter business. The State Board of Control have made cheese at Anamosa for several years, but this last year, owing to the price they had to pay for milk at \$2.70 per hundred, they did not come out quite even at a price of 30 cents per pound for cheese to the State institutions.

MILK SURVEY

One of the important features of this division's work during the year was the milk survey put on by the American Child Health Association of New York, jointly with the State Health Department and the Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Charles F. Chrisman, staff associate of the Child Health Association came to Iowa the latter part of October. He was assisted in the work by Mr. George Hollingsworth, bacteriologist of the State University at Iowa City; Mr. A. F. Wieters, sanitary engineer of the State Health Department; Mr. B. O. Brownlee, inspector in charge of this division, and such local inspectors as he called to their assistance in the different cities where they set up.

The plan organized called for a survey in eight sections of the state. A set-up consisted of establishing a portable laboratory in some central city in each of the several sections. Milk was then collected from the dealers in the various cities adjacent to the set-

up by department inspectors. A thorough analysis of each sample was then made for fat and solids contents, sediment tests, bacteral count, source of supply, sanitary conditions of the plant and handling, whether from a tuberculin tested herd or not, whether pasteurized or raw, and the daily per capita consumption in the various communities.

The survey included 683 samples of market milk in 42 lon cities, collected from 344 dairies selling 1,877 gallons of milk daire to 286,000 people. Seventy-eight per cent of this milk supply was raw milk, 22 per cent was pasteurized. Eighty per cent of the raw milk came from cows that had been tuberculin tested. One third of the milk collected showed a higher bacterial count than would be desired, yet only a few samples were high enough to be considered dangerous. Sixteen per cent of the samples showed considerable dirt on the sediment pad. Only two per cent of the samples were below the standard of three per cent butterfat and nine per cent below the eight and one-half per cent solids not fat High bacterial counts indicate either carelessness in the sterilization of equipment or prompt cooling of milk. Some of the pasteurization plants were negligent in the cooling of the milk and some a little careless in the handling and some a little careless in their pasteurization.

Every organized city and town government should have a milk ordinance governing the general supervision of the milk sold within their limits and such ordinances should be enforced by some local man, even if only for part time work. Seventy-four per cent of the cities inspected have such ordinances at the present time but only 36% had some local officer empowered to check up on the milk supply.

The outcome of the survey was very satisfactory as the survey shows that Iowa people are receiving a good milk supply although there is room for improvement. Mr. Chrisman, who has had charge of similar surveys in many of our states, was very high in praise of what we found here in Iowa.

At the suggestion of Dr. Crumbine, the head of the American Child Health Association, a follow-up program was agreed upon which meant the coming into the state of a representative of the Child Health Association who would visit the various sections in which the milk survey had been conducted and assisted by representatives from the Board of Health and the Dairy and Food Division put on a series of talks calling the people's attention to

what had been found in the survey and what was advisable and necessary for them to do in order to give their people a good milk supply.

EGGS

The egg business for 1927 from the shipper or packer's standpoint was satisfactory, the best for several years. The price paid the farmers was two to three cents less, which was not quite so satisfactory. The production and marketing of the Iowa egg crop is admittedly not what it should be. The spread between what the consumer pays and is willing to pay for the kind of eggs he wants, and what our producers get for most of the eggs they sell, is much too great. During the months of March, April, May and June, when 70% of our eggs are produced, the average price the farmers received was around 18 cents. During the same period the consumer was paying in New York City 44 to 45 cents for strictly fresh eggs. Fully 70% of the eggs that go out of the state are consumed east of Chicago, mostly in New York or surrounding cities. This difference between what the Iowa farmer was paid, and what some of the consumers in New York paid for their eggs, was almost entirely due to our prevailing system of buying and marketing the home product. Altogether too few of our eggs go on to the Eastern market as a strictly fresh or hennery egg.

No state in the union is better prepared to produce the kind of an egg that the eastern market will pay its best price for. At present the demand is turning to the large clean brown egg with the yellow yolk, the only kind of a yolk that corn-fed poultry puts in its egg. The question then arises—why do we not produce that kind of an egg! The answer is—our system of buying pays just as much for the little stained and dirty egg of any age, provided it has not reached the inedible stage.

This department is confident that whenever we furnish the farmers of Iowa with a local market for the strictly fresh egg, of the type referred to, the farmer will respond by producing that kind of an egg. Of course if all of the 120 to 130 million dozens of eggs that go out of Iowa each year were hennery eggs, the retail price would not be quite so high in the East, but on the other hand, we are satisfied that the consumption of eggs would be materially increased. Canada, it is elaimed, has increased her consumption since her government has compelled all eggs marketed to be bought and sold on a grade basis 100%. An increase of consumption in

this country of at least 25% would be fully enough to take care of

Two industries have been added to the egg business that now have to be reckoned with. The egg breaking plants of the state consumed last year seven million dozen. Quite a portion of this would otherwise have gone in a secondary grade. This industry has done much to increase the value of the No. 2 eggs during the spring months. On the other hand, the hatching of bely chicks, by incubation, has grown to such an extent that it is estimated that our 500 commercial hatcheries last year took out of the channels of trade between 4 and 5 million dozens of eggs, these of course were of the best grade, and therefore were an off set to the advantage gained by the purchases of the egg breaking plants.

It is estimated that during the storage season, March to June, 120 million dozen eggs go to the breaking establishment, and 108,500,000 dozen eggs go into cold storage in this country. The value of these eggs, either frozen or stored, depends largely on the quality of the eggs. This quality we are going to get here in Iowa in only one way, and that is, by making a difference in price between the kind of an egg that the public wants and is willing to buy, and the kind of an egg we are prone to produce, and are trying to induce and force the public to buy.

The following tabulations compare the total production of eggs and their farm value for this year, with the last five years

YEAR	No. Dozen	Tr. Comment
		VALUE
777		\$32,423,160.00
		42,250,000,00
1924 .		35,728,000.00
1920	150,000,000	41,325,000.00
1926	160 000 000	44,400,000.00
1927 .	170,000,000	36,337,500.00
		30,331,300.00
	AVERAGE PRICE PAID FARMER	
During	March, April, May, June1922	18,50c
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	for remaining months1922	24.50c
	the entire year	
44	the entire year1922	23.83c
	March, April, May, June	20.25c
	for remaining months1923	30.00c
II TO STATE OF	the entire year	26.75c
	March, April, May, June. 1924	19.00c
	for remaining months	33,006
	the entire year	28,33c
.14	March, April, May, June1925	25.00c
	for remaining months	35.50c
	for remaining months	
A	the entire year	32.66c
	March, April, May, June1926	23.50c
	for remaining months	31.00c

During the entire year	27.20c
" March, April, May, June	18.00c
for remaining months	29,25c
the entire year1927	25.00c

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE PAID

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1917	35	36	33	25	30	31	27	28	32	34	35	39
1918	42	47	38	30	31	28	28	33	33	39	42	51
1919	56	45	30	34	37	38	33	37	38	47	52	59
1920	55	45	39	37	38	33	37	44	48	53	64	61
1921	49	32	21	18	16	20	22	26	27	37	46	_ 44
1922	26	23	18	20	20	16	16	15	19	33	40	40
1923	35	25	20	22	21	18	16	21	36	28	45	34
1924	31	26	17	18	20	21	24	24	32	36	45	46
1925	43	30	25	25	25	25	26	28	30	35	50	50
1926	30	22	20	24	25	25	24	23	31	35	40	42
1927	30	25	18	19	18	16	19	21	28	34	39	38

It is estimated that 70% of our eggs are produced in the four spring months, and 30% during the remaining eight. It is on that basis that the value for the year is figured.

The legislature, for 1927, went so far toward an egg grading law as to establish five grades for eggs. These grades were not compulsory. But they did define a fresh egg (a much misused word in retailing eggs) and also an extra quality egg (known in the East as a nearby hennery egg) called Special Grade 1. No one selling eggs can use the word "Fresh" or the words "Special Grade 1" unless the eggs so labeled comply with the law. The remaining three grades are designated as Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3. These grades were made to conform to the tentative U. S. grades. Buying eggs according to these grades would do much to improve the average quality of the Iowa eggs.

A copy of the Iowa law follows:

Section 1. GRADES. The following grades of eggs are hereby estab-

Grade I. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be eggs which are clean and sound, with an air space of two-eighths (2/8) inch or less in depth, yolk only slightly visible, white, firm and clear, and the germ not visible. Eggs shall weigh twenty-four (24) ounces net per dozen, with a minimum rate of twenty-two (22) ounces for individual eggs. This grade would include eggs that would go as United States Specials and United States Extras.

Grade 2. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be eggs which are clean and sound, air cell of three-eighths (3/8) inch or less in depth, yolk may be visible and mobile, white shall be reasonably firm, and germ may be slightly visible. Eggs shall weigh twenty-four (24) ounces net per dozen, with a minimum rate of twenty-two (22) ounces for individual eggs. This grade shall include eggs that would go as United States Standards.

Grade 3. All edible eggs which do not meet the requirements of either of the preceding grades may be classed under this grade or may be further subdivided in conformity with federal grades into United States Trades, United States Dirties, or United States Checks.

Fresh Eggs: A fresh egg shall be considered such if not to exceed fourteen days old, shall be clean and sound, with an air cell of two-eighth and clear, and the germ not visible, white firm

special Grade 1. The minimum requirements of this grade shall be the same as the grade 1, and in addition thereto, when sold to the daily the eggs must have been laid within a period of seventy-two hours.

SANITARY AND FOOD LAWS

Anyone whose memory can earry him back twenty-five to thirty years and recall the inside appearance of our stores, bakeris, creameries, restaurants and hotels, and the conditions under which they were operated, can readily vouch for the vast improvement that there has been since then in the sanitary handling of all our foodstuffs. Owing to the rapid changes that have taken place, in the preparing of what we eat, so much being done outside of the home, our food and sanitary laws were enacted none too soon.

A population, two-fifths of which was at one time on the farm, is now in the city or town. The large roomy kitchen is getting smaller, and in our large cities is being replaced by the kitchenette, as so much of the work formerly performed there is now done in some food preparing establishment.

It has become absolutely necessary that the public have some assurance that the food they purchase comes from wholesome raw material, and is prepared and sold under sanitary conditions.

A gradual change has been taking place in the manner of selling much of our food. That long row of bins back of the counter that contained such quantities of our food products in bulk has disappeared. The contents of those bins are still on sale, but the merchant hands it to you already packed in a neat package, properly labeled as to what it contains, how much it contains, and who is responsible for it. The net weight on the package takes the place of the former weighing and wrapping, and saves time. The self serving and chain stores run largely to the package or container in handling their merchandise, and the public seems to like it. It costs more perhaps, but the buying public continues to show its appreciation of a quality product of full weight or measure put up in a nice, clean package.

There are some 20,000 places in the state where food is prepared or sold. There were 39,325 inspections made of these establishments last year. That most of those operating these places were endeavoring to be law abiding is indicated by the few prosecutions found necessary. During the year 239 prosecutions were made for violating our sanitary and food laws.

After the District of Columbia court decision, which rules that a colored product called Nu-ine was not subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 10 cents per pound for colored Oleomargarine, a Kansas City firm manufacturing Rich-nut Oleomargarine, sent into Iowa a product which had all the appearances of their Oleomargarine but was called "Shortening" and was sold as a cooking compound. F. L. Odell, one of our inspectors, was authorized to file a case against a merchant in Truesdale, Iowa, who persisted in selling this product after being informed it was contrary to our law. The case was tried at Storm Lake. The merchant was represented by a Sioux City lawyer employed by a jobbing firm of Sioux City. The state was represented by C. E. Pendleton, County Attorney of Buena Vista County, and Earl F. Wisdom of the attorney general's office. When it was found that we really meant to try the case, the Sioux City attorney, who represented the manufacturers of this product, agreed to pay all costs of the trial and to have this product withdrawn from sale within the state. This proposal was accepted by the State Department.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Since July 1, 1923, when restaurant and hotel inspection was placed under our supervision, we have endeavored each year to make our inspection of these places more thorough and more efficient. We find that the majority of hotels and restaurants try to comply with the law and are more than anxious to comply with whatever request our inspectors may suggest. During the past year a number of new hotels have been built in this state, and judging from the plans submitted to the Labor Commission for their approval, the hotel men are striving to give the public the best service and accommodations possible. Few complaints have been received the past year from the traveling public, or the Grievance Committee of the Traveling Men's Association, which indicates better inspection service on the part of the department, and better co-operation on the part of the hotel men.

There are three factors to be checked in inspecting hotels and restaurants; sanitation, pure food and cleanliness. This means constant care and frequent visits. During the year 1927, 1,533 hotels and rooming houses were inspected, and the majority were found to be complying with the law. There are, of course, always a few who lag behind the standard, and these require constant attention from our inspectors. In some cases where parties are ex-

tremely negligent, the department has refused to issue them a license until they have complied with the inspector's request. There were 1,403 hotels licensed in 1927. The license fee for hotels of fifteen rooms or less is \$4.00; more than fifteen room and less than thirty-one rooms, \$6.00; more than thirty rooms and less than seventy-six rooms, \$8.00; more than seventy-five and less than one hundred fifty rooms, \$10.00; one hundred fifty rooms and upward, \$15.00.

In close connection with the hotels are the restaurants. Under the head of restaurant comes the lunch counter, lunch wagon, eafeteria, cafe, dining hall, in fact, any place where food is served to the public for pay. It is the duty of the inspector to see that the restaurants prepare and serve the best of food in the most sanitary manner possible, and in very few cases has it been necessary to refuse a party a license. The busiest time in restaurant inspection is during the summer months, as all lunch stands are required to have a license. Most of these stands are operated in the open at carnivals, circuses, fairs, and by the roadside; and it involves upon the inspector to see that the food products are protected from dirt and contamination.

There were 1,265 lunch stand licenses, and 3,819 restaurant licenses issued, and 10,431 inspections made on restaurants during 1927. The license fee for restaurants and lunch stands is three dollars. A hotel license covers the operation of the dining room or cafe in connection with a hotel, provided they are in the same building and under the same management.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

During 1927 the department collected and analyzed 2,630 samples of seed. This work is considered well worth while as each year there is a notable improvement in the quality and labeling of seed being sold here in the state.

It was necessary during the year to prosecute a few cases for the sale of illegal seed, much less than was found necessary in 1926. The Iowa Seed Law is considered very exacting but reputable dealers are striving to meet its requirements.

We here give what is required on the label of all packages of seeds sold in Iowa:

LABELS ON ALL SEEDS NOT MIXTURES

Name as	be	addre	88	of	d	ea	le	r.		. ,		O.K.	21		. 2			234	. 4	 40	4	2	 63		
TAKE FULLY	ML.	seeu			1000																				 4.4
Purity .	* *							٠,	 %	J	Da	te		te	st	ed	١.						.,	 7	-4

Germination % including % hard seed. Noxious weeds (Name of each kind—Sec. 3127, Part 3) Year grown Where grown Net weight	
Weed Seed%	
LABELS ON MIXTURES OF(IN LOTS OF 10 LBS. OR MORE)	
Alsike and Timothy. Alsike and White Clover. Red Top and Timothy. Alsike and Red Clover.	
LABEL	
Name and address of dealer. That it is a mixture. Name and per cent of each kind of seed present (In excess of 5 per cent) Noxious weeds	
Net weight	
LABELS ON MIXTURES OF SEED (OTHER THAN LISTED ABOVE)	
Name and address of dealer	
Noxious weeds	

PROHIBITED SEEDS

When seeds contain Canada Thistle, Quack Grass, Buckhorn, Wild Carrot, Horse Nettle, Dodders, singly or collectively in excess of one in five grams of Timothy, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Italian, Perennial or Western Rye Grass, Fescues, Brome Grass, Mammoth, Red. White, Alsike and Sweet Clovers, Alfalfa or other grasses or clovers. When present singly or collectively in excess of one in twenty-five grams of Millet, Rape and Flax.

The Department advises that in stating the germination the following method of stating hard seed will be acceptable.

Germination 97% including 10% hard seed.

A full text of the Iowa Seed Law may be had by writing the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

Any person purchasing any agricultural seed in this state for his own use may submit fair samples of said seed to the department, accompanied by an analysis fee of fifty cents for each sample and a proper analysis of the same shall be made and furnished.

COMMERCIAL FEEDS

Before any commercial feed can be put on sale the person who desires to offer it for sale shall pay the department annually a registration fee of fifty cents, accompanied by an affidavit that the items required by law are printed on the label. Payment of the inspection fee, provided by law, by the manufacturer or importer exempts all other persons from such payment.

The law also requires that an inspection fee of ten cents a ton shall be paid on all commercial feeds by attaching a tag to each package or container. Tags for this purpose can be procured from the department which issues them in denominations suitable for all quantities.

Any person purchasing any commercial feed in this state for their own use may submit fair samples of said seed to the department for analysis by paying one dollar for same.

The records in the department show that there is a constantly increasing use of ready prepared feeds. In 1927 there was registered for sale in Iowa 1,451 feeds as compared with 1,208 in 1926. There was also an increase in the number of mineral mixtures and 135 stock tonics registered as compared with 172 and 119 respectively for 1926.

We again stress the importance to the purchaser of feeds, in noting the information on the label of feeds which he buys or is contemplating buying. The law requires this information to be given for the benefit of the purchaser and he should take advantage of this information. With this information and simple mathematics he can determine which feed is the cheaper for his purpose.

A product made from the food portions or garbage from some of our large cities is being offered for sale quite extensively in this state. It seems impossible to manufacture this product without the inclusion of small amounts of finely broken glass and some complaint comes from this fact. The manufacturer is using every possible means to eliminate this glass by picking over the garbage but no doubt small pieces escape into the finished product. In general this product is made by picking from the city garbage scraps of meat, bone, vegetables and bread and these are cooked and ground. The protein in these products amounts to about 16% and in some cases feeds such as oil meal and tankage are mixed with them.

The proper name for a product made from garbage is Processed

Garbage. It is not a tankage, as this name applies to a definite product of the packing house.

In buying these products the feeder should compare the cost with the analysis of this and packing house tankage.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

C. S. BOGLE

This Department has completed fifteen years of operation, first as an integral part of the Dairy and Food Commission and later under the Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Department. Many changes have taken place since this agency of state government was established. The work of quantity regulation, which was at first taken up in a small but efficient way, has grown extensively, and the scope of activities now embraces practically every form of business enterprise wherein the factor of quantity determination forms a part. Nearly every known commodity entering into the every-day lives of the citizens of Iowa is now subject to weights and measures supervision from a quantity standpoint. Those that are not, will, eventually, be gathered into the fold, when the interests that keep them outside become imbued with a spirit of fairness and adopt honesty as the best policy for business reasons, if not as a moral issue.

The department has been educating the public to use correct buying methods, the cardinal principles of which are to buy by definite quantity and to check amounts received, and to buy by weight whenever possible. The public should provide themselves with reliable weighing and measuring devices for use in their own households, and, finally, should take the same exception to a shortage in the amount of commodity delivered to them, as to a discrepancy in the amount of money returned to them in change. To look with suspicion upon any departure from well-recognized methods of quantity determination; to expect the same sort of quantity determination from the peddler or transient vendor, as is demanded from the established merchant; to recognize their own responsibility in the matter of correct buying methods; and to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Weight and Measure Department, full information regarding any violation of the Weights and Measures Law, not alone for their personal protection but also for the protection of the community at large.

The department devotes considerable time to investigating complaints relative to short weight and misbranded food commodities. Many unwarranted complaints are received based on misunderstanding of facts, ignorance of rights or even personal animus, but the official must not permit a knowledge of this fact to engender laxness in his attention to complaints, or in his investigations, because real trouble may be found in the most questionable-appearing complaint which may lead to the uncovering of the most serious conditions.

Getting the facts is not alone a matter of observation and asking questions, although keen observation and intelligent questioning have a great deal to do with it; but it is frequently necessary to trace cause from effect, or vice versa, where the connection is not obvious, to follow involved and faintly marked trails of evidence, to study and analyze manufacturing, industrial, or marketing processes. Then in combination with this, we must have an impartial, open-minded attitude, and freedom from a tendency to form hasty conclusions.

Closer application of the laws affecting weights and measures, together with a more careful inspection of the instruments found in use, has brought about a decided improvement. There is more frequent checking of the weights of commodities purchased by the housewife. This is evident from the fewer complaints received by the department as to short weight. The inspectors make frequent check on the various commodities put up in package form to determine the correct weight, also inspect the merchants' scales to determine their accuracy.

During the year ending December 31, 1927, the department inspected 78,299 scales and measuring devices. There is an inspection made of all scales and measuring devices at least once during the year, retesting as often as possible. Of the total number of scales tested, 996 were condemned for repairs, there were also 13,501 gasoline pumps and measures tested, of which 956 were condemned for repairs and adjustment. The following table shows the percentage of scales tested that were found incorrect, this does not show the number which were adjusted by the inspector at the time of inspection.

	TESTED	CONDEMNED	
Wagon Scales	3,978	394	9.9
Counter Scales	36,808	396	1.1
Platform Scales	13,956	111	.8
Cream Test Scales	9,409	50	.6
Penny-in-Slot Scales		45	6.9
Gasoline Pumps and Measures	13,501	956	7,

NEW LEGISLATION

For the protection of the public, the standard weight Bread Law was adopted by the last Legislature. The law requires loaves of bread to conform to certain standards as to weight, and requires the branding of bread. All bread manufactured, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in the form of loaves, shall be one of the following standard weights and no other, namely; one-half pound, one pound, one and one-quarter pound, one and one-half pound, or multiples of one pound, avoirdupois weight. There shall be printed upon the wrapper of each loaf of bread in plain conspicuous type, the name and address of the manufacturer, and the weight of the loaf in terms of one of the standard weights herein specified.

Many bakeries had a large supply of wrappers on hand. Six months' time was given to use up their supply, and at the end of six months an extension was granted for six months longer in order that the bakeries may not suffer any loss by having to discard their wrappers left on hand.

FUEL AND ICE

The department, during the past year, has made a very thorough check on the deliveries of coal, to determine whether the consumer was in all cases receiving 2,000 pounds to a ton. This branch of our work is much appreciated by the honest coal dealers and in a great many instances we have been requested to have our inspectors check up the deliveries, stating that they were anxious to co-operate; and their employees, operating the scales, as well as their drivers, were instructed at all times to give a correct weight. We can say that in very few cases during the past year were any variations to be found. The inspectors have been busy during the summer months checking up on the delivery of ice to see that the consumers receive the correct weight.

STANDARD WEIGHTS

Below we give you the standard weights of one bushel, one peck and one quart of certain products as provided by the laws of Iowa;

WEIGHTS OF ONE BUSHEL, ONE PECK, AND ONE QUART OF CERTAIN PROBUCTS
AS PROVIDED BY THE LAWS OF IOWA

	I bushel pounds	1 peck pounds	1 quart ounces
Annier	48	12	24
Apples, dried Apples, dried Alfalfa seed Barley Beans, green Beans, dry Beans, lima	24	6	12
Alfalfa seed	60	15	30
Rarley	48	12	24
Heans, green	56	14	.28
Beans, dry	60	15	20
Beans, lima		14	28
Beets Bluegrass seed	56	34	28
Bluegrass seed	14 20	3½ 5	7
Bran	20	314	10
Bromus inermis	50	121/2	95
Broom com secu.	48	12	24
Carrots	50	1214	25
Castor beans	50	1234	25
Charcoal	20	5	10
Cherries	40	10	20
Clover seed	60	15	30
Coal	80	20	40
Coke	40	10	20
Corn, ear	70	171/2	35
Corn, unbusked	75	18%	371/4 28
Bran Bronus (nernis Broom eorn seed. Buckwheat Carrots Castor beans Charcoal Cherries Clover seed Coal Coke Corn, ear Corn, unhusked Corn, shelled Corn meal Cucumbers	48	12	28
Cucumbers	48	12	24
Emmer	40	10	20
Emmer Flax seed Grapses, stems Hemp seed Hickory nuts hulled Hingarian seed Kaffir eorn Lime Millet seed Oats Onion top sets Onion top sets Orciard grass seed Orage orange seed Farsulus Feaches	56	14	98
Graves, stems	40	10	20
Hemp seed	44	11	22
Hickory nuts hulled	50	121/2	25
Hungarian seed	50	121/2	25
Kaffir eorn		14	28
Lime	80	20	40
Millet seed	50	121/2	16
Onts	52	18	26
Onton ton sets	28	7	14
Onlon bottom sets	90	S	16
Orchard grass seed	14	31/2	7007
Osage orange seed	30	8	16
Parsnips	45	111/4	901/4
Peuches	48	12	24
Peaches, dried	33	854	16%
Peanuts		514	11
Pears	45	1114	95
Peas delad	50	15	20
Dhens	48	12	24
Pon corn coh	70	1744	35
Pon corn shelled	56	34	28
Potatoes	60	15	30
Quinces	48	12	24
Rape seed	50	13%	25
Parsnips Peaches Peaches, dried Peanuts Pears Pears Pears Pears, unshelled Peas, dried Plums Pop corn, cob. Pop corn, shelled Potatoes Quinces Rape seed Reitlop seed Rutabagas Rye	14	31/2	7
Rutabagas	60	15	30
Rye	56	14	40
Salt Sand	80	20	65
Sand	130	321 <u>4</u>	10
Shorts Sorghim seed Speltz	20 50	1234	25
Sneltz	40	10	40
		121/6	25
Sweet com	50	121/2	25
Timothy seed	45	11%	901/2
Tomatoes	50	1256	25
Sweet potatoes Timothy seed Tomatoes Turnips	55	13%	271/4
Walnuts Wheat	50	121/4	25
Wheat	60	15	25
	above 50	1234	

1 dry qt.-67.2 cu. ins. 1 liquid qt.-57.75 cu. ins. A dry qt. holds 14 per cent must than a liquid qt. Dry commodities must be sold by weight or dry measure.

WEIGHTS OF MILK AND CREAM

We again insert the following from last year's report, as we consider the information well worth repeating:

In general the specific gravity of milk or cream depends upon the percentage and relation of solids contained in it, the temperature at which the determinations are made and the age of the milk. The weight of one gallon of water at 68 degrees F. (20 degrees C.), according to the Bureau of Standards, is approximately 8.32162 pounds. Using this figure as the weight of water and using the specific gravities of milk and cream of various percentages as given in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 98 the following table has been worked out for the weights per gallon, at a temperature of 68 degrees F.

Percentage	Specific	Weight Per Gallon
of Fat	Gravity	(Pounds)
Water	1.000	8.32162
Skim 0.025	1.037	8.6295
Milk 3.	1.034	8.6045
Milk 3.5	1.033	8.5962
Milk 4.	1.032	8.5879
Milk 5.	1.031	8.5796
Milk 6.	1.030	8.5713
Mixed milk and cream10.	1.025	8.5297
Mixed milk and cream13.	1.018	8.4714
Cream	1.015	8.4464
Cream20.	1.013	8.4298
Cream	1.011	8.4132
Cream	1.008	8.3882
Cream28.	1.006	8.3715
Cream30.	1.004	8.3549
Cream32.	1.002	8.3383
Cream35.	.999	8.3133
Cream38.	.997	8.2967
Cream40.	.995	8.2800

Weights are given at 68 degrees F, because this is the temperature that was used in determining the specific gravities (20 degrees C, being the temperature generally used for such work). The weight would be very slightly greater for milk at 50 degrees to 60 degrees, the temperature at which milk is usually received at the plant.

For all practical purposes the weight of ordinary market milk may be figured at 8.6 pounds per gallon.

CANNING INDUSTRY

Unlike most of Iowa's agricultural projects, the packing of our canned goods is on the decrease. In 1926 we packed 18 per cent less than in 1925. In 1927 our pack of 1,621,000 cases was a de-

crease of 50 per cent less than 1926. The average price paid to farmer in 1927 is practically the same as the year before, \$103; per ton. The cause of this decrease in the pack is said to be, by Mr. Clapper, President of the Iowa-Nebraska Canning Association a restriction of their marketing territory, due to competition that circumstances prevent them from meeting.

We are here giving a complete directory of all canners and packers in the Iowa-Nebraska Association, recently revised for 1927; also the key to the letters indicating the nature of their pack

A—Corn. B—Peas. C—Tomatoes, D—Apples. E—Green Beans. F—Pumpkin and Squash. G—Fish (includes Salmon and Fish Products). H—Tuna. I—Hominy. J—Lima Beans. K—Kraut. L—Lobster. M—Meat. N—Succotash. O—Olives. P—Sweet Potatoes. Q—Beets. R—Rhubarb. S—Sardines. T—Clams. U—Oysters. V—Peanut Butter, W—Asparagus. X—Preserves. Y—Plums. Z—Pears.

a—Peaches. b—Cherries. c—Pineapple. d—Prunes. e—Berries (all kinds). f—Apricots. g—Apple Sauce. h—Honey. i—Pork and Beas and Baked Beans. j—Spinach. k—Cider. I—Spaghetti. m—Min. Soups. o—Grapefruit. p—Tomato Pulp. q—Plum Pudding. r—Rel Kidney Beans. s—Fruit Salad. t—Catsup and Chili Sauce. u—Mine Meat. v—Apple Butter. w—Syrup and Molasses. x—Shrimp. y—Okra and Okra and Tomatoes. z—Figs.

IOWA

Ames Canning Co	mes. A.
Anderson Bros. Canning CoO	skaloosa. A-C-F
Atlantic Canning CoA	tlantic A-F
Audubon Canning Co O	
Factory-Audubon.	nice me ricaspine, A,
Baxter Bros. Co., TheO	ffice-Brunswick, Me. A-N.
Factory—Wapello,	ince Brunswick, Me. A.M.
Bell Canning Co	ffice_Waterloo A
Factories-Grundy Center, Rein-	ance waterioo. A.
beck.	
	olla Dialma A
Belle Plaine Canning CoB	ene Plaine. A.
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Works. B	
Cambridge Canning Co	ambridge. A.
Carnation Milk Products CoO	mice—Oconomowoc, Wis. m.
Factory—Waverly.	
Caster Canning Co L	
Cedar Falls Canning Co	
Cedar Rapids Canning Co	edar Rapids. C-E-Q-p.
Center Point Canning Co	enter Point. A.
Clarksville Canning Co	larksville. A.
Columbus Canning Co	olumbus Junction. C.
Cudahy Packing Co., The O	ffice-Chicago, Ill. M.
Factory-Sloux City.	
Denmire, L. E	ffice-Montrose. C-Z.
Factories-Montrose, Farmington,	
Sandusky,	
Virden-Richards Canning Co D	exter A-F.
Elgin Canning Co E	
Farmer Canning Co., J. Le Roy O	ffice-Monticello, A.
Factories-Monticello, Tipton.	THE PARTY OF THE P
Farmer Canning Co., S. TS	tory City A
Farmer Canning Co., V. F M	t Pleasant A
canding Co., v. P	it. Producti. A.

	Glenwood Canning & Fruit Pro. Co Glenwood. C. Grimes Canning CorpOffice—1220 Southern Surety Bldg.,
	A-F-L
	Factories—Altoona, Grimes, Pella, Des Moines, Perry, Rockwell City
	Grinnell Canning CoGrinnell. A.
	Guttenberg Canning CoGuttenberg. A.
	independence Canning Corp Independence. A.
	Iowa Canning Co
	Factories—Vinton, LaPorte City, Garrison, Shellsburg.
	Iowa City Canning Co Iowa City. A.
	Iowa Valley Canning Co
	Keokuk Canning CoOffice—Keokuk, C-pickles.
	Factories—Fort Madison, Keokuk.
	Lake Mills Canning Co Lake Mills. A-C.
	Marshall Canning CoOffice—Marshalltown, A-B-C-F-K-I.
	Factories-Marshalltown, Roland,
	Hampton, Ackley, Waverly.
	Merrell Canning Co
	Morrell & Co., JohnOttumwa. M-u.
	Otoe Food Products CoOffice-Nebraska City, Neb. A.
	Factory—Hamburg.
	Penick & Ford, Ltd., IncOffice-New Orleans, La. w.
	Red Oak Canning Co, Red Oak. A.
	Riverside Canning Co
	Root Canning Company, A. I Office—Medina, Ohio. h.
	Factory—Council Bluffs. Sac City Canning CoOffice—Sac City. A.
	Factories—Sac City, Storm Lake,
	Smith, P. G Office-Keokuk, C-D-P-p-pickles.
	Factories—Montrose, Croton.
	Tripoli Canning AssociationTripoli. A.
	Virden CanneryOffice—Grinnell. A-F, Factory—Gilman.
	Forest Canning Co
	Waterloo Canning CoOffice-Waterloo. A.
	Factories — Waterloo, Dyersville, Dysart.
	Weir Canning CoOffice—Toledo. A.
	Factories—Toledo.
	Woerman Pickle & Canning Co.,
	H. A Office—827 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo. C-E-F-K-P-Z-i-p-r-t-pickles.
	Factory—Farmington.
	Zeigler Canning & Preserving Co Muscatine. C-F-K-P-i-p-r-t.
	MEDDAGEA
	NEBRASKA
	Auburn Canning Co
	Blair Canning Co. Blair. A. Cudahy Packing Co. Office—Chicago, Ill. M.
	Cudany Packing CoOffice—Chicago, Ill. M.
	Factory—Omana.
	Farrell & CompanyOmaha. w.
	Fremont Canning CoFremont. a.
	Grand Island Canning CoGrand Island, Neb. a.
	Morris & Company
	Klaus & MoersenOffice—Chicago, Ill. M-i. Factory—Omaha.
	Norfolk Packing Co
S.	Otoe Food Products Co

i-j-p-r.

LABORATORY REPORT

An unusually large variety of samples, which come under the laws enforced by the department, have been analyzed during the year. Nearly 200 samples of sweet pickles were analyzed. One manufacturer was found using saccharine as an artificial sweet ener and was prosecuted and fined \$100.00. He also was required to remove all of his illegal product from the shelves of the retails.

Many of our men in the field have paid special attention to securing samples of butter made by our creameries and sending then to the laboratory for analysis. Altogether, last year, 935 butter samples were analyzed. We here give the results of our work in analyzing these samples for fat content, moisture, salt and cases.

FAT

3	samples	contained	73%	fat	
1	sample	contained	76%	fat	
7	samples	contained	77%	fat	
13	samples	contained	78%	fat	
71	samples	contained	79%	fat	
166	samples	contained	80%	fat	
257	samples	contained	81%	fat	
		contained	82%	fat	
		contained	83%	fat	
		contained	84%	fat	
11	samples	contained	85%	fat	
4	samples	contained	86%	fat	

MOISTURE

4	samples	contained	11%	moisture
-7	samples	contained	12%	moisture
44	samples	contained	13%	moisture
122	samples	contained	14%	moisture
318	samples	contained	15%	moisture
253	samples	contained	16%	moisture
83	samples	contained	17%	moisture
19	samples	contained	18%	moisture
3	samples	contained	19%	moisture
4	samples	contained	20%	moisture
1	sample	contained	21%	moisture
1	sample	contained	23%	moisture
1	sample	contained	24%	moisture

SALT

19	samples	contained	less t	han		1%	salt
218	samples	contained	from	1%	to	2%	salt
484	samples	contained	from	2%	to	3%	salt
141	samples	contained	from	3%	to	4%	salt
		contained					
. 1	sample	contained	from	5%	to	6.0%	salt

CASEIN

526	samples	contained	less than		1%	casein
320	samples	contained	from 1%	to	2%	casein
14	samples	contained	from 2%	to	3%	casein

AVERAGE ANALYSIS

Fat	9	8		¥	4	×	8		8		S	V	6			Ų,	8					0		ķ.	• •	5		×					.,		ļ,	V		N.	81	.0	7
Salt				*		8	6.7	*.*	۰			*		84					4	5		8						2						*		×	ķ,	×	2	1,3	4
Casein	Ĭ	**							*	2.9	100	×0		***				**	1		-		4	6	1			8		8	12	7			9	d	5	-	1	.0	1
Moisture		5.7	28.1	 -		80	20	7.0	75.		12	80		* 1	23	23		30.3		9.3	-	90			834	8	63	90	53	90	6.4	A)	2			æ	w	ew.	20	1.6	.0

Out of these 935 samples analyzed only 1% was found to contain less than the legal amount of fat, and a small fraction over 1% of excess moisture. This we consider a very good showing and indicates that our creameries are being given close attention.

The total number of food samples analyzed is here given:

MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second second second	RETURNS TO THE RETURN TO THE R
Butter	 	********	************	935
Milk and Cream	 			
Stock Foods	 ***********			125
Ice Cream	 ******			146
Miscellaneous	 			275

INSPECTION SERVICE

An important part of the Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Department is its inspection service. Laws are not self-enforcing and it is not enough that our legislature has given us the twenty-nine laws that if properly adhered to would put our food and dairy establishments beyond criticism. Our business world is not yet 100% perfect. Each line has its per cent of slackers,—men, who through carelessness, ignorance or malicious intent, are constantly defrauding or jeopardizing the health of the public. It is to protect our people as well as the honorable and conscientious merchant, from these transgressors of our rules and department regulations, that thirty-three specially trained men under the direct charge of a chief inspector are kept constantly in the field. We can say, to the credit of our merchants and food producers, that these offenders represent a small per cent of the trade.

Three of these inspectors traveling in Dodge and Buick cars carry a complete scale testing outfit, including 500 pounds of weights. They test all wagon, large platform, grain and coal scales, as well as check up on all commodities sold by the load, such as grain, coal, etc. The remaining thirty attend to all the inspection work in their own territories, required by the laws and regulations enforced by this division. These thirty men travel in Ford coupes and the department must be pardoned if "it points with pride" to the record that has been made in the maintenance of these cars, through its purchasing contracts of oil, gasoline and supplies, and the careful handling of the cars by the men themselves.

We here give a summary of the record the department cars made during the last four years:

42

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTME	NT
---------------------------	----

Total Expense for the last four years Total Miles traveled for the last four years. Average Cost per mile (.041) Average Miles per car per year. Total Depreciation on 33 cars. Depreciation per mile (.0115) Oil per mile (20/100 cents). Gas per mile (1 10/100 cents). Tires and Tubes per miles (33/100 cents) Repairs per mile (90/100 cents). Storage per mile (42/100 cents)	\$ 170,256 milea .041 12,898 miles 19,588.10 .0115 .0029 .0110 .0033 .0090
Total Cost per mile (4 1/10 cents)	 .0410

Under the heading of "Total Inspections Made," there is given the number of inspections for the years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927. Also the number of inspections made during the last year before the consolidation by the various departments then working separately. We consider the record our men have made and are making a creditable one.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK

1924	1925	1926	1927	
Number of Meetings Attended 702	487	558	645	
Number of Complaints Investigated. 2,389	2,271	2,537	1.156	
Number of Samples Collected 5,848	5,346	12,099	7,943	
Number of Samples Tested13,215	14,270	10,583	16,035	
Number of Prosecutions 406	313	286	311	
Number of Examinations given 1,387	545	1,568	1,316	
trestante for all enough wit as II 23 947	04.000	00.004	07 100	
23,947	24,232	27,631	27,406	

TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927

AT WE ST THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE TH	The second second	The second second			
me keps sensonal all the fire	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Counter Scales	33,824	43,339	39,059	36,808	
Groceries	16,472	19,468	19,263	19,836	
Platform Scales		17,890	16,260	13,956	
Gasoline Pumps and Measures			12,015	13,501	
Produce Houses		10,543	11.475	12,593	
Cream Test Scales	8,969	10,837	10,237	9,409	
Cream Stations		10.004	10.269	10,530	
Meat Markets		9,535	9,474	10,158	
Restaurants		9,462	10,305	10,431	
Oil		7.428	7,724	8,069	
Wagon Scales		3,795	3,478	3,978	
Creameries		2,690	2,490	2,524	
Confectionery	2,049	2,413	3,155	3,430	
Farm Dairies	1,672	1,955	1,096	2,485	
Bakeries	1,502	1,729	1,419	1,738	
Hotels		1,625	1,816	1,533	
Feed Stores	876	1,392	1,990	2,777	
Miscellaneous	815	1,100	1,452	917	
Ice Cream Factories		958	1,013	897	
Slaughter Houses		940	933	1,023	
Dairymen		809	896	263	
Coal Dealers		602	551	460	
Milk Wagons	943	500	430	1,670	
Seed Dealers	209	245	536	652	

Bottling Works		237	241	256
Rendering Plants		164	263	281
Penny-in-the-Slot Scales	. 296	146	636	647
Wholesale Groceries	122	103	161	211
Elevators	64	96	141	7
Investigations		*****	******	845
Toilets				246
Canning Factories		*****	******	135
Soda Fountains				113
Cold Storage Plants		*****	*****	3
Mattress Factories	*****	*****	*****	2
	144 151	179 219	100 770	120 004

TOTAL INSPECTIONS THE LAST YEAR BEFORE CONSOLIDATION Dairy and Food Department 64,705 Oil Department Estimated 7,500 Hotel and Restaurants Estimated 8,983 City Milk Inspection Estimated 14,400 95,588

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

	Office Force		Salary	Expense
R G Clark		0	3,000.00	8 106.0
B. O. Brownlee			3,200.00	761.2
	***************************************		3,000,00	157.7
C. S. Bogle.			2,450.00	25.1
R. C. Meeban			2,100.00	
			2,250,00	51,8
			1,550,00	1010
Agnes Hermansen			187.50	Control of the same
Evelyn Rees	************************************		1,460.00	
Helen Hackley			900.00	
Mildred Lideli			1,320.00	
Ann Murphy			750.00	
Kathryn Shannon	***************************************	-10	840.95	************
			141.33	
W. J. Van Meter.			275.00	
F. E. Wells		4	300.00	*********
D. M. Seath			174.38	*********
W. W. Shaffer			150,00	
y. v. Mandmar		1	750.00	
Inspectors:		1		
		1	2,300,00	700.2
P I Odalt		1	2,000,00	854.7
T A Clarke			2,500,00	610.2
Boy Thomas		3	2,300.00	586.8
Roy Seoles			2,300,00	905.1
C. N. Hart			2,300.00	839.0
D. T. Broers		3	2,300,00	569.3
B. H. Guthrie		3	2,300,00	703,3
F. D. Payn		3	2,300.00	646.3
Burr William		1	2,300.00	607.5
A. A. Nolte			2,300.00	724.3
L. E. Utterback			2,300.00	655.2
J. W. Milnes		1	2,300.00	772.4
R. E. Long			2,300.00	814.4
S. S. Rygh			2,300.00	663,0
W. A. Carrier			2,300.00	850.4
B. F. Schultz			2,500.00	887.5
Elmer J. Reed		ł	2,075.00	741.5
. D. Fiete			2,325.02	1,106.5
A. L. Landis			2,300.00	563,2
W. Stephenson			2,300.00	663.1
W. W. Newland			2,300,00	485.9
A. E. Robertson			2,300.00	794.3
eter White			2,300.00	579.2

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER IL 1871-

Office Force	Salary	Expens
E. E. Mittlestadi. C. E. Behake. Pred Smeter H. W. McElroy H. W. McElroy L. V. Solan S. Solan	2,200,00 3,475,46 2,200,00 2,300,00 2,300,00 5,300,00 2,200,00 2,200,00 2,200,00 2,200,00	a Section of the
General Office and Laboratory Expense. New Automobiles	1278.75	(0) 1,40
	8 100,374.16	\$ 10,50

LICENSES ISSUED AND FEES RECEIVED YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

Oil Inspection Fees (Bbls.) No. 1,105,487 \$ 50,221.40 Sanitary Law Licenses No. 5,972 11,915.00 Babcock Test Licenses No. 4,987 12,467.50 Egg Dealers' Licenses No. 8,336 8,336.00
Babcock Test Licenses No. 4,987 12,497,50 Egg Dealers' Licenses No. 8,336 8,336,00
Egg Dealers' Licenses
Egg Dealers' Licenses
Scale Tag Licenses
Scale Inspection Fees
Feed Inspection Fee Tags (Tons)No. 394,798 39,479.83
Milk Dealers' Licenses
Gasoline Pump Licenses
Hotel Transfer Fees,
Hotel Licenses
Fair Restaurant Licenses
Restaurant Licenses
Commercial Feed Fees
Feeding Stuffs Analysis Fees
Seed Analysis Fees
Rendering Plant Licenses
Cold Storage Licenses
Commercial Fertilizer Fees
Iowa Butter Trade Mark (Stamps)No. 2 69.0
Mattress Inspection Fees
Lime Analysis

\$226,095.78

Constant of terry	1 5		1	Institute L. R. Melays mary Stalle Impeden	
Chick of the state	11 12 1	PRINCIPLE STREET, 6	SECATIONE STATES	A. B. B. S.	
MILADORES (S. NO. 1)		CREEK BASHE CEDAR	ANSTON COURS	10.	7
a.	(1)	ENTON LI	1 19 1	Section 1981	
	Called Street	3 9	E. Bobertson O. MANASKA KEDMUK MAS	WAPELLO JUTERS DAVIS VANIEUR	
5. 5.	BUTTER LANGIS	A Committee of the last of the		LUCAS MONROE 12-(2) WAYNE APPANCOSE CHREEVILLE	
HANCOCK CINES	A. B. Yiete ARIGHT FRANKLIN -18,-00 KANKITON NABLIN Town Palls	1	RED MARION		
2	TER ALMICTO	E BOONE STOR	M. n. Mehirry NADISON WARRED SG. Birs. Malmer	UNION CLARKE	
EMMET STANDSSUTH PALGAZON STANDS	Chart Read 1. 5. Candon MESSER AMERICA Annual Company Compan	ACCREENE HIGHTHATS MALTHERE DA	α ,		
prompted the periods.	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Peter Malte Lumber Cate Peter Malte Lower Cate	1	4 2	
OLEGICKINSD BLa CLAY	CHEOKE GRANIES Store Asside	CATO SANFORD 36. E. 26.	NATURAL PARTY	A COLUMN TO SERVICE	
JACK DACEOLA JACK B. PT.1543.0 STOUX OBITER	1 3 -	16. CONCREA CONCREA HARRESON	The state of the s	HILLS NAME OF THE STREET	1
L.Jack Stou	PUTHOUTH WOODE Steen C	سئا			

CREAMERY STATISTICS OF 10WA Showing Pounds of Milk and Cream Received, Pounds of Butter Made and Disposition of Sam

Counties	No. of Creameries Reported	Pounds of Milk Received	Pounds of Cream Received	Lbs. of But- ter Manu- factured	Pounds Sold to Patrons	Pounds Sold in Iowa	Pounds Sold Outside of Iown	Total Value
Adair	21	30,417	1,835,801	780,015	45,850	73,494	121,139	7,321,725 8
Allamakee			6.717.505	2,469,536	80,000	12,000	163,000	0,000,17
kudubon	7	396,000	5,145,000	2,132,187	1,000	950,000	10,000	1,004,004,77
Senton		73,000	4,063,321	1,007,177	49,068	107,024	800,306	471,408.8
Goone	Ol 9	19,206,253	28,383,142	2,839,185	949,276	637,576	1,548,370	1,454,488.2
Bremer	22	45.918.701	5 004 250	385,966	7,837	213,681	158,438	208,462.3
Genanan Gena Vista	0	17,119,917	9,605,650	8,792,793	210,400	947 646	1,800,811	1,305,704.4
ther	110	756,003	3,613,909	1,486,501	896'69	100,082	809,404	581,288.6
Calboun	1	31,000	7,316,063	2,684,817	119,162	146,064	2,415,613	1,201,313.9
arroll	1-1	924,166	8,132,259	3,383,967	50,435	256,308	0 500,763	1.91,82
dar	20.0	136,975	8,254,169	1,702,816	3,000	80,419	1,609,745	748 115 00
Cerro Gordo.			4,580,025	1,812,349	190,467	406,916	1,288,763	788.474.38
herokee	7.	0,502,509	21,727,040	3,061,656	104,007	498,769	2,530,191	1,413,290.6
hickasaw	0.	2,575,046	8,474,393	9 676 605	150,859	168,529	28,697	95,662.98
Nr.Ko.	-		9,182,270	367,542	000,000	200,424	2,468,042	1,038,174.00
Clayton	00		521,765	200,914	15,244	780 06	350,1082	108,243,04
nton	18	19,001,524	11,188,762	5,758,339	308,534	304,046	31.040.718	9 401 470 Kg
awford	0-	5,504,547	9,680,755	8,570,346	619,75	851,519	2,764,687	1.619.940.85
Has	1 00	10 007 001	4,968,058	2,207,537		92, 606	1,915,050	887,765,50
Vi8	1	700'100'07	1,441,820	008,870	15,000	359,732	202,068	2573,033,82
Octatur.	-		100,100	00,00		18,000	18,658	16,496.10
Ses Moines	17	637,223	11,483,423	3,071,375	189,349	111,778	388	110
Nekinson	. 20	20,000	1,988,584	976,976	227,019	417,301	999	3
Dudgue	17	13,070,110	16,397,382	4,542,460	158,080	635,574	883	558
yetta	18	794,806	10 077 778	849,535	48,719	107,088	125	48
Floyd	+2	801,705	4,007,945	1,870,248	92,629	338,783	1,482,252	2,400,676.78 854 680 38
Teens .	-	000,000	0,001,448	27.412.779	341,844	349 1995	-	

1,000 1,000	815 1,025,247, 941 62,978, 800 110,748,	108 1,042,3 800 19,042,3 19,043,3 1,156,3		28,005,01	_	_	_		_		_			
	1,089,815 11,089,815 10,911 00,802		20, 277, 2008 20, 1905 200, 2000 200, 2000		1,653,400	1,605,	1,254,	1,406	4,456,	5224.7	1,388,1	4,534,0	1,495,1	4,926,4
168, 160 128, 160 128, 160 16, 162 10, 160	241,490 255,641 136,889 146,312	175,457	12,000 100,27	271,680	88,989 117,888	175,630	88.28 88.28 80.00 80.00	12,146	1,508,943	143,978	612,936	318,446	205,460	400,727
25, 256 111, 572 116, 528 15, 165 19, 200 19, 201	108,121 108,080 17,080 18,080	312,710	130,484	3,600	2,500	1,680	98,642 98,642	136,475	300	5,660	234,715	280,959	24,795	8,12
2,612,940 605,615 927,880 9,789,692 89,985 218,181	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	44,228	200,134	2000	770,230	750,109 129,455	491,579	820,879	942,796	782, 752	92,943	19,681	68,114	906,873
2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 2 2 2 2 2 2	21 211	100	0 001	10	01 01	m m m	-	100		PH.	20.70	Di ci	-
		8 4 P 81 8	8838											
5,000,000 2,101 2,012,000 0,000,000 0,000,000 0,000,000 0,000,000 0,000,000 0,			8838		5,645,797 2,1									
5,001,011 6,089,691 6,089,691 5,000,008 100,000 7,800,002		6,827,045	8,910,730	877,930	1,665,014		4,002,048		17,956,624	1,888,363	4,987,173		4,839,357	
2,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 5,000,000 100,000 7,800,000	479,740 1,219,738 479,740 5,872,910 466,100 466,100	1,047,859 7,022,222	6,513,830 8,910,720	1,608,160	662,000 5,645,797	8,027,476 1,858,633 5,671,529	4,002,048	4,525,639	17,956,624	1,888,363	4,987,173	13,549,115	4,839,357	
7, 1865 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	479,740 1,219,738 479,740 5,872,910 466,100 466,100	1,047,859 7,022,222	6,513,830 8,910,720	1,608,160	1,005,004	8,027,476 1,858,633 5,671,529	4,002,048	4,525,639	17,956,624	1,888,363	4,987,173	13,549,115	4,839,357	
200 0000 17 1800 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	479,740 1,219,738 479,740 5,872,910 466,100 466,100	1,047,859 7,022,222	6,513,830 8,910,720	1,608,160	662,000 5,645,797	8,027,476 1,858,633 5,671,529	4,002,048	4,525,639	17,956,624	1,888,363	4,987,173	13,549,115	4,839,357	
200 0000 17 1800 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	479,740 1,219,738 479,740 5,872,910 466,100 466,100	1,047,859 7,022,222	6,513,830 8,910,720	1,608,160	1,005,004	8,027,476 1,858,633 5,671,529	4,002,048	4,525,639	17,956,624	1,888,363	4,987,173	13,549,115	4,839,357	

Countles	No. of Creameries Reported	Pounds of Milk Received	Pounds of Cream Received	Lbs. of But- ter Manu- factured	Pounds Sold to Patrons	Pounds Sold in Iowa	Pounds Sold Outside of Iowa	Total Value
Warren Washington Wayne Kebsler Winnebago Winnebake Woodbury Worth Wright	1 2 8 10 6	31,006 211,373 510,488 23,903,568 154,042	321,896 333,547 4,147,645 1,961,912 7,552,657 8,395,801 79,888,472 4,770,296 567,711	142,036 148,962 1,607,977 768,313 2,553,435 3,129,005 31,630,173 2,050,347 556,174	3,062 1,500 3,697 16,283 234,429 361,050 10,418 237,106 33,023	116,131 149,839 45,236 602,328 122,837 235,202 1,170,342 90,158 69,910	22,833 1,558,944 154,219 2,195,156 2,791,808 31,571,888 1,600,424 308,424	50,650,92 65,661,81 707,510,00 342,518.88 1,174,717.14 1,397,990,67 13,867,176,22 837,462,57 188,545,52
Total		238,015,534	532,583,175	192,442,103	7,902,195	22,695,814	155,043,396	\$84,005,134.06

CREAMERY LIST

CREAMERY LIST									
Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or manager	Name of Bustermaker	P. O. Address o Buttermaker				
Adair County— Adair Creamery Co	Adair	J. W. Crow W. A. Foster	Adair	J. T. Ryan R. H. McCrea	Adair Greenfield				
Adams County— Prescott Creamery	Prescott	Chris. Lundhigh	Prescott	Raymond Fargerson.	Prescott				
Allamakee County— Arctic Spring Creamery Ass'n	Quandahl, 9 ml. S. of Spring Grove, Minn.	O. C. Flatberg	Spring Grove, Minn.	Olaí Goodno	Spring Grove,				
Calhoun Creamery Co	Waukon, 7 mi. S. W. New Albin Postville Waterville	O. J. Sanderman J. E. Welsh Cloy Schultz	Postville	Jacob W. Rouster Edgar Riser V. C. Anderson	Waukon New Albin Postville Vaterville				
Appanoose County— Centrox Dairycen	Centerville	G. S. Armstrong	Centerville	A. V. Lucas	Centerville				
Audubon County— Audubon Creamery Co. Audubon Township Creamery Ass'n. C Crystal Springs Creamery Exira Creamery Co. Co.	Kimballton	Albert S. Stone	Audubon	J. I. Petersen	Exira Kimballton				
Beston County— Farmers Creameryi Model Creamery Garrison Co-op. Creamery Ass'n T. M. Sinclair Packers Ltdcen	Newhall	I A Ridenour	Garrison	Wm. T. Turner	Garrison				
Black Hawk County— Benson Co-op. Creamery Co. Color Falla Creamery Co. Contral Creamery Co. Con	Cedar Falls	I H Reandes	Waterloo	George Holm	Cedar Falls				

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
C. A. Fosse Creamery	Hudson Cedar Falls Waterloo	Henry Lafrenz A. H. Musch Glen Lichty T. R. Fisher	La Porte City	Wm. McFarland P. J. Van Alstine H. Jensen	Hudson Cedar Falls Waterloo Dunkerton
Boone County— Peerless Dairy Products Co., Inc., i. Rosendale Co-op. Creamery Co., operated by Dairy Dept. I. S. C. Boone Dairy, Inc., i.	Amer		Boone	V. F. Brunner	Boone
Bremer County— Bremer Creamery Co	Waverly, 7 mi. E Bremer Summer Denver Summer Denver, 2 mi. E. Frederika Tripoli, 5 mi. S. E. Plainfield Janesville Readlyn, 3 mi. S. Readlyn Summer Tripoli	Henry Seegers. Fred Christophel. H. Sell. W. J. Moehling Geo. Rockdaschel. H. C. Griese. Leigh Alcock J. P. Snelling Nichols & Bentley. B. O. Squires. Henry Otto. J. Strottmann Chas. Krueger. W. H. Barry. H. A. Griese. H. F. Buhrow. G. C. Schwake. George Wescott J. C. Koch. Ernest Sampe. Wm. Oberken.	Waverly, R. 5. Waverly, R. 2. Summer Denver Sumner Denver Tripoli Tripoli Plainfield Janesville Readlyn Waverly, R. 2. Sumner, R. 7. Tripoli Sumner, R. 5. Sumner, R. 6. Sumner, R. 6. Sumner, R. 6. Sumner, R. 6. Sumner, R. 7. Tripoli Waverly, R. 2. General Readlyn Wav	C. J. Meier. Theo. Slack J. B. Zbornik W. J. Spurbeer, L. J. Ehlert. C. F. George J. Ambrose H. F. Dettmer. B. O. Squires. Henry Segebarth W. H. Bowers. E. J. Henring. Albert Kruse H. Will Behrens Paul Schroeder Albert Zerath H. C. Ladage. L. Gaum. Geo. Heine	Waverly, R, 5 Waverly Summer Denver Sumuer Denver Frederika Tripoli Plainfield Janeaville Fairbank Readlyn Summer, R. 7 Tripoli Readlyn Waverly, R. 3 Summer, R. 6 Fripoli Vaverly, R. 7

Fairbank Farmers Creamery Co	Aurora	W. J. Warren C. E. Riede	Aurora	Arthur Hemshrot	Aurora Hazelton
Lamont Creamery Ass'nc. Rowley Farmers Co-op. Creamery Coc. Waysie Valley Creamerycen Winthrop Creamery	Rowley	A. F. Sloan	Rowley	Ralph Schmidt Chas. W. Cady R. W. Stewart	Lamont Rowley Independence
Buena Vista County— Clover Leaf Dairy	Newell	L. W. McCreery L. C. Sutherland	Storm Lake	L. W. McCreery E. W. Brander	Newell Storm Lake Storm Lake
Butler County— Aplington Creamery Clarksville Creamery Parkersburg Community Creamery Co. I Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co. Jefferson Creamery Co. Jefferson Creamery Co. Shell Rock Cry. Ass'n White Rose Creamery Kesley Co-op. Cry. Co.	Clarksville Parkeraburg Dumont Allison Greene Skell Rock Skell Rock Austinville Kesley	H. W. Stine. W. H. Henning. J. F. Vandermeer. Wm. Allan. Aaron Hardman. Henry Harms. C. D. Adair. S. L. Patterson. Remko Johnson.	Clarksville Parkersburg Dumont Allison Winthrop Allison Shell Rock Austinville Austinville	M. A. Jones C. G. Nelson J. F. Vandermeer E. E. Brooks Earl Morris E. E. Brooks P. D. Daniels M. Andersen Fred Carolus	Clarksville Parkersburg Dumont Allison Winthrop Allison Shell Rock Austinville Kesley
Carroll County— Carroll Creamery i Dedham Creamery 3 Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co. e Halbur Creamery 4 Jensen Creamery 5 Manning Creamery 6 Manning Creamery 6 Man Rose Valley Creamery 6 Manning Creamery 6 Manning Creamery 7 Manning Creamery 7 Manning Creamery 8 Manning Creamery 9 Mann	Dedham Breda Halbur Coon Rapids Manning	H. Lauridsen	Dedham Breda Halbur Coon Rapids Manning	H, Lauridsen J. E. Do Charme. M. J. Wagner Wm. Rugaard Einar Hansen	Dedham Breda Halbur Coon Rapids
Calhoun County— A. Baird Co. Bork Creamery Co. Cedar Creek Creamery Co. Pomeroy Creamery Co.	Manson	J. J. Bork S. P. Petersen	Manson	A. C. Matthies John Doose	Manson Somers
Cass County— Central Iowa Poultry & Egg Cocen Swift & Cocen	Atlantie	E. H. Busse, Mgr Swift & Co	New York City Chicago, Ill	Marinus Mikelson F. E. Kelley	Atlantic Atlantic

ш	
-	
m	
*	
œ	
90	
D)	
54	
G.	
=	ì
×	
2	è
(de	
50	
-	٠
-	۰
ж,	٠
m	
×	٠
ä	
H	
EM	
KA	
HAL	
HAL	
HAL	
HAL D	,
HAL DE	
HAL DE	20.00
RAL DE	22.5
KAL DEP	TALL OF THE PARTY.
KAL DEPA	TAKE A PARTY
AL DEPA	A CALLED A CALL
HAL DEPAR	The state of the s
AL DEPA	THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS
AL DEPA	DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
AL DEPA	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
AL DEPART	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
AL DEPART	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 I
AL DEPART	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND
AL DEPART	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND
AL DEPART	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN
AL DEPART	THE PARTY OF THE P

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
Cedar County— Durant Farmers Cry. Ass'n	Bennett Lowden Massillon Clarence Tipton	W. H. Kroeger Matthiessen Pauls P. H. Schneider F. J. Bachman E. C. Capper	Bennett Lowden		Bennett Lowden Massillon Clarence Tipton
Cerro Gordo County— Dougherty Co-op. Creamery Co. Ce Farmers Mutual Co-op. Cry Ce Plymouth Co-op. Creamery Co. Ce Rockwell Co-op. Creamery Co. Swaledale Creamery I Thornton Creamery Co. I I	Clear Lake Plymouth Rockwell Swaledale Thornton	W. F. Paul. J. L. Stevens. F. C. Siegfried. Henry Donner. Geo. and Henry	Plymouth Rockwell Swaledale	S. S. Hudson	Clear Lake Plymouth Rockwell Swaledale
Ventura Farmers Creamery Co	Ventura Mason City Mason City Mason City Mason City Mason City	H. H. Ollenburg Hermanson Bros Glen Swartz A. M. Feist, Mgr Geo. Leffingwell	Mason City Mason City Mason City Mason City Mason City	Otto Spies	Ventura Mason City Mason City
Cherokee County— Cherokee Creamery Co	Cherokee	Carl J. Goeb	Cherokee	Dean Gallup	Cherokee
Chickasaw County— Alta Vista Farmers Cry Ass'n	Nashua Fredericksburg Ionia	S. W. Blinn	Nashua Fredericksburg Ionia	M. H. Bullis R. D. Sweet Joe Herzog	Nashua Fredericksburg Ionia

Clarke County— Golden Valley Creamerycen	Osceola	B. H. Burns	Osceola	Wesley Davis	Osceola
Clay County— Farmers Creamery Co	Dickens	Geo. L. Southard E. O. Bollman A. E. Birdsall	Dickens	Geo. I. Southard E. O. Bollman H. B. Stowe	Dickens Fostoria Webb
Clayton County— Elkader Creamery Farmers Co-op, Creamery Co Farmers Co-op, Creamery Co Farmers Co-op, Creamery Co Farmers Creamery Co Gurber Farmers Co-op, Cry Garnavillo Creamery Co F. H. Hatch Co Littleport Farmers Co-op, Cry Lunan Farmers Co-op, Cry Millville Creamery Co Millville Creamery Co Millville Creamery Co Strawberry Point Par. Cry. Ass'n Union Farmers Co-op, Cry. Co Volga Farmers Co-op, Cry. Co Volga Farmers Co-op, Cry. Co Volga Valley Creamery Co	Elkader St. Olaf Edgewood McGregor Oaterdock Garbee Garnwillo Edgewood Littleport Luana Millville Guttenberg No. Buena Vista Strawberry Point Monona Volga City	C. C. Wilkinson. A. A. Hath. Ralph Rizer. J. C. Heilman. John White. Jas. McLane. A. J. Kregel. P. H. Hatch. G. C. Ruegnitz. Elliott Nelson. H. G. Friedlein. Fred Mueller. Armold Klaas. J. P. Dissmore. John Sabbann. A. L. Moats.	Elkader St. Olaf Edgewood McGregor Garber Guttenberg Garmavillo Edgewood Elkport Luana Turkey River Outtenberg No. Buena Vista Strawberry Point Monona Volga	Hans Baumgarinet. C. C. Bomberger G. Stuessi D. H. Clymer F. J. Havens W. C. Johnson F. W. Hessel. W. I. Dilger Geo, Reyerson H. A. Gulsvig H. D. Ash. Glen Mueller Louis Wills Olto Wegee P. A. Jordah E. P. Gernand	Elkader St. Olaf Edgewood McGregor Osterdock Garber Garnavillo Edgewood Littleport Lutana Turkey River Guttenberg No. Buena Vista Strawberry Pt. Monoms Volga Mesterville
Clinton County— Clinton County Central Cry. Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co. Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co. Swilt & Co. Produce Dept. Welton Creamery Oak Grove Dairy Samitary Butter Co. Clinton Pure Butter Co.	Wheatland	W. A. Templeton F. H. Johnson W. O. Calvert John Gideonsen	Wheatland Chicago, III. Davenport Clinton	O. R. Ball D. W. Cox C. B. Berst	Clinton Welton Hansen Clinton
Crawford County— Armour Creameriesce					
Dallas County— Dexter Creamery Co	c Dexter	W. L. McMenamin.	Dexter	Word Paullen	Dexter
Davis County— England Creamery Co	i Bloomfield Calanya	H. B. England	. Bloomfield	W. D. Clayton	Bloomfield

manife days

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
Delaware County— Colesburg Co-op. Creamery Co	Greeley Ryan Sand Springs Ryan, 6 tot E. Hopkinton Manchester Masonville Petersburg Delhi	W. S. Bissell. C. F. Wendt. H. E. Chaplin. H. J. Dunlap. H. M. Reeve. G. I. McGee. C. Nielsen. J. Dingbaum. A. L. Clark.	Manchester Ryan Hopkinton Hopkinton Hopkinton Manchester Independence Earlville Dalhi	C. N. Baehler. G. M. Paullins. J. L. Batchelder. Alex Graham C. W. Rouse. Orlando Bailey P. H. Scott. Joseph Taylor	Earlville Greeley Ryan Sand Springs Delhi Hopkinton Manchester Masonville Dyersville
Burlington Sanitary Milk Coi sarmers' Store	Burlington	A. D. Reppert Edgar Wiemer	Burlington	C. A. Thompson	Burlington
ake Park Co-op. Cry. Coe dilford Farmers Butter & Cheese Ass'n.c opirit Lake Produce Cocen	Lake Park	Smuck	Lalas Daul	A 0 W	
Dubuque County— Salltown Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co	Balltown Dubuque Cascade Dyersville Durango Luxemberg Epworth	J. Sigworth. S. S. Hamilton. F. X. Sauser Ralph Burkle. Frank Fischer. Henry Rausch.	Waupeton Dubuque Cascade Oyersville Durango Ifurkey River	Al. Barker Love	Waupeton Dubuque Cascade Dyersville Dubuque

New Vienna Central Cry. Co	Sherrill	J. C. Boleyn	Dubuque	Wm. Broessel	Spechts Ferry Debugue
Emmet County Farmers Creamery Co	Delliver	S. C. Hoien	Wallingford	J. C. Jensen	Ringsted
Alpha Parmers Co-op. Cry. Co. center Valley Creamery Ass'n. celler Clermont Valley Creamery Co. celler Carmers Co. celler Parmers Dairy Co. celler Parmers Creamery Co. celler Parmers Co-op. Creamery Co. celler Carmers Co-op. Creamery Co. celler Carmers Co-op. Creamery Co. celler Carmers Carmers Co. celler Carmers Carmers Co. celler Carmers C	Clermont Elgin Avlington St. Lucas Fayette Westgate Maynard Hawkeye Oelwein Oran Summer Wadena Westgate Waucoma Westgate	W. Miller. M. Luchsinger F. W. Bates. G. H. Hackman. J. H. Morf. H. T. Meyer C. H. Paul. H. F. Hauth J. L. Butler J. N. Getz. Alfred Morf. J. H. Wilson. H. F. Mayron. T. F. Meyer. M. A. Hutchinson. M. A. Hutchinson.	Alpha Summer Clermont Elgin Arlingtou St. Lucas Fayette Maynard Hawkeye Oelwein Oran Summer Wadena Westgate West Union Randalia	H. T. Hangarther. F. L. Sirea. Elmer Primus Pred Mitchell Chas Pinch I. H. Schroeder. G. C. Mittlestadt. Frank Bowdish P. H. Harms Will Dülley N. B. Tübbets L. C. Popenhagen. J. J. Boland. C. H. Caswell Flowd Neixer	Clermont Eligin Arlington Arlington Arlington Fayette Westgate Maynard Hawkeye Oclwein Oran Sumner Wadena Westgate Wattom West Union
Floyd County— Charles City Cry, Co., Inc	Colwell	Frank Brunner	Non Corings	Wm McGniness	Nora Springs
Franklin County— L. C. Barnes—	Coulter	Geo. Dohrman F. W. Meyer H. J. Binger J. V. Blackford	Hampton Latimer Sheffield Hansell	J. M. Hansen F. M. Kidd H. J. Binger Elmer Gustafson	Coulter Latimer Sheffield Hansell

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
Greene County— Jefferson Creamery	Jefferson	M. E. Brunner	Lefferson	Harry U. V.	(A)
Grundy County— Reinbeck Farmers Creamery— Beaver Center Creamery Co. — Buck Grove Creamery Dike Creamery Co. — Fern Creamery Co. — Grundy Center Creamery Wellshurg Creamery	Reinbeck Stout Aplington Dike Parkersburg	Wm. Matter	Reinbeck Stout Aplington Dike Parkersburg	Wm. Matter T. E. Dilger. Jack Perry Geo. Carolus B. T. Soles	Reinbeck Stort Aplington Dike
Casey Creamery Co	asey	Joe F. Oddy C. A. Nelson	Casey	E. J. Rutt M. W. Bixby	Casey Guthrie Control
Hamilton County— Randall Farmers Creamery Co C Ellsworth Co-op. Creamery Ass'n c Webster City Creamery Co I Williams Creamery Co I R. R. Bullock I	Randall	Oscar Sevold Anna E. Oison H. E. Forrester	Randall Ellsworth Webster City	L. E. Nelson C. M. Anderson	Randall Ellsworth
Hancock County— Brite Creamery Ass'n C Crystal Creamery Co. C Farmers Co-op. Creamery Co. C Kanawha Farmers Mut. Co-op. Cry Co. C Klemme Co-op. Creamery Co. C Woden Farmers Creamery Co. C Hardin Cryster	ritt rystal Lake arner anawha	B. Schafer A. B. Davenport S. C. Pollock V. A. Blomgren	Britt	G. G. Kolthoff C. M. Pedersen C. Conway	Britt Crystal Lake Garner
Hardin County Alden Co-op, Creamery Co e A Cleves Creamery Concord Co-op, Creamery Co. e G Elidora Creamery Reldora Creamery				ren preen	Voden

Hubbard Creamery Co	Iowa Falls	J. B. Smith	lowa Falls	F. J. Shafer	Iowa Falls Fldora
Harrison County— Dunlap Creamery Co	Dunlap	Fred Major W. E. Gillette	Dunlap Missouri Valley	A. O. Major Arthur Johnson	Dunlap Mo. Valley
Henry County— Fankhauser Dairy Coi	Mt. Pleasant	A. W. Fankhauser	Mt. Pleasant	C. R. Fankhauser	Mt. Pleasant
Howard County— Creamery Co	Chester Protivin Cresco Maple Leaf, 8 mi. E. Riceville	J. M. Hughes J. J. Prochaska Bernard McAlester. D. J. Lane Hans Larson	Chester Protivin Cresco Elms, R. 1 Saratoga Cresco R. 8	C. W. Chyle	Chester Protovin Cresco Elma, R. 1 Saratoga Cresco, R. R. 8
Humboldt County— Bode Creamery & Produce Co	Bode	D. H. Grefstad Lenhard Holden A. P. Andersen	Bode	L. H. Black	Bode Ottosen Humboldt
Iowa County— Iowa Valley Creamery Co	Marengo Victor Williamsburg	A. H. Ady H. F. Lenocker H. Von Ahsen	Marengo	A. H. Ady M. Walter A. Polikowsky	Marengo Victor Williamsburg, R. I
Jackson County— Andrew Co-op. Creamery Co	Bellevue Maquoketa Maquoketa Preston St. Donatus Lamotte	G. Zentner Bruce Werden Ed. Kirchhoff Max Ehler J. L. Hienricy Hoffmann Cry. Co. Wm. F. H. Stro-	Maqueketa Maqueketa Preston St. Donatus Lamotte Spragueville	J. W. Pross. L. F. Widel. A. J. Spohn Geo. P. Byrne J. M. Hoffmann Lyle E. Miller.	Maquoketa Maquoketa Preston St. Donatus Lamotte Spragueville
C. J. Rhode Creamery	Maquoketa		Maquoketa	Rhode & Son	Maquoketa
Jasper County— Dairyland Dairy Co	Newton	G. M. Lambert	Newton	Berle Starr	Newton

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
Jefferson County— Linder-Iverson Co	Fairfield		Fairfield		
Johnson County— owa City Creamery Cocen	Iowa City				
Jones County— Inamosa Farmers Creamery Co	Amber	P. B. Daly C. Hartman W. K. Moats	Amber	H. C. Kofoed G. W. Simes Harry Johnson	Amber Anamosa Center Jet
Reokuk County— E. Brown. Wisby ould Creamery Co.	What Cheer	C. E. Brown	What Cheer	S. W. Hobson	What Cheer
Kossuth County— Jgona Co-op. Creamery Co	Algona Bancroft Butt Hobarton Ledyard Fenton Lakota Lone Rock Lone Rock Swea City Fitonka	M. P. Christiansen. Joseph Vaske. M. E. Warner. A. R. Cruikshank. J. T. Heaney. F. C. Bailey. J. E. Smith. W. J. Bourne. Otto Wichtendahl. L. C. Knutsen. C. Knwylle.	Algona Bancroft Burt Algons Ledyard Fenton Lakota Lone Rock V Lone Rock Wea City Litonka	M. P. Christiansen. H. E. Thies. Paul Macauley Vincent Hiefner L. C. Strand. Fred Kucker Nick Behrends Vatson Shick Iarold Smith L. C. Kuutsen.	Algona Bancroft Burt Algona Ledyard Fenton Lakota Lone Rock Jone Rock Jone Rock
Lee County- wift & Co					

Linn County— Blue Valley Creamery Co. cen Cedar Rapids Central City Creamery Co. Central City Coggon Creamery Co. Coggon Marion Dairy Store. Marion Lisbon Co-op Creamery Co. Lisbon Springville Creamery Co. Cedar Rapids Farmers Co-op Creamery Co. Cedar Rapids Wapsie Valley Creamery Co. Cedar Rapids Wapsie Valley Creamery Co. Cedar Rapids Walker Farmers Creamery Co. Walker Walker Farmers Creamery Co. Walker Walker Farmers Creamery Co. Walker	M. L. Ware C. E. Batchelder G. K. Frink Earl George	Coggon Marion Lisbon Springville Cedar Rapids Codar Rapids	Paul Wright Lee Dunlap L. C. Capper Harry Erickson H. B. Wandling Garritt Boland	Coggon Marion Lisbon Springville Cedar Rapids Cedar Rapids
Louisa County Columbus Creamery Columbus Jet				
Lyon County— Inwood Creamery	A. Yonker	Inwood	A. Yonker	Inwood
Madison County— Winterset Creamery	F. B. Seidler	Winterset	F. B. Seidler	Winterset
Mahaska County— Love's Creamery i Oskaloosa Reisman Co. Inc	H. S. Rhynsburger	Oskaloosa	John Cork	Beacon Oskaloosa
Marion County— Knoxville Creamery i Knoxville Pella Creamery cen Pella	W. H. Anderson Ben Kuyk	Knosville	T. W. Alexander C. F. Leuthy	Knoxville Pella
Marshall County— Jackson Dairy Co	Theo. Helmcke N. C. Nielsen	Clemons	Chris. Jensen Guy W. Smith	Clemons Marshalltown
Mills County— Glenwood Creamery Co	C. W. McManigal Bruce Bochner	Glenwood Malvern	E. E. Hatcher W. Mulholland	Glenwood Malvern
Mitchell County— Little Cedar Co-op. Creamery Ass'n c Little Cedar New Haven Creamery Ossage Osage Co-op. Creamery Ass'n C Ossage Riceville Greamery i Riceville	Julius Brunner	Osage	Julius Brunner Chas. Woodwiss	Osage Osage

214.2402

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address o Buttermaker
Rock Creek Creamery Ass'n	Osage St. Ansgar Stacyville	H. K. Klemesrud O. C. Seefeld W. A. Schrandt	Nora Springs St. Ansgar	P. Christensen H. R. Bullis	Osage St. Ansgar
Montgomery County— Lee Blue Ice Cream Co	Red Oak	Lee Blue	Red Oak	W. F. Coonley	Red Oak
Muscatine County— Swift & Co			SHOWS THE PROPERTY.	A Woller	VIIIIBCA
O'Brien County— Hartley Creamery Co	Hartley	Peter F. Joenke George Boerhaver C. W. Green &	Davenport	Tom Holmes Paul Moerman	Hartley Sheldon
Osceola County— Osceola County Co-op. Cry. Ass'nc		- III O	Sibley		
Swift & Cocen Shenandoah Creamery Coi			The State of the later of the l	The State of the S	
Palo Alto County— Emmetsburg Farmers Co-op. Cry. Co	Emmetsburg Ruthven Graettinger Graettinger Mallard	W. A. Thayer M. P. Junker F. L. Lambe S. M. Andersen E. B. White	Emmetsburg Ruthven	Edwin Behnke M. P. Junker Henry Hanson Selmer Nelson	Emmetsburg Ruthven Graettinger Graettinger
Plymouth County— Wells Dairy			West Alend	J. W. Dubby	West Bend

Pocahontas County— Laurens Co-op. Creamery Co	Laurens	B. A. Dubbert Ed. V. Johnson Geo. Siebels	Laurens	Chris Sorensen Fred Johnson J. F. Petersen	Laurens Palmer Pocahontas
Polk County— Beatrice Creamery Co. cen Harding Cream Co. cen Swift & Co. cen Armour Creameries Co. cen Lange Creamery Co. cen Hutchinson Ice Cream Co. cen	Des Moines Des Moines Des Moines	C. A. Peacock Armour & Co F. L. Taylor	Chicago, Ill	R. S. Merrick P. P. Halloran J. E. Travase	Des Moines Des Moines Des Moines
Pottawattamie County— Hurd Creamery Cocen	Council Bluffs	Fred E. Hurd	Council Bluffs	G. S. Supernau	Council Bluffs
Poweshiek County— Maplehurst Dairy Cocen Brooklyn Creamery Co	Grinnell	W. C. Winkleman J. N. Gilbertson	Grinnell Brooklyn	H. E. Crowder E. E. Fullerton	Grinnell Brooklyn
Sac County— Sac City Creamery Cocen	Sac City	H. F. Lange	Sac City	A. Jennett	Sac City
Scott County— Pioneer Creamery Co	Davenport	Anthony C. Norskow A. W. Anderson Fred Adams	Davenport Chicago, Ill. Blue Grass Davenport	A. C. Norskow G. K. Hetrick A. Heick Louis Rasmussen	Davenport Davenport Blue Grass Davenport
Shelby County— Harlan Ice & Creamery Co					
Alton Creamery Alton Creamery Alton Creamery Farmers Co-op. Creamery Co	Hull	Jacob Moss L Noteboom T. Schut P. H. Yonker	Hull Orange City Sioux Center Hospers Book Valley	O. W. Albright R. Reedeman H. H. Jensen P. H. Yonker R. E. Palmer	Hull Alton Sioux Center Hospers Rock Valley

Name of Creamery	Located at or Near	Name of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	P. O. Address of Proprietor, Secretary or Manager	Name of Buttermaker	P. O. Address of Buttermaker
Story County— Dairy Dept. Iown State College 1 Farmers Co.op. Creamery Co. c Huxley Farmers Co.op. Cry. Co. c Roland Farmers Co.op. Cry. c Story City Farmers Co.op. Cry. c Earning Creamery Co. c Weatherford Deiry Newada Creamery Co. c	Slater Huxley Roland Story City Zearing Ames	H. L. Buche	Slater Huxley Roland Story City Zearing	L. H. Larsen	Slater Hunley Roland Story City Zearing Ames
Tama County— J. H. Nell Creamery Co., Inc	Garwin	H. P. Anderson	Garwin	H. P. Anderson	Garwin
Union Country— Union Country— Afton Creamery Co	Afton	V. O. Williams J. N. Almquist T. J. Royd	Afton	V. O. Williams Wm. J. Craft Harry McAllister	Afton Creaton Creaton
Van Buren County— Linder-Iverson Co	Farmington	C. M. Reeve	Keosauqua	C. M. Reeve	Keesauqua
Wapello County P. G. Buxton Creamery Co	Ottumwa	F. Grattidge C. A. Peacock. G. M. Foster W. S. Graham. William Wyatt Wm. I. & J. F.	Buxton	Frank T. Thill Ed. McFarland C. G. Farr. D. Dayton	Ottumwa Ottumwa Ottumwa Ottumwa Ottumwa
Warren County— Indianola Creamery Co. Washington County— Reiser Creamery Wave County— 1	Washington	M. J. Van Dam W. S. Reister & Sons	Indianola	M. J. Van Dam	Indianola Washington
Jas. J. Humphrey, Jr., cen Websier County- Fort Dodge Creamery Co. cen Gowele Co-up. Creamery Co.					

Winnebago County— Buffalo Center Co-op. Cry. Co0	the same of the same of	W. 1	Constant Concessor	Buffide Center	Ben Sw	manson	Buffalo Center
Winnebago County— Buffalo Center Ca-op, Cry. Co	Buffalo Center	L E.	Read	Forest City	Soren	Kristensen	Porest City
Forest City Coope City America	Take Mills	O. T.	Grocerman	THE MET METERS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF TH	Alleger	Balcken	Leland
Lake Mills Creamery Co.	Taland	R. W.	Branstad	Lenand	7 72	Cash	Rake
Lake Mills Creamery Co	Rake	A W	Larson	Scarville	Chester	Hanson	Scarville
Scarville Creamery Annual C Thompson Co-op. Creamery Co	Thompson	N. K.	Anderson	Thompson	Walter	Thompson	Sourville
Winneshiek Lounty-	Calmar		Obser	Calmar	H. A.	Fjelstul	Calmur
Calmur Creamery Co	Calmar Decorah	H. A.	Lubke	Decoralt, R. S	N M.	Larson	Decoran
Decorah Farmers Ice Cave Cry Coc Pestina Co-op. Creamery Coc	PERILDS AND THE PROPERTY OF	for Allen	Transferrence	BALE management	PA State	CAPACION	Rudgeway
O A Passe Creamery	KMEEWAY	April Address	T. September 2 September 2 Land	When the State of States	Mann H	in Participation	Ft. Atkinson
	Ft. Atkinson	Bidne	& Akre	Highlandville	P. J.	Bidne	Highlandyttin
Highlandville Creamery Co	Highlandville	H. L.	Wemark	Ridgeway	Leon	Kolarud	Decorali
	Nordness	G. W.	Remmen	Peconan			
Pleasant Co-op. Créamery Co	Canoe, R. D. from	Edwar	of Lond	Decorab, R. 7	H. E.	Haugen	Decorah, R. Z
	Ossiali	H. P.	Nicholson	Ossian Accessories	0. 0.	Hauge	Ossian
Silver Springs Creamery Co			4411	PROGRAM THE	K C 3	Z. Mortensen	Sinux City
ttime Valley Creamery Cocen.	Sioux City	A D	Bland	Sions City	J. A.	Bathen	Sloux City
Fairmont Creamery Cocen	Sioux City	H. G	Schunck,	Sioux City	M. O.	Wheelock	Sings City
Hantord Produce Cocen Swift & Cocen	ISioux City	300	Leacoca	T. Control of the Con	15 D	Strand	Sionts City
Slagy City Co-op. Dy. Mrkg. Ass n	Sioux City	T. Tr.	Anderson	Chicago, Ill.	M. Ro	Nandanme	Sioux City
	Smux City	-	. 241105130111111		100	Samuelal	Northwood
Worth County-	Northwood	Olives	Knutson	Northwood	Elmer	Anderson	Northwood
Parmers Creamery Co	Grafton	Hilme	n Gnarder	Kensett	E. P.	Conway	Manle
Farmers Creamery Co	Fertile	F A	Godyangen	Hanlontown	E. A.	Gudvangen	Hanlontown
Hartland Creamery Co	Northwood, 9 mi.	-	. Oudrang.		w 0	Deblem	Northwood
Hartland Creamery Co	N. W	E. E	Breen	Northwood	T. H.	Hagen	Joice
Joice Creamery Co	House	134 204	L'351118033+++++++	Trues	and the same		Partie de
Wright County	Clarion	Tom	Walpole	Cedar Rapids	C H	Lennious	Belmond
Clarion Hotchinson Co	Belmond	O. D	Jenison	Coldfield	EA	Clas	Goldfield
Coldfield Croop Creamery Co	Goldfield	Der M	CHUSCH-	The state of the s	-		

Six counties without creameries-Fremont, Ida, Lucas, Monona, Monroe and Ringgold. cen Centralizer. c Co-operative. i Individual.

CHEESE FACTORY LIST

Name of Factory	Location	Name of Proprietor	Address of Proprietor	Name of Cheesemaker	Address of Cheesemaker
Allamakee County— Voltey Farmers Cherse Coi Forest Mila Cheete Coc	Monona, R. 2. Postville Dorchester	Mrs. Dell Rose, Sec. Luana, R. 2 Postville State Bank Postville T. J. Fitzgerahl, Mgr. Dorcheeter		R. Gerber E. E. Austin O. Stemhart	Monona, R. 2 Postville Dorchester
Grawford County-	.cen Denison	Armour & Co		and designation of the	
Humboldt County-	i Renwick	W. P. Keller, Prop., Renwick	000000	W. F. Keller	Renwick
Jones County-	Anamets	Board of Control Des Moines		John Hint Anamosa	Апатова
Mitchell County-	i Riceville	John Stettler Riceville		John Stettler	Riceville
Winneshiek County-	Postville, R. D.	J. E. Kneeskem, Sec. Postville, R. J		Action of the second second	
Eagle Grove Cheese Factory	i Eagle Grove R. B. Grere, Mgr Eagle Grove	R. B. Giese, Mgr	Eagle Grove		
The state of the s	CONI	CONDENSED MILK LIST	ST		
Name of Pactory	Location	×	Name of Proprietor	Address of	Address of Proprietor
Carration Milk Fredhers Company Free Milk Products Company If W. Caracidasi Co.	Wavety Very Very Local Race Secretary Very Very Very Very Very Very Very Ve	Parett R. 3	fcKee, Secretary er, President michael, Mar.	230 State St., Chic Perry, Iowa Independence	Chicago, III.

State of Jowa 1928

Forty-second Annual Report

Dairy and Food Division

OF THE

Iowa Department of Agriculture

For the Year Ending December 31, 1928

Reprinted from the
Twenty-ninth Annual Year Book
of Agriculture

Issued by the
Iowa Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Published by THE STATE OF IOWA Des Moines