

IOWA AGRICULTURIST

Vol. 1. No. 1

Thursday, May 28, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Note to Editor:

With this issue, "The Iowa Agriculturist" makes its bow to the farm people of Iowa.

For some time past the State Department of Agriculture has regularly published, once a month, a news release that went to all the newspapers and agencies of the state. "The Iowa Agriculturist" will take the place once filled by these releases but will bring you the news of the department every week instead of only once a month as formerly.

For the convenience of those who wish to use this as a clip sheet, only one side of the pages will be printed. Subscriptions will also be sent to heads of State Departments, faculty members of the Iowa State College at Ames, field employees of the Department of Agriculture, officers of various farm organizations and prominent farmers and other farm-minded people of Iowa.

We trust that our readers will be pleased with this new venture of the State Department of Agriculture, whose first concern is to be of service to Iowa agriculture. Your suggestions will be appreciated.

Ray Murray
Secretary of Agriculture

NEWS SERVICE
Iowa Department of Agriculture

All of us realize that there are many things which are so patently true that none of us doubt them, such as the old maxims like "Honesty is the best policy" or "Though shalt not steal." None of us doubt the wisdom or veracity of such statements nor do such truths need further detailed explanations. In a way they are as eloquently explanatory as was the written excuse sent to a certain rural school teacher which read, "Please excuse Willie. He caught a skunk."

Surely such statements need no further detailed explanations. They are self-explanatory. So, too should we here in Iowa, where agriculture is our greatest industry, accept without further questioning anything which tends to promote, improve or perpetuate better living and economic conditions on our Iowa farms. But alas, sometimes we are misled by weasel words which are only too well calculated to deceive. Others of us seem to feel that our first concern should be with out-of-state industries or with people outside our own country. And if you will pardon me, some of us seem to be so narrow-minded that we can peep through a key-hole with both eyes at once.

Allow me to say frankly that I feel only contempt and disgust with such Iowans. As an Iowa farmer and as your State Secretary of Agriculture, I would be untrue to the trust and responsibility you have given me did I not make these statements. And as a loyal citizen of this great state of ours, my blood boils everytime I realize that some of the people whom we as voters in the past have entrusted with the affairs of our state's and nation's business have failed or neglected to understand that Iowa's first concern should be for our own farm problems.

I well realize that one in my position can scarcely make such

statements without having some individual, who is so narrow that his ears touch, cry out at us that we are talking politics.

But what of it? Webster says that politics is simply the art and science of government, and if to talk farm policies is talking politics, then make the most of it! All of us as citizens of this great Republic are common shareholders in the biggest corporation in our commonwealth--the country itself. A few of us are chosen by the many to wield the policies that guide the great majority. But twice this year, you, the people, are going to be privileged as stockholders in that great corporation, to vote your convictions as to how that corporation's business is to be conducted and by whom. I refer, of course, to our primary nominations early next month and to the general election held in November.

Back in 1776 to '83, men and women whose names we now revere, suffered and sorrowed and sacrificed and died that you and I might have a nation where each of us, be he ever so humble, might have that right to vote. They waged a bitter, terrible war that we, who came after them, might have representation in the affairs of our nation and that this country should only be governed with the consent of the governed.

Some of us seem to have forgotten how dearly-earned was that right to vote and some even disdain to use that right at all. If you, after what you as farm citizens, have been through in the past few years, should neglect that right, then I can only say that you are only to be pitied.

I care not what party label you wear or have worn in the past, I care not from what country you or your fathers came, nor how you kneel to worship your Gods; I only know

that as American citizens you owe a duty to yourself, to your neighbors and to your country to vote and thus express your opinion on the management and conduct of your government.

The farmers' fight for economic freedom and equality is only started. Yet there is half a century's work behind the farm movement of today. It was only half-hearted and scarcely noted in the '80's but it grew in volume during the post-war period and during the depression. It rose to a ringing crescendo in 1933 with the passing of the AAA and Corn Loan Acts but received a temporary setback when the supreme court declared the former unconstitutional.

But the farm movement is not a dead issue. The farmer's voice is ringing louder, not fainter. And any farmer who fails in this fight is as much a slacker as one who fails to bear his country's trials in time of war.

I cannot help but feel that you agree with me on this. I feel that we are thinking alike on the continuance of a national policy which as a whole has proven successful. The memory of old conditions under which the products of a whole year's work often would not bring the cost of transporting it to market, is too fresh in our minds for us to be led astray by the solemn protestations and the malicious lies of those who in the past profited most when our distress was greatest.

Rather let your voice and your vote record the fact that we have an aroused agricultural population in Iowa. It is only right and proper that you investigate the policies and the purposes of the candidates who are seeking your support. How do they stand on the farm questions that concern you? Don't be misled by other promises and cure-alls. The farm problem is

the biggest problem in Iowa. You should demand strict adherence of all Iowa candidates to that question.

And please do not misunderstand my own purpose. I am not a candidate for re-election and so most of you couldn't vote for me, even if you wanted to. Which only reminds me of the heckler who yelled at a certain candidate, "I wouldn't vote for you if you were the Angel Gabriel."

"Of course you wouldn't," answered the speaker. "If I were the Angel Gabriel you wouldn't be in my district."

And so it is with me--most of you are not in my district. And so please take this just as it is given, a sincere plea for farmer cooperation in seeing that the farm problem is made the chief concern of all our candidates and voters here in Iowa.

All I ask of you is that you vote. Vote as you darn please, but vote. That is your privilege and your duty as American citizens.

And now just a couple of department announcements.

For the past month, we have been making very good progress with the sheep scab eradication work in northwest Iowa. Three state and two federal veterinarians are at this time making a farm-to-farm inspection of all sheep in Dickinson, Osceola, O'Brien, Clay, Sac, Cherokee, Palo Alto, Calhoun, and Emmet counties.

Where infection is found, the sheep are quarantined and are being required to be dipped at least twice under our supervision in a lime-sulphur or nicotine dip. The dippings must be made at intervals of not less than ten nor more than fourteen days. Immediately following the first dipping, the sheep

are required to be placed on clean ground, and a thorough job of cleaning and disinfecting of the sheds and lots required.

The veterinarians all report very fine cooperation on the part of the infected flock owners, as they are very anxious that their flocks be rid of scab as soon as possible. Another incentive is that they know that in the future, more rigid requirements will be enforced in regard to sheep being imported from central markets or from outside the state.

Ninety per cent of the infection has been found in the feeding lambs not originating in this state and it is thought that most of the infection has been picked up in transit.

Therefore, at this time, we are requiring that all sheep imported into the state of Iowa, not accompanied by a certificate showing they were dipped under state or federal supervision within ten days prior to date of shipment, be so routed as to be dipped under federal supervision before entering the State of Iowa or from the Sioux City market.

Dr. Carl J. Drake, our state Entomologist, reports that grasshoppers are extremely abundant in western, southwestern, and southern Iowa this year. Unless weather conditions come to the rescue of the farmers very heavy grasshopper losses will probably occur in western and southwestern Iowa. In some of the most heavily infested counties there are enough grasshoppers to take about half of the small grain and hay crops, unless the farmers cooperate and do a good job of poisoning. As soon as small grain and hay crops are harvested the grasshoppers will migrate to the corn fields where they might do serious damage.

Through the cooperation of the

federal government our department has been able to secure two carloads of poison bran this spring. This poison bait will be distributed free to farmers and may be secured through your county agent. If you need grasshopper bait, have him go over the situation on your farm so as to determine the amount of bait you will need. The supply of free bait as you know, is limited.

At the present time, the grasshoppers are quite small and are feeding in their hatching grounds. In the heavier ground and in shaded places some of the eggs are not as yet hatched. However, egg hatching should be completed within a very few days.

On account of the seriousness of the grasshopper situation, farmers are urged to examine their pastures, timothy, clover and small grain fields for young grasshoppers. On many farms the situation is very serious. Farmers should begin poisoning in about two weeks because in that time the grasshopper will be concentrated in small area and may be destroyed with a minimum amount of labor and poison. After the hoppers become widely scattered on a farm, poisoning is much more expensive and requires a great deal more work. Ask your county agent for the free booklet entitled "Controlling Grasshoppers in Iowa."

At the present time, the outlook for chinch bugs in the most encouraging that it has been in three years. A heavy winter mortality ranging from 45% to as high as 80% in some counties greatly reduced the number of bugs over all the infested area. Also the late spring has greatly delayed the spring migration of bugs to small grain fields and this has given the grain a good start so that it probably will be able to withstand light to moderate infestations.

A brief survey of the situation made during the past two weeks would indicate the bugs are most abundant in the southwestern and south central counties and it is possible that moderate damage may occur in these areas, particularly if the weather is hot and dry in June. In the east and southeast the infestation is so light that severe damage is very improbable, however, a number of scattered fields contain moderate numbers of bugs and dry weather would probably result in spotted damage occurring in all of the counties infested last year.

With the chinch bug population reduced to its present ebb, two or three timely rains would practically remove the danger in most parts of the State. And that I know will be good news to all of you.

A great American poet once said:
"There is a reaper whose name is
Death

And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a
breath
And the flowers that grow between."

Death is ever a grim reaper and doubly tragic is it when he strikes suddenly and without warning in one's own family group.

Last week, my entire department was saddened by the unexpected passing of our Restaurant Inspector, J. G. McCarthy, whose death we mourned on last Wednesday's broadcast. In the department changes that followed, I appointed an old-time friend, Emmet A. McGoey of Williams, to become a Dairy and Food Inspector in the district made vacant by the promotion of one of the older men to Mr. McCarthy's place. On the very day that Mr. McGoey took over his new duties, he was instantly killed in the 133d fatal auto accident on our highways since January 1, 1936. Saddened by his tragic going, just when he was so happy in his new position, knowing him as a fine friend, a keen business man, and as an old ball-playing buddy, I can only think that:

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away!

With a cheery smile and a wave of
the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown
land,

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be since he lingers
there.

Think of him still as the same, I
say!

He is not dead - he is just -
away!

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IOWA CREAM GRADING LAW ADOPTED AS GUIDE FOR OTHER NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Des Moines, Iowa May 1936.

During their recent conference at Sioux City, the dairy, food and feed officials of Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota adopted the cream grading laws of Iowa and Minnesota as guides to be used in securing similar legislation in other north central States.

The officials opposed the use

of artificial color in fruit juice beverages and favored a standard for the minimum amount of juice which should be in these products.

The officials advocate legislation to prevent the use of sub-standard ice cream in making malted milk drinks. Minnesota already has such a law.

VIOLATORS OF EGG CANDLING LAW PROSECUTED

Des Moines, Iowa May 1936.

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, warns that numerous complaints have been received by his department relative to parties who are buying eggs and making full settlement for same before candling.

Such a procedure is a violation of the following sections of the code:

3108. CANDLING REQUIRED:

Every person buying eggs from the producer for resale shall candle all eggs offered to him and shall refuse to buy eggs unfit for human food as herein defined. Such candling shall be done in the presence of the producer if he so requests.

3109. CANDLING RECORDS. Each licensee shall keep such candling

records as may be required by the department, which records shall be open at all reasonable times for examination by said department.

3110. CANDLING CERTIFICATE:

There shall be placed on the top layer of every case of candled eggs a certificate showing the date of candling, the name, initials, or number of the person doing the candling, the name of this state, and the license number of the person for whom the eggs were candled, which certificate shall be printed on sheets not smaller than two and three-eighths by four and one-fourths inches.

Violators of these sections of the code are being prosecuted by the State Department of Agriculture.

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NURSERY STOCK MUST BE INSPECTED

Des Moines, Iowa May 1936.

All nursery stock including fruit trees, forest or shade trees evergreens, ornamental shrubs and vines and all berry plants must be inspected and certified before offered for sale in Iowa or transported outside the state.

This requirement applies to small scale growers selling to local markets.

Dealers in nursery stocks are inspected and licensed by the State Entomologist and inquiries regarding the work should be addressed to the State Entomologist Ames, Iowa.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

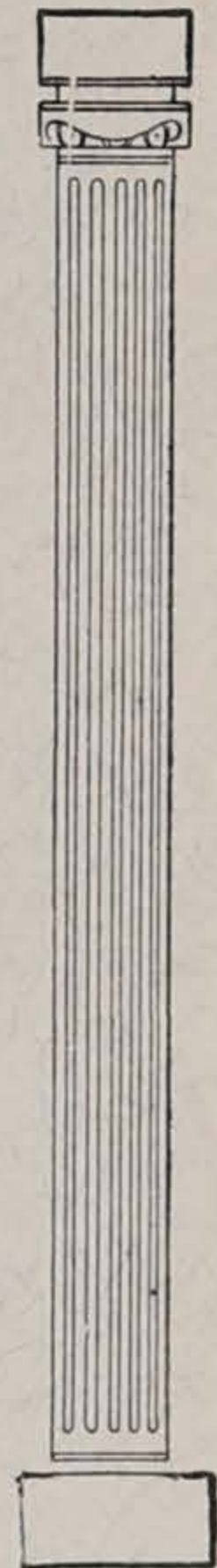
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 2

Thursday, June 4, 1936



RAY MURRAY

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

AN IOWA CREED

I believe in Iowa, I glory in her growth, I marvel at her abundancy, I appreciate her beauty and I rejoice in her strength and lavishness.

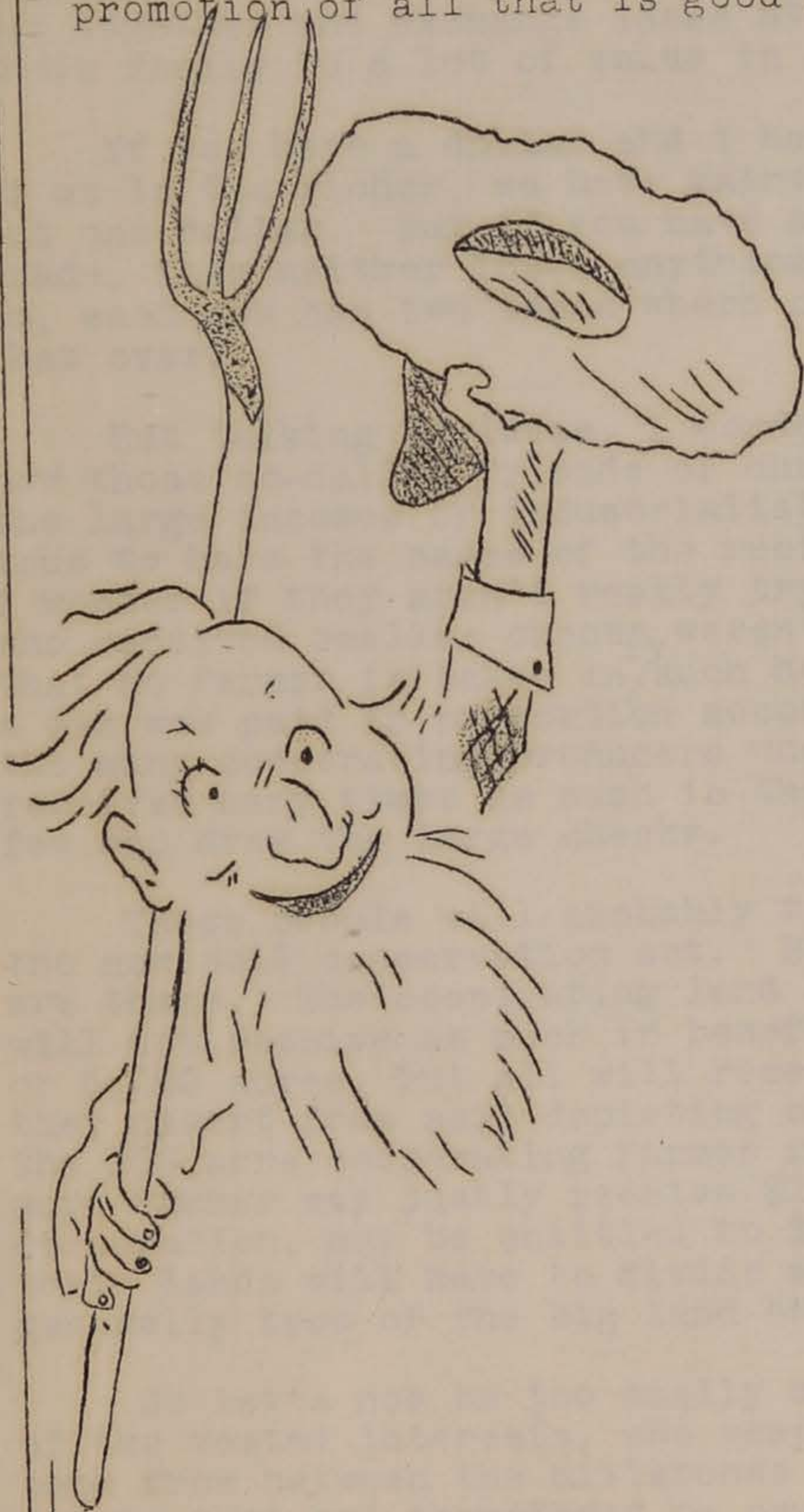
I believe in our Iowa people, in their independence of action and their freedom of thought, in their love of country and their faith in our ideals, in their ambition and in their courage, in their achievements and in their devotion towards the promotion of all that is good in Government, society, education or mutual helpfulness.

I believe in Iowa's institutions, in Iowa ideals and in Iowa's idealists, in the character of her people, in the wealth of her harvests, in the beauty of her countrysides, in her fertility, her productivity, her capability, her adaptability and her reality.

I believe in her fulsome past, her bounteous present and her glorious future.

I believe in Iowa,
Iowa the beautiful,
Iowa the land of plenty.

Ray Murray



THE SECRETARY SAYS

I am one who thoroughly enjoys and appreciates the radio. I consider it one of the world's greatest and most useful inventions but were I, myself, an inventor and one gifted enough to devise what I consider the most necessary improvement on this so marvelous discovery, I would create a gadget that would make possible for each receiving set to also be a broadcasting unit as well. What an improvement that would be! Whenever you didn't believe in what I was so enthusiastically pronouncing you wouldn't have to tune me out. All you would need to do is switch on your broadcasting jigger and come right back at me with your side of the argument. Wouldn't that really be something? And think what we all could tell these dudes who want to talk about tooth paste, washing powder or headache tablets when what we really wanted to listen to was the baseball scores, some good music or even our favorite crooner. And perhaps the nicest thing possible about such an invention would be that you and I could really get together and exchange ideas at these weekly sessions. You know there really is a lot of value in exchanging ideas.

If you have a dollar and I have a dollar and we trade, neither of us is the richer, we have gained nothing as each of us still has but one dollar. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we trade, then neither loses anything but each gains one new idea and so, each now has two ideas where only one grew before. Just think that over.

But talking of ideas, I wonder if any of you farmers have noticed how those so-called friends of ours who were so opposed to publicizing the large incomes of industrialists a year or so ago, are now so anxious to have the names of the recipients of large AAA checks disclosed. I wonder if they aren't really trying to make us believe that those who received smaller checks weren't being dealt fairly with. I hope that no farmer is taken in by such hooey. We all know that under the AAA a man was paid in proportion according to his contract. But remember, the many cooperating producers who only received average sums, really received many times as much in the aggregate as did those comparatively few who drew the large checks.

These people will probably try to tell you the same thing about the new soil conservation act. But just remember that the real facts are these. The cooperating land owner who owns only 80 or 160 acres will not receive as much in benefit checks as the one who owns 1,000 or 5,000 acres, but all will receive according to the number of acres they divert from soil depleting crops to soil conserving grasses. If the 100 acre cooperating farmer receives \$100 in benefits the 1,000 acre farmer may justly receive \$1,000 and the 10,000 acre farmer, or corporation, may be entitled to \$10,000. But land owners who lease their lands will have to divide with their tenants, and that was quite generally true of the big land owners under the AAA.

So let's not be too easily misled by these professional sobsisters of the vested interests, who weep that the farmer is at last coming back from between the millstones of mounting surpluses and falling prices that had threatened to crush him back in those "good old days"

of "Constitutional liberty" and 8-cent corn.

I seem to recall that only the other day someone was lamenting the fact that the farmer was being regimented and was losing his liberties. But really the only liberty I can think of that he has been losing lately is his right for raising 10-cent corn and none of our Iowa people seem to be weeping over losing that privilege.

I checked over some figures released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture the other day and found that the U. S. farmer's income for 1935 had been boosted over two and one-half times over what he received in 1932 and in fact was the largest since 1929. If you want the exact figures, they are as follows:--the farmer's net cash income in 1932, \$1,473,000; and in 1935, \$3,575,000. Or in other words a net advance of 58% in the three years that agriculture has been--not regimented nor deprived of its liberties, but only given a chance to coordinate its own ideas and to inaugurate a program of planned production.

And while we are telling of farms and farming I wonder if many of you are cognizant of the fact that the State of Iowa, itself, is one of Iowa's largest farm plants. Quoting Harry C. White of the State Board of Control as our authority, we find that in our State Institutions, under the jurisdiction of this Board, that farming is their principal industry.

Mr. White says that at the present time, the State owns 12,594 acres of land, and rents 2,414 more, making a total of 15,008 acres farmed, or approximately one acre to each inmate. It is also true that much of this land is of poor or medium quality. It may also be interesting to note that the total appraised value of all land, buildings, and equipment as of June 30, 1934, was \$19,077,244.53.

Among the farm animals at these state farms are 1,600 head of pure-bred Holstein cattle, which supply the inmates with milk. The records of these herds show that they stand among the best of tested throughout the country. For the year ending August 31, 1935, these herds averaged 12,066 pounds of milk per cow, with an average net profit per cow, above feed costs, of \$126.62.

The number of hogs on hand at these Institutions as of March 1, 1936, was 5,700. A large number of hogs are raised each year, most of which are consumed in the Institutions.

The poultry inventory of June 30, 1934, showed 27,419 head of poultry, valued at \$11,387.19. These are also consumed in the institutions, as are the eggs obtained therefrom.

In the year 1933, the farms and gardens of all institutions showed a net loss of \$86,470.26, and in the year 1934, the combined net profit was \$83,227.96.

And I only want to comment that the difference between an eighty-six thousand dollar loss in 1933 and an eighty-three thousand dollar profit, certainly speaks well for the farm work of even those who really have lost some of their liberties.

I have often said that the Iowa hen laid lavishly and cackled in all proper proportions and in support of that statement I do want to quote you some figures which may astound some of you who might not have realized how much the poultry industry really means to Iowa in dollars and cents.

We find that according to the 1935 farm census, that Sioux County led the State in egg production and shares with Kossuth and Fayette Counties the proud title of Iowa's leading poultry areas. A total of 3,601,875 dozens of eggs were produced in Sioux County in 1934 as compared with 3,535,869 in Kossuth and 2,897,325 in Fayette.

Production in the entire State was reported as 147,422,438 dozens of eggs in 1934. Farmers of the State of Iowa raised 42,392,694 chickens in 1934 with Kossuth County, one of Iowa's largest, credited with 889,128 and Fayette 861,912 and Sioux 839,393.

The total of chickens over three months of age on farms January 1, 1935 was 27,361,742 in Iowa, the census bureau reports. Ninety-three per cent of all farms reported chickens. Kossuth County led the State with 622,369, and Sioux was second with 619,835.

Washington County led in turkeys with 3,855 over three months of age. Linn was second with 3,410, Franklin third with 3,381, and Buchanan fourth with 3,132.

The more I think over those figures the more I realize that Iowa's poultry and egg business is one thing that we can really crow about.

As I walked through the corridors of the State House, this morning, I paused just a moment, as I always do, to glance at the cases displayed in each corner of the main rotunda, wherein are housed in proud display the battle flags of Iowa's fighting regiments. And to me as I stood there, came the memory of Moses Owen's beautiful lines:--

"Nothing but flags, but simple flags,
Tattered and torn and hanging in rags,
And we walk beneath them with careless tread
Nor think of the hosts of the mighty dead
That have marched beneath them in days gone by
With a burning cheek and kindling eye,
And have bathed their folds with their life's young tide,
And dying, blessed them, and blessing, died."

Yes, nothing but flags! But to one who has worn the cloth of his country, they are more than that. To me they are the symbols of our ideals, the spirit of our Nation, the proud mementoes of those who from Lexington to the Meuse Argonne have given the last full measure of devotion that this nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal, should endure.

Nothing but flags! Yet Iowa men and Iowa mothers of men have crimsoned those stripes of red with their own, hot, young blood and burned white those alternating bands with the passion of their sacrificial and patriotic devotion. Saturday, was Memorial Day and all of

us paused in our labors or our pleasures to offer a sincere and reverent tribute to those who now peacefully lie in:

"--the little green tents
Where the soldiers sleep,
And the sunbeams play
And the women weep."

All this is fitting and proper but it is not enough that we merely heap high with fragrant blossoms the passionless mounds of those who were young and stalwart in '61 or '98 or in '17 when they marched to the wars away.

Unless we can here reconsecrate ourselves to the unfinished business of perpetuating the ideals for which they fought and the principles for which they died, then we have failed to carry the torch of service which they had advanced so gallantly and so far.

"The finest tribute we can pay
Unto our hero dead today,
Is not a rose wreath, white and red,
In memory of the blood they shed;
It is to stand beside each mound,
Each couch of consecrated ground
And pledge ourselves as warriors true
Unto the work they died to do.

Our hearts must be the roses red
We place above our hero dead;
Today beside their graves we must
Renew allegiance to their trust;
Must bare our heads and humbly say
We hold the flag as dear as they
And stand, as once they stood, to die
To keep the Stars and Stripes on high.

The finest tribute we can pay
Unto our hero dead today
Is not a speech or roses red,
But living, throbbing hearts instead
That shall renew the pledge they sealed
With death upon the battlefield;
That freedom's flag shall bear no stain
And free men wear no tyrants chain."

STATIONS SELLING LOW GRADE MOTOR FUEL

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. A number of gasoline filling stations are selling gasoline which, upon analysis in the State Department of Agriculture laboratory, is found to be below the specifications of the motor vehicle fuel law. Court action is being taken to curb this practice, according to Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture.

GRASSHOPPERS INFEST SOUTHERN IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Reports of serious infestations of grasshoppers continue to come to the State Department of Agriculture from widely scattered areas in southern Iowa, particularly from the southwestern counties. The most serious infestation is reported in Shelby and adjoining counties.

A general survey made by Secretary of Agriculture Ray Murray, Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist, A. D. Worthington, assistant entomologist, J. S. Russell, farm editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, last week in southwestern Iowa indicates that the grasshopper infestation this year is the most serious it has been in 20 years.

Considerable damage has been done to new seedings of alfalfa even though the hoppers are but one fourth to one half grown. The peak of the damage is not expected until about the middle of June after the first crop of alfalfa has been harvested and again after the small grain crops become ripe.

The equivalent of 35 carloads of poison bran mash has been made available without cost to Iowa farmers through the efforts of Secretary Murray and State Entomologist Dr. Carl J. Drake. A small charge will necessarily be made in some cases to cover handling charges.

Most of the grasshopper poison has been secured from Minnesota through the Minnesota State Entomologist, A. G. Ruggles. The freight is being paid out of the Crop Pest Fund of the State Department of Agriculture, according to Secretary Murray.

H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, in charge of distribution of the poison in Iowa, reported that the bran had been allocated as follows:

County	County Agent and Address	Amount of Bran
Audubon	E. M. McGinnis, Audubon	358 Bags
Carroll	F. J. Kloser, Carroll	20 "
Cass	Paul Knaupp, Atlantic	300 "
Cerro Gordo	Marion E. Olson, Mason City	30 "
Chickasaw	Melvin Thurow, New Hampton	2 "
Clarke	Kenneth Whirrett, Osceola	20 "
Crawford	Paul A. Johnson, Denison	400 "
Davis	Wallace Ogg, Bloomfield	50 "
Decatur	Arvid F. Miller, Leon	3 "
Floyd	Wm. H. Brown, Charles City	40 "
Franklin	Manning Howell, Hampton	5 "
Fremont	Frederick Schneider, Sidney	320 "
Guthrie	E. Paul Wilson, Guthrie Center	77 "
Hancock	S. J. Oberhauser, Garner	30 "
Harrison	E. I. Rosenberger, Logan	325 "
Ida	M. H. Burns, Ida Grove	900 "
Jasper	Leonard Zahn, Newton	30 "
Jefferson	R. G. Lindsay, Fairfield	12 "
Keokuk	Maurice Soultz, Sigourney	9 "
Lyon	R. J. Coverdale, Rock Rapids	130 "
Madison	Loren L. Airy, Winterset	18 "
Marshall	Harold J. Peterson, Marshalltown	200 "
Mills	John R. Longstreet, Malvern	458 "
Monona	Ed. Morrison, Onawa	300 "

"Iowa Agriculture"
(Poison Bran Allotments)

June 4, 1936

County	County Agent and Address	Amount of Bran
Montgomery	Vincent Anderson, Red Oak	300 Bags
Muscatine	Carl Rylander, Muscatine	300 "
Page	Don Griswold, Clarinda	300 "
Plymouth	Clarence Thompson, LeMars	400 "
Polk	Frank Reynolds, Des Moines	300 "
Pottawattamie, E.	Roger W. Leinbeck, Oakland	625 "
Pottawattamie, W.	Reuben Bergquist, Council Bluffs	300 "
Ringgold	J. A. Bliss, Mt. Ayr	20 "
Sac	Kenneth Littlefield, Sac City	400 "
Shelby	George Rosenfeld, Harlan	900 "
Sioux	Stanley Nichol, Orange City	300 "
Tama	Burns M. Byram, Toledo	60 "
Taylor	Robert Davie, Bedford	20 "
Union	Alvin P. Parsons, Creston	15 "
Wayne	C. E. Judd, Corydon	30 "
Woodbury	Herman M. Hayes, Sioux City	200 "

CORN LOANS DUE AND PAYABLE JULY 1, 1936

Murray Reports Official Notice From Commodity Credit Corporation

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Commodity Credit Corporation corn loan notes are due and payable July 1, 1936 according to official notice received by Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture. The letter reads as follows:

"Pursuant to the Note and Loan Agreement, 1935-36 CCC Corn Form A, all 45¢ corn loans will become due and payable on July 1, 1936 and no extension of this maturity date will be made.

"In view of corn prices now prevailing, all producer-borrowers are expected to repay fully the amount of their corn loans, plus interest and charges, prior to or at maturity date - July 1, 1936. In this respect the attention of producer-borrowers is called to Paragraph 4 (d) of 1935-36 CCC Corn Form A, which reads as follows:

'Any holder may declare the note immediately due and payable **** upon discovery that the corn collateral is damaged or threatened with damage or otherwise impaired.'

"When expressly authorized so to do by Commodity Credit Corporation, producer-borrowers may partially or entirely release pledged corn in accordance with Section 19 of 1935-36 CCC Corn Form 1; and in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Corporation's 1935-36 Corn Circular Letter No. 4.

(Signed)

John D. Goodloe
Secretary"

This ruling, of course, does not affect private loans which are held independently of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM AVAILABLE TO FRUIT GROWERS

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Provision has been made to include fruit growers in the new Soil Conservation Program according to the following revisions:

1. Land in orchards, vineyards, and small fruits from which at least one crop was harvested between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1936, and land devoted to orchards and vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936, will be classified as crop land. (Bulletin 1, Revised, Part 1, Definition of Crop Land.)
2. Land in orchards, vineyards, and production of small fruits classified as crop land (as stated in 1) will be regarded as neutral crop land. However, if any part of such orchards, vineyards, or small fruit plantings, is used for the production of interplanted crops, the actual acreage of such interplanted crops will be regarded in accordance with the classification established for the respective crops. (Bulletin 1A, Part IV, Classification of Crops, first paragraph.) For example, if a twenty-acre orchard were planted to corn and if the actual net acreage in corn amounted to ten acres, then ten acres of the land covered by the orchard would be classified as soil-depleting crop land and ten acres would be classified as neutral crop land.
3. The actual acreage in orchards, vineyards, or small fruit plantings already established in permanent pasture grasses or legumes, that are classified as soil conserving in Bulletin 1A, will be regarded as soil-conserving crop land and, as such, will be included in the computation of the soil building allowance. (Bulletin 1, Revised, Part 1, Definition of Soil Building Allowance; and Bulletin 1A, Part IV, Section 2, Soil Conserving Crops.)
4. The actual acreage in orchards planted to new seedings of legumes or perennial grasses, that are classified as soil conserving in Bulletin 1A, from October 1, 1935 to September 1, 1936, will be regarded as soil-conserving crop land and as such, will be eligible for the soil-conserving payment and will be included in the computation of the soil-building allowance. In addition, such acreage will be eligible for the soil-building payments stipulated for the respective legume or grass that is seeded. (Bulletin 1A, Part IV, Section 2, Soil Conserving Crops; and Bulletin 2, Revised, items (a) and (b).)
5. The actual acreage in orchards and vineyards seeded to rye, oats, barley, annual grasses, or mixtures of these with legumes, seeded as a winter cover crop and plowed or disced under between March 1, and July 1, 1936, will qualify as soil conserving and, as such, will be eligible for the soil-conserving payment and will be included in the computation of the soil-building allowance. In addition such acreage will be eligible for a soil-building payment of \$1.00 per acre. This provision is designed to encourage good orchard practices on the part of growers who grew winter cover crops in their orchards or vineyards which they desire to cultivate this summer. (Bulletin 1A, Part IV, Section 2, item (g), Cover Crops in orchards and Vineyards; and Bulletin 2, Revised, item (e), Cover Crops in orchards and Vineyards.)
6. If any of the soil building practices listed in Bulletin 2, revised, are carried out on crop land in orchards, vineyards, or small fruit plantings in accordance with the provisions of the conditions given, the soil-building payment will be made at the stipulated rates up to an amount not in excess of the soil-building allowance.

SECTION 10. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS GROUP

The Board has determined that the provisions of this Act shall apply to the group as a whole and to each member thereof.

1. The group is organized, managed, and controlled by the members thereof. The group is organized for the purpose of providing for the retirement of its members.

2. The group is organized, managed, and controlled by the members thereof. The group is organized for the purpose of providing for the retirement of its members. The group shall be organized in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

3. The group is organized, managed, and controlled by the members thereof. The group is organized for the purpose of providing for the retirement of its members. The group shall be organized in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

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(Soil Conservation Program Available to Fruit Growers, Continued)

Inquiries regarding these revisions should be directed to local committees or to R. M. Clark, president of the Iowa Fruit Growers Association, Mitchellville, Iowa.

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LOW GERMINATION SEED CORN INVESTIGATED

Des Moines June 1936. A number of complaints against parties selling seed corn of low germination have been received by the State Department of Agriculture. Investigations of these complaints are being made as quickly as possible, according to Secretary of Agriculture Ray Murray.

Mr. Murray stated that in a recent case the party selling the corn returned the price of the corn and paid a delivery charge also.

The law does not give the department power to require a refund. If the law has been violated the department can only prosecute the violator, according to Secretary Murray.

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GRAPE GROWERS OF COUNCIL BLUFFS SEND SOS ON GRASSHOPPERS

Des Moines June 1936. H. C. Aaberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture received word today from the grape growers in the vicinity of Council Bluffs that grasshoppers were doing considerable damage to the grape crop and that it would be necessary to have at least one car of poison bran immediately.

Calls for poison bran were also received from Harrison, Warren, Ringgold and Decatur counties. Mr. Aaberg stated that G. A. Ruggles state entomologist of Minnesota had allocated an additional ten cars of poison bran making it possible for the State Department of Agriculture to order cars for the above mentioned counties.

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CANKER WORM DAMAGE REPORTED

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. The Horticultural Department reports receiving a great many inquiries concerning the spring canker worm which has done considerable damage to trees, especially the elms, in many sections of Iowa. No doubt this measuring worm, or looper was well spread over the state last year. However, it did not do a great deal of damage.

The canker worm winters over in the ground in the pupae form and comes out in the spring an adult moth and the wingless female moths lay eggs under the rough bark of trees which soon hatch and the larvae or canker worm feeds on the leaves for four or five weeks before entering the ground. However, this one brood per year does noticeable damage and where possible should be controlled with an arsenical spray such as arsenate of lead at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. This is not a hard pest to control in orchards, according to R. S. Herrick, secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, providing they are properly sprayed.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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IOWA

AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 3

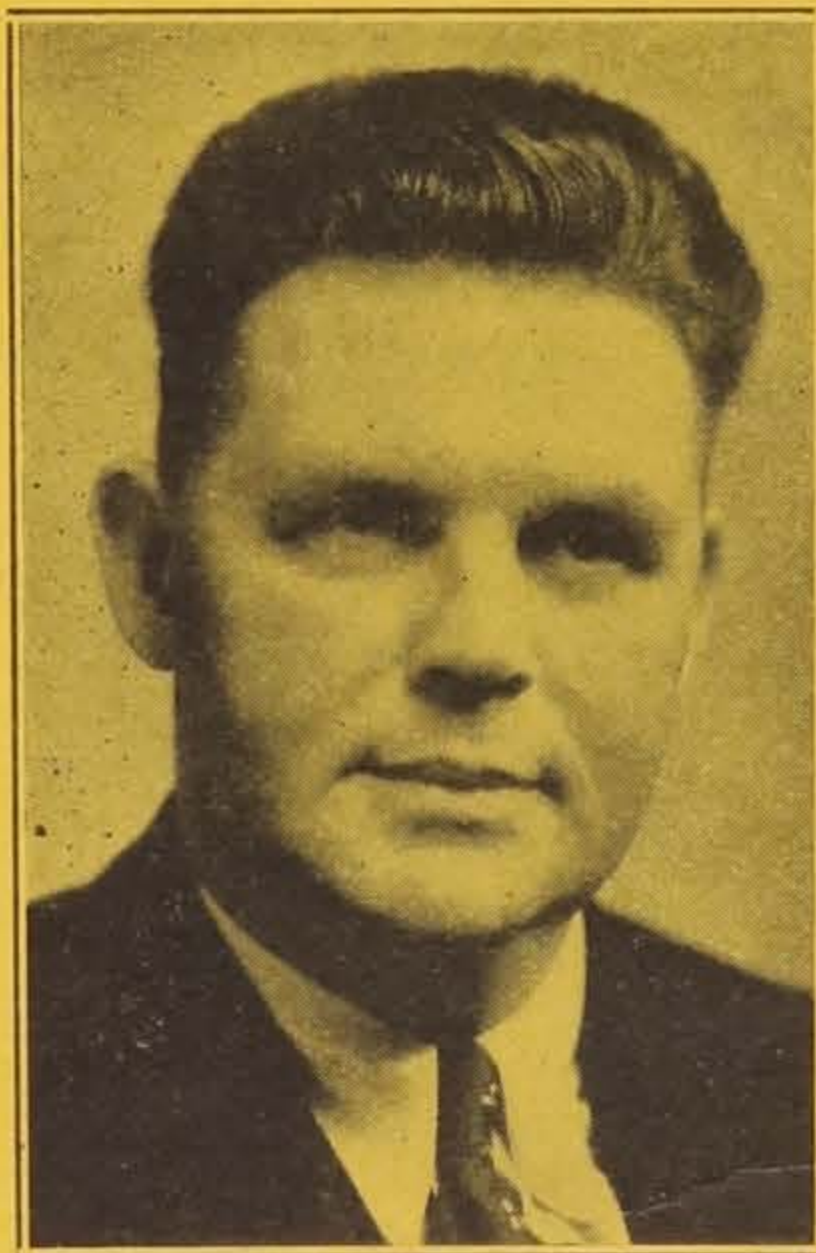
Thursday, June 11, 1936

State Chemist



E. L. Redfern

State Veterinarian



Dr. H. A. Sidell

State Entomologist



Dr. Carl Drake

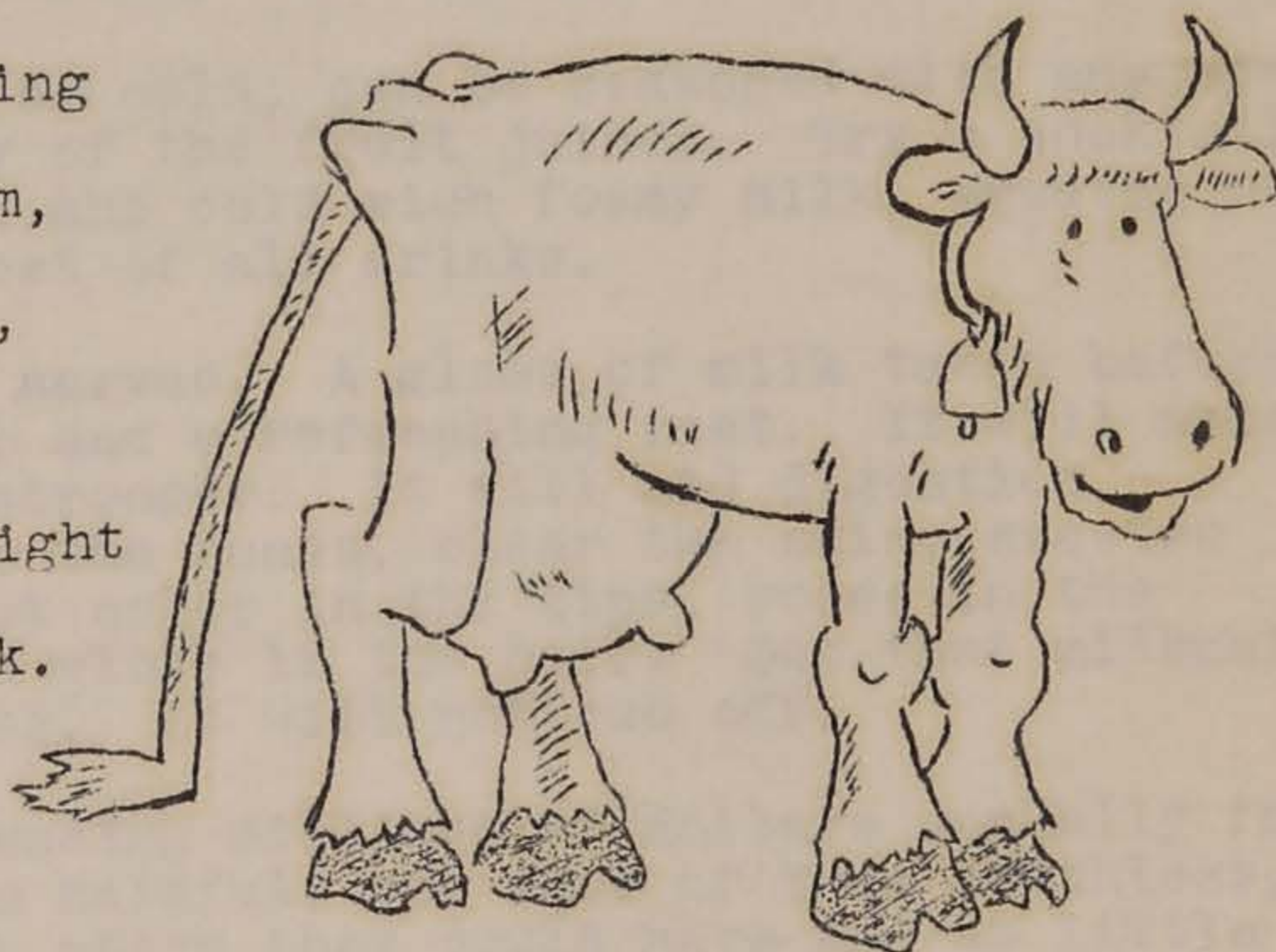
Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

MORE MILK MAKES MODERN MAIDS

Thinking of beauty aids, skin foods, health hints and schoolgirl complexions, I can't resist the temptation to say a word to the women. We all know that it used to take the wool from three sheep to clothe a woman and now one little silk worm can do the same job, unaided. But just a word about milk consumption and creamy complexions. That's a real beauty hint. Many, many times, I have noticed a modern Miss making a meal out of a lettuce sandwich, a cup of coffee and two or three cigarettes. Those smokes may keep her slim, but listen, ladies, if you want that real schoolgirl complexion, just drink lots of milk. Why not follow the fashion decree set by Mae West and put curves on where you now have corners. Or as the poet has it!--

"Among those lost

In the strife and storm
Is the sweet young thing
With the boyish form,
For the fates all say,
Alas! Alack!
For the slim and straight
That curves are back.
And diets now
The styles decree,
Will put bumps where,
Bumps ought to be."



Ray Murray

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Seriously speaking, I have been thinking of what a wondrous piece of machinery an ordinary dairy cow is. Why to me, she's just about the eighth wonder of the world. Or, maybe even better than the eighth. No one can imitate her process of producing from grasses and grains, sunshine and water, the most nearly perfect food known to man. The secret of how milk is made in the hidden laboratory of the cow is as mysterious as life itself. My old friend, J. W. Fields, formerly of Paton, but who is no longer with us, used to say that:

"Among all the blessings, which a bounteous and all wise creator bestowed on the human race, the milk of the cow is second to none. It will prolong life and health longer than any other product. It is indispensable to infants and to growing children. It is the first thing a doctor thinks about when he prescribes a diet for the weak, sick or the convalescent and it is the main sustenance of our toothless, tottering old age."

Out under the bright sunshine, over green pastures, mid flowers and trees, songs of the birds and the hum of the bees, by burbling brooks and shady nooks, or from mangers of sweet fragrant hay and rich grains, by nature's harvesters are gathered vitamins, proteins, salts, sugars and minerals, and are then taken into nature's own laboratory, processed, mixed and compounded by a formula no chemist has yet been able to comprehend. At the touch of the milkmaid's hands it comes gushing forth in great buckets of sweet foaming richness almost realizing that old Spanish dream; the fountain of eternal youth.

It can be taken warm, hot, or cold; can be seasoned with any of the spices, or flavored with any of the fruit juices. Try a cocktail made with good ripe tomato juice and cold rich foamy milk, sweeten or season to taste. It is the finest of all drinks.

It is most soothing to the nerves. A glass of milk taken before retiring will insure sound sleep and a refreshing rest. It will make the weak, strong and the strong, stronger. It will aid digestion, strengthen the muscles, build up the bones, clear the skin, sweeten the breath, whiten the teeth, put color in the lips, roses in the cheeks, sparkle in the eyes, and gloss in the hair. Get that milkmaid complexion from your milk bottles. It will not rub off.

The American people are spending millions of dollars annually for drugs and nostrums, many of them harmful, and most of them worthless, in vain efforts to regain health which they could have had at little or no cost by the use of the proper amount of dairy products. The vitamins, proteins, and other properties not yet fully understood in milk, butter, cream, cheese and buttermilk will stimulate the vitality and build up bodily resistance to all forms of colds, fevers, contagious and infectious diseases. Use dairy products for your health's sake.

Let your milkman be your doctor.

In view of these facts which will be verified by any reputable physician, it is about time the producers of dairy products should get together and put on a campaign of education and advertising to increase the consumption of their products. Our goal should be a quart of milk a day for every man, woman, and child in America.

If this plan should be carried out it would do more for the cause of real temperance than all the prohibition laws that were ever written. The man who will drink two or three quarts of good milk a day will have neither the need nor the desire for alcoholic beverages.

Fathers and mothers who wish to see their boys and girls grow to be strong handsome men and beautiful women will see that these little folks have all the milk and other dairy products they can use. Compare the price of milk at six to ten cents per quart with that of any other liquid on the market.

We need offer no apologies for putting on a campaign to increase the use of our products. If successful it will put millions of dollars in the producers' pockets, but it will mean a thousand times as much in the savings, health, and welfare of the people in general.

Our State Department of Agriculture has already shown its willingness to cooperate by sponsoring, introducing, encouraging and now enforcing the Iowa State Cream Grading Law, in an effort to keep cream as pure and sweet and perfect as the Creator intended it should be.

Federal and State Inspectors are actively at work enforcing the provisions of this work, inspecting creameries and condemning cream unfit for human consumption.

We realize that there may sometimes be slight differences of opinion in regard to grade but there should be no excuse for many condemnations at any plant. However, where there are several condemnations, it seems that very definite improvements show up almost immediately. (Particularly is this true of those who suffer as a result of the condemnations.) And, since that is the case, condemnations may be a blessing in disguise - a bitter pill to take but one "that gets the job done".

And we have yet to hear of any creamery or produce station that was harmed if they had nothing but clean cream. Farmers are rapidly realizing that the new Cream Grading Law was designed for their protection and that it gives them the chance to sell a better product for a better price just as they are profited by a system of selling their oats and corn by grade. And once this fact is generally realized, the dairy farmer would no more think of selling his cream or milk without grading than he would consider accepting sample grade price for his Number 3 corn.

You know this cream is a great institution. It's about the last word in a health food and the last word in beauty. We speak of the cream of society, the cream of the crop, peaches and cream, that creamy complexion and the cream of this, that or the other because really cream is the last word in excellence and the very best off the

top of milk, which has in it more life-giving vitamins and health-making properties than any food on earth. If I told you how many pounds of beefsteak a quart of milk equalled in food value, you would scarcely believe me. If I told you of the lush meadow grass, the clear sparkling spring water, the golden sunshine, the fragrance of clover and alfalfa which is concentrated into cream you might be equally incredulous. But lest I grow poetic and start raving of the cooing babes, the laughing children, the pretty women, the strong men and the contented old folks who get health and strength and beauty out of cream, let's say simply that we welcome a law that tends to keep such a pure product just as pure as it is when it leaves the jurisdiction of the cow.

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STATE HONORS OLE NELSON

DEDICATES TREE TO NATIONAL COMMANDER OF G. A. R.

Ole Nelson of Slater, Iowa, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic was officially honored by the State of Iowa at the State House, Monday, June 8, 1936.

A beautiful Norway Maple tree located on the State House grounds was dedicated in his honor by the State Department of the Sons of Veterans and its Auxiliary.

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, represented the State during the services. He said in part, "This tree may wither and die; this bronze marker may rust and moulder away; this very ground may sink down below the level of the sea, but the memory of you and your Comrades of the G. A. R. shall not perish. America shall always hold you enshrined in our memories even as this tree is now firmly and inseparably rooted in the soil of Iowa. Your services and your sufferings have kept our Union intact and our flag unchanged and unstained. And so today there is no north and no south, but just once more a United States of America."

Mr. Nelson first worked in Iowa hauling bricks for the State Capitol then being built on these grounds. There he met and wooed his wife and there he has served his State as a Legislator from Story County and as Sargeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. And so, it seems particularly fitting that he should be so honored by a State that he has served so faithfully and so well.

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Paper was first made by the Egyptians over 4,000 years ago. They cut the stems of the papyrus plant in thin slices and laid them in rows and then arranged another row crosswise to the first row. The sheets were soaked in water and later pressed and dried. The result was crude paper upon which the kings wrote their edicts.

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About 1,100 different species of trees are found in the U. S.

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1936 CORN YIELD TEST LARGEST EVER CONDUCTED

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. With 1084 entries, the 1936 Iowa Corn Yield Test sets a record as being the largest test ever conducted by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association which sponsors the work in cooperation with the Farm Crops Subsection of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Since the inauguration of the Iowa Corn Yield Test in 1920, the number of entries and the scope of the test work has progressively increased.

The 1935 test was conducted over nine districts of the state in three sections, the northern, north central and south central sections. The 1936 test is being carried on in 12 districts in four sections of the state, according to the original plan of the test work.

There was a total of 849 entries in the test last year which comes 235 short of this year's record-breaking number of entries. In 1935 there were 109 entries in the open-pollinated class, and 357 in the hybrid class of the regular division of the test, making a total of 466 entries in this division, which is devoted to entries of corn strains which are being currently produced in an amount at least equal to five acres. Data will be obtained on 732 entries in the regular division of the 1936 test, 619 of these entries being in the hybrid class and 113 entries of the open-pollinated varieties. Test work was conducted on 383 entries in the Experimental Division of the test last year, while plots were planted for a total of 352 experimental corn entries in the 1936 test work.

Three hundred seventy of the experimental entries last year (experimental entries are entries of those strains of corn which are being currently produced in an amount less than five acres, or of which there will be less than 25 bushels of seed available for planting the following year) were hybrids. Only 13 entries were in the open-pollinated class. This compares rather closely with the ratio of open-pollinated and hybrid entries in the Experimental Division of the 1936 test, although the number of open pollinated varieties has increased to 20, and the experimental hybrids have fallen from 370 to 352.

As to section entries, which are those entries of corn tested in all three districts of a section, there was a total of 256 in the 1935 test and 324 this year.

In this year's work 202 of the section entries are hybrids in the regular division, while there were only 117 of these entries in the 1935 test. However, the number of experimental entries in the 1936 test has decreased, with 31 fewer district entries in comparison with last year's data, and 21 fewer section entries. This gives some indication that newly developed and tested strains of corn are being discarded when found to be unsatisfactory, according to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association.

In the regular division of the test 234 section entries, predominantly hybrid, were planted this year, while there were but 145 such entries last year.

Seventeen Smith-Hughes classes in Iowa high schools made district entries in the open-pollinated class of the experimental division this year. Only seven Smith-Hughes entries were analyzed in the 1935 test.

IOWA SEALERS TO MAKE SECOND INSPECTION OF SEALED GRAIN

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Instructions relative to the second subsequent inspection of all grain under seal have been issued to Iowa sealers and warehouse board members according to Ray Murray, state secretary of agriculture.

At a recent meeting of corn loan officials held in Des Moines, the close of the inspection period was set at June 20, 1936.

Corn loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation are due and payable July 1, 1936. No extension of these loans is contemplated. Secretary Murray urged borrowers whose corn is of questionable quality to liquidate their loans before July 1 inasmuch as they will not have the privilege of delivering their sealed corn in lieu of full payment of their notes.

H. C. Aaberg, Assistant secretary of agriculture and administrator of the Iowa Unbonded Agricultural Warehouse Law has asked that borrowers and local bankers cooperate with sealers, warehouse board secretaries and the Department of Agriculture in following the proper procedure in releasing warehouse certificates.

Borrowers are warned that in no case should a seal be removed from a crib unless the loan is paid and the warehouse certificate cancelled by the local warehouse board secretary; or the lending agency has given the borrower written permission to do so.

FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES GO UP

A continued three-year rise in farm real estate values has lifted the index of values to 82 as of March 1, 1936, compared with 79 a year ago, 76 in 1934 and 73 in 1933, which was the bottom of a long decline. The base period for the index, which is computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is 1912-14.

The increase during the past year is attributed chiefly to increasing farm incomes, improving farm real estate credit conditions, and the maintenance of lower levels of farm real estate taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTES ONE THOUSAND TONS
POISON BRAN GRASSHOPPER BAITWorst Outbreak in 25 Years

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Grasshoppers are more numerous this year than they have been in a quarter of a century and more poison has been distributed by the department this spring than has been used by Iowa farmers in a generation, according to assistant Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Aaberg, in charge of distribution.

The bulk of the thousand tons of poison has gone to southwestern Iowa. According to Mr. Aaberg, this material was secured through the efforts of State Entomologist C. J. Drake and Secretary of Agriculture Ray Murray, without cost to the farmers. A small charge is being made to cover local expense.

Farmers desiring poison should get in touch with the local county agent who is leading the battle against this pest.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

MAY

1936

No. of Inspections Made				Expense		
	May 1935	May 1936	Time Credits		Monthly Expense	Fees Collected
Murphy	670	559	6	Murphy	\$ 74.51	\$ 323.68
Peckham	716	548	0	Peckham	58.66	343.87
Casey	1,283	1,041	2	Casey	56.65	466.68
Skott	306	178	1	Skott	40.45	291.68
Horstman	617	561	1	Horstman	60.32	237.54
Butler	426	969	1	Butler	42.06	225.19
Dustman	494	740	3	Dustman	54.98	245.00
Kline	285	430	3	Kline	62.44	263.76
Rowe	297	813	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rowe	79.80	252.46
Jamison	399	403	11	Jamison	75.07	257.94
Grant	821	860	0	Grant	64.46	203.67
Baxter	691	674	0	Baxter	52.82	324.54
Thoma	623	448	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thoma	70.32	677.98
Martin	746	531	0	Martin	64.63	192.00
Dorweiler	---	153	2	Dorweiler	26.16	37.17
Barry	751	358	0	Barry	31.48	280.77
Kelly	503	622	0	Kelly	58.14	379.30
Hand	529	474	3	Hand	52.57	318.98
Beaty	188	578	4	Beaty	65.37	219.46
McLaughlin	600	367	6	McLaughlin	67.45	202.95
Locker	425	199	4	Locker	34.25	222.43
Romano	1,371	1,225	0	Romano	56.42	255.06
*McCarthy (Deceased)	715	71	$\frac{1}{2}$	*McCarthy (Deceased)	24.64	332.00
*O'Neill	701	217	6	*O'Neill	68.63	68.90
*Felder	1,011	192	2	*Felder	71.68	292.00
*Carlin	656	371	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Carlin	70.56	410.00
*Plumb	706	520	1	*Plumb	60.32	305.00
*Deering	655	312	3	*Deering	70.01	240.00
**Rank	219	252	1	**Rank	76.64	402.00
**Brown	---	175	0	**Brown	80.89	354.00
**Ebert	---	167	0	**Ebert	137.47	459.00
TOTALS	17,404	15,008	77 $\frac{3}{4}$		\$1,909.85	\$9,085.01

*Restaurant Inspectors
 **Heavy Scale Inspectors
 All others are Dairy and Food Inspectors

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAY 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	782	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 3,018.28
Meat Market	561	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,418.00
Canning Factory	1	Babcock Test Licenses	768.50
Bakery	38	Egg Dealers Licenses	351.00
Slaughter House	55	Poultry Buyers Licenses	175.00
Restaurant	1,287	Scale Tag Licenses	261.00
Coal Dealer	0	Scale Inspection Fees	999.00
Public Toilets	271	Inspection Tag Fees	4,578.40
Feed Store	267	Milk Dealers Licenses	112.00
Ice Cream Factory	70	Gasoline Pump Licenses	2,499.00
Creamery	257	Cream Graders Licenses	126.00
Milk Distributor	240	Cream Station Licenses	99.00
Farm Dairy	50	Cream Truck Licenses	67.00
Confectionery	117	Creamery Licenses	9.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	13	Oleomargarine Tax	17,590.50
Seed Dealer	80	Hotel Transfer Fees	2.00
Bottling Works	40	Hotel Licenses	467.00
Cream Station	688	Fair Restaurant Lic.	15.00
Produce	801	Restaurant Licenses	792.00
Miscellaneous	721	Commercial Feeds Fees	104.00
Hotels	87	Gasoline Test Fees	8.00
Rendering Plants	21	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	5.00
Investigations	208	Seed Analysis Fees	59.00
Fair Stands	3	Lime Analysis Fees	2.00
Soda Fountains	73	Rendering Plant Lic.	425.00
Cold Storage	8	Cold Storage Licenses	75.00
Mattress Factory	0	Commercial Fertilizer Lic.	220.00
Oil	670	Veterinary Fees	1,224.50
Penny Slot Scales	40	Entomologist Fees	491.00
Wagon Scales	485		
Counter Scales	869	TOTAL	<u>\$35,961.18</u>
Platform Scales	675		
Cream Test Scales	335		
Gas Pumps	4,978		
Measures	217		
TOTALS	<u>15,008</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

Credits	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
Meetings Attended	103
Samples Collected	345
Samples Tested	522
Prosecutions	24
Examinations	254
Sediment Pads Ex.	3,393
Cans Cream Ex.	3,646
Cream Cans Ex.	5,210

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Gas	558
Seeds	113
Feeds	85
Bacteria	45
Milk & Cream	215
Ice Cream	12
Miscellaneous	7
Butter	50

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 4

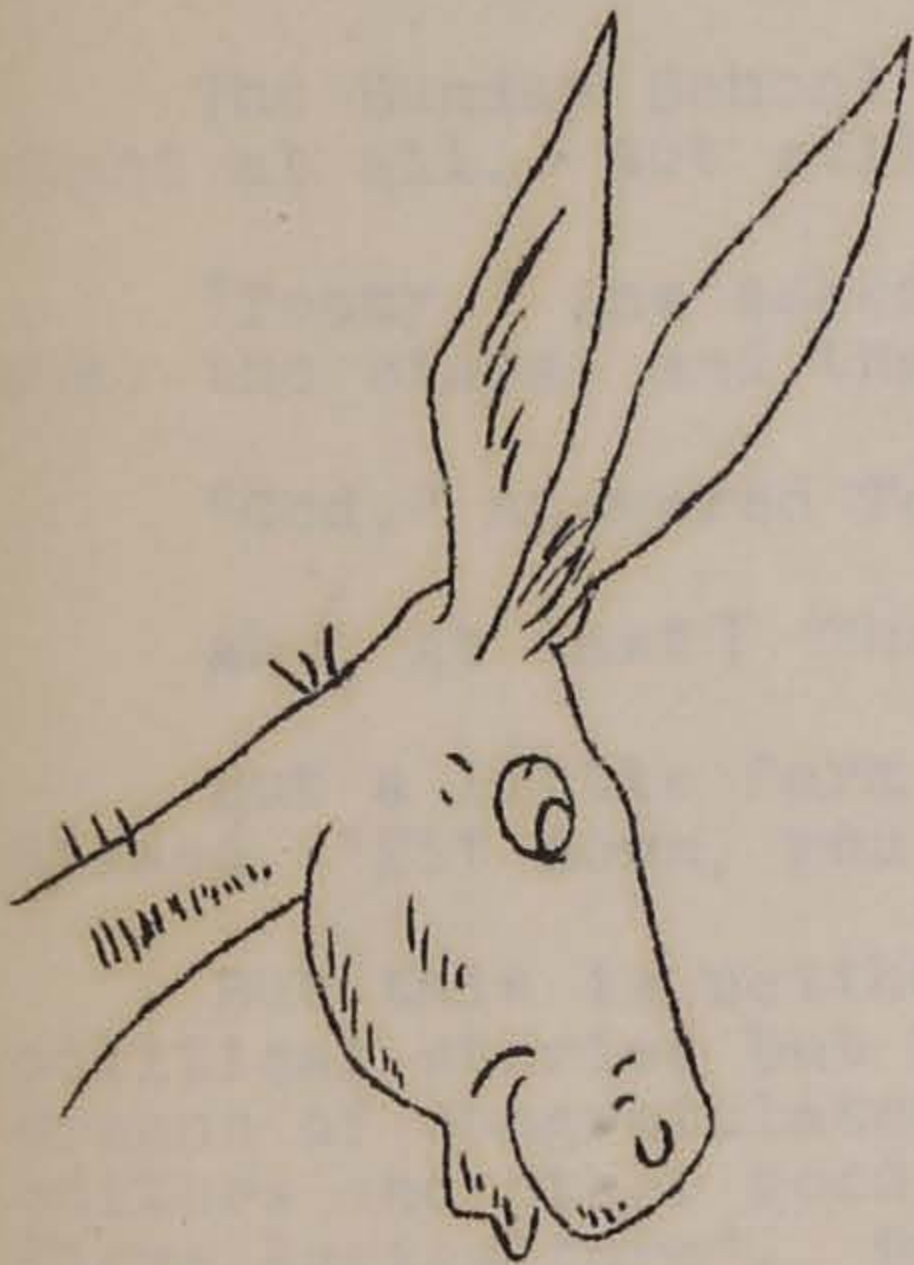
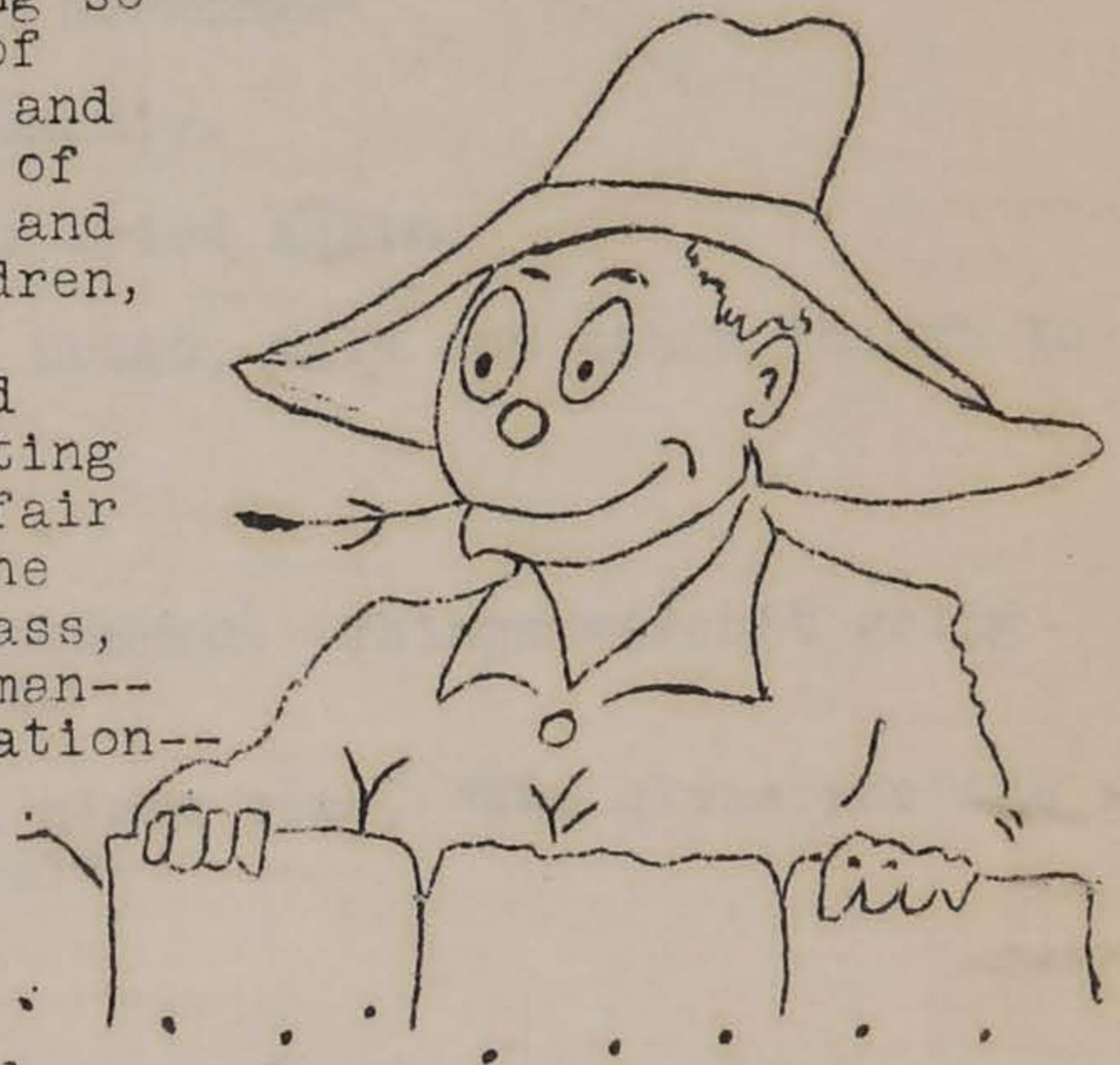
Thursday, June 18, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

THE FARMER AND HIS MULE

"Jack, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man made in God's image, yet here we work together, year in and year out. I often wonder whether you work for me or if I work for you. Verily, I think it is a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you do if not harder. Plowing or cultivating, we cover the same fields and the same distance, but you do it on four legs and I on two. I, therefore, do twice as much work per leg as you do. Soon we'll be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested I must give one-half to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use this small bit of God's Universe, one-third goes to you and the balance is mine. You consume all of yours with the exception of the cobs, and I have to divide mine with seven children, one wife, six hogs, ten chickens, two ducks and one banker. If we both need shoes you get 'em. Jack, you are getting the best of me, and I ask you, is it fair



for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man-- a lord of creation-- out of his substance?

Why you only help to plow and cultivate the ground and

I, alone, must cut, shock, and husk the corn while you look over the pasture fence and Hee Haw at me. All fall, most of us, from old Granny to the baby, pick corn to help raise enough money to pay taxes and buy a new harness and pay the interest on the mortgage on you. And what do you care about the mortgage? Not a Dam! You ornery cuss, I even have to do the worrying about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide. About the only

time I am your better is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. And then, after election, I realize that I was fully as great a jackass as your papa. Verily, I am prone to wonder if politics were made for men or jackasses out of men. Tell me, Jack, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and solemn?"

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Now that the primary elections are nicely over I trust that I will not be too heavily censured if I tell one political story. You have all laughed, I know, at the Hillbilly who had twelve sons all of whom were Democrats except the younger who had gone away to school and learned to read. And some of you may have enjoyed the tale of the little boy whose kittens had changed from Republicans to Democrats because finally they had gotten their eyes open.

But my story this time is of a Sunday School teacher who was trying to impress her class with the omnipotence of the Diety.

"Johnny," she asked, "Who gives you the clothing, the shoes and the cap you wore to Sunday School this morning?"

"President Roosevelt," replied Johnnie.

"The teacher was nonplussed. She tried again.

"Bobby, who gives you your meat, bread, milk and other things to eat?"

"Secretary Wallace," said Bobby.

The Sunday School teacher was astounded. Things weren't going right at all. But still she persisted.

"Tommy," she asked, fearing what might come, "Who gives you the sun, the stars, and the little flowers?"

"God," answered Tommy.

Ah! At last! The teacher smiled her gratification.

But a little farm boy next to Tommy seized his coat tail and hissed, "Sit down, you dirty little Republican."

But this is neither the time nor place for us to even tell political stories but I am pleased to report that we have received dozens of congratulatory letters and news notices from farmers, editors and other good Iowans who are interested and pleased with "Iowa Agriculture". By the way--I wonder if you noticed that the first issue was called "The Iowa Agriculturist". This change was due to the fact that our attention was called to a student group at Ames, who had been using the first title for their official magazine for some years. Hence the change to "Iowa Agriculture".

Briefly quoting from some of those who have written us we note that H. H. Kildee, well-known and well-liked Dean of Agriculture of the State College here at Ames, says--

"A publication put out by your State Department of Agriculture will be much appreciated by all of us. I think you have started something very much worth while."

From the editor of the Grundy Center Register, Mr. J. Vanderwicken, we quote as follows:--

"Your weekly news-service is going to fill a long-felt want. You can make this news service a very highly valued branch of your department and we will use it freely and gladly."

Thanks for those kind words, Mr. Vanderwicken.

From Mr. H. T. Hall, Assistant Supervisor of Agricultural Education under State Superintendent of Education, Agnes Samuelson, comes the following friendly message:--

"I congratulate you upon 'Iowa Agriculture!.' After following the monthly news service releases of your department for a number of years, I am happy to note that such information is now to be given out weekly. The new publication should be of increased value and interest to those concerned with the problems of agriculture."

Many other similar letters were received and up to date we have only had one adverse or critical notice. We sincerely hope that "Iowa Agriculture" will ever merit your interest and commendation.

Now that veterans of the World War are about to collect their long-due adjusted compensation certificate payments, sometimes called the "bonus" we wish to repeat a notice recently issued by W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C., applying particularly to veterans who will want to apply their bonus payments on the purchase of a farm.

Mr. Myers said, "All applications for farm purchase loans, with or without bonus payments, must originate with the National Farm Loan Association in the applicant's county or with the local representative of the Federal Land Bank."

"Bonus payments offer a basis for thousands of ex-service men with practical farm experience to obtain loans to purchase farms of their own selection," the Governor continued. "The Farm Credit Administration may lend up to seventy-five per cent of the appraised value of farms to be purchased, and in many instances, ex-service men can use their bonus payments as all or a part of the other twenty-five per cent down payment

"Veterans need not wait until their bonus payments are actually received but may obtain options and turn in their applications in anticipation of their bonus money."

Myers said the Washington office of the Farm Credit Administration would be glad to direct experienced farmers to the local association handling land bank loans in the farmer's locality. No loans are made from Washington, he pointed out.

"The land banks stand ready to sell farms which they own or to lend up to seventy-five per cent of the appraised normal value of farms purchased elsewhere," continued Governor Myers, "but I want to make it plain that we are not seeking to sell farms to city-bred veterans who have had no farming experience and therefore, at their age, are more

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than likely to make a failure of farming. It requires just as much experience and just as much knowledge to run a farm profitably as it does to run any other business. I never want it said that anyone in the Farm Credit Administration is responsible for taking veterans' bonus money in payment for farms when those veterans have not had farm experience. If farms should be sold to city veterans who insist on purchasing them we want them to understand that they are buying on their own uninfluenced judgment."

Governor Myers makes himself very clear on these payments and we hope and feel that many Iowa veterans will apply their bonus bonds as part payments on permanent farm homes. If we can be of any help in these matters please feel free to write us.

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SIXTY CARLOADS POISON BRAN DISTRIBUTED IN EFFORT
TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Sixty carloads of poison bran grasshopper bait have been distributed to date by the State Department of Agriculture to 25 counties situated principally in the southwestern part of the state.

Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist estimates that 40 to 75 cars are still needed to supply the demand. Most of the material has been secured from a supply of Federal bran stored in Minnesota and Iowa. That source is entirely exhausted, however, and it now becomes necessary for the department of agriculture to look elsewhere for this material, according to Secretary, Ray Murray.

Mr. Murray has been in constant touch with Congressman Otha D. Wearin whose district is the most severely affected. Congressmen Thurston and Gillette have likewise been notified of the grasshopper situation and urged to influence the Federal Government to provide funds for the control of this pest.

H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, in charge of distribution, reported that 60 counties in Kansas were said to have serious infestations of grasshoppers and that several counties in the states of Nebraska and Missouri were likewise affected.

"These states," he said, "are joining with Iowa in asking Congress to appropriate \$250,000,000 to be used over a two year period to control principally grasshoppers and chinch bugs."

The bran used in Iowa to date is valued at \$66,000 and has been provided to the farmers without cost except for local handling charges.

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Each year the world cuts about fifty-six billion cubic feet of wood. Of this, a little less than half is suitable for sawn lumber. The average citizen of the world uses about thirty-two cubic feet of wood a year.

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DOG FOOD MUST BE REGISTERED WITH AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Dog food must be registered with the State Department of Agriculture under the state law on commercial feed. The label must show the ingredients and the feeding value in terms of protein, fat, fiber and starch, according to Ray Murray, Secretary.

The law also requires that a state inspection tag be attached to each package. In case of canned dog food the inspection tag must be attached to the wholesale package in sufficient denomination to cover the contents.

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BEWARE MOLDY CHICK MASHES

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. A number of samples of chick mashes have been sent to the State Department of Agriculture by parties who have lost considerable number of their chicks and blame the feed for the loss, says E. L. Redfern, State Chemist. In analyzing the samples the state laboratory found evidence of mold.

In explaining the moldy feed Mr. Redfern said that inasmuch as much of last year's corn became moldy in the crib, great care should be used by manufacturers of these feeds to see that the corn they grind to use in chick mashes is free from mold.

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MANUFACTURERS OF LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

MUST LABEL PRODUCTS

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Under an opinion from the Attorney General's Office, just issued at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, manufacturers of livestock remedies are required to label their products to show the name of each drug present, the total amount of drugs and the name and per cent of any other ingredient not a drug, which, in the case of liquid remedies, includes water.

The opinion states that manufacturers of these products are not exempted under that section of the law which makes an exception in the case of proprietary or trade formula products. The opinion further states that formulas cannot be patented and that the law was passed for the sole purpose of preventing the manufacturers of these products from perpetrating a fraud upon the purchaser.

This opinion will assist the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the stock remedy law.

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COVER CUTS AVAILABLE

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Recipients of "Iowa Agriculture" wishing to publish the pictures appearing on the cover page may obtain the cuts by writing to Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

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AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY CONVENES

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. The American Rose Society will hold its annual spring convention at the Hotel Savery on Friday, June 26, 1936

A rose show is to be held in connection with the meetings at which some of the newer varieties of roses will be exhibited. One hundred dollars in cash premiums is offered for the best collection of new hybrid tea roses and for the best collection of roses originated by the exhibitor from any hardy rose stock. Some outstanding rose authorities of the country will speak before the convention, such as, Dr. J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Penn. and Mr. M. H. Hovarth of Mentor, Ohio.

On Saturday, June 27, there will be pilgrimages to Indianola, Ames and Boone to visit outstanding rose gardens. Everyone is invited to attend the Rose Show and meetings according to R. S. Herrick, Corresponding Secretary of the Iowa Rose Society.

Mr. Herrick states that Iowa is becoming "rose-minded" and believes that the meeting of the American Rose Society will do much to stimulate this interest.

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BLACK HAWK JUDGING TEAM SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Iowa farm boys have been honored by the selection of the Black Hawk county 4H dairy judging team as national champions to represent the United States at the international judging contest in Bristol, England, July 1, 1936.

The Black Hawk team was coached by county agent Paul B. Barger who will accompany them to England. Floyd Johnston, of the Iowa State College Extension Service and Mrs. Johnston will also make the trip with the team inasmuch as Mr. Johnston is to be one of the judges at the British Royal Show where the boys will compete. The boys sailed from New York yesterday, June 17. Upon their arrival in England they will be the guests of Sir Merrick Burrell, president of the British Royal Show at a country estate outside London until they appear in the judging ring at Bristol.

Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, in cooperation with Iowa State Dairy Association and other farm organizations had hoped to raise funds to defray the expenses of the team's trip by securing a transfer of a sufficient amount from the State Fair Board's fund or from some other unexpended appropriation. Legal difficulties prevented the transfer, however, with the result that the trip was financed by voluntary subscriptions.

Iowa can justly be proud of the judging team--Kenneth Kramer, Dunkerton; Clinton Sage, Dunkerton; Vincent Kelly, Washburn--as well as Paul Barger, their coach, says Mr. Murray; and it is not only the benefit these boys will get from the trip, but the information they will be able to pass on to their fellow club members for many years to come. It goes without saying that these boys will do their best to represent Iowa and the United States in a creditable manner in the judging event.

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\$100,000 PRIZE FOR REMEDYEgyptian Government Hopes to Control Cotton Leaf Worm

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray today received a request from the Egyptian government to assist in the search for an effective remedy for the cotton leaf worm in Egypt.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt has offered a prize of 20,000 pounds (Egyptian) or about \$100,000 in United States money to anyone devising an effective remedy.

According to Mr. Murray, the interesting point about this request and offer of reward is that our own scientists at Iowa State College have developed many effective remedies for insects such as chinch bugs, grasshoppers and fruit pests and are given no credit for their work.

"We are prone to take it as a matter of course," said Mr. Murray.

Details of the contest may be had by writing Secretary Murray or the Royal Consulate of Egypt, 414 Russ Building, San Francisco.

The letter received by Mr. Murray follows:

"The Honourable, the Secretary,
State Department of Agriculture,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of approaching you on a subject which I beg you kindly give your consideration and study, especially that it is a matter of vital interest to my country, and one I have been requested by my Government to give my fullest attention.

As, no doubt, you are aware, the Cotton Leaf Worm in Egypt has been a great curse to us, and has been responsible for very heavy losses in our cotton crop. It is with a view to combatting this pest, accordingly, that the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt has launched forth a campaign offering a prize of 20,000 Egyptian pounds - that is to say, around \$100,000 - for anyone who can devise an effective remedy.

The conditions and details of this competition are fully set forth in the pamphlet I am herewith enclosing; and this I have been asked to distribute, with a view to bringing them to the notice of those who may be interested in the subject, and feel disposed to take it up.

I shall, therefore, be very deeply obliged if you could kindly bring the full weight of your personal influence and position to bear in the matter and give it the widest publicity, in the hope that some remedy may at last be devised which can eradicate the depredations of this fell insect.

It would certainly be most gratifying if, from the ranks of your great nation, as the leading cotton-raising country in the world, someone would come forward with a remedy that will prove a real boon and blessing to my land.

Hoping I may count upon your support to see this matter through as you deem best, and with many thanks in anticipation,
I beg to remain,

Ali Foud Toulba, Consul

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 16, 1936

NOTICE TO THE DAIRY AND CHEESE INDUSTRY:

The Federal Food and Drugs Act defines a food as adulterated, among other conditions, if it be filthy, decomposed or putrid. In the enforcement of this statute, the Food and Drug Administration has encountered shipments of cheese, process cheese, and milk intended for cheesemaking, adulterated in this respect. Action has been taken under the law against such shipments. Not only are consignments of adulterated dairy products subject to seizure, but the responsible shippers are liable to criminal prosecution under the law.

It is evident that the objectionable conditions responsible for the adulteration are largely the result of carelessness and indifference during the production of milk itself and during the manufacture into cheese and process cheese.

Milk producers and cheese manufacturers are warned that precautions should immediately be taken by each agency concerned to correct this situation. To be effective, these must be participated in by all branches of the industry, including milk producers and shippers, and cheese and process-cheese manufacturers.

1. Milk must be protected at every stage from contamination with filth. Scrupulous cleanliness of person, barns, cows, containers, equipment, and surroundings is one of the most important factors in the production of milk and cheese worthy of consumer approval.

2. Containers and utensils of all kinds used in connection with milking and transportation of milk and those used in the manufacture and storage of cheese must be of such construction as to permit thorough cleansing and insure effective protection against entry of dust, dirt, flies and other insects, rats, mice and other animals, and any foreign material.

3. Cleansing should immediately follow the emptying of the particular container or the use of the particular equipment. The maintenance of the cleanliness and protection from dirt and filth of empty containers or equipment not in use must be insured.

4. Milk must be immediately cooled and kept cool. This applies to every step in its storage and transportation. Methods and devices that are practicable for the purpose will vary under different circumstances.

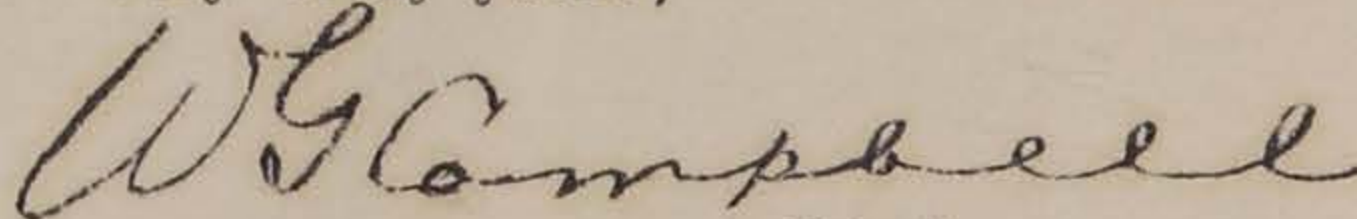
5. Where but one delivery per day is made, night and morning milk should be kept in separate containers. All milk received at the factory should be carefully inspected by the cheesemaker before acceptance.

6. The use of filtering or straining devices does not correct bad conditions where manure or other filth has been incorporated, since a large part of this material may go into solution. Consequently, it is imperative that proper precautions be taken during milking.

7. All cheese factories and curing rooms should be protected against the entry of flies, mites, and other insects that infest the cracks of curing cheeses and leave debris that is difficult to remove.

These fundamental principles should have the serious attention of those concerned, with the object in view of eliminating unsatisfactory conditions now existing and obviating the necessity for prosecution under the Federal Food and Drugs Act. They are submitted with the approval of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of this Department which, upon request, will be glad to offer more detailed suggestions to anyone engaged in the production of milk or cheese.

Very truly yours,



Chief

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
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AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 5

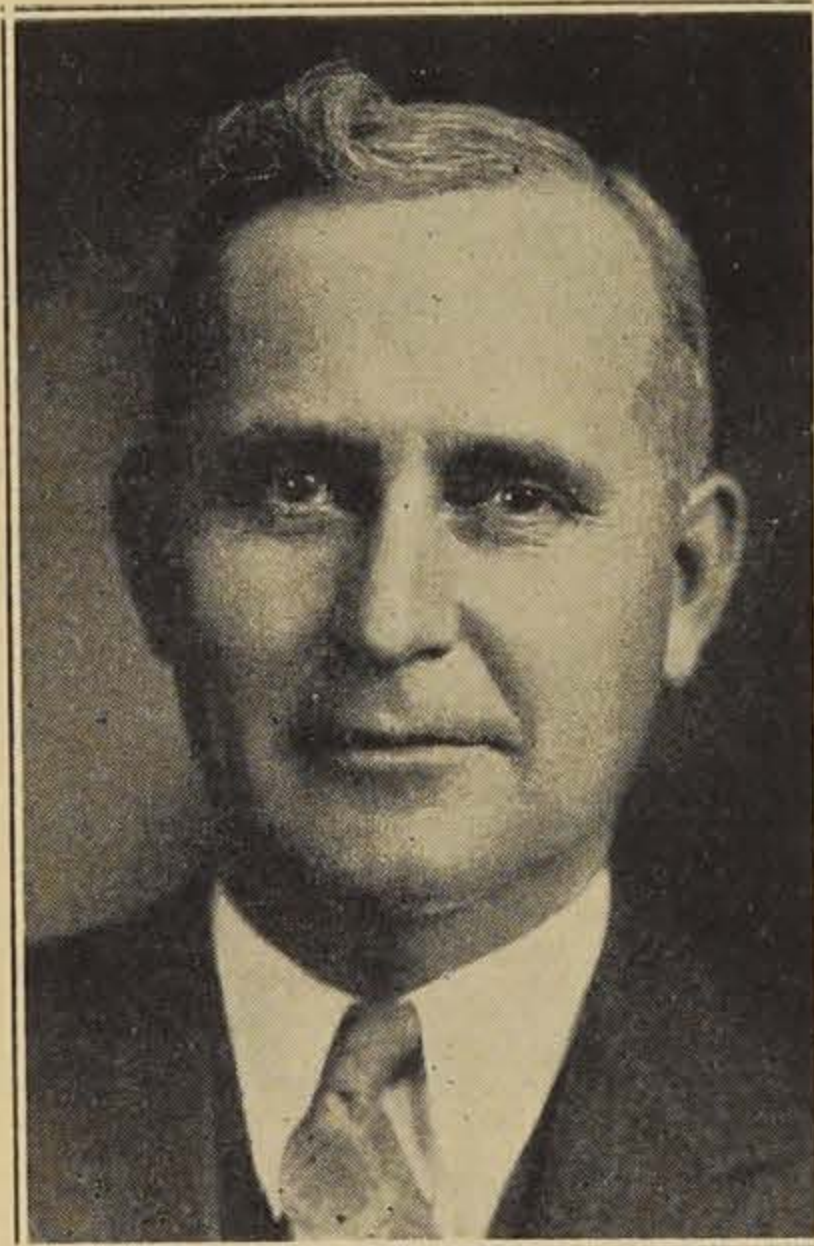
Thursday, June 25, 1936

Weather & Crop Director



Chas. D. Reed

Corn Loans



H. Lloyd Eveland

State Forester



G. B. MacDonald

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

"HERE'S TO IOWA"

Here's to Iowa--a land of smiling sunshine and copious showers, of babbling brooks and of fertile fields, of golden corn and of cheerful people;

Where if you tickle her sides, she laughs with a bounteous harvest;

A land of schoolhouses and of colleges and of prosperous communities, rich in optimism and outlook and opportunities;

A land of promise, where nothing is good enough today, but must be better tomorrow, where despite what has been and is now, still better is yet to be;

A land rich in its yesterdays, proud of its todays, but ever looking into the future;

A land of fat pigs, of sleek cattle, of noble horses and of gambling lambs, of tall corn and of waving grains, of stalwart sons, of beautiful daughters and of bouncing babes;

A land whose citizens feel deeply, speak plainly and live comfortably;

A land where hens lay lavishly and cackle in proper proportion, where the cock's crow ushers in the day and where even the Sun sets slowly and reluctantly;

A land that is first in most things that men call good, a land that smiles a bounteous welcome, where there is always enough potatoes to go around and where only the good are great;

A State which, like its best known product, is the core and the cob and the kernel of this country, containing the germs of growth, the sustenance of life and the quickening impulses of everlasting Spring;

A land which of all that is good affords the best and which if taken from the Union would make the United States look like a bunch of husks with the ear shucked out.

Ray Murray

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Thinking of mixups, I read of one the other day where a young fellow after a quarrel with his sweetheart and in order to get even married her mother, a rather charming widow. Then the girl in a huff, married his father, a not so old widower. And so it seems that when he married the girl's mother, the girl became his daughter. And as his father had married that daughter, so his father became his son. But when his father married his daughter, she became his mother. If his father is his son and his daughter is his mother, who in the world is he? Thinking still further, I believe, his mother's mother is his wife and so therefore must be his grandmother. And so being his grandmother's husband, he must be his own grandfather. Or are we still just mixed up?

Well anyway those things were always hard for me to understand just as it has always benn hard for me, as a farmer, to understand how people living here in Iowa, the greatest agricultural state in the world and where practically every man, woman and child is dependent for their own well-being or the well-being of that same agriculture, can find the intestinal fortitude to criticize the present farm plans of Secretary Wallace.

Personally, I only need to think back to an era that produced ten thousand bank failures and when our only question along that line was "How many failed today," and then compare that to our present situation when our banks are so secure that no one ever worries about their dependability. Or I can think back to a time of farm strikes that threatened to shut off food supplies from our city workers, and then I contrast that with our present annual farm income which is several billion dollars higher.

Someone tells me of the good old days of unrestricted liberty but I can only recall those days as a time when farmers planted huge crops and worked long hours to harvest an abundance that was sold at a loss. Then struggled with a curtailed income to buy manufactured goods at high prices from protected industries; went deeper into debt and finally forfeited their lands to satisfy the mortgages.

Yea, those were the good old days. Credit was easy, profits huge, losses were stupendous, suckers plentiful and there were always plenty of high buildings to jump off from when things went wrong. All of us were on a merry-go-round and were taken for a ride that took our money but got us nowhere.

We have all cussed and discussed, praised, argued, fought, blessed or condemned the present days of alphabetical conglomerations but under those emergency relief measures or in spite of them, we are beginning to recover from our 1932 hangover. The tramps and boy-vagabonds are disappearing from our highways. The banks are all open again. The little business man is once more getting his feet under him. Auto sales are coming back. Merchandise is moving. Carpenters, contractors and painters are busy. Postal receipts are on the upgrade. Farm products have reached new heights. We don't hear anything of 10-cent corn and starving cattle or of 5-cent cotton. Whether it was A. A. A. or P. W. A. or C. C. C. or N. R. A. or X. Y. Z. or NERTZ the facts

remain that we have taken a step here and a step there and gained here, there and over yonder, and are gradually spanning that yawning abyss that once only seemed to spell oblivion. Those good old days are gone but so also are those melancholy days of busted balloons, broken banks, shattered dreams and ruined lives; and sheriff's sales and mortgage foreclosures are once more a thing of the past. Maybe we are not out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death but we can see the glimmer of daylight through the darkness. Slowly, steadily, securely, safely, sanely, serenely and satisfactorily we are coming into our own. Yes, thank you, we are boondoggling our way along back to a balanced agriculture and a fair standard of living on the farm.

Changing the subject, Chester Davis said something while in Des Moines recently which I want to leave with you for your consideration. Quoting from Mr. Davis, we find he said of the late '20's and early '30's:--

"In those days we were exporting farm products in large volume. But that alone did not solve the farmers' problems. There were two reasons.

In the first place, the price our farmers got for their exportable surplus production of certain problem crops automatically pegged the price for all they sold in the home market as well.

In the second place we were exporting in that volume only because we were lending the money to our foreign customers with which to pay for those exports. It amounted to sending a shipload of wheat and lard to Europe, and sending in the same boat the money with which to pay for it--and then standing on the pier and cheering because we had an export market.

We were actually giving our farm products away to whatever extent the foreign nations did not repay the loans--and you know how much that was. To that extent it wasn't really a foreign market; it was foreign relief work at the expense of American investors and taxpayers.

In other words, much of our export market from 1922 to 1929 was artificially supported in a way that could not long continue.

When we stopped lending money, that false foundation finally gave way, and a rapid sequence of events followed: The lost export market caused supplies to pile up at home. The unsold supplies drove prices down to desperation levels. Yet the individual farmer continued to produce unsalable supplies because he was forced by those low prices to strive for maximum production to meet his high fixed charges.

The result was the economic stomach ache that was felt 'round the world."

I have no intention of commenting on Mr. Davis's remarks but I do want my farm readers to think over the historical facts he thus so plainly brings to our attention.

One of our department food and dairy inspectors who has been with us since February 1933 has resigned his position to take over the post-mastership at Guthrie Center, his home town. He is Mr. John McLaughlin, and we do congratulate him as he assumes his new duties. Mr. Tom Kerwin,

formerly a merchant at Carroll, has been named to succeed Mr. McLaughlin and took over the district comprising Carroll, Crawford, Shelby, Audubon and Guthrie Counties, June 16. Mr. Kerwin comes to us well recommended as a successful merchant and a popular ex-service man of Carroll, and we trust that the business houses with which he will have contact will be pleased with his personality and ability.

And speaking about inspection work, I want to acknowledge a poetical outburst which came from one of our lady readers who it seems is fed up on a certain type of advertisement with which we are all too familiar. She writes--

"I lend an ear to all the tales
Concerning means to lure the males,
I use the soap that posters tell
Will keep a girl a smellin' swell.
I gargle long--I gargle loud--
My breath's so sweet, I'm rather proud.
In Dux I wash my underthings,
And yet my doorbell seldom rings.
And so I have conceived the notion
That ads of gargles, soaps and lotion
Are not to catch the man that's fickle
But more to get my hard-earned nickle."

Sister we can only agree with you one hundred per cent and we, too, are reminded of another old classic.

"Methuselah ate
What he found on his plate
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount
Of the Caloric count,
He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie;
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed
Every species of food,
With very few worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt
By some fancy dessert,
And he lived more than nine hundred years.

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Bovine tuberculosis eradication work in the United States has progressed to the point where 94.8 per cent of all counties are now modified accredited counties. There are 6,562,216 herds and 59,076,591 cattle under supervision. Iowa is one of the states on the modified accredited list.

4-H DAIRY CLUB CHAMPION TO WIN TRIP TO CHICAGO

Waterloo, Iowa (Special). Iowa's champion 4-H Dairy Club member to be selected at the Dairy Cattle Congress, September 28-October 4, will be awarded a free trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, by the Iowa State Brand Creameries, Mason City, Iowa.

"The purpose of this contest," states Ernest M. Wright, Field Secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association, "is to encourage 4-H Dairy Club members to keep complete and accurate records on their 4-H heifers--both feed and production records. Furthermore, to induce club members to found good herds for both type and production, and to take part in their 4-H Club activities."

Each county will be eligible to nominate one contestant for this honor. Such club member must be 18 years of age, a 4-H dairy club member for four years; he must have kept a production record on his club heifer; he must have been a member of a county judging or demonstration team and have taken an active part in his county and township club.

Leonard Talcott of Randalia won this contest last year. His heifer, Portage Ormsby Echo, produced 724.4 pounds of butterfat at five years of age.

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COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION ISSUES INFORMATION RELATIVETO MATURITY OF CORN LOAN NOTES

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture received the following information from Commodity Credit Corporation, relative to the maturity of corn loan notes, July 1, 1936:-

Under the terms of the loan agreement, the producer agrees to provide free storage for the corn collateral until the note is paid and, in the event the premises upon which the corn is stored are owned or controlled by persons other than the borrower, such persons were required to agree to free storage thereon until October 15, 1936.

The producer's obligation under the terms of the loan agreement and the pledged farm warehouse certificates is to shell and deliver the pledged corn to the holder of the certificates only upon the written request or demand of the holder of the certificates, designating the time and place of delivery.

At present, the Corporation, as the holder of the pledged farm warehouse certificates, will consent to the breaking of the official State seal and the removal of the pledged corn only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 1935-36 Corn Circular Letter No. 4, issued under date of February 24, 1936, which is applicable only to instances in which the producer has a bona fide contract to sell, to a responsible purchaser, the collateral corn, or portion thereof sufficient to liquidate his indebtedness in full, including interest and insurance charges.

According to Mr. Murray, this information is directed to clear up any confusion there might be in the minds of the borrowers as to their obligations to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the loan agreement.

PROHIBIT INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
OF ARTIFICIALLY COLORED CITRUS JUICE DRINKS

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. A ruling of the Federal Food and Drug Administration which will stop the shipment in interstate commerce of orange or other citrus fruit beverages or concentrates which contain artificial color, becomes effective July 1, 1936.

By the use of added color it has been possible to market inferior and sub-standard products. Such practice deceives the consumer and makes it difficult for the reputable manufacturer to market a high quality product, according to E. L. Redfern, State Chemist.

Under the Iowa law, the use of certified artificial colors in foods is permissible provided the label shows their presence. If the added color conceals damage or inferiority, the food is adulterated and hence illegal.

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CONGRESS APPROPRIATES \$250,000 FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist and Professor A. D. Worthington, extension entomologist, met with county agents from 24 counties Monday at Harlan to discuss the grasshopper situation in Iowa.

During the closing hours of Congress, a federal appropriation of \$250,000 was authorized to purchase grasshopper bait for use in the heavily infested states.

The primary objective of the conference was to determine the amount of bait needed in various counties so that orders could be placed immediately.

According to the estimates of county agents, 250 cars of grasshopper bait will be needed this year. A carload varies from 20 to 25 tons. Iowa farmers have already used 77 cars of bait this year.

The heaviest grasshopper infestations are in Shelby, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Audubon, Cass, Woodbury, Monona, Fremont and Plymouth counties. In the adjoining counties and completely across the southern half of the state spotted infestations occur.

The state grasshopper committee consisting of Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture, chairman; R. K. Bliss, director of extension service and Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist, will meet today to formulate state organization in order to meet requirements of federal aid.

The committee appointed Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist, to supervise the grasshopper campaign. Dr. Drake in turn appointed H. C. Aaberg to take charge of ordering the bran and Professor A. D. Worthington to take charge of demonstrations and extension activities in grasshopper work. Roy Hansbury and Harold Gunderson have been appointed by Director Bliss to assist Mr. Worthington in the demonstration work.

Dr. P. N. Annand established federal headquarters for the campaign in the Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri.

STATE FAIR CATTLE AWARDS TOTAL \$27,000 FOR 1936

Iowa state fair officials are predicting a record breaking cattle show at this year's exposition in Des Moines, August 28 to September 4, with a total of \$27,000 offered for cattle classes alone.

In practically all breeds this year, national breed associations are taking a prominent part in sponsoring the show, and over \$4,000 in added premiums has been contributed by these associations to augment the regular offerings made by the state fair itself.

Iowa breeders will likewise be given special recognition in almost every division, with special Iowa classes for Herefords, Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. H. L. Pike of Whiting, superintendent of the cattle department, states that prospects for the beef cattle show at this year's fair look particularly encouraging. In the Hereford division a total of \$5,540 is being offered, including \$5,000 for open classes, \$300 on Iowa Hereford specials and \$240 on fat Herefords.

The Shorthorn show will carry \$5,881 in premiums including \$3,913 for open classes, \$390 for Iowa specials and \$208 for Fat Shorthorns and \$1,370 for Polled Shorthorns.

In the Aberdeen Angus classes, premiums will aggregate \$3,510, including \$160 offered for fat Aberdeen Angus cattle.

The dairy cattle show likewise will be one of the most important exhibits at the 1936 state fair. The total premiums for dairy cattle will run over \$10,000, including offerings in open classes, and special classes for Iowa exhibitors.

Holstein premiums will total \$3,160. Twenty-seven hundred dollars of this will be for open classes and \$460 for Iowa Holstein specials.

In the Jersey show, \$2,250 will be paid for prize winning individuals and herds, including \$1,850 in the open show and \$400 in the Iowa division.

Guernsey offerings will aggregate \$2,250, comprising \$1,850 in the open show classes, and \$400 in Iowa classes.

Ayrshire offerings will amount to \$1,420, with \$1,000 for open competition, \$210 in special Iowa classes contributed for the fair and \$210 contributed by the Iowa Ayrshire Breeders association.

Brown Swiss offerings will comprise \$1,000 for open competition divided among individuals, herds and groups.

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Ray Murray has announced the appointment of Mr. I. G. Madsen of Walnut, Iowa as Dairy and Food Inspector in District #12, composed of Harrison, Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont Counties. Mr. Madsen takes the place made vacant by the resignation of J. J. Baxter also of Walnut, Iowa, who has been with the Department since February 1, 1933, but who will start July 5 as southeast Iowa Supervisor of cream improvement for

the Iowa Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Baxter has made an excellent record while with the department and we predict a successful career for him in his new position. Mr. Madsen comes to us well recommended by all who know him. He is a groceryman and for five years was a traveling representative of the H. J. Heinz Company of Kansas City and the Central City Chemical Company of Chicago. He will take over Mr. Baxter's old territory on July 5.

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There are 8,794 agricultural marketing associations in the United States with a membership of 2,490,000 and doing an annual business of \$1,343,000,000. Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture, reports on the basis of late Farm Credit Administration records. Dairy cooperatives do the largest volume of business, but there are more grain marketing organizations than dairy groups. Fruit and vegetables are next in line followed by livestock and cotton.

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ILLINOIS FACING SERIOUS DROUGHT OFFICIALS REPORT

A "rather serious" drought situation in Illinois was reported by the state and federal agricultural departments, whose weekly survey said Monday's "freshening showers" would be of temporary benefit.

General rains are needed to revive crops on dried out fields and to aid in checking insect damage, said Agricultural Statistician A. J. Surratt. Southern and eastern counties were described as especially dry.

"Corn, wheat and soy beans have held up well in the face of the dry weather.

"Winter wheat harvest is well advanced in the south and will get under way during the present week in many of the central counties. Generally speaking, the condition improves northward with the crop above average in the upper half of the state. State prospect is considered fully up to earlier expectations."

The oats crop was described as below average, hard-hit in the central and southern regions. Hay harvest is well advanced and largely favorable.

Chinch bugs are threatening later damage in the central and western counties, while grasshoppers are doing local damage in the northwest, the survey stated.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 6

Thursday, July 2, 1936



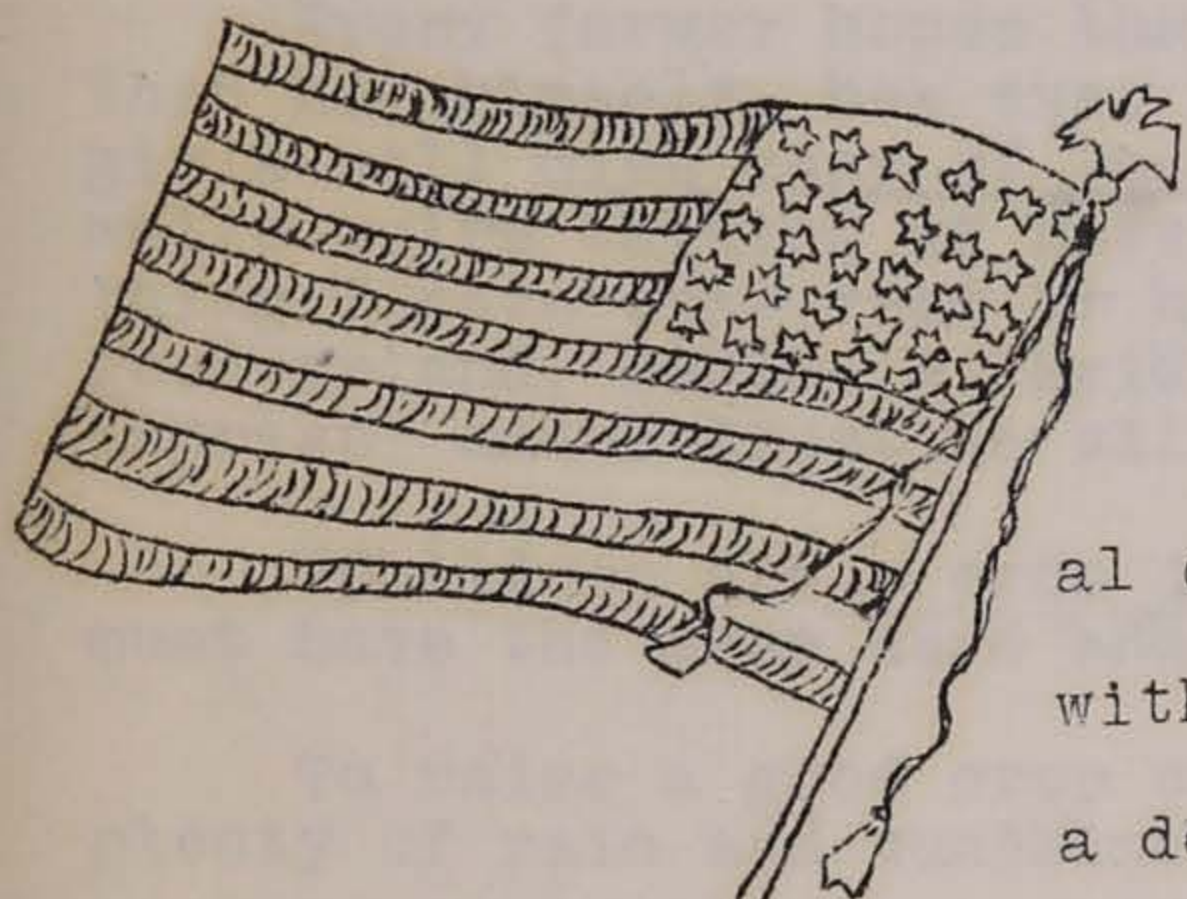
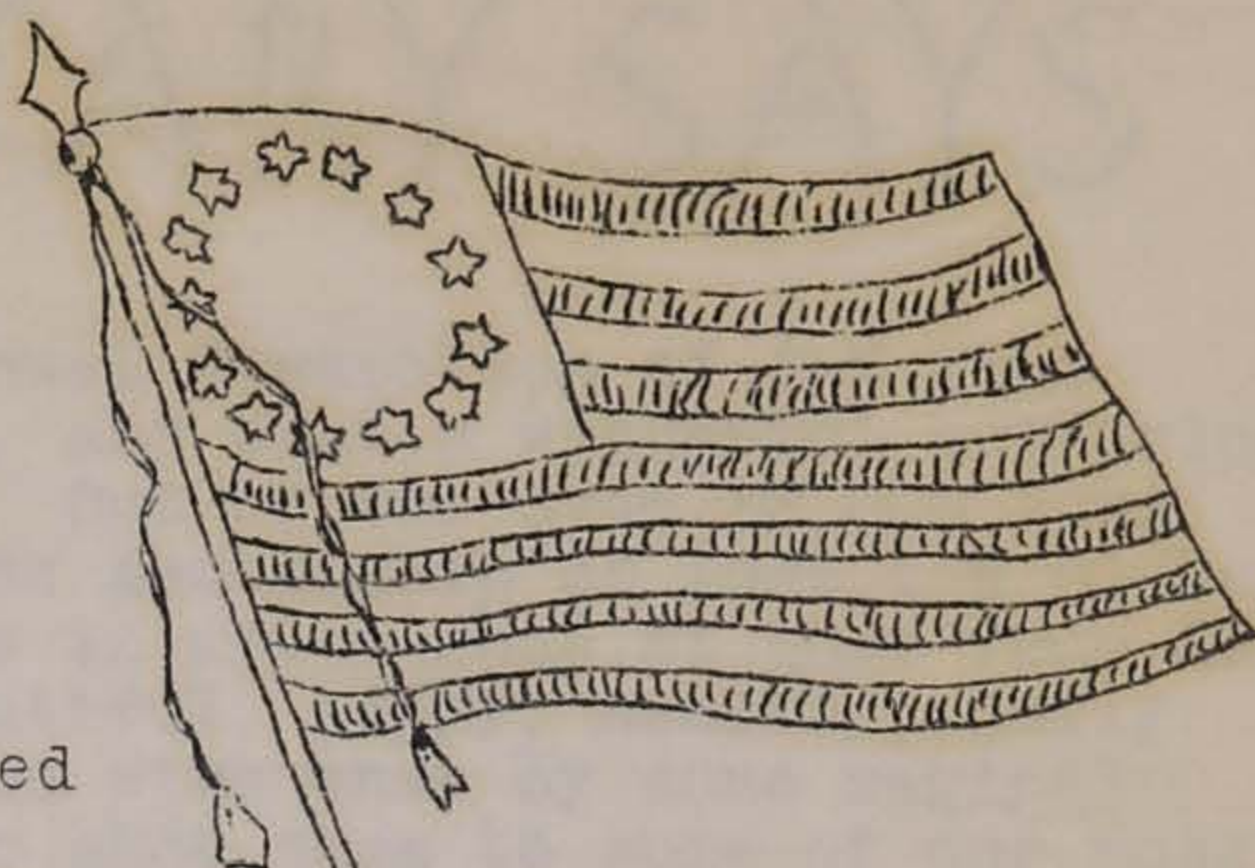
OUR PRESIDENT

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

OLD GLORY

The Star Spangled Banner! Emblem of Liberty! Who among us can stand untouched or unmoved by the sheer, shimmering beauty of it? Someone once called it 'a floating piece of poetry.' But its beauty is not intrinsic. Its real beauty lies in what it symbolizes. It is because it represents all, that all gaze at it with love and reverence. Its thirteen stripes of alternating red and white denote the thirteen original states, thus unionized to maintain their

Declaration of Independence. Its white stars in the field of blue, proclaim the union of all our states in a national constellation which receives a new star with each new state. Its very colors speak a definite language. White is for the purity of its ideals; red for the valor of its defenders; blue for the justice of its laws; and all together, the red and the blue and the white of it, the stars and the stripes and the right of it, make it "Old Glory". The finest, the cleanest, the fairest flag the world has ever known. Your flag and my flag! America's flag!



Ray Murray

THE SECRETARY SAYS

As you perhaps know the tenth Annual Convention of 4-H Club Girls was held at Ames, last week end, and what a wonderful gathering of a wonderful organization that was. Out of the over 12,000 Iowa farm and village girls who comprise the membership of Iowa 4-H Clubs, over 1500 girls and their leaders were in attendance at that four-day conference. And seeing all those beautiful, happy, healthy, jolly and lovable girls together only made me wish that by some magical process it might be possible for me to show them to some of our moss-backed critics of the younger generation. I'm sure they would have been rendered speechless if they could have seen that great gathering of fine young womankind with their willing hands, happy hearts, abounding health, and sweet, beautiful, intelligent, young heads.

Iowa has much and has done much of which we can be justly proud. But nothing we have or have accomplished should mean more to us than the development of healthy, happy, beautiful girls, yes, and boys too. They are our choicest products and our one best crop. Every farmer and every farmer's wife in Iowa is proud of our 4-H Club organizations. We all hope and pray that although our own boys and girls may never be health champions, they will, at least, have the privilege of a happy, healthy, normal childhood.

Every farmer hopes that his son will have an easier time in life than he, himself, has ever had and every farm mother trusts that her girls will miss many of the hardships that she had to endure. But while we're talking of boys and girls as a crop, I think the finest thing I have ever read or heard on that subject was written by my good friend, Dudley A. Reid, editor of the "Valley Junction Booster Express" and I trust he will pardon me if I quote:

"Children are a crop just the same as corn or soybeans. They must have the same care and attention, the same careful cultivation.

To raise a good crop of corn requires good seed, rich soil, plenty of rain and sunshine, careful and regular plowing and hoeing.

To raise a good crop of children takes good parents, money, brains, patience, forbearance, bushels of good luck and either an awful lot of love or a cartload of hickory switches.

Bad soil will not produce good corn, no matter how hard the farmer may work.

Bad parents are not likely to rear good children no matter how hard the school teachers and neighbors may try.

A grain of corn on a clay hill is in the middle of a bad fix, but a set of kids with a clay-hill dad or mother is in even a worse situation.

Some men try to raise a good crop of corn without any work, but instead of a crop of corn they harvest a batch of nubbins, smut and fodder.

Some parents try to raise a good crop of children without work, and they usually get a harvest of ignoramuses, idlers, blockheads or worse.

Too many parents follow the idea of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of just "letting things grow". But this won't do. To raise a crop of good children requires the same intelligence, patience and industry and fortitude that are required in producing a good crop of corn.

The soil of the mind requires as much vigilant cultivation and care as the soil of a corn field. The rain and the dew and the sunshine of child environment are just as essential to the growing child as actual sun, rain and dew are to growing corn.

And it is just as essential to keep the child life free of the noxious weeds of bad habits as it is to keep the corn fields free of the weeds that infest them.

The parents that let their children go to school one day and then stay home five or six are like the farmer that plows his corn once and then goes fishing the rest of the summer. It is hard to tell which will get the worst crop.

The parents who have a bad child and takes it's part against the teacher is like the farmer who shuts his eyes when he sees a cutworm at the roots of his cabbage plant. No one can tell which of the two will get the best cabbage head.

It is a good plan to watch the hired man when he plows, or at least to keep a close tab on the work he does. The same rule applies to the teachers of your children. Watch and see that they do a real job.

If you wish to raise the best corn crop possible, you must not only oversee the job but you must do a lot of the hardest work yourself. It is the same way in rearing children.

If you raise the heartiest, healthiest, brightest boys and girls in the neighborhood, you must look after their character, training, education and culture.

See what and how your children study; know what they do in the school room and on their way home; observe how they treat their teachers, playmates and associates; understand the effects of it all upon their physical development.

If you do all these things, and then pray silently and fervently and from the heart as much as possible; you may hopefully trust the rest to your teachers, and your public schools.

Even then it may not turn out all right, as there is no possible way to look within and read the future unfoldment of either a child or a grain of corn.

There are latent potentialities, primordial factors, dim and indefinite hereditary traces; the secrets of which only time, eternity,

and God may hold the key.

But if you do all the things we have pointed out, and the general tendencies and environments and natural conditions are anything like reasonable, the chances are about seven to one in favor of a good crop.

Under these favorable circumstances, it is at least fairly probable that for every pair of rosy cheeks, red lips, and listening ears; for every curly head and loving heart and jubilant soul; for every pair of chubby hands and brown feet and sparkling eyes; you will get a big, solid, substantial ear of manhood or womanhood.

If you don't do these things, but trust everything to the teachers and the neighbors (even though your teachers may be fairy creatures, and your neighbors angels without wings), then the chances are about seven to four, that you will get nothing but a flimsy nubbin and a bunch of shucks."

Last week, while reading the July issue of "Successful Farming," I noticed a paragraph by my friend and yours, George Godfrey, who divides his interest between his farm at Algona, and the State College at Ames.

Closing his monthly "Squibs from a Farmer's Note Book," George took the time following a discussion of storms, fertilizers, berry crops, hog transportation, oats and hay balers to mention one of our most beautiful July blooming wild flowers, the gorgeously-colored, orange-red butterfly weed. And what a mass of color it is blooming along the highways or in the small grain fields.

Mr. Godfrey mourns the prosaicness of its name - butterfly weed - when such a bloom deserves something really more suggestive of beauty, like pansy or rose or violet.

And I want to confess that my brothers and I as boys up in northern Iowa, used to feel the same way and before we even learned its right name gave it the rather gayer one of "Indian Paint Brush" and I still think that is more fitting and proper than is the unimaginative "Butterfly Weed".

But speaking of flowers, during the past week I have traveled over all the twenty-three counties that lie south and west of Des Moines and among other things was impressed with the lavish beauty and the brave, flaunting richness of the hollyhocks that so light up the yards and gardens this time of the year and so I will close this rambling chat with some verses by Wayne Gard, published recently in the Sioux City Journal.--

"The Streets of heaven, I've been told
Are paved with bricks of solid gold;

The gates are all of precious stone,
And poverty's a thing unknown,

No thunder showers are ever there,
For every day is dazzling fair.

Yet strangely I have never heard
A flower mentioned or a bird;

And I'm quite sure that I would tire
Of playing on a golden lyre.

So if there's room along the walks
I think I'll plant some hollyhocks.

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Miss Georgia Klotz of Manson, Iowa has been temporarily employed by the Department of Agriculture to assist in handling the large number of license applications coming to the Department during the month of July each year. This is a regular procedure as approximately 18,000 gas pumps, 8,000 milk dealers, 5,000 cream graders and a total of 3,000 to 4,000 creamery, cream station and cream route licenses are due at that time. Gas pumps and milk dealers licenses all come due July 1, but the others are good for one year from date of issuance which Secretary Murray says is a much better manner of issuing licenses. Not only because it is fairer to the one paying the license fee, but because it brings the applications into his office throughout the year rather than all at one time, which naturally causes delay in the issuance of the State licenses. However, as the new cream grading law became effective a year ago this month, the bulk of this year's applications are coming to us at this time.

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IOWA REPORTS WIDE RANGE IN INCOME OF FARMERS

Management and marketing of livestock were important factors accounting for a wide variation in income of Iowa farmers last year, according to Iowa State College. Average net farm income of 726 farmers was \$2,530, ranging from a low of \$900 to a high of \$4,680. Net cash income for the group averaged \$1,700.

Management return for the group averaged \$940. This is the amount left after rent, interest on working capital and wages for the operator and family labor are deducted. Management return for the highs averaged \$2,930 and for the lows, a minus \$700. With declining feed prices and rising livestock prices in addition to a greater efficiency in production, the 182 high-profit farms averaged \$172 return for each \$100 worth of feed fed, or \$50 more than the 182 farms of the low-profit group.

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New York City Markets Commissioner William Fellows Morgan, Jr., reports that a survey of produce sales indicates that of every dollar spent in New York for fruits and vegetables only 35.94 cents goes to growers and shippers.

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WASHINGTON OFFICIALS SURVEY INSECT DAMAGE

Des Moines, Iowa June 1936. Dr. Lee Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Dr. P. N. Annand, head of the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, both of Washington, D. C., arrived in Des Moines today to survey the grasshopper infestation in western Iowa.

Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture and Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist accompanied the officials on the trip. They are visiting Audubon, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Fremont counties.

After leaving Iowa, Drs. Strong and Annand plan to visit the infested areas in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

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ESSENTIALS OF THE WEED LAW

(Exerpts from bulletin No. 65, Iowa Department of Agriculture)

Duties of the Board of Supervisors. The board of supervisors shall make an order at their April meeting designating the time and manner for the destruction of noxious weeds. Notice of such order shall be given publication in the official newspapers of the county.

The board of supervisors shall assess all costs of cutting or destroying weeds against the said land and the owner thereof by special tax as provided in sections 4824 and 4825.

The board of supervisors shall make a summary of different weed commissioner's work and forward them to the secretary of agriculture.

The board of supervisors shall destroy Canada thistle, sow thistle, and quack grass growing on secondary roads and highway commission shall do the same on primary roads.

Duties of Boards of Trustees. The board of trustees, or city councils, shall appoint a weed commissioner at their April meeting.

Duties of weed Commissioners. Each weed commissioner shall have supervision over the destruction of noxious weeds in his particular district and shall hire labor and equipment necessary, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors or the town council. In case of a substantial failure to comply with the order of destroying noxious weeds, the weed commissioner shall cause such weeds to be destroyed.

Weed commissioners shall locate noxious weeds in their district.

In the event it becomes necessary to enter upon any land to destroy or to keep from seeding any noxious weeds, he shall apply the best known methods and use the utmost diligence in the eradication of such weeds, but he shall not expend in labor or material more than \$100 on any one infested tract without the consent in writing of the board of supervisors.

MURRAY SUGGESTS DATES FOR CUTTING OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

The following dates are suggested by Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture for the first cutting of different noxious weeds in Iowa. All weeds should be cut when flowers are in full bloom, however, according to Mr. Murray, rather than at any particular date, in order to prevent the seed from maturing. Weeds in northern Iowa should be cut about 15 days later than those in southern Iowa.

Southern Iowa, June 10. Northern Iowa, June 25--Smooth Dock, Buckhorn, Wild Mustard, Sour or Curled Dock, Wild Parsnip, Wild Carrot, and Quack Grass.

Southern Iowa, July 1. Northern Iowa, July 15--Canada Thistle, Horse Nettle, Russian Thistle, Sow Thistle, Shoofly, Burdock, and European Bind Weed.

Southern Iowa, August 1. Northern Iowa, August 15--Wild Sunflower, Velvet weed, Cocklebur.

July 1 to 15 is suggested for mowing weeds on highways.

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STATUS OF GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture and chairman of the Grasshopper Control Committee, announced today that his department had supplied farmers with 1,600 tons of mixed poison bait to date and in addition had secured 1,500 tons of bran and five carloads of sodium arsenite from the Federal Government. The arsenite is expected to arrive in Iowa momentarily. Orders for double this amount of material have been received but cannot be filled for lack of funds.

Secretary Murray said that in order to alleviate the shortage of poison his department had purchased 200 tons for resale to farmers at \$1 per bag. Murray explained that this charge is about one half the actual cost and is being levied because of the shortage of funds in the crop pest reserve.

The peak of the grasshopper damage is not expected until the middle of July when small grain has been harvested.

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CORN LOAN NOTES HELD BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION PAST DUE

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. Although corn loan notes held by Commodity Credit Corporation were due and payable July 1, 1936, the Corporation has not come in possession of the corn. The fact that these loans were due means that the Corporation may call for delivery of the corn or may keep it in storage until October 15.

If and when the Corporation calls for delivery of the corn, any overplus, after payment of the loan and accrued charges, is returned to the borrower.

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IOWA FARMS MECHANIZED

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. Iowa seems definitely turning to mechanized farming if the increased use of tractors on farms is a safe indication. The Weather and Crop Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture has just completed returns from assessors showing that in 1935 farmers used 69,835 tractors which is 11,482 more than in 1934 and the largest number in the history of the state.

This means that 32.7% or nearly one third of the farms now have tractors, if it be assumed that the number of farms having two or more tractors is negligible. As might be expected, the flat, uneroded surplus grain areas of the upper Raccoon and upper Des Moines Valleys lead in the number of tractors, with slightly more than half of the farms so equipped. Kossuth county leads with 52.8% and Pocahontas is a close second with 52.4%. Also as might be expected, the rough, eroded and comparatively unproductive south central counties have less than 20% of the farms equipped with tractors, the least being 7.4% in Appanoose county, while Monroe county, with 7.8% is a close second.

The first statistics available showed 4,363 tractors on Iowa farms in 1917 since when there has been a steady increase except 1931 when there was a slight decrease and 1932 when there was a considerable decrease. Several factors entered to cause the large increase in 1935. The abnormal heat of 1934 reduced the oats and hay crops which constitute the bulk of the horse feed. The average age of horses has been gradually increasing because of the small production of colts for replacements for several years. Heat took great toll of the aged horses in 1934. The cost of the required horse power in animals and feed in the spring of 1935 was considerably greater than the cost of tractors, gasoline and oil. Also, this is a machine age. It is in the atmosphere and the mechanical ability of the average Iowa farmer is surprising to a white-collared city dweller who trusts all mechanical matters to his garage man and bothers himself with little more than the impulse to "step on the gas."

Frequent heavy rains in the spring of 1935 kept the farmers out of the fields particularly in the south central and southeast counties. The soil was water-logged and when it finally became dry enough to work there were but a few days till it baked and turned up in huge clods. There was only one best day to plow. An army of aged horses could not have done a whole spring season's work that was all crying to be done at once. Farmers turned to the tractors. New ones were purchased. Most were equipped with headlights and they never stopped day nor night except for gas, oil and water till the job was done. The tractors did not get tired nor overheated. Corn plowing, haying, harvesting, threshing and other things were rushed through in one of the shortest work seasons ever known in Iowa. Even in the south central and southeast counties tractors increased 35 to 45 per county. The greatest increase was 218 in Buena Vista county while Palo Alto, Webster and Hamilton counties increased 200 or more.

THE USE OF SODIUM ARSENITE IN GRASSHOPPER BAIT

Sodium arsenite, which is usually sold as a liquid, may be used in making grasshopper bait instead of white arsenic or Paris green. The liquid (sodium arsenite) is more easily portioned out in small lots, and in a certain degree reduces the danger of arsenical poisoning by eliminating the danger of inhaling dry arsenical dusts. It is, however, a very deadly poison and must be handled and used with great care. When the hands and other parts of the body become contaminated, the poison should be removed by thorough washing and bathing immediately after mixing or broadcasting the poisoned mash. In cleaning the hands, care should be taken to work soap under the finger nails and then thoroughly clean under tips and around the cuticle of nails with a nail file. Contaminated clothing should always be removed and thoroughly washed before it is worn again.

Liquid sodium arsenite is sold in two strengths, known as 4 and 8 pound material. One quart of 8 pound material or 2 quarts of the 4 pound material should be added to each 100 pounds of bait. When sodium arsenite is used, the molasses, which is ordinarily used to bind the dry arsenicals to the bran, may be omitted.

The sodium arsenite purchased by the Federal Government is four pound material. It is being shipped in carload lots. Each car contains 60 drums and each drum 50 gallons of sodium arsenite. The man who draws the sodium arsenite from the drums should wear rubber gloves so as to keep the hands from becoming contaminated with the concentrated solution.

One drum (50 gallons or 200 quarts) is enough poison for 10,000 pounds or five tons of bran, or an equal bulk of sawdust.

HOME-MADE GRASSHOPPER BAIT

Home-prepared poison bait is just as effective as commercially prepared mixtures for the control of grasshoppers. A very satisfactory bait may be prepared according to one of the following formulae:

Formula I - Poisoned Bran-Sawdust Bait

Bran (wheat)	. . . . .	100 lbs.
Sawdust	. . . . .	Bulk equal to bran
Sodium arsenite (4 lb. material)	. . . . .	.1 gallon
Water	. . . . .	.15-18 gallons

In local communities, a limited amount of sawdust may be secured free or at very moderate cost. It is however, always much cheaper than bran. As the sawdust is often piled out of doors and is more or less wet, it is recommended that the bran and sawdust mixtures be made of equal parts by bulk and not by weight. If the sawdust is wet, the amount of water should be proportionately reduced.

Formula II - Poisoned Bran Bait

Bran (wheat)	. . . . .	100 lbs.
Sodium arsenite (4 lb. material)	. . . . .	2 quarts
Water	. . . . .	8-9 gallons

Formula III - Sawdust Bait

Sawdust	(use 100 lb. bran sack)
Sodium Arsenite (4 lb. material) . . . . .	.2 quarts
Water . . . . .	.6-9 gallons

Form The addition of a gallon or two of blackstrap molasses and two or three pounds of salt is said to improve the pure sawdust bait. However, the mixture of sawdust and bran or pure bran is recommended in preference to the pure sawdust bait.

Formula IV - Sawdust-Flour Bait

Sawdust	Equal in bulk to 100 lbs. of bran
Red Dog Flour . . . . .	.15 pounds
Sodium arsenite (4 lb. material) . . . . .	.2 quarts
Water . . . . .	.6-8 gallons

An equal amount by weight of low grade flour or whole wheat flour may be substituted for the Red Dog Flour.

Preparing Home-Made Bait

After placing the required amount of water in a barrel, tub or other suitable container, the sodium arsenite should be added and then thoroughly stirred. Slowly pour about one third of the solution over the mixture of bran and sawdust which has been previously spread out on a tight floor, wagon box or other suitable surface or container, and mix with a scoop-shovel. This operation should be continued until after all of the solution is added and until every lump has been worked out and every flake of bran and sawdust is moistened with the poisoned water. When a large amount of home-prepared bait is desired, a "drum" con rete mixer may be used to advantage, provided that the machine is run at low speed.

Community Mixing Stations

The Federal Government requests that one or more mixing stations be established in each county. Allotments of bran and other ingredients were made to Iowa and other states with the understanding that all materials would be mixed at supervised mixing stations. In this way the bait can be uniformly prepared and, moreover, there is much less danger of poisoning human beings or other animals. The bran was purchased for grasshopper bait and must be used solely for this purpose. Do not permit the farmers to take unpoisoned bran to their homes.

Poisoned bait should be issued to each farmer in quantities based upon his immediate need and crop acreage. The county agent is in charge of mixing stations and is responsible for the grasshopper work in his county. It takes 20 pounds of the wet bait to treat one acre of grasshopper infested land.

Mixing stations should be set up near the railroad station, preferably in an open, shady place, where water and bran storage quarters are suitable for the work. No charge must be made for the bran and sodium arsenite purchased by the Federal Government.

A charge of 20 cents per bag (bran burlap sack) may be made for each

bag of wet mixed bait. This charge is recommended so that the county will be provided with funds to cover the cost of labor for mixing and handling the bait and other incidentals in the work. If no concrete platform is available for the work, it will be necessary to build a wooden one. Scoop shovels, barrels and buckets will be required for the mixing. Purchase a pair of rubber gloves for the man who measures the sodium arsenite.

Three men can mix the bait very rapidly, two of them using scoop shovels. One of the three men should be put in charge and held responsible for the mixing. He should be paid a little extra per hour.

If possible, the mixed, wet, bait should be broadcast by the farmer the following morning. Rain or other conditions may make it necessary for the mixed bait to remain in the bag for 48 hours or a little longer.

Three men should prepare eight to ten tons per day. If necessary, two or more crews may work at the same time.

Care should be exercised so that chickens or other animals do not eat the wet bait at the mixing station. Keep young children and irresponsible persons away from the mixing stations. Also remember that the water dripping from the mixed bait is poisoned.

When you are through mixing the bait, clean up all waste materials and containers. Avoid all risk of poisoning human beings and other animals.

IMPORTANT

For information regarding the feeding habits of grasshoppers and the best methods of broadcasting the mash see Extension Circular 182, "Controlling Grasshoppers in Iowa." Every farmer should read this circular and become familiar with the habits of grasshoppers and the most satisfactory methods of poisoning them.

Please see that each farmer is given a copy of this leaflet as well as the grasshopper circular.

Second edition
Revised June 29, 1936

Carl J. Drake
Geo. C. Decker

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
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Des Moines, Iowa
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 7

Thursday, July 9, 1936

Iowa Farm Program Leaders



R. K. Bliss



R. M. Evans



Ralph Smith

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

SAID THE LITTLE RED ROOSTER TO THE OLD BLACK HEN

Said the little red rooster, "Gosh all hemlock! Things are tough. Seems that worms are getting scarcer, and I cannot find enough. What's become of all those fat ones is a mystery to me; There were thousands through that rainy spell, but now where can they be?"

The old black hen who heard him didn't grumble or complain; She had gone through lots of dry spells, she had lived through floods of rain,

So she flew up on the grindstone, and she gave her claws a whet, As she said, "I've never seen the time there weren't worms to get."

She picked a new and undug spot; the earth was hard and firm. The little rooster jeered, "New ground! That's no place for worms."

The old black hen just spread her feet, she dug both fast and free. "I must go to the worms," she said; "the worms won't come to me."

The rooster vainly spent his day, through habit, by the ways where fat, round worms had passed in squads back in the rainy days. When nightfall found him supperless, he growled in accents rough, "I'm hungry as a fowl can be. Conditions sure are tough."

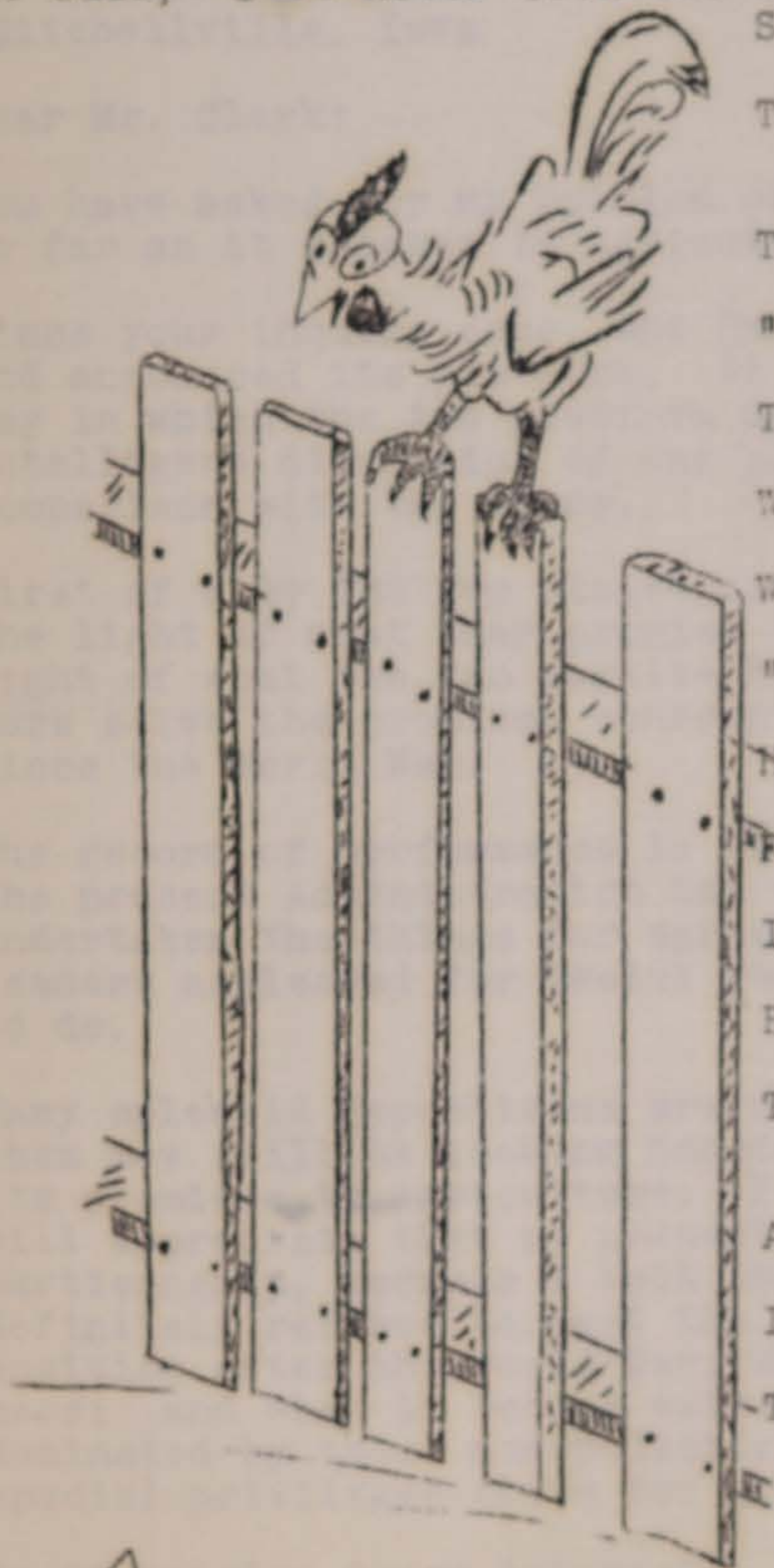
He turned then to the old black hen and said, "It's worse with you, for you're not only hungry, but you must be tired, too."

I rested while I watched for worms, so I feel fairly perk; But how are you? Without worms, too? And after all that work?"

The old black hen hopped to her perch and dropped her eyes to sleep,

And murmured in a drowsy tone, "Young man, hear this and weep: I'm full of worms and happy, for I've dined both long and well."

The worms are there as always-- but you have to dig like hell!



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Following the National Conventions of America's two major political parties. Robert M. Clark of Mitchellville, Iowa wrote to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, asking his opinion of the agricultural plank in each of the parties' platform. Mr. Clark is a prominent Polk County farmer and apple grower and is State President of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. With his permission, we are devoting our entire space in this issue of "Iowa Agriculture" to Mr. Wallace's reply with the thought that our farmer readers will find the Secretary's letter of much interest.

"Mr. Robert M. Clark
Mitchellville, Iowa

Dear Mr. Clark:

You have asked for my opinion of the Republican party platform so far as it relates to agriculture.

Since your inquiry came, the Democratic party has completed and announced its platform. It now is possible to compare the way in which the two platform deal with farm problems and any intelligent discussion of one platform necessarily includes a comparison with the other.

First of all, the two platforms must be studied not only in the light of what they promise the farmers, but also in the light of what the two parties have actually done to help farmers solve the problems confronting them in the critical period since the World War.

The record of performance is clear. In the past three years, the present Administration has actually done or already has undertaken the things for agriculture which the Republican leaders neglected for twelve years but now say they are anxious to do.

Many splendid Republicans are among my friends, and some of them may still be looking hopefully to that party to carry out its promises to agriculture. I believe many of these people will appreciate that my present attitude is not based on mere partisanship, because I left the Republican party when it definitely refused to meet the problems raised by our creditor position after the World War; when it broke faith with the farmers: and when it became evident that the party was hopelessly dominated by those monopolistic interests which place their own special privileges above the general welfare.

In my opinion these interests, which are typified by the American Liberty League, still dominate the Republican party and any estimate of the Republican platform must take this domination into account.

I imagine that if some of the progressive Western Republicans could have had their way, the Republican platform would have

been a good deal different. The contradictions, paradoxes and half promises in the farm plank must be due to the strong influence still wielded by powerful ultra-conservative forces.

Stripped to its essentials, the Republican farm plank makes conflicting commitments to Eastern capital and Western agriculture. By its reference to the "restrictive and coercive AAA", it denounces the principle of production adjustment. The monopolistic industrial groups which are back of the Liberty League were eager that it should, despite the fact that they have exercised and still do exercise rigid control over their own production. The blow at AAA was a direct affront to those farmers who voluntarily participated in the adjustment programs and who in several referenda voted overwhelmingly for their continuance.

For the West, however, the farmplank urges policies to bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. Every farmer knows that attaining such adjustments without any adjustment programs merely means forcing farmers out of production by bankruptcy due to low prices.

The Republican promises on the tariff are just as contradictory as those on production adjustment. For the rockribbed protectionist of the East, they contain the plain implication that agriculture is again to be used as their tariff catspaw. The farm plank promises the exclusion of imports "of all livestock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor and derivatives therefrom."

That statement must have been written and put into the Republican farm plank by the same exclusionist group which wrote the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. It sounds like the sugar coating which was used to persuade agriculture to accept that measure. We are still tasting the bitterness which lay underneath the film of sweet promises.

For all that, only six years later we are offered virtually the same thing in the same language. And as if to clinch a policy of tariff exclusionism, the Republican platform promises repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

The return to an unreasonable tariff would certainly mean destruction of Western and Southern agriculture, which depend upon exports and upon domestic buying power which in turn is so closely related to international trade. Such a policy would be doubly dangerous to farmers because the Republican platform gives no assurance of any programs of adjustment to meet the loss of export outlets.

An attempt apparently is made to soothe Western fears that there will be a repetition of economic paralysis caused by high tariffs. The Republican platform says: "We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry."

What does that mean? Does it mean that the Republican party is going to expand international trade while curtailing imports and exports? Presumably Western agriculture is to interpret it one way and high tariff industries just the opposite way.

"To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports" is another Republican farm plank phrase. This must mean two-way barter, with regulation of both imports and exports. But since we sell nearly every European country more than we buy, the two-way balance of trade would hit our exports a tremendous blow, just when our foreign sales of farm products are expanding under reciprocal agreements. And, as Chester Davis has shown, every European country has found that external controls of exports and imports inevitably necessitate drastic internal regimentation of business, agriculture and industry. Is the Republican party willing to substitute this strict regulation for the effort to recover our foreign markets through the gradual lowering of high tariff barriers?

These are just a few of the Republican platform's contradictions. Other glaring examples are the pledge to collect war debts while barring imports, which is an impossibility, and the proposal to help producers of export surpluses while advocating policies which will throttle exports.

To Eastern financial interests, a return to a rigid gold standard is indicated. But Western farmers are told this is to happen when it won't hurt farm prices much. Adherence to the gold standard, with so many other countries managing their currencies, would have been disastrous to agriculture during the past few years, and might be again. The hope of agriculture lies, not in contradictory money promises which signify actual domination by the gold standard financiers, but in a government policy which in both East and West means honest efforts to lead the world back to a stable money basis.

Viewed in the light of what the Roosevelt Administration has already done, the Democratic farm plank is clear and explicit. I do not believe that even the bitterest Administration opponent will have any doubt of the course which the Administration intends to pursue. A good many people of course will disagree with it, but they at least know what the Administration stands for. It seems to me that this forthrightness discharges the most fundamental responsibility that any candidate or any party owes the electorate.

Production adjustment within federal authority to support farm prices, commodity loans, soil conservation, aid to cooperatives, rural electrification, credit at low interest rates, and other activities which must be part of a well-rounded national program for agriculture have been actually carried on by this Administration.

I have studied the Democratic farm plank carefully. I believe that it is clear and easily understood that it is not intended

to mean one thing in the industrial East and another in the Agricultural West. I realize, however, that an attempt will be made to misinterpret some of its pledges. For example, a deliberate effort to persuade the people that production adjustment means the creation of an artificial scarcity has gone on for a long time. It has never meant that and never will mean that. A fundamental principle of any sound adjustment program must be the production of an ample supply of food and fiber for consumers at fair prices. But the workers and other consumers do not want the farmers to continue to pile up mountainous surpluses which crush agriculture's purchasing power. That course represents the kind of economic insanity which closed the doors of the nation's factories in 1932.

I make no claim that agriculture has reached its goal; that the Democratic plank is perfect, or that it promises everything among all the things that need to be done. But I do believe that enough has been accomplished to constitute ample evidence of good faith and assurance of further progress in developing a sound national agricultural policy. This Administration is a farm-minded administration and will continue to be.

There is no equivocation as to the Administration's position on reciprocal tariff policy. We are for expanding our foreign trade. The money plank is far safer for farmers than a hard and fast tie-up to the gold standard. There is no doubt about our stand for production adjustment, nor about our recognition of the close link between agricultural welfare and national welfare.

Of course, I know that many splendid Middle West Republicans are hopeful of a fundamental change in their party policy. But they do not hope for it any more sincerely than did thousands of those who have left the party. The cause of their disappointment, and the thing that led the Middle West to turn toward this Administration, is the continued domination of the Republican party by a few powerful financial and business interests which have no real concern for the welfare of agriculture. I am afraid that the future will bring that same disappointment to those who believe that the Cleveland convention meant any worth while change in party leadership.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary

- - - - -

We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery--Samuel Smiles.

- - - - -

WATERLOO BUILDS NEW CATTLE CONGRESS HIPPODROME

For seventeen years the hoofs of the nations best dairy cattle and Belgian horses trod her tambark; for seventeen the cheers of thousands rolled across her arena and re-echoes from her walls--but never again--for the old Dairy Cattle Congress Hippodrome is no more. E. S. Estel, manager of the Congress, announced the demise last week.

But just as the One Hoss Shay went to make room for more comfortable transportation in the automobile, so is there a happier side to Old Hippodrome's fate.

For on the site is rising a New Hippodrome--a "bigger and better" building--304 by 214 feet--construction chiefly of steel and concrete--seating accommodations for more than 8,000 people--modernistic architecture with a Century of Progress tang--pleasing horizontal lines.

Madam Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey and Jersey and Big Boy Belgian may not appreciate the beauty of the thing, but a lot of human bipeds will.

For in 1935, when the show times arrived, not all the thousands were cheering--in fact they were on the outside looking in. During the seven days of the exposition, 175,000 people flooded the grounds. So what chance did a 5,000 seat Hippodrome have? True, the Dairy Cattle Congress offers simultaneous attractions, but the management realized that a larger Hippodrome was essential to expansion.

Very appropriately, the Old Hippodrome has not departed from the scenes of her former glory. A large portion of her broadboard sides and her arched roof have gone into the construction of a feed barn--a building which will facilitate the management's at-cost disbursement of nutrients to Bossy and Dobbin as well as the feathered Folk which come for the American Poultry Congress and International Waterfowl Exposition.

More of Old Hippodrome will go into an addition to the Poultry Barn, to increase the "hotel" accommodations for the guests with the cheery Cock-a-doodle-doo.

A new concrete and brick Saddle Horse Barn will bring the complete Dairy Cattle Congress plant to 20 major buildings on 60 acres of land.

Yes, Waterloo's International will be ready for her Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss, Ayrshires, Belgians, chickens, ducks, geese. She will be ready for her National Corn, Soybean and Alfalfa Shows and her Flower and Garden Show--for her women and 4-H Club Guests.

She will be ready for you.

"Come up and see" September 28 to October 4.

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STATE FAIR TO HAVE NEW SWINE PAVILION

With a further increase in premiums, and with the \$95,000 improvement program being carried out in the swine pavilion, swine breeders have launched plans for an Iowa state fair swine show in 1936 which will exceed anything witnessed in Des Moines in many years.

Total premium offerings for the Iowa state fair swine show this year amount to \$11,110 including \$9,000 offered by the fair management and \$2,110 offered by the breed associations.

The Poland China division carries a total of \$1,800 including \$1,000 in the open division, and \$800 for the Poland China futurity. In this futurity, the state fair contributes \$400 and the Iowa association, \$400. J. T. Molloy of Albion, Iowa, will send nomination blanks and rules governing the futurity to breeders who are interested.

The Durocs carry \$1,800 in premiums, \$1,000 for the open division and \$800 for the futurity, the latter coming equally from the state fair management and from the Iowa Duroc Breeders association. For futurity nomination blanks and rules, breeders should write to M. C. Cramer, Monroe, Iowa.

Chester Whites likewise carry \$1,800 in offerings, and \$800 in futurity money. Complete rules and information on the futurity may be obtained from L. W. Drennen, secretary of the Iowa Chester White Breeders association, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Spotted Poland China division, in addition to offering \$1,000 in open classes and \$800 in futurities, carries a special division offering \$100 for junior boars and junior sows. This special prize is offered by the Spotted Poland China Bulletin, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A total of \$1,810 is offered in the Hampshire division, including \$1,000 in the open classes, and \$810 in the futurity, \$410 of which is provided by the Hampshire Swine Record association, Peoria, Illinois

A special Hampshire Swine Record association brood sow production show will be a special feature this year. Competition in this event is limited to Iowa breeders, the association offering special medals to winners.

The 4-H club pig show is also expected to attract an outstanding array of entries this season. A total of approximately \$2,500 is offered club members on pure bred Poland China, Duroc, Chester White, Spotted Poland China, Hampshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, and Yorkshire pigs, and for classes of market pigs, purebred, grade or cross bred pigs.

Total offerings for the 1936 swine show as announced by fair officials will include:

Poland Chinas	\$1,800	Hampshires	\$1,810
Durocs	1,800	Tamworths	800
Chester Whites	1,800	Yorkshires	800
Spotted Poland Chinas	1,900	Berkshires	800

THE DOG TICK

by

Dr. Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist

Dog ticks, or wood ticks as they are frequently called, are fairly common in Iowa. Fortunately, only a very small percentage of them is infected and thus capable of inoculating man with the organism known as spotted fever. According to Dr. Carl Jordan of the State Board of Health of Des Moines, six cases of spotted fever occurred in Iowa in 1935. These cases are the result of bites of dog ticks which were infected with spotted fever organisms.

Ticks are unusually abundant in Iowa this year, and the extremely cold winter did not seriously affect them. Although dog ticks attach themselves to man, cattle, horses and many other domesticated and wild animals, they seem to prefer dogs.

The young dog ticks feed largely upon the blood of mice, and other small animals. Not only the dog tick, but all species of ticks are parasites and feed upon the blood of animals. It is not uncommon to find from a few to fifty or more ticks upon a single dog which has spent several hours in timbered areas. As spotted fever can be contracted through scratches and wounds in the skin from crushed ticks, all ticks should be removed from dogs by means of forceps and then destroyed by dropping them into a can of kerosene. Do not pick off the ticks with the hands. After you have de-ticked your dog, thoroughly wash your hands with strong soapy water.

Ticks may also be removed from dogs by the use of derris powder scattered lightly over the infested animals. This powder also kills the ticks and tends to repel others.

Ticks are very healthy and hardy creatures. They can live for a year or much longer without food.

In the case of human beings the dog tick very frequently attaches itself in the hair at the base of the head.

The effect of tick bites, even when not capable of transmitting spotted fever or other diseases, often persists over a long period of time.

In communities where spotted fever cases have been reported, one should avoid places where ticks are known to be abundant during spring and early summer. They usually disappear about the latter part of July.

MANUFACTURER OF POULTRY MEDICINE FINED \$100

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. A second conviction on the charge of failure to register his product resulted in the assessment of a \$100 fine and costs to a manufacturer of poultry medicine.

Mr. E. L. Redfern, state chemist, cited this case as an example when warning farmers against buying stock remedies from traveling vendors. Mr. Redfern advised farmers to ask and follow the advice of a reliable veterinarian in the matter of stock remedies.

From
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Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 8

Thursday, July 16, 1936



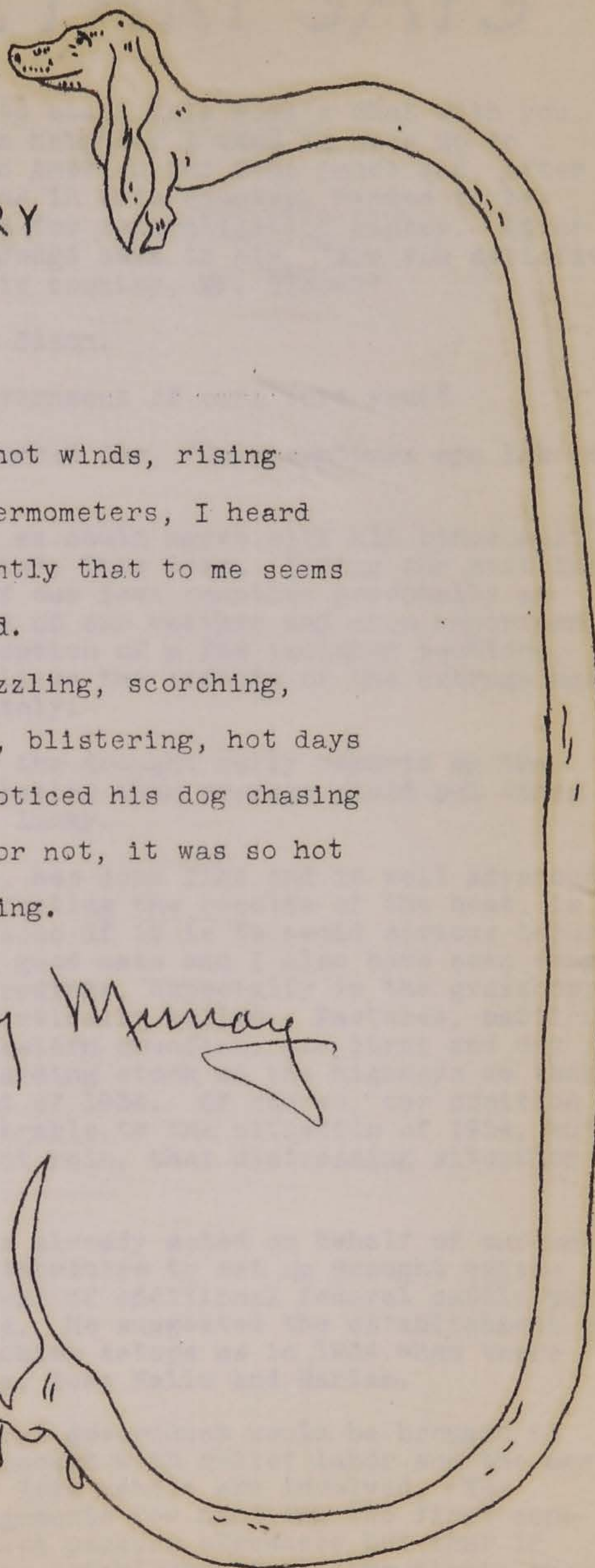
Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

A

DOG-GONE

HOT

STORY



Speaking of droughts, hot winds, rising temperatures and bursted thermometers, I heard a hot weather incident recently that to me seems to set some kind of a record.

During one of those sizzling, scorching, scalding, boiling, dazzling, blistering, hot days last week, an Iowa farmer noticed his dog chasing a rabbit. And, believe it or not, it was so hot that both of them were walking.

Ray Munnay



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Trying to think of some way to start this week's chat with you I was reminded of an old Norwegian neighbor I used to have up in Winnebago County who had worked in America for some years and, after deciding to make his permanent home in this country, wanted to become a real citizen and so applied for naturalization papers. After answering numerous questions the Judge says to him, "Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olson?"

"Yah, aye tank so!" answered Olson.

"And does this Democratic Government of ours suit you?"

"Well yah, aye tank so" stammered Ole, "Only sumtimes aye lak to see more rain."

And you know this is one year we could agree with him since most of us "tank we lak to see more rain", this year. During the past two weeks I have visited over forty of our Iowa counties personally as well as checking over the findings of our weather and crop reporters and I would say that with the exception of a few isolated sections, all of the State needs rain to relieve the effects of the extreme heat that has seared and scalded us lately.

But in spite of the heat and the drought early reports on the Iowa wheat crop would indicate a better than average yield but other grains and crops have not been so lucky.

The State's corn, as a whole, has done fine and is well advanced for this time of year but is now feeling the results of the heat, is curling badly and must have rain soon if it is to avoid serious injury. Personally I have seen but little good oats and I also have seen many fields of alfalfa and other new seedings, especially in the grasshopper infested areas, that have been practically killed. Pastures, particularly those in the southern and western counties, are burnt and dry and I have seen several farmers herding stock on the highways as they did during the more severe drought of 1934. Of course, our position in Iowa, today, is in no way comparable to the situation of 1934, but if we are to go much longer without rain, that distressing situation might very easily arise again.

Governor Clyde L. Herring has already acted on behalf of our unemployed by requesting federal authorities to set up drought cattle packing plants in Iowa, in the event of additional federal cattle purchases in our drier western states. He suggested the establishment of the same Iowa slaughtering and packing setups as in 1934 when there were plants at Marshalltown, Pella, Iowa Falls and Harlan.

Cattle purchased by the federal government would be brought to the Iowa plants, slaughtered and packed with relief labor and the meat distributed to needy persons. No Iowa cattle are involved. The Governor said he understood arrangements for handling the first consignment already have been made with packers elsewhere but that if more slaughtering is to be done the establishment of Iowa plants should be considered. This packing might give employment to as many as 1,000

Iowans now on relief rolls, the Governor believes. In the 1934 program some 30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in Iowa.

We feel the Governor should be commended for this suggestion but sincerely hope that no further drought relief plans will be necessary here in Iowa. Nor will they be, if we can get rain in the next few days.

United States drought developments up to last week were:

1. Modification of the soil conservation program to encourage "the widest possible conservation of forage" in the drought area was announced by the AAA.

2. A White House conference was held last week and plans for the aiding of 170,000 drought stricken families were formulated and approved by President Roosevelt.

3. John Bosch, President of the National Farmers Holiday Association, at Minneapolis, appealed to President Roosevelt to end crop restriction in drought states.

AAA officials said the soil conservation modifications for the drought area would be made to preserve all available forage for livestock feed and to encourage the planting of forage and feed crops for use during the coming fall and winter.

Farmers in designated counties may comply with the soil conservation program under the modified regulations and still receive subsidy payments, it was said, or they may comply with the original regulations, depending upon drought damage on their individual farms. The modifications announced were:

1. Farmers will be permitted to cut soil depleting crops (including sorghums and small grains, but not corn) and annual legumes for hay or pasture use.

This is a fine step in the right direction as under existing regulations crops in this classification must be plowed under or allowed to stand with reduction of benefit payments and penalty for violation.

2. Farmers will be permitted to cut nurse crops which previously could be pastured only or cut green. This provision covers legumes or annual grasses seeded with nurse crops.

3. Planting of emergency forage and feed crops now for fall and winter would be permitted on any land on the farm without changing the land use classifications.

In his appeal to President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace, the Farmers Holiday head announced his organization would conduct a series of meetings in western Minnesota to discuss stopping feed and seed loan repayments of the government and halting rent payments by farmers whose fields are barren.

Bosch said, "The nation's welfare is seriously jeopardized. Grain prices are skyrocketing. Producers and consumers must pay the bill. Crop reduction should be abandoned."

We admire Mr. Bosch for his active interest in the affairs of these harassed people and hope he is able to do something in their behalf.

But personally, we doubt the wisdom or the fairness of borrowers refusing to pay seed or feed loans. It would seem to me that simple postponement of the payment date would be a fairer method. If the Government is to continue farm loans, there must be of necessity a date of repayment. The idea of loans which may be cancelled by any emergency seems like the old proverb of "eating your cake and still having it", and sounds almost as good as the tale of a dinner guest at a Virginia home who was telling his host how to prepare ham that would be even better than the famous Virginia variety.

"Place the ham in a deep pan," he said, "and soak it in a quart of rye whiskey, later letting it cook about one hour. The second day add a bottle of Jamacia rum and the third day a bottle of Bourbon."

Turning to his colored cook who was listening to the recipe, the Host said, "Sam, what do you think of that?"

And the negro answered, "Ah don't know about de ham, Kunel, but it sho' pears like it would be a mighty luscious gravy."

But these recipes may both be all right. At least, they are well-intended and are not like the little boy at school, who handed in his arithmetic problems signed "Mae West".

And when the teacher asked him why, he only said, "Because I done 'em wrong."

But enough of this foolishness as I must make a few announcements. Let me first suggest that if you get a little time to spare this summer or fall that you use it to put your corn cribs in better repair. If there is to be another corn loan, and we all hope there will be, those loans will only be made on corn stored in good cribs in absolutely first-class shape. So get yours in order.

And for my farmer readers who happen to be World War Veterans, let me suggest that if you haven't a dozen better places to put your bonus money, that you hold right on to it until some greater emergency turns up. These bonds pay three per cent interest, are non-taxable, and every farmer should have some such a cash reserve to be used for sickness, death or other emergencies which do have a way of turning up when we have little money with which to meet them. Please think that over, Buddies, nothing is quite so soothing in a time of trouble as is an available cash nest-egg.

I also wish to state that farmers still having corn under seal need not be disturbed that July 1 was the due date on their notes. No extension has officially been granted, but in view of the present drought situation, no payments are being hurried in any way, until Washington officials are satisfied that there will not be a need for this corn in the localities in which it is now stored.

Remember, I am not advising you to hold your sealed corn with the expectation of getting a better price than it is now, but please, don't

worry about the government forcing immediate delivery of your corn in face of the possibility of a great drought and a resulting crop shortage.

When I started this article, I had to use the weather as my excuse and now, I again find it necessary to come back to that same subject and so in closing let me say with Walt Mason:

"If I could run the weather, for seasons two or three,
A medal made of leather you'd surely give to me.

The climate now presented strikes us as being bad;
Most men are discontented and some of us are mad;

When sunshine's badly needed, the rain falls every day;
The fields by hard work seeded, are drowned and washed away.

And when we need some water to save our oats and rye,
The sun gets hot and hotter, and things begin to fry.

I'd get my friends together, and ask for their advice,
If I could run the weather, just once, or maybe twice.

I'd ask the honest voters, the farmers blue and tired,
The weary burden-toters, to tell what they desired.

I'd give them what they wanted, a cyclone or some heat;
By precedent undaunted, I'd give it and repeat.

The man who runs the weather, sits in a tower alone,
And cares no fig nor feather how weary mortals moan.

He has no helpful system, no useful plan in force;
Though we have often blessed him, he goes his bughouse course;

He keeps the punk sun sizzling, when we are needing rain,
And sends the water drizzling, when floods are on the plain.

He combs his handown heather, and runs things hit or miss;
If I could run the weather, I'd fill your lives with bliss.

IOWA FARM RADIOS THE GREATEST OF RECORD

Farm owned radio sets increased nearly 26% in Iowa during the year 1935, as shown by assessors' reports tabulated by the Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The total number of such sets January 1, 1936, was 107,320 which is the largest number in the eleven years since such statistics began. Heretofore the greatest number was on January 1, 1930, when 102,315 sets were reported. Following this there was a steady decline in radios for two years, reaching a low figure of 69,363 sets January 1, 1932.

It seems that the ownership and operation of farm radios is a fairly good barometer of the ready cash and optimism of the Iowa farms.

Probably no other class of radio owners makes as much economic use of their sets as do the Iowa farmers. They listen very closely to the livestock and grain markets hour by hour and the weekly and monthly weather and crop reports issued by the Government and from this information base their plans for feeding livestock and choosing the time to market it. It sometimes happens, as in 1934 and other heat and drought years, that the first information farmers in the dry area have as to a good place to send their surplus livestock for pasture and feed is received by radio. The remotest farm can have the best program that Radio City in New York affords brought to him with as little effort as the twirling of a dial.

On January 1, 1936 more than half of Iowa's farms, to be exact 50.2%, had radios. In a belt extending from the south central to the northeast portions of the State and in a few west central counties considerably less than half of the farms have radios. On a percentage basis, Montgomery County leads with 69.8% of the farms so equipped, while Davis County is at the bottom of the list with 22.7%. However, in total number of farm owned radios, Clinton County leads with 1,525.

In the beginning of radio there was a considerably larger number of radios near the larger broadcasting stations but those were in the days when crystal sets were common. Now the distribution is relatively even over the State, or at least the heavy groupings are not in the immediate vicinity of large broadcasting stations, which probably indicates that receiving sets of considerable range predominate.

CHARLES D. REED, Director
Weather and Crop Bureau

Mats or cuts of this week's cover picture cannot be supplied as this photograph is copyrighted and we are allowed to use it only through the courtesy of the National Cottonseed Products Association of Dallas, Texas.

MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 34 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1936

NAME	OIL	GAS	PARTS & LABOR	TIRES & TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	\$.50	\$ 14.44	\$ 1.00	\$.35	\$ 15.00	\$	\$ 31.29	1688	.018
Peckham	1.50	24.24	2.00	35.14	15.00		77.88	2901	.026
Casey	.80	24.56	7.25	33.84	15.00	3.88	86.13	2695	.031
Skott	1.00	17.58	10.95		15.00		44.53	2115	.021
Horstman	1.70	20.50	4.82		15.00	3.75	45.77	2175	.021
Butler	1.00	21.90	1.25	17.92	15.00	7.60	64.67	3377	.019
Dustman	1.10	19.51	7.13	.50	15.00	2.50	45.74	2560	.017
Kline	1.30	19.89	9.41		15.00	7.28	52.88	2418	.021
Rowe	1.10	20.24	1.80	1.00	15.00	3.50	42.64	2374	.017
Jamison	1.70	24.14	4.75	8.23	15.00		53.82	2800	.019
Grant	3.56	21.61	6.25	1.00	15.00	1.50	48.92	2482	.019
Baxter	.30	8.99		.75	15.00		25.04	1090	.022
Thoma	1.30	20.30	3.19	.50	15.00	1.50	41.79	2426	.017
Martin	2.00	25.60	2.15		15.00	.75	45.50	2613	.017
Dorweiler	.80	29.93		2.27	15.00	3.00	51.00	3030	.016
Barry	.75	15.08	3.75		15.00		34.58	2166	.015
Kelly	.50	15.04			15.00	2.76	33.30	15.4	.021
Hand	2.20	23.12	1.50	16.96	15.00		58.78	2930	.020
Beaty	1.50	16.47	1.26		15.00	2.00	36.23	1980	.018
Kerwin	.73	21.26	4.94	2.00	15.00	1.00	44.93	2799	.016
Locker	.50	18.21			15.00	13.85	47.56	3573	.013
Romano	1.90	19.41	3.25	17.77	15.00		57.33	2794	.020
O'Neill	1.00	25.69	2.75	1.00	15.00	3.00	48.44	2960	.016
Felder	1.70	35.89	33.20	2.40	15.00	.25	88.44	3874	.022
Deering	.20	28.03	4.90		15.00		48.13	2630	.018
Plumb	1.60	17.58			15.00	2.71	36.89	2365	.015
Carlin	1.20	24.04	4.00	3.10	15.00		47.34	2733	.017
Murray	.60	25.00	33.09	.50	15.00	1.25	75.44	3005	.025
Bogle	.50	21.96	3.84		15.00	2.55	43.85	2450	.017
Gray	1.42	15.04	13.24	.35	15.00	3.00	48.05	1457	.032
Aaberg	1.82	21.57		1.00	15.00	2.70	42.09	2360	.017
Rank	3.00	42.87	1.15	.40	30.00	2.25	79.67	2969	.026
Ebert	2.29	41.13	8.54		30.00	1.50	83.46	2628	.031
Brown	.50	33.43	1.22	31.47	30.00	1.75	98.37	2481	.039
TOTAL	\$43.57	\$774.25	\$183.38	\$178.45	\$555.00	\$75.83	\$1,810.48	86,412	.020

Average cost for Fords and Chevrolet - .019

Average cost for Ford Trucks - .032

IOWA TO COOPERATE IN NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLANState Committee Named

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. Iowa has joined with several other states in the national poultry improvement plan sponsored by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This plan, according to State Secretary of Agriculture Ray Murray, became operative July 1, 1935 under authority of an appropriation by Congress. It has for its purpose the improvement of the entire poultry industry including disease control, breeding and hatching.

Acceptance of the plan is optional on the part of Iowa or any other state. One of the federal requisites, however, is that the program be supervised by an official state agency. At the present time there is no official state agency representing the poultry industry. Because of this fact, the following memorandum of agreement was prepared at a meeting held in the office of the secretary of agriculture last week:

Memorandum of Agreement

Inasmuch as the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has established a poultry improvement program to be supervised by an official state agency, we, the undersigned, hereby establish the Iowa Poultry Improvement Supervisory Board to supervise the national poultry improvement plan in Iowa and to formulate such rules and regulations as are necessary for carrying out the national plan.

The members of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Supervisory Board are, and shall be, as follows:

The State Secretary of Agriculture; the State Veterinarian; the Chairman of the Poultry Extension Service; the Dean of the Veterinary Division, Iowa State College; the Head of the Poultry Husbandry Department of Iowa State College; and two representatives of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association. The inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the United States Department of Agriculture in Iowa is, and shall be, an ex-officio member.

The working committee of the Supervisory Board shall consist of the State Veterinarian, the representative of the Extension Service and one representative of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association. It shall be the duty of the working committee to execute the rules and regulations promulgated by the Iowa Poultry Improvement Supervisory Board.

The Iowa Poultry Improvement Association shall be the cooperating industry organization and shall solicit and maintain membership for all hatcheries and breeders who wish to affiliate with the national plan. They shall likewise submit the names of such members to the Iowa Poultry Improvement Supervisory Board for supervision and proper compliance. The Iowa Poultry Improvement Association shall collect all dues, fees and service charges and shall be responsible for distribution of leg bands or other material required for compliance. The Association shall also issue permits to all testing and calling agents after they have been recommended and approved by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board shall have power to revoke any and all permits thus issued.

This memorandum of agreement is entered into by the undersigned this tenth day of July, nineteen hundred thirty-six.

(signed by:)

Ray Murray, state secretary of agriculture; Dr. Charles Murray dean of the Veterinary Division of Iowa State College; H. L. Wilcke head of the Poultry Husbandry department of Iowa State College; Hugh E. Gordon, president of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association; V. C. Ramseyer, secretary of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association; Dr. H. A. Seidell, chief of the State Division of Animal Industry; Professor W. M. Vernon, chairman of the Poultry Extension Service.

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JEFFERSON'S CROP ROTATION--That Thomas Jefferson fully appreciated the importance of crop rotation for the purpose of soil improvement is well established by his correspondence and farm records. He employed a seven-year rotation which included the growing of several leguminous crops. Quoting from one of his letters, we find he said:

"The first step toward the recovery of our lands is to find substitutes for corn and bacon. I count on potatoes, clover and sheep. The two former to feed every animal on the farm except my negroes, and the latter to feed them, diversified with rations of salt fish and molasses both of them wholesome, agreeable and cheap articles of food."

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1936--COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS TO BE HELD IN IOWA--1936

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME OF FAIR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Adair	Adair County Fair	Greenfield	Sept. 8-11
Adams	Adams County Fair	Corning	Sept. 14-18
Allamakee	Big Four Fair	Postville	Sept. 11-14
Allamakee	Allamakee County Fair	Waukon	Sept. 8-11
Audubon	Audubon County Fair	Audubon	Sept. 14-18
Benton	Benton County Fair	Vinton	Aug. 18-21
Black Hawk	Dairy Cattle Congress	Waterloo	Sept. 28-Oct. 4
Boone	Boone County Achievement Show	Boone	Aug. 24-26
Bremer	Bremer County 4-H Fair	Waverly	Sept. 1- 4
Buchanan	Aurora Fair	Aurora	Sept. 1- 3
Buchanan	Buchanan County Fair	Independence	
Buena Vista	Buena Vista County Fair	Alta	Aug. 18-21
Butler	Butler County Fair	Allison	Sept. 8-11
Calhoun	Calhoun County Fair	Manson	Aug. 20-23
Calhoun	Rockwell City Fair	Rockwell City	Aug. 12-14
Carroll	Four County Fair	Coon Rapids	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Cedar	Cedar County Fair	Tipton	Aug. 11-14
Cerro Gordo	North Iowa Fair	Mason City	Aug. 24-28
Cherokee	Pilot Rock Plowing Match	Cherokee	Sept. 9-10
Chickasaw	Big Four Fair	Nashua	Aug. 17-21
Clay	Clay County Fair	Spencer	Sept. 14-19
Clayton	Elkader Fair	Elkader	Aug. 17-20
Clayton	Clayton County Fair	National	Sept. 4- 7
Dallas	Dallas County Fair	Adel	Aug. 24-26

1936--COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS TO BE HELD IN IOWA--1936 (Page 8)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME OF FAIR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Davis	Davis County Fair	Bloomfield	Aug. 18-21
Delaware	Delaware County Fair	Manchester	Aug. 11-14
Des Moines	Burlington Tri-State Fair	Burlington	Aug. 10-15
Fayette	Fayette County Fair	West Union	Aug. 24-28
Franklin	Franklin County Fair	Hampton	Sept. 14-18
Greene	Greene County Fair	Jefferson	Sept. 22-25
Grundy	Grundy County Fair	Grundy Center	Sept. 7-10
Guthrie	Guthrie County Fair	Guthrie Center	Sept. 21-25
Hamilton	Hamilton County Exp.	Webster City	Sept. 7-11
Hancock	Hancock County Fair	Garner	Aug. 21-22
Hardin	Four County Fair	Ackley	Nov. 23-27
Hardin	Hardin County Fair	Eldora	Aug. 18-21
Hardin	Iowa Falls Fall Festival	Iowa Falls	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Harrison	Harrison County Fair	Mo. Valley	Sept. 8-11
Henry	Henry County Fair	Mt. Pleasant	Aug. 18-21
Henry	Winfield Fair	Winfield	Aug. 25-28
Howard	Howard County Fair	Cresco	Sept. 1--4
Humboldt	Humboldt County Fair	Humboldt	Aug. 24-26
Jasper	Jasper County Fair	Colfax	Aug. 24-25
Jones	The Great Jones County Fair	Monticello	Aug. 25-28
Keokuk	Keokuk County Fair	What Cheer	Aug. 24-27
Kossuth	Kossuth County Fair	Algona	Sept. 7-11
Lee	Lee County Fair	Donnellson	Aug. 25-28
Linn	Wapsie Valley Fair	Central City	Aug. 4--7
Louisa	Louisa County Fair	Columbus Jct.	Aug. 18-21
Lucas	Derby District Fair	Derby	Sept. 8-11
Lyon	Lyon County Fair	Rock Rapids	Sept. 1--4
Mahaska	Southern Iowa Fair & Exp.	Oskaloosa	Aug. 17-21
Marion	Marion County Fair	Knoxville	Aug. 17-21
Marshall	Central Iowa Fair	Marshalltown	Sept. 13-18
Mitchell	Mitchell County Fair	Osage	Aug. 17-21
Monroe	Monroe County Fair	Albia	Aug. 24-27
Muscatine	West Liberty Fair	West Liberty	Aug. 22-26
O'Brien	O'Brien Co. 4-H Club Show	Primghar	Aug. 24-25
Osceola	Osceola County Fair	Sibley	Sept. 8-11
Page	Page County Fair	Clarinda	Aug. 20-22
Palo Alto	Palo Alto County Fair	Emmetsburg	-----
Pocahontas	Pocahontas County Fair	Fonda	Aug. 11-14
Polk	Iowa State Fair & Exp.	Des Moines	Aug. 26-Sept. 4
Pottawattamie	Pottawattamie County Fair	Avoca	Aug. 24-27
Sac	Sac County Fair	Sac City	Aug. 23-27
Scott	Mississippi Valley Fair & Exp.	Davenport	Aug. 16-22
Shelby	Shelby County Fair	Harlan	Aug. 18-21
Sioux	Sioux County Fair	Orange City	Aug. 24-27
Taylor	Taylor County Fair	Bedford	Aug. 24-29
Union	Lorimor Agricultural Fair	Lorimor	Aug. 24-27
Van Buren	Van Buren County Fair	Keosauqua	Sept. 1--4
Wapello	Wapello County Fair	Eldon	Aug. 24-27
Warren	Warren County Fair	Indianola	Aug. 18-21
Wayne	Wayne County Fair	Corydon	Aug. 24-26
Webster	Webster County Achievement Show	Fort Dodge	Aug. 24-26
Winneshiek	Winneshiek County Fair	Decorah	Aug. 19-22
Woodbury	Woodbury County Fair	Moville	Sept. 8--9
Worth	Worth County Fair	Northwood	Aug. 31-Sept. 2
Wright	Eagle Grove Dist. Junior Fair	Eagle Grove	Aug. 24-26

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

JUNE

1936

No. of Inspections Made

Expense

	<u>June</u> <u>1935</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>Time</u> <u>Credits</u>		<u>Monthly</u> <u>Expense</u>	<u>Fees</u> <u>Collected</u>
Murphy	486	597	0	Murphy	\$ 52.05	\$ 653.26
Peckham	332	499	4	Peckham	65.46	570.05
Casey	520	694	0	Casey	84.00	296.41
Skott	311	567	1	Skott	75.47	499.00
Horstman	480	484	0	Horstman	56.13	324.35
Butler	281	531	5	Butler	54.31	169.88
Dustman	504	577	0	Dustman	57.79	733.43
Kline	209	557	2	Kline	55.84	430.61
Rowe	217	687	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rowe	64.00	354.46
Jamison	322	715	1	Jamison	57.47	455.49
Grant	645	659	1	Grant	65.85	655.13
Baxter	281	273	$\frac{1}{2}$	Baxter	29.95	160.36
Thoma	507	281	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thoma	60.95	1,173.43
Martin	309	453	0	Martin	62.73	330.77
Dorweiler	272	430	4	Dorweiler	84.69	340.27
Barry	358	689	4	Barry	38.86	295.42
Kelly	516	535	0	Kelly	48.81	372.85
Hand	182	414	10	Hand	66.21	233.08
Beaty	251	781	0	Beaty	60.52	614.14
McLaughlin	621	206	1	McLaughlin	24.08	201.60
Kerwin	---	225	1	Kerwin	23.80	50.82
Locker	941	1,156	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Locker	44.75	507.29
Romano	899	798	0	Romano	40.56	326.12
*O'Neill	370	225	3	*O'Neill	78.56	383.00
*Felder	295	150	5	*Felder	109.37	432.00
*Carlin	694	232	7	*Carlin	75.99	207.00
*Plumb	83	335	4	*Plumb	71.14	501.00
*Deering	418	326	3	*Deering	67.03	522.00
**Rank	108	202	1	**Rank	84.28	558.00
**Brown	---	136	0	**Brown	103.28	486.00
**Ebert	---	157	0	**Ebert	114.99	483.00
TOTALS	<u>11,412</u>	<u>14,571</u>	<u>72$\frac{1}{4}$</u>		<u>\$1,978.92</u>	<u>\$13,320.22</u>

*Restaurant Inspectors
 **Heavy Scale Inspectors
 All other Dairy and Food Inspectors

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	1,091	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 2,132.90
Meat Market	762	Sanitary Law Licenses	2,196.00
Canning Factory	6	Babcock Test Licenses	1,082.50
Bakery	54	Egg Dealers Licenses	327.00
Slaughter House	54	Poultry Buyers Lic.	200.00
Restaurant	1,034	Scale Tag Licenses	138.00
Coal Dealer	0	Scale Inspection Fees	1,461.00
Public Toilets	104	Inspection Tag Fees	3,587.25
Feed Store	223	Milk Dealers Lic.	2,707.00
Ice Cream Factory	76	Gasoline Pump Lic.	12,444.00
Creamery	253	Cream Graders Lic.	973.00
Milk Distributor	332	Cream Station Lic.	155.00
Farm Dairy	120	Cream Truck Lic.	464.00
Confectionery	90	Creamery Licenses	759.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	4	Oleomargarine Tax	15,135.00
Seed Dealer	29	Hotel Transfer Fees	4.00
Bottling Works	17	Hotel Licenses	422.00
Cream Station	622	Fair Restaurant Lic.	117.00
Produce	921	Restaurant Lic.	903.00
Miscellaneous	735	Commercial Feeds Fees	75.00
Hotels	99	Stallion Registration Fees	880.00
Rendering Plants	17	Gasoline Test Fees	10.00
Investigations	299	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	8.00
Fair Stands	50	Seed Analysis Fees	24.50
Soda Fountains	67	Rendering Plant Licenses	200.00
Cold Storage	4	Cold Storage Licenses	75.00
Mattress Factory	1	Veterinary Fees	1,653.00
Oil	621	Entomologist Fees	55.00
Cream Route Vehicle	67	Warehouse Trust	3,145.75
Penny Slot Scales	38	Restaurant Trust	3,405.00
Wagon Scales	396		
Counter Scales	1,000	TOTAL	<u>\$54,738.90</u>
Platform Scales	676		
Cream Test Scales	366		
Gas Pumps	4,220		
Measures	124		
TOTALS	<u>14,571</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Credits	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Miscellaneous	17
Meetings Attended	111	Feeds	71
Samples Collected	341	Butter	30
Samples Tested	442	Milk & Cream	127
Prosecutions	45	Ice Cream	7
Examinations	247	Seeds	28
Sediment Pads Ex.	1,535	Gasoline	408
Cans Cream Ex.	2,428		
Cream Cans Ex.	709		

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 9

Thursday, July 23, 1936

IOWA STATE COLLEGE



GEORGE W. GODFREY
Agri. Asst. to the Pres.



CHARLES E. FRILEY
President



H. H. KILDEE
Dean of Agriculture

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

SENATOR LOUIS J. MURPHY

1876 - 1936



IOWA AGRICULTURE LOSES A FRIEND

In the tragic, accidental death of United States Senator Louis J. Murphy of Dubuque, near Bloomer, Wisconsin, on July 16, 1936, Iowa Agriculture lost one of its firmest friends and staunchest defenders. Always an earnest advocate of the rights of midwestern farmers, the Senator was rapidly developing into the long-needed, midwestern farm leader in the United States Senate.

Few men had such grasp and comprehension of agricultural problems as did he. Few indeed, had the courage and the tenacity of purpose that he possessed.

He was the chief advocate of benefit payments to farmers under the AAA, and he upheld the soil conservation subsidy program after the Supreme Court invalidated that AAA. He first sponsored and accomplished the corn loan program in Congress, and one of his last official acts was the passage of a resolution which freed thousands of farmers from administrative red tape which had encompassed the new soil conservation program.

Never of rugged physique, his health was often a matter of concern to his friends, but he ever owned that nervous, audacious vitality that glowed from the very fire of his Irish soul. That fire has been snuffed out, but the heat that he generated and the flames that he lighted will long be reflected in the hearts and homes of Iowa farm people whose cause he made his own.

No more can we clasp his hand, nor enjoy his loving presence, nor seek his kindly aid. But we can and we will thrill to his influence and his achievements. We who knew 10-cent corn will remember him with grateful appreciation for the corn loan program of 1933. We, who ever honor a man of daring, will thrill to the memory of his gallant courage, as he spoke in defense and praise of Secretary Wallace before a group of militant farmers who by resolution had already called for the Secretary's resignation. We shall recall the crusading ring in his voice, now forever stilled, when he spoke of Iowa farm problems. We shall not forget his reference to the farm pickets in those dark days of farm unrest as "Pickets of Poverty, on the road to ruin."

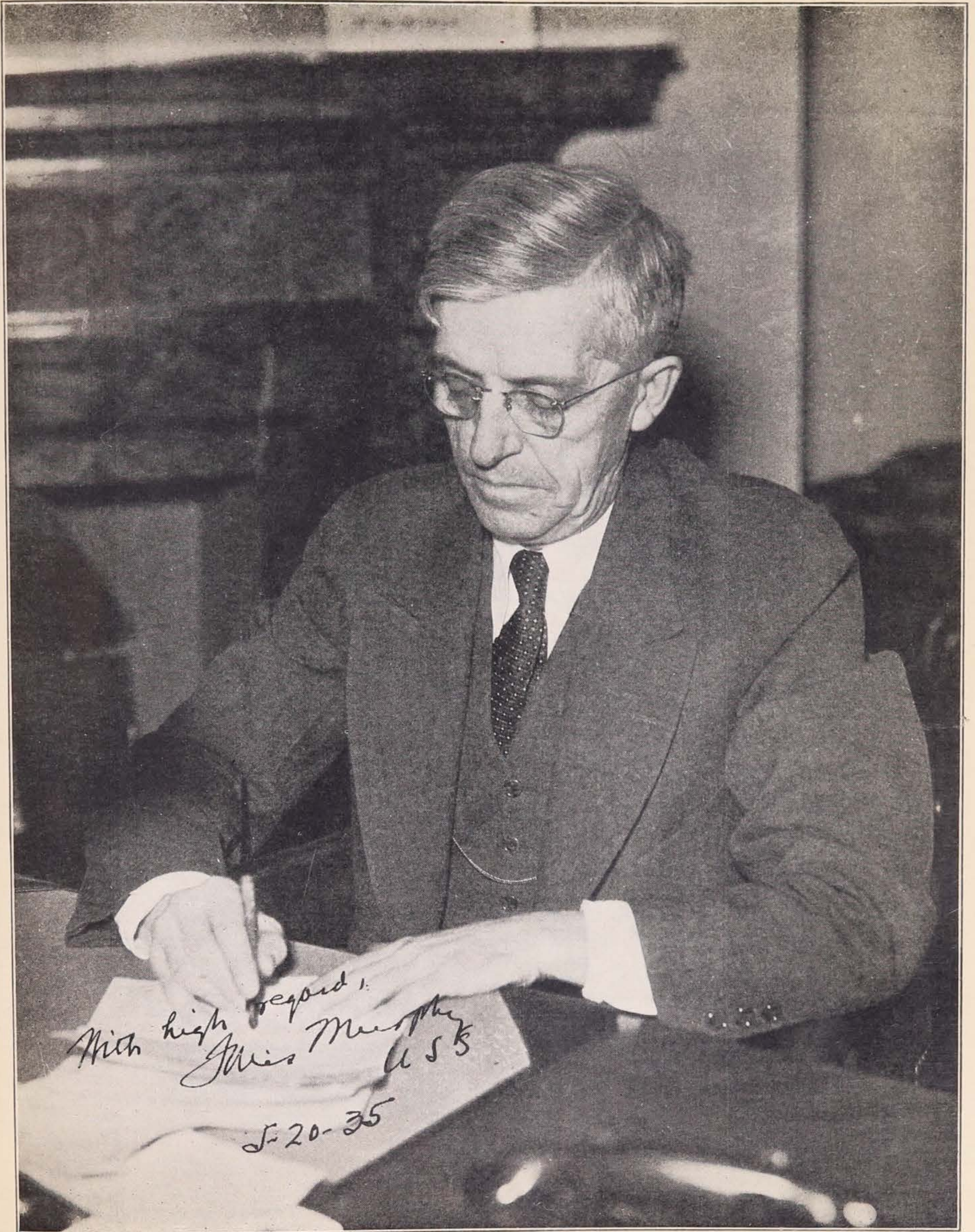
No! Iowa farmers shall not soon forget Louie Murphy.

Courageous, capable, fiery, friendly, generous, genial, effective, efficient, daring, diplomatic, constructive and conscientious, we might run the entire gamut of admiring adjectives in listing his characteristics. But we shall leave that to those of finer tongues and nimbler pens. We, in the crushing consciousness of our loss can only mourn the untimely going of one who had served agriculture so well and whom we felt was destined to even higher achievements in the realms of beneficial farm legislation.

From hearts, saddened and grieved by your going, let us say simply, sincerely, sorrowfully; -

"God rest you, Senator Murphy, thou good and faithful servant."

Ray Murray



With high regard,
Miss Murphy
U.S.B.
J-20-35

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Mr. Harry Linn, Field Secretary of the Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association, has just returned from a trip to England where he purchased twenty-three Suffolk-Punch horses for resale here in America. Believing that a resume of this trip would be of interest to all Iowans, I have requested Mr. Linn to prepare such an article for us. He says:--

"I might say here that the purpose of this trip was to purchase a number of Suffolk-Punch horses for importation into America where they are to be used as breeding stock and draft animals.

First let me tell you a little about this noble breed which, unfortunately, is little known in America. The Suffolk-Punch is a chunky clean-legged, low-set draft horse with a lot of quality in its head, neck and legs, and having a set color of a rich red chestnut. This color seldom varies and when it does only in the richness of the red. In other words, some are a lighter shade while an occasional one will go to the dark chestnut. A few have light manes and tails while stars or stripes on the face are common. No other white, such as white spots, feet or legs, is allowable however on the breed.

The animals are very compactly built, low to the ground, deep middled, which, of course, means that they are very easy keepers. They are unusually smoothly turned over the loins, hips and croup.

The size has been increased during the last twenty-five years and mares weighing 1800 to 2000 pounds are not uncommon, with stallions growing out to a proportionate size. Usually, however, the breed will be found somewhat smaller than our recognized draft breeds common in America today.

As far as this breeds' working qualities are concerned they are exceptional both in stamina, in their friendly natures and in their pleasing appearance at work.

Landing at Southampton, England, we set out at once for the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk where this breed of horses is rather plentiful. The Suffolk-Punch, as you probably know, originated in the county of Suffolk, as did the Suffolk sheep and Red Polled cattle.

As one gets a few miles north of London one begins to see these native animals in the fields and pastures and on the marshes.

I believe the English farmer is far more particular in the breeding of his animals as we saw fewer crossed or spotted livestock than we are accustomed to see in America. In other words, the breeds are kept pure by using sires of the same breed.

Possibly this is not true in the hog breeding. Two breeds of hogs are generally known, the "large white" and the "large black". The farmers, in securing market pigs, would rather cross these two breeds and get what they call a "blue pig". This "blue pig" or spotted animal is supposed to feed out more satisfactorily than does either the "large white" or "large black".

Of interest to some of our hog breeding friends would be the Englishman's method of clean ground pig raising. The farmer makes a strong harness that belts around the sow's neck and heart girth. A light chain, thirty to forty feet, is fastened to the harness and tied to a strong stake. The chain allows the sow to graze in the circle with a thirty foot radius and to go into her individual house. This chain and harness is fastened to the sow several days before farrowing time and she wears it until the pigs have a good growth. The farmers say the sow will fight the belt for a short time and will then not notice it. In a couple of weeks you could take off the harness and it would be impossible to chase the sow out of the circle.

I found the Suffolk horses a much improved breed over the earlier importations to America. (I believe the last importation of importance was in 1913). Two factors have had great influence in improving this breed. First-geldings of the breed are selling at very high prices, 100-125 pounds, or \$500 to \$625 in our money. Because of these good prices any young stallion that is not a top notch animal is made a gelding and thus only the best are kept for breeding.

The second factor influencing the improvement of the breed is the importance given to the feet at the shows. Special premiums are given to feet alone, thus breeders are continually stressing foot care and proper conformation of this necessary part of the animal.

Whips are unknown at the Suffolk show as all animals must walk and trot freely without outside aid of whips or helpers. This too helps eliminate the sour or ill mannered animal from the preferred breeding animals.

We drove 1200 miles over country roads and salt marshes in buying twenty mares and three stallions of the breed. Most of the animals were bought from small farmers who owned a few head of good breeding stock. Usually better deals could be made here than with the Earls, Dukes or Managers of the rich land owners.

I have mentioned salt marshes a number of times and wonder if you understand the meaning of the term. The salt marsh, where a great many horses and cattle are pastured, is really as its name implies a salt marsh or low, marshy ground where the grass grows rank and is very nutritious to livestock. The water from the sea or rivers connecting to the sea come into ditches that separate the marshes or separate fields on the big marsh. Thus you may have a couple hundred acres of marsh cut up into small marshes or pastures, each fenced or marked off by this ditch. The animals, if the ditch is kept up, will not cross from one marsh pasture to another. Large windmills are scattered over the marsh to pump off the water when this operation is necessary. Thus you can go to a big marsh and see a large number of animals on it but on close inspection you find that there are only a limited number, say three horses in each section. Bridges and gates are used as entrances to each section.

In buying or dealing with the English farmers or breeders I found them most honest as to the soundness or condition of their animals. They would always point out any unsoundness or blemish on the animal and they were not insulted if you were to criticize the animal. The

fact that all Suffolks must pass a veterinary examination and secure a certificate of health and soundness to be allowed to compete in their shows, coupled with the ruling of the society requiring all animals entered in the annual Suffolk sale to have these certificates of soundness has educated the farmers to the importance of sound animals and they are very anxious to keep their animals sound and healthy.

The owner or seller of the animal usually pays the veterinarian for this examination, the fee being \$5.25. Thus it would be foolish to try and conceal some unsoundness from the buyer when the veterinarian would eventually catch it and prevent the sale, in addition to collecting the \$5.25 fee from the seller. I really believe such a plan has a great force for improvement in the breed.

The horses in England are worked in relatively small outfits, most of the carting on the farms being done with a single animal hitched to a large two wheeled cart. We have all seen pictures of these big two wheeled carts but few of us have seen the new carts which have a rubber tire such as a large auto tire.

The plowing is done by two horses hitched to a walking plow, turning about nine inches. The cultivating outfit, however, reverts back to the one horse outfit and usually with two men operating it, that is, one handling the implement and one leading the horse.

To me one of the most interesting sights in England were the big horses in the railroad yards moving freight cars or, as it were, taking the place of our switch engines. I well remember one big Shire gelding at Marts Tey as he worked at the cars. He would put all his strength into the job and neatly balance himself between the rails and various switch frogs as he pulled. The driver used no line but only spoke words of command or encouragement.

Many of the customs there seem queer to us but when one stops to consider the reason for these customs one finds logic in the methods. For instance, only three horses can be shipped in a box car as a maximum. If the animals are large only one or two can be shipped. We must remember, however, that England is a very small country, that most of the shipments are for short distances and in small numbers. This being the case the small horse box is very sensible. To me, however, it seemed rather foolish to require a special train to ship my twenty-three head of horses from Halesworth to London, a distance of 100 miles.

All stallions traveling in England must have a veterinary certificate of health and soundness and again only the best are permitted by the government to stand for service. So strict is the ruling that a stallion cannot be lead from the farm along the roads without the leader having on his person this little folder holding the government certificate or permit. Any government agent or officer may stop the stallion leader at any time and ask for the permit. If the leader

does not have the permit he is liable to a heavy fine. The owners of the mares may also compel the stallioner to produce his permit.

This law eliminates the standing or bootlegging of scrub, grade or inferior stallions that are so plentiful with us. This care exercised by the English farmer and breeder is reflected in the excellent type of draft horse found on the farms throughout the entire island.

Horses are found in a greater variety of use in England than here in America. Riding is very popular in the cities and one sees hundreds of flashy mounts in the parks of London, single hackneys and ponies hitched to little gigs.

Out in the country one sees many of these little outfits and on sale days the farmers hitch this single horse or pony to a small wagon, something like our spring wagon. By placing a loose rope net over the wagon box chickens, ducks, geese, pigs and even calves are hauled to and from the market.

Many transfer carts and wagons are in use on the streets of the cities. Horses driven singly, in pairs, three horse teams with two on the tongue and one in the lead, and one sees a few four horse outfits.

Shire horses predominate in south and central England, Suffolks in the east and northeast, while one finds the Clydesdale predominating as one approaches the Scottish border. A few Percherons and Belgians have drifted across the channel but they are of the minority when compared with the numbers of the English breeds.

I hope, folks, that some little part of this talk about my trip has interested you. Please do not think that I have made this trip for Suffolks because I do not enjoy the other draft breeds as that would be untrue for I enjoy and admire all our draft animals. However, I do think that the Suffolk, as a breed, merits far more consideration and popularity than it has received in America and I hope that the good animals in this importation will help prove my contention.

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FARM OWNED AUTOMOBILES STABILIZED

Ownership of automobiles on Iowa farms for the State as a whole has changed very little since 1932. On January 1, 1936, there were 195,686 automobiles on Iowa farms, which is only five less than year ago. The total number of farms reported at the same time was 213,591, so not quite every farm has an automobile. These figures are based on returns from assessors tabulated by the Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The attitude of individual counties or areas relative to automobile ownership on farms shows some differences that are hard to explain. Large increases amounting to 100 or more cars occurred in Humboldt, Polk and Cedar Counties, with Cedar County in the lead through its increase of 156 farm owned automobiles. On the other hand, Harrison County shows a decrease of 116 cars and there is a belt of decrease extending from Taylor and Ringgold Counties north to Emmet County. Also a decrease of 91 cars was noted in Story County.

The distribution of cars over the State is rather uniform but the number in the extreme northern and extreme southern counties is noticeably less than in a broad belt across the central part of the State where the number generally exceeds 2,000 per county. Some of the leading counties are Sioux with 3,120; Kossuth, 3,137; Linn, 3,090; and Pottawattamie, 3,424; but all of these counties are larger than the average.

CHARLES D. REED, Director
Weather and Crop Bureau

200 CARLOADS GRASSHOPPER POISON USED IN CAMPAIGN

Damage heavier Than for 25 Years

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. During the most serious grasshopper infestation in a generation, Iowa farmers have used 200 carloads of poison bran grasshopper bait. Despite the fact that control measures have been more effective in Iowa than in any other infested state, the damage this year is greater than the combined grasshopper damage in 25 years.

It is estimated by A. D. Worthington, Entomologist at Iowa State College, that the 200 carloads of poison bran killed 40 billion grasshoppers who would have consumed 10,000 tons of corn, alfalfa and small grain daily.

Iowa's grasshopper infested area covers 40 counties principally in the southwestern and southern sections of the state. The territory extends from Sioux county in northwestern Iowa diagonally across the state to Des Moines and then east in a parallel line to the Mississippi. The heaviest infestation appears in Crawford, Shelby, Pottawattamie, Monona, Woodbury and Ida counties.

Eighty of the 200 cars of poison bran were secured by the State Department of Agriculture from the states of Minnesota, and North Dakota by paying the freight on the cars out of the State Crop Pest Fund. Additional aid was received from the Federal Government through the efforts of Congressman Wearin and others. Iowa received \$40,000 from a \$250,000 congressional appropriation which was used in 23 states. The \$40,000 was used in purchasing 70 cars of bran and 7 cars of sodium arsenite which was mixed in stations set up in practically every infested county, under the direction of Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist and the State Department of Agriculture. In addition, 50 carloads of sawdust and bran were procured within the state.

After a recent inspection tour into Kansas and Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray and his assistant, H. C. Aaberg, stated that grasshoppers were not more numerous in those states than here in Iowa, but rather, Aaberg and Murray attributed the heavier damage there to the fact that farmers and state officials had not taken the initiative to poison the hoppers. It was estimated that every corn and alfalfa field was damaged from 5 per cent to 100 per cent in those states.

75 PER CENT OF CORN LOANS LIQUIDATED

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. It is estimated by the State Department of Agriculture that 75 per cent of the 1935-36 corn loans have been liquidated as of July 15. This would indicate that there is less than 5,000,000 bushels of corn under seal in Iowa.

At a meeting of the Emergency Council, it was decided to request the Commodity Credit Corporation to delay the calling of corn loans until the effects of the drought were better known. It was recommended, too, that when the loans are to be called, those secured by corn of questionable quality or stored in cribs not entirely satisfactory, be called first.

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4H BOYS HAVE MORE THAN 5000 BABY BEEVES ON FEED

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture and superintendent of the 4H Baby Beef Show at the Iowa State Fair, stated today that more than 5000 baby beeves were on feed in Iowa; and that it has been necessary to limit the number of calves each county may exhibit at the fair this year because of the lack of stall room.

No county will be permitted to show more than 20 calves since the baby beef barns at the State Fair Grounds contain but 580 stalls. Even with this limitation, the Iowa Baby Beef Show is the largest in the world.

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Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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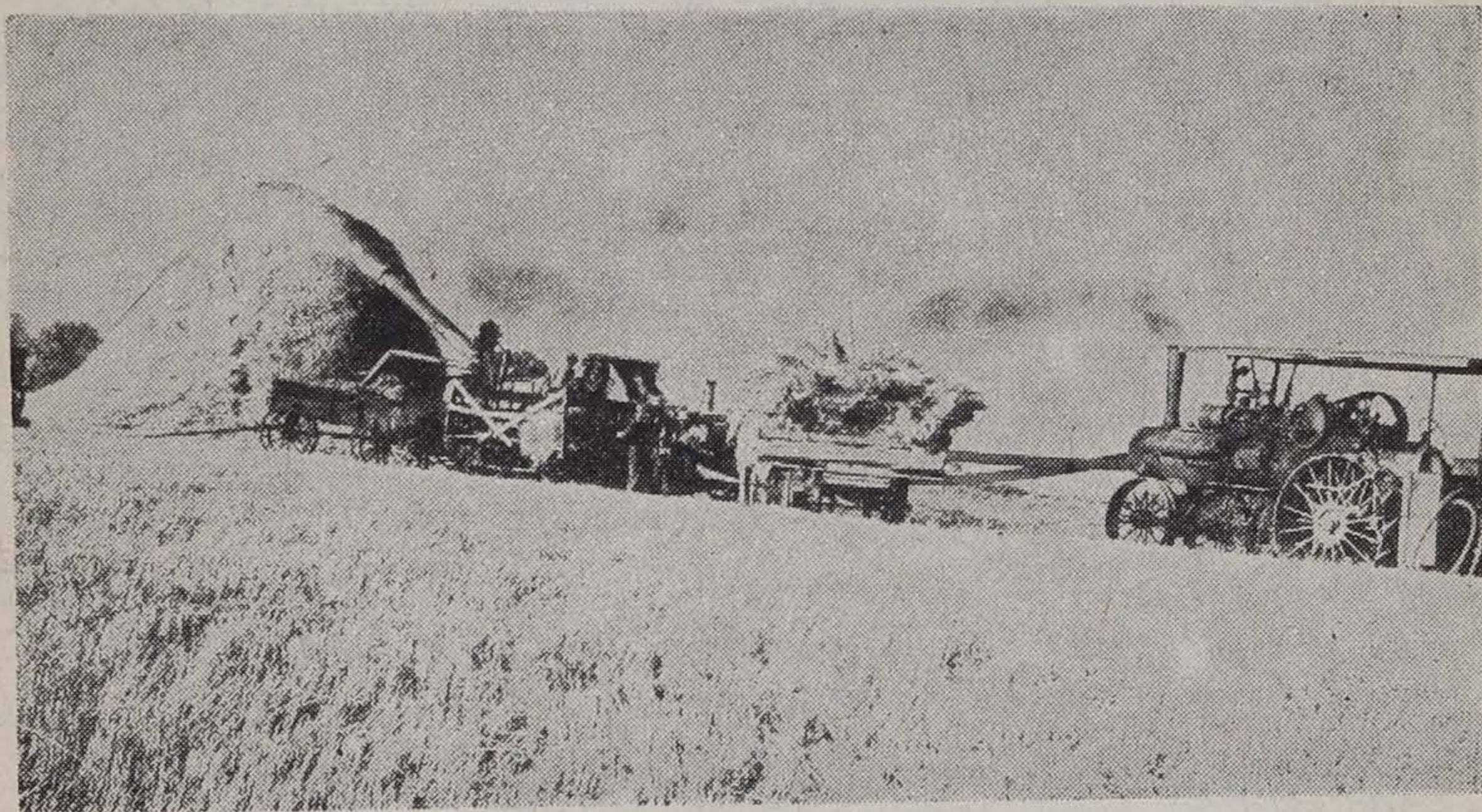
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IOWA

AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 10

Thursday, July 30, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

JUST BETWEEN US GIRLS

The old fashioned woman who used to darn her husband's socks, now has a daughter who socks her darn husband!

- - -

If you say to a woman that you can hardly tell her from her daughter, she will feel complimented but how does the daughter feel?

- - -

A girl who will spend all day swimming can put up a powerful argument about the bad effects of water on the hands if mother asks her to bathe the dishes.

- - -

Don't tell a girl she has her father's eyes. She may think you mean she's pop-eyed!

- - -

I know a girl who says coffee isn't the only thing that is fresh when dated.

- - -

Writing is like flirting, if you can't do it, no one can teach you. If you do it, nothing can stop you.

Aunt Aggie Culture



THE SECRETARY SAYS

After all, life's a pretty tricky proposition. We get the storm with the rain, the thorns with the roses and the bitter with the sweet. Wasn't it Frank Stanton who wrote:--

"This old world that we're livin' in
Is mighty hard to beat,
You get a thorn with every rose
But ain't the roses sweet?"

Yes sir, ain't the roses sweet and isn't this a pretty good old world and isn't America about the best of all that good old world. Some people like to tell us that the old U. S. is going to the bow-wows, but my own personal opinion is, that any country that can pay a two billion dollar bonus; support a million dollar prize fight and stage two million-dollar political conventions all in the same month, ain't so bad off after all. All the ex-soldiers and a lot of other people were mighty pleased with the bonus; and all that saw the prize fight said it was worth the money; but only a comparative few saw or heard the conventions so maybe that was a couple of million dollars we might have saved. But anyway, they were good conventions as conventions go. It's a good old world and our country is the very cream of the universe. All I can say is that what this country needs most is, "Three more long years."

But I don't want you to think that I think everything is roses. Quite the contrary. I know you have your troubles and I've even had to get along with a few of them myself.

You know of course that this year, Iowa farmers are faced with the most serious grasshopper infestation in a generation and although control measures have been more effective in Iowa than in any other state, the damage this year is greater than the combined damage by grasshoppers in twenty-five years.

The infestation covers forty counties, mostly in southwestern and southern Iowa. The territory extends from Sioux County in northwestern Iowa diagonally across the State to Des Moines and then east in a parallel line to the Mississippi. The heaviest infestations appear to be in Crawford, Shelby, Pottawattamie, Monona Woodbury and Ida Counties.

To date there has been distributed more than 8,000,000 pounds of poison bran grasshopper bait. This is equivalent to 200 carloads.

We were most fortunate in having the Crop Pest Fund of the Department of Agriculture which made it possible for me to obtain 80 carloads of poison bran from the states of North Dakota and Minnesota by paying the freight on these shipments. We were also fortunate in obtaining the help of Congressman Wearin and others in securing a Congressional appropriation of \$250,000 for use in 23 states. Of this amount, Iowa was allotted \$40,000 which made it possible to obtain 70 cars of bran and 7 cars of sodium arsenite. Mixing stations have been set up in practically every county, under the direction of this department, the Extension Service, and Dr. Carl Drake, our State Entomologist. In addition to these cars, about 50 carloads of sawdust and bran were

secured within the state, making a total of 200 cars.

Distribution of the poison to our farmers is saving approximately 10,000 tons of feed each day, according to Professor A. D. Worthington of Iowa State College. This vast amount of poison is estimated by Professor Worthington to have killed 40,000,000 grasshoppers whose daily diet would be composed of 10,000 tons of corn, alfalfa and small grain.

Knowing all this I had thought that Iowa was to be congratulated on being able to obtain this help for our distressed and harrassed farmers in the infested areas and so was just a little surprised to read in a certain South Iowa weekly newspaper published by a former state official that this insect control work was just so much hooey, and the editor devoted a column to lambasting all similar insect fights.

I realize that this gentleman is entitled to his opinion in this matter, but I also wish that it could have been possible for him to have accompanied Mr. Aaberg and myself on a trip we made through parts of Kansas and Nebraska, last week. Especially in the former State, where undoubted efforts have been made to balance the budget and not to become incriminated by accepting aid from the federal government, we found some very interesting facts. We noted there that the grasshopper infestation seemed to be no heavier than was ours, but that almost nothing had been done to halt their ravages. As a result, from Beatrice, Nebraska, to Clay Center, Kansas, we saw not a single corn field that was not damaged at least 50 per cent, and field after field which should have been the equal of ours here in Iowa, was completely and entirely destroyed, eaten into the ground by grasshoppers. Yes, Kansas has a fine wheat crop despite the fact that she, like us, has suffered from an extreme drought, but if you want to see the contrast between fighting insects and letting them go unrestricted, the contrast could never be better emphasized than it is between results in that state and ours this year. And irrespective of what my newspaper friend may think, I know that our farmers are grateful and by all rights should be thankful that we have in Iowa a State Entomologist who is as capable, vigilant and effective as is Dr. Carl J. Drake. I am convinced that the prompt service of himself and his efficient aides have saved Iowa, millions of dollars in crop losses in the three and one-half years it has been my pleasure to work with him.

But enough of that--Men like Dr. Drake need no eulogies nor no apologies. Their good works live in the reflected gratitude of those whom their labors have so richly benefited.

And speaking of richness, causes me to wonder how many of us really appreciate Dame Nature in her colorful, lavish, role of the master painter. We have been humbly silenced by the sheer, shimmering beauty of a winter landscape, blanketed with the glittering white mantel of winter snows,--

"Around the glistening wonder bent
The blue walls of the firmament
No cloud above no earth below
A universe of sky and snow."

In spring and summer she spreads her vivid and various shades of green over mountains and meadows, pastures and woodlands, through valley and dale in a living symphony of color. In autumn she spreads her brown, yellow, orange and gold in a lavish gloriousness that beggars description and leaves human artists bewildered with their own ineffectiveness. We know the blue of her waters, the gold of her dandelions, the splendor of her whites, the glory of her greens, but until I came across a little poem by Don Blanding, I didn't realize how much she dabbled in reds. Entitled "Country Reds", I want to quote it to you.--

"The mellow friendly country reds, of silos and of plows,
Red clover fields in blossom, and the glossy hides of cows.
The simple homely cheeriness of red geraniums,
The syrups of preserving time, of cherries, grapes and plums.
The lusciousness of berries in a bowl of clotted cream,
The sumac's flame in autumn haze like torches in a dream.
The frosty reds of bitter-sweet, the reds of cosmic clowns,
The depot's peeling sun-bleached paint in sleepy prairie towns.
Tomatoes sunning on the vines, the curl of apple peels,
Red flannels flapping on a line in wild Virginia reels.
Red tablecloths, a rooster's comb, the handle of a broom,
The jars of jams and jellies in the musty cellar's gloom.
Persimmons tempting 'possums out on chill October nights,
Red candied yams and cranberries to whet our appetites.
The rich nutritious kitchen reds, pimentos, carrots, beets,
Paprika, chillies, catsup, beans and lusty reds of meats.
The lively red of radishes, tabisco's burn and smart.
The coolest red that summer knows, a watermelons heart.

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After going through a period like 1932 and 1933, we doubt if any sizeable number of Iowa farmers will want to exchange a program of performance for a platform of promises.

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STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW

The Seventh Annual Iowa Gladiolus Society State Show will be held at the Ames Field House on Lincolnway Saturday and Sunday, August 8 and 9, 1936. This show is sponsored by the Iowa Gladiolus Society and the Ames Gladiolus Society and Ames Junior Chamber of Commerce cooperating. An elaborate premium list has been published and it is hoped that anyone having Gladiolus in bloom will plan to exhibit at this worth while show. For a copy of the premium list, write to the Iowa Gladiolus Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. The Ames people are making great preparation for this show and much entertainment has been planned, including band concerts by the Ames Municipal Band, pipe organ music and the Young Family Orchestra, St. Louis, Missouri. Everyone is cordially invited to visit the show on Saturday afternoon, evening and all day Sunday, including Sunday evening. Many new varieties of Gladiolus will be exhibited in vases, baskets as well as made-up pieces furnished by the Ames florists and others.

International Horticultural Exposition. The First International Horticultural Exposition under the auspices of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago will be held in the International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 12 to 20, 1936. Frank C. Pellett, President, Iowa State Horticultural Society, Atlantic, Iowa says, "When we remember what the live stock exposition has done for the live stock industry we may expect great things for horticulture through this movement." The Iowa State Horticultural Society and its affiliated societies will cooperate in every way possible in sponsoring this exposition. This is the First International Horticultural Exposition ever held in the United States and it is hoped that everyone interested along horticultural lines will help to make it a success.

R. S. Herrick, Secretary-Treasurer
Iowa State Horticultural Society
State House, Des Moines, Iowa

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N. W. Hepburn, Secretary-Manager of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers of Chicago, in a recent trade letter said, "In Iowa the industry celebrated its first year's operation under the state (cream) grading law on July 4. Quality is uppermost in the minds of operators throughout the State and, while the first year may not have met all hopes, the sincere desire is there and will in time bring results."

This association now has twenty-two southeastern Iowa counties working under an employed supervisor and eighteen southwestern counties are also employing such a director. Both supervisors were former employees of the State Department of Agriculture, trained under the supervision of Secretary Murray.

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GRASSHOPPERS BECOMING NUMEROUS IN NORTHEASTERN IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa July 1936. Reports from county agricultural agents in northeastern Iowa show that grasshoppers are becoming numerous in that section of the state, according to H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Aaberg warns that steps should be taken to poison the pests immediately inasmuch as the best crops in the state are found in this area. Then too, roughage and grain will probably be at a premium this year because of the severe drouth in many sections of the corn belt.

Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist, stated today that the hoppers in northeastern Iowa hatched late and are numerous enough to cause serious damage to new seedings of alfalfa and other legumes unless control measures are taken immediately. Dr. Drake is of the opinion that grasshoppers are numerous enough in every county to do some damage and that all counties except those in north central Iowa have infestations varying from medium to heavy.

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REPORT ON INSPECTION OF STATE BRAND CREAMERIES

By C. S. Bogle

At the request of Mr. Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture, I accompanied Professor Mortensen and Professor Rudnick, both of Ames College, on an inspection tour of State Brand Creameries on July 8, 9 and 10, covering a distance of approximately 1,000 miles.

There are thirty creameries which are qualified to use the Iowa State Brand Trademark. With the exception of four or five of these creameries, conditions are very fine. The building equipment and surroundings are excellent. Recommendation for improvements, which were gladly received, were made to five or six creameries.

It is very evident from the reports that we received from the operators of the creameries that the quality of cream is much improved since the Cream Grading Law became effective July 1935. Due to the excessive hot weather and drought conditions, the pastures were very badly burned, causing a decrease in production from 20% to 35%. While inspecting one particular creamery, when the temperature was 110 degrees the manager requested us to inspect one of their new trucks which had just arrived from his route. The truck was properly insulated and openings very convenient so that the hauler could get any particular can of cream without any trouble. There were approximately fifty cans of cream in this truck, the temperature of which was 68 degrees.

It would be a wise investment for all creamery operators to insulate their cream route trucks as it not only keeps the cream cool in the summer, but prevents the cream from freezing in the winter, which enables the operator to make a high grade butter.

The creameries which we visited were very happy to have an inspection made of their creameries and also welcomed suggestions for improvement.

There are a number of creameries which are making preparation for up-to-date improvements. One large whole milk creamery is preparing to build a receiving room which will be a great improvement.

Letters have been written to all the creameries where recommendations were made requiring certain changes which will greatly improve their plants.

DROUGHT AREA DESIGNATION OUTLINED

Meeting in the office of J. J. Hughes of the National Emergency Council of Iowa early this week were a group of Agricultural and Relief Officials to consider the drought situation in Iowa. Among those in attendance, in addition to Mr. Hughes and I. T. Jones, his assistant, were: Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture; Chas. Reed, Federal Meteorologist; Leslie Carl, Federal Agricultural Statistician; Paul Taff, Assistant Director of Extension Service; B. W. Lodwick, Director of the Resettlement Administration; A. T. Martin, his assistant; L. S. Hill, State Administrator W. P. A.; G. H. Daniel, Staff Representative of Washington D. C. and Ralph E. Kittinger, Secretary of Iowa Emergency Relief Administration.

Realizing the gravity and the extent of the present drought situation in Iowa, they recommended the following procedure for designation as a drought county.--

The drought situation in Iowa is already acute in many counties and is rapidly approaching that situation in many other counties. Counties in these areas have inquired as to the effect as being designated as a drought county and what procedure must be followed.

There are four activities which have been announced which may be utilized in drought counties.

1. Reduced freight rates on feed and livestock in and out of the county.
2. The purchase of cattle and sheep by the Government at designated markets.
3. Work program under the Works Progress Administration.
4. Emergency loans and grants by the Resettlement Administration.

Counties which desire to be designated as drought counties must proceed as follows:

1. Prepare an application to be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, upon the approval of the majority of the Board and countersigned by the Director of Relief and the County Agricultural Agent. This application should be accompanied by a statement as to the number of farmers in the county affected by the drought who will need assistance from federal agencies.
2. Include in your application an approximation of the need of your farmers in points of (a) - number of farmers needing loans for livestock feed or seed. (b) - number of farmers needing subsistence grants.
3. This application should be forwarded to R. K. Bliss, State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

4. All applications will be reviewed by the Director of the Extension Service and Federal Agricultural Statistician.
5. Recommendation as to drought counties, will be made to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which will designate the drought counties.

It must be remembered, emergency assistance depends upon designation of a county as a drought county and cannot be given otherwise and that none of the benefits can be derived until arrangements have been completed with the various agencies concerned.

Ray Murray

M. L. BOWMAN RESIGNS

FARM DEBT HEAD WILL GO TO NEBRASKA

Early in 1934, Governor Herring, acting on the advice of State Farm Leaders and with the cooperation of Henry J. Morgenthau, then Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, set up an Iowa Farm Debt Advisory Council with county boards in each of the State's ninety-nine counties.

Office space for the new force was offered gratis by Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, and since that time until the present this group has been housed in the Department at the State House, although, some time later, Federal adjustments changed the name to Farm Debt Adjustment Section of the Rural Rehabilitation Division.

During most of this period the work has been under the able and efficient direction of M. L. Bowman, who gave to that work a commendable vigor and a capacity of action and an untiring determination, that Iowa economic troubles could be solved and Iowa farms would be saved from foreclosure. Abundantly endowed with the capacity of choosing and directing competent men, with the ability of writing and speaking forcefully and convincingly, Mr. Bowman has been more than efficient in handling a difficult job that meant contentment, happiness and security for thousands of Iowa farm families. Untiring in his efforts, the former State Senator has spent long days and sleepless nights in settling cases, each of which he made his personal concern. Always fair to both creditor and debtor, he has consistently argued that farm homes must be saved to their owners and that rural rehabilitation should begin before and not after farms had been lost and the owners morale lowered or shattered.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bowman, his field supervisors and the hundreds of intelligent and able County Board members much has been accomplished to alleviate this situation and, Iowa Agriculture, we know, is deeply appreciative of their efforts.

Therefore, it is with a feeling of a distinct loss that we announce the resignation of Mr. Bowman who is accepting a responsible position in our neighboring State of Nebraska, home of Senator Norris, long regarded by Mr. Bowman as his ideal and greatest living American.

State Director Lodwick has announced that Mr. H. W. Anway, former loan officer of the Rural Rehabilitation Program in Iowa will be his successor. Thus we hope that there will be no let up in the work which Mr. Bowman has thus far so nobly advanced.

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Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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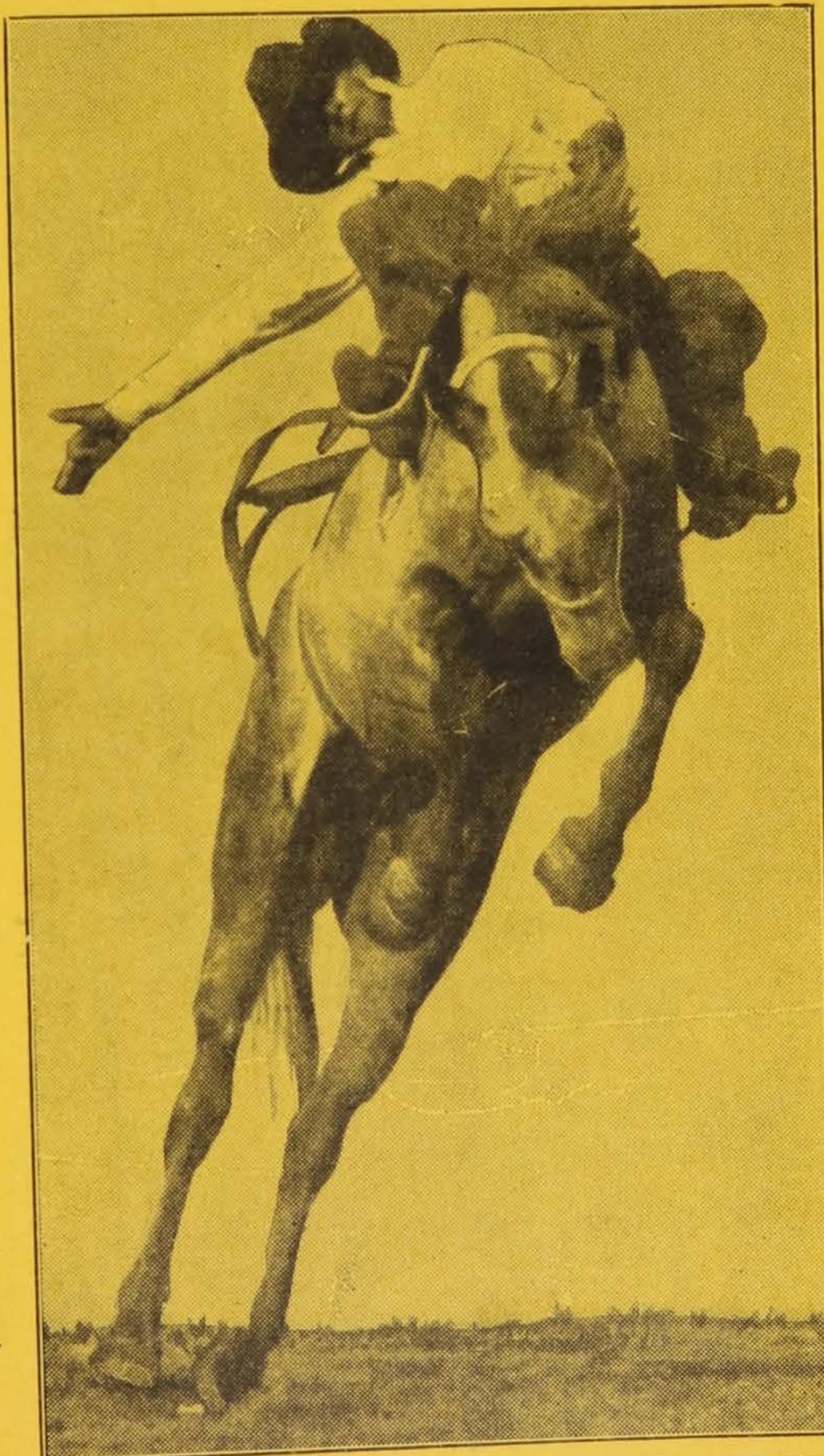
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 11

Thursday, August 6, 1936

Iowa's
Thirteenth
Annual
Championship
Rodeo



Sidney,
Iowa
August
18-19-20-21
1936

4 Days

4 Nights

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa

THE HORSE

Oh Horse, you are a wondrous thing;
No horns to honk, no bells to ring.
No license buying every year,
With plates to stick on front and rear.
No sparks to miss, no gears to strip,
You start yourself, no clutch to slip,
No gas bills mounting every day
To steal the joys of life away.
Your inner tubes are all O. K.,



And, Thank the Lord,
they stay that way.

Your spark plugs never
miss or fuss!

Your motor never makes
us cuss,

Your frame is good, for
many a mile,

Your body never changes
style.

Your wants are few and
easy met,

You've got something
on the Auto yet.

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Federal authorities have announced that thirty-five Iowa Counties have been designated a part of the National drought area.

These counties beginning in the extreme northwest corner of the State and continuing down along the Sioux and Missouri Rivers and then across the two lower tiers of counties along the State of Missouri, are Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Monona, Cass, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Keokuk, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Lee and Des Moines. Isn't that an appalling list--over one-third of the entire State's area is incorporated in those thirty-four western and southern counties. Already other counties such as Washington and Louisa have made or are making application for a like designation and so perhaps it may be fitting that I limit my space this week to our Iowa drought situation.

Personally, I assure you that to do so is no pleasant task. We have all heard and laughed at the reported story of the old countryman who went to a circus for the first time and naturally was dumbfounded at the many curious things he there witnessed. Perhaps his greatest cause for wondering awe was the rhinoceros. He made several complete circles around it, viewed it carefully from every angle and then was heard to remark. "Gosh dang it! "There ain't no such animal."

And like that old man I, too, feel a sort of "hard to believe its true" feeling, for being Iowa raised with an inherent belief and confidence in Iowa as the very garden spot of the universe, **it** almost seems to me that "There ain't no sech an animal." When I try to realize the things that torrid heat, continued drought, hail storms and insect pests have done to our Iowa crops during the past few weeks, I feel like protesting that these things can't happen in Iowa. That the reports can't be true.

But they are true and we may as well face the facts. Let me review them for you. Over one-third of our entire State is now so damaged by drought and heat that there can be no hope of a corn crop in these areas no matter how much rain we get now or how soon it may come. Fully a dozen other counties are so badly damaged that only general and soaking showers at once can bring them any hope of relief. Furthermore, I feel justified in saying that irrespective of how favorable weather conditions may be from now on, not over one-fourth of the State can even hope for any sort of a normal corn yield.

I realize as do you, that these are embarrassing and distressing facts, but they are also the true facts. Naturally, we have hesitated, just has everyone of you, who has the best interests of Iowa at heart, at asking that any of our counties be designated as drought areas. We know and you know that such a designation means a decline in business conditions, a lowering of land and property values, a tightening of all economic factors, and a loss of individual morale that can only damage any district so named. But these abnormal weather conditions have left us no other choice. Unabated high temperatures, lack of rain, severe hail storms and grasshopper raids have made it imperative that we ask federal aid for these stricken areas. Already as I told you in the beginning of this talk, thirty-five counties have, on their own application, been so named and more I believe should and shall follow.

It must be remembered that federal emergency assistance depends upon designation of a county as a drought county and cannot be given otherwise. For this reason, at a meeting held here last Monday, steps were taken to organize to meet the rapidly approaching acute situation. Realizing the extent and gravity of the situation, this group recommended a proper procedure to counties who had inquired as to the manner of applying for federal aid and to what aid might be extended to them.

Already thirty-six counties have met these requirements and already thirty-five of them are now designated as drought counties. Should crop conditions in other counties warrant such action we trust that their proper county officials will take such steps as they deem necessary and best for the interests of their people.

Governor Herring, anxious to speed every and any possible methods of relief is in Washington, as you all know. Trains were too slow for the Governor on this most important mission, so to lessen time he took to the air. Washington is not new to Governor Herring. He has been there on several occasions before in behalf of this State. It has been largely through the foresight and diligence of Governor Herring that Iowa has shared so bountifully in federal agricultural relief funds.

Governor Herring has a way of going about things, and of getting results, that is admirable. With a less alert and less influential executive, Iowa would hardly have received benefits that have come to the State. Iowans all should be thankful that we have such a man for Governor, particularly in these trying times.

We had suggested to him that arrangements be made for a special work program, limited only to needy farmers, who cannot legally qualify for work on regular W. P. A. projects. We further suggested that such farm-labor projects be limited to the grading and surfacing of farm to market roads, as we firmly believe that such a work program would meet with almost universal acclaim and would return the greatest amount of permanent good for the money invested of any plan that could be involved. We know that there is some governmental red tape that might interfere with the adoption of such a plan but the project seems so feasible, so practical, so workable and so necessary that we know Governor Herring has made this his first order of business for work to be provided in these affected areas.

Later, we telegraphed, asking his aid in also furthering the plan of using farm labor for Rural Electrification construction in these same counties.

The Governor is also stressing the opening of Iowa slaughtering and packing plants and the employment of Iowa's unemployed in such plants, just as was done in 1934, if the purchase of any drought stock is to be contemplated. The Governor has also asked for and received assurance of reduced freight schedules both on feed into these designated areas and on stock from them. Seed and feed loans and, where necessary, subsistence grants will be handled through the Rural Resettlement Administration at Ames, under the direction of Mr. B. W. Lodwick.

Iowa farmers are facing a crisis comparable to that of 1934 and one that in many ways is more widespread and perhaps more serious in its possibilities than was that. But there are a few bright spots in this dreary picture. They are--

First, the fact that our 1936 wheat crop was unusually good, much of our oats is normal or better, and so there is a resulting large supply of good clean, bright straw for roughage. Then, too, most of the State harvested a good first cutting of hay. But with these, our bright spots in the crop picture would end were it not for the efforts of State and Federal authorities to alleviate the distress. I realize that this is not a pleasant prospect but this is no time for generalities nor pleasantries. I am only presenting the facts as I see them. I sincerely wish that it can be proven that I am wrong. I devoutly pray that I am mistaken. But I am sure that we are not mistaken, and looking at it coldly, dispassionately, dissectingly, it seems clear to me that to protect both our farmers and our nation against such disasters that there must be a national program to direct assistance, supply crop insurance, make feed and seed loans, and insure real conservation of grain, soil and water.

No other doctrine is feasible. This is no time for a declaration of States Rights which in a year like this would simply mean that our neighboring western states and our own drought counties would be allowed to shift and suffer by themselves.

Naturally, everybody now is for granting relief to our drought victims. Yet the reason and the only reason that Governor Herring and others are getting that relief is because the machinery of a National farm program is already set up, ready to be used whenever and for whatever needed.

We trust that Iowa farmers appreciate these facts. Would you be satisfied with anything different?

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VALUE OF 1935 CROPS GREATEST SINCE 1930

The total value of the 1935 crops, based on December 1 farm prices, was \$338,537,000, according to a compilation of crop production and price figures just completed by the Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. While the total value is considerably less than from 1922 to 1930, when the total value averaged about \$500,000,000 per year, it is 16% greater than the crops of 1934 and more than twice as much as the value of the crops of 1932. Production figures for 1935 show substantial increases in practically all crops.

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THE DROUGHT SITUATION IN IOWA

--By Paul C. Taff--Assistant Extension Director

Iowa is facing one of its most disastrous crop failures in history in at least one-half of the counties of the State. The picture of crop prospects has changed in a number of counties from one of the most promising yields to virtually nothing in about five week's time. It is doubtful if much of the population of the State realizes yet the full significance of this disaster.

It is extremely difficult to talk about the bad drought conditions to several, particularly northeastern Iowa counties, where conditions are relatively favorable. However, reports of the past few days have indicated that corn yields are being cut daily even there and reductions of as much as fifty per cent are now reported in what was expected a

few weeks ago to be counties with normal yields.

This drought has somewhat crept upon the State during the year. Early crops, such as first cuttings of alfalfa and clovers, were quite satisfactory except in a few counties. Small grains were fair in some of the counties now hit very badly by the drought. Corn, Iowa's greatest crop is the principal sufferer.

The drought of 1936 has already affected seriously more counties than the drought of 1934. There are several conditions which make the present situation less acute than in 1934 for some farmers and several other conditions make a greater problem for other farmers. In 1934, there was little roughage produced by farmers in the southern one-third of the State. This year there is more hay and straw available. There probably is also more roughage in the corn fields than in 1934.

On another count, the State is distinctly in a worse position than in 1934. In that year, we had millions of bushels of corn under seal. This gave us a tremendous advantage in starting the fall and winter feeding operations. This year there is no such reserve. Added to that and closely connected with this problem is the fact that we have a relatively large pig crop to feed out this year. This brings forth one of the greatest potential losses that will result from this drought. Drought and crop failure in Iowa, of course, means a livestock feeding problem. There is no question but that thousands of farmers will find it difficult to grow their pigs to anything like marketable weight and thus their chief source of income is gone.

County agents in Iowa have been reporting to us weekly the conditions as to crops, feed supplies and livestock conditions. Thirty-five counties in the western two rows and southern two tiers are now designated as drought counties by the United States Department of Agriculture. More applications are being received daily and it is likely that ten to twelve additional counties will be recommended in the next week. Should the drought continue, another ten to twelve counties will be included in another week. Grasshopper damage is reported in more than one-half of the counties.

The survey shows much livestock in distress in these drought counties. There is already a tendency to move feeder pigs and cattle not classes as breeding stock. The demand for roughage in the drought counties is not yet strong, because most farmers are feeding their meager supply produced this year. County Agents predict that in a few weeks there will be a large demand for feed supplies of all kinds.

Of paramount interest is the question of what can be done to meet the situation. The following are procedures recommended by Iowa State College Extension Service.

1. Save all feed possible. One of the best means is the building of temporary silos, especially the pit silo which costs only labor and in which the corn crop, whether it forms ears or not, can be placed and the greatest amount of feed secured from it. Straw and all other available roughage also should be carefully saved.

2. The planting of fall pastures can be practiced if moisture comes in the next week or two. Fall rye would probably be the most logical crop, but seed will be somewhat scarce and high in price. If seeding can be done early, say before August 15, considerable feed can be secured from winter wheat seedings.

3. Rations should be carefully planned, especially for the pig crop. The balancing of oats with the minimum amount of corn will be one of the considerations. Use of protein supplement will help make the corn go further in producing pork. .

4. Works Projects which may provide farmers some funds for the purchase of livestock feed and also for human subsistence.

To aid farmers in conserving feed and making the most efficient use of the feed they have, the Extension Service is holding demonstrations on temporary silo construction in a number of southern and western Iowa counties and will hold a series of livestock feeding meetings all over the drought territory later. Extension specialists and county agents are conducting the silo demonstrations whenever possible on farms where the operators have trench silos already built. Thus other farmers see a silo that has been in operation and hear the owner tell of his own experiences. In the meetings on feeding, extension animal husbandmen and dairymen will discuss substitution of other feeds for corn, use of protein supplements to make the corn produce more pork or other products and how to make the best use of the limited feed in carrying breeding stock through the winter.

As a result of the drought the Federal Livestock Feed Agency has reopened its offices at 755 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

The principal functions of the Agency will be to locate surplus supplies of feed, to advise livestock owners in the drought areas where they will be able to purchase their feed at the lowest cost and to facilitate the sale and transfer of cattle from regions where there is a shortage of feed supplies and water. The Agency will act as a central clearing house for feed and livestock information but will not buy or sell feed or livestock or make feed loans.

Other functions of the Agency will include the furnishing of information as to the procedure to be followed in obtaining emergency freight rates on livestock leaving the drought area and in obtaining inspection of grain and hay, information on the method of sale of hay and other feeds and the dissemination of information relative to the supply, demand and price of feed and livestock.

A drought news bulletin will be issued to farmers, agricultural officials, county agents, feed dealers and other persons interested in keeping informed currently as to available supplies, demand and the market movement of feed and livestock.

Persons with a surplus of feed or livestock should list it with the Agency through their county agent.

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Des Moines, Iowa
August 5, 1936

As announced last Saturday, arrangements have been made with the seventeen production credit associations represented in the State of Iowa to make loans on small grains properly sealed and warehoused under the State Warehouse law, to eligible borrowers at 5% interest on the following basis:

Oats	-	Not exceeding 20 cents per bushel
Barley	-	Not exceeding 30 cents per bushel
Rye	-	Not exceeding 35 cents per bushel
Wheat	-	Not exceeding 50 cents per bushel

In addition to this amount, sufficient money will be loaned to purchase the required amount of Class "B" stock. All other credit factors surrounding the loan must be considered. The borrower must present a satisfactory financial statement, and his reputation as to honesty, integrity and ability to meet his obligations must be satisfactory.

Procedure for Producers

A producer who desires this type of loan should make application to the secretary-treasurer of the production credit association in his territory. If the applicant is determined to be an eligible borrower, the secretary-treasurer of the association will request the local sealer to seal the grain, file or cause to be filed, the blue copy of the warehouse certificate, and obtain a chattel mortgage abstract from his county recorder. This abstract should show the filing of the certificate. These papers should then be sent to the secretary of the local production credit association, who will then forward the note to the borrower for proper signature. Upon final approval, a check will be promptly mailed to the borrower. The borrower will also be required to purchase stock in the amount of five per cent of his loan. This will be added to and included in the loan.

All borrowers are required to keep the grain insured against fire, tornado, windstorm and hail, at their own expense. This insurance is obtainable through any licensed insurance agency, and the insurance certificate, with mortgage clause attached, should be delivered to the production credit association. The association will obtain insurance coverage against theft, conversion and loss while in transit on sealed grain, through the blanket policy now in force, by forwarding a monthly report on the forms provided for that purpose, to Rollins-Burdick Hunter Company. The cost of such insurance is two cents per hundred, per month, which should be collected from the borrower at the time final payment is made on the loan.

Bin Requirements

Bins, in order to be eligible for sealing, must be rain-proof as to roof and sides, and a grain tight floor, raised at least six inches above the grade line, except in the case of a metal bin; and in the absence of the raised floor or metal bin, the sealer will be required to deduct at least six inches from the grade line in computing his measurement. He must also allow for space taken out by ventilators, studdings and other timbers used in bracing the bin.

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During 1935, 1,405 samples of milk and cream were tested by the Department of Agriculture. While some of the tests of milk were on dairy herds, most of the tests were made to inform the producer as to the accuracy of the test made by the purchaser.

Bacteriological tests were made on 547 samples of market milk being sold in towns having no local inspection. Continued inspection has improved the quality where it was not satisfactory.

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IOWA'S CHAMPIONSHIP RODEO

Iowa's Championship Rodeo, held annually in the town of Sidney, has become a real contest of national renown---bigger and better each year since its inception in 1924. During its four days and nights the town is a surging mass of life and color---cowboys and cowgirls of world-wide fame, Indians, rodeo ponies and beautiful horses. People from coast to coast come to view this spectacular and thrilling contest which has become one of the largest of its kind in the world.

There are no hired promoters of any sort. The entire show is owned, controlled and managed by the Williams-Jobe-Gibson Post No. 128, Inc., American Legion. The post owns its own equipment, seats, livestock and everything necessary to put on this show once a year and it is operated on a non-profit basis. The Legionaires took over the old-time reunion from the G. A. R. and began adding new entertainment features. Their first Rodeo was put on in 1924, costing \$50.00. In the succeeding years the show has grown to a point where it costs \$2,500.00 an hour to produce, the annual cost running as high as \$30,000.00 and thousands are entertained daily. It is now the largest outdoor show put on annually by any American Legion post in the world and takes no back seat for any show of its kind anywhere.

Sidney, county seat of Fremont, the extreme southwest county of Iowa and is located at the intersection of two paved roads: east and west State Highway No. 3 and north and south U. S. Highway No. 275; 45 miles south of Council Bluffs and Omaha; 16 miles west of Shenandoah, home of radio stations KMA and KFNF and the largest nurseries and seed-houses in the world. Although Sidney's population of a thousand is multiplied many times each day during the show, good accommodations always may be had and tickets to the show for as little as fifty cents. The opening bomb starts the show each day on the stroke of one o'clock and from the start of the grand-entry until late afternoon the spectators are constantly tensed by the "thrills, chills and spills" incident to a first-class show of this type. It is incredibly fast---bronc-riding, bull-dogging, calf-roping and steer-riding are mingled with many other acts simultaneously, clowns are cutting up all through the program and a first-class public address system keeps the crowds informed as to what is coming next.

The Post owns its own herd of broncs and also its own brand (the Box L) which is registered in the brand book of the state of Nebraska. Each of their famous twisters seldom works more than forty seconds each year. After the show they are shipped back to the open range in western Nebraska to run wild until the next year. The Brahma and other cattle must be bad---the wilder and meaner the better. They are usually bought outright and scouts from Canada to Mexico are constantly alert for animals which cowboys term, "plenty salty." The show is strictly a contest under rigid Association rules; the cowboys and cowgirls compete for the prizes and each get only what he wins. They want to see the best man win, regardless of whom he may be and every care is taken to see that the contest is as fair and square to all as it is humanly possible to make it. The best talent of the world appears annually at this show, not the least of which is a band of real Indians, adding their vividly colorful costumes, dances and ceremonials. At the night show a 72,000 watt floodlighting system makes the Arena as light as midday. On the Rodeo ground are the usual midway attractions where one may relax from the pent-up tenseness of the spectacular program.

Every effort is made to police the entire grounds efficiently. All Legionaires wear green shirts trimmed in canary. They want to be of service to visitors and guests. If there is any information desired or any service to be rendered, they will see that you get it. Ask the man in the green shirt and get helpful and courteous attention.

Let us remind you that this year's show will be held August 18, 19, 20 and 21. Four big days and four great nights of Iowa's Thirteenth Annual Championship Rodeo.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Drug Administration

Notice to Egg Hatcheries, Shippers, Receivers, Handlers, Etc.
of Incubated Eggs

Under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, eggs, in common with other articles of food, are adulterated if they consist wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid substance. Eggs which contain yolks stuck to the shell, moldy eggs, black spots, mixed or white rots, addled eggs, black rots and eggs containing heavy blood rings have in their progressive decomposition developed to the stage where they are classed under the law as "filthy, decomposed or putrid."

Some traffic has developed in eggs removed from incubators after various periods of incubation. Such incubator rejects are subject to the same requirements of the act as apply to eggs in general. Interstate shipments of filthy, decomposed or putrid eggs are subject to seizure under Section 10, and the shipper and the receiver who dispose of them to any other person are liable to the penalties provided under Section 2 of the Act. Recent shipments of adulterated incubator rejects have been seized and actions against such material will continue.

The labeling or marking of the shipping cases containing adulterated eggs as "Unfit for Food," "Not for Human Food," "Incubator Eggs," etc., will neither relieve the shipper from responsibility under the act nor render the shipment any the less subject to seizure.

Eggs which are adulterated may be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce for use in tanning or for other technical non-food purposes without violating the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act only if they are first denatured so as to render them incapable of being used for food. Since it is impracticable to denature eggs in the shell, adulterated shell eggs must be broken out and denatured prior to shipment.

Information as to proper denaturing methods will be furnished on application.

A E Lowe

Chief, St. Louis Station
U. S. Food & Drug Administration
1007 New Federal Building
St. Louis, Missouri

MURRAY NAMES FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEEMEN

Des Moines, Iowa, August 4--Complete membership of County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees for Iowa was announced here today by Mr. Ray Murray, Acting Chairman of the Iowa State Farm Debt Adjustment Committee. The committee is cooperating with the Farm Debt Adjustment Section of the Resettlement Administration in carrying on the program.

Coordination of the committees' work with the Rural Rehabilitation Division is developed through the efforts of the Rural Rehabilitation Supervisors and the District Farm Debt Adjustment Supervisors.

"Cooperation of the County and State Committees with the Iowa Unit of the Resettlement Administration is expected to speed up the entire program of Farm Debt Adjustment," is the opinion of H. W. Anway, State FDA Supervisor of Iowa. "With a marked upward trend of land values," Mr. Anway said, "farmers are having greater difficulty in forestalling pressure against mortgage obligations contracted when land values were much higher than they are now. The adjustment of obligations in line with the ability of the debtor to pay and the creditor to collect offers the logical and just solution to the problem of impending farm foreclosures."

"Thousands of farm debt cases have been referred during the past two years by various credit agencies to the county adjustment committees, which have done an outstanding public service in conciliating debtor and creditor claims. Contrary to former belief, the function of the committees is not to provide ways and means of evading debts or defaulting legitimate obligations. Both creditor and debtor realize that the ability to pay an obligation is the only underlying security behind a mortgage or a contract."

Mr. Anway made public a report of the conciliation activities in Iowa. In the ten months period ending June 30, 1936, a total of 1,373 cases were settled by the county committees cooperating with the Farm Debt Adjustment Section of the Resettlement Administration. The total indebtedness represented by these cases amounted to \$10,988,137 which creditors saw fit to reduce to \$8,053,986 in order to obtain equitable settlement.

As the result of the settlement of these cases, delinquent taxes to the amount of \$73,438 were paid. Mr. Murray is desirous that every distressed farmer in Iowa avail himself of the facilities of the county and state committees. Every county in the state now has an active farm debt adjustment committee to whom any worthy distressed farmer or to whom any farm creditor may offer his problems and receive assistance. These committees meet regularly every two weeks and voluntarily offer their services without obligation.

Since the program was started in Iowa, many deserving farmers in every section of the state have benefitted from the adjustment activities and have been able to keep their farms and save their families from distress.

Each of the daily and weekly newspapers of the State have been provided with complete rosters of committeemen in their respective counties. Others who desire the names of their county committeemen can secure them by writing direct to the State Department of Agriculture at Des Moines, Iowa.

IOWA FACES NEAR CORN FAILURE

Iowa now faces a corn disaster far surpassing 1934 and about equaling 1894 which holds the record in this respect, according to the Weekly Bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau.

At first soil moisture was ample and corn endured the withering daily temperatures of 100° or higher but by about July 14, the soil moisture had become so depleted that drouth became an increasingly important factor, and with the return of temperatures to nearly normal during the current week, the drouth has become the dominant factor and hardy plants have wilted with afternoon temperatures below 85.

In many southern and western counties, the bulk of the corn has died so that the entire plant is dead and has lost practically all green color. Much is being put in silos or cut for rather poor fodder. The worst counties are as bad or worse than the worst in 1894 but not the same counties. Cedar County is probably the best this year, was nearly the best in 1894 and one of the best in 1886. In the best eastern counties, many fields look good from the road but careful inspection shows that the bulk of the stalks have no ears and the ears that have formed are not well filled or have only scattered kernels because of poor pollination. In 1886 the worst corn was from Wright and Franklin counties south to the Missouri line.

The average yield per acre in 1894 was 12 bushels but the acreage in 1936 is about 26% greater than in 1894. The estimate of yield per acre August 1, 1936, will be made from the reports of the township crop correspondents of the combined Federal-State crop reporting service just being received and tabulated for release August 10, but unless soaking rains come soon, further deterioration will occur before the report can be prepared and released.

On all highways fleets of trucks are busy day and night hauling surplus old corn to destitute regions both in Iowa and adjoining states. Prices shot above the dollar mark at the beginning of the week and farmers that have starving livestock paid as high as \$1.20 per bushel. Thousands of farmers are selling their livestock at a terrible sacrifice. It is estimated that 40,000 Iowa farm families are facing the need for Government relief and the number will increase daily unless good rains come soon.

Pastures, hay, alfalfa and especially new seedings of legumes and grasses have been almost completely destroyed by heat, drouth and grasshoppers in many western and southern counties where scarcely a green thing is in sight, and trees are losing their leaves. Farmers are looking ahead for possibilities of seeding fall forage and emergency crops but such seeding is not possible till the baked soil can be moistened with rains.

WORST DROUTH OF RECORD

July just past was the hottest and driest of record for Iowa as a whole, according to the Weekly Bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Most of the stations broke all records in these lines, though some were drier but not hotter in 1894. Preliminary figures, subject to slight correction, from more than 100 stations, give July, 1936, an average of only 0.46 inch of rain for the State, or 12% of the normal, compared with 0.50 inch in 1886 which has held the record for 63 years. The total rainfall April 1 to July 31, 1936, 7.32 inches, is the least of record, 0.92 inch less than 1894, 0.99 inch less than 1886 and 2.11 inches less than 1934. The average rainfall for 53 days, June 11-August 2, 1936, is 1.05 inches, or only 15% of the normal. Light, scattered showers reported by telegraph the morning of August 4 were not sufficient to afford any relief. The average number of hundred-degree days in July, 1936, is about 16.5 compared with 9 in July, 1934. It seems desirable to take a look at similar past weather conditions and see what followed.

In August

During the past 63 years July has averaged 2.5° or more above normal in temperature on 10 occasions and in 9 out of the 10, August following has averaged drier than normal. This year July was the hottest of record, approximately 10° above normal. The 7 hottest Julys heretofore have been followed in every case by an August warmer than normal.

The 3 driest Julys of record, 1886, 1894, and 1930, were followed in each case by dry Augusts.

The 3 warmest Mays 6° or more above normal were followed by warm Augusts in each case. May, 1936, was 6.2° above normal. Two of the 3 warmest Mays were followed by dry Augusts.

In September

The hot summers of 1901 and 1934 were followed by good rains in September. It looks as if August would be hot enough to place the summer in that class. The hot Julys of 1901 and 1934 were followed by more than the usual amount of rain in September. The 4 warmest Mays, 5.5° or more above normal, were followed in each case by considerable rain in September. May, 1936, was 6.2° above normal.

During the 63 years of record, 6 periods, February, March and April, have been as dry as in 1936, and in each case the temperature in September averaged below normal. This need not cause any fear of frosted corn for the hot summer will bring nearly all of it (that which escapes destruction by heat and drouth) through ahead of frost even though frost comes early.

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 12

Thursday, August 13, 1936

IOWA STATE FAIR

August 26 to September 4, 1936



J. P. MULLEN
President



A. R. COREY
Secretary



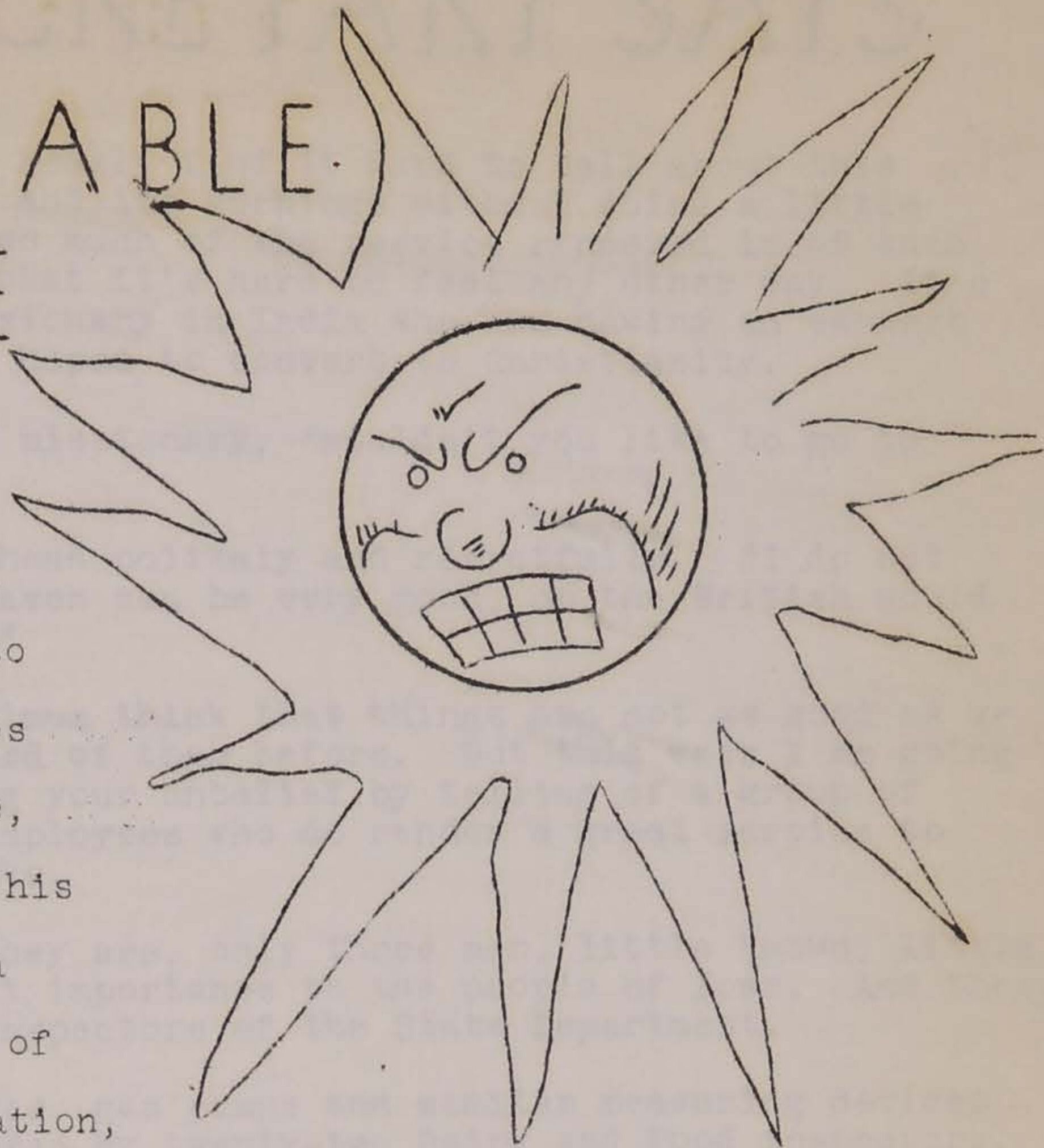
F. E. SHELDON
Vice President

IOWA STATE FAIR BOARD

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

A DISAGREEABLE CLIMATE

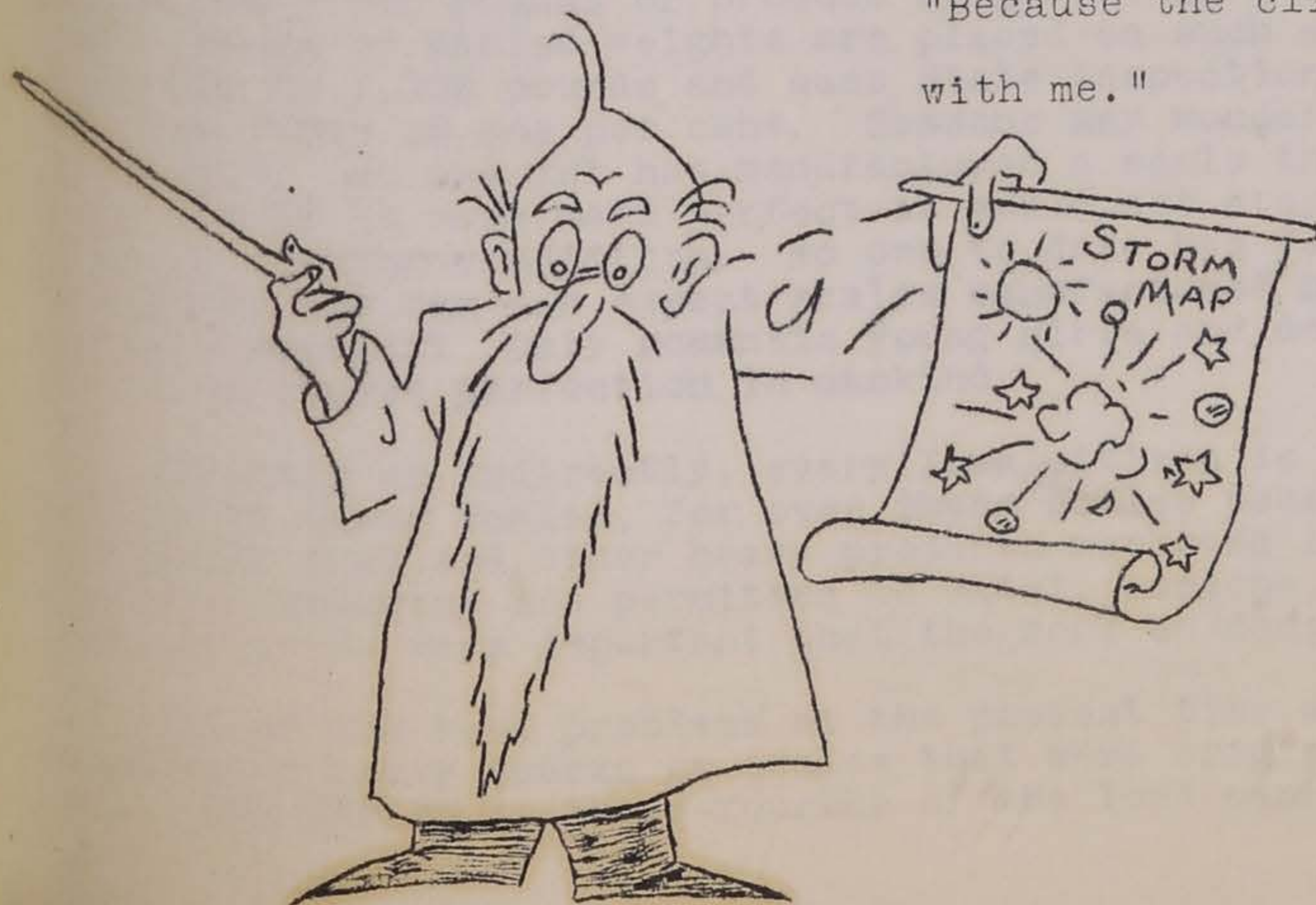
In a certain locality, the local weather man was so often wrong with his guesses about rain during this late, long, hot, dry spell, that his predictions became almost a standing joke. Despairing of ever living down his reputation, he finally asked headquarters to transfer him to another station.



Then followed this brief correspondence.

"Why" asked headquarters, "do you wish to be transferred?"

And the forecaster replied promptly,
"Because the climate doesn't agree
with me."



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Believe it or not, I really find it hard to tell about this Department of Agriculture and its workings without doing a little bragging. And honestly, so much of the service rendered is of such benefit to Iowa's people that it's hard to feel any other way. It's like the story of the missionary in India who was having an earnest talk with a Hindu whom he hoped to convert to Christianity.

"Come now," said the missionary, "wouldn't you like to go to Heaven when you die?"

The Hindu shook his head politely and regretfully. "I do not think," he said, "that Heaven can be very good, or the British would have grabbed it long ago."

And so you may sometimes think that things are not as good as we say or you would have heard of them before. But this week I am going to run chances of exciting your unbelief by telling of a group of Agricultural Department employees who do render a great service to producer and consumer alike.

Just a small group they are, only three men, little known, little talked about, but of great importance to the people of Iowa. And these men are the heavy scale inspectors of the State Department.

Small scales in stores, gas pumps and similar measuring devices are constantly being checked by twenty-two Dairy and Food inspectors. The average individual knows and appreciates this service. He is less familiar, however, with the heavy scale inspection.

Yet three employees of the Department spend their entire time inspecting grain, livestock, coal mine and coal dealers' scales. Each of these men drive a ton and a half truck carrying 2,500 pounds of sealed weights which are used to determine whether such scales when checked are within the tolerance allowed by State laws.

Outside wagon or truck scales are permitted a tolerance of two pounds per 1,000 pounds of product weighed. In other words, when 1,000 pounds of sealed weights are placed on such scales, they can weigh 998 to 1,002 pounds and pass State inspection. This amounts to only one fifth of one per cent. Someone may wonder why this tolerance is allowed. No one yet has manufactured a scale that is exactly perfect, and if it were made perfect it would not stay that way under all kinds of working conditions. No one to date has found a perfect man; therefore, how can one expect scales manufactured by man to be absolutely perfect? Only romantic young girls and determined old maids ever even expect perfection in mankind.

Directly or indirectly, every Iowa citizen is concerned with the testing of heavy scales, for over these scales pass most of the grain, livestock, coal and other heavy products marketed in the State. If errors in weighing are permitted to exist, someone stands to gain or lose, so it is very important that the work be done thoroughly and well.

One of the real problems at the present time arises out of the weighing of heavy trucks on scales that were originally built for wagons only. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the load carried on a truck is

directly over the rear axle and must be weighed on one end of the scale. This overloads wagon scales which were built to weigh a load evenly distributed over the whole platform. The pivots, bearings, levers and eye beams were made to carry the lighter load. Weighing a truck with a heavy load on one end of the scale will throw these working parts out of position, springing the eye-beams, and an incorrect weight will be recorded on the beam. In each case, the scale beam records a smaller weight than is actually on the platform.

Some dealers have tried to correct this situation by weighing each end of a heavy truck and adding the two weights to arrive at the total load. This does not result in a correct weight and reacts to the disadvantage of the seller. For the above reasons the inspectors exercise the utmost vigilance to see that grain and livestock scales are correct as a protection to the farmer.

New type, heavy duty or truck type scales are built strong enough to weigh up to their rated capacity without springing, even if the load is placed at one end of the platform.

Of all the heavy scales in the State, the most frequently inspected are those at interior packing plants and livestock concentration points. Recognizing the value of State scale inspection and of the State O. K. card over their scales, the packers have requested us to test their scales once a month. The Department of Agriculture is complying with this request as fully as time will permit. In this connection it is of interest to note that the live stock scales at these points are the best that money can buy, they are properly installed, never overloaded, and are frequently checked by standard weights which most packers keep for that purpose. In nearly all cases, the beams on these scales are of the registering type which stamps the weight on a ticket inserted in the poise of the beam, thus making it impossible to misread the weight.

The fee charged for all heavy scale inspections is \$3.00. No advance notice is given of the visit of the inspectors. The present limited personnel makes it hard to inspect our scales as often as should really be done. However the three inspectors are constantly at work, each covering his territory to the best of his ability so that all weighing transactions in the State can be carried on with equal justice to both seller and buyer.

The three men now so employed are Anton Rank of Buffalo Center, who covers thirty-nine counties across northern Iowa; August Ebert of Denison, who has the twenty-nine central counties, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River; and Walter Brown of Washington, who works the remaining thirty-one counties across the southern section of the State.

During 1935 our scale men drew a total of \$5,373.21 in salaries and \$3,212.57 for expense money, but they inspected 4,051 heavy scales and collected a total revenue of \$12,153.00. This means that this service to buyer and seller alike, was not only self-supporting but actually showed a profit to the State on their labor of \$3,567.22. That is a nice profit but the nature of their work is such that even were they operating at a loss still they would be an asset to Iowa.

But forgetting about scales for a while and thinking of our Iowa drought situation, I do want to make just one suggestion which, of

course, will not be necessary in those sections which may recently have been blessed with rain. But for sections of the State that haven't been so fortunate, I want to ask that all farmers and others take every necessary precaution to prevent fires at this time. Many have plowed three or four furrows around their stubble fields, straw stacks or buildings as a safety measure. State Fire Marshal, J. V. Pyle, joins me in urging that all of us do our best to prevent the Red Demon from adding his terrors to our other distresses. A carelessly tossed match or cigarette from a car window, might cause severe crop damage and losses to say nothing of the danger to farm buildings. We all know that livestock feed is scarce enough without our destroying any more of it through indifference or thoughtfulness. So if you will pardon the poetry I'll only say:

"It's time to hit the trail again,"
The careless camper said,
And left his little fire ablaze
Within it's leafy bed.

"I'll light another cigarette"
The idle loafer said,
And chucked his old snipe in the grass
One end still glowing red.

"Let's burn the soot from out the stack"
The thresher fireman said,
And so he did and all the sparks
Sailed wildly overhead.

"Come on let's dump our ashes, now"
The railway trainman said,
The train soon fanned them far and wide
As on it's way it sped.

"Good time to burn my roadside weeds"
The thoughtless farmer said,
And touched it off without a thought
Of how far it might spread.

"Millions in crop and property loss"
The next day papers said,
What made these fires all start at once
We wondered as we read.

"It wasn't us, it was that wind"
The fools in chorus said,
So they're alive and loose this year
We hope the wind is dead.

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STATE FAIR OFFERS 4-H CONTESTS

MANY ACTIVITIES OPEN TO BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The largest boys' and girls' 4-H Club Show in the history of the Iowa State Fair will be a major feature of the 1936 Exposition according to final plans for the event made known this week by State club leaders and fair officials.

Increases are noted in virtually every division of this huge junior Iowa State Fair. The 4-H stock show will be the largest of its kind ever held in this country. Club leaders reported this week that there were 2,300 baby beef entries and these must be cut down to 600 before the fair opens.

The purebred heifer show will comprise 300 animals. The pig show will present nearly 800, an increase of 10 per cent over last year. In the colt division, counties this year are bringing 3 to 5 colts, compared with one or two from a county at the 1935 show.

In the poultry division, 4-H clubbers have shown special interest this year in the new market poultry classes, and a record-breaking entry is assured.

An increase of approximately 20 per cent has also been reported in the number of teams entered for the boys' judging contests. It is expected that there will be at least 150 teams competing in the contests opening Thursday, August 27. Likewise, the 4-H state health contest has attracted almost a double entry for this year as compared with 1935.

Not to be outdone by their brothers, Iowa's 4-H club girls will present almost continuous programs featuring demonstrations and straight competition for state honors.

Exhibits and demonstrations will be more interesting and more varied this year than every before, according to definite plans completed this week. Major subjects to be covered by the exhibits and demonstrations will include clothing, home efficiency, nutrition, home furnishing, and health.

In the open competition, every county will be represented in each class by two girls. The feature of the clothing exhibit will be complete outfits for girls, comprising both summer and fall wear, and including both outer and under garments, as well as accessories.

In the home efficiency competitions, many new gadgets to lighten home work will be presented such as spice racks, scrubbing chariots, chore boards, clothes pin bags that ride on the clothes line, and carts that transport clothes to the line without lifting.

In the nutrition classes, 4-H girls will show for the first time their skill in making jellies, preserves, pickles, in addition to canning fruit, vegetables and meats.

These competitions will run almost continuously throughout the period of the exposition and are open to the public in the special rooms provided in the Educational Building. Club boys will assist in handling the huge crowds at the State Fair, also. They will be on duty in the amphitheater and will act as ushers under the direction of competent leaders.

For Iowa's 4-H club boys and girls, the Iowa State Fair is a gala outing. They live at the State Fair grounds in supervised dormitories, and eat in a huge dining hall at the top of the hill at the fair grounds.

The climax for many of these boys and girls is when they proudly take their place in the million dollar livestock parade with their

prize winning baby beef or other club prize winner and pass in review in front of the grandstand on Thursday of the fair.

That the Iowa 4-H club exposition will furnish close competition in every department is further evidenced by the fact that virtually all entries are looking beyond the state fair to the international and the national club congress. Winning state events virtually assures these boys and girls of an opportunity to compete against the nation's best in Chicago this winter.

State Fair officials predict that over 2,000 farm youngsters will compete in the eight days of the 4-H Club Congress at this year's exposition in Des Moines, and that there will be between 1,500 and 2,000 animals entered in the 4-H livestock classes.

The dates of this year's State Fair are August 28 through September 4.

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During the month of July the Department collected and analyzed 99 samples of ice cream from various manufacturers. With one exception all contained an excess of butterfat. The law requires not less than 12% for plain ice cream and not less than 10% in fruit and nut ice cream.

The bacterial count on these samples was below the minimum allowed by law with but three exceptions.

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GRASSHOPPER CONTROL TO BE FEATURED

IN STATE FAIR EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Des Moines, Iowa, August 1936--An exhibit showing the extent of the grasshopper infestation, control measures and living specimens of the various species will be the principal attraction in the booth now being prepared by the Iowa Department of Agriculture for the 1936 Iowa State Fair.

Dr. Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, has appointed one of his assistants, Harold Gunnerson, to prepare the grasshopper exhibit. Plans are being made by Mr. Gunnerson to show several cages of living grasshoppers of different species and the effect of poison on these grasshoppers.

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, said that the Department would also show the value of the cream grading program under the Iowa Cream Grading Law. The booth is to be the headquarters of the department at the fair grounds and will be located in the Varied Industries Building.

KRASCHEL TO AUCTIONEER AT BABY BEEF SALE

Lieutenant Governor Nelson G. Kraschel, Democratic Nominee for Governor, has consented to serve as auctioneer at the annual baby beef sale following the show at the 1936 Iowa State Fair.

Governor Kraschel has served as auctioneer since the sale was inaugurated. He will be assisted by Colonel Clair Mason of Marshalltown.

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FARMERS URGED TO KEEP LIVESTOCK AWAY
FROM GRASSHOPPER POISON AND CONTAINERS

Reports have come to the State Department of Agriculture that in some instances farmers have been careless in using empty Sodium Arsenite barrels as containers for feed or water for livestock, with the result that some animals have been poisoned. In one case a farmer lost five cows and twenty-six hogs. He had emptied the contents of a barrel into the barn lots where cattle and hogs licked the poisonous material which has a salt-like taste.

Dr. Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, warns that where Sodium Arsenite containers are used to hold livestock food or water they must be thoroughly cleaned and all liquid or solid material removed should be buried at least 10 or 12 inches in the ground and in no case should such materials be buried in hog lots.

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THE IOWA POTATO CROP FOR 1936

--By C. L. Fitch, Ames, Iowa

In this year of record summer heat and drought, the potato crop is like the oats crop and the hay crop. All of them like cool weather and some moisture. Those people who got potatoes into the ground early, used early varieties, big seed pieces, adequate spacing, good fertility, good subsoil, and the right rotation (viz. after corn after clover and manure), for keeping a good subsoil moisture reserve, profited by the May and June weather and developed good leaf and shade for the ground. Their potatoes survived a while into July, and made a crop of good table quality, of good shape and bright skins, that will stay plump and bright if dug and stored early. The yields are not large but at the current high prices they are profitable.

Iowa is so used to being first among the states in so many lines of production, not to mention first in the literacy and average condition of her people, that she often forgets matters in which her rank is lower than top. Iowa ranks about 15th among the 48 states in production of potatoes on farms. This means 75,000 acres or more per year, scattered on more than half the farms of the state, and this is besides the potatoes in the town gardens everywhere. The \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of potatoes we grow do our people a lot of good in health and in pocketbook. Our commercial growers, mostly on the old lake beds of north central Iowa, who add good spraying to other good practices, are well placed to supply the rest of us with extra potatoes.

With careful attention to the conditions for getting good yields that I mentioned, we would have enough in Iowa to supply us. As it is, we shall buy and are buying several million dollars worth of potatoes from Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

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IOWA GLADIOLUS SOCIETY STATE SHOW

--by G. W. Barber, Horticultural Department, State House.

Iowa

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Gladiolus Society was held in the Field House, Ames, Iowa, August 8 and 9, 1936.

In spite of the drought, most classes were well filled by about thirty exhibitors who contributed to the success of the show.

Probably the outstanding exhibit of the show was the display of seedlings and recent introductions brought down from Rushford, Minnesota by Ralph Baerman of Colonial Gardens. Mr. Baerman won an Iowa Gladiolus Society gold medal for this display. Another outstanding exhibit was the same sort of display made by Elmer E. Gove of Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vermont, on which he won the Iowa Gladiolus Society's silver medal.

Winners in other divisions were:-

- Division 1 - Small Decorative Type - Three Spikes - Open Class -
M. C. Severson, Ames, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 2 - Decorative Type - Single Spike - Open Class -
M. C. Severson, Ames, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 3 - Decorative Type - Three Spikes - Open Class -
M. C. Severson, Ames, Iowa - E. E. Dixon Vase.
- Division 4 - Decorative Type - Single Spike - Amateur Class -
Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa - I. G. S. Silver Medal.
- Division 5 - Decorative Type - Three Spikes - Amateur Class -
Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa - J. Elton Carter Vase.
- Division 6 - Large Decorative Type - Single Spike - Open Class -
M. C. Severson, Ames, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 7 - Large Decorative Type - Three Spikes - Open Class -
A. Upton, Sioux City, Iowa - I. G. S. Silver Medal.
- Division 8 - Large Decorative Type - Single Spike - Amateur Class -
Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 9 - Large Decorative Type - Three Spikes - Amateur Class -
Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa - I. G. S. Silver Medal.
- Division 10 - Exhibition Type - Single Spike - Open Class -
Frank Libal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 11 - Exhibition Type - Three Spikes - Open Class -
Frank Libal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa - I. G. S. Silver Medal.
- Division 12 - Exhibition Type - Single Spike - Amateur Class -
Dr. H. H. Knight, Ames, Iowa - I. G. S. Bronze Medal.
- Division 13 - Exhibition Type - Three Spikes - Amateur Class -
Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa and Rex Beresford, Ames, Iowa, tied for first with 8 points each and will both receive I. G. S. Silver medals.
- Division 14 - Class 402 - Best 100 square foot Gladiolus Display Arranged for Artistic Effect - Ray V. Moss, Waterloo, Iowa - I. G. S. Silver Medal.
- Division 15 - Winners noted in the paragraph above this list.
- Division 16 - Basket Classes - Ray V. Moss, Waterloo, Iowa - J. Elton Carter Perpetual Challenge Trophy.
- Division 17 - Three Spike Seedling Displays - No entries.
- Division 18 - Special Floral Displays using Gladiolus - Ray V. Moss, Waterloo, Iowa - Ray Murray Trophy.
- Division 19 - The most beautiful vase or basket of Gladiolus - Thor Nicodemus, Colfax, Iowa - Henry Field Cup.

For exhibitor winning the highest number of points over the entire show - Dr. C. Hoeg Memorial Cup - Archie Wood, Fayette, Iowa.

Best three spikes in the show - Lozier the Florist Cup - Archie Wood, Fayette, Iowa.

Iowa Amateur winning most points over entire show - Earl E. May Cup - Archie Wood, Fayette, Iowa.

Exhibitor outside of Ames winning the most points over entire show - J. E. Lapes Cup - Archie E. Wood, Fayette, Iowa.

Ames grower winning most points in the entire show - Coe's Seed and Floral Trophy - M. C. Severson, Ames.

Best single Spike in Show - Six Large Mrs. E. J. Heaton Bulbs - Archie Wood, Fayette, Iowa.

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STOCK TONICS SHOW DECLINE IN 1935

There were 195 stock tonics registered with the Department of Agriculture during 1935, which is a decrease from 1934. A number of manufacturers who formerly made tonics have mineralized their preparations, placing them in the class of mineral mixtures. There still exists the tendency to make questionable claims regarding the medicinal value of these products.

On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of mineral mixtures registered in 1935, the total being 195. There is an apparent demand for these mineral deficiency products for feeding to farm animals.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TESTS MUCH SEED

During 1935 the inspectors for the department of agriculture drew 1,973 official samples of seed from lots being offered for sale. Of these, 128 lots were removed from sale because of misbranding or being illegal. Five hundred eighty-seven samples were submitted, making a total of 2,560 samples. Eight prosecutions were made for violations of the seed law. Much of the seed sampled was of high quality, but there still exist those who continue to violate the law by selling seed containing excessive quantities of noxious weeds.

DEPARTMENT TESTS MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL

During 1935 the department collected and analyzed 6,240 samples of motor fuel. These samples were collected from the retail stations in all parts of the state. Of this number, 167 were found below the specifications fixed by law. Most of these lots were of the competitive grade which had lost much of the lighter portion during storage in the station tanks. Because this quality of fuel sold at a price so near that of the regular grade there was little demand for it. In a few cases there was evidence of the addition of heavier products such as kerosene or distillate. In all cases where the fuel had deteriorated in storage, sale was stopped until fresh fuel had been added to bring it up to specifications.

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RAINS CHECK CROP DAMAGE IN SMALL AREA

Good rains covered most of the southern half of Iowa on the night of August 4th-5th, exceeding one inch in an area equal to about 16 counties extending from the east portion of Cass County to Louisa County and into bordering counties, according to the weekly Bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. The northern half of the State has as yet had only light, scattered showers of no practical importance which makes more than 9 weeks of continuous drouth in most of the area, including nearly all of the usual surplus market corn area of the Raccoon and upper Des Moines valleys. To add to the destruction, temperatures came back above 100° in most of the State on Sunday, August 9. The highest reported was 108° at Atlantic.

Reports from 1,139 correspondents of the combined Federal-State crop reporting service as of date of August 1 showed the average condition of corn as 37% which is conservatively interpreted to indicate an average yield of 17 bushels per acre, or a total crop of 185,300,000 bushels on 10,900,000 acres, but this acreage is the estimate of July 1 of that planted and no data are yet available to indicate the acreage that will be abandoned as not worth husking. Furthermore, drouth damage has gone forward steadily for another 11 days in the northern half of Iowa where the bulk of the corn acreage is raised, so that the total crop is now several million bushels less than on August 1. The rains in the southern part of the State this week revived the corn in appearance, started some suckers and caused some new ears to shoot but at this late date past experience has shown that such late activity of the corn plants can produce no more than nubbins or small poorly filled ears. In some localities in the northern half of the State good rains might save one-third of the crop if they come soon. Springdale township, Cedar County, where year after year the yield of corn is the best in the State, reports a 60% corn crop is now indicated but this of course is based on the hope that future rainfall and temperature will be at least normally favorable and as yet this normal condition has not been restored.

Grasshopper damage has slowly enveloped most of the State and is the most important in cornfields since about 1877.

The rains in southern Iowa were of great benefit to soy beans most of which had not been damaged beyond recovery. Also the soil was put in condition for planting late emergency crops such as rye, buckwheat, oats with rape, soy beans, sudan, turnips and late gardens such as beans, beets and peas, all of which may produce something if frost holds off till the normal date.

Unfinished livestock and breeding sows are going to market at a lively rate and much sacrifice. Fodder cutting and silo filling is active in an effort to make the most of the ruined corn crop. As yet the rains in southern Iowa have not produced much noticeable effect in reviving pastures. Fires have destroyed much farm property. Smokers are a menace.

DROUTH PRODUCES RESISTANT SEED CORN

Following the two terrible years of 1934 and 1936, corn that survives and produces seed should possess valuable drouth resisting qualities, according to Charles D. Reed, Director of the Iowa Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

With care, it is likely that there will be enough good seed in nearly every township in the State and a supply sufficient for two or three years should be carefully selected and stored, as there is practically no old corn in the State now that will germinate as much as 25%. Seed that survived the 1934 heat and drouth showed considerable more resistance in 1936 than the seed that was used to plant the 1894 crop. Gaging the weather by every possible test, it is worse in 1936 than in 1886, 1894, or 1934. Corn breeders report that "in-bred" and "hy-bred" corn is withstanding the heat and drouth in a surprising manner. If our seasons should continue drouthy, such drouth resistant corn would be extremely valuable.

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CROP REPORTERS PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

Crop correspondents of the combined Federal-State crop reporting service all over the State are planning to attend the annual meeting which will be held on Wednesday, September 2.

A program of special interest, not only to crop reporters but to farmers in general, has been arranged and will include an address on "Soil Erosion and Preventive Measures" by J. L. Boatman of the Iowa State College; "Pollination of Corn in Heat and Drouth Years" by Professor H. D. Hughes of the State College; and "Unprecedented Heat and Drouth of 1936" by Charles D. Reed, Senior Meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Des Moines.

As usual, the meeting will be held in the Sales Ring of the Cattle Barn on the State Fair Grounds and will begin promptly at 10:00 A. M. Crop reporters who have not already done so are urged to make their plans to attend the State Fair so that they can attend this interesting and highly educational meeting.

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HESSIAN FLY FREE DATES --By Carl J. Drake

Weather conditions during the summer of 1935 and early spring of 1936 were quite favorable to Hessian fly increase in Iowa. In the southern counties the increase in population was greater than in the western part of the state. The severe drought of the past few weeks has been very unfavorable to the fly and checked its development. No commercial losses occurred in 1936 in Iowa.

There are two main broods of the Hessian fly each year; namely, the fall brood and the spring brood. After young wheat plants become heavily infested with the fly nothing can be done to save the crop. Control is simply a matter of not seeding until after the emergence of the fall brood of flies.

The Hessian fly may be controlled by sowing late in the fall so that the wheat will not come up until after the adult flies have emerged, laid their eggs, and died. The adult Hessian fly lives for only two or three days. Community cooperation in observing the fly free date is essential for satisfactory control. The drought has been so severe that volunteer wheat will not be a serious factor in fly control this year.

On account of the very light fly infestation and the small amount of wheat grown, the farmers in the northern part of the state (counties not included below) should sow winter wheat without paying any attention to the fly free dates.

September 15: Plymouth and Woodbury Counties.

September 18: Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Tama, Benton, Linn, Jones, Jackson, and Clinton Counties.

September 22: Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Johnson, Cedar, Muscatine, and Scott Counties.

September 24: Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Madison, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, and Louisa Counties.

September 26: Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry and Des Moines Counties.

September 28: Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren and Lee Counties.

In many parts of the state grasshoppers are very bad and may do considerable damage in wheat fields this fall. Such losses may be prevented by poisoning fence rows and after the wheat is up poisoning the borders of the field. In heavily infested areas it may be necessary to poison the borders two or three times. Keep in mind that the moist poison bait should be scattered very thinly - not over twenty pounds of the wet bait per acre - just as oats is sown by hand or with an endgate seeder. One flake of the poison bran is sufficient to kill a grasshopper.

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 13

Thursday, August 20, 1936

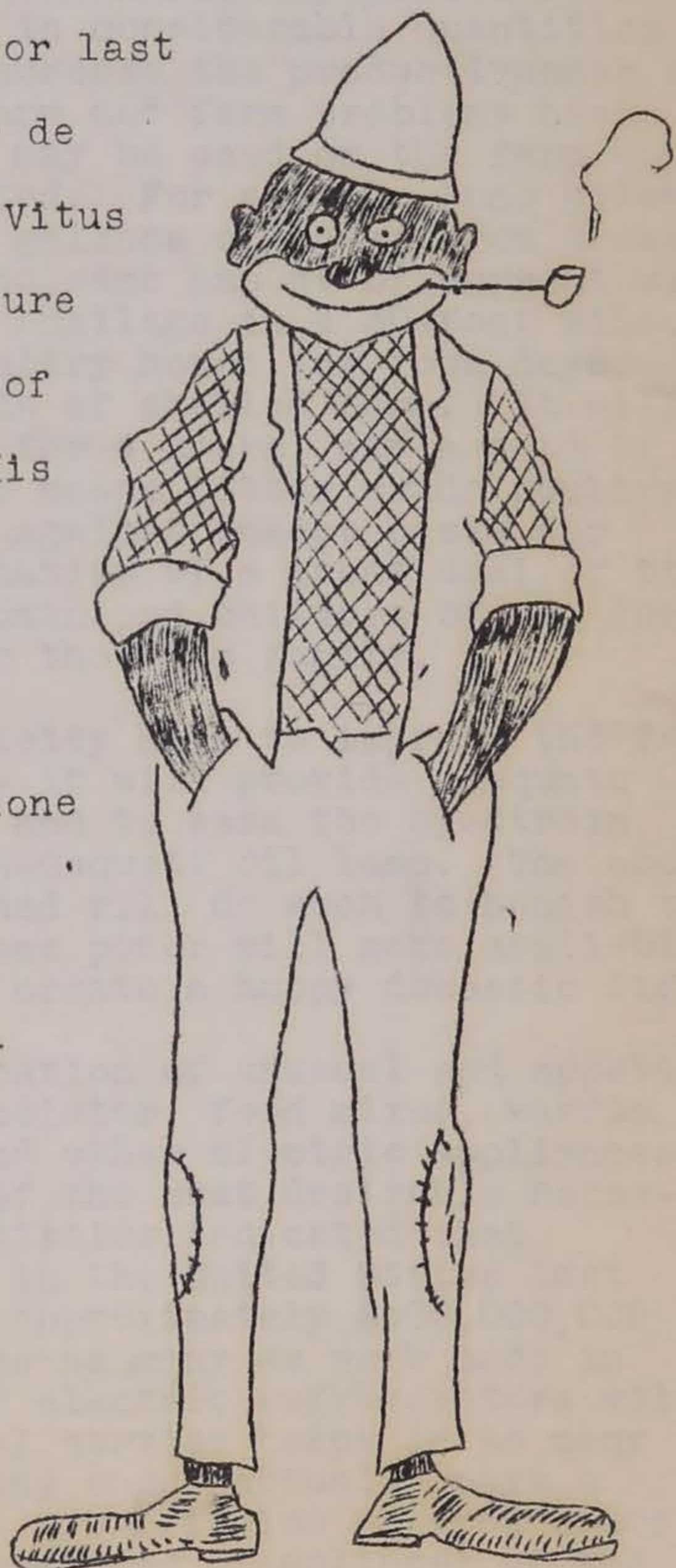


Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

DOUBLE TROUBLE

Iowa farmers who lived through the depression days of the early 1930's, the drought of 1934 and the present serious crop situation should appreciate the story of the southern colored gentleman, Rufus Johnson, who had accidentally received a notice from the tax collector to report the value of his property. But Rufus couldn't write, so his friend, Mose Jackson, made his report for him. His letter follows:-

"Rufe ain't got nothin' to report. De mortgage done took his farm and they took his mule for last year's taxes. The sheriff took de hogs for de store account. Rufe had rheumatiz and St. Vitus dance. His wife died of rickets and curvature of the spine. His boy died of indigestion of the brain and combustion of the stomach. His gal lost her mind and went to de insane asylum. The doctor got the cows, and the undertaker got the sheep and the farming tools. Lightning burnt the house. De cyclone blowed away the barn. He put de insurance money in the bank and it failed. So there ain't nothing left but Rufe and he is crazy in de head, dusty in de trousers, broke financially and exhausted physically."



Ray Murray

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Other business making it impossible for me to personally fill our weekly radio time over Station WOI at Ames, we called upon our good friend Harold H. Beaty to take our place. Mr. Beaty, who is an Extension Assistant in Agricultural Engineering, gave a talk which was so full of interest to farmers that I am, with his permission, printing it in full.

"In the next few minutes I hope we will be able to discuss some of the questions concerning rural electrification. For instance, first, what is rural electrification; second, how will electricity help to improve the farm home; third, how can we arrange to secure this electric service, and fourth, what of the success and extent of present rural electric lines?

Rural electrification is merely the serving of electric energy in the form of heat, light and power to the rural areas. Electricity on the farm is not a matter of a light or two in the parlor and kitchen of the farm home. If it is to be a useful and economically practical addition to country life, power must be used in considerable quantities to lessen the drudgery of the housewife and increase the productiveness of the farm. Engineers acquainted with the farm and farm problems have studied the ways in which electrical power may be used on the farm and over 200 farm uses for power have been listed. For example, one kilowatt hour of electrical current will pump 1,000 gallons of water from a shallow well, or wash 70 pounds of clothes. The same amount of current will cool 10 gallons of milk, and put a ton of ensilage in a 30-foot silo. One kilowatt hour will light a 100-bird poultry house for four days, grind 90 pounds of bone, or grind 400 pounds of shelled corn. It will sharpen 50 axes, run a paint spray machine for 4 hours, saw a cord of wood, or grade 500 bushels of potatoes. It means better grade poultry and healthier cattle. It means protection against insect pests for fruits and vegetables. It means the elimination of a great deal of tiring, back-breaking drudgery for the men, women and children of the farm. It means increased health and happiness for the farm family.

The second question, "how will electricity help to improve the farm home" has many answers. In the first place it will provide adequate light to brighten the long winter evenings and to ease the eyestrain caused by reading and studying under the inadequate oil lamp. The abundant and cheerful illumination thus furnished will do much to banish the gloom of the long winter evenings. This same power will make available the many household convenience which go to create a happy domestic life.

Electric energy will aid in the preparation of unusual and appetizing foods through the operation of the percolator, food mixer, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, the food chopper and other electric appliances. Possibly the electric refrigerator is one of the most desirable household appliance. Some rather startling statistics indicated that 1,600,000 electric refrigerators were sold in the United States last year. This represented the expenditure of approximately \$300,000,000 and represents in unit sales more than twice as many as were made in 1929. The estimated sales for this year of electric refrigerators will be approximately 2,000,000. This mechanical service helps in so many ways to improve living conditions and in many cases actually pays a large share of the cost of operation in the preservation of food stuffs. We must also call attention to the convenience and cleanliness of the electric range, the saving of back-breaking drudgery by use of electrically operated water systems and the satisfaction to be had from hot

water made available by an electrically operated automatic water heater. The electric washer, the electric iron and mangle do much to change the burden and dread of wash-day. The electric radio brings markets and entertainment. All of these appliances and more are available to the user of electric energy.

We then turn to the natural inquiry, of how can we arrange to secure this electric service? The rural people of Iowa and surrounding states are solving this problem in a number of ways, some through the use of individual electric plants operated by either an engine driven generator or an air-driven generator and in a few cases water-driven generators. Others receive the energy through extension of lines from private or municipal plants into the rural territory. Still others hope to secure this service through the combined efforts of a cooperative association. This latter method has received considerable attention due to the activity of the Rural Electrification Administration in sponsoring such movements. In Iowa at the present time, a large number of cooperative electric associations are being formed to bring electrical energy into the rural areas on a large scale basis. These cooperatives are usually sponsored by local people. When the cooperative is formed on a county-wide basis a director is usually selected from each township. These 12 or more directors, depending upon the size of the county then act as a temporary committee, conducting a survey to determine the interest and desire in securing electrical energy. In most all cases these directors donate their services.

The first step in securing the necessary information is that of preparing a map showing the location of all farm homes. This map is prepared in such a manner that the farms now receiving electrical energy are clearly indicated by appropriate symbols. Homes not now served by electrical energy are shown by a different symbol. The committee thus has a map or picture of the county showing rural areas served by electricity and those not served by electricity. The problem then is one of informing those not served by electricity with the details of the cooperative program. This work again is performed by local individuals as the responsibility of securing the electric service rests entirely with the local committee. An attempt is made to secure as many signed petitions as possible in which the farmer agrees to become a user of electric service, provided this service is available within a reasonable time and at rates which will enable him to use a considerable quantity of electrical energy. As this sign-up progresses the map is changed so that the location of petition signers stand out clearly. After this work has progressed for a considerable time and indications are that practically all of the interested parties have signed petitions, the next step is then one of determining where the proposed high-line shall be built. Since rather definite requirements must be met for the construction of high-lines, the localities that will receive electrical energy are determined entirely by the interest or desire shown in securing electrical energy. That is, before a high-line may be run through any section of a particular locality, a number of farmers must sign agreements to use energy. The average number of farmers per mile signing petitions thus determines largely where the line shall be built. This average should be kept as high as possible so that financing of the loan may be divided among as many customers as possible. The map thus prepared together with supporting petitions and a request for loans is submitted to the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington, D. C. It is of course necessary to contact the power producing plants in the particular locality and request that a bid be submitted for the sale of electrical energy. This request for funds to construct electric lines will be carefully checked by the various agencies of the Rural Electrification

Administration and will be rejected or approved, depending entirely upon the interest shown in the project, the carefulness with which it has been prepared and the feasibility of the project.

The Rural Electrification Administration is simply a financing organization that lends money to all agencies in a position to carry through power line construction projects rapidly and adequately. The agency which builds the line as a rule buys power at wholesale from a generating company, and resells the current to the consumers connected to the new line. The difference between wholesale and retail rates will pay for the operation of the line, keeping lines in repair, insurance, taxes, interest and repayment of the loan. There is a definite provision for the repayment of every dollar and the government will have reasonable security covering the funds advanced on the project, but the lines themselves are usually the security and no farmer is asked to mortgage his property. The loans are made on favorable terms. Borrowers are given 25 years to pay back the loan and the interest rate is very low, only about 3 per cent.

We may now well turn to the question; what of the success and extent of present rural lines?

In practically all cases the answer is the same. A farmer that has used electricity has found it a highly desirable service. In the recent depression the popularity and desire for electric service received the acid test. In many cases the automobile stood in the garage, the telephone was disconnected, repairs were postponed, purchase of needed equipment was deferred, but the electric service was continued.

The committee on relations of Electricity of Agriculture reports that over a 13-year period which included the most severe economic depression this generation has experienced, the number of U. S. farms served increased by over 300 per cent. That in no year of this period has there been a decrease in the total number of farms served. In fact, every year there was an increase, the smallest -- slightly over 4,000 -- being in the year 1933.

During the same time in farming areas where irrigation is not generally practiced, the average annual use of electricity increased from an estimated 300 kilowatt-hours to approximately 900 kilowatt-hours with average annual kilowatt-hour consumption in 1935 of 746 kilowatt-hours per annum for Iowa farms. This is an average of slightly over 62 kilowatt-hours per month per farm.

The 1935 Census figures show that 32,916, slightly less than 15 per cent, out of a total of 221,986 Iowa farms receive central station electric energy. Out of a total of 6,812,350 farms in the United States, 788,795 now have central station electric service. This is 11.6 per cent of the farms in the United States.

The activity of private industry in rural field over the nation indicates their desire of extending lines into rural territory. It is estimated, on the basis of figures submitted by the industry, that in 1935 electric service was extended to approximately 83,000 farms, a 185 per cent increase over the 30,396 in 1934. The industry further estimated a 50 per cent increase in rural line construction in 1936 over 1935 thus entailing an expenditure of approximately \$50,000,000.

If we turn to the activity of the cooperative associations in Iowa we find that the sum of \$1,750,600 has been loaned or earmarked to build

1,715 miles of line to serve 5,898 customers.

Thus we see that the efforts of farmer, private industry, the Rural Electrification Administration, manufacturers of individual plants and manufacturers of electrical appliances are doing much to bring electricity to those rural areas able and willing to receive the serve."

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CHAMPION BABY BEEVES

Mr. C. A. Oldsen, Representative of the Beef Producers' Association, says that each year during the Iowa State Fair a purebred Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn heifer is given to the boy or girl winning the champion baby beef in their respective breeds. The heifers this year are donated by the following breeders in connection with the Iowa State Fair Board and breed associations: The Hereford by C. A. Myer and Sons, Bellevue, Iowa; Aberdeen Angus by Boyd Weidlein and Son, Webster City; and Shorthorn by Geishecker Bros., Livermore, Iowa. These heifers will be presented to the winners Monday evening, August 31, during the Baby Beef Parade at the Iowa State Fair.

The live stock judges are as follows:

Purebred beef heifers -	P. S. Shearer, Ames, Iowa
Baby Beeves: Angus	- M. J. Tudor, Olin, Iowa
Herefords	- B. M. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.
Shorthorns	- Harry Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa
Grand champion and mixed groups:	
	H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa and
	M. J. Simmons, Chicago, Illinois

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THE 1936 IOWA POULTRY CONVENTION

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Association will be celebrated in proper manner during the annual convention in Des Moines, September 22 - 24.

The Program Committee has spared no efforts in planning an outstanding array of talent for this year's meeting. Dr. Beaudette, New Jersey specialist on bronchitis will be present on the opening day, also Dr. Martin from Kentucky. Dewey Termohlen will be present Wednesday, and plans are under way to secure Henry A. Wallace for the closing day.

The Banquet on Wednesday night will climax convention social festivities with Arthur F. Briese of Chicago as guest speaker.

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CHEESE FACTORIES DOUBLE IN NUMBER

It is interesting to note that the number of cheese factories were increased from 11 in 1934 to 20 in 1935, almost double. Iowa produced but one-sixth of cheese consumed in the state, therefore, expansion of this branch of the dairy industry should be encouraged.

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ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARYSTATE FAIR PROVIDES UNIQUE FEATURES

The greatest entertainment program in the history of the State Fair, including numerous old favorites as well as many new attractions, was this week announced by Iowa State Fair officials for the seven days and nights of the exposition, August 28 to September 4.

Auto races will again be a headline feature on three days, August 28-29 and September 4. Entries already include nearly 40 of the best dirt track drivers in the country with such names as Gus Schrader, the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, champion, Emory Collins, who lowered three world's records in Des Moines early this summer, Ray LaPlante, Buddy Calloway, and Shano Fitzgerald at the head of the list.

Horse races will be the big attraction on four afternoons, from August 31 through September 3, with races also scheduled under the lights each night except Sunday.

The big night thrill this year will be the annual Iowa State Fair rodeo and stampede, which has been announced as one of the largest to be held in the midwest in 1936. Upwards of 200 of the best-known riders, ropers, and bulldoggers in the game are entered already for the prize money of \$4,000 offered in the open competition.

Augmenting each afternoon and evening program will be the presentation of a new "thrill" circus embracing a dozen of the best known hippodrome acts of Europe and America. The big feature of the afternoon will be a flying exhibition by the "bat" man, who leaps from a speeding plane at 10,000 feet and soars through the sky on homemade wings strapped to his arms and legs.

In addition to the rodeo, circus, and racing, the night entertainment program will be augmented by the world's fair "Festival of Light", and fireworks show which features many new fireworks features built especially for the Texas Centennial.

Numerous other special entertainment features will be presented, including the First Iowa Pageant of Beauty in which more than 200 Iowa local beauty pageant winners will vie for the title of "Miss Iowa", and the opportunity to represent the state at Atlantic City in competition for the title, "Miss America". The Beauty Pageant will be held on Sunday, August 30 and Monday, August 31.

Always a feature of the state fair, the midway this year will provide many new shows and new amusement devices. The Beckmann and Gerety Shows, one of the largest midway operating groups in the world, will have charge of the midway. Shows include everything from a circus side show to a lion motor drome, while rides include all the old favorites plus new thrill devices such as the loop-o-plane.

Special tournaments and contests have again been scheduled for the eight days of the fair and will include the ever-popular team pulling contest, Wednesday and Thursday, September 2 and 3; the Old Fiddlers' contest on Friday and Saturday, August 28 and 29; the State Fair Checker tournament on Monday and Tuesday, August 31 and September 1; the boys' statewide rodeo roping contest on the opening Friday, August 28; Iowa boys' airplane contest; the annual baby health contest and the Midwest National Horseshoe pitching tournament, beginning Saturday, August 29 and continuing through Tuesday forenoon, September 1.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

JULY

1936

No. of Inspections Made			Expense			
July 1935	July 1936	Time Credits		Monthly Expense	Fees Collected	
Murphy	501	630	3	Murphy	\$ 60.33	\$ 203.65
Peckham	534	508	0	Peckham	56.81	244.70
Casey	484	440	0	Casey	43.71	243.94
Skott	310	300	1½	Skott	63.91	192.68
Horstman	316	350	0	Horstman	35.75	228.14
Butler	222	369	1	Butler	51.40	90.44
Dustman	208	461	2	Dustman	28.14	188.03
Kline	370	366	1	Kline	51.08	330.03
Rowe	118	615	5½	Rowe	77.17	357.28
Jamison	423	641	4	Jamison	61.61	300.56
Grant	659	807	1	Grant	54.44	866.71
Madsen	698	896	1/8	Madsen	57.10	1,063.36
Thoma	278	425	3	Thoma	70.64	260.83
Martin	540	361	0	Martin	63.11	124.85
Dorweiler	424	448	2	Dorweiler	63.89	365.03
Barry	622	688	0	Barry	37.46	151.83
Kelly	294	595	0	Kelly	60.51	199.39
Hand	322	477	2	Hand	51.24	98.21
Beaty	173	454	4	Beaty	64.37	173.03
Kerwin	569	548	1½	Kerwin	39.95	310.07
Locker	454	305	2	Locker	40.55	424.86
Romano	666	638	0	Romano	50.05	130.23
*O'Neill	498	216	9	*O'Neill	72.96	203.00
*Felder	425	255	2	*Felder	73.88	516.00
*Carlin	447	315	4½	*Carlin	65.02	343.00
*Plumb	489	429	4	*Plumb	61.10	313.00
*Deering	617	442	0	*Deering	63.19	425.00
*Rank	122	245	1	**Rank	96.60	408.00
*Brown	---	181	0	**Brown	110.15	348.00
*Ebert	---	177	0	**Ebert	118.22	387.00
TOTALS	11,783	13,582	541/8		\$1,844.34	\$9,490.85

*Restaurant Inspectors
 *Heavy Scale Inspectors
 All others are Dairy and Food Inspectors

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	1,173	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 1,464.23
Meat Market	839	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,821.00
Canning Factory	6	Rabcock Test Licenses	910.00
Bakery	70	Egg Dealers Licenses	202.00
Slaughter House	81	Poultry Buyers Licenses	110.00
Restaurant	1,278	Scale Tag Licenses	87.00
Coal Dealer	0	Scale Inspection Fees	1,122.00
Public Toilets	122	Inspection Tag Fees	4,774.88
Feed Store	347	Milk Dealers Licenses	3,103.00
Ice Cream Factory	89	Gasoline Pump Licenses	13,728.00
Creamery	336	Cream Graders Licenses	1,205.00
Milk Distributor	509	Cream Station Licenses	211.00
Farm Dairy	128	Cream Truck Licenses	691.00
Confectionery	131	Creamery Licenses	453.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	10	Oleomargarine Tax	12,357.10
Seed Dealer	15	Hotel Transfer Fees	8.00
Bottling Works	33	Hotel Licenses	282.00
Cream Station	797	Fair Restaurant Lic.	165.00
Produce	1,206	Restaurant Licenses	735.00
Miscellaneous	549	Commercial Feeds Fees	958.00
Hotels	134	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	5.00
Rendering Plants	10	Seed Analysis Fees	2.00
Investigations	335	Rendering Plant Licenses	125.00
Fair Stands	118	Cold Storage Licenses	75.00
Soda Fountains	106	Veterinary Fees	374.00
Cold Storage	10	Entomologist Fees	55.00
Mattress Factory	0	Restaurant Trust	<u>1,335.00</u>
Oil	539		
Cream Route Vehicle	78	TOTAL	<u>\$46,358.21</u>
Fruit Stands	57		
Penny Slot Scales	42		
Wagon Scales	455		
Counter Scales	1,146		
Platform Scales	870		
Cream Test Scales	515		
Gas Pumps	1,408		
Measures	<u>40</u>		
TOTALS	<u>13,582</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Credits	541/8	Miscellaneous	42
Meetings Attended	19	Milk and Cream	161
Samples Collected	318	Ice Cream	99
Samples Tested	605	Bacteria	58
Prosecutions	18	Butter	50
Examinations	222	Gasoline	586
Sediment Pads Ex.	2,688	Seeds	8
Cans Cream Ex.	3,839		
Cream Cans Ex.	2,212		

MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 34 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1936

NAME	OIL	GAS	PARTS & LABOR	TIRES & TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	\$ 1.75	\$ 17.15	\$.75	\$	\$ 15.00	\$	\$ 34.65	2320	.014
Peckham	1.50	22.17	7.75	33.84	15.00		80.26	2519	.031
Casey	.70	13.61	1.90		15.00	1.75	32.96	1560	.021
Skott	.50	15.48	12.60	1.10	15.00		44.68	2158	.020
Horstman	.50	11.60	1.65	27.13	15.00	1.75	57.63	1560	.036
Butler	1.50	19.49			15.00	3.00	38.99	2843	.013
Dustman	.50	8.37	.67	35.59	15.00	4.55	64.68	1303	.049
Kline	1.32	18.79			15.00	3.25	38.36	2034	.018
Rowe	1.00	23.00	6.83	.50	15.00	1.75	48.08	2712	.017
Jamison	2.60	23.92	15.58	1.05	15.00	.75	58.90	2950	.019
Grant	.92	27.02	17.50	4.05	15.00	1.50	65.99	3199	.020
Madsen	1.00	16.69	11.84	10.11	15.00	.80	55.44	2129	.026
Thoma	2.20	24.49	9.84	17.77	15.00	1.36	70.66	2977	.023
Martin	2.16	20.68	17.97	1.05	15.00		56.86	1887	.030
Dorweiler	.70	19.49	7.14		15.00	3.69	46.02	1960	.023
Barry	.75	12.66			15.00		28.41	1814	.015
Kelly	.50	13.27	8.16		15.00	2.00	38.93	1734	.022
Hand	2.30	22.26	3.00	2.95	15.00		45.51	2458	.018
Beaty	.74	16.20	7.01		15.00	2.00	40.95	2030	.020
Kerwin	1.30	19.65	2.00	17.42	15.00	2.50	57.87	2370	.024
Locker	1.00	18.59	5.25		15.00	7.90	47.74	2366	.020
Romano	1.40	14.77	2.25		15.00	3.75	37.17	2345	.015
O'Neill	.90	27.09			15.00	3.00	45.99	2730	.016
Felder	.90	29.73	8.45		15.00	.25	54.33	3387	.016
Deering	1.00	31.08	3.50		15.00		50.58	3230	.015
Plumb	.60	18.34		.85	15.00	2.00	36.79	2325	.015
Carlin	1.20	20.73	3.00	.50	15.00		40.43	2826	.014
Murray	1.46	26.78	4.00	.65	15.00		47.89	3010	.015
Bogle	.60	19.20	7.96		15.00		42.76	2500	.017
Gray	1.84	17.54	11.30	2.25	15.00	2.50	50.43	1989	.025
Aaberg	.93	20.25	7.85	1.75	15.00	.25	46.03	2740	.016
Rank	3.00	41.38	7.16	42.58	30.00	3.65	127.77	3206	.039
Ebert	3.04	42.30	8.40	44.33	30.00	1.00	129.07	2660	.048
Brown	1.50	36.88	14.30	24.79	30.00	1.50	108.97	2702	.040

TOTAL \$43.81 \$730.65 \$215.61 \$270.26 \$555.00 \$56.45 \$1,871.78 82,538 .022

Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .020

Average cost for Ford Trucks - .042

DAIRYMEN PLAN SPECIAL TRAIN TO DALLAS, TEXAS

Waterloo, Iowa (Special) "Iowa dairymen are planning a special train to the National Dairy Show and Texas Centennial, Dallas, Texas, October 10th and 11th", says Ernest M. Wright, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association.

By organizing a party of at least 75 persons a special round-trip rate of \$16.65 may be had to Dallas from either Waterloo, Marshalltown or Des Moines, good on coaches and having a limit of ten days for the return. It will be necessary for all to go down on the same date, but the return may be made on any regular train any time within the ten-day period.

The National Dairy Show has set the special breed days as follows: Ayrshire and Jersey, October 13 and 14; Brown Swiss and Guernsey, October 14 and 15; and Holstein, October 15 and 16.

This trip will be of triple interest to dairymen because it takes them through the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, the Texas Centennial and in addition to the National Dairy Show.

Anyone interested in making the trip is requested to get in touch with the Iowa State Dairy Association office at Waterloo, Iowa, or the Dairy Husbandry Section of the Extension Service, Ames, Iowa.

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MURRAY HEADS VETERANS UNIT.337th Field Artillerymen Meet at Camp Dodge.

Former members of Battery "F", 337th Field Artillery of the A.E.F. met for their annual picnic at Camp Dodge, on Sunday, August 16, 1936. Eighteen years before, to the month, they had left that same camp to go "Over There". Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, and a former Corporal of the war-time organization was reelected President for the fourth time. Barney Felkner of Centerville was again named Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting date was set for "Governor's Day" during the National Guard encampment of 1937.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT INSPECTS HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

During the year ending December 31, 1935, this department issued 1,336 hotel licenses, 6,790 restaurant licenses, as well as 731 fair and lunch stand licenses. The department made 16,363 inspections of hotels, restaurants, lunch stands, and tourist camps, many of these establishments requiring numerous inspections during the year.

As there has been a marked increase in the number of modern tourist camps, which are attracting the many tourists, camp owners are constantly making improvements for the comfort of their guests. Many of these camps are now equipped with heat, light, hot and cold water, as well as bath.

IOWA MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS PLAN PARISH SHOWS

Waterloo, Iowa (Special) - According to a letter from Roy A. Cook, secretary, Iowa Milking Shorthorn Society, Independence, Iowa, to the Iowa State Dairy Association office here, the Milking Shorthorn breeders of the state will select 8 parish herds to represent the breed at the All-Iowa Dairy Show to be held at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 16-19. These herds will be selected as follows:

Southeastern parish, John R. Holland, Milton, parish secretary, at Southern Iowa Exposition, at Oskaloosa, Aug. 17-21. Judging at 1 P. M., Tues., Aug. 18th, by Roy A. Cook, Independence, Iowa.

Eastern parish, F. J. Bachman, Clarence, parish secretary, at the Buchanan County fair at Independence, Aug. 18-21. Judging at 8:30 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 19th, by Paul Dresser, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

North Northeastern parish, B. J. Baumgartner, Elgin, parish secretary, at the Fayette County fair, at West Union, Aug. 24-28. Judging 9 A. M., Tuesday, Aug. 25th, by R. R. Clampitt, New Providence, Iowa.

Northeastern parish, Dewey Roberts, Lime Springs, parish secretary, at the Howard County fair at Cresco, Sept. 1-4. Judging 10 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, by Paul Dresser, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Northwestern parish, Walter Kruse, Sheldon, parish secretary, at the Osceola County fair, at Sibley, Sept. 7-11. Judging Wednesday, Sept. 9, at 9 A. M. by Paul Dresser, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Parish herds for the Southwestern parish, C. C. Chamberlain, Earlham, parish secretary, the Northern parish, R. R. Clampitt, New Providence, parish secretary, and the central parish, Paul Mitchell, Reinbeck, secretary, will be selected by the parish secretaries by inspection of the cattle at the farms of the owners.

The eight parish herds in Iowa will be composed of twenty head each. One bull three years or over, one bull two years, two senior yearling bulls, two junior yearling bulls, two bull calves, two cows four years or over, two cows three years old, two cows two years old, two senior yearling heifers, two junior yearling heifers, two heifer calves, make up the parish herd.

The parish herds will be shown at the All-Iowa Dairy Show at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 16-19.

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Walt Mason Says: "Oh, Every Fly That Skips Our Swatters
Will Have Five
Million Sons and Daughters, and Countless First and
Second Cousins
And Aunts and Uncles, Scores and Dozens, and
Fifty-Seven
Billion Nieces; so Knock the Blame Things All
to Pieces

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CORN STILL LOSING IN BATTLE WITH HEAT AND DROUTH

Relentless, scorching heat and sunshine with only light scattered showers in the great corn area of Iowa continued the deterioration of that crop, stated Charles D. Reed in the weekly bulletin of the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau and the U. S. Weather Bureau, which summarized the weather and crop situation for the week ending August 18.

Good rains of an inch to nearly three inches fell in about a dozen north central and northeast counties serving temporarily at least to arrest the damage. Temperatures of 100° or higher were of almost daily occurrence in the southern and western counties and on some days covered nearly the whole State. The highest reported was 111° at Corydon (near) and Thurman on the 13th. Several stations reported 110°. Since August 1 the average rainfall for the State is a little more than 40% of the normal but large areas in the western and central portions have had continuous drouth for 10 weeks. Large streams, such as the Floyd and Boyer rivers, have ceased to flow for the first time in many years. Wells are failing worse than in 1934 and water hauling is the main occupation on thousands of farms. Windstorms damaged buildings \$100,000 and crops \$200,000 and hail damaged crops \$65,000 in Magor township, Hancock County, on Saturday afternoon, 15th, and lesser damage occurred in other townships in Hancock and Wright Counties.

Corn is doing unheard of things in its losing battle with the heat and drouth. Field examination shows that new tassels are furnishing an abundance of pollen capable of fertilizing any silks that are receptive in the cooler hours. Also new ears continue to shoot on stalks that are not dead. But most of these desperate efforts of the corn plants will be futile. However, it is surprising how many fairly good fields of corn can be found in the midst of drouth damaged areas. Most of the fields are on the north or northeast slopes of hills or in hollows or in the lee of shelter belts of trees where they have been protected from the hot dessicating winds which greatly increase evaporation. Also, well managed soils have a few inches of loose flaky soil on the surface that can be kicked aside with a man's foot and reveal a surprising amount of moisture. Grubs are seriously damaging corn in Winneshiek county and grasshoppers continue their depredations in large areas.

Soy beans look good even in some very dry areas but seem to be marking time and waiting for rain before attempting to produce beans.

Timothy seed is generally a poor crop as compared with the unprecedented crop of 1935. Red clover and alfalfa are setting a good crop of seed. Many alfalfa fields look green and would now make a good cutting of hay but farmers hesitate to cut it for fear of damaging the stand. Some that has been cut has yielded well. In 1934, a surprise crop of fox-tail hay came up in the oats stubble but this year it has been too dry for even fox-tail to germinate and grow.

Livestock is on winter feed in much of the State and young pigs and sows bred for fall pigs are being sold at great sacrifice on account of the poor outlook for corn.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

M _____

IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 14

Thursday, August 27, 1936

AUGUST 26th TO SEPTEMBER 4th, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

JUST TWIXT US TWO

Yes, we used to have little "red" school houses - but they got their color tone from the paint on the outside and not from the teacher on the inside.

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Many people have the itch for money, but few are willing to scratch for it.

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The modern woman's idea of hardship is to find that the loaf of bread she ordered is not sliced.

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A modern home is a place where a switch regulates everything but the children.

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An idiot is a woman driver who crashes into the rear end of your car when you stop suddenly without signaling.

- - -

Happiness is just like a kiss, you have to give it to somebody in order to get any fun out of it.

Aunt Aggie Culture



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Some one once said that "one can show a fine command of language by saying nothing." But that good advice can hardly be followed by radio speakers or newspaper editors. Since they must talk or write, then I must think that some of them only get into trouble by saying what they think before they have time to think. I would not be uncharitable enough to say they utter untruths or even half-truths but oft'times they do speak with seeming authority when they really do not have all the facts at hand.

My attention has been called to such an article published in one of our northwest Iowa weeklies. The editor speaks rather glowingly of the benefits of the Corn-Loan Program and expresses his support of its general ideas. But he continues and I quote, "Early in June the Agricultural Administration called all corn loans, demanding immediate payments and refusing to consider extension of time. The result was that farmers were forced to throw their grain immediately on the market and accept sacrifice prices." This statement is so grossly misleading that I would like to offer several corrections.

First- the agricultural administration did not nor has not called corn loans. All corn loan notes were made due and payable on July 1, 1936, and in every case the borrower knew this. Secondly- only a small percentage of the Iowa loans were financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the official government agency. The bulk was financed by local Iowa banks. These banks, of course, were privileged to demand payment on or after July 1, 1936, and some of them may have done so. No official extension of corn loans was granted by the Commodity Credit Corporation although I, myself, suggested their doing so early in July, when the drought possibilities became apparent, but many local banks did grant arrangements for refinancing loans. Nor has the government yet called corn loans, and so farmers were not forced to throw their grain immediately on the market or to accept sacrifice prices. The records in our office, furnished us by the County Warehouse Boards show that on July 28, 1936, 10,340,169 bushels of Iowa corn were still under seal and that only 6,260,904 bushels had been released.

In this editor's own county only 36,078 bushels had been released as compared with 120,064 bushels still under seal nearly one month after the due dates of these notes.

Quoting further from the article we read, "The prices dropped as low as forty-two cents a bushel but following completion of the forced marketing rose to as high as seventy-eight cents resulting in a direct loss of more than thirty cents per bushel to the farmer producer, while speculators profited by a corresponding gain."

Again we differ with him as no corn borrower need to have lost a single cent even had the price dropped to ten cents a bushel, for the reason that he, by the terms of his contract, always had the right of delivering his corn in lieu of cash, providing, of course, that it was of the grade and quality specified when sealed. As the loans were never called there was no "completing of forced marketing" nor has the resulting rise in prices benefited many speculators for the simple reason that most of the corn sold in the state this year has been released

and sold direct to feeder farmers in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and South Iowa, and was moved almost entirely by trucks.

Quoting again from the article, "There was nothing to justify the hard and fast rule laid down by the agricultural administration, and in the face of subsequent conditions including the intensified drought damage, its promulgation was a serious and costly blunder which must be paid out of the pockets of the farmer producers whom the law was originally intended to protect and benefit."

Corn loans were originally made due and payable July 1, 1936, for the reason that it would give the producer and the lending agency the opportunity to liquidate stocks of corn before the new crop. The government crop report as of June 1, 1936, showed an increase in corn plantings and prospects for a bumper crop. It is recalled, too, that the Supreme Court declared that the AAA, under which the 45-cent corn loan was made possible was unconstitutional. Therefore, it seemed to be extremely unwise, prior to July 1st, for any lending agency or any producer to take chances on holding corn for a longer period of time.

But when later the intensity of the drought became apparent, the Commodity Credit Corporation advised this office that they would not force producers to pay their loans at the present time, even though the notes were long past due. In other words, the agricultural administration did not break faith with the farmers, but it instead gave them every consideration and help as the drought danger materialized.

The corn loan program this year had, as in the past, served a wonderful purpose in preventing the price of corn from going down to the low levels of 1932. The program this year, has, as in the past, given the farmer an opportunity to hold his corn for feeding purposes of for a more satisfactory price. The facts and figures show that there is still considerable corn under seal and that the liquidation, insofar as sealed corn is concerned, has been very gradual.

I also noted in this morning's papers that some of Iowa's foremost politicians have been talking along the same lines as this editor. And I am not unmindful of the fact that when these same, self-appointed guardians of the rights of agriculture were at the peak of their usefulness in Iowa that there was also a state corn loan program in effect. I remember this distinctly as I took over that program in 1933 as State Secretary of Agriculture. That program, now tearfully referred to as "The good old days" was loaning 6cents a bushel on Iowa corn at 8 per cent interest. Contrast that, if you will, to the present loan policy of 45 cents at 4 per cent.

I am sometimes inclined to believe that most of the complaint regarding the liquidation of corn loans has come from those farmers who did not have corn sealed or from speculating owners who sold corn before July 1. They were then fearful that the fact the corn loans were due and payable on that date might force the price much below the loan value. Instead, the constantly increasing seriousness of the drought situation forced grain prices to advance. Those who followed the dictates of their own best judgment and sold early, of course, did not profit by that price advance. Those that held their sealed stocks have just as naturally profited. But the corn loans have not been called officially and we offer you this explanation so that the true facts may be understood. We only want to present the truth, and I am reminded of

the movie actor, on the stand as a witness in a divorce case, calmly described himself as the greatest actor in the world. One of his friends took him to task for so loudly singing his own praises.

"Yes, I know" answered the actor, "It might have sounded somewhat conceited coming from me but remember, I was under oath." And so we, too, like he, are only telling the truth.

But speaking of stories, I heard a new political one the other day about the little boy who had been asked about the political beliefs of his family.

"Well," says he, "Daddy's a Democrat, mama's a Republican, the cow is dry, the baby's wet and the dog must be for Father Couglin, he just sits around and howls all day."

Changing from the ridiculous to the matter-of-fact, I want to pass on to my listeners a suggestion which came on to us from a farmer friend, Oscar Heline of Marcus who, by the way, is also President of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa. Oscar, like many more of us, is concerned about the fact that thousands of Iowa hogs may be thrown prematurely on the market due to feed shortages and the high price of grain. But let me quote to you his own letter suggesting a national program for stabilization of the pork industry.

"In view of the unprecedented drought, we are confronted with the task of finding a way to balance the available feed units with the present hog units. Since in the process of fattening hogs, corn is of major importance, and since corn is the most seriously affected by the drought, we center our attention upon how best to bring the two into balance.

"At the moment large numbers of pigs are being sold at ruinous prices by producers because of the corn and other grain shortages. In the interest of producers, and consumers it is necessary that we have a better balance, therefore, we urge the immediate purchase by the Government Commodity Purchasing Section in the terminal market of pigs weighing upwards of 100 pounds, sufficiently finished so that they can be processed for relief purposes. Prices to be paid should be the same as prices paid for comparable quality hogs in the weight bracket receiving the highest market price. Such support of the market at the present time when we could otherwise expect heavy runs and lower prices.

"The sale of hogs at the lighter weights would lessen the pressure on corn and make available additional bushels for the lighter weight spring pigs and fall farrowings. If we are to have a fair supply of pork for next summer, the lightest weight pigs should be carried on rations designed to promote growth rather than finish until the spring and summer of 1937.

"The program as above suggested would tend to stabilize hog values regardless of weight, would avoid market gluts as otherwise might be unavoidable, and cause rather complete liquidation of hogs, which in event would be a national calamity."

I know not what your reaction to this plan might be, nor how seriously the federal authorities might consider it but, to me, it seems that Mr. Heline has advanced a plan worthy of some study and consideration. What is your opinion?

GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION1936 ENTRIES EXCEED OTHER YEARS

One of the greatest live stock shows ever presented in this country was this week assured for the Iowa State Fair, August 28 to September 4, as fair officials were almost swamped with record breaking entries in virtually every division.

Entries have been received from literally every part of the United States, and lists for many breeds include the foremost herds and stables in the country. A total of sixteen states is represented in entries tabulated to date.

State Fair officials were unable to give any definite reason for the unusual increases in entries other than that premiums had been increased in a number of divisions, and that dates of the Wisconsin State Fair had been changed this year so that they did not conflict with the Iowa fair.

As a result of the change in dates of the Wisconsin fair, a number of the outstanding show herds and individual exhibitors from that state have made entry for the first time for the Iowa State Fair.

An extra fine horse show was assured in all divisions as entries were being tabulated late this week. In the cattle divisions, a Short-horn show rivaling and bettering that seen at the National was assured. An outstanding Brown Swiss division was likewise assured.

The new \$100,000 Swine barn improvement at the Iowa State Fair has resulted in an unusually large swine entry, and the show will be one of the best in recent years, with nearly 3,000 hogs on display.

Nationally known livestock judges will award the cash prizes and ribbons at the fair this year. Judging will get under way on Friday morning, August 28 in the 4-H divisions of the show. Judging in the 4-H sheep department will start on Saturday morning, while the open classes for horse, cattle, swine and sheep judging will start Monday morning, August 31.

From eight to twelve Monday morning, Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Ayrshires and Guernseys will be judged; on Tuesday, Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Guernseys and Jerseys; on Wednesday, awards will be made in the Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns, Red Polled, Jerseys and Holsteins divisions; and on Thursday, Polled Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns, Red Polled, Holsteins and Brown Swiss will be judged.

In the swine show, Poland Chinas and Hampshires will be judged on Monday and on Tuesday, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites. Judging of the Spotted Poland Chinas, Tamsworths, Berkshires and Yorkshires will be on Wednesday.

The judging program for the sheep division will start on Monday morning with the Shropshires. Oxford Downs will be judged on Tuesday morning, and South Downs and Cheviots, Tuesday afternoon, while Wednesday will find "B" and "C" Merinos and Cotswolds being classified.

Work on the new swine barn was rapidly nearing completion this week and fair officials stated that every thing would be ready for the arrival

of the champion swine before the opening date of the exposition.

"Every Iowa farmer interested in live stock from either a show or utility standpoint should plan to attend the judging at the 1936 Iowa State Fair," A. R. Corey, Secretary, said. "We are proud of our 1936 live stock show and we are certain that the live stock man will find it one of the most interesting in the history of the Iowa State Fair."

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MR. BOGLE REPORTS ON CREAMERIES

I am herewith submitting a preliminary report on data collected in an inspection of creameries and cream stations. This survey was made across the State of Iowa from the Missouri River to the Mississippi, and from the Minnesota line on the north to the Rock Island Railway on the south, covering approximately two-thirds of the state or sixty counties.

On August 8, 1936, five Federal Inspectors met a number of the State Inspectors at Sioux City. These men inspected creameries and cream stations in Sioux City for three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Then separating into three groups these men crossed the state, each group taking a different route.

On this inspection tour, the men found that in general the creameries and cream stations are complying with the Cream Grading Law. A great many of the creameries in the northern part of the state buy only sweet and number one cream. The Federal Inspectors condemned cream containing flies, filth, mold, ratty odor, carbonated odor, oily odor, vomitus odor, actively foaming, putrid, rancid, or decomposed. Many of the creameries are not careful enough about keeping flies out.

During the first three days of inspection a total of 6,838 cans of cream were examined out of which 254 cans were condemned. Of this 73% was interstate shipments and 27% was Iowa cream. About 3,000 additional cans were examined in completing the survey across the state of which 50 cans were condemned, or about 1.6%. These figures indicate that the states which do not have a Cream Grading Law produce a poor quality of cream as only about one-third of the cream condemned was Iowa cream.

The Iowa farmers are now being paid for quality as the law provides that cream must be purchased on grade and a differential of at least one cent per pound butter fat be paid. The quality of cream produced in Iowa has greatly improved since the Cream Grading Law went into effect on July 4, 1935.

Because of the shortage of water, many farmers are compelled to haul it for household use and for their stock. For this reason, at the present time, many are unable to take as good care of cream as they would like to.

C. S. Bogle
Chief Inspector

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INTERESTING FARM FACTS REVEALED BY ASSESSORS' STATISTICS

Farm statistics covering the crops of 1935, collected by assessors and tabulated by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture contain much interesting and valuable material, states Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture.

The figures show that farms averaged about one acre larger in 1935 than in 1934 and there were 1,576 less farms. The average size of an Iowa farm in 1935 was 160.7 acres. The report shows 34,316,423 acres in farm land, which is 96½% of the total land area in Iowa; 20,034,125 acres or 58.4% were reported as farmed on a tenancy basis. This is 0.6% less than was reported in 1934 and seems to be the first indication of a movement toward more ownership of Iowa acres by the man actually operating the farm.

Iowa farmers harvested 9,672,653 acres of corn; 6,053,435 acres of oats; 398,354 acres of wheat; 541,563 acres of barley; 3,102,379 acres of tame hay; 1,041,795 acres of soy beans; 34,977 acres of pop corn; 535,333 acres of timothy seed; 20,620 acres of flax seed; and 122,595 acres of rye.

The report shows 21,004,492 acres in cultivated crops; 10,264,182 acres of pasture; 1,667,484 acres occupied by buildings, feed lots and highways; 227,702 acres of wood lots; 382,945 acres of waste land and 592,003 acres of crop land idle. For the first time, assessors refined their figures on pasture and showed that 4,712,742 acres were plowable pasture; 1,696,701 acres were woodland pasture; and 3,854,739 acres were classified as all other pasture.

The report shows, in round figures, that Iowa farms produced 338,368,000 bushels of corn; 208,867,000 bushels of oats, 6,260,000 bushels of wheat; 14,344,000 bushels of barley; 1,778,000 bushels of rye; 168,000 bushels of flax seed; 4,267,000 bushels of soy beans; 29,851,000 pounds of pop corn; 2,548,000 bushels of timothy seed (the largest crop of record); 22,000 bushels of red clover seed; 32,000 bushels of sweet clover seed; and 5,375,000 tons of hay. Compared to 1934, corn production showed an increase of 108.5%; oats 257.0% wheat 91.2% barley 220.6%; rye 439.3%; flax seed 92.4%; soy beans 141.5%; pop corn 480.3%; timothy seed 45 times as much; red clover seed 7.2%; and sweet clover seed decreased 35%.

The total farm value of all crops, based on the December 1 farm price, is estimated at \$338,537,000, an increase of about 16% over the value of the 1934 crops and more than double the value of the 1937 crops although it is still only two-thirds of the average value of crops during the period 1922-1930.

The report shows that Iowa farmers used 69,835 tractors in 1935, an increase of 20% over 1934. Dividing by the number of farms indicates that just about one-third of Iowa's farms have tractors. The number of automobiles reported was 195,686 or only 5 less than was reported in 1934. Apparently farm automobiles are somewhat stabilized as the reports have shown about that number since 1932. There were 18,937 auto trucks reported, or 289 less than in 1934. The report reveals that farmers are greatly interested in radio as there are now 107,320 on Iowa farms, in other words almost exactly half of the farms (50.2%) now have a radio.

1935 FARM STATISTICS WORK COMPLETED

Completion of the checking and tabulation work of farm statistics collected by Iowa's assessors for the year 1935 is announced by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Figures are now in the hands of the printer and will appear as Part XIII of the Iowa Year Book of Agriculture.

The report for 1935 is unquestionably the best and most complete report by assessors since this work began in 1909, states the Bureau. Assessors did a very thorough and complete job, even though they encountered one of the worst winters in over 100 years at the time they were making their rounds. Many assessors covered their territories on foot.

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FARMERS WARNED AGAINST DISHONEST POULTRY BUYERS

Warning against dishonest poultry buyers was issued to Iowa farmers by the State Department of Agriculture today.

According to Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, the trend in the last few years has been toward selling poultry on the farm rather than delivering it to market, as in the past. Increased pick-up service has been offered by hucksters and itinerate buyers in purchasing poultry on the farms and weighing it with spring scales; in some cases paying considerably higher prices than local buyers in the community.

The higher prices, however, says Murray, are more than off-set in some cases, by the incorrect weights. For this reason, Secretary Murray cautioned the farmers to insist upon seeing the poultry buyer's license--issued by the Iowa Department of Agriculture--before selling their poultry. Then, too, Murray stated that platform scales or portable dial scales in good condition are much more satisfactory than spring scales.

Secretary Murray also mentioned the fact that producers selling poultry to hucksters should demand cash unless the buyer's check is that of a local, well-known concern.

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Hordes of gullies now remind us
 We must build our lands to stay
 And departing leave behind us
 fields that have not washed away.
 When our sons assume the mortgage
 of the land that's had our toil
 They'll not have to ask the question,
 "Here's the farm, but where's the soil?"

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WINTER BARLEY BEING PLANTED

A new crop for Iowa, winter barley, is being introduced in southwest Iowa. It is said to produce more fall forage than rye and it is hoped it will survive the winter in the southern counties, states the weekly bulletin of the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Much of the State's surface inches of soil were sufficiently moistened last week to permit seeding of alfalfa and preparations for rye and other emergency forage crops and winter wheat. More winter wheat than usual will be seeded.

Fall plowing is getting a good start although mostly done with tractors for the soil is generally too hard and the weather too hot for horses.

Pastures have started to show green but are far from supporting much livestock, much of which is on winter feed or being fed green corn fodder.

Soy beans were much improved by the rains but are being damaged by grasshoppers. Hog cholera is adding to the farmers' troubles.

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS SHORT

Commercial sweet corn is a very poor crop, according to the weekly weather and crop report just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Only about two or three canneries have opened up at all and one of these reports only 5% of the normal pack.

Commercial tomato vines have generally lived through the heat and drouth but the heat was too great for pollination. In the last week some fruit has set and if frost holds off there may be a late crop.

Some potato vines that lived through the very difficult season have taken on a new life and may yet produce a good crop in September, as has occurred in some other hot, dry years.

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RAINFALL ABOVE NORMAL

Rainfall for the week ending Tuesday morning, August 25, averaged 1.2 inches or about 50% more than the normal, according to Charles D. Reed in the weekly weather and crop bulletin issued jointly by the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau and the U. S. Weather Bureau. Showers to good rains came in scattered overlapping areas on different days, finally covering all portions of the State. Only one other week this crop season, the week ending May 5, had rainfall above normal. Since August 1, the rainfall averages slightly more than two inches, or about 65% of the normal. In small areas in Warren, Marion, Jasper, Des Moines and several north central and northeast counties, the August rainfall is four inches or more and the drouth has been effectually broken for a time at least, though much more rain will be needed to make up the seasonal deficiency and restore the general water supply. In large areas in the central and western counties, the drouth is in no sense broken though there has been some temporary relief.

Temperatures continued much above normal this week with frequent readings of 100° or higher at many southern and western stations. Hundred-degree readings covered almost the entire State on the 18th and 24th. Many stations reported 110° and up to 112° at Corning and Logan and 113° at Little Sioux on the 18th. These high temperatures were accompanied by a brisk southwest wind and relentless sunshine. Such a day, though not quite so hot, July 26, 1894, nearly destroyed a corn crop.

CORN HOLDS ITS OWN

Further deterioration of corn was arrested by the rains of the week, according to the weekly weather and crop report just released by the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. About half the acreage may produce only a few bushels per acre of poorly filled ears and up to as much as 60 bushels per acre of excellent corn, mostly in the east central counties. The other half of the corn acreage ranges from dead, brown, and scarcely worth harvesting for fodder or silage, up to good green fodder with scarcely an ear. The rains will help to normally mature the ears that have formed, though the hot wind of the 18th seared the husks and hastened the maturity too fast. The fodder corn that was still green was also improved by the rains.

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

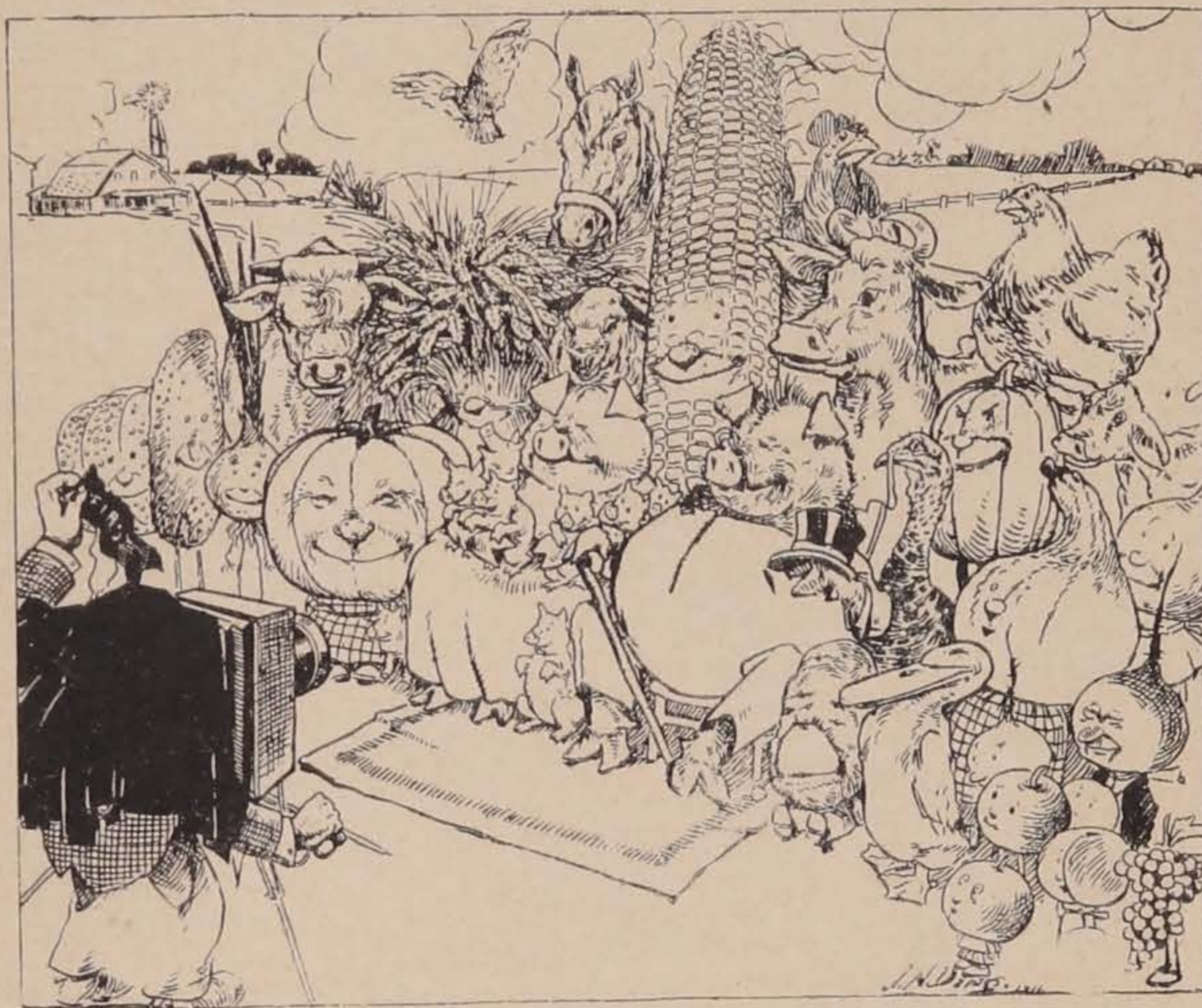
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

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Thursday, September 3, 1936



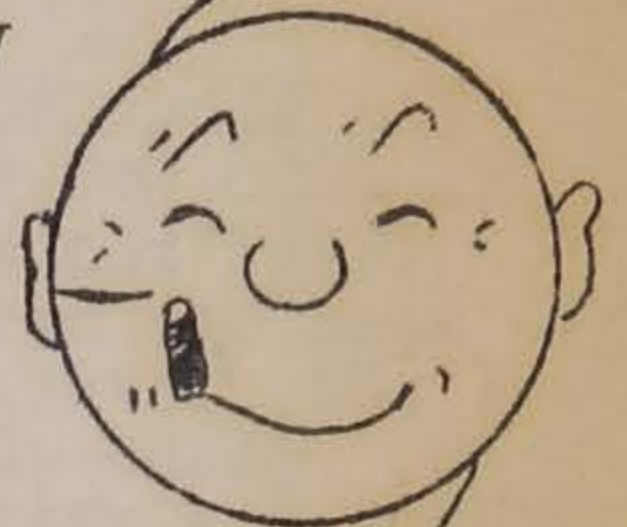
"IOWA'S JEWELS"

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

THE HAPPY FARMER

It has always seemed to me that the farmer is an incurable optimist. He can suffer from drought, rain, hail, windstorms, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, hog cholera, grub worms, crop failure, bad seed, foul weeds and ornery neighbors, until anyone of less stern stock would quit in disgust. But not the farmer. He may grumble a bit and brood over his troubles all fall and winter but just wait until the first warm day of Spring arrives, and the very spirit of that Spring seems to well up in his veins even as the sap in the trees. He pulls off a couple of pair of pants, sheds his overshoes and sheep-lined coat, buckles up his belt to take the slack out of his hungry stomach, tries to do twenty-four hours of labor between sun-up and sun-down and confidently predicts to his neighbor across the fence that we're going to have the finest crop on record this year.

And all this is only as it should be. Living in the great outdoors, with his feet planted firmly in the warm black soil, under the smiling, friendly skies, lulled by the songs of the birds and soothed by the hum of the bees, refreshed by the rains, cooled by the winds, warmed by the sun, the farmer, living so intimately with nature and its Creator, comes closest of all mankind to what the Great Spirit must want us all to be.



THE SECRETARY SAYS

1935--A Year of Progress

Agriculture in Iowa was in a more favorable condition in 1935 than it had been for several years. Farmers were enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than they had for years and prospects were better than they had been for more than a decade.

The cash income of Iowa farmers from the sales of crops and livestock, including benefit payments, amounted to \$466,749,000, as compared with an average income of \$292,000,000 in 1932 and 1933. Seventy-two and one-half per cent of the income came from the sale of livestock, 16.1% from crops and 11.4% from benefit payments. The income from hogs was 43.3% of the total; from cattle, 18%; sheep, .8%; milk, 12%; eggs and poultry, 9.2%; corn, 10.3%; oats, 3½%; wheat, .7%.

It is interesting to note that the income from poultry and eggs was nearly as much as the income from corn and nearly three times that of oats. This, of course, is explainable by the fact that corn and oats are feed crops, and much of the real income from these grains is converted on the farm into hog, cattle, dairy and poultry revenue.

In the years immediately preceding 1930, the total tax bill of Iowa averaged \$128,000,000, while in 1932 and 1933 it had declined to \$121,000,000, and in 1935, after adjusting for the reallocation of the \$4,000,000 of net income and retail sales tax, the total taxes for the state were \$115,000,000 or 90% of the pre-depression years.

While Iowa taxes taken in the aggregate declined 10%, property taxes declined more, and, conversely, special taxes other than property taxes, actually increased. Comparing again the pre-depression years, we find that all property taxes for Iowa averaged \$105,000,000 annually, compared to \$72,000,000 in 1935, a drop of 31%. This is significant to Agriculture since most of the taxes paid directly by Agriculture are assessed on property.

Taxes actually paid on Iowa farm property including special assessments, tax delinquencies, poll tax and income tax paid by farm people, have been substantially reduced. Omitting the sales tax, the tax bill of Iowa Agriculture declined 12% from 1933 to 1935. The tax per acre on Iowa land declined from \$1.16 to 85¢ from the years previous to 1930, to 1934, a decline of 27%. Property taxes were responsible for 97% of all state and local tax revenues in 1912, whereas by 1934, it had dropped to 75%, and in 1935 to 63.2%. Another point of interest to Agriculture is that in 1914, 90.6% of the cost of building and maintaining Iowa roads was borne by taxes on property, while in 1934, but 26.6% was borne by property.

Business Administration

Revenue collected by the department for the year 1935, amounted to \$485,606.23, as compared with \$321,340.99 in 1934, and \$283,054.70 in 1933. This very substantial increase of \$164,265.24 was considerably more than the cost of operating the Department of Agriculture. These fees, except in the case of special funds, are turned over to the State Treasurer. The department operates on an appropriation made by the Legislature, which, for the past two years, amounted to \$127,500. In

other words, the Department of Agriculture in 1935 collected three dollars for the state for each dollar appropriated for its operation.

Law Enforcement

Few persons realize that the Department of Agriculture enforces more than thirty different laws, only a few of which concern Agriculture directly. These laws cover the manufacture, sale, storage and distribution of food; the sale and labelling of feeds, seeds, fertilizers, paints oils; the inspection of all weighing and measuring devices, including gasoline pumps; the supervision of the movement of livestock in and out of the state; the control of livestock disease and the warehousing of grain on the farm.

Three new laws were added by the last Legislature, including the cream grading law, the potato certification law and the warehouse law. Several others were improved by amendments.

Although law enforcement is the chief function of the department, it is also becoming a service department as well, especially to the farmers of the state. This has been demonstrated in the cream grading work, the warehousing of grain on the farm and the distribution of materials to control crop pests.

Division of Animal Industry Completes T. B. Test

After seventeen years of consistent labor, the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has made it possible for Iowa to become a modified, tuberculosis-free, accredited area.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, when the first Federal appropriation was made for the payment of indemnities, a total of 20,293 market cattle, exclusive of reactors, were condemned outright for tuberculosis in Chicago alone; while in 1935, only 1,143 cattle were condemned at that market, a decrease of 94%. During the fiscal year of 1917, there were also condemned for tuberculosis at Chicago, 25,791 hogs, as compared with 4,653 in 1935. The loss attributed to tuberculosis in 1917 was estimated at \$20,000,000, while the annual loss now is but \$2,000,000. Had the campaign never been started, the annual loss would undoubtedly be \$60,000,000.

No longer is it necessary for Iowa to bow to other states on the accredited list. No longer is it necessary for Iowa to fight embargoes on dairy products sold to our leading markets, but most important of all is the fact that Iowa mothers need have no fear that their children will contract tuberculosis from milk, as was the case a few years ago. For this achievement, Iowa is indebted to the work of our veterinarians and others who led the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis in our livestock and thus protect human health.

In the past year, 7,247 herds containing 127,061 cattle have been tested under the cooperative Bang's disease control program. In these tests, 22,246 cattle gave a positive reaction to the test and were removed by the owners.

An increase was noted in the amount of hog cholera. Anthrax was materially reduced. Sheep scab was found to be more than prevalent, especially in northwest Iowa, principally in feeder lands.

Dairy and Food Division Reports More Than 500 Inspections Each Day

Inspectors in the Dairy and Food Division made 155,667 inspections during the year, which is more than 500 inspections per day, based on 300 working days during the year. This large number of inspections is significant because of the fact that our dairy and food inspectors this year have been unusually busy carrying on educational work in cream grading. The inspectors gave 4,783 examinations and collected 19,790 samples to be analyzed by the state chemist's office, as compared with 865 examinations given and 7,068 samples collected in 1934.

Creameries Show Improvement in Dairying

Reports from creameries show a marked improvement in the dairy situation even though butter production decreased nearly 19,000,000 pounds and sales to western markets decreased considerably. Butter prices averaged 4.1% higher, resulting in an income of \$106,509,289.61, as compared with \$102,470,282.65 last year.

Bremer County lead all others in the price paid for butterfat, and northeast Iowa creameries led other sections of the state in the price paid for butterfat. Number of Iowa creameries were reported as being 474, which is a decrease of 6 under last year. Number of cream stations were reduced from 2400 to 1345, while cheese factories were increased from 11 to 20.

Poultry Industry Shows Improvement

The production of poultry and eggs increased considerably during the past year, and the price of eggs advanced from 16 to 22 cents per dozen, making it possible for Iowa poultrymen to realize \$46,813,000 income from the sale of eggs and \$22,876,000 from the sale of poultry, or a total income of \$69,689,000. Iowa leads all other states in the value of poultry and eggs produced.

Sixty-three Canneries in the State

There were 63 canneries engaged in the packing of fresh sweet corn, tomatoes, peas and other vegetables. These canneries paid 65,000 farmers \$1,031,000 for raw materials and employed 8,800 workers.

Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Nurseries Inspected

The Iowa Crop Pest Law requires that all growers of nursery stock have their stock inspected at least once each year to prevent the spread of plant pests and disease. There were 227 nurseries inspected and considerable amount of stock in cellars checked at the time of packing and shipment. Dealer's certificates were issued to 136 non-growers and 108 to out of state nurserymen.

Grasshoppers and army worms were the most serious insect outbreaks in 1935. Chinch bugs were expected to be numerous, but did not develop because of a high winter mortality and an unfavorable spring. More than 600 tons of poison bran were distributed to Iowa farmers to control grasshoppers and army worms. Most of this bait was obtained from the Federal Government without cost to the farmers. A survey of

the western third of the state during the fall of 1935 showed hoppers occurred in very destructive numbers, especially in Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills, Montgomery, Sioux, Plymouth, Adams, Fremont, Page and Taylor counties. Light and some spotted infestations were found clear across the southern third of the state.

Provisions Made for Loans on Small Grain
16,075,725 Bushels of Grain Sealed
New Warehouse Law Enacted

It has always been the hope of this department that the Federal Government would extend the privileges of the corn loan program to small grain. A meeting of Agricultural officials from corn belt states was held in Des Moines, June 12, with Chester Davis, Administrator of the AAA, and John Goodloe, General Counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation, at which time arguments were advanced for such a program, but the Administration did not deem it advisable to make loans on any commodity on which they did not have some form of production control. Arrangements were then made with the Production Credit Corporation of Omaha, to make collateral loans at 60% of the market value. On this basis, 624 farmers obtained loans on 529,627,000 bushels of small grain.

The fine record of payment of \$60,000,000 of corn loans made by Iowa farmers in 1934 was repeated in 1935, when every single loan of the 11,844 loans made to farmers, and amounting to \$6,311,737.30, secured by 11,475,886 bushels of corn was paid in full.

During the year 1935, 16,075,725 bushels of corn, belonging to 20,768 farmers, were sealed as security for loans totaling \$7,581,832.20. At the present time there are 100 warehouse boards functioning, with 465 board members and 517 sealers.

The Department of Agriculture completely redrafted the old warehouse law and when the bill was presented to the Legislature, it passed without a dissenting vote. The law has since served as a model for several other states.

Appropriation for Farmers' Institutes, Poultry Shows
and Short Courses Inadequate

Sixty-five farmers' institutes, 30 county poultry shows, 4 district poultry shows, 1 state poultry show and 29 short courses qualified for \$24,250.00 state aid, as provided by the code. The appropriation by the Legislature of \$17,500 was more than \$7,000 short of meeting the requirements of the law. Consequently the department was able to pay these organizations but 75% of the amounts they were entitled to under the law.

Stallion Registration Shows Marked Increase

The number of stallions and jacks licensed by the department for public service in 1935 was 2,340. This is an increase of 11% over 1934, and is a continuation of an upward trend started in 1933 when 1,763 animals were licensed. At no time has there been as many Belgian and Saddle stallions licensed in Iowa as in 1935.

Forest and Fruit Tree Law Transferred to Board of Conservation

By an act of the 46th General Assembly, the administration of the Forest and Fruit Tree Law was transferred to the Board of Conservation.

Affiliated Societies Do Effective Work

In addition to the regular divisions of the Department of Agriculture, there are five affiliated societies known as the Iowa State Dairy Association, Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association, Iowa Beef Producers' Association, Iowa Horticultural Society and the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association. Each of these associations receive an appropriation from the legislature ranging from \$1,750 to \$5,000. Each has a field secretary especially qualified for promoting the work of the association. The complete report of each organization is convincing proof that the state is receiving benefits which far exceed the expense of this work.

Emergency Relief Continued

During 1935 the Iowa Emergency Relief Administration continued to meet the emergency needs of the individual farm families and to assist in the improvement of general agricultural conditions wherever possible. No new agricultural projects were inaugurated during 1935. Attention was concentrated on continuing or completing the work begun in the previous two years. Other governmental agencies had been assigned the task of dealing with the long-time problems in agriculture. General agricultural conditions were gradually improving and there was no major crisis during the year such as the drought of 1934 which necessitated emergency measures on a large scale.

Rural Rehabilitation Does Good Work

Up until July 1, 1935, the activities of the Rural Rehabilitation Administration were carried on under the direction of the FERA. On July 1, the personnel and work were transferred to the Resettlement Administration; 4,223 persons were given assistance amounting to \$638,074.69. 2,531 farmers were aided in purchasing 168,580 bushels of seed oats, on account of the shortage which had developed.

The Rural Resettlement took over the Farm Debt Adjustment work sponsored by the Farm Debt Advisory Council, but the offices were continued in the Department of Agriculture under M. L. Bowman. Under his direction 14,000 cases involving \$129,640,000 were reviewed by the county committees; 4,300 cases were settled by scaling the debts \$11,948,649.

Corn-Hog Committee Continues Efficient Service

Three years ago, farmers faced the planting season very uncertain as to just where they would be one year later. Banks had failed on every hand, prices were abnormally low and despair was everywhere evident. The value of Iowa farm land was reduced to zero.

The Corn-Hog program aided materially in correcting this situation with the control of the production of surplus corn and hogs and with the payment of benefits to farmers. Much credit should go to our

State Corn-Hog Committee for the able assistance they have given.

Farm Organizations Lend Cooperation to the
Department of Agriculture

At no time in the history of the Department of Agriculture have the various farm organizations given such fine cooperation as they did in the year 1935. Practically all have shown an increase in membership and worthwhile accomplishments.

Ray Murray

New Assistant State Chemist Named
Blairsburg Man Takes Place Vacated by Christian

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of Loren M. Greiner of Blairsburg, Iowa to a position as Assistant State Chemist and Bacteriologist, effective September 1, 1936. Mr. Greiner will take the place made vacant by the recent resignation of Alvin Christian of Humboldt who had been with the Department since May 1, 1933. Due to his wife's illness, Mr. Christian found it necessary to move to a dryer, more agreeable climate and has accepted a position at Phoenix, Arizona where they will make their future home. Mr. Christian is an especially able and efficient chemist and a man of very pleasing personality and the department very much regrets that Mrs. Christian's illness makes mandatory his leaving us.

Mr. Greiner who is twenty-eight years of age and unmarried received a degree as Bachelor of Science from Iowa State College in 1932. Continuing his studies, he was later granted a Master of Science in Bacteriology from the same school in 1936. Since 1934 he has been employed in the laboratories of the Soil Bacteriology Department of Iowa State College at Ames.

"Dairy and Food Department" is a Misnomer

The term "Dairy and Food Division" is a misnomer, for it could indicate that only dairy and food laws are enforced by the Division. Contrary to general opinion, dairy and food laws are only a small part of the Division's work. This Division might well be called the "Bureau of Standards and Inspection," for most of the work consists of the establishment and enforcement of standards through regular inspection.

More than 30 laws are enforced by the Division at the present time. Two new laws were enacted by the last legislature, including the State Potato Act and the Cream Grading Law.

Many of these laws are important from the standpoint of human health and in such cases there can be no compromise. It is recognized, however, that education is a necessary adjunct to law enforcement.

Waterloo, Iowa (Special) - An exposition of an ancient art and modern pulchritude was promised here Saturday for visitors to the Dairy Cattle Congress, Sept. 28 to Oct. 4. However, E. S. Estel, secretary-manager of the Congress, makes haste to explain that it is not a sculptor's rendezvous, painter's powwow, or anything of the sort.

No, the cows have it (until the maids get it), for it's the National Milk Maids' Marathon, to be held in the huge new Dairy Cattle Congress Hippodrome the night of Tuesday, September 29. It'll be a jamboree of blondes, brunettes and bovines. (Redheads will be allowed to compete upon special request.)

The little lady who can present the largest amount of cow extract by weight in due time will be declared the best milkmaid **in** the United States. Milking by hand is antediluvian in this era of progress, but visitors will agree that it is picturesque when the attractive misses start the foam flying. Visitors also agree that witnessing the contest is much easier than explaining to Junior where the milk comes from.

Any girl or woman under 25 years of age residing in the United States or Canada is eligible to compete. With the abandonment of the county champion system, the competition has been made wide open. Entries are due at Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa on or before September 20.

The Dairy Cattle Congress - a non-profit institution - is the largest permanently located dairy cattle show in America. Allied expositions include the National Belgian Horse Show, the Midwest Industrial and Machinery Exposition, the International Waterfowl Exposition, the American Poultry Congress, the 4-H Club Exposition, the Midwest Rabbit Show, the National Corn, Alfalfa and Soybean Shows, the National Ancona Meet and women's, educational, dairy products, saddle horse and Hippodrome circus shows.

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Des Moines, Iowa

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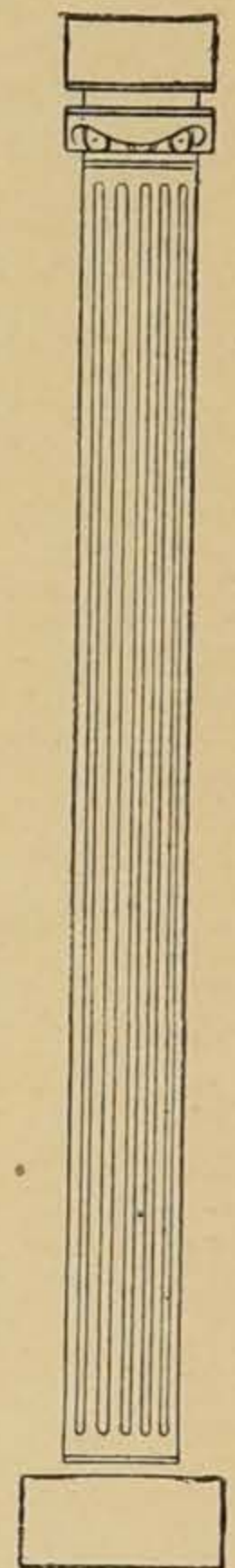
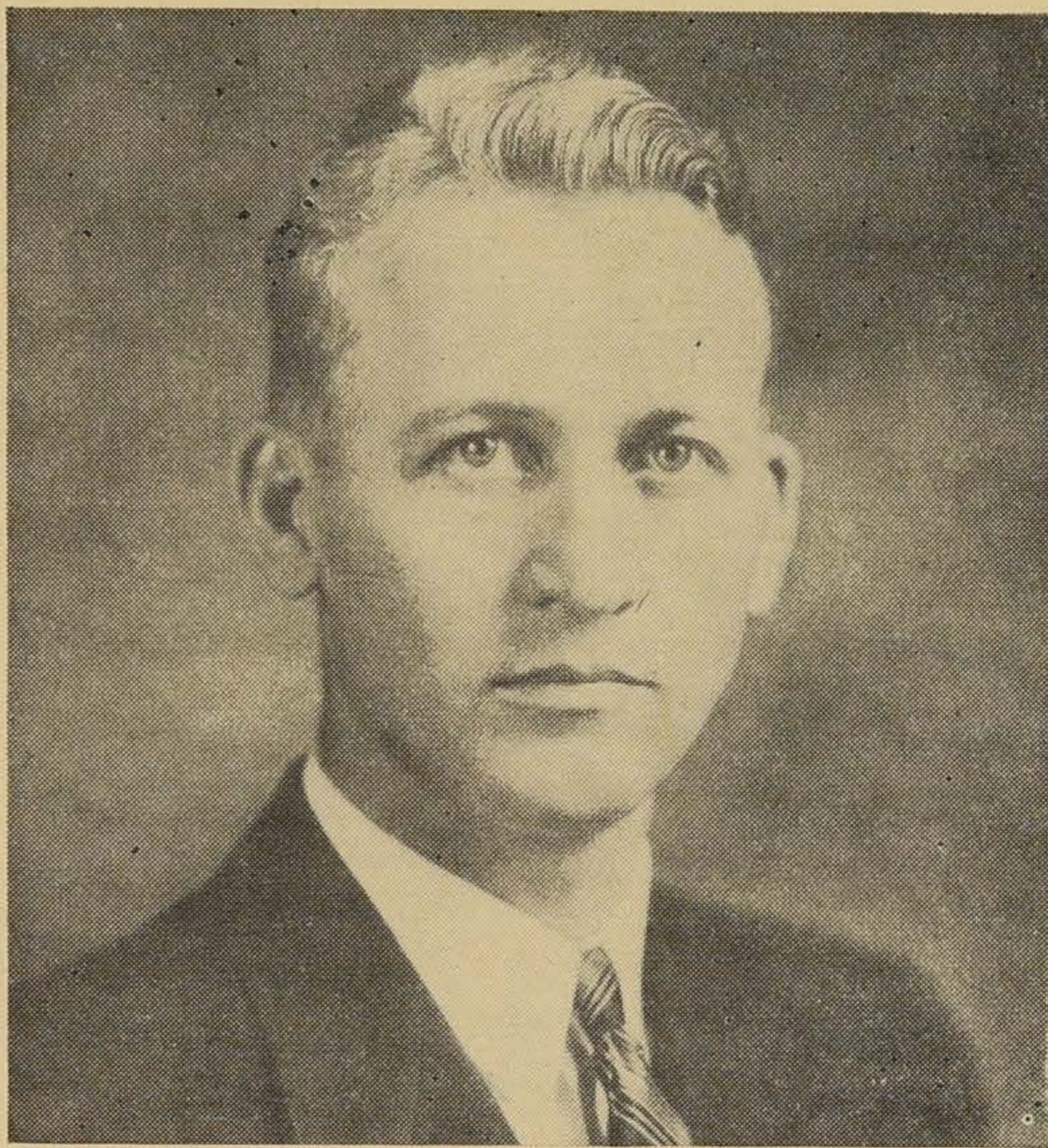
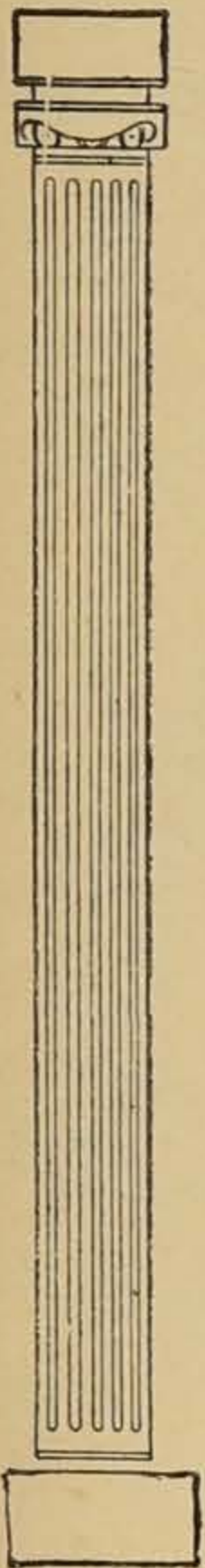
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 16

Thursday, September 10, 1936

H. C. Aaberg

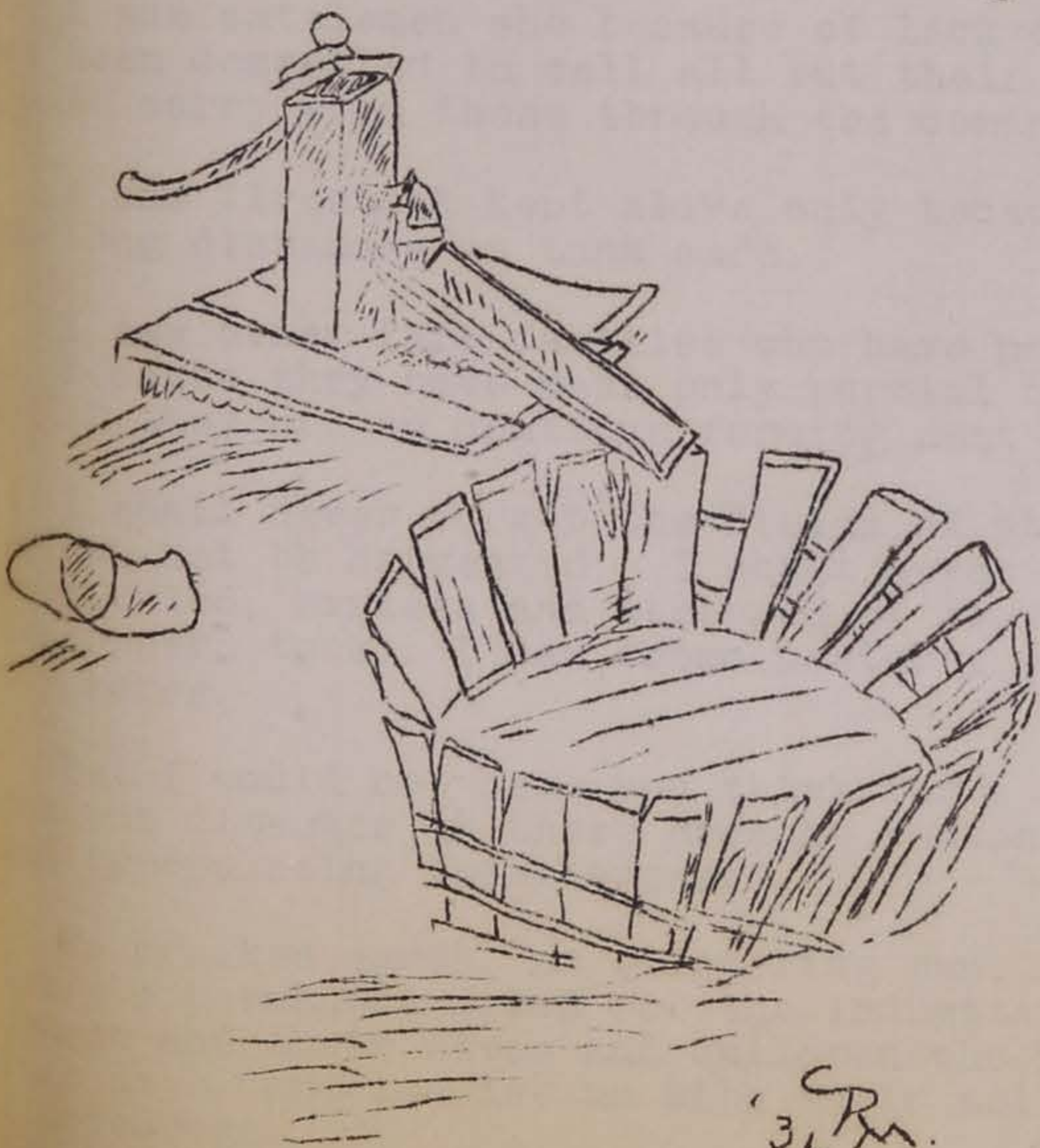
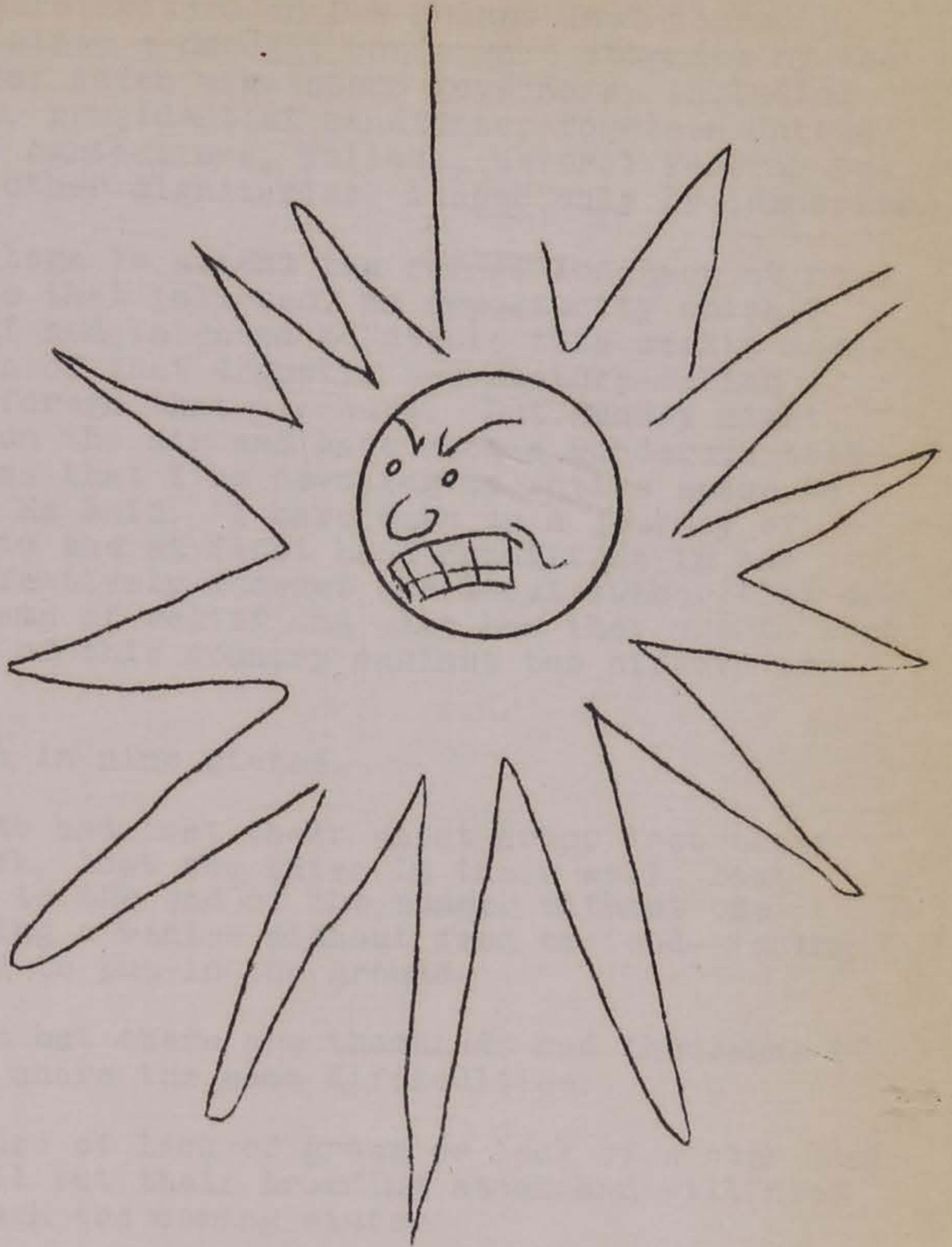


Ass't Secretary of Agriculture

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

DROUGHT

Drought !
Dried and drear
Pasture's sear,
Barren hills,
Dust-filled rills,
Shriveled crop,
Starving stock,
Sun ablaze
In a haze,
Seeming revels
Of the Devil's
Lust !



Drought !
Farmers wan,
Carry on,
Profits lost,
Count the cost
Of what they lack,
Parched and black,
Insect pested,
Heat infested,
As it burns you
Life returns to
Dust !

SR
'36

THE SECRETARY SAYS

The eyes of the nation were focused on Des Moines last Thursday, when our State Capital entertained a drought conference attended by the President of the United States; seven midwestern governors, including Governor Alf Landon of Kansas, presidential candidate; fourteen United States Senators; Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace; several Federal Department heads and scores of other dignitaries, lesser only by comparison.

It was my pleasant privilege to attend the formal luncheon at noon and the afternoon's conference that followed, an opportunity which I know many of you envied me. I had intended to devote this week's message to my personal impressions of that dramatic and history-making meeting and I really hate to forego that pleasure. But Sunday night the President, himself, went on the air and gave such a wonderful talk on the drought and its problems that I am devoting my entire space to repeating such of his talk. He said, "I have been on a journey of husbandry. I went primarily to see at first hand conditions in the drought states; to see how effectively federal and local authorities are taking care of pressing problems of relief and also how they are to work together to defend the people of this country against the effects of future droughts.

I saw drought devastation in nine states.

I talked with families who had lost their wheat crop, lost their corn crop, lost their livestock, lost the water in their well, lost their garden and come through to the end of the summer without one dollar of cash resources, facing a winter without feed or food--facing a planting season without seed to put in the ground.

That was the extreme case but there are thousands and thousands of families on western farms who share the same difficulties.

I saw cattlemen who because of lack of grass or lack of winter feed have been compelled to sell all but their breeding stock and will need help to carry even these through the coming winter.

I saw livestock kept alive only because water had been brought to them long distances in tank cars.

I saw other farm families who have not lost their everything but who, because they have made only partial crops, must have some form of help if they are to continue farming next spring.

I shall never forget the fields of wheat so blasted by heat that they can not be harvested. I shall never forget field after field of corn stunted, earless and stripped of leaves, for what the sun left the grasshoppers took. I saw brown pastures which would not keep a cow on fifty acres.

Yet I would not have you think for a single minute that there is permanent disaster in these drought regions, or that the picture I saw meant depopulating these areas.

No cracked earth, no blistering sun, no burning wind, no grasshoppers are a permanent match for the indomitable American farmers and stockmen and their wives and children who have carried on through desperate days, and inspire us with their self-reliance, their tenacity and their courage.

It was their fathers' task to make homes; it is their task to keep those homes; it is our task to help them with their fight.

First let me talk for a minute about this autumn and the coming winter.

We have the option, in the case of families who need actual subsistence, of putting them on the dole or putting them to work. They do not want to go on the dole and they are 1,000 per cent right.

We agree, therefore, that we must put them to work for a decent wage; and when we reach that decision we kill two birds with one stone, because these families will earn enough by working, not only to subsist themselves, but to buy food for their stock, and seed for next year's planting.

Into this scheme of things there fit of course the government lending agencies which next year, as in the past, will help with production loans.

Every governor with whom I have talked is in full accord with this program of providing work for these farm families, just as every governor agrees that the individual states will take care of their unemployables but that the cost of employing those who are entirely able and willing to work must be borne by the federal government.

If then we know, as we do today, the approximate number of farm families who will require some form of work relief from now on through the winter, we face the question of what kind of work they should do.

Let me make it clear that this is not a new question because it has already been answered to a greater or less extent in every one of the drought communities.

Beginning in 1934, when we also had serious drought conditions, the state and federal governments co-operated in planning a large number of projects--many of them directly aimed at alleviation of future drought conditions.

In accordance with that program literally thousands of ponds or small reservoirs have been built in order to supply water for stock and to lift the level of the underground water to protect wells from going dry.

Thousands of wells have been drilled or deepened; community lakes have been created and irrigation projects are being pushed.

Water conservation by means such as these is being expanded as a result of this new drought all through the great plains area, the western corn belt and in the states that lie further south.

In the middle west, water conservation is not so pressing a problem. Here the work projects run more to soil erosion control and the building of farm to market roads.

Spending like this is not waste. It would spell future waste if we did not spend for such things now.

These emergency work projects provide money to buy food and clothing for the winter; they keep the livestock on the farm; they provide seed for a new crop, and, best of all, they will conserve soil and water in the future in those areas most frequently hit by drought.

If, for example, in some local area the water table continues to drop and the top soil to blow away, the land values will disappear with the water and the soil.

People on the farms will drift into the nearby cities; the cities will have no farm trade and the workers in the city factories and stores will have no jobs. Property values in the cities will decline.

If, on the other hand, the farms within that area remain as farms with better water supply and no erosion, the farm population will stay on the land and prosper and the nearby cities will prosper, too.

Property values will increase instead of disappearing.

That is why it is worth our while as a nation to spend money in order to save money.

I have, however, used the argument in relation only to a small area--it holds good in its effect on the nation as a whole.

Every state in the drought area is now doing, and always will do, business with every state outside it.

The very existence of the men and women working in the clothing factories of New York, making clothes worn by farmers and their families; of the workers in the steel mills in Pittsburgh, in the automobile factories of Detroit, and in the harvester factories of Illinois, depend upon the farmers' ability to purchase the commodities they produce.

In the same way it is the purchasing power of the workers in these factories in the cities that enables them and their wives and children to eat more beef, more pork, more wheat, more corn, more fruit, and more dairy products, and to buy more clothing made from cotton, wool and leather.

In a physical and a property sense, as well as in a spiritual sense, we are members one of another.

I want to make it clear that no simple panacea can be applied to the drought problem in the whole of the drought area.

Plans must depend on local conditions, for these vary with annual rainfall, soil characteristics, altitude and topography.

Water and soil conservation methods may differ in one county from those in an adjoining county. Work to be done in the cattle and sheep country differs in type from work in the wheat country or work in the corn belt.

The great plains drought area committee has given me its preliminary recommendations for a longtime program for that region. Using that report as a basis we are co-operating successfully and in entire accord with the governors and state planning boards.

As we get this program into operation the people more and more will be able to maintain themselves securely on the land. That will mean a steady decline in the relief burdens which the federal government and the states have had to assume in time of drought; but, more important, it will mean a greater contribution to general national prosperity by these regions which have been hit by drought.

It will conserve and improve not only property values, but human values.

The people in the drought area do not want to be dependent on federal, state or any other kind of charity. They want for themselves and their families an opportunity to share fairly by their own efforts in the progress of America.

The farmers of America want a sound national agricultural policy in which a permanent land use program will have an important place.

They want assurance against another year like 1932 when they made good crops but had to sell them for prices that meant ruin just as surely as did the drought.

Sound policy must maintain farm prices in good crop years as well as in bad crop years.

It must function when we have drought; it must also function when we have bumper crops.

The maintenance of a fair equilibrium between farm prices and the prices of industrial products is an aim which we must keep ever before us, just as we must give constant thought to the sufficiency of the food supply of the nation even in bad years.

Our modern civilization can and should devise a more successful means by which the excess supplies of bumper years can be conserved for use in lean years.

On my trip I have been deeply impressed with the general efficiency of those agencies of the federal, state and local governments which have moved in on the immediate task created by the drought.

In 1934 none of us had preparation; we worked without blueprints and made the mistakes of inexperience. Hindsight shows us this. But as time has gone on we have been making fewer mistakes.

Remember that the federal and state governments have done only broad planning. Actual work on a given project originates in the local community.

Local needs are listed from local information. Local projects are decided on only after obtaining the recommendations and help of those in the local community who are best able to give it. And it is worthy of note that on my entire trip, though I asked the question dozens of times, I heard no complaint against the character of a single work relief project.

The elected heads of the states concerned, together with their state officials and their experts from agricultural colleges and state

planning boards have shown co-operation with, and approval of, the work which the federal government has headed up.

I am grateful also to the men and women in all these states who have accepted leadership in the work in their locality.

In the drought area, people are not afraid to use new methods to meet changes in nature, and to correct mistakes of the past. If over-grazing has injured range lands, they are willing to reduce the grazing. If certain wheat lands should be returned to pasture they are willing to co-operate.

If trees should be planted as wind-breaks or to stop erosion they will work with us. If terracing or summer fallowing or crop rotation is called for they will carry them out.

They stand ready to fit, and not to fight, the ways of nature.

We are helping and shall continue to help the farmer to do those things, through local soil conservation committees and other co-operative local, state and federal agencies of government.

I have not the time tonight to deal with other and more comprehensive agricultural policies.

With this fine help we are tiding over the present emergency. We are going to conserve soil, conserve water and conserve life. We are going to have long-time defenses against both low prices and drought. We are going to have a farm policy that will serve the national welfare. This is our hope for the future."

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IOWA'S 1,533,000 DAIRY COWS PRODUCED 8,898,563,233 POUNDS OF MILK IN 1935

Iowa's 1,533,000 dairy cows produced a total of 8,898,563,233 pounds of milk in 1935, which represents a decrease of approximately one-half million pounds.

It is interesting to note that only 75% of all milk produced is used in the manufacture of creamery butter, while approximately 5% is used in the manufacture of farm dairy butter. In other words, 80% of the milk is used in the manufacture of butter.

A stable and satisfactory price for butter is most important to the dairymen. For each one cent per pound the farmer receives for his butter, the income of the dairy farmers as a whole, is increased by two million dollars for the year.

TOTAL MILK PRODUCED BY IOWA COWS

Milk used in creamery butter	6,541,911,280 lbs.
Milk used in ice cream	90,671,020 lbs.
Milk used in sweet cream	487,710,438 lbs.
Milk used in market milk	1,119,475,000 lbs.
Milk used in cheese	29,669,670 lbs.
Milk used in farm butter	593,624,000 lbs.
Milk used in condensed milk	35,501,825 lbs.
	<u>8,898,563,233 lbs.</u>

MINNESOTIAN WINS IOWA BUTTER PRIZE

96 STATE FAIR CONTESTANTS

Of the 96 tubs of butter entered at the Iowa State Fair, 85 scored 92 or better.

Mr. Julius Ramsay of Glenville, Minnesota, led entries in Iowa State Fair butter scoring contest with a score of 95; A. C. Kraft of Strawberry Point, was second with a score of $94\frac{3}{4}$; and O. A. Harms of Oelwein, Iowa, was third with a score $94\frac{1}{2}$. Minnesota was represented with eleven tubs of the 96 exhibited. Professor M. Mortensen, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Roy Storvick, Mason City, Iowa, and H. A. Harmanson of Dubuque, Iowa, were the judges of the contest.

In addition to the display of prize butter, a life-sized 4-H Club girl with the prize dairy cow appearing before the judges, was sculptured out of butter. The artist was Mr. J. E. Wallace, 12227 Clifton Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

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BABY BEEVES AVERAGE \$10.53 AT STATE FAIR SALE

GRAND CHAMPION SELLS FOR \$504.85

Three hundred thirty-three baby beeves sold for an average of \$10.53 at the State Fair auction sale. The Grand Champion, an Angus sold for \$57.50 per hundred, or a total of \$504.85.

The sale consisted of 111 Angus, 135 Herfords and 87 Shorthorns. The average selling price for each group per hundred was; \$10.95 for the Angus, \$10.53 for the Herfords and \$10.43 for the Shorthorns.

H. C. Aaberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was supervisor of the Junior 4-H Livestock Show. According to Mr. Aaberg, the show is the largest 4-H show in the world.

Lieutenant Governor Nelson G. Kraschel and Colonel Clare G. Mason served as auctioneers at this record-breaking sale.

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UNITED STATES CONTINUES DRIVE ON CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 3,070 counties in the United States, 2,923--plus the District of Columbia and four municipalities in Puerto Rico--were on the modified-accredited list in August as practically free of cattle tuberculosis, reports Dr. A. E. Wight, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. This means that in all but 147 counties infection existed to less than a half of one per cent.

The germ of cattle tuberculosis was discovered in 1882. Tuberculin for testing first was used in 1890 and the method greatly improved upon by Department scientists in 1926. The Department began the work of systematic eradication on a cooperative basis with the States and counties in 1917.

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS
Advises Leniency In Drought Areas

The meeting of the State Farm Debt Advisory Council was called by Governor Herring, Saturday, September 5.

The meeting was called to order by Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray. A permanent organization was perfected with Ray Murray being elected Chairman of the Council; Francis Johnson, President of Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Vice-Chairman, and H. W. Anway, State Farm Debt Adjustment Supervisor, Recording Secretary.

Membership of the revised Committee as appointed by Governor Herring consists of the following:

Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture, State Department of Agriculture
 D. W. Bates, Superintendent, State Banking Department
 Henry Nollen, President, Equitable Insurance Company of Iowa, Ins. Co.
 B. F. Kauffman, President, Bankers Trust Company, State Bankers Assn.
 Francis Johnson, President, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation
 A. J. Johnson, President, Iowa Farmers Union
 Robert Clark, Farmer, Iowa State Horticultural Society
 Ralph Smith, Farmer, Iowa Farm Grange
 R. K. Bliss, Director, Iowa Agriculture Extension Service
 T. W. Shultz, Head of the Agricultural Economic Dept., Iowa State Col.
 R. M. Evans, Chairman, Soil Conservation Program
 Scott Ellis, Farmer, County Farm Debt Advisory Committee (Dallas County)
 Ray Redfern, Farmer, County Farm Debt Adv. Committee (Des Moines County)
 John E. Smith, Farmer, County Farm Debt Adv. Committee (Marshall Co.)

At the first meeting an appeal was made to all creditors of farmers in the drought areas to be lenient in demanding payment of interest, principal payments, and other obligations, which, due to the drought conditions, the farmer is unable to meet.

After the permanent organization was perfected, the Council decided to meet regularly once each month, meeting date to be the second Tuesday of the month.

The first regular meeting of the Committee was held Tuesday, September 8, in Secretary of Agriculture's Office with all but two members present.

The following Resolution was adopted, and is being mailed to all creditors, Farm Debt Advisory Committees and Board of Supervisor members in the counties designated as drought areas.--

In view of the distressed condition of agriculture in the primary drought area and recognizing the immediate necessity for aid, we the Farm Debt Advisory Council of Iowa recommend the following procedure:

1. That the holders and owners of mortgages on farm lands in the drought counties now or hereafter designated in Iowa, withhold foreclosure of such mortgages for at least a period of eighteen months from September 1, 1936, and that any and all unpaid and accruing interest on all such mortgages be allowed to accrue and be considered as a part of the principal and draw only simple interest according to the rate provided for the principal and that no default be declared on account of non-payment of interest

all during such eighteen month period.

2. In all cases within the above drought counties, wherein the unanimous approval of the local Farm Debt Advisory Committees is given, we ask the same consideration be given to interest and principal on Chattel Mortgages on Chattel farm property as above recommended on farm mortgages in such drought areas.
3. We recommend that no party in the designated drought counties now or hereafter named, shall be eligible to receive this consideration unless the distressed party has the written approval of the County Debt Advisory Board of his or her county.
4. That no tax sales be held in such counties for a period of one year beginning November 1, 1936.

A resolution was also passed by the Council requesting the attendance of Governor W. L. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration and Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner at the next meeting of the Council which will be held October 13 at which time a review of the Farm Credit Administration activities in Iowa will be made.

Many farmers have been declared ineligible for WPA labor due to the fact they were not able to spend the entire day away from the farm to work on WPA Projects. A committee was appointed to confer with State Administrator L. S. Hill to see if arrangements could be made for part-time labor by farmers in the drought area on WPA Projects.

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1935 LABORATORY REPORT
State Agricultural Chemist Makes Many Tests

A report of the work done in the laboratory of the Chemistry Division of the Department of Agriculture is given in the following summary. The number of samples examined was approximately the same as in 1934.

SAMPLES ANALYZED

Milk and Cream - - - - -	1,405
Ice Cream - - - - -	161
Bacteriological - - - - -	547
Butter - - - - -	635
Feeds - - - - -	851
Gasoline - - - - -	6,240
Miscellaneous - - - - -	326
Seeds - - - - -	<u>2,217</u>
Total - - - - -	<u><u>12,382</u></u>

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LATE CORN MAY GET FROSTED

Some of the late ears of corn showed noticeable improvement during the past week but many good ears are just beginning to dent, so late that only the most favorable weather can bring them through ahead of the normal date of frost, states Charles D. Reed in the weekly weather and crop report issued jointly by the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

On September 1, reports from nearly a thousand well distributed reporters showed that 18% of the corn was then safe from frost and that with normal weather 41% would be safe September 15, and 71% on September 30, all less than the usual for these dates. Usually, normal or higher temperature in June, such as occurred this year, is an indication of little frosted corn, but in this unprecedented season with much belated effort of the corn to produce ears, the rule may not hold good.

Copious rains fell in the driest areas of the State during the past week. A belt about one county wide from east Pottawattamie to Carroll and east to Marshall counties had 4 inches or more and up to 5.10 at Carroll. All of the State except some northern counties had an inch or more. Temperatures continued generally above normal. There was a surprising revival of all vegetation except the dead corn and over-grazed pastures in the western and southern counties. It seemed like spring had come the second time in one year.

Fodder cutting and silo filling went forward rapidly, but in a few cases trench silos became a mixture of silage and mud, due to the heavy rains. Much straw has been baled to conserve forage. More favorable weather improved the prospects for a second cutting of alfalfa and in some northern and eastern counties a third cutting is possible.

Pastures are showing green but not able to support much livestock yet. Examination shows that the greenness is mostly foxtail and other weeds. Stubble fields of small grain have started a vigorous growth of volunteer grain that will help the pasture situation but if farmers wait for this they cannot do the customary fall plowing. Considerable fall plowing has started since the rains but in some western counties that have been too dry for plowing, the fields are now too wet. Most of the rain was absorbed by the soil and not much has collected in storage reservoirs and farm ponds so the water shortage for livestock has not been appreciably relieved except in some northeast counties.

New spring seedings of grasses and clovers have not come back to any great extent, having been almost completely destroyed by heat, drought and grasshoppers. Much new seeding is needed and some has been done, but money to purchase seed is not in the farmers' hands and seed is not readily available. Newly seeded rye is growing vigorously and will be the farmers' first line of defense against the effects of the drought.

Some winter wheat was seeded under favorable conditions this week. An increased acreage is indicated.

Violent wind storms and tornadoes came with the rains over the week-end in a good many localities. The damage to crops and buildings will total many thousands of dollars.

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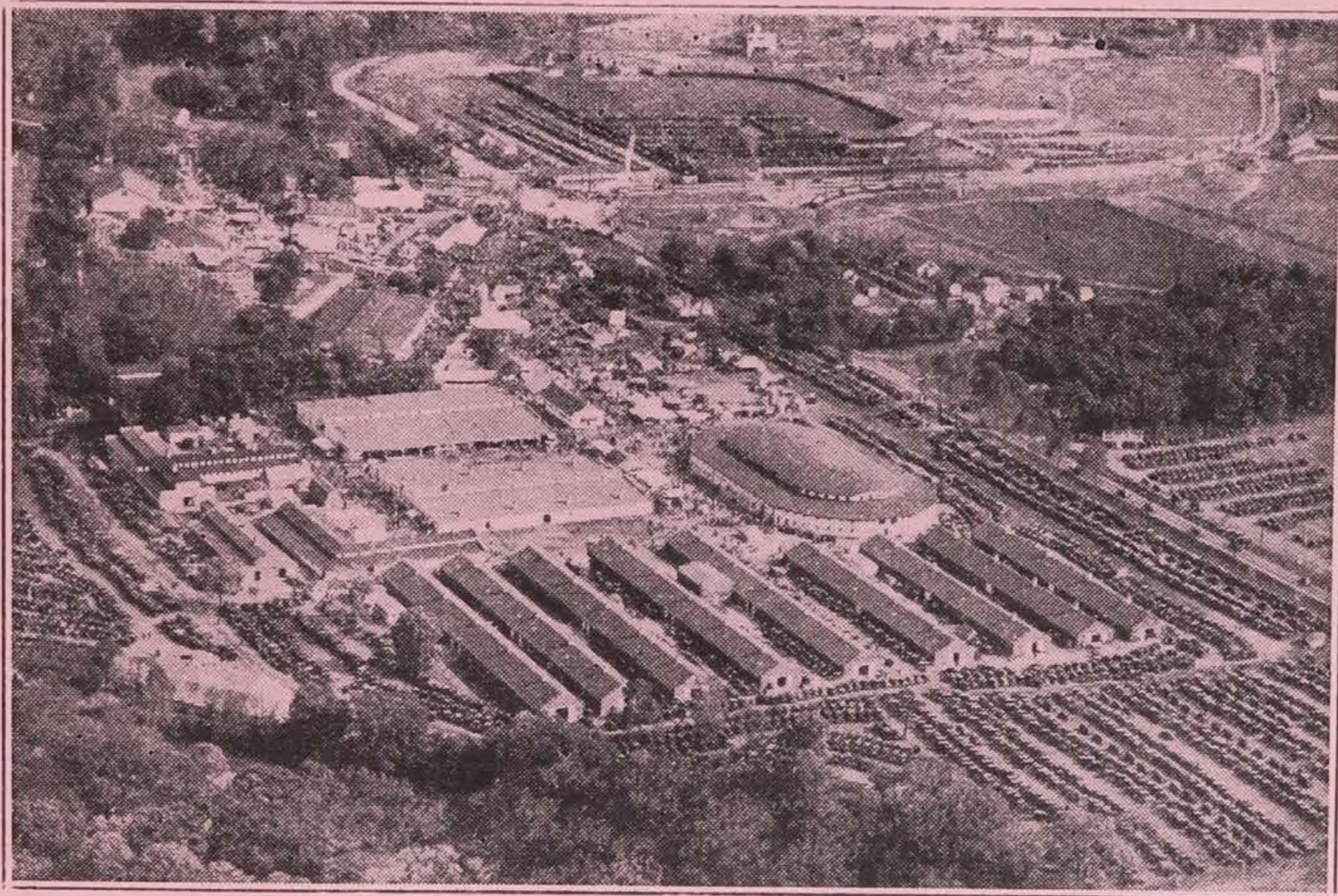
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 17

Thursday, September 17, 1936

September 28 to October 4, 1936



Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

YOU'RE NOT HARD UP!

You're not hard up when your purse is flat,
And your trousers frayed like an old door mat;
You're not hard up when your bills fall due
And you haven't a dollar to see you through;
You're not hard up till you see the day
That you haven't a cheerful word to say.

You're not hard up when your coin is gone
If you whistle a tune as you journey on;
And you may walk the street while others ride
And your pockets have naught but your hands inside;
That's not being broke, you may depend,
You're not hard up while you have a friend.

But you are hard up, in a sorry way,
If you haven't a cheerful word to say;
If nothing on earth appeals to you
And you can't see charm in the skies of blue;
And you are hard up if you've reached the end
And can say in truth that you have no friend.

--Author Unknown



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Lately I have read, listened and talked so much about drought relief, farm problems, politics and policies that it seems my very being so reels with the shocking reverberations of pamphlets and news releases, radio eloquence and vocal oratory, arguments and counter-claims, that I feel somewhat in the position of the farmer who went to the hotel man and told him that he could supply all the frog legs the hotel could use because he had at least a million frogs on his farm. They made a deal and a week later the farmer appeared at the hotel with one small pickle jar half filled with frog legs.

"Is that all you got?" asked the innkeeper. "Why I thought you said you had a million frogs on your farm."

"Well," answered the farmer, "from the noise they made I thought there were a million."

And sometimes listening to our political spell-binders and professional country-savers along about election time, makes me think of that story because they always sound like there were millions of them. And so afraid am I, that I, too, may fall into that category of the croaking chorus that I am going to make this week's visit with you as rambling, as non-political and as far removed from special problems as is possible under the circumstances.

Reading a little trade publication that came to my desk the other day, I spied a short poem that so embraces my own personal philosophy of life that I am going to repeat it to you at this time, with the hope that both of us can profit by its good advice.

"Forget each kindness that you do
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you
The moment you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,
Wherever you may meet it.
Remember every kindness done
To you whate'er its measure;
Remember praise by others won
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made
And keep it to the letter;
Remember those that lend you aid
And be a grateful debtor.
Remember all the happiness
That comes your way in living;
Forgetting worry and distress
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good; remember truth,
Remember God's above you
And you will find through age and youth
That many hearts will love you."

Changing the subject, last Labor Day got me started to thinking about this business of working. And somehow I can only think that in the beginning, man was probably created to play and not to work. Certainly when Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden there was no thought of his having to work for a living. I have been thinking that surely Eve was given to him as a playmate not as a helpmate. Certainly in that first Paradise there were no chores to be done, no meals to cook, no clothes to launder, no floors to scrub, no Sunday papers to pick up off the floor. So what was there to do but to play? But those first people didn't appreciate what they had. They made work out of picking the fruit of the forbidden tree when they should have been enjoying the pleasures so generously provided them. And so sin and work came into the world and Adam and Eve were banished from Paradise and the curse of labor has pestered mankind ever since.

But seriously speaking, labor and work are strange things and hard to explain. Few of us really want to work. Ask the first man you meet why he works and he'll probably say he works for a living. What he means is that he wants a living and not work. Or he'll say he's working now so that he won't have to work by and by which again means that he works so that later he may loaf. Or he says he works so his children won't have to. Well then, you and everybody else seem to be working to get out of work and the sad part of it is that most of us work so hard to get out of work that we get the habit of working until only the undertaker can stop us and by that time most of us are too dead to enjoy not working.

Yes, the more I think of it, the more I realize that man has always tried to get out of work. And one of his favorite modes has been the invention of labor-saving machinery. He builds labor-saving devices to save labor. But does he always get that result? I may sound "screwy", but I'm not so sure that this is always the result.

Let's think this over; let's take fire for instance. Our cave man ancestor produced fire by rubbing two sticks together till one got hot and produced sparks. That took labor. Then he called his mate and said, "Listen Lovey, hustle up some wood and keep this fire going for this is a sacred thing and must be kept alight." Now that was work but simple work and I am not so sure but some of our boy scouts and our campfire girls might even say that it was a pleasure to tend a nice wood fire in the shade of sheltering trees. But was the caveman satisfied? Oh no! Some labor-saving woman who hated to gather wood to keep the sacred fire a-burning went ahead and invented matches. That was a real invention and relieved woman of the cares of perpetual fire-tending. But to make good matches required wood, sulphur and phosphorus. These are rarely found in one locality so men had to go to work mining sulphur in Spain, phosphate in Chile and to cutting timber in Wisconsin. And later to assemble those simple matches we had to build ships and harbors, docks, railroads and these had to be operated by tens of thousands of workmen.

Then another labor-saver invented a machine to make matches and that required more metal miners, coal miners, smelters, machinists, mechanics, draftsmen, pattern-makers, moulders, electricians, patent attorneys, Congressmen and even Supreme Court Judges. And so what was the simple labor of rubbing two sticks together and then drowsing

over a nice little woods fire became the labor of millions all over the world.

Meanwhile, the match-making machines became so complicated and so big that they had to make so many matches to pay for their up-keep that it became necessary to send match salesmen to the far corners of the earth. And so bricklayers built hotels to house the match salesmen and forests were denuded to furnish pulp paper for magazines and newspapers to advertise those matches. Texas cowmen raised long-horned steers and Iowa farmers, big fat hogs to feed those match salesmen and their assisting workmen. Then Sweden developed a new safety matchmaking process and so we had to scrap our old machinery and rebuild anew so as to make twice as many as the Swedish machines.

And soon all of us produced more matches than we could sell in the civilized world and so we sent missionaries and marines to China, Hindustan and Hottentotville to introduce the benighted heathen to the glory of matches. And finally the competition grew so keen that a world war resulted and ten million fine young men were sacrificed and enough millions of cash wasted to have given all the people of the world a hundred-year play time.

Now please don't think that all this is entirely "knock! knock!" I only wanted to show you that sometimes labor-saving machinery has only multiplied labor. And I defy anyone to prove that the ancient caveman ever worked longer hours or harder hours than does the present day laborer. Please think that over.

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DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS JUDGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Being a judge is often referred to as a thankless task, and even the big leaguers occasionally come in for pop bottles, but through the years the Dairy Cattle Congress has attained and held a reputation for superior judging of animals entered.

The following "Titans of the tanbark" for the 1936 exposition September 28 to October 4 were announced last week by E. S. Estel, manager of the Congress: Holsteins -- Axel Hansen, dairy and agricultural advisor to the Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jerseys -- Professor C. S. Rhode of Urbana, Illinois of the University of Illinois Dairy Husbandry Department.

Ayrshires -- H. H. Kildee of Ames, Iowa, dean of the Division of Agriculture at Iowa State College; Brown Swiss -- Professor W. W. Yapp of Urbana, Illinois, head of the University of Illinois Dairy Husbandry Department; Guernseys -- Gordon Hall, Snowden Lane, Princeton, New Jersey.

Jerseys and Ayrshires will be judged September 29 and 30 -- Guernseys, September 30 and October 1 -- and Brown Swiss and Holsteins, October 1 and 2.

As in former years, other departments of the Dairy Cattle Congress will include the National Belgian Horse Show, the International Waterfowl Show, the American Poultry Congress and the Midwest Industrial Exposition.

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PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR BELGIAN SHOWAt Waterloo--September 28 to October 4

A measure of prosperity came "around the corner" last year for horse breeders and the result was an outstanding 1935 National Belgian Horse Show.

This year prospects are decidedly brighter than last. Brisk sale of draft horses at good prices throughout the year points toward an unusually large showing of Belgians at the 1936 National in Waterloo, Iowa, September 28 to October 4.

On this premise, E. S. Estel, manager of the National, predicts one of the best showings in the history of the exposition, in both quality and numbers. Carrying the idea further, he has materially increased the premiums above the 1935 listings.

The \$1,000 in premiums put up by the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, when added to the cash premiums offered by the show management, is the largest amount of money ever offered at any show to a single breed.

With the National less than three months away, the management is making a special effort to increase representation from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Professor R. B. Cooley of Purdue University will again be the National judge.

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PICK SEED CORN EARLY

Year in and year out, it is good business to pick seed corn in late September or early October, before danger of a killing frost. This advice applies to the current season, even though the summer was unusually dry and much of the corn crop began drying out in August. In some localities, recent rains have prolonged the growing period to an extent that might result in damage to the germination in case frost should come early again this year.

Practically all corn can now be picked safely for seed. As early as the third week in August, Lloyd Eveland, Federal Corn Loan Supervisor, who owns and operates a farm in Boone County, had already successfully sprouted kernels from the new crop.

Much seed corn this year is not going to be very fancy in appearance, but it may be entirely satisfactory for seed, nevertheless. In the dry areas, stalks that were able to mature even small ears may be regarded as having better than average resistance to drouth. It is advisable, however, to avoid saving moldy ears or those which come from stalks infested with smut, rot or any other kind of disease.

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SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

AUGUST

1936

No. of Inspections Made

Expense

	<u>Aug. 1935</u>	<u>Aug. 1936</u>	<u>Time Credits</u>		<u>Monthly Expense</u>	<u>Fees Collected</u>
Murphy	582	709	1	Murphy	\$ 63.84	\$ 217.82
Peckham	382	404	0	Peckham	35.67	176.35
Casey	610	630	0	Casey	58.65	324.99
Skott	242	372	0	Skott	60.11	241.76
Horstman	391	611	0	Horstman	40.60	430.00
Butler	405	486	1	Butler	46.10	228.14
Dustman	530	540	4	Dustman	36.55	194.55
Kline	295	520	2	Kline	56.43	503.62
Rowe	208	606	7	Rowe	55.37	289.04
Jamison	218	392	1	Jamison	48.79	240.34
Grant	809	569	4	Grant	59.24	273.65
Madsen	371	528	2 1/8	Madsen	52.57	1,057.64
Thoma	520	578	2	Thoma	60.63	95.87
Martin	309	439	0	Martin	61.83	433.92
Dorweiler	482	340	3	Dorweiler	60.23	217.43
Barry	624	670	0	Barry	37.92	138.85
Kelly	405	764	0	Kelly	49.92	336.15
Hand	132	222	6	Hand	64.15	60.29
Beaty	206	570	6	Beaty	63.88	136.49
Kerwin	417	653	4	Kerwin	50.52	721.47
Locker	884	458	3 1/2	Locker	26.02	62.99
Romano	857	432	5	Romano	39.33	233.27
*O'Neill	462	242	4	*O'Neill	79.59	271.00
*Felder	476	267	0	*Felder	86.47	773.00
*Carlin	393	248	6	*Carlin	59.19	396.00
*Plumb	857	508	0	*Plumb	56.63	639.00
*Deering	486	385	11	*Deering	56.31	215.00
**Rank	256	125	0	**Rank	80.55	393.00
**Brown	---	149	1	**Brown	91.52	393.00
**Ebert	---	139	0	**Ebert	92.35	456.00
TOTALS	<u>12,809</u>	<u>13,556</u>	<u>73 5/8</u>		<u>\$1,730.96</u>	<u>\$10,150.63</u>

*Restaurant Inspectors
 **Heavy Scale Inspectors
 All others are Dairy and Food Inspectors

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUGUST 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	1,000	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 1,672.61
Meat Market	733	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,411.00
Canning Factory	64	Babcock Test Licenses	494.00
Bakery	77	Egg Dealers Licenses	153.00
Slaughter House	70	Poultry Buyers Licenses	103.00
Restaurant	809	Scale Tag Licenses	144.00
Coal Dealer	0	Scale Inspection Fees	1,110.00
Public Toilets	244	Inspection Tag Fees	4,719.00
Feed Store	224	Milk Dealers Licenses	630.00
Ice Cream Factory	102	Gasoline Pump Licenses	5,640.00
Creamery	682	Cream Graders Licenses	325.00
Milk Distributor	505	Cream Station Licenses	101.00
Farm Dairy	100	Cream Truck Licenses	243.00
Confectionery	189	Creamery Licenses	75.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	42	Oleomargarine Tax	18,843.10
Seed Dealer	21	Hotel Transfer Fees	3.00
Bottling Works	17	Hotel Licenses	124.00
Cream Station	1,018	Fair Restaurant Licenses	585.00
Produce	958	Restaurant Licenses	468.00
Miscellaneous	729	Commercial Feeds Fees	143.50
Hotels	65	Gasoline Test Fees	2.00
Rendering Plants	16	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	5.00
Investigations	359	Seed Analysis Fees	1.00
Fair Stands	2,128	Rendering Plant Licenses	50.00
Soda Fountains	81	Cold Storage Licenses	125.00
Cold Storage	9	Commercial Fertilizer Lic.	20.00
Mattress Factory	1	Veterinary Fees	169.00
Oil	397	Restaurant Trust	1,950.00
Cream Route Vehicle	163		
Fruit Stands	3	TOTAL	<u>\$39,309.21</u>
Penny Slot Scales	82		
Wagon Scales	270		
Counter Scales	902		
Platform Scales	676		
Cream Test Scales	382		
Gas Pumps	400		
Measures	38		
TOTALS	<u>13,556</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Credits	73 5/8	Milk & Cream	170
Meetings Attended	48	Ice Cream	22
Samples Collected	313	Feeds	8
Samples Tested	861	Butter	50
Prosecutions	1	Miscellaneous	16
Examinations	145	Bacteria	72
Sediment Pads Ex.	3,023	Seeds	10
Cans Cream Ex.	10,459	Gasoline	613
Cream Cans Ex.	7,890		

MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 34 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1936

Page 7

September 17, 1936 "Iowa Agriculture"

NAME	OIL	GAS	LABOR PARTS	TIRES TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	.80	13.63		34.19	15.00		63.62	1604	.039
Peckham	1.50	12.01	4.17	.85	15.00	2.25	35.78	1375	.026
Casey	1.40	20.81	1.11		15.00	1.50	39.82	2250	.017
Skott	.50	15.62	8.35	10.34	15.00		49.81	1827	.027
Horstman	1.10	12.27	.75		15.00	2.75	31.87	1546	.020
Butler	1.00	19.51		.25	15.00	2.00	37.76	1916	.019
Dustman	.60	12.54	1.50		15.00	4.40	34.04	1570	.021
Kline	1.54	20.27	8.69	.50	15.00		46.00	2448	.018
Rowe	1.00	23.14		1.25	15.00	1.75	42.14	2487	.016
Jamison	1.50	15.51		3.80	15.00	.75	36.56	1870	.019
Grant	1.19	23.15	1.10		15.00	1.10	41.54	2749	.015
Madsen	1.00	17.74	1.48	1.45	15.00	1.80	38.47	2258	.017
Thoma	1.10	22.49	8.03	17.62	15.00	.75	64.99	3045	.021
Martin	2.00	23.40	1.75	4.05	15.00		46.20	2175	.021
Dorweiler	1.20	25.68			15.00	3.25	45.13	2551	.017
Barry	1.00	16.77		.50	15.00	1.50	34.77	1804	.019
Kelly	.60	14.85	4.10		15.00	.67	35.22	1692	.020
Hand	2.90	24.95	3.75	8.81	15.00		55.41	3082	.017
Beaty	1.02	19.26	5.79	.50	15.00	1.75	43.32	2549	.016
Kerwin	1.70	18.90	4.40		15.00	1.00	41.00	2255	.018
Locker	.65	13.04			15.00	2.50	31.19	1325	.023
Romano	1.00	14.12	6.25	1.25	15.00	1.50	39.12	1536	.025
O'Neill	1.50	24.38	.75	1.50	15.00	4.25	47.38	2880	.016
Felder	1.20	21.63	17.08		15.00	.25	55.16	2394	.023
Deering	1.00	21.88	3.00		15.00		40.88	2160	.018
Plumb	1.50	15.21	.50		15.00		32.21	2088	.015
Carlin	1.30	19.40	10.24		15.00		45.94	2391	.019
Murray	1.46	43.74	25.69	9.31	15.00	1.00	96.20	4798	.020
Fogle	.70	25.58	2.45		15.00		43.73	3000	.014
Gray	1.60	20.60	9.60	18.86	15.00	1.75	67.41	2312	.029
Aaberg	2.43	21.00	.35		15.00		38.78	2400	.016
Rank	3.30	39.17	7.88	.85	30.00	3.45	84.65	2622	.032
Ebert	1.07	38.48		2.00	30.00	.75	72.30	2630	.027
Brown	1.75	36.80	3.07	2.50	30.00		74.12	2917	.025
TOTAL	45.11	727.53	141.83	120.38	555.00	42.67	1,632.52	78,506	.020

Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .019 Average cost for Ford Trucks - .028

NO WHEAT SHORTAGE

Just in case some of our farmers or some of our city friends may be frightened by purely political speeches about a wheat shortage at this time, we want to remind you that the 1936 wheat crop totaled 633,000,000 bushels and is the biggest wheat crop since 1932. The 1935 crop, next best since that time, was 623,000,000 bushels. Also, the carry over of old wheat is slightly larger than the average for the late twenties. So let's not be too easily scared by tall tales of a wheat shortage.

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PRICES OF IOWA FARM PRODUCTS

These prices represent the average prices (as of the fifteenth of the month) received in local markets by producers and have been gathered by the Division of Crop and Livestock Statistics of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

	<u>July</u> <u>1935</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>Aug.</u> <u>1935</u>	<u>Aug.</u> <u>1936</u>
Corn, per bu. - - - - -	\$.76	\$.76	\$.76	\$ 1.06
Oats, per bu. - - - - -	.27	.32	.22	.42
Wheat, per bu. - - - - -	.78	.98	.85	1.09
Hay, per ton - - - - -	8.30	7.60	6.70	11.50
Hogs, per cwt. - - - - -	8.80	9.10	10.90	10.20
Cattle, per cwt. - - - - -	7.90	6.80	8.40	7.20
Sheep, per cwt. - - - - -	3.45	3.75	3.50	2.90
Eggs, per doz. - - - - -	.201	.178	.205	.189
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	.24	.33	.25	.36
Chickens, per lb. - - - - -	.124	.151	.134	.148
Milk Cows, per head* - - - - -	50.00	53.00	49.00	51.00
Horses, per head* - - - - -	102.00	112.00	103.00	102.00
Wool, per lb.* - - - - -	.22	.29	.22	.28

*Not included in Iowa Farm Price Index.

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Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, has announced the appointment of Miss Denise McNally of Estherville to a position as stenographer in the Animal Industry Division made vacant by the resignation of Miss Maurine Brunsvold. Miss Brunsvold, formerly of Cedar County, but who has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1933 is moving to California. She was the State's fastest typist, winning that title and a large silver cup in 1935. She was also a very beautiful and talented dancer and was much in demand on the programs of Des Moines entertainment. Miss McNally took over her new duties on September 16.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 18

Thursday, September 24, 1936

Iowa Dairy Leaders

E. S. ESTEL

J. H. ANDERSON



President
Assoc. of Local Creameries



Sec.-Treas.
Iowa State Dairy Assoc.

M. MORTENSEN



Head, Dairy Division
Iowa State College

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

THE TRAGIC TRIFLE

Don't let little things worry you. I am reminded of the small boy who questioned the old gentleman with the magnificiently flowing beard, if he would answer one question about those same luxurious whiskers. "What about 'em" says the old gent? "When you go to bed at night do you tuck your whiskers under the bedclothes, asked the boy?" The old man gave a start. "Why bless my soul, I don't believe I know." I've been wearing this beard for many years but until now it has never occurred to me what I did with it at night. But I'll take note when I go to bed tonight and let you know the next time I see you." And the venerable one walked on shaking his head in perplexity. That evening when he retired he pulled the counterpane quite up to his chin, hiding all the whiskers except their beginnings. "Now, there," he said to himself, "that's undoubtedly the way I've been doing all these years. See how force of habit operated to cause me to put them inside the blankets. "Ah, now I'm comfortable, but he was not comfortable. His whiskers tickled his bare throat. He felt self-conscious, ill-at-ease. So he heaved his whiskers out and spread them in a broad fan-shaped effect, upon the coverlid. "Ah," he said, "that's better." That must have been the way I've been doing it." But he couldn't sleep. His beard, stretching before him in plain view was for the first time in his life an incumbrance and an annoyance. So he drew them back again. Then he hauled them out. Then he put them in again, groaning meanwhile. All the night long he shifted his whiskers and got not a wink of sleep. And the next night it was the same maddening thing over again--no rest for the poor harassed, half-frantic old gentleman. And the third night was a hideous repetition of the two preceding ones. So, on the fourth night, in stark desperation he cut his throat and blew out his brains and hanged himself and jumped into the river. And so goes it whenever we allow our little troubles to get the better of us.



THE SECRETARY SAYS

As Mr. Aaberg, my assistant in charge of corn loans in Iowa, has an important message for you this week regarding the new seed corn loan, I am going to make my own part of this paper rather short. But, I do want to express my personal pleasure that general rains all over the State have at last broken the 1936 drought. And what a relief that is.

You know, some people, supposedly smart people, too, had begun to say that this midwestern country of ours was changing into a desert. And that we had tiled out the ponds and drained the lakes, and destroyed our water levels and brought a sort of curse upon the land and that we were doomed to droughts and dearth and dryness since there was no place from which the sun could draw up water for later release in the blessed form of rains.

And what a fallacy that was. They completely overlooked the fact that most scientists are agreed that the rainfall of Iowa depends upon many large physical factors such as the warm and rapidly evaporating waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the great Polar ice cap, and the greatest river system in the world, the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio tributaries. And how puny man's efforts are when compared to these great aspects of nature. One of Iowa's early weather men, J. R. Sage once made an exhaustive study of this problem and concluded that the sloughs, lakes and ponds of Iowa were only a drop in the bucket of nature's great moisture system. He estimated that if all the water exposed in Iowa's lakes, ponds and streams were evaporated, converted and precipitated in the form of rain over the entire State, that it would amount to less than one-half inch of rainfall.

Just chew that over for a while. I'll admit that some sad mistakes and even some atrocious crimes have been committed in the name of drainage such as the attempted drying of Rice Lake and Union sloughs up in my own end of the State, but let's not be foolish enough to decry the system of draining Iowa's waste lands for the sake of a few mistakes among hundreds of beneficial projects.

Chas. D. Reed, of the State Weather and Crop Bureau, put it very nicely, I think, when he said--

"A study of the gage heights of our streams does not show that we rush the water off to the great rivers more rapidly by the draining. In fact what they do seem to show most is that by making a great sponge four feet thick, of porous, receptive soil we hold on more tenaciously to the moisture that falls and let it run more gradually into the streams. When rain falls upon the soil it has the tendency to go straight down under the influence of gravity. Not until the soil has become saturated to a considerable depth is there any appreciable lateral movement towards tile drains. Obviously tile drains cannot lower the water table below the level of the drains and these are not generally placed deeper than four feet."

The fact is there are still thousands of square miles of land in Iowa which would be vastly improved by more adequate drainage.

And believe you me, there is no immediate danger of Iowa becoming a second Sahara or Gobi Desert simply because we've had two drought years.

Those who preach such mouthings are about as far wrong as the game-lovers who maintain that had we plenty of wild birds as in the good old days there would have been no grasshoppers during the past season. In all their doctrines there is always some little truth, of course, but just how little, can easily be realized when we remember that in the early days when our wild game was unmolested and unrestricted, Kansas, Nebraska and parts of Iowa were literally eaten into the ground by hordes of grasshoppers whose numbers almost darkened the sun.

Should you really wish to know how futile and ineffective were the efforts of our wild birds against these pests go read the records of the past or take the time to talk to some of the few living pioneers who were here during the grasshopper plagues.

Such doctrines are to me almost as senseless as those of a prominent conservationist who in a recent article wrote that the building of dams and locks up the Mississippi would make the Fathers of Waters an aquatic desert. He based his theory on the thought that silt would form behind and above these dams thus destroying all fish and aquatic life, but evidently did not know that the new type dams now being built roll up their drums instead of lowering their gates, and thus the water goes beneath rather than over the dam and the silt and sludge is washed out instead of being held back.

And for those who moan for the passing of the old north Iowa duck ponds, I want to say that my own boyhood remembrances of a childhood spent in Winnebago County is too vivid to have forgotten some of the drawbacks of these sloughs which seem to be of such pleasant memory to others.

I haven't forgotten the chills, fevers, and discomforts that went along with those marshes and the thoughts of those old-time north Iowa mosquitoes still brings me an itching that can't be scratched. My father used to say that when he first came to Iowa it took two men to get a team of horses into the barn. One tended the sliding door and as the other galloped the team into the barn, slammed the door behind them and the mass of mosquitoes that followed, unable to halt their flight, would strike the side of the building causing it to rock drunkenly on its stone foundation. Nor have I forgotten the troubles at milking time, or the smoke smudges that made the eyes water and the resulting milk in the pail anything but sanitary. Yes, those days weren't always the life of peace and plenty that some modern artists might lead us to believe. But while I am talking about pioneering people let me close with a heartfelt tribute to the prairie mother.

She came to rock the cradle of a new Empire. Adventure calls to men but duty summons woman. And so when the time was ripe to breed new stars for the flag she followed the old biblical advice of "Where thou goest I will go." So she set forth from Maine or Virginia, Pennsylvania or Ohio, from Killarney's loveliness or her home on the fjords of Norway or the little farm in Germany, to mother the wilderness. Only she and her God knew the fullness of her giving. She lived in sod houses, log cabins or hay-roofed huts with the nearest neighbor often a day's trudge away. She had no decencies, no luxuries,

many times she did not even know the comfort of a fire place, but did her cooking over an open fire in front of the house. She helped in the fields, at the plowing, the sowing and the reaping. She watered the stock and spun the cloth and knitted and sewed and tailored. She preserved the winter's food; cured the meats; milked the cows and nursed her children. Her beauty sleep started at 10 o'clock and ended at 4 o'clock, so she could be up and back to her work. She never had a silk stocking, an orange or a box of chocolates and her bread never came already sliced.

She fought drought and dearth, starvation, homesickness and loneliness, savages, grasshoppers, chills and fevers. Her Sunday best was calico and linsey woolsey. She grew old at the rate of 24 months a year at the grubbing hoe, the wash board and the hand churn. She bore her bairns alone and oft times alone on the prairie she buried them.

But she asked no pity for her broken health, her aching back, her poor knarled hands, or for the wistful memories of her lost youth in a finer, fairer more pleasant land.

She gave Iowa and the northwest to the world and was too proud to quibble at the cost of her stalwart sons to whom she willed it. She mothered men.

All honor to these gallant women, may the memory of our pioneer mothers be ever kept green and verdant, by those of us who inherited the nation they carved out of a wilderness.

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SEED CORN LOAN PROGRAMS EXPLAINED

By H. C. Aaberg

You have, no doubt, read of the government's seed corn sealing programs and are anxious to get what information we have to date.

A meeting of agronomists and warehouse officials, representing nine states, was held at Omaha recently, at which time the proposed programs were discussed. Several changes were recommended and if carried out, the programs will be substantially as follows:

There will be two programs, one known as a special seed corn loan of \$1.75 per bushel, with an option of \$3.50, the other a straight corn loan program of 55 cents per bushel with a seed corn option of \$1.50.

Special Seed Corn Plan

(1) This program is limited to the sealing of one million bushels, principally in the drought area. Of this amount, Iowa is expected to be allotted 250,000 bushels.

(2) Applications for this loan will be made to H. Lloyd Eveland, Regional Corn Loan Supervisor, State House, Des Moines. When several applications are received from a county, Mr. Eveland will direct a federal inspector to visit the premises of the applicant and inspect and sample the seed corn which has been field selected or which was grown in 1935 and does not contain more than 15 per cent moisture.

Germination, grade and moisture tests will be made by the Iowa State College. When the corn is found to be satisfactory, a local sealer will be authorized to issue a regular warehouse certificate on the basis of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet or 70 pounds per bushel.

(3) The loan agreement will carry an option of \$3.50 per bushel on this special seed corn. The option expires and the note becomes due and payable April 1, 1937. If and when the option is exercised the borrower will be required to shell, sack and grade the corn, ready for planting. If, however, the borrower desires to obtain the release of the corn and option, he may do so by making written application or by paying his note.

Regular Corn Loan Plan

(1) The regular corn loan program with a seed corn clause will probably not be available until December 1. The loans will be made on ear corn which has shown by actual test to grade No. 4 or better.

(2) The government option on this corn amounts to \$1.50 per bushel and will not be exercised unless the corn shows proper germination and grade and is suited to planting in the deficit area. The option expires April 1, while the note is due June 1, 1937.

(3) Applications for these loans will be made directly to the sealer or warehouse board secretary as in the case of previous corn loan programs.

The best recommendation we can make to farmers at this time is that if they live in the drought area, they should field select large quantities of corn, artificially dry it to meet the requirements and then store it in a crib or seed corn house which will insure the proper germination next spring.

To farmers living in other sections of the State, we recommend that they carefully husk and crib the best corn. Ventilators may well be installed, and every effort made to guarantee satisfactory germination next spring. Cribs should be put in a good state of repair before filled.

It is expected that several district schools will be held in a few weeks to instruct sealers, warehouse board members and county agents in the making of loans under the proposed programs.

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Commercial apple production in the country as a whole, is now placed at 66,452,000 bushels compared with 93,866,000 bushels in 1935 and with the five-year, 1928-1932, average of 97,895,000 bushels.

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Total peach production for the United States is estimated to be 43,873,000 bushels. This is 17 per cent below the 1935 crop of 52,808,000 bushels, and 22 per cent below the five-year, 1928-1932 average of 56,451,000 bushels.

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MORE THAN HALF OF CORN MATURE

More than half the corn crop, that survived the heat and drouth, is now believed to be safe from frost, according to the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Corn made good advancement toward maturity last week, states the bulletin, and much seed corn was picked, although it required unusual effort. If the seed that is being saved is properly cared for, there will be ample good seed for the 1937 crop. Silo filling and fodder cutting went forward rapidly in the latter half of the week.

Heavy rains occurred over most of the State at the beginning of the week and a few light, scattered showers in the southern counties toward the close of the week. At Charles City the rainfall amounted to 15.26 inches in 34 days, August 13 to September 15, breaking all records for such a period. Most of the extreme west counties still need much more rain to replenish ground water and surface water supply. Temperatures averaged above normal but were below normal about the middle of the week.

Increased Acreage of Winter Wheat and Rye

Winter wheat and rye seeding made good progress and more than the usual acreage is in prospect. Fall plowing also made good progress where the ground was not too wet.

Alfalfa Stages Remarkable Comeback

Soy bean and alfalfa haying made better progress toward the close of the week after the rains quit and sunshine increased. Less than the usual amount of beans has set on. Alfalfa has made an excellent growth since the weather became more favorable. Grasshoppers have largely disappeared though it is likely that plenty of eggs have been laid for next year's brood.

Considerable late sweet corn is coming on but may not produce before frost. Much green fruit has come on the tomato vines and with warm, dry weather for a few weeks might produce a crop yet. Late potato vines that survived are producing good tubers. Some early fall apple picking is being done but the apples are small and of poor quality.

Pastures Again Supporting Livestock

Pastures, where not killed by the heat and drouth, are making good growth, and are fully supporting livestock in many northern and eastern counties. The milk flow is improving.

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IOWA IS READY FOR BRILLIANT DAIRY
CATTLE CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 28 TO OCTOBER 4

Over in Waterloo, the decks are cleared for Iowa's great national dairy and livestock show--the twenty-seventh annual Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Expositions--to be held September 28 to October 4. "Bigger and better" is a common showman's boast--but it holds in all verity for this year's Congress.

Two weeks before showtime four Congress records were already in the bag--the greatest and largest showing in history in Ayrshire and Brown Swiss cattle, Belgian horses, and industrial exhibits already having been booked.

Not an inch of industrial space remains on the grounds--with all unoccupied indoor space rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Belgian entries, which have soared steadily since this phase of the show was inaugurated seventeen years ago, have soared on to new heights. Ayrshire entries have already doubled the great 1935 showing. Enhanced by the most money ever offered to the breed, Brown Swiss entries also show a remarkable rise.

In the Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey classes, showings at least equalling the great exhibits of the past are guaranteed. E. S. Estel, secretary-manager of the Dairy Cattle Congress, and always a conservative prognosticator, predicts the greatest showings in history in the poultry and waterfowl expositions.

Here are the attractions which should boost attendance beyond the 1935 figure of 175,000: the great cattle show; the National Belgian Horse Show; the Midwest Industrial and Machinery Exposition; the International Waterfowl Exposition; the American Poultry Congress; the National Corn, Alfalfa, and Soybean Shows; the Midwest Garden and Flower Show; the Midwest Rabbit Show; and the National Milk Maids' Marathon. Supporting departments are the Women's Department; the great Educational Department; the 4-H Club Calf Show; the 4-H Girls' Department; and the Saddle Horse Show. Entertainment will be provided--not by a gaudy Midway--but by a gorgeous array of America's leading circus talent in daily and evening Hippodrome programs.

Crowds and exhibitors in the various divisions of the exposition come from all sections of America and Canada.

The Dairy Cattle Congress takes particular pride in its educational department--featuring the great fair exposition of the United States Department of Agriculture. All in all, more than a dozen great public and semi-public agencies will present exhibits--with men on hand whose business it is to know of the great agricultural and dairying developments of 1936.

Another department of great interest and importance is the Judging Contest Division. Included in the contests are the Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest, the Interstate Cow-Testers' Judging Contest, the 4-H Club Dairy Cattle Judging Contest and the Future Farmers' Judging Competition.

The Dairy Cattle Congress is ready for the crowds of 1936. A magnificent new Hippodrome--a quarter of a mile around--will seat

8,200 spectators at each great program. Tinted a beautiful silver gray, with a gaily colored marquee and brilliant banners fluttering--the Hippodrome will present an up-to-the-minute, modernistic appearance. Additional features of the 1936 building program are new saddle horse and feed barns and an addition to the poultry building.

The entire Dairy Cattle Congress plant of 60 acres and 21 buildings is dedicated to the perpetuation of permanent agriculture and dairying--and strives ahead with the times with the watchwords "Education, Inspiration, and Entertainment."

The Dairy Cattle Congress remains what it set out to be--a great, challenging agricultural exposition--with a big dash of entertainment thrown in for happy times. Iowa will come again.

--Bob Bliss

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CHANGE IN BEEF HEIFER CLASSIFICATION
C. A. OLDSSEN ANNOUNCES 4-H CLUB RULING

The following change has been made in the 4-H purebred beef heifer classification.

Heifers eligible to show in the 1937 class must be born between January 1 and August 31, 1936. This change has been made to fit into the open class classification. This project has more than doubled from the past year. A great many of our baby beef calves shown at the Iowa State Fair this year were offsprings from this beef heifer project. The opportune time to purchase purebred beef heifers is at hand, while purebred beef cattle are selling at low ebb. The purebred beef heifer project is doing more to stimulate better beef in the state than any other project. Annually 750,000 cattle are shipped into Iowa to feed while Iowa acres should be raising their own calves.

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SUGGESTED LOAN PROGRAM
OFFICIALS FROM SEVEN STATES ENDORSE MURRAY PROGRAM

Corn loan officials from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska meeting at Omaha last week, endorsed a permanent grain sealing program advocated by Ray Murray, Iowa State Secretary of Agriculture. The text of their memorandum follows:

After some considerable discussion, it seems to be the concensus of opinion among the representatives here assembled that the provisions granted under the corn loan programs from 1933 to date have been of such beneficial and universal good in the States where they were applied that we are convinced that the Government should take steps toward making such a loan program the basis of a permanent farm policy. It is our thought that the provisions already granted to such basic commodities as corn, cotton and tobacco might just as well be extended and should be extended

to other major farm crops such as wheat, oats, soy beans, rye, barley, timothy seed, etc. We have always contended that the loan value of such crops should in no way be based upon nor follow the trends of market conditions. As was the case in the first corn loan, estimates should first be made as to the basic market value of a certain product over a long time normal period of years and then the loan value on that commodity based on about 60% of the average yearly market value for that product during that period. For instance, if over a ten-year period the normal value of corn should be found to be 75¢ per bushel, then the loan value should be in the neighborhood of 45¢ on corn each year. This would create a stabilizing influence which would work equally as well in years of depressed prices as it would in years of excessively high prices, and thus be of benefit both towards maintaining a fair price for the producer and guarding against excessive prices that might harm the consuming public.

We also feel that in the administration of such loans, it might be well to discontinue the habit of setting a definite selling date for grain sealed under such regulations. Regardless of whether such a date is set for June 1, August 1, or any other period of the year, the continued threat of the disposal of huge stocks of grain at any definite time would hang over the market with a resulting depressing effect. Rather it is the concensus of opinion that loans be made for a period of six months and renewal of the loan made upon payment of interest and charges for reinspection which determines the keeping quality of the grain and the stability of the cribs or granaries used. Whenever cases should be discovered where there was spoilage or deterioration of the grain or insufficient storage facilities, then arrangements should be made possible for the calling of such loans as soon as feasible, but at no time should there be a certain definite closing date when all sealed grains would have to be liquidated. We feel that the adoption of such a program and its extension to all grains as well as corn and cotton, would give to States that have not been benefitted by the other loan programs equal opportunities with those that have benefitted, such as the south, by the cotton loans, and the Mississippi Valley States, by the corn loan programs. We further feel that such a farm storage program on grain would automatically help to regulate and stabilize the prices of hogs, cattle and dairy products as the price of these naturally follow the price of feed grains necessary for their subsistence and production.

We are also of the opinion that such a continued loan program would automatically be of assistance to any suggested production control, conservation or better farming plans as the fact that these surpluses stored on the farms would continually keep before the farmer himself visual evidence that there was a surplus in the crops he had sealed. Each time he went into his yard he would see evidence of a surplus in the grain already stored in his cribs and the resulting lack of facility for further storage would certainly discourage him from increasing his production of those commodities. It is the unanimous opinion of this group that these resolutions, or rather opinions, should be presented to the Secretary of Agriculture for his earnest consideration.

BUTTER INDUSTRY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

The Iowa State Department of Agriculture recognizes with much pleasure the recent organization of a Butter Industry Committee composed of three men representing various branches of the Industry in Iowa.

These men are Mr. Julius Brunner, representing the Iowa Association of Local Creameries, Mr. A. P. Anderson, the Iowa Creamery Operators' and Managers' Association, and Mr. Clarence Nielson, the Iowa Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association.

It is the object of these men to meet at regular intervals and to go into problems facing the dairy industry in an attempt to be of some service, not only to the patrons of their various organizations, but to the industry as a whole.

At a recent meeting held in Ames, Iowa on September 10, the following resolutions were adopted:--

"Your Industry Committee passed another "mile stone" because for the first time, it had a real opportunity to find out just how solid the Industry was back of it.

All the Operators and Managers, requested to appear before the Committee on that date, were there with the exception of one who had a legitimate excuse as he was in the hospital at the time, and expected to be there for another four weeks. We believe that everyone that appeared before the Committee went home feeling a whole lot better and felt certain that whenever any condition developed in their particular territory in the future, that it would prove to the best interests of the entire Industry, to make a real effort to get these matters settled before resorting to unfair trade practices.

An unusual number of complaints were filed and we are sorry to advise it is again necessary to request a number of operators and managers to appear at the next meeting.

This past month it was again necessary for the Department of Agriculture to fine another Creamery for illegal overruns. We believe, however, that as time goes on all operators in Iowa will come to realize that there are no secrets in the Creamery business and that no one can continue to indulge in unfair practices without doing, not only themselves, but the entire Industry, a great deal of harm.

For the first time the Committee received two letters making favorable comments on its work, one of these was from the Manager of one of the largest Cooperative Creameries in the State and the other from the Manager of one of the largest centralized plants."

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MEETING CALLED IN THE INTEREST OF SCALE INSPECTION

By C. S. Bogle

The Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau has requested of the State Department of Agriculture that a meeting be called for Tuesday afternoon, September 22, 1936, to be held in their office at the Union Depot. Representatives from the Bureau and from the Department of Agriculture will comprise this meeting. Mr. C. S. Bogle, Chief Inspector, and the three heavy scale inspectors, Mr. Anton Rank of Buffalo Center, Mr. Walter R. Brown of Washington, and Mr. August Ebert of Denison will represent the State Department of Agriculture.

Those present in the interest of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau will be Superintendent B. L. Hicks of the Bureau at Chicago; Mr. C. F. Crowley, Superintendent of Weights, Chicago; Mr. C. A. King, Chief Scale Inspector, Chicago; Mr. A. H. Ander, Chief Scale Inspector for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago; Mr. H. H. Alfrey, Chief Scale Inspector for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Mr. Harry Mayer, Chief Scale Inspector, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.

This meeting is called for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the work of scale inspection and for promoting better and more efficient cooperation of these two service agencies.

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MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERAISSUED BY STATE VETERINARIAN

Des Moines, Iowa September 24, 1936. Increasing outbreaks of hog cholera throughout the state today led to a sharp warning to Iowa farmers from the office of Dr. H. A. Seidell, state veterinarian, and the outlining of precautionary steps to prevent further spread of the disease this fall.

"Safety first" measures to help farmers protect their hogs from spread of the disease were suggested by Dr. Seidell, including the following:

Do not visit your neighbor's hog lots or allow him to visit yours if he has cholera on his premises; do not place newly-purchased swine immediately with your herd, but keep it quarantined in separate pens for at least three weeks.

In the past few weeks outbreaks have been reported at Belle Plaine, Carroll, Vinton, Newhall, Blairtown, Keystone, Fairbank, Marshalltown, Independence, Hazleton, Lamont, Anamosa, Montezuma, Monticello, Waterloo, Epworth, Dubuque, Tama, Peosta, Springville, Mt. Vernon, Bennett, Deep River, Grinnell, Hudson, Strawberry Point, Oelwein, Greene, Nashua, West Branch, Reinbeck, Clinton, Princeton, Ryan, Arlington, Floyd, Osage, Rockford, Rudd, Charles City, Marengo, Iowa City, Ely, Solon, Cedar Rapids, Alburnett, Central City, Brooklyn, Malcom, Davenport, Montour, Clutier, Dysart, Marion, Dunkerton, Tipton, Muscatine, Durant State Center, Northwood, Stacyville, and Thompson.

"Early control measures to prevent the spread of cholera in outbreak areas will save Iowa farmers many thousands of dollars," Dr. Seidell said in issuing his warning today. "There is no cure for cholera but it can be prevented if the hogs are properly immunized."

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 19

Thursday, October 1, 1936

Of All
That
Is
Good



Iowa
Affords
The
Best

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

OUR IOWA

I know a place beneath the sun,
Where brooklets flow and rivers run

To join the boundless seas.

I know a place, where in the spring,
The blossoms blow and song birds sing

Up in the apple trees.

From early summer till its close
One sees great fields where tall corn grows,

And rustles in the breeze.

And in the season known as fall

That corn stands up erect and tall --

As tall almost as trees.

Then when the winter's cold winds blow,

This land becomes a land of snow,

As white as white can be.

What e'er the season or the year

This land is always filled with cheer --

Bright cheer for you and me.

I'm sure that you would like to go

And see this land of flowers and snow,

Though it were far away.

But friends, behold this beauty land

Is all about you where you stand.

It is our Iowa.



THE SECRETARY SAYS

I have heard a story of an old man who used to yell loudly "morning paper, two cents, morning paper, two cents."

Another gentleman who knew that he was obliged to pay two cents each for the papers asked him why he did it.

"You pay two cents for them and you sell them for two cents," he said. "What do you get out of it?"

And the old man said, "The right to holler."

And I am always reminded of that when I think of some of the "hollering" we hear occasionally. I was reminded of it only last week, when in the news dispatches I read that one of our better-known chautauqua speakers was "hollering" about that old sob-story of the slaughter of the baby pigs of Iowa. With tears in his eyes, we visioned that great spirit as he spoke feelingly of those ruthless murders ere those tiny pigs reached their full piggyness. With a voice choked with anguish he "hollered", "Why out in Iowa, a pig is almost a member of the family."

And listening, I wondered how many Iowa farmers really did raise hogs for pets and how many raised them for pork. And I thought of the many poor and hungry on relief who were fed on the pork processed and canned from those sacrificed porkers, and I thought of the resulting increases in the price levels received by Iowa farmers for the next generation of Iowa pigs and then again, I remembered that these baby pigs were killed away back in September 1933 and I wondered if the speaker had stopped to figure that those pigs, unslaughtered, would now be over three years of age and I wondered if he knew any three-year old pigs being kept for pets on Iowa farms and I almost wondered if he really knew anything about the business of raising Iowa hogs and the processing of Iowa pork at all, or whether he was just "hollering."

He did not seem to realize that the processing of those pigs made more tolerable the lives of a good many Iowa people who were dependent on hog prices. Surely he could not condemn the diversion of 100,000,000 pounds of that baby pork to feed those on our relief rolls.

Edward O'Neal, National President of the Farm Bureau Federation, speaking recently at Fort Dodge expressed it rather heatedly but perfectly honestly when he exclaimed, "don't be deceived by this talk of politicians about killing the little pigs."

"You folks in this section of Iowa, where a few years ago there was no decent market, know only too well the issue."

"It was a question either of killing the pigs, eliminating the surplus so that farmers could get a decent price, or having human souls shooting at each other here in America."

sell his hogs. Then we have farm troubles. The farmer has to cut production too, or else go bankrupt and lose his home. What is sauce for the Big Business is sauce for John Farmer.

If the Government could prevent production-cutting by big business, then it wouldn't have to encourage cutting farm production. And both farming and business would be better off. But that adjustment may take time. In the meanwhile if you think the farmer is crazy don't forget who started it.

And please remember this. Before the formation of a National Farm Program, wheat was 40 cents a bushel; corn 10 cents; cotton 6 cents a pound. Hogs wouldn't bring enough to pay their transportation to market. The farmer's Ford rusted in the yard and the radio stood mute in the corner as he could buy neither gas nor batteries. Lack of farm income closed 2,000 rural American schools in 1933 alone. From 1931 to 1933, 2,834 country banks failed. Farm Cash Income dropped under four and one-half billion dollars and 900,000 farms were sold at foreclosure or for unpaid taxes.

And what a difference now. We have dollar wheat; dollar corn and ten-dollar hogs. New farm-owned autos speed over newly surfaced roads and new tractors roll over our fields. Twenty-one million dollars in federal grants have reopened rural schools in thirty-three states. Only two banks have closed in Iowa in the last three years. Farm cash income has risen two and one-half billion dollars and all this has happened in spite of two of the worst droughts in the history of our state within the past three years.

And so although I, too, regret the passing of those poor little pigs some three years ago I glory in the results that have been achieved by their sacrificial but beneficial deaths.

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FARM TERRACES END TO END SIX TIMES NATION'S LENGTH

More than 15,000 miles of terraces--enough for about six terraces from New York City to Los Angeles--have been built by farmers in Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas in 41 States. During the next three years the Service expects to help farmers build about 36,000 more miles of terraces.

The value of terracing in keeping soil on moderate slopes from washing has been proved in many parts of the country. Terraces usually are built on land with no more than a 12-per cent slope.

In one case unterraced land lost soil at the rate of 64 tons an acre each year. On similar land terraced, the soil loss was a little more than two tons an acre. In another test, unterraced land lost from eight to ten times more soil per acre.

Another value of terraces, in regions where rainfall is scanty, is that they hold moisture as well as soil. Numerous tests show that as much as 80 per cent more water runs off unterraced fields. Crop yields also are increased on terraced fields, after about the second year, the increases being much greater after several years.

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IOWANS RECOMMEND 63 COUNTIES FOR SPECIAL SEED CORN LOAN

An area comprising sixty-three counties has been recommended as the special seed corn loan region in Iowa, by a committee of representatives of the Extension Service of Iowa State College and the State Department of Agriculture. The designated area includes the forty-five counties in the drouth section and eighteen counties adjacent to the drouth area.

The committee, including Paul Taff, assistant director of the Extension Service; Ed Dyas, extension agronomist; Henry Eichling, district Extension Agent; H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture and Ray Murray, secretary of agriculture, based its recommendations on information furnished by the federal crop reports and from a general survey of the seed corn situation.

Of the government's allotment of one million bushels of corn to be sealed under this special seed corn loan program, it is estimated that Iowa will be allowed 250,000 bushels, which about 4,000 bushels for each of the sixty-three counties. The loan has been set at \$1.75 per bushel and the government will take an option of \$3.50 per bushel on corn which meets the requirements as to moisture, germination and adaptability.

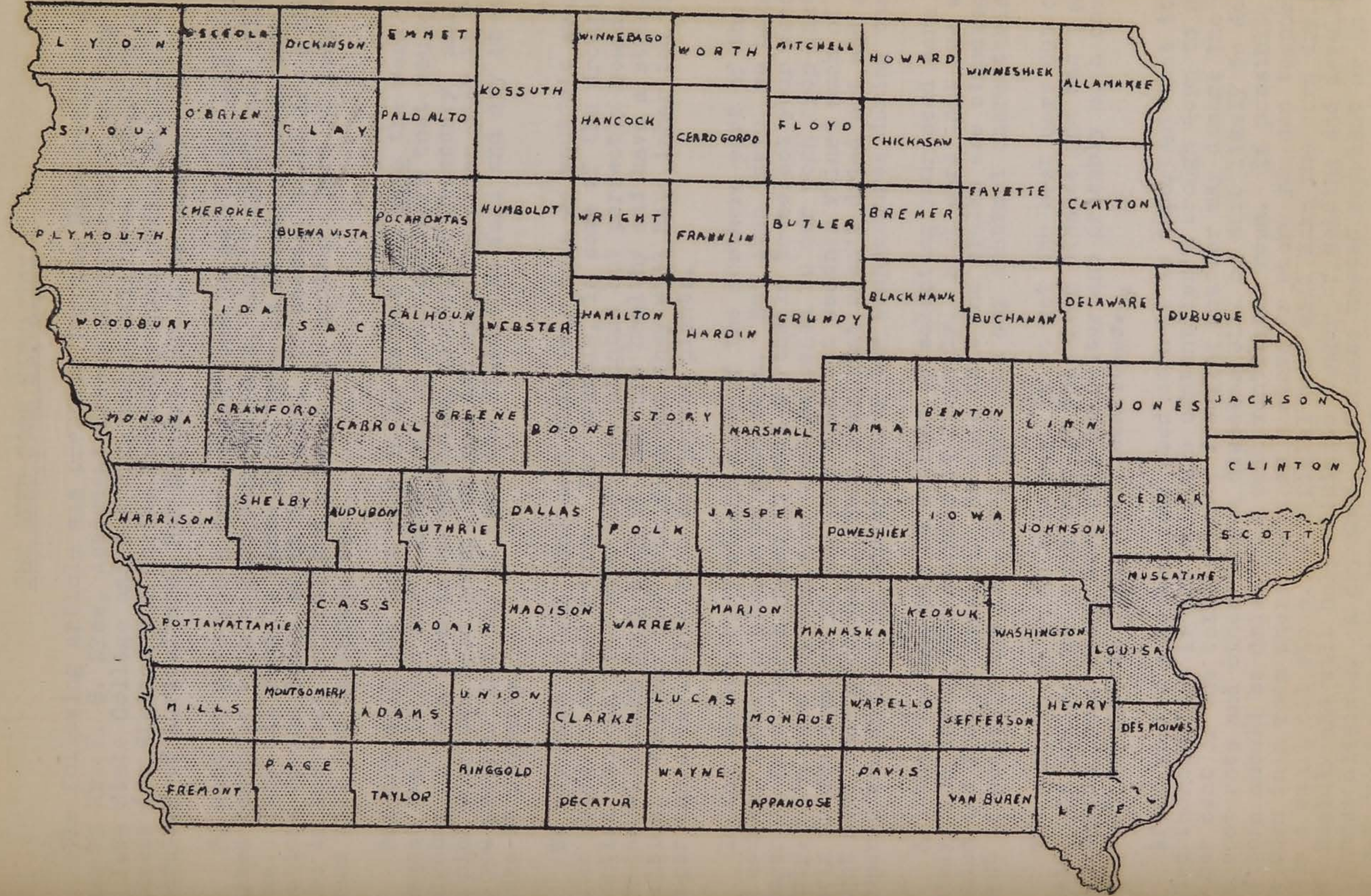
It is recognized by the committee that very little or no seed can be selected in many of the drouth counties. It is hoped, however, that farmers in these counties will dry any corn which will grow because of its being more suitable to the county than seed coming from northern Iowa. If it becomes necessary to enlarge the designated territory in order to fill Iowa's quota, additional counties will be recommended, according to members of the committee.

H. C. Aaberg, in charge of the sealing program in Iowa said that biggest problem in sealing 250,000 bushels of seed corn will be to get farmers to artificially dry the corn so that it does not contain more than 15 per cent moisture. Aaberg suggested that brooder houses and other buildings which can be heated be used to dry the corn. Aaberg also suggested that in gathering the seed, it could be husked in the ordinary manner and sorted at the crib, selecting only the well matured, sound ears. These ears should be placed in the drying plant at once, where the temperature should be held between 100 and 110 degrees until the excess moisture has been eliminated.

When the corn has been dried, an application may be made to H. L. Eveland, regional corn loan supervisor, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. When Mr. Eveland received ten or more applications from any county, he will direct a federal inspector to procure samples of the corn for moisture and germination tests. These tests are to be made by the seed laboratory of Iowa State College. If the samples germinate 90 per cent or better and meet the requirements as to moisture, the local corn sealer will be authorized to issue a warehouse certificate covering the corn.

The other seed corn loan program of fifty-five cents per bushel will be open to all Iowa counties. It is not expected, however, that sealing will be started under this program until about December 1, 1936.

SHADED AREA REPRESENTS COUNTIES RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL SEED CORN LOANS OF \$1.75 PER BUSHEL



THE SEED CORN SITUATION

The following article was prepared for the Department of Agriculture by Mr. E. S. Dyas, Assistant Extension Agronomist in farm crops at Iowa State College and was originally delivered as part of a radio address for Station WOI on the Wednesday noon period allotted to Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray. Mr. Dyas says:--

"I want to give you a few suggestions on selecting seed corn. I've talked recently with a good many farmers, county agents and others in Iowa. They all seem to agree that there is plenty of seed corn in most sections of the State if it is saved. Of course, there are a few counties in the west central and some in the southern part of Iowa where there will not be enough seed.

But the main job this year is to select and save the seed. I'd suggest that if you don't have seed on your own farm that you go to a neighbor or to a farm in an adjoining county, if necessary, and arrange to pick your own seed corn. Or you can have the owner pick it for you, if you prefer. But buy it from the field this fall and dry it well and store it properly.

We may have to use some seed this year that we wouldn't even consider using in normal years. For example, in some of the drought counties you can find ears that are stunted but perfectly sound. These nubbins will make good seed if they are healthy and have a strong germination. They may not look good but they will have inherited the proper characteristics from the parent plants.

In the eastern central and much of the northern part of the State, of course, there is plenty of good corn. But even there, we have the danger of frost which makes it well worthwhile to select your seed corn early. I'm sure you remember what happened to our corn crop last year. Early frosts damaged it and then cold wet weather ruined much of it that might have made good seed. Some corn that wasn't dried out and stored properly was injured by the extremely low temperatures during the winter.

All that trouble can be avoided by selecting your seed corn immediately, and drying and storing it properly. Pick ears that are well denting and free of disease. Be sure that the stalks are standing upright if possible and free from smut and any abnormal characteristics.

The main thing to do this year is to get the best ears out of the field. If you can get corn that is free from disease and has a good germination, your local seed will be better and probably much cheaper than that brought in from other localities.

After you've selected your seed corn it is important that it be dried thoroughly. If the moisture content isn't brought down to about 15 per cent of the total weight, freezing weather may damage the germ and root rots and other fungus diseases will be more likely to develop. The corn should be dried in a well ventilated room. If possible, dry the corn in a room where there is a stove or where you can temporarily place a small oil stove. Artificial heat will make the corn dry much more rapidly and will help eliminate danger of molding and development of fungus diseases. A dry shed, a furnace heated basement or an attic all make good places to dry seed corn.

The seed should be stored for the winter in a dry place where it cannot be reached by rats or mice. There are a good many different ways of hanging up seed corn. Or it may be placed in racks. The main point is that the ears should not touch and air should circulate freely around them. It's also a good idea to have a little artificial heat in the room once in a while during the winter. This will prevent the corn from collecting moisture and being damaged by freezing or development of fungus diseases which thrive under moist conditions.

If you want more information on selecting, drying or storing seed corn, see your local county agent. Agents have a limited number of Extension Bulletin No. 161, "Seed Corn Selection" which you can get free as long as the supply lasts."

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EAT MORE POULTRY--WHY?

Well first, because it is good. Secondly, because it is cheap. And lastly, because there seems to be no scarcity of poultry. There is not a very alarming surplus, but prices are as a result very favorable to the consumer and, moreover, none of us are unmindful of the fact that about the best and cheapest meat produced is that of the farm-feathered variety.

A few extra chicken dinners or turkey banquets will take care of the present supply and should stabilize the market for the producer, which is, after all, an important matter for all of us.

Due to the drought, we are short many common commodities, as vegetables and root crops do not grow well in drought years when the weather is hot, the ground dry and the moisture low. So some of us may have to go easy on the potatoes or spinach or there may not be enough to go around.

But, on the other hand, the warm, dry weather was beneficial to poultry and the young chicks came through in nice shape. In the dry areas, maybe they had to eat worms and grasshoppers in place of grain or seeds, but anyway we raised a fine crop of young fries.

And what a chance this is for our good cooks--fried chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodles and so on and so on. To say nothing about those fine fowl foods like ducks, turkeys and geese.

Whoever saw a youngster who didn't like drumsticks? Well, anyway, why not have a chicken dinner tonight even if the preacher can't be there! Or maybe, you'd like to come over for a duck dinner--You bring the ducks.

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Agriculture has kept pace with industry to an astonishing degree. Between 1910 and 1930, output per worker increased 39 per cent in manufacturing and 41 per cent in agriculture. In the five years between 1922 and 1926, one of the most remarkable periods in agricultural history, agricultural production increased 27 per cent, while crop acreage remained stationary and the amount of labor in agriculture decreased.

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"OUR IOWA"

The poem, "Our Iowa", reproduced as this week's frontis-piece is not original with us. It was written and contributed by Mr. J. A. Swisher of the Research Department of the State Historical Society at Iowa-City. Mr. Swisher is one of Iowa's better known historical writers and has several books to his credit including, "The American Legion in Iowa"; "Iowa Department of the G. A. R."; and a biography of "Leonard Fletcher Parker". But, we believe "Iowa Agriculture" is among the first to publish his poetry.

IOWA: MONTHLY FARM PRICES ON CORN

Cents per bushel

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1908...	48	49	52	56	61	64	66	69	69	60	52	52
1909...	51	53	56	60	64	66	66	63	60	56	50	50
1910...	52	53	52	50	49	52	54	56	52	44	38	36
1911...	36	37	38	40	42	46	52	56	56	57	55	52
1912...	54	56	58	65	70	68	66	66	64	56	42	36
1913...	37	38	40	43	48	51	53	60	66	63	60	59
1914...	57	56	58	59	61	63	64	68	70	65	58	56
1915...	62	66	64	66	68	68	70	71	68	62	55	54
1916...	60	62	63	66	67	68	71	75	76	77	79	80
1917...	84	90	102	126	143	151	179	184	168	153	122	114
1918...	121	128	135	138	138	136	142	148	144	126	118	129
1919...	130	124	131	147	158	164	175	176	150	122	116	122
1920...	126	128	134	147	161	168	151	136	115	80	56	49
1921...	48	46	46	42	42	44	45	42	38	32	28	31
1922...	34	41	46	46	48	50	50	50	50	52	54	58
1923...	58	60	62	66	70	72	74	74	76	76	70	60
1924...	63	66	66	67	66	68	94	102	105	101	95	103
1925...	108	110	103	91	98	103	99	98	88	70	61	57
1926...	60	57	54	53	56	57	62	73	69	67	58	57
1927...	58	59	57	58	69	85	88	95	90	83	69	74
1928...	72	76	81	85	98	95	94	89	89	77	66	66
1929...	71	78	78	76	75	76	81	86	90	84	71	69
1930...	69	69	64	69	68	68	68	84	85	74	56	59
1931...	56	51	50	48	47	45	47	43	37	28	35	32
1932...	32	29	29	27	25	23	25	25	21	14	13	12
1933...	12	12	13	20	31	30	47	37	36	24	32	35
1934...	37	36	37	36	38	47	51	67	71	71	75	90
1935...	87	84	80	83	82	77	76	76	73	68	48	46

JUNIOR VETERINARIANS WANTED--CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS OFFERED

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination for Junior Veterinarians with the Bureau of Animal Industry at a salary of \$2,000 per year. Applications will be limited to graduates of veterinary colleges of recognized standing or senior students in such schools under certain conditions. They must be less than 45 years of age except in the case of war veterans. All must be physically fit and not less than 5 ft., 4 in., in height. Applications must be filed with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than October 9, 1936. Complete information can be secured from any first class postmaster. Examinations will be held in Iowa at Ames, Atlantic, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Creston, Davenport, Decorah, Denison, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Iowa City, Marshalltown, Mason City, Ottumwa, Shenandoah, Sioux City, Spencer and Waterloo.

MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 35 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JANUARY 1, to JULY 1, 1936

NAME	OIL	GAS	LABOR PARTS	TIRES TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	3.20	83.95	32.64	3.05	90.00	3.50	216.34	9798	.022
Peckham	7.20	127.60	17.76	36.74	90.00	2.75	282.05	14126	.019
Casey	4.60	111.06	20.22	39.27	90.00	13.68	278.83	12525	.022
Skott	6.61	92.26	43.15	11.74	90.00	8.74	252.50	11000	.022
Horstman	6.30	98.03	16.19	.50	90.00	27.25	238.27	10898	.021
Butler	6.00	127.98	12.25	20.42	90.00	20.19	276.84	15164	.018
Dustman	6.10	97.39	29.48	1.85	90.00	23.00	247.82	12681	.019
Kline	6.47	116.21	9.41	25.19	90.00	24.46	271.74	13356	.020
Rowe	6.55	114.46	37.46	6.95	90.00	15.15	270.57	13295	.020
Jamison	7.40	132.22	17.75	21.73	90.00	13.70	282.80	14525	.019
Grant	14.62	132.67	36.28	25.11	90.00	4.05	302.73	14621	.020
Baxter	3.00	79.36		5.61	90.00	11.05	189.02	9312	.020
Thoma	6.30	119.33	18.44	4.98	90.00	14.95	254.00	13192	.019
Martin	10.00	127.89	23.36	7.80	90.00	6.25	265.30	11354	.023
Dorweiler	6.60	134.69	46.07	5.07	90.00	17.75	300.18	13010	.023
Barry	3.75	72.88	8.30		90.00	3.25	178.18	7947	.022
Kelly	2.30	63.26	13.71		90.00	13.96	183.23	6744	.027
Hand	8.30	105.06	14.50	34.92	90.00		252.78	11911	.021
Beaty	6.51	127.00	34.01	16.96	90.00	8.02	282.50	12354	.022
McLaughlin	8.13	134.38	28.00	5.60	90.00	8.58	274.69	15948	.017
Locker	3.02	100.72	44.50	.25	90.00	34.90	273.39	12249	.022
Romano	6.50	88.06	21.99	19.62	90.00	17.24	243.41	10890	.022
O'Neill	2.00	39.26	2.75	1.00	22.50	3.75	71.26	3960	.017*
McCarthy	5.27	81.23	10.43		67.50	13.31	177.74	9302	.019*
Felder	6.40	141.45	54.90	35.32	90.00	.25	328.32	16030	.020
Deering	4.20	95.91	15.72		52.50		168.33	9780	.017*
Plumb	3.20	54.66		.35	52.50	7.46	118.17	7111	.016*
Carl in	6.10	101.83	26.41	7.93	90.00	7.71	239.98	11724	.020
Murray	4.16	125.00	106.59	.50	90.00	15.35	341.60	13829	.024
Bogle	4.70	116.81	6.52	.50	90.00	11.79	230.32	15050	.015
Gray	7.81	106.96	63.32	3.10	90.00	19.55	290.74	10698	.027
Aaberg	6.83	72.32	8.09	1.00	90.00	3.70	181.94	9280	.019
Rank	14.32	229.67	33.53	23.07	180.00	17.17	497.76	16019	.031*
Ebert	10.70	198.99	50.05	39.01	180.00	14.99	493.74	13745	.035
Brown	4.92	162.37	26.80	33.72	180.00	11.46	419.27	11661	.035

TOTAL 220.07 3912.92 930.58 438.86 3255.00 418.91 9176.34 415,089 .022

Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .020

Average cost for Ford Trucks - .034

* Cars not operated during entire period.

MOST CORN SAFE FROM FROST

Corn has advanced steadily in maturity so that probably four-fifths of the crop is safe from frost, states Charles D. Reed in the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Some has dried sufficiently so that in spite of the rainy weather a little has been cribbed. Some samples tested 24% of moisture or as dry as in the middle of November last year. Seed corn saving was again active when rain was not falling or the fields too wet. There is apparently ample seed corn in most localities if sufficient effort is put into the work of saving it but it does require much effort, for good ears are hard to find in most of the southern and western counties. Much of the corn is now too ripe and dead to cut for silage or fodder, but this work still goes forward when the fields are not too wet.

Temperature averaged only 60.2° the past week, or 0.3° above normal, and this is the coolest week since the week that ended May 5. Wet as late as the 22nd, some stations had maximum temperatures in the 70's and the highest of record for so late in the season. Much cooler weather followed with temperatures low in the 40's and as low as 33° at Inwood on the 27th but no frost was reported. The rainfall of the week averaged above normal for the 6th consecutive week and varied from little or none in the extreme northwest counties to nearly 5 inches in the extreme southeast. The rainfall of September averages about double the normal and the drouth is now pretty well broken except in the extreme western counties where much more rain is needed. In a good many north central, central and east central counties the September rainfall is from 9 to more than 10 inches. The same amount of rain from July 15 to August 15 would have produced a bumper corn crop. Dust storms occurred on the 25th and 26th in the drier western counties. The rains of the week mostly fell at such a slow rate that they nearly all went into the ground as shown by the small rises in the streams.

Considerable alfalfa and soy beans were cut for hay this week but the rains made curing difficult and there was a good deal of damage from molding. Late forage and pastures have come forward rapidly and even in the drier areas where pastures had not been grazed too close during the heat and drouth they are becoming the major support of livestock. In many northern and eastern counties pastures are becoming luxuriant. Recently seeded timothy and alfalfa are up and growing nicely. Soy beans are making a good late growth.

Much winter wheat and rye were seeded this week, bringing the acreage above the usual and the early seeded is up and growing fine. Some wheat will be so rank that fall pasturing will be to its advantage.

Late gardens and potatoes are doing well. Tomatoes have set a heavy crop of green fruit and if frost holds off till unusually late, the harvest will be good. Of no economic importance but of scientific interest are the evidences of a "second spring". Apple trees that bloomed two weeks ago have formed apples as large as marbles. Strawberries are in some cases blooming vigorously and setting fruit and will produce a fall crop if frost is late. Some cherry trees are in bloom and some plums have bloomed. Some trees that shed part of their leaves have started to put out new leaves which might produce a false "annular ring" in their trunks. Such late growth in place of the usual fall opening may be detrimental to fruit trees and cane fruits and ornamental shrubs, particularly if the winter is severe.

1936 WEATHER MAKES HISTORY

The weather during the crop season of 1936, as shown by the table below, was one of the most disastrous seasons for corn in more than 10 years, according to the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Rainfall during the most critical period was decidedly deficient, yet for the season as a whole, it was only 4.9 inches below normal. It will be noted however that more than half of the total rainfall of the 26 weeks covered by this table, occurred after August 19.

CROP SEASON WEATHER, 1936, BY WEEKS

Average rainfall, mean temperature and mean sunshine, with departures from the normal, as derived from records of selected stations.

Week ending	Rainfall (inches)		Temperature (Degrees F.)		Sunshine	
	State Average	Depart- ure	Mean	Depart- ure	Per Cent	Depart- ure
April 7	0.4	-0.2	25.6	-18.1	48	- 9
14	0.1	-0.5	47.2	+ 0.5	68	+11
21	0.1	-0.6	50.2	+ 0.2	88	+30
28	0.2	-0.5	49.0	- 3.7	61	+ 3
May 5	1.1	+0.3	57.8	+ 3.1	45	-15
12	0.9	-0.1	63.4	+11.0	62	+ 1
19	0.4	-0.5	63.9	+ 3.9	80	+18
26	0.9	-0.1	68.2	+ 5.9	68	+ 6
June 2	0.9	-0.1	70.3	+ 5.7	87	+24
9	0.7	-0.5	64.4	- 2.3	70	+ 6
16	0.6	-0.5	67.3	- 1.4	82	+16
23	0.3	-0.8	70.6	0.0	80	+11
30	0.3	-0.7	77.9	+ 5.5	86	+15
July 7	T	-1.0	80.9	+ 7.6	90	+17
14	T	-0.9	88.2	+14.2	97	+23
21	0.4	-0.5	84.1	+ 9.7	85	+11
28	0.1	-0.6	82.6	+ 7.6	82	+ 9
August 4	0.1	-0.7	75.4	+ 1.3	88	+16
11	0.4	-0.4	75.5	+ 1.8	73	+ 2
18	0.4	-0.4	82.2	+ 9.8	78	+ 8
25	1.2	+0.4	82.8	+11.9	73	+ 5
Sept. 1	1.6	+0.8	74.0	+ 5.3	82	+17
8	2.2	+1.2	73.1	+ 6.1	51	-12
15	2.1	+1.2	76.3	+11.3	66	+ 4
22	1.1	+0.2	64.8	+ 2.2	74	+13
29	1.4	+0.6	60.2	+ 0.3	58	- 3
For Season	17.9	-4.9	68.5	+ 3.8	74	+ 9

T indicates trace

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

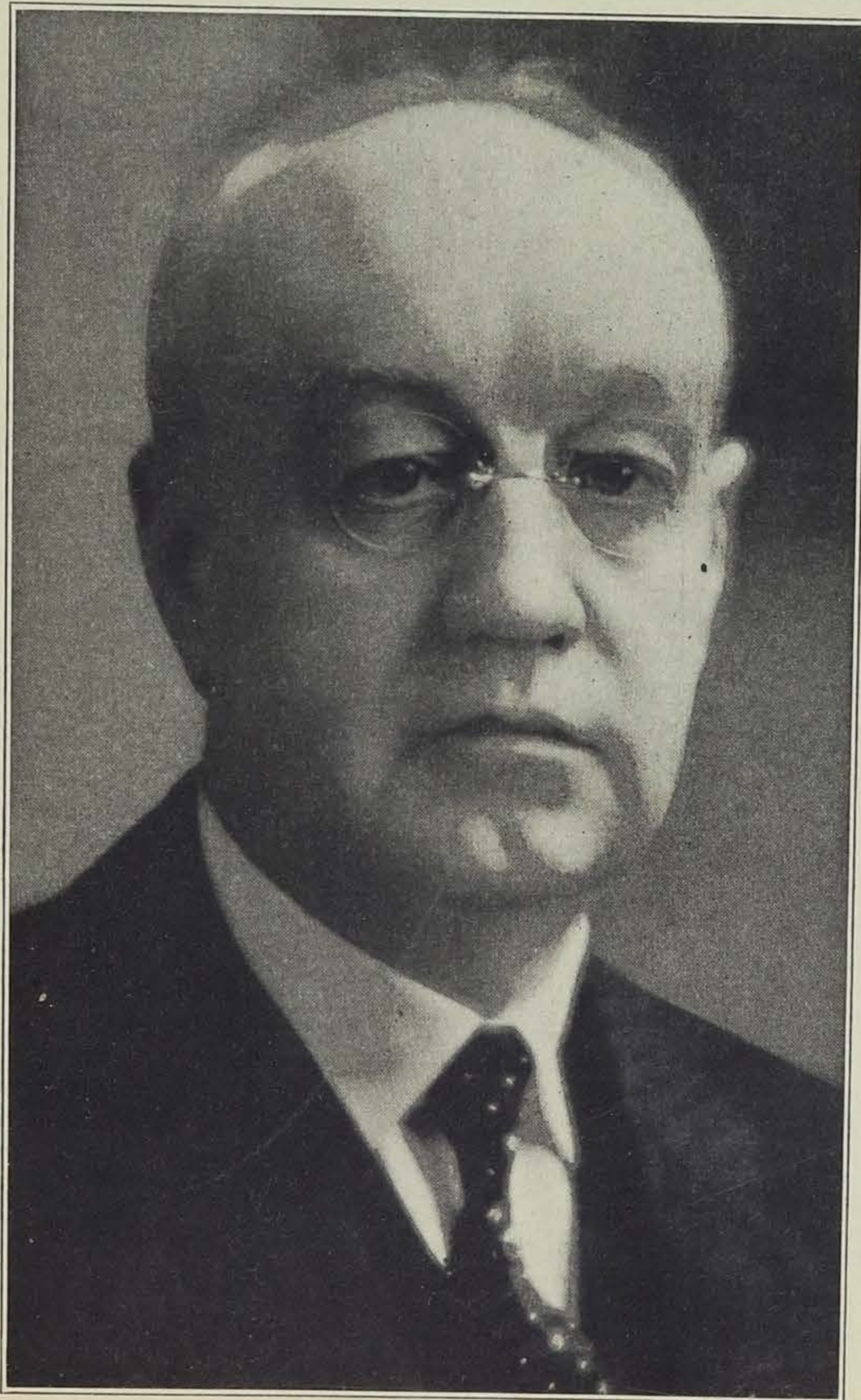
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 20

Thursday, October 8, 1936



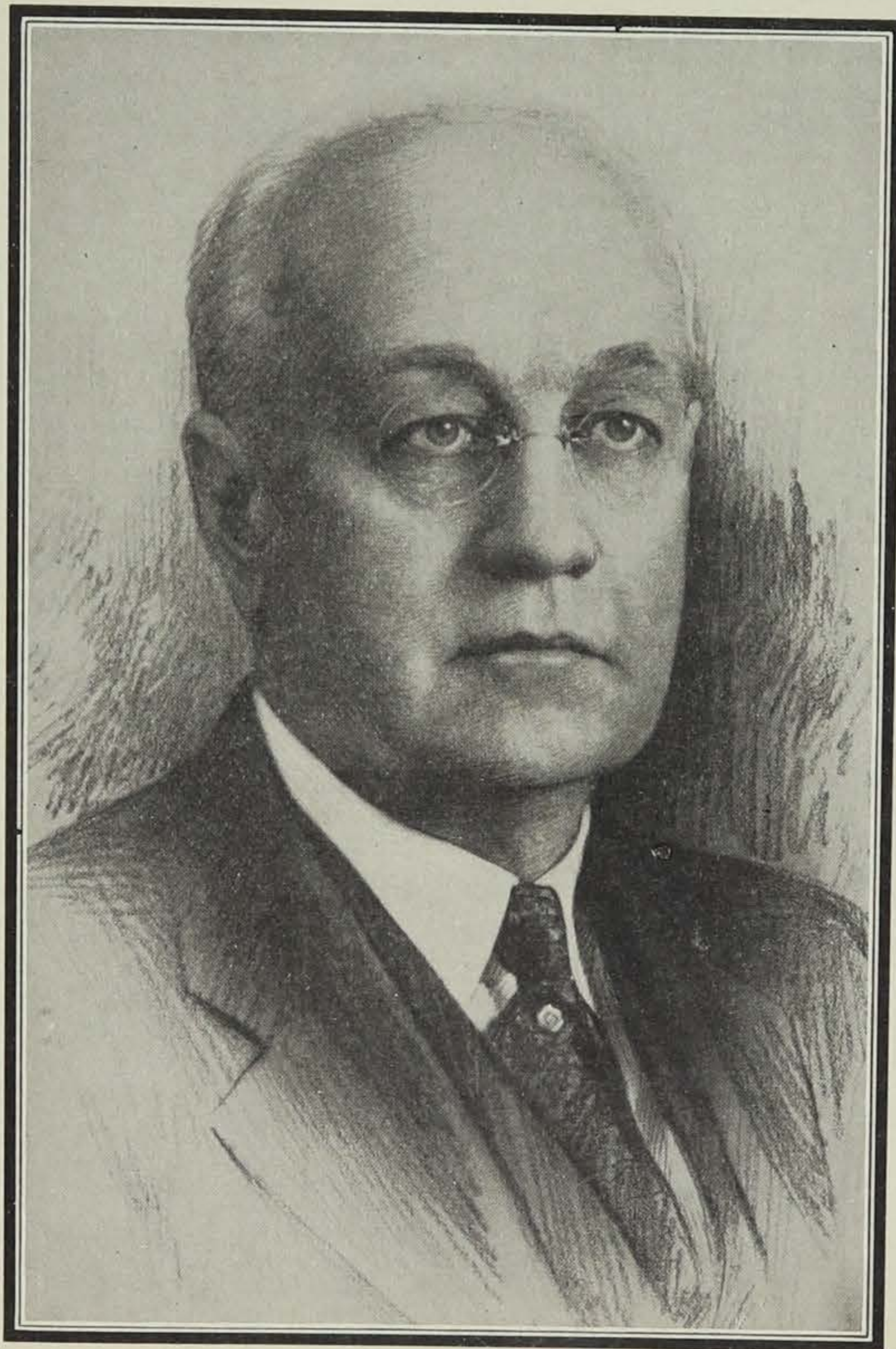
Clyde L.
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Governor
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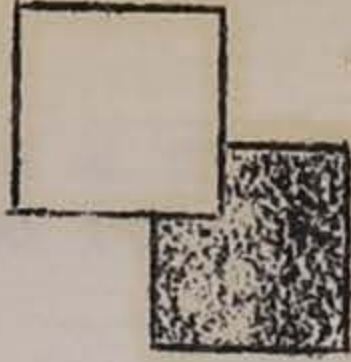
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Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa



J U S T J O K I N G



Some men are romantic car drivers. They are always kissing the curbstone or hugging the middle of the road.

- - -

Don't tell all you know. Folks always leave a cow after they've milked her dry.

- - -

Now-a-days a child learns its geography from the rumble seat, its arithmetic from the dial phones, and its alphabet from the names of radio stations.

- - -

Life is like baseball - you can't win your game today with the hits you made yesterday.

- - -

Aunt Aggie Culture



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Sometime ago there was a story going around about a certain political candidate who had been approached on the subject of international affairs.

He was asked, "What is your opinion of matters of international concern?"

And he answered, "I am not so much interested in the concern of the international people, as I feel that Allis-Chalmers and John Deere should also have a fair share of that business."

And that story only reminds me of the Ladies Club meeting where the conversation had turned in some way or other to the value of fraternal organizations. There was some heated discussion but one disinterested lady, concerned about her bridge game but not paying much attention to the conversation remarked with a yawn, "Well I don't know much about the Masons, but I think their fruit jars are very nice."

And so goes it always, when people try to talk on, or about a subject with which they are not entirely familiar and it is a sad fact that invariably the person who knows little, talks much. And so no matter what business a man is engaged in there always seems to be plenty of free advice available on how he should conduct his own business from people who, unfortunately, know nothing or little of his problems. What is true of the individual is also true of our major policies and I have frequently noted that our great farm problems are no exception to this rule.

There always seem to be plenty of free advice and criticism offered to our farming people by persons or organizations knowing only that there is a problem which in their opinion apparently is easy to solve. Why they, being as they generally are, totally unfamiliar with the problem involved, should feel so, is entirely beyond my comprehension. When one feels sick he invariably consults a doctor, who by study, research and practice has fitted himself for treating human ills. If we want legal advice, of course, we hire an attorney who has read and studied law. If we feel the need of spiritual solace we naturally do and should turn to the comforting experience of our pastor, priest or rabbi. But when a solution of our farm problems is needed everyone seems to feel his own fitness for solving those problems whether he has ever had such experience or training.

And a still funnier thing about this unique human trait is that up to recently we as individuals and as a nation listened to them instead of submitting these problems back to the one group--trained, experienced and qualified for that kind of work--the farmers themselves. And the farmer has responded magnificiently to that confidence and that trust. He is today closer to his neighbor and to his farm organization and as a result closer to an ultimate solution of his problems than in any other period of our history.

I have heard that at one time the great showman, P. T. Barnum, introduced, at one of his shows, a new feature. It was housed in a small tent with a great banner mounted outside which bore this inscription, "The Strangest Thing in the World." But when the curious paid

their dimes and entered the tent all they saw were three different farmers a-hold of a rope. But the strange thing about it was that all three of them were pulling the same way.

Well mayhaps that was once a strange sight to see three different farmers all pulling the same way but it is not a strange sight today, when the farmers of the nation, be they engaged in raising cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, tobacco, oranges, onions or dairy products, are working together as they have never worked before.

And because they are so organized and because at last the farm problem is being attacked by the very men best fitted to cope with it, I know that a rosy future lies before America's and Iowa's farm families. And knowing this, I naturally was pleased to note a recent press release by Ralph Smith, Secretary of the Iowa Agricultural Conservation Committee, which stated that the farm administration is beginning this week to hold township meetings in Iowa to discuss plans for a next year's program. They will consider these problems in the light of their past experiences with cooperative crop adjustments, and draw up recommendations for such changes, additions or corrections they might think necessary. There will be about sixteen hundred of these township meetings, and between seventy-five thousand and one hundred thousand Iowa farmers will take part.

Certainly this is the proper approach to our farm problems and the state and national administrations should and shall profit by the suggested program requirements of the farmers themselves.

Speaking of those meetings, Mr. Smith has said, "We want farmers to express themselves without reservations on what they think the program should involve, but discussion of the agricultural planks of the various political parties is taboo.

Here again Mr. Smith displays good judgment as these discussions should not be disturbed by partisan promises but rather be held to a strict following of the basic objectives as outlined recently by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, who said, "the holding of these community meetings marks the fourth consecutive year in which farmers have worked together for the improvement of their farms and the protection of their incomes. The use of this cooperative method to solve mutual problems represents, for agriculture, a long stride in a short time.

My special message to farmers and committeemen as they begin working out a new national farm program for 1937 is that I hope they will keep their fundamental objectives always in mind.

These should be to devise a program that will help to check soil erosion, to improve soil fertility, to encourage better land use and to maintain farm income.

Everyone knows that these are sound objectives. A program devoted to such purposes will serve not only agricultural welfare but national welfare. It will bring about a better balance in the production of feed and food. Farmers must attain these aims in order to provide greater abundance for the average American home. Their responsibility to consumers is to provide ample supplies of food and fiber.

In return, they have a right to expect enough income to maintain

their farms and care for their families, with a standard of living which keeps pace with that for the nation as a whole."

These objectives as outlined by Mr. Wallace should merit the hearty commendation of everyone interested in agriculture and its future. Of course, the eventual adoption of any program submitted must rest on whether we have a Congress that will vote for it and a President who will approve it, but, at least, we are starting right by writing the program first and having that program written by the farmers themselves.

Changing the subject, I have been feeling rather happy all morning and as happiness is like a kiss and therefore no good unless you give it to somebody else, I am going to pass on to you my reason for bliss.

Of course, I've got plenty to be tickled about but this especial joy was occasioned by my reading an editorial in a certain national magazine published for the creamery trade. I'd like to quote that article to you as it was entitled "Making Progress".--

"The steady march of the cream grading law in adoption and enforcement in a constantly growing number of states indicates that the creamery industry in a few years will have seen the virtual elimination of poor cream sections. In a number of states where dairying was purely a side line and where cream was purchased without much regard to its condition or quality, and was transported without proper protection from the action of high temperatures, there is a definite determination to go after these conditions and remove them as a poor butter factor.

There should be no alleviating circumstance. Of course in southern states it may be more difficult to attain anything like the measure of success that is possible in northern states where dairying has been an established institution, but at any rate the shortest route to improved conditions is by means of a grading law which, after all, is a means by which both producers and cream buyers secure a measure of education in proper methods. The education takes effect much faster where there is compulsion behind the measure and the shortest route will prove to be none too quick."

Now isn't that a fine article? And coming from the paper it does, I am much pleased to have them thus speak in favor of a law whose passage by the Iowa and Minnesota legislatures is generally accredited to me personally. And so that little clipping has helped me to start the day right as Briggs, the cartoonist, used to say.

But speaking of other papers, I wondered how many of my farmer readers saw the little tax chart published on page five of Wallace's Farmer in its issue for September 26, 1936. Basing the average farm taxes on Iowa farm land in 1932 at \$1.13 an acre and for 1935 at 90 cents an acre, it showed that with hogs quoted at local shipping points on August 15, 1932 at \$3.90 per hundred and at \$10.20 on the same date this year, that it would take twenty-three, two-hundred pound hogs to pay the taxes on the average one hundred sixty acre Iowa farm in 1932 and only seven hogs of the same size to pay the levies on the same farm in 1936. To me this was a very interesting comparison in a state where hogs and corn are almost our basis of exchange.

However, I was not so pleased with the results of the 1936 dairy products score reports from the Waterloo Cattle Congress. Whether climatic or feed conditions were to blame or not, the fact remains that Minnesota won practically all the coveted prizes at that great show.

With the exception of Kenneth Fox, Clear Lake, Wisconsin, who won fourth place with a score of 94.75, it was all Minnesota in the butter scoring. E. W. Johnson, Alexandria, was first with 95.50; R. E. Jensen, Truman, Minnesota, second, 95.25; Joseph M. Lauer, Dakota, Minnesota, third, 95.00; John H. Kopischke, Stewart, Minnesota, fifth, 94.50; Joseph H. Brost, Bixby, Minnesota, sixth, 94.25.

Iowa buttermakers ranking highest were Gene Lundahl of Dolliver and George Heine of Waverly each of whom scored 94.

Wisconsin, traditional home state of the nation's finest cheese makers, failed to take either of the first two places. Significant was the fact that second place went to a man from an entirely different section of the country—Sidney Long of Pulaski, Tennessee. Long scored 96.75. First honors were awarded by the judges to Paul Viktora, East Dubuque, Illinois, who scored 97. Viktora's is the singular honor of having won both at the Wisconsin State Fair and the Dairy Cattle Congress.

Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth places were awarded to Wisconsin men. Henry Sylvester, Gillett, was third with 96.50; Alfred R. Hoffmann, Edgar, fourth, 96; Arnold Ohlrogge, Denmark, fifth, 95.75; and Edward Peek, Pound, Wisconsin, sixth, 95.50.

Another section was represented in the money when Norman Christensen's entry was adjudged seventh in the cheese with a score of 95.25. Mr. Christensen lives in Tillamook, Oregon.

In spite of the effect of the severe drought conditions, 170 creamerymen sent tubs of butter and quality was at least average. Creamerymen declare that had the year been normal, there would have been more than 300 butter entries. The 1935 contest drew 284 tubs.

Butter entries came from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, South Dakota, Tennessee, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, while the cheese contest drew Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon. There was particularly good representation this year from Tennessee.

Judges of the contest were O. A. Storvick, Albert Lea, Minnesota; H. D. Reynolds, Mason City, Iowa, and Dr. M. Mortensen, Ames, Iowa. The superintendent was Roy Scoles, Nashua, Iowa.

What a great show that was at Waterloo and what a great industry is this business of dairying. Thousands of dollars line the pockets of our farm people because of the results obtained from milking-time on the farms of America.

And so, in closing, I am going to tell the story of the two petty thieves who had been jailed together. One had been charged with stealing a cow and the other, a typical Irish mick, with the larceny of a

watch that did not belong to him. In an attempt to lighten their confinement, the former jokingly asked the Irish watch-thief a question.

He says, "Whut time is it Pat?"

And Pat answered, "Sure and it's milkin' time."

But joking or not, milking time is a time of profit and pleasure on thousands of Iowa farms.

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STATE CHEMIST AT WASHINGTON
MR. E. L. REDFERN SERVES ON NATIONAL STANDARD COMMITTEE

Mr. E. L. Redfern, Chief Chemist for the Department of Agriculture, spent last week in Washington as a member of the Standard Committee.

The meeting was held for the purpose of fixing standards for various foods for the guidance of the Federal Food and Drug Administration in enforcing the Federal Food and Drug Law and the food law enforcing officials of the various states. Standards are necessary in the enforcement of these laws. This committee is made up of nine members, three from the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, three from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and three from the National Association of Food Officials. Standards were considered for molasses, cream cheese, frozen eggs and fruit beverages. This committee operates primarily for the interests of the consumer so as to insure him against misbranded and adulterated foods.

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NEW IOWA MOVIES CONTEMPLATED
GRASSHOPPERS AND DAIRYING REELS BEING MADE

Two educational movies are in the process of production in Iowa by cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and H. L. Kooser who is in charge of visual instruction at Iowa State College. One on grasshoppers will show the various types of damage, the life history of that insect and various methods of control. Many of these pictures were taken in Ida, Woodbury, Clarke and Union Counties and much work was spent on their production. Dr. Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, was in charge of this work.

The movie of the Dairy Industry of the State is being photographed and produced in cooperation with Ernest M. Wright, Field Secretary of the State Dairy Association. It will include pictures taken in the Dairy Industry Building at Iowa State College, on the College Dairy Farm, in various Iowa creameries and on Iowa dairy farms. When completed the films will be available to county agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, farm organizations and others interested in agriculture.

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WATERLOO NATIONAL BELGIAN HORSE SHOW

--Harry D. Linn

The 1936 National Belgian Horse Show held at Waterloo, Iowa, during the past week will long be remembered by horsemen as the largest and strongest in history.

According to Professor R. B. Cooley of Purdue University, who acted as judge, the competition was of higher quality than at any other show in which he has served as judge.

The number of new exhibitors at this show only reflects the growing interest, among farmers, in good draft horses. Forty-seven exhibitors were listed in the three large draft horse barns of the show.

Interest in buying was very noticeable this year with a good number of sales reported, including those made by C. G. Goode & Son of Ogden, Iowa, Safley Brothers of Bedford, Weibke Brothers of Greene, and Dygert Brothers of Manchester.

The 4-H Colt Club show of Belgian yearlings was strong this year with Donald Schneckloth of Davenport running away with all honors, closely followed by Willard McClanahan of Bondurant.

The sensation of this year's show was ten year old Donald Luellen of Minburn, the youngest exhibitor of Belgians. This boy's skill and deportment in the barns and show ring were quickly noticed and envied by all present.

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SHEEP SCAB UNDER CONTROLDR. SEIDELL REPORTS CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVE

The sheep scab situation in Iowa is rapidly clearing up and at this time there are not over ten bands of known infected sheep in the State. This has been due to the stringent regulations Iowa has placed upon the importation of feeding lambs as well as breeding sheep, along with a farm to farm inspection of all sheep in the following northwest counties where the heavy infection existed: Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmet, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Woodbury, Ida, and Monona, as well as considerable work in adjoining counties and various counties throughout the state where some infection was known to exist. All infected bands were immediately placed under quarantine and required to be dipped at least twice under the supervision of a State or Federal veterinarian. The dippings were made at ten to fourteen day intervals. All sheep, immediately following the first dipping, were required to be placed in clean pastures away from infected lots and the infected lots required to be cleaned and disinfected.

In the hundreds of infected bands that have been dipped this past summer under the supervision of the State and Federal veterinarians, upon reinspection, only five bands showed that they had not cleared up and it has been some time since reports have been received from the

Sioux City market that they have received sheep infected with scabies from the State of Iowa, and there have only been two reports from the Omaha market and one from St. Joseph, Missouri, within the last sixty days.

Permits have been granted for the shipment of undipped sheep from States where scabies has not existed for a period of twelve months providing the shipment is made in cleaned and disinfected cars and that the sheep be unloaded for feed and water in clean yards set apart for sheep originating from such areas. Sheep, originating from States where infection is known to exist, if not accompanied by an official health certificate showing that the sheep were dipped under State or Federal supervision within ten days prior to date of shipment have been required to be so routed as to be dipped under Federal supervision before entering the State of Iowa or leaving the Sioux City market.

Now that Iowa is practically cleared of sheep scabies, it is the intention of the Iowa Department of Agriculture to see that it is kept that way and to maintain a constant reinspection of the sheep on previously infected premises as well as a close inspection of sheep entering the State for feeding purposes under quarantine during the winter months of this year.

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HORTICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

The Seventy-First Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society will be held in Memorial Union, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936. The following affiliated societies or divisions of the State Society will also hold their annual meetings at Ames.

The Iowa Fruit Growers' Association in room 206, Memorial Union, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936.

The Iowa Beekeepers' Association in room 232, Memorial Union, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936.

The Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa in Great Hall, Memorial Union, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936.

The Society of Iowa Florists will hold its annual meeting in Agricultural Assembly, Iowa State College on November 13, 1936.

The Little Mid-West Student Horticultural Exposition will be held in McKay Auditorium, Iowa State College, Ames, on November 13, 14 and 15, 1936. This will be a wonderful horticultural show staged by the horticultural students of Iowa State College.

Another attractive feature of these meetings will be the Christmas exhibits staged in the Men's Lounge, Memorial Union, by the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa.

Everyone interested in any phase of horticulture should make every effort possible to attend these meetings to be held at Ames, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936. Speakers of national reputation will be present. Many problems due to drouth, winter injury, etc., will be discussed at these meetings. We are happy to report that the horticultural income for Iowa during this drouth year of 1936 is, we believe, better than that in the drouth year of 1934. Prices are much better and the demand good. Fall rains have revived our lawns and vegetation of all kinds and we should all be thankful that we are living in a state like Iowa which can revive so rapidly after such a severe drouth.

Every honey producer in the State of Iowa is keenly interested in the research work which is being conducted at the Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa on variation in resistance to disease. Many producers have cooperated in this project and have made possible some of the results which have been obtained. Every producer realizes that disease is the outstanding handicap to honey production and if a strain resistant to disease could be established it would revolutionize honey production. This work has been under the direction of Dr. O. W. Park of the Iowa Experiment Station in a cooperative agreement with the Iowa Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service and the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois. The results of the first season's work have been published in the Report of the State Apiarist for 1935. This publication is free and available upon request. The results of the present season have exceeded the fondest expectations of those immediately associated with the project. The results of this season's work will be obtained for the first time to honey producers at the Annual Meeting of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association and Short Course for beekeepers held at Ames on November 11, 12 and 13, 1936. Every honey producer is invited to attend these sessions. The program will be sent to anyone upon request.

--R. S. Herrick, Secretary-Treasurer
Iowa State Horticultural Society

and

F. B. Paddock, State Apiarist

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Farm machinery which must remain outside during the winter, and other times of the year when not in use, may be protected from rust by applying a heavy coat of cheap black axle grease to metal parts. A coat of paint will prevent wood rot.

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One gallon of milk is equal to one pound of dried buttermilk or dried skimmilk in the poultry ration.

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World wheat production, excluding Russia and China, is now estimated at about 3,444,000,000 bushels, a decrease of about 110,000,000 bushels under last year.

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October 8, 1936

TO ALL LICENSED POULTRY DEALERS:

The attention of this Department has been called to the fact that many poultry dealers are not adhering to Section 3112-b4 of the Poultry Law, which reads as follows:

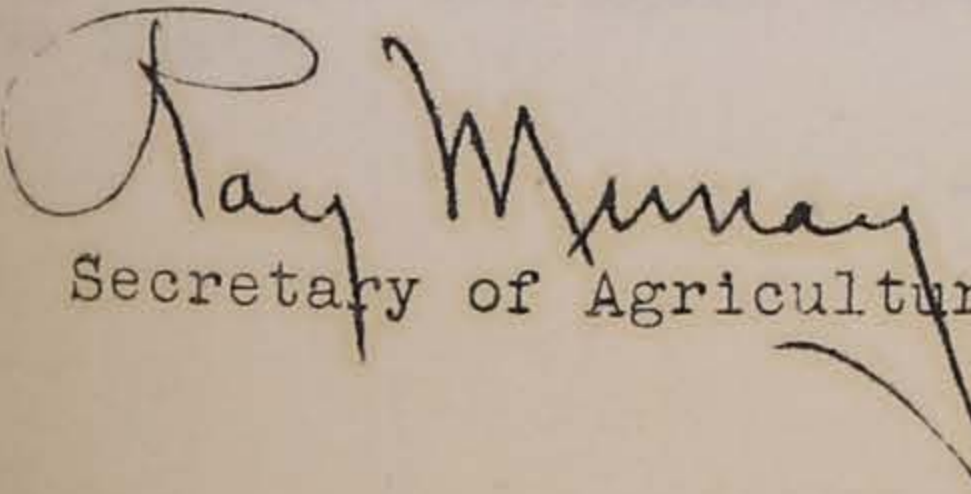
"RECORD REQUIRED. Each licensee shall keep such records as the Department of Agriculture shall require, as to date of purchase, name and residence of seller and number and description of such poultry or domestic fowls purchased from the producer."

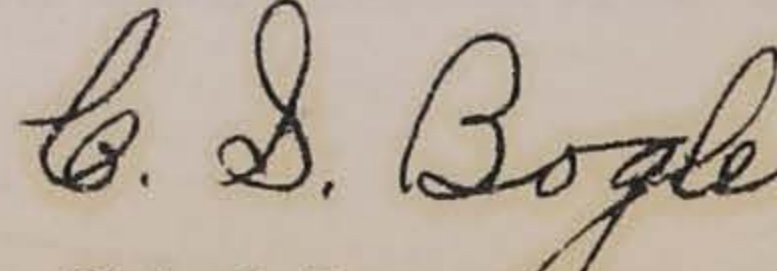
According to this Law it is necessary that all poultry buyers keep a record of poultry purchased in the following manner:

1. Date of Purchase
2. Name of party bought from
3. Address of party bought from
4. Number of birds
5. Sex of birds
6. Breed of birds
7. License number of vehicle in which poultry was transported

This record furnishes a means of determining the rightful owner of poultry in case of theft or other discrepancy. All such information is accessible to our state inspectors as well as to other public officials.

There has been about six thousand head of poultry stolen during the current year, and this Department and the State Bureau of Investigation intend to make a concerted drive against this practice. One important way of assisting us in this effort will be the keeping of accurate records of all poultry purchased.


Secretary of Agriculture


Chief Inspector

CORN HUSKING STARTS EARLY

First Killing Frost October 2.

Corn husking began the past week in the drier southern and western counties where there was any to husk, according to reports received by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Some new corn has already gone to market with moisture content low enough to grade No. 4 and a little No. 2. Some corn is being cribbed. Yields of 1 to 5 bushels per acre are reported and up to 20 bushels.

The first killing frost of the season was rather general in the northeast counties on the morning of October 2 and locally heavy to killing frosts were reported in the north central and east central portions of the State. Occasional light frosts were reported in other sections. The damage by frost amounted to little, because most vegetation had passed the stage where damage was possible. Practically all of the corn is safe from frost. Reports from 983 reporters of the combined Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, showed that on October 1, 85% of the corn was safe. Of course, a severe freeze would injure corn for seed, especially where rather moist. Seed corn saving continued this week and many localities already report an adequate amount for the 1937 crop. Some soy beans, tomatoes, potatoes, melons and late garden truck were damaged. Where untouched by frost, tomatoes are now yielding the best of the season.

Winter wheat seeding continued actively in the southern and particularly the southwestern counties with further indications of a material increase in acreage. Early seeded wheat and rye is 4 inches or more high and some wheat is believed to be making too rapid growth for best results. Fall plowing went forward rapidly this week.

Alfalfa and soy bean cutting for hay was active but considerable difficulty was experienced in curing on account of rains in the eastern counties. Fall seeded timothy and alfalfa are making a fine growth.

Though the rainfall of October averaged nearly twice the normal, there is still need for more rain in the extreme western counties where much water hauling is still necessary for livestock. Hog cholera has again become troublesome in many localities over the State.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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IOWA

AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 21

Thursday, October 15, 1936

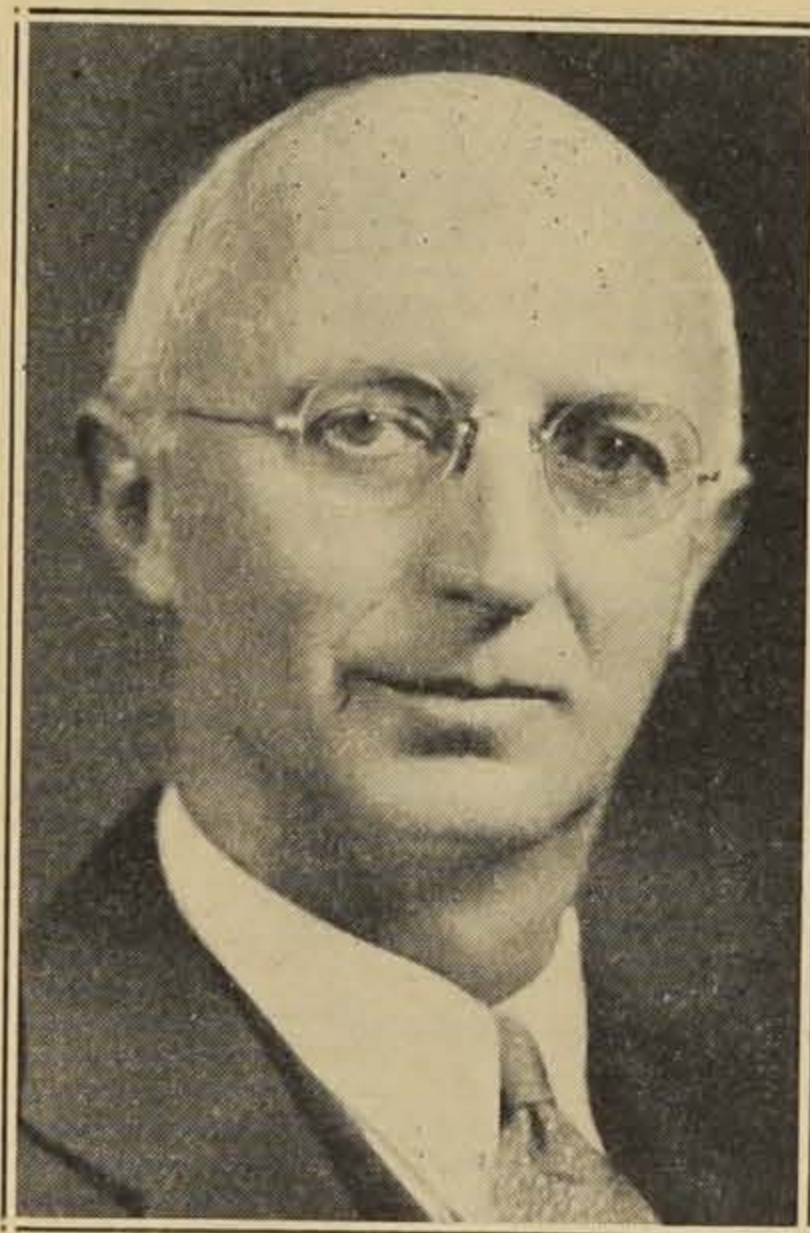
Live Stock Club Leaders

Colt and Mule Clubs



Harry D. Linn

Baby Beef Clubs



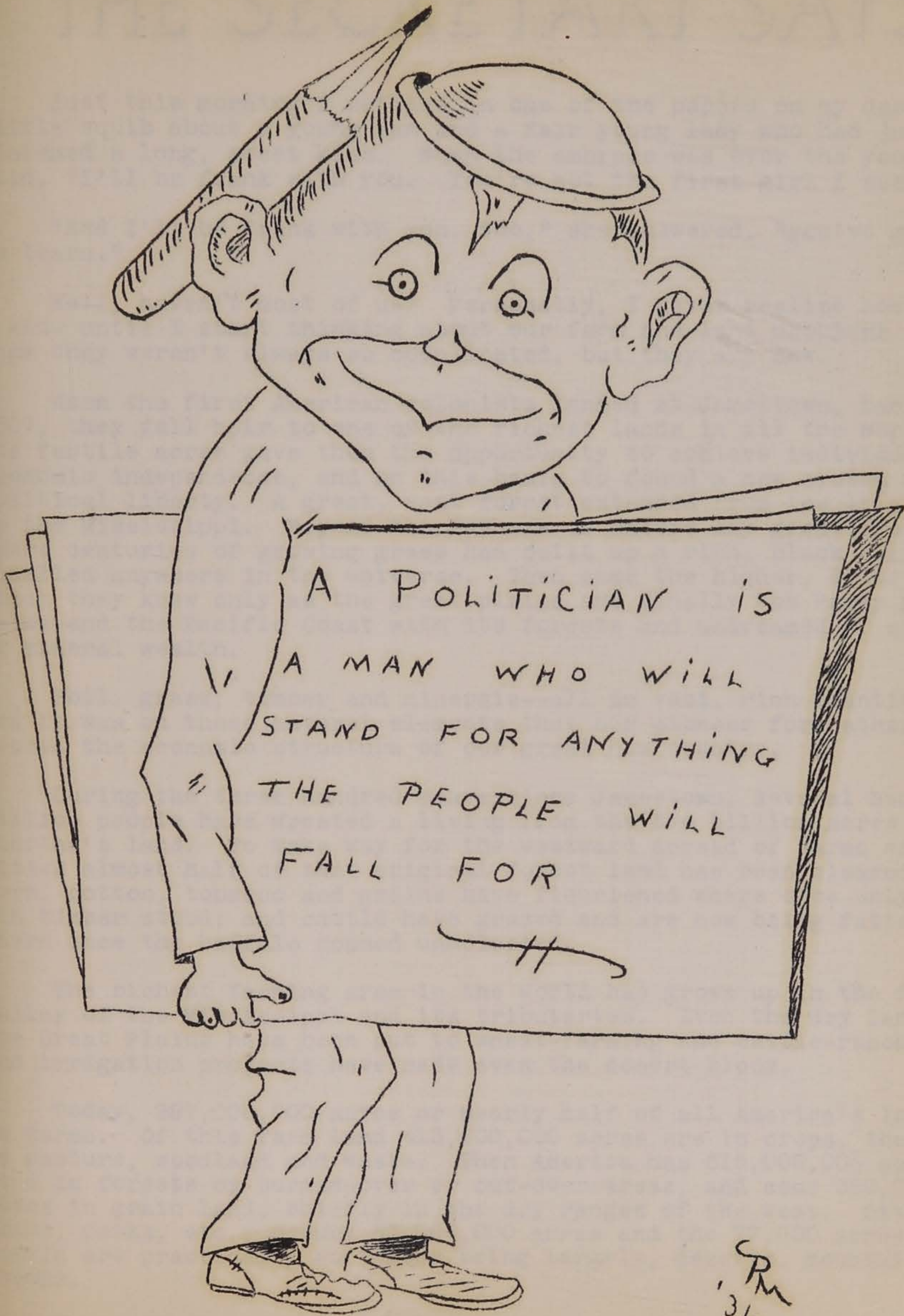
Carl A. Oldsen

Dairy Calf Clubs



Ernest M. Wright

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa



CPM
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THE SECRETARY SAYS

Just this morning I noticed in one of the papers on my desk a little squib about a young man and a fair young lady who had just finished a long, sweet kiss. When the embrace was over the young man said, "I'll be frank with you. You're not the first girl I ever kissed."

"And I'll be frank with you, too," she answered, "you've got a lot to learn."

Well, haven't most of us? Personally, I never realize how little I know until I start thinking about our farm and land problems. We know they weren't always so complicated, but they are now.

When the first American colonists landed at Jamestown, back in 1607, they fell heir to one of the richest lands in all the world. Its fertile acres gave them the opportunity to achieve individual, economic independence, and on this basis to found a new system of political liberty. A great, vast forest extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Beyond the Fathers of Waters lay great prairies where centuries of growing grass had built up a rich, black earth, unequalled anywhere in the universe. Then came the higher, drier area which they knew only as the great plains and finally the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast with its forests and undreamed of stores of mineral wealth.

Soil, grass, timber and minerals--all in vast, rich quantities--and it was on these natural elements that our pioneer forefathers reared the economic structure of our great new country.

During the three hundred years since Jamestown, several hundred million people have wrested a living from the two billion acres of America's land. To make way for the westward spread of farms and cities almost half of that original forest land has been cleared. Corn, cotton, tobacco and grains have flourished where once only virgin timber stood; and cattle have grazed and are now being fattened where once the buffalo roamed unmolested.

The richest farming area in the world has grown up in the fertile valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Even the dry lands of the Great Plains have been put to wheat-farming and cattle-ranching, and irrigation projects have made even the desert bloom.

Today, 987,000,000 acres or nearly half of all America's land is in farms. Of this farm land 413,000,000 acres are in crops, the balance in pasture, woodland and waste. Then America has 615,000,000 acres of land in forests or burned-over or cut-over areas, and some 329,000,000 acres in grain land, chiefly in the dry ranges of the west. Cities, roads, parks, etc., occupy 53,000,000 acres and the 77,000 acres that remain are practically worthless being largely, deserts, mountains or swamps.

These figures list not comparisons nor details of difference. For instance, they do not distinguish the difference between the exhausted

soil of the Piedmont district and the rich, black soil of Iowa. But an understanding of such differences are necessary to understand our present farm problems.

For instance, a recent national survey showed that there were about 650,000 farms totaling about 100,000,000 acres on which it seems impossible to raise crops at a profit. The land is either too poor or the annual rainfall is insufficient.

Located on these farms are many of the 1,000,000 farm families who have been on relief. Many have never been and never will be self-supporting. That is one of our tragic modern farm problems.

Other types of land offer similar problems. We have spoken of timber lands, yet these vary from virgin, untouched timber to waste areas devastated by fire and equally wasteful lumbering. Such areas, once ruthlessly exploited, have practically no economic value and can only be reclaimed at heavy expense.

Our grassland, too, should be protected against abuse and misuse. On its survival depends the future of our cattle industry, yet thousands of acres have been over-grazed and today produce little but Russian Thistle and sage brush. Thus these acres become a detriment to our American citizenry.

American history has been written around its land settlement, its development of our resources and our exploitations of much of our rich heritage. America had been largely developed by European immigrants. Their centuries of working on limited areas had taught them to conserve and protect their soil and timber. Our first colonists brought that careful, hard-won knowledge to the New World. But here, they were faced with an abundance of land such as they had never before known and so they soon lost interest in those wise principles of agriculture and forestry. So when their first lands which produced bountiful yields of tobacco, became weak and exhausted through lack of proper care, they simply moved on to fresher fields leaving the old to be reclaimed by the wilderness. Within a hundred years, the pressure of exhausted land was beginning to be felt in Virginia and Maryland. Before another century, the cry for new land became desperate. All demanded the opening of new western lands for settlement. England's refusal of this demand was one of the causes that brought the colonies into war with the Mother country.

Immediately after that war, the land west of the Alleghenies was opened and the second great period of American colonization was begun. Frontiersmen wound their ways through mountain gaps in the wake of Daniel Boone and similar hardy spirits, settled along the heavily timbered lands, washed by the Ohio River, and began to clear the forests. Thousands of other farm families followed and as the spread westward continued, laws were enacted to make it easy for an individual to acquire a home in the new public domain.

The Homestead Act of 1862 met that clamour of the land-hungry, as it permitted any head of a family to settle, free of charge, on 160 acres of public land. With such liberal provisions the area west of the Missouri was also settled and marked the third great era of American land settlement.

The fourth and last great farm movement took place in our own time. During and under the pressure of a World War inflation and its resulting high prices for food products, new labor-saving farm machinery was produced and started large scale cultivation of semi-arid lands too dry for other styles of farming. After the war that tide of settlement continued into this area, despite an increasing grain surplus and a decreasing price scale. Like our whole agricultural story, of which it is only a chapter, this movement of the 1920's was both good and bad. Where water was plentiful, prosperous farm communities were established and where not, grim failure only resulted.

This three-century struggle of America with a new wildness has, at least, partly determined our attitude towards our natural resources. To these early pioneers the idea that some day there might not be enough land for everybody, was crazy and absurd. They felt and said, "there will be land here for the hundredth and the thousandth generation."

To them the forest was a bitter enemy. It had to be destroyed before they could work the farms that would make themselves comfortable and independent. They honestly believed our land and forest resources to be endless.

But we are now becoming aware of the destruction of our land and the heavy human costs, in poverty and despair entailed by that policy, by the settlement of poor land, by the exhaustion of our soil and by the despoiling of our forests. Today, we stand burdened with the economic and social miseries occasioned by those first careless conquerors of the American land.

Misused farm lands, dramatically illustrated by the great dust storms of 1934 which swept from the Great Plains to the Atlantic seaboard, are costly. Unproductive land, or as it is sometimes called, submarginal land, is economically expensive. Farmers on such land find it impossible to support themselves. Obviously, they can pay no taxes. But they must be provided with roads, schools and in most cases some form of poor-relief. Such essentials of service have brought some county governments to the point of bankruptcy.

A striking example of these excessive costs due to settlement on poor land can be found in the Great Plains region. Continued droughts have made that land largely useless for farming. At first, the poverty-stricken farm families were cared for by their county. Then outside agencies such as the Red Cross had to be called in when the burden became too heavy for the local set-up. Finally the government was forced to come into the picture and it is estimated that since 1930, approximately \$7,000,000 has been spent in just three counties in one state in this area. And this money has not been spent in a constructive way. It has only kept the people alive in their hopeless struggle against overwhelming natural forces. Lack of rainfall makes this land unfit for farming. Grazing is the sole use to which it can profitably be put. The only permanent solution is to return this area into a cattle range.

Higher taxes are always the dollar and cents cost of land misuse. But other costs are human suffering and social decay and these are

far more serious and abiding than are taxes.

Let me quote some figures. In 1930 almost 1,000,000 farm families --15 per cent of all American farmers--received an annual income per family of less than \$400.00. Not \$400.00 in cash. But \$400.00 including the value of all products of the farm whether sold or consumed at home. Those are cold figures. They do not give you the picture of the condition of these five millions of our peoples. They live in shacks that rival the worse of our city slums. Bitter, grinding poverty takes its heavy toll in disease and ignorance. This does not square with our ideas of free and independent American farmers.

Poverty, disease, ignorance, suffering, unnecessary taxes--these things we all want to eliminate. And if we are to do so it seems necessary that we must end land misuse and teach types of agriculture more suitable to our present farm picture.

What will be the answer? How can we solve these problems? Yet agriculture must answer if we are to survive as independent farmers and if we are to maintain American standards of living on the farms of America.

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HOG CHOLERA WARNING

Farmers are being cautioned by livestock authorities this fall to go slowly in turning hogs into cornfields, or allowing them to gorge on soft corn, according to a special warning issued today by Dr. H. A. Seidell, State Veterinarian.

"Gorging on soft corn does not cause hog cholera, as many farmers believe," the warning states. "But the sudden change in diet sometimes results in digestive upsets which predispose to infection with hog cholera virus. Also, when herds are roaming the cornfields, farmers cannot detect sick pigs as quickly as when they are confined to lots. Hence, the disease may make great headway before it is detected."

"The prevalence of hog cholera in many states this fall calls for redoubled precautions against the disease," the state veterinarian's office declares.

"The only safe policy is to have hogs immunized against cholera before an outbreak occurs. Anticipated high prices for swine next spring make this policy doubly important this year."

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Ray Murray, Iowa State Secretary of Agriculture, has been named as a National speaker by the Democratic National Committee. His first assignment was filled Saturday, October 10, at Clay Center, Kansas where he and Mr. Edward G. Dunn, also of Iowa, spoke to several thousand Kansas farmers.

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STATE COUNCIL RECOMMENDS MORATORIUM BE EXTENDED

The need for the extension of the Iowa Moratorium Law was unanimously voiced by the members of the Iowa Farm Debt Advisory Council today at its regular monthly meeting in Des Moines. The committee not only expressed the need for extending the present law, but recommended that amendments be added to the present law, which would permit those under the moratorium to continue the profitable operation of their farms, yet protect their creditors and eventually pay out.

"During the twelve months' period ending September 30, 1936, 1984 farm debt cases were adjusted in the State of Iowa, through the cooperative effort of the voluntary State and County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees and the Resettlement Administration," it was reported by State Farm Debt Advisory Committee Chairman, Ray Murray. Over \$278,000.00 in taxes were paid into the county treasuries in the State of Iowa as a result of the debt adjustment cases settled during that period, Mr. Murray explained.

"All of these cases were adjusted voluntarily by the farmers and their creditors", Mr. Murray explained. "Farmers who were burdened by debts beyond their ability to pay presented their cases to their County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees. These bodies cooperated by getting debtors and creditors together and assisting them in working out adjustments."

Mr. Murray emphasized that neither the Committees nor the Resettlement Administration attempted to effect arbitrary adjustments. They only assisted farmers and creditors in an attempt to solve a common problem. He also said that creditors have shown as much eagerness as have the farmers to effect settlements.

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STATE HUSKING CONTEST NOVEMBER 5--The 1936 Iowa State Corn-husking Contest will be held on the Herald Grovert farm, three miles north of Newhall in Benton County on Thursday, November 5. Albert Stuart of Newhall will act as general chairman of the committees in charge of arrangements.

FALL WEATHER NORMAL

About normal fall weather prevailed the past week stated Charles D. Reed, Director of the Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau in the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released. Showers were frequent in the central and eastern counties and excessive downpours of rain occurred in some southeast counties on Thursday, October 8. The heaviest reported was 4.97 inches at Fairfield, Jefferson County.

Frost occurred in much of the State on the mornings of October 7th and 11th but there was little if any damage. Corn has matured generally beyond the possibility of frost damage. Gardens made a good late season growth and are yielding considerable in the line of tomatoes, carrots, green beans, turnips, egg plant, beets, etc. So far, frost has not affected these materially, except in the northeast counties. There are also hundreds of acres of commercial tomato vines laden with green fruit estimated to have possibilities of producing up to 4 tons of ripe tomatoes per acre. This hope would yet be largely realized if two or three weeks of abnormally dry, warm, weather should come.

Late potato vines that survived the terrible summer are still growing and developing tubers, but in some cases the excessively wet weather of the past 6 weeks, is causing the tubers to rot. At best the potato crop generally cannot be large nor of good quality.

Apple picking is under way but the yield and quality of the crop is mostly inferior. Good sized apples have formed from the occasional freak fall blooms, but of course these cannot possibly reach maturity.

Corn husking is finished on many western and southern Iowa farms, with only a pitiful wagon load or two of ears from large fields. The poorer corn has been husked first to allow livestock to pick up the nubbins and poor or damaged ears before snow flies. In many fields the August and September storms tangled and blew down the corn, and ears that are on or near the ground have been molded or started to germinate by the frequent, heavy rains.

In the extreme western counties, the drouth is not ended, and winter wheat, rye, pastures, new seedings, late gardens and general water supply are much in need of frequent heavy rains. Water hauling for livestock continues in these counties.

Soy beans and alfalfa have been badly damaged in shocks, by rains. A good many fields of beans are still standing and these will be harvested with combines as soon as the beans are dry enough to store safely in bins. A fourth cutting of alfalfa is in prospect in some extreme southeast counties.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

SEPTEMBER

1936

No. of Inspections Made

Expense

	<u>Sept.</u> <u>1935</u>	<u>Sept.</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>Time</u> <u>Credits</u>		<u>Monthly</u> <u>Expense</u>	<u>Fees</u> <u>Collected</u>
Murphy	550	602	0	Murphy	\$ 52.43	\$ 165.35
Peckham	641	627	4½	Peckham	65.45	460.20
Casey	554	742	1	Casey	64.84	281.81
Skott	383	427	2	Skott	63.03	94.25
Horstman	427	371	0	Horstman	34.74	263.53
Butler	289	517	0	Butler	70.62	314.98
Dustman	558	726	4	Dustman	50.35	113.99
Kline	99	606	4	Kline	58.19	268.33
Rowe	225	465	2¼	Rowe	57.56	395.01
Jamison	227	420	0	Jamison	56.04	414.18
Grant	654	695	1½	Grant	46.87	329.55
Madsen	579	819	3	Madsen	47.49	343.91
Thoma	361	301	3	Thoma	49.47	451.16
Martin	545	364	0	Martin	55.63	176.01
Dorweiler	623	386	3	Dorweiler	58.65	168.07
Barry	594	692	0	Barry	48.15	131.36
Kelly	306	571	3	Kelly	51.86	94.95
Hand	251	271	12	Hand	142.37	62.24
Beaty	221	610	3	Beaty	45.37	150.19
Kerwin	556	642	½	Kerwin	37.92	525.29
Locker	436	594	3	Locker	42.98	292.30
Romano	338	889	0	Romano	37.07	114.17
*O'Neill	483	358	1	*O'Neill	72.22	400.00
*Felder	282	350	0	*Felder	44.55	437.00
*Carlin	536	266	5	*Carlin	57.31	267.00
*Plumb	682	340	15	*Plumb	39.18	243.00
*Deering	416	537	0	*Deering	68.19	377.00
**Rank	208	238	6	**Rank	82.40	312.00
**Brown	---	170	1	**Brown	108.62	279.00
**Ebert	---	134	1	**Ebert	109.01	238.00
TOTALS	<u>12,024</u>	<u>14,730</u>	<u>78¾</u>		<u>\$1,818.56</u>	<u>\$8,163.83</u>

*Restaurant Inspectors
 **Heavy Scale Inspectors
 All others are Dairy and Food Inspectors

MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 34 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPT. 1956

NAME	OIL	GAS	PARTS LABOR	TIRES TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	.90	15.11			15.00		31.01	1973	.015
Peckham	1.50	17.61	5.35	.50	15.00	1.50	41.46	2135	.019
Casey	1.10	22.06	5.69	.50	15.00	5.55	49.90	2340	.021
Skott	1.00	18.22	6.85	10.85	15.00		51.92	2236	.023
Horstman	1.10	14.00			15.00	3.00	33.10	1464	.022
Butler	1.50	23.57	23.41		15.00	1.00	64.48	3248	.019
Dustman	1.70	20.88			15.00	2.25	39.83	2795	.014
Kline	1.75	19.33	5.90	17.87	15.00	1.00	60.85	2270	.026
Rowe	1.00	22.74		18.98	15.00	1.75	59.47	2273	.026
Jamison	1.90	21.90	6.37	19.49	15.00	1.56	66.22	2380	.027
Grant	.32	20.88	2.64	1.30	15.00		40.14	2289	.017
Madsen	1.10	17.25	3.67	.35	15.00		37.37	2225	.016
Thoma	1.30	18.53	1.20		15.00	1.50	37.53	2236	.016
Martin	2.00	23.33	2.13	1.15	15.00		43.61	1795	.024
Dorweiler	1.00	23.31		.50	15.00		39.81	2175	.018
Barry	1.00	12.60	5.45		15.00		34.05	1303	.026
Kelly	.10	13.19	3.92		15.00	1.00	33.21	1576	.021
Hand	1.50	20.72	77.40	18.48	15.00		133.10	2497	.053
Beaty	1.55	15.96	2.75	.50	15.00		35.76	1942	.018
Kerwin	1.90	19.50	1.67	1.00	15.00	1.75	40.82	2244	.018
Locker	1.10	21.33			15.00	5.75	43.18	2573	.016
Romano	1.00	15.80	9.19	1.00	15.00	3.50	45.49	1914	.023
O'Neill	1.00	25.29		.50	15.00	4.50	46.29	2790	.016
Felder	1.00	35.05	9.50	36.96	15.00		97.51	3737	.026
Deering	.40	27.59	8.80	9.18	15.00		60.97	2730	.022
Plumb	.60	9.89			15.00	.75	26.24	1329	.019
Carlin	1.30	14.94	5.96		15.00		37.20	2162	.017
Murray	2.77	46.86		.50	15.00	1.00	66.13	5383	.012
Bogle	.30	19.19	3.02		15.00		37.51	2300	.016
Gray	1.83	21.18	1.30	1.35	15.00	2.71	43.37	2143	.020
Aaberg	2.10	22.50	6.28	36.54	15.00		82.42	2525	.032
Rank	2.80	42.51	2.42		30.00	1.50	79.23	3026	.026
Ebert	3.07	42.61	1.22	2.00	30.00	2.26	81.16	2844	.028
Brown	.21	31.89	12.61	1.60	30.00	2.50	78.81	2785	.028

TOTAL 44.70 757.32 214.70 181.10 555.00 46.33 1799.15 81,637 .022

Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .021

Average cost for Ford Trucks - .027

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	1,238	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 1,600.60
Meat Market	950	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,524.00
Canning Factory	42	Babcock Test Licenses	477.50
Bakery	69	Egg Dealers Licenses	106.00
Slaughter House	82	Poultry Buyers Lic.	66.00
Restaurant	698	Scale Tag Licenses	246.00
Coal Dealer	8	Scale Inspection Fees	903.00
Public Toilets	291	Inspection Tag Fees	2,827.50
Feed Store	401	Milk Dealers Licenses	345.00
Ice Cream Factory	91	Gasoline Pump Licenses	3,750.00
Creamery	296	Cream Graders Licenses	142.00
Milk Distributor	687	Cream Station Licenses	23.00
Farm Dairy	145	Cream Truck Licenses	98.00
Confectionery	156	Creamery Licenses	36.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	20	Oleomargarine Tax	34,024.45
Seed Dealer	24	Hotel Transfer Fees	5.00
Bottling Works	16	Hotel Licenses	228.00
Cream Station	734	Fair Restaurant Lic.	1,185.00
Produce	1,176	Restaurant Licenses	588.00
Miscellaneous	910	Commercial Feeds Fees	96.50
Hotels	113	Gasoline Test Fees	6.00
Rendering Plants	15	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	13.00
Investigations	282	Seed Analysis Fees	6.50
Fair Stands	2,326	Lime Analysis Fees	2.00
Soda Fountains	104	Rendering Plant Lic.	50.00
Cold Storage	18	Cold Storage Licenses	125.00
Mattress Factory	7	Commercial Fertilizer Lic.	20.00
Oil	475	Veterinary Fees	430.00
Cream Route Vehicle	144		
Fruit Stands	32	TOTAL	<u>\$48,924.05</u>
Penny Slot Scales	119		
Wagon Scales	363		
Counter Scales	1,019		
Platform Scales	703		
Cream Test Scales	310		
Gas Pumps	625		
Measures	<u>41</u>		
TOTALS	<u>14,730</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Credits	78 ³ / ₄	Milk & Cream	99
Meetings Attended	30	Ice Cream	20
Samples Collected	454	Bacteriological	22
Samples Tested	543	Butter	40
Prosecutions	26	Miscellaneous	43
Examinations	165	Feeds	43
Sediment Pads Ex.	2,493	Seeds	9
Cans Cream Ex.	1,083	Gasoline	344
Cream Cans Ex.	719		

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 22

Thursday, October 22, 1936



Iowa's
Greatest
Athlete

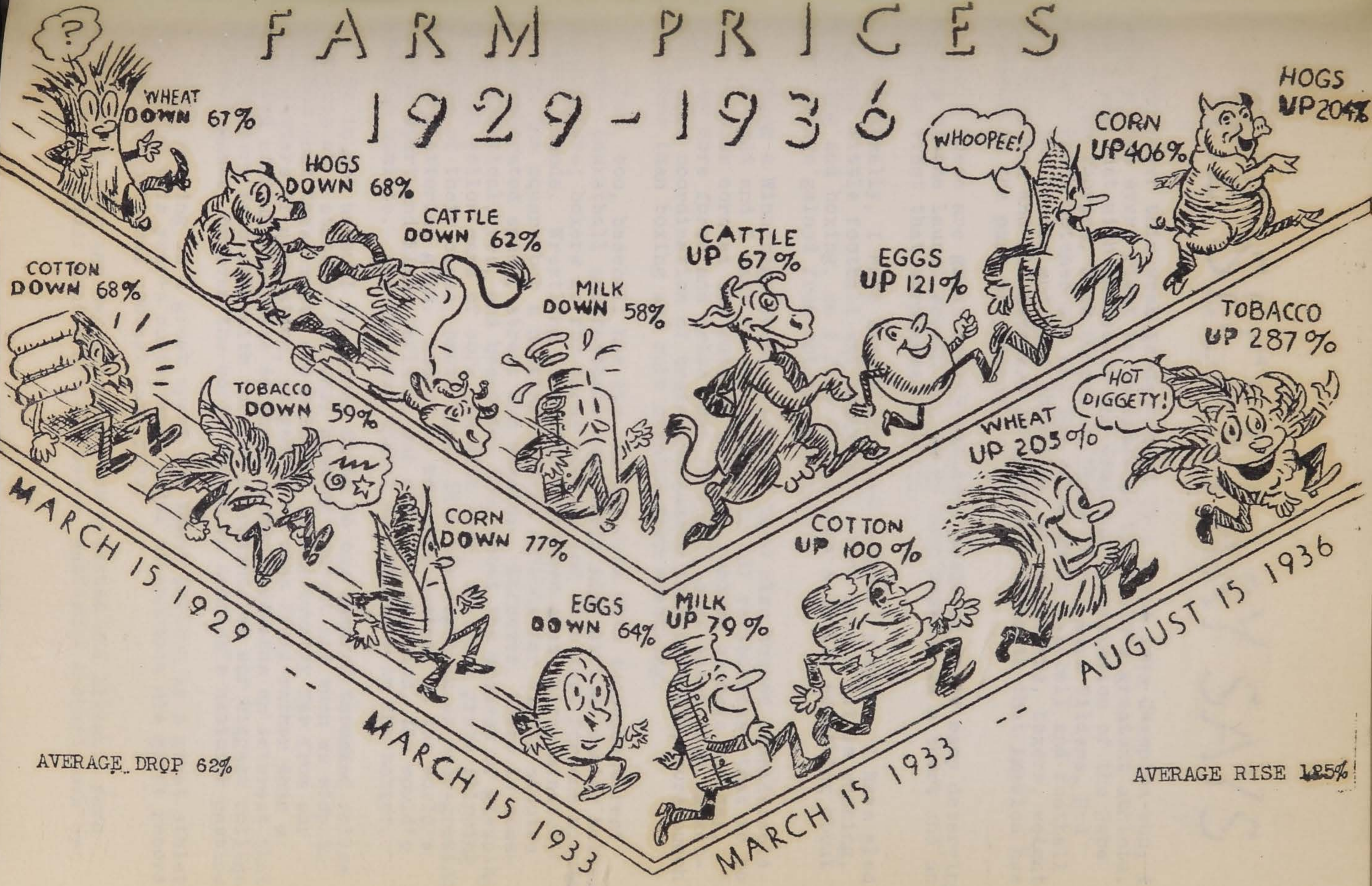
National
Corn
Husking
Champion

ELMER G. CARLSON

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

FARM PRICES

1929-1936



MARCH 15 1929

MARCH 15 1933

MARCH 15 1933

AUGUST 15 1936

AVERAGE DROP 62%

AVERAGE RISE 185%

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Our cover this week is dedicated to a great Iowa Champion who, I believe, has every right to be known as the World's greatest athlete. And I say that with an honest and admiring appreciation of the Babe Ruths, Jim Thorpes, Jack Dempseys, Jesse Owens, Bill Tildens, Red Granges, Frank Gotches and all the other great baseball and football players, the tennis and golf champions, the wrestlers, boxers, weight and track men and all devotees of speed and strength that America has produced in the past or present.

All these are great sports and have produced their many deserving wearers of the laurel wreath but to me corn husking is a sport and an athletic event that surpasses them all.

Personally, I have been a semi-pro baseball player. I have also played a little football and basketball, have done a little running, wrestling and boxing, so I feel that I know a little something about these things gained from actual experience.

Being a Winnebago County farmer I have also husked considerable corn by hand and I want to say to you, in all seriousness, that to be able to husk corn at the rate of over one hundred bushels per day, requires more force and drive than football, more speed than basketball, more coordination of brain and muscle than baseball, more punch and power than boxing and more stamina than wrestling.

Then, too, baseball has its ins and outs with subsequent rest periods; basketball and football have their rest periods during halves and quarters; boxers go for three minutes and then rest for one minute between rounds. Wrestling is seldom continued over thirty minutes when on the square but a husking contest extends for eighty minutes of concentrated speed, stress and stamina. Moreover, there is something practical, yes, and beautiful too, about the process of gleaning the great yellow ears of corn and with easy, untiring grace flipping them out of their close, brown husks into the wagon in an ever-growing pile of glittering gold. And so to me, corn husking is the world's premier sport and Elmer Carlson, our national champion, the world's greatest athlete. And it seems that I am not alone in the belief.

It is not unusual to gather fifty to one hundred thousand fellow believers at a state or national husking contest and when we stop to consider that these meets are held out in the country far from our great centers of population, staged in an open field rather than a sheltered stadium, the size of these crowds indicates an interest that compares very favorably with the fan attendance at our biggest college football games, or even the world series in America's national pastime.

Yes, husking is a great sport and Elmer Carlson is a great athlete. Will any of this year's contestants equal or approach his great record made at the national contest last year?

About a year ago Ray Anderson, the talented and likeable farm editor of the Cedar Rapids Globe Gazette, published a short poem by

an unknown author in his column entitled, "Fence Drift," that I want to repeat for you:

Slashing hook and flinging hand

Reap the products of the land;

Here are athletes bred to toil

Here are giants of the soil,

Yank, flip, bang!

Rustle, hustle, peg 'em in,

Sweating, fretting work like sin;

Reaching high, bending low,

For all the ears that you can throw

Yank, flip, bang!

Hook and pluck, but strip 'em clean;

Nip and tuck, almost machine,

Keep it up until you're old;

Take from Earth her choicest gold;

Yank, flip, bang!

Keats or Shelly may have written better verse than that but to me it has a swing and dash that is stirring to the soul of a farmer.

After all it is only fitting and proper that we as Iowans should pay tribute to King Corn.

Long famed in song and story, Iowa's golden harvest is more valuable than the gold of California or the fabled silver mines of Nevada. Then too, it has the golden properties of reproduction. Drop a grain of Iowa's golden corn into the ground and lo, you behold a miracle and a mystery. In a few days it softens; it swells; then, bursts into life and brings forth a living, growing plant. The grain was of gold, but the new plant is vivid, living green. With the passing of time that tiny green sprout becomes a vigorous, hardy stalk, and finally that tall corn of which we sing so proudly. And then the ripened ears appear bearing not one but many golden grains, each remarkably like the one which a few months ago we dropped in fertile Iowa soil. Verily, is not that a miracle? Yes, it is even as great a mystery as life itself.

And what a princely thing is corn. Something about it's lavish greenness; it's stately stalks; it's silken beauty, it's waving tassels; it's ordered rows; it's golden grains; it's rustling husks move poets to poetry and makes poets of all of us. Even John Greenlief Whittier

who never knew the great corn fields of the middle west paid his humble tribute by singing:

"Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!

Heap high the golden Corn!

No richer gift has Autumn poured,

From out her lavish horn!"

Another, more familiar with what King Corn has meant to Iowa, wrote just as sincerely if not so poetically, as follows:

"If it were not for you, King Corn, children could not be educated, intelligent men could no longer continue their efforts to discover nature, the great animal industry would soon perish and our United States could not claim the most rapid development of progress since time began. You have been faithful in your service to humanity. In time of drought or in time of rain, you have done your best. Sometimes you have yielded little but the fault was not yours. You have helped the poor man gain a home and have satisfied the hunger of the rich. Accept our thanks and go on doing your best."

Henry W. Longfellow in the beautifully lyrical Indian legend, "The Song Of Hiawatha", tells us the old Indian tale of how Hiawatha, just reaching the age of maturity and following the accepted Indian custom, withdrew from his tribe for a seven day fast. Walking in solitude, thinking, resting, sleeping, fasting, musing, dreaming, there finally comes to him the vision of a stranger from the skies, flaunting plumes of green and yellow. He challenges the young Hiawatha, who weak from fasting but yet strong in courage, thrice wrestles the heavenly visitor. At last Hiawatha is victorious and following instructions, buries his late foe and faithfully cares for his grave. Soon he is rewarded when a new plant, green and golden, springs from the carefully tended grave. But let me continue with the stately meter of the poem itself:

"Till at length a small green feather

From the earth shot slowly upward,

Then another and another,

And before the summer ended

Stood the maize in all its beauty,

With its shining robes about it,
And its long, soft, yellow tresses;
And in rapture Hiawatha
Cried aloud;-"It is Mondamin!
Yes, the friend of man, Mondamin!"

Then he called to old Nokomis
And Iagoo, the great boaster,
Showed them where the maize was growing
Told them of his wondrous vision,
Of his wrestling and his triumphs,
Of this new gift to the nations,
Which should be their food forever.

And still later when the Autumn
Changed the long, green leaves to yellow,
And the soft and juicy kernels
Grew like wampum hard and yellow,
Then the ripened ears he gathered,
Stripped the withered husks from off them,
As he once had stripped the wrestler.
Gave the great feast of Mondamin,
And made known unto the people
This new gift of the Great Spirit."

Beautiful, isn't it?

And so the Indian explains the coming of corn into the world.

And strange to relate, the white man despite his vaunted superior intellect and despite his scientific researches, seems to be able to present a no more logical explanation of the beginning or origin of corn. The most familiar plant in all America, known to all, but still one of the unsolved mysteries of Nature. Unlike all other grains it seems to be an orphan - unknown as to parentage or origin or locality. Wild wheat has been found in Asia Minor; wild rye on the still wilder Asiatic steppes; wild oats in North Africa, all qualifying as the proper ancestors of our present cultivated grains.

But not so with Corn. No man, white or black, red or yellow, savage or scientific, oriental or occidental, ever saw wild corn or any plant which even the wildest dreaming could ever conceive of being the mother plant of maize. Even the name "Corn" is a misnomer, borrowed from Europe where "Corn" really meant wheat or grain.

Back in 1930 our present Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace writing an article for the State Historical Society, made the astounding statement that:

"The idea seems to be widespread that the Indians developed the corn plant only part way and that the white man has improved it marvelously. The truth is that the Indian had every kind of corn that is grown today and a number of other varieties. White men have not put anything into the corn plant which did not exist there when the Indians ceased their corn breeding labors."

Columbus, landing in the new world found the brown-skinned natives of Cuba existing principally on Maize. And Cortez, riding on his career of conquest o'er the ancient Aztecs of Mexico lived off the corn fields of those ill-fated people. One of his reports states that these people had nineteen ways of preparing corn ranging from tortillas to something resembling beer. So you can see that even Corn liquor is not a white man's concoction.

And believe it or not, those early adventurers roaming over the new continent, found corn growing everywhere from the forested regions of New England and Eastern Canada, down through the great midwest, to the even then irrigated lands of the southwestern pueblos. On Mexican plateaus, in sweltering Yucutan, on the Andean uplands of South America and even by the more primitive tribes on the Pampas.

And the better corn they raised the higher seemed their civilization. Great accomplishments seem ever to be built on corn. Witness the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest in the past and our own state, highest in literacy among all the states, for the present.

And so we agree with Secretary Wallace as to how little the white man has added to what the Indian already knew about corn. They first produced varieties, differing as to the number of rows of kernels; they first raised red, white, yellow and black varieties; they first raised flint, milk, dent and pop corn strains; they were first to plant in hills and to drill in rows; they first cultivated by hoeing; they first used fertilizer, by planting a dead fish in each hill; and they first produced hardy strains that would yield a harvest even under desert conditions.

Corn went to Spain on the first available ship, but it was the Turks, then a rich and powerful people occupying most of what is now the Balkan States, that first started growing it on a large scale in Europe. From these countries, it spread North up the valley of the Danube into Germany and eventually into all Europe, where it was first known as Turkish "corn" meaning grain or wheat from Turkey.

But the world now admits that America is the land of it's origin and so it is only fitting and right that our own Iowa, which the Redman

But not so with Corn. The fact is that the Indian corn of the Americas is a distinct and separate plant from the wheat which we know today. The Indian corn is a distinct and separate plant from the wheat which we know today. The Indian corn is a distinct and separate plant from the wheat which we know today.

Back in 1930 our present Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, issued an article for the State Historical Society, and the following statement that:

"The fact seems to be widespread that the Indians developed the corn plant only by and that the white man has improved it. The truth is that the Indian had every kind of corn that is grown today and a number of other varieties. White men have not but the corn plant which did not exist there when the Indians came to this country."

Columbus, landing in the new world found the Indians cultivating corn growing principally on hills. And Cortez, riding on the waters of the eastern lakes of Mexico found the same thing. One of his reports states that the Indians had many ways of preparing corn ranging from the simple to the complicated. So you can see that even Corn liquor is not a white man's invention.

And believe it or not, those early adventures of the white man in the Americas found corn growing everywhere. From the Pacific to the Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson, from the mountains of the West to the valleys of the East, corn was everywhere. It was the staple of the Indian, and it was the staple of the white man.

And the better corn they raised the higher became their civilization. The great achievements of the white man in the Americas were not made by the white man alone, but by the white man and the Indian together. The white man brought the tools and the knowledge, but the Indian brought the land and the labor.

And we agree with Secretary Wallace as to the fact that the white man added to what the Indian already had. The white man brought the tools and the knowledge, but the Indian brought the land and the labor. The white man brought the tools and the knowledge, but the Indian brought the land and the labor. The white man brought the tools and the knowledge, but the Indian brought the land and the labor.

Corn went to Spain on the first expedition, but it was not until the late 15th and early 16th centuries that it was introduced into Europe. It was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, and it was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards. It was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, and it was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards.

alled, "The Land of Plenty", should be the world's largest producer of Indian Maize or "Corn".

Nor, is it suprising that Iowans are at their best, when with arms upraised they sing that mighty chant:--

"We're from Iowa,--Iowa.--That's where the tall corn grows."

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SECRETARY WALLACE WILL SPEAK AT RINGSTED HUSKING CONTEST OCTOBER 22

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, will speak at the Northwest Iowa Corn Husking Contest at Ringsted, Emmet County, on Thursday, October 22, 1936. He will fire the opening gun of the Contest at 10:30 a. m. and will announce the results of the Contest and award the prizes after his speech which will be given on the Main Street of Ringsted, starting promptly at 1:30 p. m.

State Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, will introduce Secretary Wallace. Thousands of people are expected to attend this contest which will probably be the largest event in Ringsted's agricultural history.

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WINTER INJURY TO FRUIT TREES

By R. S. Herrick, Secretary
Iowa State Horticultural Society

Due to the drouth of 1934, the severe winter of 1935 and 1936 and drouth this summer, we find a great many fruit trees in bad condition. The injury varies in the different orchards and in the various ages of trees. This is often followed by ravages of the flat-headed tree borer. We will pay everyone to carefully inspect the trees before winter sets in.

Discoloration of bark and signs of borings are indications of trouble. Using a hook billed, sharp knife, cut out all dead bark, making the cut at the top and bottom of the wound "V" formed. That is, inverted "V" at the top and a regular "V" at the bottom.

If necessary, use a pliable wire to run into burrows where borers may be lodged. Paint the wounds with either a white lead paint thinned down with raw linseed oil, or some good pruning compound.

Young trees should be protected against rabbits and mice this year. There seems to be a heavy infestation of mice this year and in places where rabbits are numerous. Where a small number of trees are to be protected, they may be wrapped with paper. However, mice will gnaw through this. Possibly a better protection is hardware cloth, which is a galvanized screen wire and may be bought in the size of three meshes to the inch. We would advise everyone to inspect their trees at this time for the above troubles.

There will be held in connection with the Horticultural meetings at the Memorial Union, Iowa State College, Ames, a fruit school for beginners during the forenoon of Wednesday, November 11, 1936, to which everyone is invited to attend.

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IOWA SEALERS AND WAREHOUSE BOARD MEMBERS MEETState and Federal Officials Give Pointers on New Seed Loan Programs

At a series of meetings to be held over the state, Iowa sealers, warehouse board members and county agents will confer with state and federal corn loan officials prior to the opening of the sealing period under the government's special \$1.75 seed corn loan.

Representatives of the federal government include Cecil A. Johnson, Washington D. C., A. Sykes, Ida Grove and H. Lloyd Eveland, Des Moines. The State organization will be represented by Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture and H. C. Aaberg, Assistant Secretary. E. S. Dyas of the agronomy section of the Extension Service, Ames, is also expected to attend the meetings, which are scheduled as follows:

Storm Lake,	Monday-----	October 26,	10:30 a. m.
Atlantic,	Monday-----	October 26,	7:00 p. m.
Des Moines,	Tuesday----	October 27,	10:30 a. m.
Iowa City,	Tuesday----	October 27,	7:00 p. m.
Manchester,	Wednesday--	October 28,	10:30 a. m.
Mason City,	Wednesday--	October 28,	7:00 p. m.

Besides discussing the \$1.75 special seed corn loan, the conferees will receive official instructions as to methods of sealing, kinds of cribs and grades of corn acceptable for sealing. Also, the regular 55 cent per bushel loan will be discussed, even though that program is not expected to open until sometime in December.

Although the government printing office has not as yet issued the official instruction sheets, application blanks and corn loan agreements, it is expected that the State Department of Agriculture will be ready to begin distribution of the forms by the time the meetings begin. According to Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture, the procedure of distributing the government forms through the state departments of agriculture is a slight variation from that followed in former corn loan programs, when government forms went to county agents in corn-belt states for distribution to borrowers.

Murray explained that the Iowa Department of Agriculture will be able to affect a rapid distribution of the forms through the county warehouse board and sealer organizations as well as the county agents' offices.

"Everyone is well aware of the fact that the corn loan programs have been one of the greatest benefits Iowa has received from the federal government. It is highly important, therefore, that sealers and warehouse board members attend these meetings and that everyone do his part to keep this program a success so that it may be continued indefinitely," stated Murray.

GOOD DRYING WEATHER CONTINUES

The week was generally warm and dry and therefore favorable for maturing late truck crops, for drying the corn and for fall growing crops, though winter wheat, rye and pastures are needing rain in the extreme western counties, according to the weekly crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Though killing frosts occurred October 2 in some northern and eastern counties, general killing frosts are delayed considerably beyond the average date for the State which is October 5. In the extreme western counties the drouth really remains unbroken with deep well digging or water hauling the principal occupation on many farms. In the vicinity of Cushing, Woodbury County, only 0.18 inch of rain has fallen in October and this was one of the driest of the dry places at the height of the summer drouth. There is also need for rain for fall grains and for plowing in the south central counties.

Corn husking is getting under way in earnest in much of the State. Many farmers where the yield was poor or where equipped with husking machines, have finished husking, while on other farms husking has not begun. As noted last week, the poorer fields are being husked first to permit livestock to finish the job and in a good many central and north central counties where the corn is tangled and down badly the whole job is being left to livestock. Moisture tests from samples taken from 1,576 well distributed fields on an average date of October 11 showed an average moisture content of 22.9% which is 5.9% drier than on the same date in 1935, and drier in every district, much drier in the southern districts.

So far, the weather has not been warm enough to ripen the large quantity of green tomatoes on the vines, except very slowly. Late green beans are yielding a fine crop. Late sown turnips are coming along nicely. Plums, lilacs, dahlias and other fall flowers generally, are blooming.

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PAYMENTS COMING SOON

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ORDERS CHECKS WITHIN 10 DAYS

The Federal Agricultural Department has given the "go" signal to its regional disbursing office in Chicago to start payments within the next 10 days to Iowa farmers who have participated in the 1936 conservation program.

Marion County was the first Iowa County to send in its applications. Department officials have not made public as yet the amounts of payments to be made, but it is estimated that this North Central region will receive about \$180,000,000 of the total \$470,000,000 available. Of this Iowa's share should be about \$37,500,000.

Work sheets for 1936 were signed by 236,500 Iowa farmers in the conservation program as contrasted with 152,802 who signed in 1935 under the old AAA program.

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CORN 5.9% DRIER THAN LAST YEAR

Moisture tests of 243 well distributed samples of field corn gathered on an average date of October 11, show that the moisture content was 22.9%, or 5.9% drier than on the same date last year, according to the Weather & Crop Bureau which has just completed the test. The driest samples, as expected, were from the northwest and west central portions of the State, while the wettest samples were from the northeast and east central counties. All districts show less moisture than last year with the greatest differences occurring in the southern counties. The quality of the corn is very good as indicated by the weight per measured bushel, which was 51.5 pounds.

Details of this year's survey, with comparisons, are shown in the tables below:

IOWA CORN MOISTURE STUDY
(October 1936)

	Average Date gathered (Oct)	Total number of samples tested	Total number of fields from which samples were gathered	Total Number of ears used in samples	Average moisture content (Per Ct)
North-west	11	31	225	1,293	19.8
North-central	11	29	201	1,416	24.3
North-east	11	31	182	961	26.7
West-central	10	23	144	816	21.2
Central	10	34	252	1,660	24.0
East-central	11	29	183	1,223	25.5
South-west	10	20	129	812	22.9
South-central	11	20	107	619	21.5
South-east	11	26	153	782	22.7
State	10.7	243	1,576	9,582	* 22.94

*Weighted Average

COMPARATIVE TABLE (October tests)

Districts	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	9-yr Avg
North-west	18.7	25.0	23.3	18.6	22.1	18.2	21.8	24.4	19.8	21.3
North-central	25.0	27.9	23.7	20.6	25.1	20.6	23.9	25.6	24.3	24.1
North-east	27.4	29.0	24.1	23.6	27.2	20.9	25.8	30.4	26.7	26.1
West-central	20.5	26.8	22.9	19.9	23.4	19.0	19.8	26.0	21.2	22.2
Central	21.1	26.6	22.2	21.4	24.0	19.9	23.1	29.3	24.0	23.5
East-central	24.5	27.6	23.0	22.9	24.7	21.3	25.2	30.4	25.5	25.0
Southwest	20.4	31.5	25.2	20.8	22.7	20.5	17.5	30.9	22.9	23.6
South-central	21.7	31.4	23.8	21.9	24.3	20.6	19.4	35.3	21.5	24.4
South-east	22.8	32.1	23.0	21.9	23.8	23.8	19.7	37.4	22.7	25.3
State (Weighted Average)	21.8	28.1	23.4	20.9	23.9	20.2	22.6	28.8	22.9	23.6

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
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IOWA

AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 23

Thursday, October 29, 1936

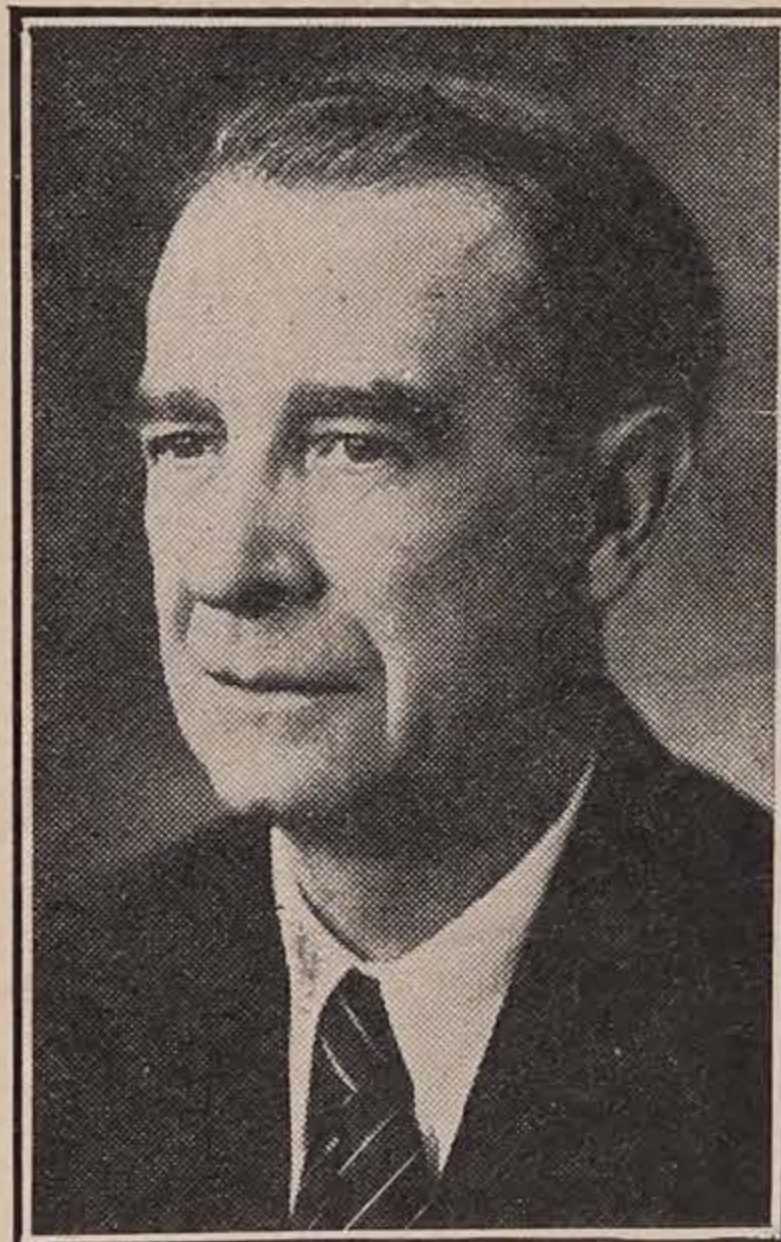
Secretary of Agriculture Candidates

FARM-LABOR



JESS SICKLER
Ogden

DEMOCRAT



THOS. L. CURRAN
Ottumwa

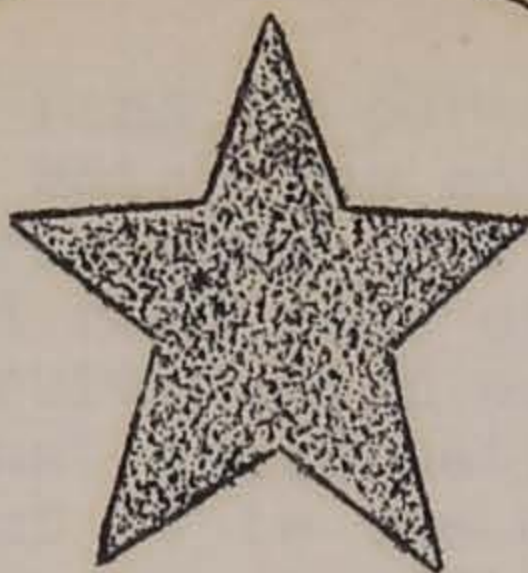
REPUBLICAN



C. A. BENSON
Elkader

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

OUR NEED



God give us men; a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagog
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking -
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds
Mingle in selfish strife, Lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.

--J. C. Holland

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Once in a great while I read in our department clipping service some editorial or article in which the editor, either maliciously or mistakenly, severely criticizes this publication, this department, or myself personally. I see and read some of these of course, as I have always asked the clipping service, which we use, to supply us with all critical articles. I feel that constructive criticism is to be desired and I do welcome it, but it is the other kind of which I write today. Perhaps I should answer such articles but realize that if I spent any time writing such letters I would only be stealing some time that could more profitably be devoted to farm problems.

And so I have always followed a policy of ignoring them completely, because I feel a good deal on this question as did Abraham Lincoln. You remember that during his life, old Abe suffered considerable criticism of the most malicious and vicious type and when his friends, concerned about it, spoke to Lincoln, he only answered, "If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how--the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference." And as always "Honest Abe" came directly to the core of the question.

Men who have dared to do things have ever run the risk of having malicious, mischievous, misinformation circulated against them by their enemies but oftentimes a real man is known by the enemies he has made. But no real man has ever been turned from the things he thought were right by the mere barking of the rabble pack. Rather most of us are content to feel as Edgar Guest once so lyrically expressed--

"I'd rather be a failure
Than the man who never tried
I'd rather scale the mountain peak
Than always stand aside.
Oh, let me serve some lofty dream
And make my desperate fight,
And though I fail, I still shall know
I tried to do the right."

My tenure in office has not always been an entirely pleasant one. I have had many happy hours as your Secretary of Agriculture; I have had many nice contacts with many of our nicest Iowa people; and much of the work here has rewarded us with the satisfaction that only comes

It was a period to try the souls and the metal of men. And it was during this era that I assumed the duties of State Secretary of Agriculture.

Happily that period is behind us now. The emergency that existed has passed into the pages of past history. Farm income has increased until we almost doubt the accuracy of the figures. Factory fires are again burning, homes are being built, men are again employed, the youth of America has been taken off the highways and railways in their futile, aimless wanderings. Ten-cent corn, thirty-cent wheat, two-dollar hogs, eight-cent eggs and six-cent cotton are now only unpleasant memories.

Four years ago our only banking question was, "How many failed today?" And since April 1933, only two banks in Iowa have closed their doors. And because of a federal depositor's guarantee act, not a depositor in those banks has lost a single penny. The wheels of industry are turning, the ring of hammers and the tools of trade are again heard in the land and Iowa farmers can walk erect once more and not feel like a seedy old billy goat, shunned by his fellow people. Yes, verily we can sing, "Happy Days are here again," and really mean it.

And now please don't misunderstand me, I have no intention nor desire of taking credit for this miracle that has happened to us. Nor do I think that any one man, or any one farm organization, or any one political party is altogether to be thanked for these improved, yes, vastly improved farm conditions of today.

I realize just as do all sane thinking men or women that these things have been made possible only by the cooperation of the best minds and the most willing hands of the farmers of America.

We know, as you should know, that the real credit for the rehabilitation of agriculture should go to those unselfish, self-sacrificing farmers of this state who gave so freely and so generously of their time and talent and ability to a solving of our farm difficulties. I know something of the sleepless nights and the harassed days that these men have spent in order to be of service to their neighbors. I know that probably when the history of our agricultural revival is written at some future date, but few pages will be devoted to them or their works. But I, for one, recognize that it is always the privates, not the Generals who really win wars and, so I want to publicly express my own gratitude and appreciation to the many unknown and unsung heroes of the days of 1932 to 1934. To the members of Corn-Loan Warehousing boards, to Hog-Corn Committeemen, and those now assisting in the Soil Conservation Program, to the Corn Sealers, the Farm Debt Advisory Board members, the County Agents, the District Veterinarians, the farm organization leaders and the plain farm men and women of Iowa. I only want to say "well done" and "thank you."

Again the Iowa farmer has proven that no job is too big for him and that if he is given a fair deal, state cooperation and a friendly federal administration that is concerned about his welfare and is willing to give him performance as well as promises, that he can go places.

But it was a bitter experience, that seared deep into the hearts and the souls of men and to many the relief came too late to help them as thousands of others were helped.

None of us will soon forget the dark days of the great depression nor be ungrateful for the forces and the agencies that gave us recovery from that economic debauch.

I was a sort of an officer in that great struggle where great things were attempted and great things accomplished. And so I am willing to rest on the records and refuse to be concerned over carping critics and ranting enemies.

If I have been right then I am well repaid, if I have been wrong then at least in the words of Guest--

"I've tried to serve the right."

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S GENERAL SUMMARY OF CROP REPORTS

With partial or complete relief from the drought and with better than usual growing conditions during September, pastures made one of the most remarkable recoveries on record for any one month, milk production per cow increased from far below average on September 1 to the highest October 1 production since 1928 and prospects for the winter wheat crop now being planted improved greatly. The change in the weather came too late to help very many of this year's crops but the late growing season increased the prospective potato crop by 10,000,000 bushels or 3.5 per cent, and the corn crop by 51,000,000 bushels or 3 per cent. There were also slight increases in the production estimates of oats, rice, buckwheat, tobacco, and grain sorghum, and rather substantial improvement in late onions and celery, but the October estimates of the spring wheat and barley crops are slightly lower than the forecasts of a month ago. As previously reported, the favorable weather improved prospects for cotton in the Central and Eastern Cotton-producing States. Considering all crops, prospects improved nearly 2 per cent during September.

Although the rains of September were too late to have much effect on the production of feed grains or forage, the fall growth in pastures and the improved prospects for winter grain will help to relieve the shortage of feed.

The 1936 production of feed grains including all corn, grain sorghums, oats and barley will be only about 60,000,000 tons, compared with 54,000,000 tons in 1934 and a yearly average of about 100,000,000 tons during the 1923-1932 period. This year's production of these grains, together with the reserves of old grain carried over from last year, provides about 75,000,000 tons available for all purposes during the 12 month period, compared with 69,000,000 tons in 1934.

Preliminary yield reports indicate that the corn crop is turning out considerably better than was expected in such important States as Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio. Rain in August broke the drought

in these States and growing conditions continued mostly favorable during September. This allowed late corn to develop and mature ears to an extent which seemed improbable a month earlier. Absence of general killing frost permitted the crop to mature with practically no frost damage.

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PURE FOOD LAW

--E. L. Redfern,
Chief Chemist

The law regulating the labeling and purity of food requires, and always will, the constant surveillance by the food law officials. True, many lines of staple foods demand little attention, as they are distributed by reliable companies who have established a standard for their products and maintain this standard scrupulously. There are, however, new foods and new companies coming onto the market and they require the attention of the food officials.

Then there are the seasonal foods which appear in certain seasons, such as maple syrup and pancake flours in the fall and winter. Oysters always require attention throughout the season to prevent the addition of water. There is always the temptation with some dealers to sell water at oyster prices. Likewise there is the temptation to sell sugar syrup, colored with caramel and flavored with artificial maple flavor, as maple syrup. Butter is rarely adulterated with foreign fats, but constant checking is required to insure the consumer getting at least 80% of butterfat in each purchase.

The cream grading law requires constant attention and with the cooperation of the industry dirt and other objectionable matter has been largely eliminated from the cream from which our butter is manufactured.

With such accomplishments the food official can feel that his work has not been in vain.

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ASSISTANT STATE CHEMIST RESIGNS
JAMES P. GRAY ACCEPTS BURLINGTON POSITION

James P. Gray, formerly of Mount Pleasant, who has been serving as Assistant State Chemist in the Department of Agriculture, has tendered his resignation as of November 1, 1936. Mr. Gray, who received a B. S. Degree from Iowa Wesleyan College in 1930, has been with the State Department as an oil chemist since May 1933. He will move to Burlington, Iowa, the first of the month to assume his new duties as Assistant Superintendent of the Iowa Soap Company's plant in that city. Mr. Gray has been an unusually capable state employee and the Iowa Soap Company is to be congratulated on their securing his services as Assistant Superintendent.

EFFECT OF LOW TEMPERATURES ON THE GERMINATION OF CORN
WITH VARYING MOISTURE CONTENT

Percent Moisture in Corn	Temperature Ranges (Degrees F.)				
	32° to 28°	24° to 20°	16° to 12°	8° to 4°	6° to -5°
	Germination Percent	Germination Percent	Germination Percent	Germination Percent	Germination Percent
60 to 65	0	0	0	---	0
55 to 60	31	0	0	---	0
50 to 55	33	6	0	0	0
45 to 50	---	12	0	---	0
40 to 45	69	12	0	0	0
35 to 40	71	13	0	0	0
30 to 35	75	67	12	0	0
25 to 30	85	77	34	7	0
20 to 25	100	96	88	47	0
15 to 20	---	100	100	98	63
10 to 15	---	---	---	100	97

In another experiment, dry corn, 12 to 14 percent moisture, was subjected to the same temperatures as the above. Practically no loss of vitality resulted even at the lowest temperature.

APPROXIMATE MOISTURE IN CORN AT DIFFERENT STAGES

(Determinations made on corn as picked from the field before drying)

	Percent Moisture
Milk - - - - -	60-65
Late dough - - - - -	50-55
Dented medium soft - - - - -	40-45
Matured - - - - -	30-35
Ready to crib - - - - -	20-25

MAXIMUM LIMITS OF MOISTURE IN COMMERCIAL GRADES OF CORN

Market grade No. 1 - - - - -	14.0 percent.
" " No. 2 - - - - -	15.5 "
" " No. 3 - - - - -	17.5 "
" " No. 4 - - - - -	20.0 "
" " No. 5 - - - - -	23.0 "

WPA FUNDS FOR RELIEF ONLY
FARM FUNDS NOT TO BE USED ON LAND PAYMENTS

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the State Farm Debt Advisory Board, has announced that in no case should WPA work relief money be used to pay delinquent interest or cash rent.

The Secretary said:--

"A report has come to the office of the State Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that some creditors in the drought area are requesting farmers who have been certified for WPA work relief to apply a portion of such earnings on delinquent interest and cash rent payments.

"WPA work relief is being made available in the drought counties to farmers who are in need of funds for the purchase of livestock feed to carry them through the winter and also provide funds for subsistence needs of the farm family. In no case should work relief funds be diverted for the payment of interest installments, cash rent or other items of like nature as it is not the intent of the law nor of the Relief Administration to allow more funds to be paid out on work relief projects than is actually needed by the farm family for its own subsistence and subsistence livestock needs. WPA work relief projects have been provided by the Federal Government to allow farmers to keep their foundation livestock and provide for the actual necessities of the farm family.

"Creditors who suggest or insist on these funds being paid to them should be reported to the Director of Relief or the Emergency Drought Committee as this would defeat the purpose for which this emergency action was taken. Creditors in general in the drought area have indicated their willingness to cooperate in this emergency and there would be only a very few cases, I am sure, where recipients of relief funds have been so approached."

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

The National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture will hold their annual convention at Nashville, Tennessee, November 17-19, 1936.

Ray Murray, Iowa's State Secretary, who is one of the regional vice-presidents in charge of nine midwestern states, will attend. Mr. Murray will speak before the convention on "The Outstanding Achievements of our State Department of Agriculture in 1936," Tuesday. On Wednesday, he will participate in a discussion of "The Benefits of Compulsory Grading of Cream" with Trovattan of Minnesota; Russell, South Dakota; Van Cleave, Tennessee; Jones, Vermont; McLaughlin, Illinois and Beck of Wisconsin.

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After listening to the political strains of "Oh Susannah", one of our farmer friends has suggested that Iowa farmers would rather sing, "If you knew Susie, like I know Susie."

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GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE DETAILS OF SEED CORN LOAN PROGRAMSSealing to Commence November 16

Des Moines, Iowa October 29, 1936. As has been previously announced, the federal government is offering two corn loan programs, one a special seed corn loan program which is limited to the seed corn deficit area, providing for a loan of \$1.75 per bushel on selected seed containing less than 15 per cent moisture and which will germinate 90 per cent or better. The other program is a straight corn loan of 55 cents per bushel, available to all farmers, on corn which shows by actual test to grade No. 4 or better when sealed.

Both programs carry an option feature which may be exercised by the government but it is not expected that such action will be necessary. If the option on the special seed corn is exercised, the producer will be paid \$3.50 for the seed when shelled, graded and sacked. If the option under the regular corn loan program is exercised, the producer will be allowed \$1.50 per bushel.

Although warehouse board members and sealers have general information, on the programs, we believe our readers will be interested in the procedure of inspection and sealing corn under each of the two programs.

According to the instructions of the Commodity Credit Corporation, any producer desiring to obtain a loan on selected field corn should secure an application for loan form (1936-37 Corn Form F, CCC), and submit same to the Commodity Credit Corporation, care Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Omaha, Nebraska. An inspection of the corn which has been selected will be made and a representative sample of such corn taken. The sample of corn representative of the entire lot will, at the time it is secured, be placed in two airtight containers. One container will be submitted promptly by the sealer to an officially designated Federal grading office, where the sample will be tested in accordance with the federally prescribed standards, and certification made as to the moisture content, on 1935-37 CCC Corn Form H. The other container will be sent to the State Seed Laboratory located in the State in which the corn was grown, where a germination test will be made and a certification as to the percentage of the sample which germinated will be made on 1936-38 CCC Corn Form J. These forms will then be forwarded to the Omaha office of the Commodity Credit Corporation. If the corn to be sealed is of the type and variety adaptable for use as seed in seed deficient areas and is found to contain not more than 14 per cent moisture, and the germination of such corn is 90 per cent or higher, as evidenced by the tests made of the sample of such corn, and if the storage structure is determined to be satisfactory the sealer will proceed with the issuance of farm warehouse certificates representing such corn. Charges for the germination test and sealing fees will vary for the various States and will be paid by the producer. The amounts of these charges can be ascertained by conferring with warehouse board members or county agricultural agents.

Producers will observe that 1936-37 CCC corn Form G contains a certification which must be signed by the inspector or sealer.

According to Federal instructions, any producer desiring to obtain a regular 55 cent loan on his corn should first make arrangements for the inspection of the corn and the crib or granary by consulting with a member of the local county warehouse board or the similarly consti-

tuted agency. A sealer will then make an inspection at the request of the local agency and will take a representative sample of the corn to be sealed and record pertinent information as to the type of crib structure and condition in the Corn Crib Schedule (1936-37 CCC Corn Form K). The sample of corn representative of the entire lot will at the time it is secured be placed in an airtight container and submitted at once to an officially designated grading office where the sample will be graded in accordance with the prescribed standards, and certification of the grade will be made and submitted on the Moisture Test Form (1936-37 CCC Corn Form H) to the sealer or inspector submitting the sample. If the corn to be sealed contains not more than 20 per cent moisture, as evidenced by the grade of the sample, and if the crib is determined to be satisfactory, the sealer or inspector will proceed with the measuring and sealing of the corn and the issuance of farm warehouse certificates representing such corn. Warehouse boards, sealers, and inspectors will be supplied with lists of federally licensed grade inspectors in subsequent instructions.

Producers will observe that 1936-37 CCC Corn Form A contains a certificate which must be signed by the sealer or inspector.

For further information regarding these programs, contact your local sealer, warehouse board members or county agent.

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GLANDERS OUTBREAK AT ALGONA

By Dr. H. A. Seidell, State Veterinarian

The latter part of September a horse owned by Mr. H. M. Colwell of Algona, Iowa, was taken to the veterinary clinic at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Following a careful physical examination the mallein test for glanders was applied, and the animal gave a positive reaction. A post mortem showed chronic lesions of glanders and the carcass was condemned and destroyed.

The Division of Animal Industry, Iowa Department of Agriculture, started an investigation as to the origin of the horse, making tests on all horses known to have been associated with the destroyed animal for any length of time. To date two of the horses tested have given positive reactions, and have been destroyed. Several others are in quarantine as suspects. All horses that have been associated with reactors will be retested in the very near future.

The horse destroyed at Ames had been purchased at a sale held at Manly, Iowa, and it is claimed had been originally shipped in from North Dakota. This latter information is not authentic at this time.

The tests are being conducted by Dr. J. F. Wall, district veterinary inspector, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Dr. L. W. Fox, assistant state veterinarian for Kossuth County.

Iowa has had very few outbreaks of glanders in the past ten years and without exception all outbreaks have been traced to importations from other states.

Note:--All animals affected with glanders must be immediately destroyed either by burning or by burying six feet underground, covered with lime.

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FREEZE ENDS GROWING SEASON

The weather turned suddenly and severely colder on Wednesday, October 21 with the first general freeze but not much deposit of frost on the 22d. This is about 17 days later than the average date of first killing frost, according to Charles D. Reed, Director of the State Weather & Crop Bureau and Senior Meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau in the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released. This put an end to the growth of late truck crops such as beans and tomatoes which were yielding well toward the last. Turnips planted as late as August 10 were large enough for table use with a fair yield. Some potato vines that survived the summer's heat and drouth continued active till the 22d.

The morning of the 23d was the coldest of the period with temperatures as low as 15 to 20 in the northern counties. The average temperature of the week was 40.8 degrees, or 7.1 degrees below normal.

Precipitation was mostly light and infrequent except at a few stations in the southern and eastern counties where the amounts reached one inch in connection with thunderstorms on the 20th. There was some scattered snow and sleet Sunday night.

Husking Returns Vary Widely

Corn husking is making good progress with yields from almost nothing to occasional fields of 40 to 60 bushels per acre. There is not enough feed in sight to maintain the usual amount of livestock with prospects that fall pigs will be rushed to market early and light. Menacing outbreaks of hog cholera are reported from 27 counties.

Combining of soy beans is under way but the pods are rather tough for good results and the beans too moist to store safely. Beans cut and shocked have dried slowly.

Fall Grains Make Good Growth

Winter wheat and rye on an increased acreage made good growth preparatory to winter except in the extreme western counties where most of the acreage is usually raised and there the rainfall continues very deficient with heavy rains needed to replenish the general water supply.

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 24

Thursday, November 5, 1936

Better Bulls Build Better Herds



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

H O M E V I L L E



The little town of Homeville
Isn't very much to see.
If you're wanting style and splendor
Then you'd better go elsewhere;
But a warm handclasp will greet you,
And a friendly smile will meet you,
And a kinder-hearted people you will
never find than there.

And that old main street of Homeville,
Now, it isn't like Broadway.
It's not choked with trucks of traffic,
Nor with limousines of pride,
You can cross it at your leisure,
And you'll always find with pleasure,
That no matter where you cross it there's
a friend on either side.

Oh the little town of Homeville
Isn't very much compared
To those mighty marts of commerce
Filled with every kind of art
But I'm telling you this minute
That there's something noble in it
And the little town of Homeville will
be always near my heart.

RM
1936

THE SECRETARY SAYS

I once heard of a servant girl who had been hired by a certain lady whose husband was a confirmed milk drinker. And best of all he liked a cool glass of the bovine fluid while resting in the evening, enjoying his books and slippers. And so the girl was ordered to bring in a glass of milk each night at seven o'clock.

The first night she came in from the kitchen with the glass tightly clasped in one hot, red hand. Her mistress took her to task at once, "Jane," she said, "Don't you ever do that again! Always bring it in on a tray."

The following evening the bewildered Jane appeared in the front room with a worried look on her face and a tray filled with milk in her hands.

"Excuse me, mam!" she said apologetically, "But do I bring a spoon with this or does he lap it up."

Well, we all have our little worries. My own, just now, has been my concern finding a subject for this week's issue and then finding the time to write about it. But as I have no time to hunt a subject, I am going to devote this week's space to a short book review. And the book I have chosen is one that I feel should be of interest to all people concerned in farming or in farmers. It happens to be the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the State Department of Agriculture and is now ready for distribution. A post card to us will bring you a copy should you desire it for your library or reading table.

As has been our practice in the past, we have tried to make the book readable as well as the mere record of agricultural reports by adding such material as we feel is worthy of presentation in the agricultural history of Iowa.

The book is divided into thirteen parts of which the first, written by myself, is a shortened resume of the rest of the book, thus enabling the average reader to get a general conception of the scope of all our departmental activities without reading the book in its entirety.

Quoting from this section we find that, "the cash income of Iowa farmers from the sales of crops and livestock, including benefit payments, amounted to \$466,749,000, as compared with an average income of \$292,000,000 in 1932 and 1933. Seventy-two and one-half per cent of the income came from the sale of livestock, 16.1 per cent from crops and 11.4 per cent from benefit payments. The income from hogs was 43.3 per cent of the total; from cattle, 18 per cent; sheep, .8 per cent; milk, 12 per cent; eggs and poultry, 9.2 per cent; corn, 10.3 per cent; oats, 3½ per cent; wheat, .7 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the income from poultry and eggs was nearly as much as the income from corn and nearly three times that of oats. This, of course, is explainable by the fact that corn and oats are feed crops, and much of the real income from these grains is converted on the farm into hog, cattle, dairy and poultry revenue.

In the years immediately preceding 1930, the total tax bill of Iowa averaged \$128,000,000, while in 1932 and 1933 it had declined to 121,000,000, and in 1935, after adjusting for the reallocation of the 4,000,000 of net income and retail sales tax, the total taxes for the state were \$115,000,000 or 90 per cent of the pre-depression years.

While Iowa taxes taken in the aggregate declined 10 per cent, property taxes declined more, and, conversely, special taxes other than property taxes, actually increased. Comparing again the pre-depression years, we find that all property taxes for Iowa averaged \$105,000,000 annually, compared to \$72,000,000 in 1935, a drop of 31 per cent. This is significant to agriculture since most of the taxes paid directly by agriculture are assessed on property."

We also read that, "Revenue collected by the department for the year 1935, amounted to \$485,606.23, as compared with \$321,340.00 in 1934, and \$283,054.70 in 1933. This very substantial increase of 164,265.24 was considerably more than the cost of operating the department of Agriculture. These fees, except in the case of special funds, are turned over to the state treasurer. The department operates on an appropriation made by the legislature, which, for the past two years, amounted to \$127,500. In other words, the Department of Agriculture in 1935 collected three dollars for the state for each dollar appropriated for its operation.

Few persons realize that the Department of Agriculture enforces more than thirty different laws, only a few of which concern agriculture directly. These laws cover the manufacture, sale, storage and distribution of food; the sale and labeling of feeds, seeds, fertilizers, paints, oils; the inspection of all weighing and measuring devices, including gasoline pumps; the supervision of the movement of live stock in and out of the state; the control of live stock diseases and the warehousing of grain on the farm.

Three new laws were added by the last legislature, including the cream grading law, the potato certification law and the warehouse law. Several others were improved by amendments.

Although law enforcement is the chief function of the department, it is also becoming a service department as well, especially to the farmers of the state. This has been demonstrated in the cream grading work, the warehousing of grain on the farm and the distribution of materials to control crop pests."

Part II, prepared under the supervision of Dr. H. A. Seidell, is devoted to the Division of Animal Industry and is headlined by a feature story of the eighteen-year battle to clean up bovine tuberculosis in Iowa, which was successfully completed in 1935. Pictures of the nine district veterinarians who have made this possible illustrate this chapter. Other articles cover hog cholera, Bang's disease, anthrax, rabies, live stock records and a list of assistant state veterinarians and serum dealers operating in Iowa.

Part III is devoted to the Division of Dairy and Food of which John A. Feeney, formerly of Davenport, is chief. This chapter contains much valuable trade information and statistics covering the thirty-odd

laws enforced by this department for the protection of both consumer and producer.

Statistics covering type and number of all licenses issued by the department, total number of all inspections, butter, cheese and ice cream production records, average prices paid for butter fat and number of dairy cattle are included. From them we learn that Iowa's 1,533,000 dairy cattle produced 8,898,563,233 pounds of milk in 1935.

Chas. S. Bogle, Chief Inspector, who has been with the State Dairy Department for nearly twenty years has written a fine article on the Cream Grading Law which he terms the most forward step in dairying taken in Iowa for the past twenty-five years.

Poultry production, weights and measures, the canning industry, seed potato laws, hotel and restaurant inspection and our state chemist's report complete this chapter.

Chapter IV is devoted to the work of Carl J. Drake, Iowa State Entomologist, who has prepared an interesting article on grasshoppers, screw worms and other insect pests numerous in Iowa last year.

Mr. Aaberg, my assistant and general editor of the book, has prepared the report on the Warehousing Division for Part V, and covers in addition to the corn and small grain sealing programs, the reports on Poultry Shows, Farm Institutes, Short Courses and stallion registration.

Part VI is devoted to our Affiliated Societies and contains well written and profusely illustrated articles on the Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, The Iowa Beef Producers' Association, the Iowa State Dairy Association, the Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association and the State Horticultural Society.

Special reports are included in Part VII, and these include Emergency Conservation and Civilian Conservation Corps reports by G. B. MacDonald; The Iowa Emergency Relief Administration by J. C. Pryor, Rural Rehabilitation by B. W. Lodwick, Farm Debt Advisory Work by M. L. Bowman, The Iowa Corn Hog Program by R. M. Evans, and a feature story on the World Champion Corn Husker written by Art Thomsson of Wallaces' Farmer.

Part VIII is devoted to reports of farm organizations; namely, The Farm Union, The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa, Iowa Poultry Improvement Association, The Poultry Breeders' Association, Iowa State Brand Creameries, Inc; Iowa Association of Local Creameries and The Live Stock Marketing Association.

Each report has been prepared by the organizations themselves and contain much of interest to all farm people.

Part IX is a featured article entitled, "Agricultural Economic Conditions in Iowa, 1935," written by Dr. T. W. Schultz, Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Iowa State College. Mr. Schultz has an international reputation as an economic writer and this article will be read with interest and profit by all. A number of graphic charts

accompany the text and add much to an easy understanding of our major economic problem of the past year.

R. K. Bliss of Ames, State Director of the Extension Service, has prepared Chapter X, and has afforded us an entertaining history of extension activities in 1935.

Chapter XI is given over to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and in it Mr. R. E. Buchanan presents the report on agricultural research for the year ending June 30, 1935.

Art Corey, Secretary of the State Fair Board, submits the Annual Report of the State Fair and Exposition as Part XII, and states that the 1935 Show was the most successful in five years.

Charles D. Reed, Federal Meteorologist, and Director of the Weather and Crop Bureau, fills Part XIII with nearly one hundred pages of climatic data, temperature readings, yearly precipitation, moisture tests, farm statistics, crop estimates and many valuable tables and charts.

As usual the book is handsomely bound in black and gold, completely indexed, nicely printed and profusely illustrated. All in all we consider it one of the best annual reports issued to date by this department.

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF ADULTERATION

By E. L. Redfern, State Chemist

The history of adulteration dates back to the time of the Greek and Roman Empires, and began with the development of commerce. In primitive states of society there was knavish trickery and substitutions of the inferior for the genuine. In some countries where the people lived in small colonies, raised their own food and made their own clothing from the wool of their own sheep, adulteration was unknown.

While there was some practice of adulteration and sophistication among the Greeks and Romans it was immediately following the Middle Ages that it became copious.

The alloying of Gold and Silver with the base metals is justly an adulteration. The old story of the detection of base metals in the crown of Hiero by Archimedes two and a half centuries B. C., is probably the first scientific detection of adulteration.

Vitruvius in his work on architecture describes the adulteration of red lead with lime.

Dioscorides speaks of the adulteration of opium with gum and with the milky juice of other plants.

Pliny mentions the adulterations practiced by bakers in putting a white earth, obtained from a hill near Naples, into their bread. He

also speaks of the adulteration of verdigris and vitrol with shoe-makers-black.

The adulteration of wine in Athens was carried on to such an extent that a special inspector was appointed to detect and stop these adulterations. Greek history speaks of a man by the name of "Canthare" who was skilled in mixing and knew how to give new wines the flavor of age and maturity.

In Rome it was difficult to get pure wines. Pliny states that even the rich could not get the natural wines of Falerno for they are adulterated in the cellars. Certain wines from Gaul were colored with aloes and other drugs.

In Europe from the eleventh century on, bakers, brewers and vinters were most frequently accused of corrupt practices, however, the morality of the world at this time was generally low and it is not surprising that adulteration and deception were practiced as a pastime.

The "Assise of Bread" in England during the reign of John, while meant to regulate the price of bread and limit the profits of the bakers, encouraged adulteration until a law was passed prohibiting the adulteration of bread and was known as the "Sale of Food Act". The Assise of 1852 read as follows:

"If there be any that by false means useth to sell meale; for the first time he shall be grievously punished, the second time he shall loose his meale, the lll time he shall foreswere the town and so like wise the bakers that offende. Also the bouchers that sell mesell porke or mosen flesh; for the first time they shall be grievously amersed, for the second time so offending they shall have the judgment of the pillory, for the third time they shall be comytted to prison until ransomed, and the 4th time they shall foreswere the town and thus ought other transgressors to be punished, as cookes, forestallers, regrators of the market when the cooke serve roste, bake or any otherwise dresse, fysche or flesche unwholesome to mans body."

The Assise of 1634 had stringent regulations with regard to musty and adulterated meal. One section read:

"If there be any manner of person or persons, which shall by false ways or means, sell any meal unto the kings subjects, either by mixing it deceitfully or sell any musty or corrupted meal, which may be to the hurt and infection of man's body or use any false weights or any deceitful ways or means and so deceive the subject, for the first offence he shall be grievously punished, etc."

This gives some idea of the punishment meeted out to dishonest bakers during the Midle Ages. Conviction under the assize was considered disgraceful and it was better to foreswear the town than be found guilty.

The adulterations practiced were various, sometimes the bread was made wholly of putrid and decayed materials, sometimes good outside and bad inside. The detection of the more artful mixtures required the application of a chemical science which at that time was not possessed. Brewers and vinters, as well as the bakers, were guilty of gross adulterations and deception.

During the reign of "Edward the Confessor" the punishment of a brewer for selling adulterated ale is recorded. Many towns during the 16th century had ale tasters whose duty was to inspect the ale and beer.

London records of 1553, state that adulterated wine was being shipped into that port. The poet Addison in the "Tatlers" alludes to a certain fraternity of chemical operators who raise under the streets of London choice French wines. "They squeeze Bordeaux out of the sloe and draw champagne from the apple." The mixing and adulteration of drugs and spices was forbidden in London as early as 1316. Later the inspection of drugs was placed in the hands of a body of men, known as the College of Physicians. It was this body that in 1613 gave us the first Pharmacopea.

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HORTICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

By R. S. Herrick, Secretary-Treasurer

At this time of year people in cities and towns attempt to rake and burn every available leaf found on their lawns, driveways, etc. It is true that a heavy matting of leaves on lawns may smother out the grass. It is also true that burning these leaves destroys a very valuable source of humus and fertilizer. Instead of burning them, a much better way is to rake them into some corner and allow them to decay. If there is an abundance of oak leaves, a generous sprinkling of lime on them will help greatly, to rot them down. When the leaves are deteriorated they become a very fine source of humus, which can be used to very great advantage on all types of soils. Humus increases the water holding content of soils as well as making them more fragile and easier to work. In other words, humus betters the physical condition of the soil. These decayed leaves soon become leaf mold which is found in undisturbed forests. It is really a crime to burn leaves when our soils are in sore need of more humus.

Many parts of Iowa have been favored with fall rains which will have much to do with soaking up the ground so that freezing dry of roots of trees and plants of all kinds is not so apt to occur. Of course a winter covering of snow also acts as a mulch and protects roots. Due to the fall rains in 1935 and the snow during the winter of 1935-36, very little root injury occurred. There was considerable top injury due to severe freezing. Everyone should try to cut off all branches which are completely girdled, which can not be saved by bridge grafting and cut off all dead bark to live wood on trunks, crotches and branches and paint with a good pruning compound. Where there is only a little painting to do, one can use white lead thinned down with raw linseed

oil. Do not use boiled oil.

The horticultural programs for the meetings to be held at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, November 11, 12 and 13 have been mailed out but we still have an available supply and anyone wishing same please write to the Iowa State Horticultural Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa, for copies. These meetings will include all lines of horticulture and everyone interested in gardens, fruits and vegetable growing, beekeeping, etc., should plan on attending these meetings.

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MURRAY SPEAKS ON FARM LOANS

SUGGEST MONEY BE USED FOR BUILDING SOIL NOT BARNS

Southern Iowa is naturally a grazing area and should be principally a livestock producing territory. A typical southern Iowa farm operated efficiently on a livestock basis will carry a loan of from \$50 to \$60 per acre at a reasonable rate of interest with the repayments amortized over a period of years.

A large number of the distressed farms will need to have the fertility restored through better farming practice and it is necessary that the farm operators be required to apply limestone and grow legumes to get a higher per cent of the land back to grass. Livestock loaning agencies should continue to make loans for the purpose of restoring the farms as rapidly as they are able to carry a heavier livestock program.

The Land Bank Commissioner loans and many Federal Land Bank loans are made on the basis of a low loan value and in a large number of cases from \$300 to \$1,000 is being reserved for repair of buildings, with nothing reserved for the improvement of the soil. This might lead one to believe that the policy of the Farm Credit Administration is to have buildings repaired and painted so that the property can be easily resold if the farm is taken over by them. The argument of the Farm Credit Administration is that the morale of the farmer will be higher if he has a good set of buildings on his farm. This is true to some extent, but would not the morale of the farmer be a great deal better if he could see fertile fields yielding 50 bushels of corn an acre? Fertile fields will result in the improvement of buildings, and with the increased production the loan will be paid off, which is the ultimate goal of all farm owners. Good land will build good buildings, but good buildings alone will never build good land.

The solution to our problem in southern Iowa and all over the state is a low interest rate loan, with some funds advanced for soil improvement. To protect the Farm Credit Administration, a management clause in the contract will insure proper farm practices being followed. The supervision necessary could be supplied by Farm Management Service of the Federal Land Bank, the Resettlement Administration, or the Agricultural Extension Service. The low interest rate will increase the loan value and allow the refinancing of many farm mortgages now in distress. Land values will be maintained and wholesale liquidation of our present land owners will be prevented. When this is done wholesale, prosperous and more abundant farm life will result with its many influences on business in general.

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Murray Announces Reappointment of Corn Sealers

For the information of sealers, warehouse board members and farmers interested in obtaining corn loans, we present herewith names of sealers, by counties, who have been reappointed, have procured bonds and are prepared to issue warehouse certificates on November 16, when the new program becomes available. We will publish an additional list from time to time.

ADAIR COUNTY

Brownlee, D.F.-Adair
Harris, Charles-Greenfield
Hinck, J.H.-Bridgewater
Kramer, J.H.-Greenfield
Lillie, J.D.-Menlo
McClain, Everett H.-Orient

AUDUBON COUNTY

*Clemons, Alex-Kimballton
Coglon, Roy-Exira
Jones, Marion-Grey
Owen, Henry-Grey
Paulsen, Peter-Brayton
*Rasmussen, J.C.-Kimballton

BOONE COUNTY

Blythe, Robert-Dayton
Clausen, C.F.-Ogden
Hasstedt, Otto -R#3 Boone
Hunter, Lester O.-Ogden
Johnson, Oscar - Madrid
Johnson, Walter H.-Madrid
Judge, James E.-R#1 Boone
Knox, Harold - Madrid
Leek, Charles - Ogden
*Lidvall, E.R.-Pilot Mound
*Moore, Earl - R#4 Boone
Morgan, Alfred - Ogden
*Rinker, J.Perry-Rippey
Ross, Charles - Boone
Saddoris, S. H.- Jordan
Steward, W. E. - Perry

BUTLER COUNTY

Faint, George - Austinville
Hagarty, Donald - Greene
Jahn, Lawrence - Clarksville
Wedeking, Emil -Clarksville

CARROLL COUNTY

Baumhover, J.A.-Carroll
Genter, W. H. - Glidden
Heider, O. E. - Halbur
Jones, B. M.-Coon Rapids
Polking, A.J.-Breda
Rauworth, C.E.-Glidden

CERRO GORDO COUNTY

Hemming, R.C.-Thornton
McCauley, J.S.-Rockwell
Smith, Leo F.-R#4 Mason City
Stork, E.J.-Mason City

CHEROKEE COUNTY

*Amendt, W.H.-Peterson
*Becker, Frank -Cherokee
Casey, M.F.-Cherokee
*Fuhrman, Alfred-Cleghorn
*Heinen, Bert-Cherokee
*Hyndman, J.K.-Cherokee
Johnson, A.B.-Pierson
*Kolb, Carl - Cleghorn
*Little, R.L.-Cherokee
*Lundell, Harry-Meriden
Mossman, F.G.-Marcus
*Phipps, Arthur-Cherokee
Radke, Edmund -Aurelia
*Ryan, J.E.-Marcus
*Thompson, J.F.-Quimby

CHICKASAW COUNTY

Luenberger, Frank - Lawler
Schwickerath, Alfred-New Hampton
Weidler, Arnold-Fredericksburg

CLAY COUNTY

Beck, Robert H.-Spencer
Fulton, Robert - Spencer
Higgins, George B.-Webb
Jensen, William - Everly
King, James - Spencer
Lundbeck, Henry - Royal
Seger, Walter - Linn Grove
Stoermer, E.F.-Dickens

DICKINSON COUNTY

Arthur, Charles-Spirit Lake
McMullen, A.O.-Estherville
Mitchell, Frank-Lake Park
Range, Lloyd - Milford
Shaffer, H. R. - Terril
Yaeger, Lee H.-Lake Park

EMMET COUNTY

Anderson, Jorgen-Graettinger
Jensen, Jens C.-Ringsted
Kline, A.F.-Estherville
Morton, O.E.-Estherville
Rosenberger, A.B.-Estherville
Whitesell, John Jr.-Armstrong

FLOYD COUNTY

*Berry, W.G.-Dougherty
*Dunkelberg, F.E.-Rockford
Gerhard, Raymond-Marble Rock
Schmidt, R.H.-Floyd
Smith, Wm.B.-Nashua
Steele, C.E.-Charles City

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Atkinson, H.H.-Sheffield
*Blewett, H.B.-Meservey
*Dohrmann, B.F.-Hampton
*Fredericks, H.-Sheffield
*Ravlin, Lloyd - Hampton

FREMONT COUNTY

Athen, A.C.-Hamburg
Farwell, C.R.-Sidney
Foster, S. S. - Hamburg
Graves, Ross M.-Farragut
Johnson, L.R.-McPaul
Jones, Ralph - Tabor
Lauman, W.C.-Farragut
McGargill, Joe - Imogene

GREENE COUNTY

Jackson, R.B.-Scranton
States, J.E.-Rippey
Steward, Dale L.-Scranton
Sutton, A. C. - Paton

GUTHRIE COUNTY

Blackman, Art - Panora
Branson, M.L.-Guthrie Center
Cornish, Maurice -Bagley
Culver, H.E. - Yale
Dudley, C. F. - Panora
Garland, Peter- Jamaica
Land, Fred - Casey
Peckump, Marvin- Guthrie Center
Riis, Herman - Coon Rapids
Wilson, John-Guthrie Center

* Sealers reappointed but not bonded.

HAMILTON COUNTY

*Baird, Ray-Webster City
 *Bauer, Carl-Webster City
 *Busick, E.R.-Radcliffe
 *Calkins, B.F.-Webster City
 Downs, R.R.-Webster City
 Erickson, E.M.-Randall
 *Gleason, E.S.-Stratford
 *Hemmen, Raymond-Blairsburg
 *Jacobson, A.S.-Jewell
 *Reisetter, A.B.-Radcliffe
 *Ricke, L.J.-Williams
 Stafford, H.A.-Blairsburg
 Stearns, W.B.-Webster City
 *Teig, M. J. - Stanhope
 *Weir, Lee R.-Williams
 *Westrum, H.V.-Stratford

HANCOCK COUNTY

Bonar, E.E.-Forest City
 Knudson, Fred N.-Kanawha
 Evenson, O.C.-Klemme
 Bredlow, Franklin-Garner
 Hansen, Juhl - Britt
 Loebig, Victor - Wesley
 Schaper, Clifford C.-Britt

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Cedar, J. A. - Hardy
 Holden, Oscar - Ottosen
 Johnson, I. A. - Thor
 Johnson, Lewis S.-Hardy
 Pedersen, T.N.-Bode
 Strachan, Paul-Humboldt

IOWA COUNTY

*Boland, Fred-Williamsburg
 *Donahoe, J.G.-Holbrook
 Faas, Floyd-Williamsburg
 Keil, A.G.-Marengo
 Noyes, Henry - Victor

JACKSON COUNTY

Harmsen, M.C.-Sabula

KEOKUK COUNTY

Evans, O. H.-Sigourney
 Snakenberg, R.W.-Webster

KOSSUTH COUNTY

Berggren, C.F.-Swea City
 Hagge, George-Ledyard
 Matern, Joe - Wesley
 Raney, Hugh - Algona
 Saunders, R.P.-Bancroft
 Vaudt, Walter-Whittemore
 Worely, E.Roy - Lakota

LOUISA COUNTY

Johansmeier, C.W.-Morning Sun
 Meredith, H.O.-Columbus Junct.

LYON COUNTY

*Ahders, Alfred-Inwood
 *Freerks, M.C.-George
 Jammer, W.F.Jr.-Rock Rapids
 *Kruse, Wm., Sr.-George
 *Oehmke, E.P.-Larchwood
 *Weststeyn, J.E.-Doon

MADISON COUNTY

Frank, E.G.-Truro
 McKee, J. L.-Winterset
 *McManus, Edward-Bevington
 *Sayre, L.B.-St. Charles

MONONA COUNTY

Hopkins, F.K.-Blencoe
 Miller, H.H.-Mapleton
 Welliver, Dale-Moorhead

MUSCATINE COUNTY

Allbee, G.E.-Montpelier
 Foley, John - Nichols
 Gray, John G.-Muscatine

O'BRIEN COUNTY

Hedin, C.-Granville
 McNutt, H.B.-Sheldon
 Mehrens, Albert-Calumet
 Pohlman, L.F.-Hartley

OSCEOLA COUNTY

DeVoss, Jesse-Ocheyedan
 Feldkamp, P. M. - Sibley
 Hubbard, W.H.-Allendorf
 Wheeler, Frederick - Sibley

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

*Brandstetter, B.J.-Merrill
 *Braun, Frank - Le Mars
 *Dragoo, Harry - Pierson
 *Fry, Waldon - Westfield
 *Groetken, H.F.-Maurice
 *Hoyt, H. C. - Remsen
 *Miller, Harvey - Remsen
 *Miller, Leonard - Akron
 *Tracy, P. F. - Westfield
 Winter, R. C. - Hinton

*Sealers reappointed
 but not bonded.

POLK COUNTY

Cairns, Robert - Maxwell
 Elson, Charles - Bondurant
 Heidman, Carl G. - Granger
 Smith, H.J.-Valley Junction
 Walter, Charles-Mitchellville

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, EAST

Campbell, J. S. - Oakland
 Clayton, Homer O.-Macedonia
 Rossman, George - Walnut
 *True, Joe W. - Avoca
 Zobrist, Adolph - Hancock

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, WEST

*Flood, L. H. - McClelland
 *Strohbehn, W. C. - Neola
 Williams, Vern - Crescent

POWESHIEK COUNTY

Evans, Leonard - Grinnell
 Read, Forrest - Brooklyn

SAC COUNTY

Currie, R. Malcom - Schaller
 Blumgreen, Nels - Kiron
 Manly, Earl - Sac City
 Nutzman, Marvin - Wall Lake
 Spayde, C. H. - Sac City
 Walters, James - Lake View

SCOTT COUNTY

Hamann, Ferd. - Walcott
 Karstens, F. J. - Donahue
 McClenahan, Wm. - Princeton
 Schnack, C. F. - Davenport

SIOUX COUNTY

*Bartels, Ralph - Sioux Center
 Boerema, Ike - Sheldon
 Harmelink, John - Hospers
 *List, Joe - Granville
 Miller, Fred A. - Rock Valley
 *Miller, R. S. - Ireton
 *Sipma, S. - Alton
 Taylor, R. M. - Ireton
 Vermeer, Richard, - Orange City

STORY COUNTY

Birkeland, S. O. - Roland
 Couser, A. P. - Zearing
 Fausch, J. E. - Nevada
 Frandson, A. B. - Story City
 Holland, Herman - Kelley
 Robinson, Earl J. - Collins

AMA COUNTY

Blazek, William - Tama
 Binsdale, E. J. - Traer
 Hayes, J. Donald - Toledo
 Koeller, Walter - Dysart
 Linder, Ralph - Garwin
 Staveley, L. B. - Traer

TAYLOR COUNTY

Anderson, J.J. - Gravity
 Buchanan, H.M. - Conway
 Dotter, L.F. - Corning
 Miller, Guy - Bedford

UNION COUNTY

Mayer, J. H. - Creston
 Parks, Lorne - Afton

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Stewart, Howard - Crawfordsville

WOODBURY COUNTY

*Brown, C. L. - Salix
 Forney, O. D. - Hornick
 *Gance, Joe - Sloan
 *Hurd, J. L. - Bronson
 *Kane, J. F. - Danbury
 *Long, Harold G. - Anthon
 *Michaelson, C.H. - Correctionville
 *Wilcox, Ralph W. - Correctionville

WORTH COUNTY

Anderson, Ben - Joice
 Tenold, H. E. - Northwood
 Tracy, M. J. - Manly

WRIGHT COUNTY

Munnis, J. H. - Rowan
 Schipull, C.F. - Goldfield
 Specht, J. W. - Dows
 Thompson, R.B. - Belmont
 Witzel, S. W. - Clarion
 Woodley, Everett - Clarion
 Yanney, M. W. - Renwick

* Sealers reappointed but not bonded.

Cow Makes Cheaper Milk When Fed Much Roughage

"Good pasture and other roughages", observes O. E. Reed, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, "are the basis for a low feed cost in producing milk and butterfat."

There are two reasons why pasture and other home-grown roughages help cut the cost of producing milk. They are usually the cheapest crops in which the farmer can grow feed nutrients, and the cow can eat enough good roughage to obtain more than half the nutrients she needs for her highest milk yield.

In a series of long-time feeding experiments Bureau dairymen are feeding cows on different kinds of roughage exclusively, and also on the roughages with grain in addition. The Bureau now has 130 records, one half showing the production when the cows were fed on roughage alone, and the other half when the same cows were fed a full ration of grain in addition to roughage. The group on the roughage ration produced an annual average of 11,417 pounds of milk and 407 pounds of butterfat per cow, compared to 18,679 pounds of milk and 655 pounds of butterfat per cow when fed the full ration of grain and roughage.

These cows produced 61 and 62 percent as much milk and butterfat, respectively, on roughage alone as they produced when fed grain in addition to roughage, which serves to show the important part the cheaper nutrients play in the production of milk or butterfat.

In citing these figures, the dairy chief points out that the cows in these feeding tests received only the best quality roughage, a point which some dairymen fail to value properly. To make the most of roughage, it must be of good quality and the cows must be accustomed to eating large quantities.

RAIN AND SNOW DELAY CORN HUSKING

Fine autumn weather prevailed till toward the close of the week when considerable rain and some snow occurred, according to the weekly bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Corn husking, which had made good progress, was somewhat retarded by the rain and snow.

In the extreme western counties the rains which amounted to one-half inch to more than one inch were especially helpful in view of the continued drouth which has not yet been broken. At Sioux City the precipitation from January 1 to November 1, 15.78 inches, is the least of record for the first 10 months of the year and the records extend back to 1889. Just before the recent rains, high winds raised dust into the air, creating dust storms of importance. Coming before the freezing of the ground, the rain was of much value to the suffering winter wheat in these western counties. Pastures there have not revived sufficiently to afford much feed for livestock and the pastures are entering the winter in such poor condition that large areas will probably not survive. New seedings made this fall have made a poor start.

Soy bean combining and threshing made good progress. Manure hauling, repairing of fences, sheds and barns and fall plowing filled in the farmer's time, except not much fall plowing has been done in the extreme western counties on account of the continued drouth.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

Iowa produces nearly 20% of all of the corn raised in the United States.

Iowa alone produces nearly 50% more corn each year than the entire country of Argentina.

Iowa produces more than one-fourth of all of the hogs marketed in the United States.

Iowa produces more hogs annually than any other two states in the Union.

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF CREAMERY & FARM BUTTER IN IOWA, 1926-1935, INCLUSIVE &
 CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF OLEOMARGARINE SINCE TAX LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE, 1931-1936

YEAR	CREAMERY BUTTER			FARM BUTTER		TOTAL OF CREAMERY & FARM BUTTER PER CAPITA	
	PRICE	TOTAL POUNDS	PER CAPITA	ESTIMATED POUNDS	PER CAPITA		
1926	.44	26,524,267	10.6	25,000,000	10.	No tax on oleomargarine	
1927	.47	30,598,009	12.2	24,000,000	9.6	No way of determining	
1928	.47	35,312,562	14.1	23,500,000	9.4	amount of oleomargarine	
1929	.45	38,863,393	15.5	23,490,000	9.1	1926 - 1930, inclusive	
1930	.36	39,266,611	15.7	24,000,000	9.6	CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, OLEO 1931-1936, INCL. AS SHOWN BY TAX	
1931	.28	49,168,372	19.6	23,900,000	9.2	6,628,981	2.6
1932	.20	52,883,742	21.1	24,091,000	9.6	1,820,040	.07
1933	.21	56,000,000	22.4	22,400,000	9.7	1,231,712	.05
1934	.25	62,697,000	25.	20,000,000	8.	1,678,888	.06
1935	.29	47,380,923	19.	22,175,379	9.5	4,645,546	1.84
1936						5,540,624	2.22
TOTAL		438,694,879		TOTAL 232,556,379		TOTAL 21,545,791	

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

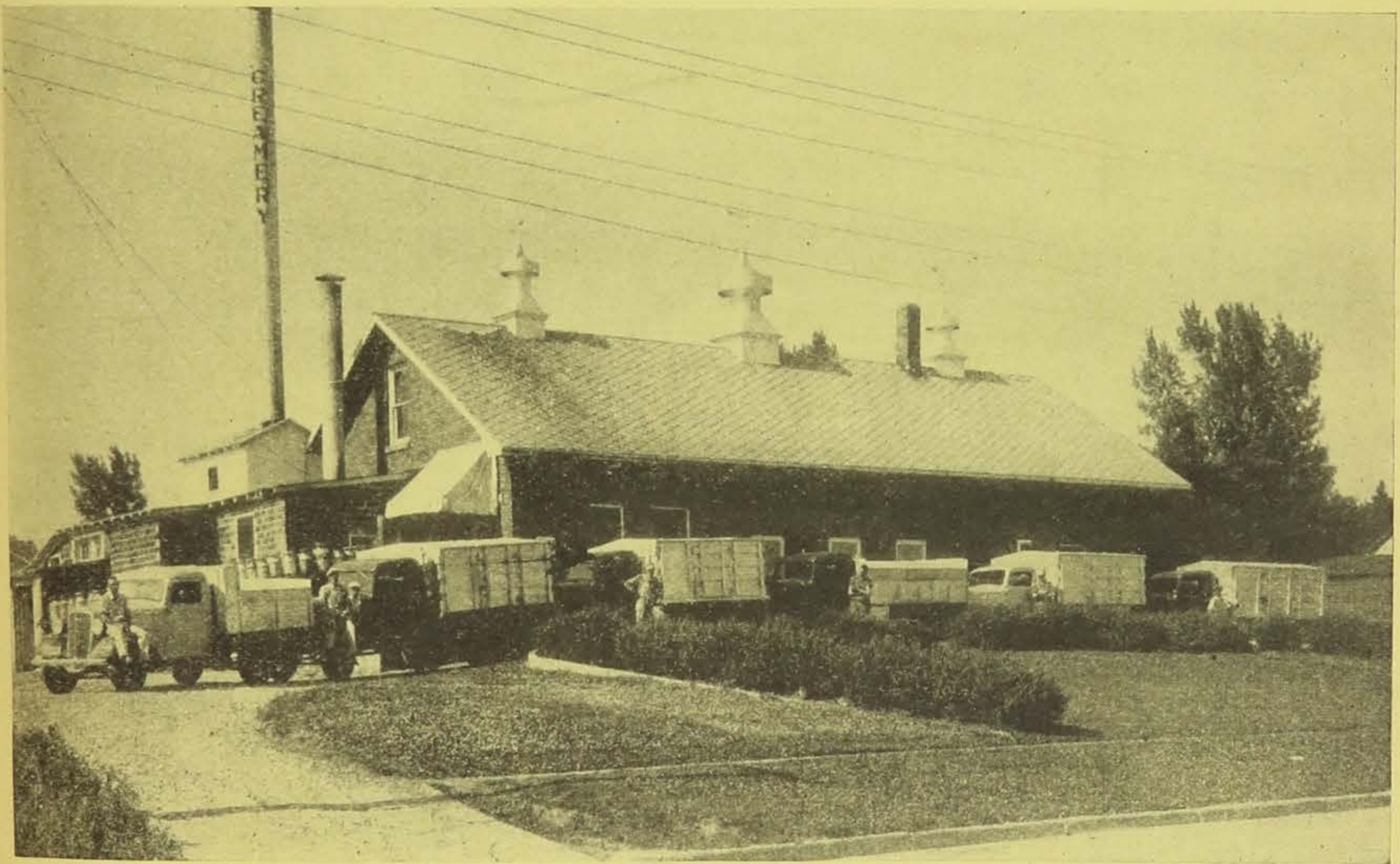
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 25

Thursday, November 12, 1936



A Typical Iowa Creamery

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

ARMISTICE DAY

The bugle blows. The hour is eleven--the hour of Armistice. Remembering the joyous hour of eighteen years ago, millions face east and pause in honor of those who fought to bring peace to our world.

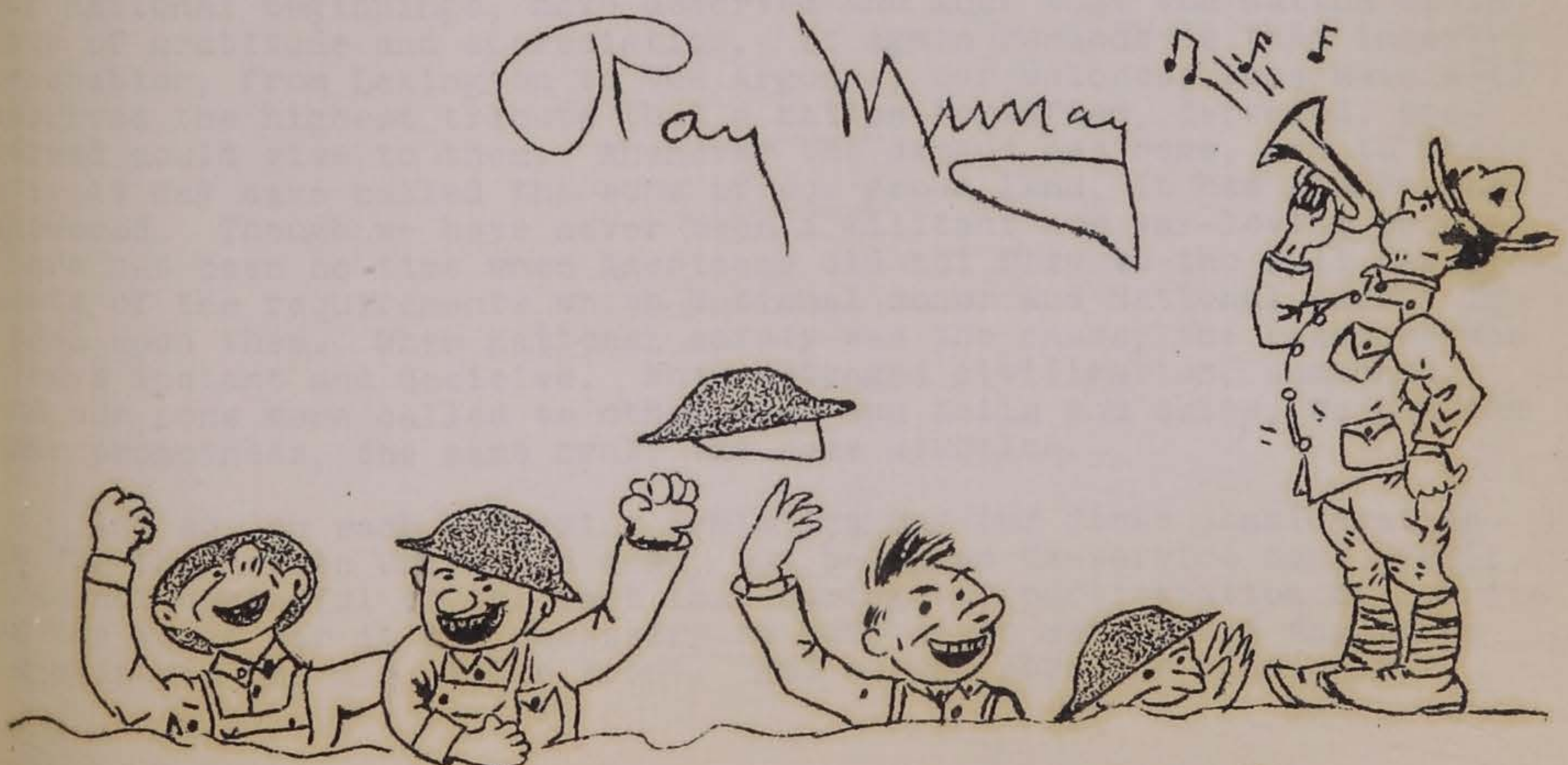
Men marched in thundering armies to win that Peace. Men fought in flame-filled nights, in mud-filled trenches, to secure it. Men spent tortuous days hoping for it. Men died for it.

And so Peace came. But it, too had its reverses, its ups and downs, its struggles and its dark days of despair. It was a bitter-won Peace and it, too, has had its cup of bitterness.

Today we are groping toward a new conception of peace. A Peace with Prosperity. A Peace with Progress. Prosperity pauses to rest only to gather new strength to forge forward with renewed vigor to greater heights.

Let us borrow from the courage of those men who won that Armistice Day of 1918. Our objectives are in sight. The Command is "Forward."

To Peace and Prosperity.



" FINI LA GUERRE! "

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Today, as we pause in reverance to the memory of a day, just 18 years ago, when all the world went mad with joy and relief, I am reminded of the fact that the Peace so dearly won in blood and in tears, is and by all rights should be a matter of rejoicing. It should be a day of joy and thanksgiving but it should also be a day approached with hearts filled with tender and grateful memories of those who freely and fearlessly offered their all in that great war that was fought to end all wars. Unlike Memorial Day it should not be entirely dedicated to our honored dead. But we, who were their comrades, must pause to shed a tear as we remember the experiences, the hardships, the perils, the glory and the horrors of the War that we endured with them. And in their memory we can make it our high purpose to renew our loyalty to our flag and our country, to renew our inspiration to work for Peace, real Peace, from the memory of their sacrifices that the first Peace might be won.

Let us gather from our traditions of the past, the courage for what we have to do. Let us see that the Peace they purchased with their blood is not to be taken from us.

Woodrow Wilson, our war-time President, standing in an American Cemetery in France on Memorial Day, 1919, with the incidents of that great struggle still fresh in his mind, said, "Here I stand, consecrated in spirit to the men who were my comrades and who are now gone, and who have left me under eternal bonds of fidelity." Thus did our President on that first Memorial Day of Peace after the World War, consecrate himself to the task of vindicating the ideals which Americans in that war died to uphold. Woodrow Wilson, himself, now belongs to the Legion of the Gold Starred. To his memory as to theirs we, too, remain under eternal bonds of fidelity.

And so Armistice Day must mark our recognition of those who, from our national beginnings, have deserved the most that the Nation could give of gratitude and appreciation. It again reminds us that in every generation, from Lexington to the Argonne, our valorous sons have well deserved the highest tribute that a nation fortified, defended, preserved could give to them. Whenever the demand has come, and to wherever it may have called the sons of our proud land, it has always been answered. Though we have never been a militant nor war-loving people, there has been no time when Americans did not rise to the full measurements of the requirements which National honor and National safety imposed upon them. When national safety was the cause, the response was always instant and decisive. When outraged civilization, summoned, and our sons were called to other seas and soils and skies, we saw the same promptness, the same zeal, the same devotion.

And so, on each recurring Armistice Day our first consideration is for the heroic uniformed dead, but being an ex-service man, myself, I am not unmindful of the fact that during the participation of America in the World War it was necessary to have seven men behind the lines to maintain one man at the front. And we who wore the blue or the

khaki and followed the flag, afloat or ashore, were secure in the knowledge that back of us was a united nation, living on shortened rations, working day and night, loyally and unselfishly so that their prayers for a speedy conclusion of the war and the safe return of their loved ones could soon become a reality. I have not forgotten the part that agriculture played in that great struggle nor am I unmindful of the slogans, prevalent at that time, such as: "Food will win the War," etc., etc., nor of the patriotic and loyal way in which the average Iowa farmer met that challenge. Looking back through our department year books, I find the following paragraphs in the introduction to the 1917 year book as written by Arthur Corey, now Secretary of the State Fair Board, but then Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

"The year 1917 was one of most unusual and extraordinary conditions. Early in the year the United States declared war against Germany and immediately set about the stupendous task of getting ready for actual warfare. A survey of the food stocks disclosed a very disquieting state of affairs for a nation about to embark in war. Full granaries were few and far between. Storage depots as a rule were either empty or held sadly depleted stocks. It became plain the nation's food supply was considerably below normal, due, of course, to the unwonted demands from the fighting nations across the Atlantic.

Co-incident with the work of raising a great army for immediate service a movement was started designed to increase and conserve the production of food stuffs. As a great agricultural and stock growing state, Iowa's duty was plain and imperative. The farmers promptly accepted the responsibility and sought by every means at hand to produce a surplus of all kinds of crops.

There was a general awakening and widespread enthusiasm in all things pertaining to food production and food conservation. Silo building was everywhere in evidence, more so than for years. The home canning industry took on all the aspects of a boom. The growing scarcity of labor due to enlistments, the draft and the demand for workers for the various war activities was counter-balanced by mechanical power and labor-saving machinery. There was a marked growth of interest in farm tractors and the demand far exceeded the supply.

The year closed with Iowa people prosperous, enthusiastic in their support of all war measures and activities, with all other aims and ambitions subordinate to the duty of the hour, to support the government and do everything possible to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination in favor of the Allies."

But this idea that "Food will win the War;" or that 'an army marches on its stomach,' was not a new one in American history. I have been told that it was Abraham Lincoln who first pointed out that farm machinery was the determining factor in winning the civil war for the North.

Some years before a young Virginian named McCormick had invented a reaper and had settled in Chicago to manufacture it, both because that young city was close to the wheat lands of the middlewest and

because there he had found financial backing which enabled him to go ahead on a large scale in the 1850's.

With the outbreak of the Civil War the farm boys of Iowa and Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Illinois flocked to the recruiting stations. McCormick's great factory shipped trainloads of machines to take their place on the farms and because his unerring mind saw that only the Virginian's invention had permitted maintaining Grant's and Sherman's armies at overwhelming strength while still feeding the Nation, Abraham Lincoln said in effect that reapers won the war.

We have seen the same thing happen though less spectacularly in our times. In the fifty years between the Civil War and the World War farm work was steadily mechanized. One by one the farm hand jobs were displaced by machines which did them cheaper and usually better. The per capita production of crops climbed from decade to decade. And if you do not realize how much easier farm work has become I would suggest before it is too late, that you talk it over with one of the oldsters who swapped his overalls for a blue or grey uniform, seventy years ago. And in 1917 the use of farm machinery again shot almost straight upward. The reason? Why the world's farmers had again gone to war and again machines had the duty of taking their places.

For example, how many of my farmer readers had seen a tractor employed in cultivation prior to the World War? Most of us knew that gasoline tractors existed and that they were being used on some big farms. Some of us had even seen demonstrations of them at state fairs. But by 1919 everybody that had remained on this side of the Atlantic was familiar with farm tractors. The papers were full of them, for in a world demanding more food, farm tractors were news. After church and in Red Cross work rooms, in cantonments and in munition plants, people told their friends how they had seen a tractor at work in the field the other day. And everybody listened and rejoiced that a new tool had been found that would feed us and our allies. The American farmers aided by machinery, met the food crisis in satisfying fashion as everyone knows.

Before the World War a few far western ranches which extended over miles of area, harvested and threshed their crop at one operation with a specialized tool called a combine, drawn by great teams of horses-- thirty or forty to a hitch. But the coming of the gasoline tractor opened the way to combines on farms that could not support horse-drawn equipment. Five years after the war, the world still cried for wheat and huge areas such as southwestern Kansas and northern Texas, were brought into wheat which the tractor combine now produced at lower costs than were possible to smaller farmers on older farm lands. And so the beginning of the present day farm problem was upon us.

If I have so far dealt chiefly with wheat, it is because wheat is the world's primary human food crop. But this new application of power to farming touched every other crop, as well. Unsatisfied world demands reflected itself in high prices for all farm products. High prices made the farmer itch to produce just as big a crop as he possibly could. High wages made farm help costly. The new machines made possible larger

crops and fewer hired men. So the farmer bought, put his new tools to work, and eventually developed a productivity capacity that glutted the markets, broke prices and unmercifully collapsed his income.

While agricultural machinery was thus creating the farm problem it was having an equally important effect on another economic sector. These labor-saving machines released great numbers of men from the land. Census figures disclose that millions of Americans moved from country to city during the 1920's. Industry absorbed this labor supply. Manufacturing boomed at an unheard-of-rate. And for a while all went merry as a wedding bell.

But presently trouble started. The farmers found their cash incomes impaired so they quit buying everything that they could get along without, which was most of the things the factories were making. Then presently industry began laying off workmen, among them many former farmers. These unemployed city folks, in turn, had to stop buying so freely the produce of the farmers. So we found ourselves in a great depression. And then came NRA and later AAA.

But power farm machinery is here to stay. Of this I am convinced. No one will, nor wants to go back to the days of hand labor. But we must learn to live with our labor-saving machinery and when we can do this then we shall change this present age of confusion into an age of balanced abundance.

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CHEESE AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET

Since the week of November 8 to 14 has been announced as National Cheese Week, Secretary of Agriculture Ray Murray has secured the following article which was written for us by E. F. Goss, Associate Professor of the Department of Dairy Industry at Iowa State College.--

National cheese week gives us an opportunity to remind ourselves of some of the many good qualities of cheese which commend it so highly to those who not only are greatly interested in fundamental basic food values but who also like distinction and variety in their foods. For those who wish to know that all the fat, protein, mineral and various vitamins are present in their food in generous quantities, cheese has a special appeal. But cheese does not depend only upon its sterling worth as a supplier of basic food elements to maintain the position which it does on the table of epicures the world over but draws perhaps its most distinguished following from among those who choose foods for their distinctive and delightful flavors, these being enough end in themselves.

The excellent food values of cheese are so well known to most persons that to repeat them is unnecessary. Most cured cheeses will be about one-third milk fat and no better fat can be found from a nutritional standpoint. A second third of the cheese is protein and mineral. This milk protein is so well balanced and complete that it is utilized in the body with very little waste and we refer to it as one of the highest quality proteins. Noteworthy among the mineral elements in which cheese is rich are the calcium or lime and phosphorous, which play so important a role in forming and maintaining a strong bony framework and teeth. The vitamins of fresh milk are

transferred into and concentrated in the curd in cheesemaking so that these factors in milk are even more richly present in the cheese.

An erroneous idea about cheese still held by some people is that one can easily eat too much cheese and that young or green cheese is not very digestible. No one should let such ideas interfere with his enjoyment of cheese in any reasonable quantities although he should recognize the fact that cheese has approximately twice the nutritive value of beefsteak and should not try to eat enough for two people. Certainly one should eat cheese at whatever stage of curing his fancy may dictate. The younger, milder cheeses are the equal in nutritive value to the aged cheese and commonly no difficulty whatever generally will be experienced in digesting them if eaten in a reasonable manner as has been shown in federal food laboratories.

A custom which is gaining ground in this country is the European one of using a number of varieties of cheese with crackers at the end of the meal in the usual position occupied by pie and cake. Fresh fruit is frequently served with it. Those who become familiar with this way of using cheese find it affords an excellent opportunity to enjoy the fine distinctive flavors of many different sorts of cheese. Fine cheeses, some well aged, are at their best when served in this manner.

Iowa State College, in endeavoring to develop distinctive cheeses for Iowa conditions, has produced considerable quantities of Iowa Blue cheese, a Roquefort type cheese made from cows' milk, a mild Swiss type cheese and the sweet, slightly salty Edam variety. Interesting new cheese varieties are needed to cause Iowa people to use more cheese, not just because it is one of the finest of dairy products from a nutrition viewpoint, but just because it adds to the joy of eating and makes a fitting climax to the most elaborate meal.

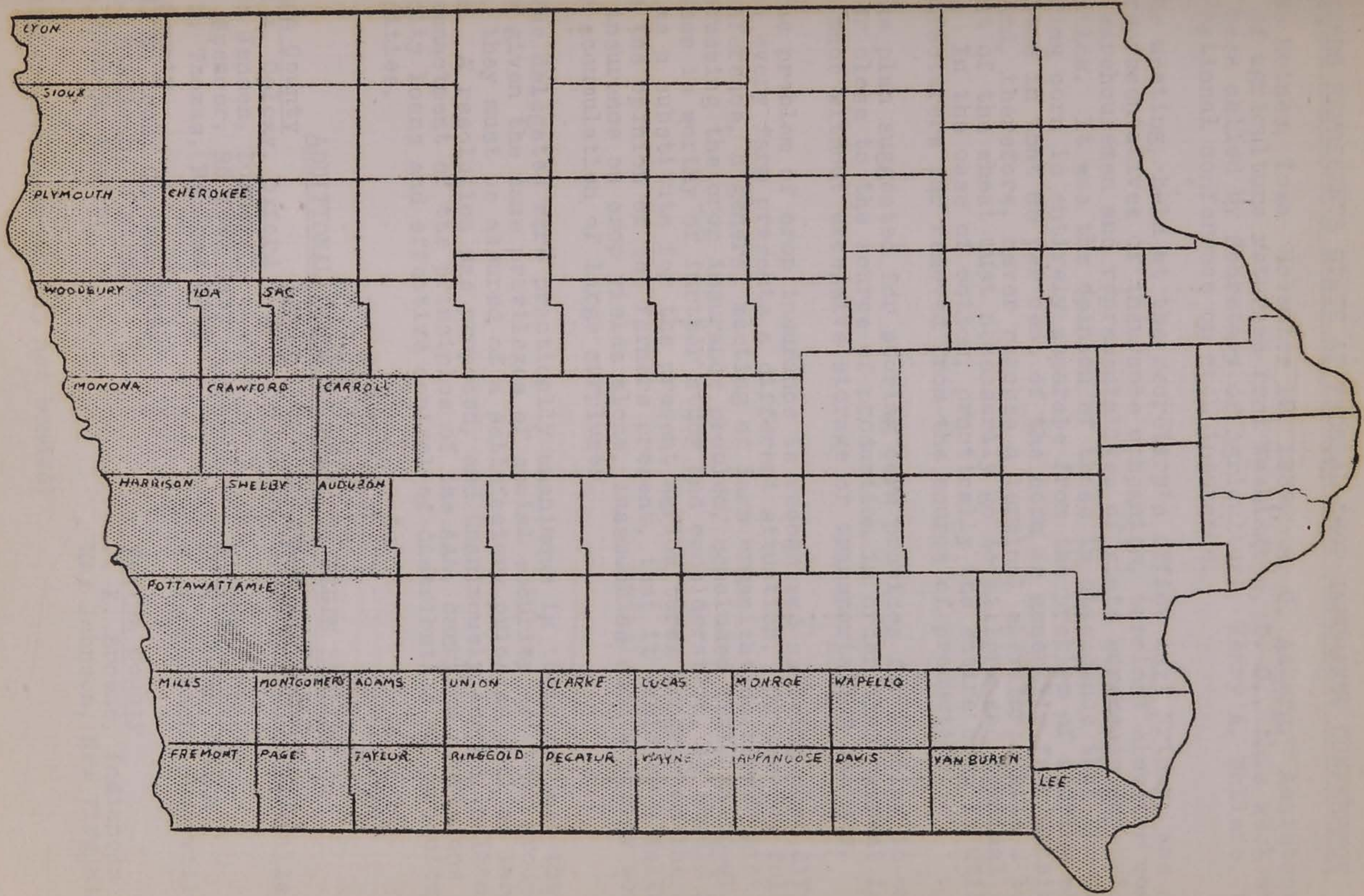
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CORN LOAN CHIEF DESIGNATES COUNTIES ELIGIBLE
FOR SPECIAL SEED CORN LOANS

Des Moines, Iowa November 12, 1936. Cecil A. Johnson, in charge of the corn loan program for the Commodity Credit Corporation, announced today that he had designated 32 counties in Iowa, indicated on the map on page 6, as eligible for the special seed corn loan of \$1.75 per bushel.

No definite allotment has been made to each county or to the area as a whole, inasmuch as any allotment made now would probably have to be changed in case other areas fail to take advantage of this loan program. It will be noted that the designated area is probably one half of the area recommended by the Iowa Committee of representatives of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service. Improvement in the seed corn situation was given as the reason for limiting the area to 32 counties.

Farmers living in the eligible counties who desire a special seed corn loan should make application with their county agents, local sealers, or the warehouse board secretary. In case the warehouse board has not reorganized, the applications should be made with the county agent.

To be eligible, corn must contain not to exceed 14 per cent moisture and must germinate 90 per cent or better. The regular corn loan of 55 cents per bushel is available to all farmers in counties where the warehouse boards have reorganized. Both programs open November 16.



SHADED COUNTIES DESIGNATED SEED CORN LOAN AREAS

AABERG REPRESENTS STATE AT FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Des Moines, Iowa November 12, 1936. H. C. Aaberg, Assistant secretary of agriculture returned from Washington, D. C., this week where he had been called by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, to attend a national conference on crop insurance.

The meeting, held at the secretary's office last Friday, was attended by representatives of insurance companies, terminal elevator companies, cotton warehousemen and representatives of state warehouse supervising authorities. It was the opinion of those in attendance that the problem of storing corn is entirely separate from the problem of storing wheat and cotton in that 85 per cent of the corn is generally fed within the state and, therefore, never reaches a terminal elevator; while a large per cent of the wheat must necessarily go to millers and terminal elevators. In the case of cotton, practically the entire crop is utilized by manufacturers far removed from the source of production.

The plan suggested for storing corn provides for keeping it on the farm, or close to the source of production in order that payment in kind may be made without excessive storage or transportation charges.

The problem of crop insurance is recognized as being most difficult because every farm presents a different situation. On the day following the conference, a general meeting of farm organization representatives, in discussing the crop insurance problem, concluded that, although crop insurance is worthy of further study and consideration, it should not be taken as a substitute for the present agricultural program or the old AAA. It was the opinion of the farmers present, that it would be a fallacy to carry insurance on crop yields alone, inasmuch as such a policy would lead to the accumulation of large surpluses.

The delegates were practically unanimous in their request that farmers be given the same privileges of social security as other groups. To do so, they must be assured of a satisfactory price as well as large yields. A resolution was proposed, and unanimously adopted, calling for the reenactment of the principles of the AAA, carrying provisions for commodity loans and effective control of distribution of agricultural commodities.

ADDITIONAL COUNTIES READY TO BEGIN SEALINGJohnson County

Frank A. Colony, Oxford
Sigurd Jensen, Downey
R. N. Spencer, R5 Iowa City
John L. Thomas, R4 Iowa City

Linn County

*H. A. W. Koch, Central City
*R. L. Stallman, Fairfax
G. A. Storck, Marion

Marion County

O. O. Emerson, Knoxville

Mitchell County

F. M. Green, Osage
E. P. Halbach, Stacyville

Warren County

J. K. Browne, Indianola
Max Johnson, New Virginia

(*Sealers recommended but not bonded)

CHAMPION COLT CLUB BOY FOR 1936

--By Harry D. Linn

The Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association each year awards a prize trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago, Illinois to the champion 4-H Colt Club member.

This year Frederick Evans of Eagle Grove Club won the award. Fred is a nineteen year old Percheron Club member and has been active in the 4-H Club for the past six years.

This year Fred won second and third on his two Percheron fillies in the 4-H Percheron Show at the Iowa State Fair and also won the Score Card Class, which is comparable in other livestock classes to being champion showman.

The Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' award is to the outstanding 4-H Colt Club boy of the year. (The award can be won only once). In selecting the member to receive this award all activities of the members are considered such as other types of club work entered into in the past, community activities, school activities, sportsmanship at shows, ranking in Score Card Classes entered, industry and attention to project at shows, the merit of member's record book of year's work and quality of story on selected topic. This year the story was entitled, "Horses Are Necessary To Modern Farming."

Fred is the second member of the Eagle Grove Club to receive this honor as the first club member to receive the award was Orin Emerson. This award has been won by the following:

1932--Orin Emerson, Eagle Grove	1935--Kenneth Dyer, Pleasantville
1933--Willard McClanahan, Bondurant	1936--Frederick Evans, Eagle Grove
1934--Robert Howell, Donahue	

IOWA FILLIES GO TO OHIO

--By Harry D. Linn

Several Ohio horse breeders have been in Iowa since the Ak-Sar-Ben show purchasing colts for the Huron County Horse Association of Ohio. These Ohioans, among whom A. K. Basore and E. Stovers were prominent in their buying operations, were assisted by Corwin Redman of Altoona, Iowa.

Seventeen head of fillies were purchased and were assembled at the J. C. Redman and Son farm at Altoona, Iowa for shipment by truck November 5. The fillies were purchased from the following Iowans:

J. C. Redman and Son, Altoona	Ben De Vries, Leighton
Elson Robinson, Winterset	Weber Fellers, Fremont
F. Berkey and Son, Ankeny	C. G. Good and Son, Ogden
Conrad Ver Ploeg, Leighton	C. D. Luellen, Minburn

Thirteen of the fillies purchased were Percherons and four were Belgians. The Ohioans were very enthusiastic over their purchases and promised to return shortly for more.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE REPORT SHOWS EFFECT OF DROUTH

Production of practically every fruit and vegetable crop in Iowa this year showed a marked reduction from 1935, according to the annual fruit and vegetable report prepared and presented to the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society and the Vegetable Growers' Association in session at Ames, by J. Earl Cook, Statistician for the Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The story of fruit and vegetable production in Iowa this year is one of many ups and downs, mostly downs. The winter of 1935-36, the most severe in the 117 years of record, killed thousands of peach trees and many other trees. Lack of precipitation near planting time gave most gardens and small fruits a slow start. Excessive heat and drouth in June, July and August virtually burned up most of these crops. Heavy rains in the latter part of August and September brought about what has been termed a "second spring" but it was too late to be of any great benefit to this year's crops.

The production of apples, Iowa's principal fruit crop, is estimated at 901,000 bushels compared to 2,079,000 bushels harvested in 1935. Peaches, almost an entire failure; pears are estimated at 33,000 bushels compared to 102,000 bushels in 1935; and grapes are estimated at 3,200 tons compared to 7,371 tons last year.

The production of potatoes is estimated at 4,100,000 bushels compared to 7,200,000 bushels in 1935. Sweet potatoes at 225,000 bushels compared to 255,000 bushels; onions 273,000 bushels compared to 297,000 bushels; tomatoes for manufacture, 6,400 tons compared to 11,200 tons; sweet corn for canning, 51,700 tons compared to 105,600 tons; and cabbage, 2,600 tons compared to 11,700 tons. The production of cantaloupes is estimated at 18,000 crates compared to 60,000 crates; watermelons, 120,000 melons compared to 260,000 melons.

For the United States as a whole, the production of apples is forecast at 104,942,000 bushels compared to 167,283,000 bushels last year and the 5-year average of 161,333,000 bushels. The apple crop in the eastern and central states is considerably less than the average, but most of the western states produced nearly as many apples this year as they did last year.

Potato production in the United States is estimated at 322,263,000 bushels compared with 387,678,000 bushels last year and 372,115,000 bushels as the 5-year average. The sweet potato production is estimated at 67,520,000 bushels compared to a 5-year average of 66,368,000 bushels.

IOWA'S CORN ESCAPES FROST

Ninety-seven percent of the corn escaped frost damage, states Charles D. Reed in the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. In only a few southwest and northeast counties did the maturity fall below 90%. This is further evidence that a warm June indicates that the corn will mature, states Mr. Reed.

The weather of the past week was rather cold for so early in the season. Many northern Iowa stations reported temperatures of zero or below on Sunday morning, the lowest so far reported being 5 below at Sheldon, O'Brien County.

The first general snow of the season occurred Saturday and Saturday night, amounting to as much as 3 inches in the northern counties, but in the central and southern counties the precipitation started as rain and turned to sleet and snow.

Corn husking made good progress until delayed slightly by the storm of Saturday. In the southern and western counties where the crop is very light, husking is nearly finished, but in the heavier yielding east central counties, husking is only about half done. Husking was delayed in some northern and eastern counties at the beginning of the week by muddy fields. For the State as a whole, 65% of the husking had been done on November 1, as shown by 945 reports received by the combined Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

There is considerable movement of corn by truck out of these better counties into the worst drouth stricken areas. There is also some movement of oats.

Some sugar beets were frozen in the ground in the sugar beet area in north central Iowa.

In the poorer counties young hogs are going to market light and less than the usual number of sows is available for breeding for spring pigs with little suitable feed to maintain them.

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture and former State Vice Commander of the American Legion, who served overseas during the War as an artillery corporal, spoke twice on Armistice Day. His first talk was broadcast from Station WOI at Ames and in the evening he spoke as the guest of honor at the Annual Armistice Day Banquet of the American Legion at Centerville.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OCTOBER 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

CLASSIFICATION OF FEES

Grocery	1,383	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 1,590.41
Meat Market	969	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,572.00
Canning Factory	8	Babcock Test Licenses	660.00
Bakery	95	Egg Dealers Licenses	121.00
Slaughter House	90	Poultry Buyers Licenses	69.00
Restaurant	978	Scale Tag Licenses	135.00
Coal Dealer	9	Scale Inspection Fees	1,221.00
Public Toilets	125	Inspection Tag Fees	3,156.20
Feed Store	330	Milk Dealers Licenses	223.00
Ice Cream Factory	74	Gasoline Pump Licenses	3,798.00
Creamery	257	Cream Graders Licenses	206.00
Milk Distributor	579	Cream Station Licenses	73.00
Farm Dairy	180	Cream Truck Licenses	72.00
Confectionery	110	Creamery Licenses	45.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	14	Oleomargarine Tax	24,635.00
Seed Dealer	31	Hotel Transfer Fees	2.00
Bottling Works	21	Hotel Licenses	78.00
Cream Station	718	Fair Restaurant Lic.	174.00
Produce	1,147	Restaurant Licenses	396.00
Miscellaneous	638	Commercial Feeds Fees	136.00
Hotels	86	Gasoline Test Fees	8.00
Rendering Plants	11	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	12.00
Investigations	213	Seed Analysis Fees	14.50
Fair Stands	421	Lime Analysis Fees	5.00
Soda Fountains	171	Rendering Plant Lic.	25.00
Cold Storage	16	Cold Storage Licenses	75.00
Mattress Factory	2	Entomologist Fees	597.00
Oil	470	Mattress Factory Fees	10.00
Fruit Stands	45	Restaurant Trust	2,805.00
Cream Route Vehicle	43		
Beer Taverns	114	TOTAL	<u>\$41,914.61</u>
Penny Slot Scales	117		
Wagon Scales	319		
Counter Scales	1,444		
Platform Scales	924		
Cream Test Scales	449		
Gas Pumps	1,187		
Measures	<u>52</u>		
TOTAL	<u>13,840</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Credits	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gasoline	471
Meetings Attended	31	Seeds	31
Samples Collected	221	Feeds	61
Samples Tested	710	Bacteria	37
Prosecutions	7	Milk & Cream	105
Examinations	137	Ice Cream	4
Sediment Pads Ex.	6,652	Miscellaneous	18
Cans Cream Ex.	1,563	Butter	20
Cream Cans Ex.	852		

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

OCTOBER

1936

No. of Inspections Made				Expense		
	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Time Credits		Monthly Expense	Fees Collected
Murphy	434	546	0	Murphy	\$ 51.50	\$ 244.81
Peckham	553	538	0	Peckham	63.91	165.58
Casey	954	906	0	Casey	61.94	261.36
Skott	514	480	2	Skott	72.76	726.47
Horstman	474	544	0	Horstman	43.94	385.06
Butler	528	583	1	Butler	74.46	182.57
Dustman	795	625	0	Dustman	51.48	604.25
Kline	421	383	3	Kline	49.78	132.79
Rowe	169	568	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rowe	59.88	289.04
Jamison	504	622	1	Jamison	59.49	250.67
Grant	631	743	0	Grant	58.41	153.97
Madsen	498	254	4	Madsen	60.61	175.19
Thoma	452	240	9	Thoma	67.47	183.86
Martin	505	370	0	Martin	68.30	92.48
Dorweiler	352	303	1	Dorweiler	68.65	397.17
Barry	724	697	0	Barry	49.87	98.67
Kelly	704	636	0	Kelly	53.77	392.38
Hand	507	437	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hand	55.93	90.38
Beaty	194	676	1	Beaty	72.50	160.94
Kerwin	502	655	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kerwin	38.90	197.35
Locker	686	601	0	Locker	49.23	194.97
Romano	266	558	1	Romano	43.45	111.17
*O'Neill	467	254	1	*O'Neill	77.01	235.00
*Felder	640	224	0	*Felder	71.83	520.00
*Carlin	563	259	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	*Carlin	60.25	308.00
*Plumb	939	403	0	*Plumb	62.88	250.00
*Deering	500	268	0	*Deering	61.11	162.00
**Rank	233	219	0	**Rank	99.50	390.00
**Brown	---	125	0	**Brown	93.30	318.00
**Ebert	---	123	0	**Ebert	85.19	273.00
TOTALS	<u>14,709</u>	<u>13,840</u>	<u>42$\frac{3}{4}$</u>		<u>\$1,887.30</u>	<u>\$7,947.13</u>

*Restaurant Inspectors

**Heavy Scale Inspectors

All others are Dairy and Food Inspectors

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 26

Thursday, November 19, 1936

International
Live
Stock
Exposition



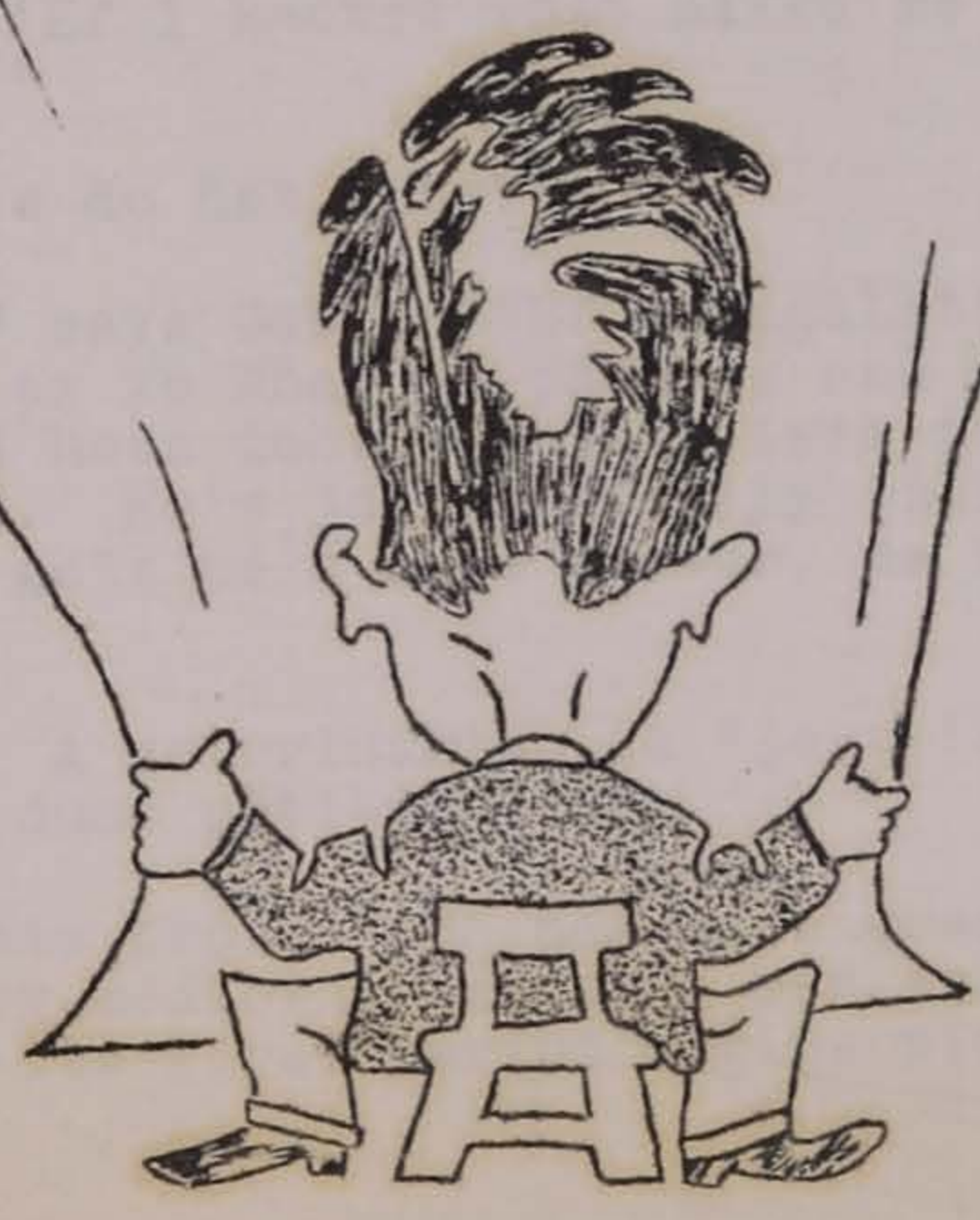
Union Stock
Yards
Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 28 to Dec. 5
1936

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

THE DAILY TRUTH

IF YOU TALK, YOU ONLY
REPEAT WHAT YOU ALREADY KNOW
BUT

IF YOU KEEP STILL,
YOU MAY LEARN
SOMETHING NEW!



CP
1936

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Coming to you this week, I want to express my appreciation of a group of Iowa men whose profession has meant a great deal in the advancement of Iowa Agriculture. I refer, of course, to the members of the veterinary profession in an effort to arouse your interest in the work of these men and especially the Division of Animal Industry of my department, which is so ably administered by Dr. H. A. Seidell, formerly of Fort Dodge.

Mark Twain was once reported to have said that he felt that he had been a failure, at least, he had never realized his highest ambition. And when pressed for further details said that he had always wanted to be a good reliable hoss doctor. But the practice of veterinary medicine has advanced a long ways from the old "hoss doctor" days of Mark Twain.

As it now is we know it to be an exact science and I am only reminded of the colored man who had enjoyed perfect health until along in middle age and then was suddenly stricken with a grievous affliction. His complexion turned from jet black to the color of wet wood ashes and he moaned with pain. His wife, in alarm, summoned a neighbor for help.

"Gabe," says the neighbor, "yo pears lak to me yo is powerful porely. Supposin' I hitches up and goes fer a doctor?"

"All right," says Gabe, "but gets me a hoss doctor."

"What for yo wants a hoss doctor," asked the other in astonishment. "Yo ain't got no hoss sickness."

"Never mind me," replied Gabe between gasps of agony. "Yo jest do lak I tells yo. 'Ef I knowed what ailed me 'twould be different, but I ain't knowing."

"What difference do dat make?"

"I'll tell yo," says Gabe. "Ef a regulation doctor comes he can talk to yo. He can ax yo whar de pain is and what yo been eatin' and yo tells him. But a hoss doctor cain't talk to his patients cause his patients cain't talk. He's jest naturally 'bliged to know what ails 'em. Nigger, yo go gets me a hoss doctor, de best hoss doctor yo ken find."

And, so he is. A veterinarian is "jest 'bliged to know" what is wrong with his poor dumb patients.

But although this profession has made great strides in the last few years, veterinary medicine is not a new science. In fact, it is one of the oldest. Its first period begins with early recorded history

and ends with the founding of the first-Veterinary School at Lyons, France in 1762. From that date on to the present might be called the educational period.

The early Greeks wrote and left behind them, literature dealing with the treatment of animals. Aristotle, who lived four hundred years before Christ is credited with the study of animal anatomy. Hippocrates who was both a priest and a physician was also a veterinarian although he lived in the Fifth Century, B. C.

From the earliest times until the opening of veterinary colleges, the grooms and herdsman were entrusted with the treatment of diseased animals in addition to their care. Credit for the first Caesarean operation on a human is sometimes given to a swine herdsman, named Nufer of Switzerland, who operated upon his own wife with a skill learned in similar treatment of his brood sows.

The first veterinary schools laid particular emphasis on the horse, but later, when agriculture came to the fore, other live stock could not be denied. Control of all animal diseases was found to be necessary if animal industry was to survive, so State Agricultural Colleges saw that it was necessary for their students to be given some instructions in veterinary sciences. Such courses grew and were added until separate veterinary divisions or schools evolved.

Licensing next received consideration. In 1900 the Veterinary Practice Act, requiring graduation from a reputable school as a prerequisite for a license was enacted. And so, today, the non-graduate brethren or "natural born hoss doctors" have nearly all passed on. Today preliminary educational requirements for a veterinary course are on a high plane, and the so-called "Diploma Mills" are no longer known. Many unfits are thus deferred and those who do qualify are graduated as capable, high-grade doctors.

Human ailments and animal diseases sometimes are of common interest and there are many diseases that attack men and animals alike. Volumes could be written on this subject but we have only time, in passing, to mention a few. Tuberculosis is one, especially in the relation of milk to childhood T. B. Rabies, in man and animals, too, should be mentioned. Undulant fever in man and its source in cattle and hogs have received consideration from physicians and veterinarians alike. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever also is not unknown in Iowa and has a mutual man and animal interest.

Quack doctors and blatant fake stock-food-remedy salesmen are still a thorn in the side of the legitimate veterinarian but even the science of medicine is often troubled by the same type of grafters.

All of us, interested in farming and farm animals owe a debt of gratitude to the Iowa Veterinarians. They're a great "bunch" of fellows. They may not like to be called, "hoss doctors", but they've got a lot of "Hoss Sense", which reminds me that Will Rogers once said

that "Hoss Sense is the kind of sense that comes from a lot of stable thinking."

Your veterinary is a real service man to the Iowa farmer and stock raiser. You will do well to be guided by his advice and experience.

And now, just a few thoughts about the future. We grown-ups can manage to look after ourselves. We're old; we're tough; we're used to things. We hope for something better, but we can stand it anyway. But what gets us sometimes is thinking about the youngsters. What chance will there be in a world like this for those sun-burned boys out in the apple orchard? What chance for the little girls who are stumbling around the kitchen in aprons twice too big for them?

Every generation has this question to answer.

One hundred years ago, the answer was easy. Give a boy a rifle, and a horse and start him west. The wealth of a new and unexploited country plus the invaluable training of the frontier gave the young pioneer a fine chance to get a start. A generation ago, a farmer tried to get the boy a quarter-section, well stocked, and equipped, and start him out that way. Rising land values and big foreign trade made this for a time a good way to give a boy a start.

In those days, as in our day, the first essential was to give the children the right kind of training. They needed then, as they need today, to learn to work hard and effectually, to play and to relax in the intervals of work, and to adopt themselves readily to changing conditions.

Boys and girls with this background, of home training are good seed for any civilization. But good seed, as every farmer knows, won't raise a crop unless it goes into good soil.

We have seen in the past fifteen years how the hardest work and the best management have in some cases counted as nothing when the tidal waves of war, deflation and shifts in foreign trade have poured in. Our boys and girls may have all the virtues and all the skill that anybody can ask, and still they may be condemned to an existence of struggle and defeat if they are unlucky enough to grow up in a world where the average man is at the mercy of hostile forces too great for him to control.

Every parent, then, is only doing part of his job if he stops at trying to bring his children up as good and useful citizens. He must also join his neighbors, and with people everywhere in the nation, to create the kind of society that will honor and reward intelligent and useful work.

For the sake of our boys and girls who will live on farms ten or twenty years from now, we must see that good farms are kept good, that erosion is controlled, that fertility is not wasted. We must try to develop a national adjustment program that will be as simple as possible and yet that will prevent the over-production or the under-production that brings waste and poverty. We must work for a stable price level, so that debtors and creditors will stop cheating each other in alternate cycles, as the result of the fluctuations of a

jumping-jack dollar.

More than this, since farmers are part of the whole of the United States, and since many farm children will go to cities, we must keep working to get more adequate production of needed goods in all lines and more equitable distribution of those goods.

This sounds like a big order. And, it is. But nobody who has looked down on the placid face of his sleeping child will think it is too much to attempt.

We can give our boys and girls a better break than some of us had. But we'll have to work to do it, and we'll have to work together to tackle the jobs that are too big for one farmer, but not too big for a nation of farmers.

At least, we can and we will try--for:

"You are beaten to earth? Well what of that?

Come up with a smiling face!

It's nothing against you to fall down flat

But to lie there--that's disgrace

The harder you're thrown the higher you bounce

Be proud of your blackened eye.

It isn't the fact that you're beaten that counts,

It's how did you fight and why."

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EARLY HISTORY OF ADULTERATION

(Continued from November 5 issue).

--By E. L. Redfern

From very early times France had laws to prohibit adulteration of foods. One statute dated 1292 in Paris forbid the adulteration of beer with pimento or resin. A statute of the same city during the 14th century forbid the mixing of ground corn with bran, peas, beans, etc. Wine was required to be drawn from the cask in the presence of the purchaser. In 1708, Paris had 200 inspectors of wines and drinks. In Paris, we find the first law regulating the sale of butter. It forbid added color and the mixing of old and new butter. Phillips VI of France as early as the 14th century forbid the mixing of cheap articles with drugs. Early in the 19th century councils were formed in France, whose duty it was to look after the adulteration of foods and one member of this body was always a chemist.

In Germany during the Middle Ages persons found guilty of adulteration were severely punished. Records relate of the expulsion of a

false butcher from the city for one month. In some cities regular inspection was made of drugs, syrups, hops, meat, honey, etc. This inspection was made by "Schaus", for bread there was the backershau, and for wine, the weinshau, etc. In one case a man was burned by the safronshau for selling false safron, and again two men and a woman were buried alive for the same offence. A false baker was ducked in a muddy pool. In the 15th century the Franks brought false wine into the cities. The law forbid the sulphuring of casks and the addition of coloring or sugar. In Beibrich on the Rhine a falsifier of wine was made to drink six quarts of his own wine, he dying from the effects.

In some cities the wine sellers were compelled to appear at regular intervals and swear before an officer of the law that he had not added clay, chalk, vitrol, mercury, etc., to his wine. Drugs, spices, etc., were strictly supervised and during the reign of Frederick of Prussia special inspectors of drugs were appointed by the king. The first general act legislating against the adulteration of food in England was passed in 1860. Bakers were forbidden to use alum in their bread, and all the ingredients were specified.

The addition of opium, vitrol, honey, etc., to beer and porter were forbidden. In 1723 during the reign of George I, the counterfeiting and adulteration of tea was made punishable. This act was amended by George II and George III to include the substitution of foreign leaves for tea. An act of George I in 1718 was the first to forbid the mixing of coffee with roasted peas, beans, grains, etc. Thus in England various laws were passed by Parliament from time to time until their laws are efficient and include all classes of food.

The history of the development of the methods for the detection of adulterations of foods, beverages and drugs is one of the development of the science of chemistry, physics, botany and medicine. Nearly all advancement in either of these sciences has contributed to the development of these methods.

The first general work on adulteration was devoted to drugs rather than foods and the early works contain scattered notices of substitutions and sophistications. Saladin of Ascala--a physician of the Grand Constable of Naples who wrote in the 15th century a work on the aromatic principles of drugs, describes methods for the preservation of foods. In the 17th century, Barteletus discovered milk sugar.

An Italian during the same epoch, San Francisco Radi, a poet, chemist and physician, published his detection of mineral substances in pepper and ginger, a sophistication which has been practiced within the last decade.

Robert Boyle was the first to write a treatise on methods for the detection of adulterations. This work was entitled *Medicina Hydrostatica* and showed how by the difference in specific gravity of bodies an adulteration could be detected.

An early work on the adulteration of drugs was published by Sande, a Frenchman. He not only described the external appearance but made alcoholic and ethereal extracts and determined the weight of these

extracts. He also obtained various products by distillation. The invention of the microscope gave an impetus to the methods of detection, by showing the crystal forms of various salts. Van Leeuwenhoek in the 17th century did much work with the microscope and seems to have been the first to discover the active principle of tea and coffee. Speaking of the coffee bean he says, "I placed some of the beans in a vessel over a fire and observed that in the roasting a great quantity of oily substance and also watery moisture was expelled, the roasted bean I broke into small pieces and after infusion in clear rain water I suffered the water to evaporate, after pouring it from the grosser parts of the coffee and then I discovered a great number of oblong saline particles of different sizes, but most of them exceedingly minute, all of them with sharp points at the end and dark in the middle,"

Judging from his description of these crystals they could probably have been none other than crystals of caffeine and theine. He also obtained caffeine and theine from tea by sublimation. He describes globules of oil in thin sections of the coffee bean under the microscope. He likewise distilled pepper and extracted an oil. He explained the difference between white and black pepper by saying that one was decorticated and the other was not. He observed that vinegar was neutralized with chalk but did not explain it. Dr. Ure was able to detect the different kinds of starch by the use of the microscope.

In the latter part of the 18th century chemistry was making rapid strides. Neuman Casper made experiments on milk, wine, butter, tea, coffee, etc. Berzelius published his papers and Scheele was conducting his researches. Leibig analyzed various vegetable products. This advancement in chemical science led to more elaborate work on foods and for the first time it was possible to study the subject and apply a variety of methods for the detection of adulterations.

In 1820, Frederick Accum published a work on the adulteration of food. After giving a general review of adulteration and proving that the evil affects nearly every industry, he says, "woolen goods are adulterated with cotton, soap with clay, and provisions of all kinds with worthless or actually injurious substances."

"The eager and insatiable thirst for gain which seems to be the leading characteristic of the times, calls into action every human faculty and gives an irresistible impulse to the power of invention and where lucre becomes the reigning principle, the possible sacrifice of a fellow creature's life is a secondary consideration."

About nine years after Accum's work in England, Bussy and Charland in France published a work on the adulteration of drugs. Following this work was one by John Mitchell, an Englishman, on the detection of adulterants, but many of his methods are inexact and would hardly stand the test today.

In 1850 Chevalier issued a dictionary of adulteration which is still the standard French work. The same year Alphonse Normandy published a handbook of commercial analyses and was the first to recommend the use of the microscope for the detection and discrimination of starches. This work also included the analyses of ores, soaps and agricultural manures.

In the United States many of the standards for foods were adopted by the various states before the Federal Food and Drug Law was enacted, but since then the states and the Federal Department have worked together and most of the standards are uniform. Also, many of the states have passed laws which make all Federal standards official in their respective jurisdictions. Methods for detecting adulterations are developed largely by the A.O.A.C., an association of chemists employed by the states and the Federal Bureau of Chemistry.

Before adulterations can be detected chemical methods must be worked out and this has been done on practically every known form of adulteration.

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REPORT ON NATIONAL CREAMERY BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Mr. C. S. Bogle, Chief Inspector, attended the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association held at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, on November 10 and 11.

Many states were well represented at this meeting, and the program was very instructive. The subjects for discussion were well presented, such as the operation and installation of a Creamery Boiler given by Professor Royal Holbrook of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Discussion followed the presentation of each subject.

Demonstrations on cream improvement were given by 4-H Club teams from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The Iowa team consisted of Merl Lang and Wallace Lang of Brooklyn. This team gave a wonderful demonstration on the production, handling and cooling of milk and cream on the farm. The inexpensive cooling tank, which is possible for every farmer to have was demonstrated.

The demonstration by the team from South Dakota dealt more with the proper handling and cooling of milk and cream in transit. This team showed how a cooling jacket for a cream can may be made from three gunny sacks.

The Minnesota team demonstrated the determining of the different grades of cream by use of the acidity and sediment tests. This team also took up the proper method of keeping cream cool.

The Wisconsin team gave a demonstration very similar to that given by the Iowa team and was awarded first prize by the judges. However, as all of the teams presented their work so well each of the eight boys was given a leather jacket.

Approximately 319 tubs of butter were entered in the contest and prizes were awarded as follows:

First---	Alfred J. Vorgert, Minnesota	96.00
Second---	Roy J. Thomsen, Oregon	95.75
Third---	N. E. Fabricius, Ames, Iowa	95.50
Fourth---	H. A. Curt, Wisconsin	94.66
Fifth---	Herman Larson, Tennessee	94.25

Great interest was taken in the program as dealing with all phases of cream improvement and was beneficial to all present.

CROP PEST OFFICIALS TO MEETMURRAY AND DRAKE ARRANGE OMAHA CONFERENCE

State Entomologists, Secretaries of Agriculture, Directors of Extension, and Agricultural College Deans of thirty states have been invited to attend a Crop Pest Meeting to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, December 4 and 5. Federal Entomologists and Plant Pest Officials will also attend and assist in the meeting.

Headlining the program will be Dr. J. R. Parker of Bozeman, Montana, who has consented to present maps and a discussion of the grasshopper situation from a national point of view. Representatives from the various states will prepare, in advance, maps and written reports as to their respective pest conditions.

The chinch bug is another topic coming up for consideration. Several North Central States appear to be on the verge of another serious outbreak. The question of an appropriation for an annual chinch bug survey and possibly an appropriation for chinch bug control will come up for discussion. A number of other items also need attention.

The possibility of Congress making a standing rotary appropriation for grasshopper and chinch bug control to replace the present system of emergency appropriations will be discussed. This question should receive long thought and serious consideration.

The control of grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and certain other insect pests is an important part of the present conservation movement. The destruction of grasses and other plants by insects has a very direct bearing on such problems as soil erosion, wildlife and other major conservation programs.

Should the various states also secure permanent rotary emergency appropriations for cooperating with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on such problems as grasshopper surveys, grasshopper control, and the like?

The method of handling major insect outbreaks varies considerably in the different states. The Extension Service, the Experiment Station, the Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture are more or less involved in all of them.

The Omaha meeting is being arranged under the joint supervision of Myron Swenk and M. L. Gates of Nebraska, and Ray Murray and Dr. Carl J. Drake of Iowa. In addition to these two, state representatives from Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Canada and the District of Columbia have been invited.

HORTICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

--R. S. Herrick

The Seventy-First Annual Convention of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was held at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, November 11, 12 and 13, 1936. The officers of this Society elected for the coming year were: F. C. Pellett, Atlantic, president; Herman M. Knudson, Mason City, Vice President; R. S. Herrick, State House, Des Moines, Secretary and Treasurer.

The State Horticultural Society is composed of eight affiliated societies. Of this number, five held their annual meetings at Ames. The officers elected were:

IOWA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

President - John A. Johnson, Pomeroy
 Vice President - N. I. Lyle, Sheldon
 Secretary-Treasurer - F. B. Paddock, Ames
 Assistant Secretary-Treasurer - R. S. Herrick, State House,
 Des Moines

FEDERATED GARDEN CLUBS OF IOWA

President - Mrs. Arthur Rapp, Council Bluffs
 First Vice President - Mrs. A. L. Bryan, Muscatine
 Second Vice President - Mrs. D. C. Bice, Red Oak
 Third Vice President - Harold Parnham, Des Moines
 Recording Secretary - Mrs. Ray D. Newton, Des Moines
 Treasurer - Fred M. Steele, Boone

SOCIETY OF IOWA FLORISTS

President - T. L. Boesen, Des Moines
 Vice President - H. F. Huenhold, Algona
 Secretary-Treasurer - R. S. Herrick, State House, Des Moines

IOWA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

President - Robert M. Clark, Mitchellville
 Vice President - C. H. Larison, Mondamin
 Secretary-Treasurer - R. S. Herrick, State House, Des Moines
 Directors - Victor Felter, Indianola; B. W. Mayden, Des Moines

IOWA STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

President - E. H. Hass, Forest City
 First Vice President - E. P. Corwin, Fruitland
 Secretary - C. L. Fitch, Ames
 Treasurer - Margaret Sherk, Ames

This is the first time that the Federated Garden Clubs held their annual meeting in November with the other societies.

The outstanding speakers were Mrs. Maud Jacobs, South Carrollton, Kentucky, Dr. P. W. Zimmerman of the Boyce-Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York, B. Y. Morrison, Chief Horticulturist in charge of Plant Exploration and Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Some of the speakers at the other conventions were: Professor W. H. Alderman, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Dr. N. E. Hansen, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota; and G. L. Ricks, Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Ricks gave a very interesting talk on the Thin Wood Method of Pruning Apple Trees. This is a new method and seems to be working out very nicely in Michigan and is being tried out elsewhere. Other outstanding speakers were: Dr. T. W. Schultz of the Agricultural Economics Department, Ames, and Dr. C. L. Farrar of the Bee Culture Laboratory, Laramie, Wyoming. The chief speaker on the florist program was Walter Arant of Des Moines.

At the joint horticultural banquet held Thursday evening, November 12, Professor T. J. Maney of Ames was Toastmaster, Mr. Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture was the hit of the evening with his humorous address.

It is estimated that around 400 people attended these conventions. It was one of the largest conventions that the Iowa State Horticultural Society has held in recent years. Much interest is being shown in all lines of horticulture.

IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS

RESOLVED, that the Iowa State Horticultural Society and its affiliated organizations extend the thanks of the several organizations to Iowa State College and the Memorial Union for numerous services and accommodations provided in the course of these meetings. Especially, do we wish to refer to the help given by the Short Course Committee in securing program talent and to the staffs of the several departments who have contributed to the program itself.

THAT the Iowa State Beekeepers' Association and the various State Horticultural Societies encourage studies of nectar yields in different varieties of flowers within a species as a line of research promising results of value to all groups.

THAT the organized national movements to promote the greater use of horticultural and honey products receive the hearty support of the society. Especiall commendation is given to the work of the American Honey Institute, the National Apple Institute and the American Pomological Society.

THAT the Iowa State Horticultural Society encourage the International Horticultural Exposition and definitely enter a State Exhibit in 1937.

THAT an effort be made to carry out the suggestion of President Frank Pellett to arrange for a Horticultural field day at Iowa State College at a suitable time each summer.

/s/ RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

Prof. B. S. Pickett, Chairman
Ed. Brown
H. M. Knudson

CORN HUSKING NEARING COMPLETION

Corn husking is practically completed in the west and central counties and nearing completion in the better east central counties, according to the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by Charles D. Reed, Director of the Iowa Weather and Crop Bureau in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. In the poorer southern and western counties, the yields are even poorer than the early pessimistic reports indicated while in the better eastern counties the yields are slightly better than expected. Much corn is moving by truck from the better to the poorer areas. The corn sold by farmers in the better areas is bringing about 98¢ per bushel while farmers in the worst distressed areas are struggling to save their foundation herds by paying up to \$1.15 per bushel if they have or can borrow the money.

Liquidation of livestock continues in the southern and western counties where feed is scarce. It will take several favorable years for Iowa to restore her normal amount of livestock which has been depleted as a result of the two adverse seasons of 1934 and 1936. Hog cholera is active in many places.

Dry weather prevailed in all sections of Iowa the past week with temperatures averaging slightly above normal and with much sunshine. Under these favorable conditions, farm work made good progress. Warmth and sunshine this week took the frost out of the ground so that plowing became active northward into the north tier of counties. There was also much manure spreading and repairing of fences and buildings.

Fall seedings both of grain and grasses made some growth during the week and are generally in good condition in the eastern half of the State but in the extreme western counties the drouth continues unabated and pastures, wheat, rye and newly seeded grasses are suffering for rain. Water hauling continues in these areas.

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There will be no food shortage this winter, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The per capita supply of all major foods for domestic consumption for the 12 months ending with June 1937 is estimated at about 3 per cent less than the apparent consumption or disappearance of human food per person during the corresponding period in 1935-36; 1 per cent less than the per capita supply of 1934-35; 5 per cent below that of 1933-34, and 8 per cent less than the 1925-29 average.

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M. INTENANCE REPORT OF 34 C. RS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1936

NAME	OIL	GAS	P. RTS LABOR	TIRES TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	MILES TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	.70	16.10		.50	15.00	5.40	37.70	1755	.021
Peckham	1.50	19.39	2.82		15.00	5.40	44.11	2227	.019
Casey	.95	18.14		.50	15.00	6.15	40.74	1980	.020
Skott	1.40	19.25	9.75		15.00	6.40	51.80	2434	.021
Horstman	1.30	15.02	4.11		15.00	8.40	43.83	2100	.020
Butler	1.00	28.77	21.26	18.48	15.00	6.90	91.41	3266	.027
Dustman	.70	17.49			15.00	6.15	39.34	2110	.018
Kline	1.43	17.64		.50	15.00	8.40	42.97	1870	.022
Rowe	1.00	24.27		1.25	15.00	5.40	46.92	2383	.019
Jamison	2.50	22.33	1.37	18.98	15.00	5.40	65.58	2600	.025
Grant	.32	24.94	8.20	19.98	15.00	5.40	73.84	2845	.025
Madsen	.50	16.51	3.51	.25	15.00	6.15	41.92	2031	.020
Thoma	2.40	30.80	.75	1.85	15.00	6.90	57.70	3409	.017
Martin	1.50	27.29	10.35	1.95	15.00	5.40	61.49	2320	.026
Dorweiler	.70	24.42			15.00	8.67	48.79	2708	.018
Barry	1.00	15.68	4.49		15.00	6.05	42.22	1706	.024
Kelly	.86	16.09	5.67		15.00	9.77	47.39	1552	.030
Hand	1.50	21.91	7.34		15.00	5.40	51.15	2188	.023
Beaty	1.40	19.60	25.06		15.00	5.40	66.46	2370	.028
Kerwin	1.60	20.40		18.48	15.00	7.90	63.38	2344	.027
Locker	1.30	19.82			15.00	20.22	56.34	2137	.026
Romano	1.10	19.57	6.70	.75	15.00	9.65	52.77	1974	.026
O'Neill	1.00	26.00		.50	15.00	11.90	54.40	2940	.018
Felder	1.40	29.34	12.51		15.00	5.40	63.65	3348	.019
Deering	1.00	29.56	4.65		15.00	5.40	55.61	2939	.018
Plumb	.80	17.61	11.37	.35	15.00	6.90	52.03	2303	.022
Carlin	1.30	17.48	22.90	21.48	15.00	5.40	83.56	2079	.040
Murray	2.30	47.03	1.32	.85	15.00	5.40	71.90	5954	.012
Bogle	.40	19.32			15.00	6.40	41.12	1950	.021
Gray	3.37	24.26	22.34	9.93	15.00	7.15	82.05	2529	.032
Aaberg	1.50	7.50	1.35		15.00	5.40	30.75	560	.054
Rank	3.10	39.42	12.18		30.00	7.65	92.35	2908	.031
Ebert	1.87	36.98		.30	30.00	6.40	75.55	2537	.029
Brown	1.50	36.68	2.61	.75	30.00	7.15	78.69	2924	.026

TOTAL 46.20 786.61 202.61 117.63 555.00 241.46 1,949.51 83,280 .023
 Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .022 Average cost for Ford Trucks - .029

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

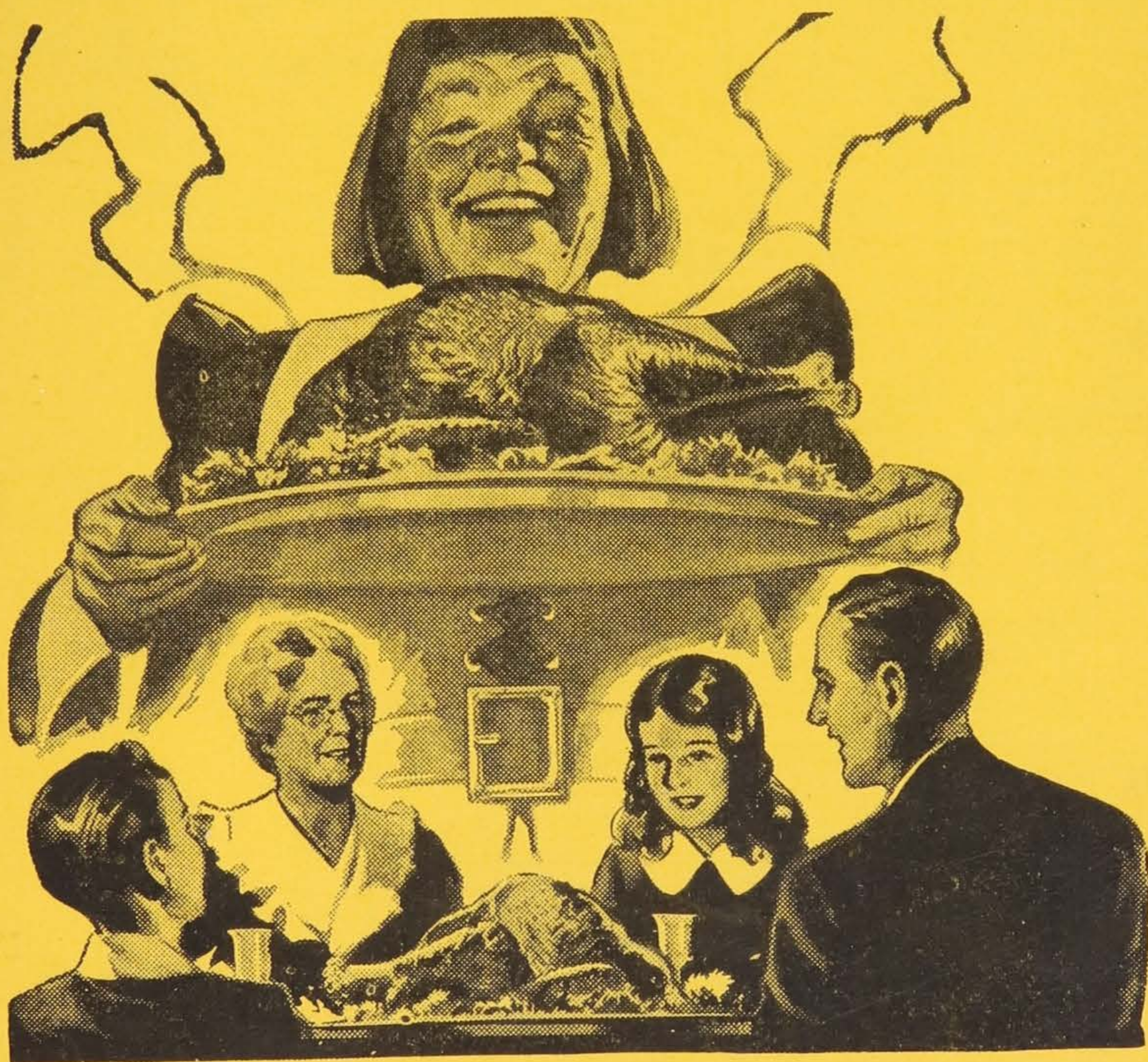
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U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 27

Thursday, November 26, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

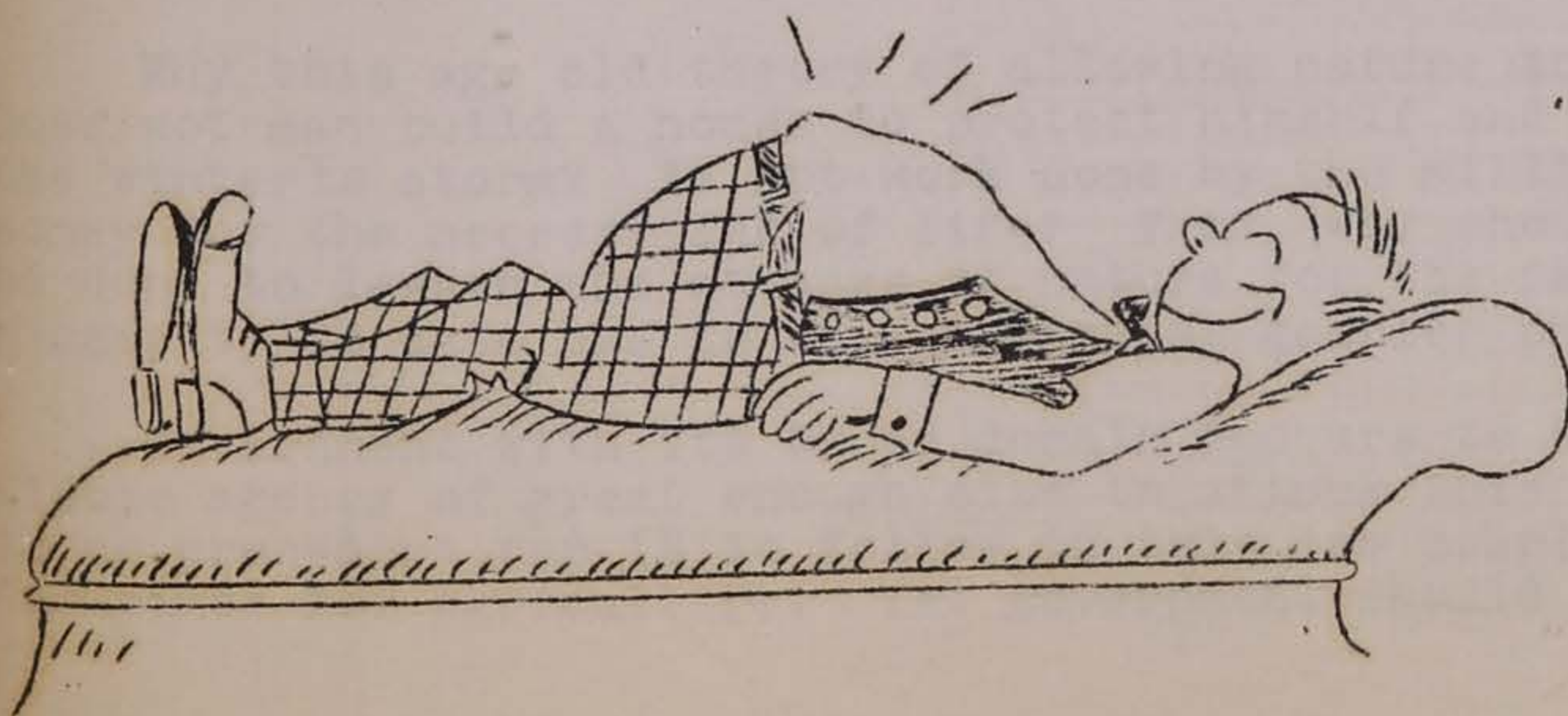
MY

THANKS



Dear Lord, I'm one of many men
Who vainly try their thanks to offer;
My lips are mute, as is my pen
When gratitude I try to proffer;
You've given me a great deal more
Than any man could thank you for.

Accept my simple, homely dole
I have so little else to give,
So lesser might have been my role
I'm glad for just the chance to live;
The Pilgrim fathers bowed to you
So let me, humbly, thank you, too.



Ray Murray

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Because of the unusual interest in crop insurance, this space is given to my assistant, Mr. H. C. Aaberg, who will present to you a few comments and suggestions of the possibilities of such a program.--

"History tells us practically nothing about all risk crop insurance in any form in any country. Instead, we are acquainted with the grave consequence of drought, resulting crop failure, famine and pestilence. On the other hand are the ravages of floods, loss of homes and human life.

The only instance of importance where something was done in good years to provide for the lean years is the Bible tale of Joseph's storehouse. The rest of history is a repetition of plenty, then famine, and the stages between. Man has seldom tried to provide a system of crop insurance which might more evenly distribute the products of the soil or value thereof over a span of years.

Prices have fallen far below cost of production in productive years, and have risen to abnormal heights in years where drought and heat have wrought their damaging effects.

Part of the people in a state may reap a harvest of money from their more unfortunate brothers. Nature treats mankind just the opposite of what it should. The farmer, who reaps a big harvest where weather factors have been favorable, also is able to reap a higher per unit income, than the farmer, who fights all the unfavorable tricks of nature, and who is further penalized by having to buy feed for his livestock at twice the normal cost. So far, farmers, and in an indirect way their city cousins, have been the prey of weather differences in every section of our country.

Insurance companies have grown every year in both numbers and size. Among other things, their province is to lessen the disasters of fire, storm accidents, old age and death. They have greatly aided the progress of mankind to alleviate natural calamity and trouble. Much advancement in their future growth and service is expected.

Why this age old theory of allowing nature to take its course? Does not man build a house to protect himself and family against the winter's storm? Is not work done by the millions to provide money for the necessities of life? Then, why shouldn't something be done to lessen the attacks of nature for the farmer, who of necessity to date has to be the biggest gambler on earth?

Government with its broad domain appears to be the only reliable agency of great enough size to attack this problem. There is no precedent for it to follow in this new complex field of crop insurance for agriculture. Yet government should hardly dodge its

unusual opportunity to really help mankind.

In considering a plan for crop insurance it seems advisable and necessary that the plan contain these provisions:

First, the insurance should guarantee not to exceed 75% of an average crop with premium costs based on a five or ten year crop yield history adjusted in case of any abnormalities in yield.

Second, the plan should provide for payment in kind or its equivalent in cash and reserves should be stored on the farm or as near the source of production as is possible. This would not be necessary in case of cotton, and in some cases, wheat.

Third, the plan must not encourage inefficient farming or excess production and should insure a reasonable income by regulating production or marketing of surplus, or both.

Fourth, the plan should be available to all farmers who cooperate in the soil conservation program and be on voluntary basis.

It is generally conceded by most insurance companies that a risk should not be covered up to more than 75% or 80% to discourage negligence on the part of the insured, whether it be the owner of an automobile or stock of merchandise. Therefore, we can omit further argument on this point.

The assessment of premiums by most insurance companies is generally borne by all policy-holders alike. Minimum standards are set up and all risks above such standards pay the heavier losses resulting from border line risks. This is not a serious objection in most types of insurance, and where such objections are serious, adjustments in premiums or assessment are often made.

When applied to crop insurance, it is recognized that every state, every county and in fact every farm is subject to different types of losses. For example, some states are situated in semi-arid regions where crop failure due to drought is a common occurrence. Likewise, some states or parts of states are subject to certain insect damage more than others. For example, western Iowa, all of Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Colorado and the Dakotas suffer frequently from grasshopper damage, while other states including southern Iowa may be considered as being a chinch bug hazard. Likewise, certain farms are affected by drought more than others because of the soil conditions, etc.

It is obvious, therefore, that to assess each farm on a uniform basis would be extremely unfair. The premium must be assessed on the past history of crop yields. A period of five to ten years should be taken as a basis, and even then certain adjustments would be necessary where yields have been abnormally high or low during that period. A program based on any other plan would result in the farmers having the greatest risks going

into the program, while others could not afford to. This, of course, would also result in high premiums, making the plan unattractive to many farmers even in sections where crop insurance is most necessary.

The problem of collecting and paying premiums in kind is fine in theory, but most difficult in actual practice. There is the problem of storage, quality, transportation and even of determining the quantities of commodities.

Cotton, for the most part, is utilized far from the source of production, and is measured in large units, the smallest being the ordinary 500 pound bale. Therefore, the storage problem can best be handled in large central warehouses. This is true also in the case of wheat, except that wheat of certain grades and varieties can be stored on the farm or in local elevators at about one-half the cost of storing it in terminal elevators. In no case should it be necessary and certainly not advisable to transport or store wheat far from the interior mills. The problem of corn storage is entirely different in that 85% of the crop is usually fed in the county or state where grown. Therefore, the grain should be stored preferably on the farm. Experience from sealing more than 150,000,000 bushels of corn in Iowa in the last few years has demonstrated that ear corn can be stored for as little as 2¢ per bushel per year. Corn of good quality when cribbed seldom deteriorates and often improves in grade when stored in a satisfactory crib. In fact, such corn will keep indefinitely unless damaged by rodents and weevils.

Since premium payments are necessarily paid in advance, policyholders in the crop insurance program should either be required to deliver a certain number of bushels of wheat or corn or pounds of cotton, or their equivalent in cash. If payment in kind is contemplated, the premium payment in order to be collectible may be sealed and the government given a warehouse certificate covering the commodity. This, of course would be a simple matter with commodities stored in central warehouses. In the case of corn, where it would be impractical to store small quantities representing premium payments, the payments might be guaranteed by issuing a warehouse certificate on the entire crib of corn; for example, on one thousand bushels. If the premium payment in this case is to be 10%, which is 100 bushels or \$50, and a corn loan program providing for a loan of 50 cents per bushel is available, then the loan can be made for \$500 on the thousand bushels and the \$50 deducted as a premium payment. Then, if and when, the corn is delivered, the \$50 could be credited on the policy-holder's note. On the other hand, if the policyholder chose to feed the corn, he could pay the entire note of \$500. A provision might also be made to deduct premium payments from soil conservation or other benefit payments.

A crop insurance plan, if not properly safeguarded, would have the effect of encouraging careless farming. For example, if John Jones has a policy guaranteeing a 75% yield, he might choose to neglect his crop and if the yield were less than 75% of normal, he might attempt to collect the insurance rather than growing and harvesting a good crop. A local committee of farmers, such as the

the township or county soil conservation committees should pass on such claims before they are allowed in order to avoid inefficiency in farming.

On the other hand, a crop insurance plan might also result in excess production and low prices by building up large visible supplies of commodities. These supplies might not have a depressing effect on the market if the government would regulate the marketing of such surplus, or if adjustments are made in production preferably on a national basis.

It should be remembered that so long as a farmer's ability to pay bills or purchase goods and services is represented by the value of a unit of grain or cotton, he can never enjoy the same social and financial security granted other groups, unless he is sure of a reasonable price for these commodities. To insure yield alone might be some guarantee of an adequate food supply to consumers, but the recent depression has taught us that more people go hungry when we have over-production and low prices than when we have balanced production and a fair price for the farmers. This might be accomplished by providing commodity loans or adjustment of production, or both. In either case, crop insurance should be limited to cooperating farmers.

These thoughts on crop insurance have been suggested to encourage discussion and study of its possibilities, and not as a perfect or near perfect plan.

Crop insurance, or any plan, which will give our people abundance in lean years at fair prices to the farmers will solve most of our economic and social problems. Such a plan would give real economic and social security to the farmers and to industry in general. It would lessen the need of old age pensions, relief and would reduce unemployment. It would encourage and make possible the ownership of land by many tenant farmers. It is a subject worthy of much study and experimentation."

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Honey is a syrup with a distinctive flavor and aroma, made up of four parts sugar to one part water. There are several kinds of sugars present, including sucrose, dextrose and levulose. Honey contains a small amount of mineral matter, including magnesia, lime, iron and phosphoric acid.

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The cash income of farmers from milk for the first eight months of 1936 totaled \$954,000,000, and increase of \$60,000,000 or 6.7 per cent over the 1935 eight months' period which totaled \$894,000,000, according to the Milk Industry Foundation.

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HORTICULTURAL NEWS NOTES

--R. S. Herrick, Secretary-Treasurer

Several of our Iowa florists attended the First Central Regional Unit of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists meeting and garden and flower show held at Wichita, Kansas, November 17-22, 1936.

This garden and flower show was staged along the lines of the National Flower Show and the four states constituting the Central Regional Unit; namely, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa participated in the Show and Convention. The largest Iowa exhibit came from the J. F. Wilcox and Sons, Florists, Council Bluffs.

The outstanding features of the exposition were formal gardens--chrysanthemums, roses, carnations and orchids. The orchid display was one of the finest shown in the middle west in recent years. It is hoped that some time in the future, Iowa may have this Central Regional Garden and Flower Show as it is something that every flower and home lover should see.

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A TRIP THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY

--E. L. Redfern, Chief Chemist

In order to enforce many of the laws delegated to the department by the legislature it is necessary to maintain a chemical laboratory where trained chemists analyze many products collected in the markets of the state. In one laboratory you see many bottles of chemicals, feed grinders, digestion racks and electrical drying ovens where a chemist is busy analyzing samples of feeds to determine if the manufacturer is honestly labeling his products as to the ingredients and the feeding value in terms of protein, fat, fibre and starch.

In a part of one laboratory you find bacteriological incubators where milk from many towns is tested for purity and cleanliness, as well as for the amount of butterfat present. Here it is possible to obtain an accurate butterfat test on samples of milk and cream to insure the producer obtaining a correct test on his product. Over 1,500 such samples were tested in 1935.

In another laboratory you will see a chemist with electrically heated stills testing samples of gasoline which have been collected by the department from the filling stations in various parts of the state. He determines by his analysis if the gasoline being sold to automobile drivers complies with the specifications fixed by law. More than 6,000 of these are tested each year.

Next to the gasoline laboratory is one where samples of food of many kinds are analyzed for purity and the truthfulness of the

labels. In this laboratory nearly 1,000 samples of butter are analyzed each year to determine if they comply with the legal standard for butter, which is 80% of butterfat. This insures the consumers against getting excessive water in butter.

There is also a seed laboratory where samples of seed which have been collected from lots offered for sale by the numerous seed dealers are examined. Here trained seed analysts test each for purity, amount of weed seeds, including noxious weeds and germination. Over 2,000 samples are tested annually. Lots found in violation of the law are removed from sale and prosecutions instituted where it is deemed advisable.

In the laboratory office complete records are kept of all tests made, together with registrations of all feeds, mineral mixtures and stock tonics.

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GOVERNMENT GRADING OF BUTTER INCREASING

The growing popularity of the butter-grading service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics is revealed by inspection figures covering the year ended June 30, 1936. More than 242,000,000 pounds of creamery butter were graded for quality during this period, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the preceding year.

The service was extended during the year to a number of shipping points in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. This increased to 11, the number of places over the country where manufacturers may have butter certified as to Government grade by Federal-State graders. A fee for the service is paid by manufacturers.

Butter graded last year was about 15 per cent of the total creamery butter production in the United States and about 40 per cent of all butter of 92 and 93 score quality. Total production of 92 and 93 score butter is estimated at about 500,000,000 pounds a year.

In the last 3 years there has been an increase of nearly 33 1/3 per cent in the quantity of butter graded, an increase which has included a large quantity of butter of 92 and 93 score for packaging in cartons or in rolls, with certificates of quality inserted in the cartons or printed on the quarter-pound or the 1-pound parchment wrappers. This grading and stamping service has been an important factor in inducing producers to improve the quality of butter, Bureau officials believe.

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The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers will be held in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House, Chicago, December 1 and 2, it is announced by N. W. Hepburn, secretary-manager.

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POULTRY IS CHEAPONLY FARM PRODUCT HAVING A SURPLUS

This is good news for the housewife. An enormous crop of poultry has been produced in the United States the past year resulting in the present low prices for turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese.

There appears to be, according to best information available, a very large quantity of miscellaneous poultry remaining on farms and a record crop of turkeys yet to be marketed. It is estimated that the storage holdings by January 1 will aggregate 155,000,000 to 160,000,000 pounds as compared with 107,000,000 pounds last year and a five year average of 117,000,000 pounds.

Poultry is a popular food, but formerly many families did not enjoy poultry as they would like on account of the higher cost. Such is not the case now. The cost of poultry is favorable and the surplus is so heavy that reasonably priced and low priced poultry would seem to be assured for several months.

Increased poultry consumption would have a beneficial bearing on the poultry business and should be the direct concern of all interested in the producing, purchasing and raising of baby chicks for 1937.

Poultry producers, receivers, dressers and all concerned with one of Iowa's greatest agricultural income units should unite in a campaign to increase poultry consumption. Let us all talk poultry and poultry prices so that the future of this great industry will be assured.

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SECRETARY MURRAY RETURNS FROM NASHVILLE, TENNESSEEIOWA SECRETARY ATTENDS NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, returned Saturday from the Thirty-Eighth Annual National Convention of the Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, held at Nashville, Tennessee the week of November 16.

Thirty-six State Departments and Commissions were represented and a very entertaining and instructive program was presented during the five-day program which terminated with a trip to T.V.A. in the interest of rural electrification.

Mr. Murray thrice appeared on the program and also acted as Secretary of the Resolutions Committee. Director Walter McLaughlin of Illinois was named National President for 1937.

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STATES SHOW PRINCIPAL PRODUCTSIOWA PORK SAUSAGE GIVEN AT NASHVILLE

One of the interesting and unique sidelights of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture held recently at Nashville, Tennessee was the display and distribution by the various states of their principal products. For instance, Minnesota brought Land-O-Lakes butter; Wisconsin, cheese; Massachusetts, cranberries; Vermont, maple sugar; New York, maple syrup; Louisiana, rice and sugar cane; Kentucky, tobacco; Texas, grapefruit, California, grapes; Michigan, peaches; Mississippi, pecans; etc., etc. Ray Murray, Iowa's State Secretary of Agriculture distributed gift-wrapped packages of Iowa pork sausages that had been packed and labeled in a very attractive manner by a well known Iowa packing plant located at Waterloo.

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FARM BUREAU TO MEETANNUAL CONVENTION AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 20-22.

Plans are now underway for another big Iowa Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting which will be held this year as in past years in Des Moines at the Shrine Auditorium, January 20, 21 and 22, 1937.

The annual Farm and Home Exposition with its numerous educational and commercial exhibits will likewise be held at the Shrine Auditorium in conjunction with the convention. Virtually every phase of the present farm program will likely be presented in this year's exposition. Four-H Club groups and all the various divisions of the Farm Bureau will have important exhibits.

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POLLED HEREFORD BREEDERS' SHOWMET AT STATE FAIRGROUNDS NOVEMBER 23

The American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association held their Annual Stock Show at the State Fair Grounds, Monday, November 23.

The grand champion female shown was "Curly Ann", a two year old shown by P. M. Christenson of Lone Rock, Iowa. The champion bull, "Don Domino", was exhibited by R. C. Graves of Lewistown, Missouri. The reserve champion bull was owned by Jessie Riffel and Son of Enterprise, Kansas and the reserve champion female by J. L. Curran and Sons of Mason City, Iowa.

Mr. Wm. Condell of Eldora, Kansas acted as judge.

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CRAWFORD COUNTY CATTLE TO CHICAGOSCHLESWIG SENDS \$175,000 SHIPMENT TO INTERNATIONAL

Schleswig, that great cattle feeding town in north Crawford County on Monday, last, shipped 1,350 head of prime fat beeves to the International Stock Show at Chicago. This consignment was valued at \$175,000 and was said to have been the largest shipment ever to be loaded at one single shipping point in the United States of this class of cattle.

Over 2,000 people gathered at Schleswig which has a population of 638 to see the cattle who were of no ordinary type. They were the best imported feeding stock to be found in America and were fitted especially for the International Show and averaged 1,000 pounds each.

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MURRAY TO AID FARMERS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR SEED CORN LOAN

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that his department has offered to list the names and addresses of farmers who selected seed corn in anticipation of the special seed corn loan of \$1.75 and who are not now eligible as borrowers because of the limited area which has been designated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in which such loans can be made.

In notifying the warehouse board members of the department's action, Mr. Murray stated. "We regret that the Commodity Credit Corporation did not see fit to include in the special seed corn loan area all the counties recommended by the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service. No doubt, many farmers have selected considerable seed in anticipation of the loan. If you will give us the names and addresses of such farmers, together with the amount and variety of seed corn, we will publish the list in our weekly news letter with the hope that farmers in need of seed will be advised as to these supplies."

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MURRAY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF WAREHOUSE BOARD MEMBERSFEW CHANGES MADE

Secretary of Agriculture, Ray Murray, announced today that he had reappointed all members of the present county warehouse boards except in a few cases where vacancies have occurred. In making the announcement, Mr. Murray stated, "It is not necessary that we issue new certificates of appointment to the present members of the warehouse board because certificates are continuous until such time when holders' successors have been appointed and qualified."

These appointments, as has always been the case since the enactment of the law, are made on a non-partisan basis. More than 90% of the members have served since the corn loan program was inaugurated in 1933. Many members serve without compensation for their time, and in many cases without expense.

On the following page is a list of warehouse board members for each county which has qualified by meeting all the requirements of the law and are thus eligible to seal grain. --

WAREHOUSE BOARD MEMBERS IN COUNTIES ELIGIBLE TO SEAL GRAIN

<u>ADAIR</u> John Hanson J. B. Kline J. A. Deremo Clay Evans	<u>CERRO GORDO</u> George Sheridan Walter Skene Leland Jacobson William Bruns	<u>FREMONT</u> E. H. Stevens C. R. McCartney J. D. Ross	<u>JACKSON</u> Alex Reed John Kanau J. E. Goodenow Jack Shanahan William Beck
<u>AUDUBON</u> Henry Sunberg, Jr. Rasmus Madsen J. C. Abildtrup	<u>CHICKASAW</u> C. H. Heald Allen D. Purdy Donald Stirm	<u>GUTHRIE</u> John Peckumn M. S. Noland Robert King John McLuen	<u>JOHNSON</u> Omar R. Yoder Glenn Burr M. F. Sullivan Raymond Edwards Eugene Colony
<u>BENTON</u> Allen Kline Chris Kinsel Herman Franzenburg Walter Thorman H. A. Harther	<u>CLAY</u> John Heuck Roy Pullen C. I. Hart Sam Bennet Charles Christensen	<u>HAMILTON</u> George Grove Thomas Johnson S. J. Cottingham Truman Hale T. Van Langlan	<u>KEOKUK</u> F. H. Bliss Orville Mitts S. T. Wheeler C. L. Horras Warren Smith
<u>BOONE</u> Joe Judge H. D. Graves Clarence Carlson Wm. Gates Harvey H. Rinker	<u>DALLAS</u> Scott Ellis J. C. O'Mally L. L. Mortimer A. Copeland E. L. Hill	<u>HANCOCK</u> B. V. Greiman Ray Baker John Chambers Paul Loth W. E. Puffer	<u>KOSSUTH</u> George Butterfield John Frankl H. J. Bode Ed Youngwirth Chris Brandt
<u>BUCHANAN</u> E. F. Donovan Dan Ryan R. F. French	<u>DICKINSON</u> H. B. Sherk Frank Hanlon Tracy Estes James McDonald Ralph Richards	<u>HARDIN</u> M. D. Gilbert John Hunt O. D. Klein T. S. Thorson E. B. Johnson	<u>LOUISA</u> Cleve Cotter Ed Yoder Lawrence Estle I. M. Jamison A. D. Erwin
<u>BUTLER</u> Lon Hagerty John Hartwig Thomas Shafer	<u>DUBUQUE</u> John Heinz Henry Vaske Chris Slattery F. W. Mangold George Hostert	<u>HOWARD</u> L. J. DeWalle R. H. Cheney Mike Wittenbreer J. F. Beecher J. J. Johnson	<u>LYON</u> William P. Moeller John McKeegan Henry Hamann Adam Hohman Henry Vagts
<u>CALHOUN</u> H. V. Steinberg Tom Burke D. E. Harding W. C. Umble	<u>EMMET</u> M. Soeth N. G. Christiansen A. V. Borman G. H. Truesdale Theo Rohling	<u>HUMBOLDT</u> Martin Frey Orrin French Lenhard Holden Able Anderson Will Rider	<u>MADISON</u> Edgar Clague C. C. Bek W. J. Eivins
<u>CARROLL</u> Joe Lengeling A. H. Baumhover F. A. Noethe T. W. Everts George Struve	<u>FLOYD</u> R. F. Dunkelberg Frank E. Tracy W. J. Schmidt Matt Staudt H. Blunt	<u>IOWA</u> Anton Heitschusen W. J. Hanson Park Wilson J. D. Misbach Lambert Ellwood	<u>MARION</u> Dan Fee Labon Hodgson Jacob DeHaan W. A. Hallowell George J. Jones
<u>CEDAR</u> J. N. Wiese Ed Walshire P. E. Wingert Gus Schiele H. S. Smith			

WAREHOUSE BOARD MEMBERS (CONT.)

<u>MILLS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>SCOTT</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>
R. K. Henderson	Charles Kelly	Adolph Arp	Hal Huston
C. E. Hilton	Lee Borthwick	Henry Fahrenkrog	Joe Knotek
C. E. Wilson	Forest Lee	H. W. Schnekloth	Dean Feldman
Rudolph Hopp, Jr.	C. D. Cutter	Fritz Keppy	E. L. Stewart
J. F. Wearin	Theo Nordstrum	Gus Meinert	Carl T. Anderson
<u>MITCHELL</u>	<u>PALO ALTO</u>	<u>SIoux</u>	<u>WEBSTER</u>
Charles Lamb	A. B. Carter	P. E. Vermeer	A. E. Manchester
Joe Mayer	Frank North	Albert Beltman	S. E. Hovey
Clifford Thorson	Harold Barringer	Fred Vanderham	Francis Schwendemann
Henry Fox	George Osborn	E. A. Miller	James Lawler
Wm. Young, Jr.	Nick Geelan	Fred Kruse	S. F. Putzke
<u>MONONA</u>	<u>POLK</u>	<u>STORY</u>	<u>WOODBURY</u>
H. L. Pike	G. T. Schlenker	W. L. Lobaugh	Lee H. Baker
Park Moorhead	H. S. Heidman	W. R. Rumbaugh	Clyde Spry
Kent Craford	W. E. Davis	John Ericksen	Milford Beeghly
Don Masters	<u>POTTAWATTAMIE, E.</u>	Pete Petersen	Harry Ericksen
C. Nikolaisen	Merrit True	<u>TAMA</u>	William Marshall
<u>MONTGOMERY</u>	J. W. Robinson	Harry H. Lichty	Charles Clift
Robt. Honeyman	Otto Matthies	R.G. McElhinney	George Mohrhouser
C. C. Wolf	Charles Thies	Charles Gary	<u>WORTH</u>
C. L. Anderson	<u>POTTAWATTAMIE, W.</u>	Herbert Lorenz	A. T. Grosland
Fred Kenworthy	Max Bebensee	Charles Zahorne	George Smith
<u>MUSCATINE</u>	J. F. Siebels	<u>TAYLOR</u>	O. K. Storre
John McClean	Henry Tiarks	F. L. Cundy	Martin Severson
Mark Collier	A. W. Johannes	Vern Timberlake	Henry Backhaus
G. E. Flater	<u>POWESHIEK</u>	James Salter	<u>WRIGHT</u>
Ralph Wolf	Otto Schultz	W. C. Allison	C. Thompson
Lee Riggs	Robert Lincoln	Glenn Cobb	M. L. Clark
<u>O'BRIEN</u>	Wilbur Molison	<u>UNION</u>	H. E. Larsen
F. A. Albright	Will Douglas	C. H. McKinnie	Jelske Cramer
Ray A. Miller	<u>SAC</u>	A. R. Francis	
Merle Tjossem	Harry Fox	L. P. Eginore	
Albert J. Klink	R. E. Keir	W. L. Hawks	
R.W. McFarland	Frank Hawks	<u>WARREN</u>	
<u>OSCEOLA</u>	Carl Wilkin	Raymond Sayre	
Henry Consoer	George Watson	Roy Hatcher	
C. W. Johns		C. C. Schrier	
Elmer Harvey		A. R. Soder	
Peter Johannes, Jr.		J. C. Johnson	
Jake Miller			

FARM WORK IN GOOD SHAPE

The remnant of the corn crop was husked under most favorable conditions last week, according to the weekly weather and crop bulletin just released by the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Temperatures ranged from the "Indian Summer" kind down to rather severe freezes. Only a very little corn husking remains to be done. More than the usual amount of fodder shredding has been done during the past two weeks of favorable weather.

Other farm work has gone forward rapidly so that the farms have been made generally snug for winter. In the eastern and some central counties where moisture is ample, pastures have furnished much feed and throughout the State livestock has gleaned and grazed the husked cornfields, thus saving much winter feed. In many southern and western counties grain for feed is very scarce and considerable is being purchased.

Dry weather prevailed the past week, though there were a few light local snows. The soil has become so dry that a strong wind for a few hours raises much dust into the air. There was a general dust storm on Friday night, 20th-21st. More than the usual amount of fall plowing has been done during the fine weather that has followed corn husking and this will make more than the usual amount of loose dirt available for dust storms during the winter and spring if the weather is dry. Good rains and snows are needed, particularly in the western counties.

Seedings of grasses and clovers in the spring of 1936 were very largely killed by the heat and drouth of the summer. This indicates a considerable increase in the acreage of feed grains, mostly corn, in 1937. Alfalfa and sweet clover seeded in the spring of 1936 fared better than other seedings.

Hog cholera and influenza are rather prevalent.

HOW ABOUT YOUR COWS?ARE THEY "BOARDERS" OR "PRODUCERS"?

Dairy cows are similar to human beings in at least one respect; they may be classified as either of the "boarder" or "producer" type. The "boarder" cow eats heartily, sleeps soundly, keeps well, looks fat and important but produces little milk and less butter. The "producer" cow also looks well but is often thinner as she transforms what she eats into dairy products that will enrich the man who owns her. Every good dairyman should keep an accurate check on the produce of his individual cows so that the "boarders" may be eliminated and his herd become one of "producers" only. Unfortunately, we can't do that with "boarder" humans. They, as always, live off their "producer" brothers and there seems to be little we can do about it.

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 28

Thursday, December 3, 1936

STATE DAIRY LEADERS

FREDERIC LARRABEE



President
State Dairy Association

JOHN A. FEENEY



Chief
Dairy and Food Division
Dept. of Agriculture

CHAS. S. BOGLE



Chief Inspector
Dept. of Agriculture

Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

NOW YOU TELL ONE



Men are like corks--some will pop the question, others have to be drawn out.

- - - - -

A hot dog is the best dog of all. It feeds the hand that bites it.

- - -

One of my girl friends who has gone out with several navy men says she knows now why they call them petty officers.

- - -

Love makes a man think almost as much of some girl as he does of himself.

- - -

America is still the Land of Opportunity. When a man fails at everything else, he can still run for office.

- - -

The best way to tell the horsepower of a car is to raise the hood and count the plugs.

- - -

Some people are so funny that we feel sure they must have been raised under a crazy quilt.

- - -

Women were made without a sense of humor so that they would love men instead of laughing at them.

- - -

Aunt Aggie Culture

THE SECRETARY SAYS

In writing a paper such as this each week, I find that one of the things one must guard against is the possibility of repetition. It reminds me of the story of the highly intoxicated gentleman who stumbled into a restaurant, slumped down on a handy chair at a table and gave every evidence that he was about ready to enjoy a refreshing sleep. The waitress shook his arm. "What is it you want?" she asked. "Dearie," he said drowsily, "What have you?" "Almost anything in the food line." "Ver well then, bring me most anything in the food line." "How about a nice salad?", she asked next. "That 'ill be lovely, dearie," he assented, "Glad you thought of it--shows you got a good mind, quick thinker and everything--aw'right, bring me a nice salad". "What sort of a salad." "That dearie, I leave to your superior judgement," he said, "You been here longer than I have." The girl went away returning presently with a bowl of hearts of lettuce and sliced tomatoes with an abundance of Russian dressing poured over this delectable combination. The patron was now fast asleep, so she slipped the order under his elbow and left it where his eyes would fall upon it the first thing when he opened them. Presently, just this happened. As though spell bound, he took up a fork and gently stirred the contents of the bowl. Then with his free hand he beckoned to the girl. "Dearie," he said, "Drunk or sober or drinking as the case may be, my aim is ever to be a gentleman. Far be it from me to do anything which would bring reproach upon me as a genla'man or upon the fair sex or upon the fair name of this establishment. But dearie, in justice to all concerned it becomes necessary for me to ask one question." "What's your question?", she snapped. "Well," he said, "I dropped off to sleep. I woke up and right here under my nose I find this." And again he stirred the mixture with his fork. "So therefore, dearie, the question is as follows--do I eat this or did I?"

And that is one of my worries. "Did I say this or do I?" But that is something you need do no worrying about. If I start to repeat, all you have to do is stop reading, and presto--nobody is harmed.

Which again reminds me of the criticism once made by a famous book reviewer to a Californian authoress who had sent him a manuscript to be reviewed and had requested that he limit his criticism to one sentence. His reply certainly did, for he answered simply, "The covers of your book are too far apart." This also reminds me of the answer of Wm. Makepiece Thackery on a similar occasion when he answered, "Your volume has arrived. I shall lose no time reading it." But we do hope that you do not shut us off that quickly.

There are many things that could be discussed that I am sure we are all interested in, but there has been so much discussion, both pro and con on what the government's agricultural plans are and so much misinformation has been broadcast by reputed farm leaders that I am going to write briefly on this subject. Much of the discussion has been between the real farmers who are conscious of their own problems and, I believe, more capable of solving them than are many of our so called experts. They know what it is all about and value the results that have already been achieved. But there has been and still are so many that are as confused as to what it all means as was the darky

named Sam who borrowed \$25.00 from his friend Tom and gave his note for that amount.

Time went on, the note became due, then long past due and Tom was very impatient for its payment. One day the two men met on the street.

Tom stopped and said with determination; "Look here, man, when you-all gwine pay that note?"

"Ah ain't got no money now", replied Sam. "But I'm gwine pay juss soon's ah kin."

"Yo bin sayin' dat all time fer months," retorted Tom, "But at don't git me no money. Yer gwine pay dat money here and now; dat's what you're gwine do. Efen you don't you know what ah'm gwine do, ah'm gwine burn yer ol' note, then whar'll you be at?"

"Yass you will! Yass you will!" Sam shouted.....Jes yo' burn dat ol' note o'mine, and ah'll pop a lawsuit unto you!"

Sam may have been confused as to his rights and privileges, but so are many of us on the government's plans and our mutual problems.

To me the hub of the matter has been concisely stated by Secretary Henry A. Wallace, when he said, "The farmer wants high prices. But in self-protection he has to keep them from being too high, or by stimulating overproduction and decreasing consumption he will wreck his market. The consumer wants low prices. But in self protection, he should guard against prices going so low that the farmer will no longer be able to produce food for him. So each has to protect the other in order to protect himself."

The Secretary is right and a significant result of over three years of experience with the Agricultural Adjustment Act was the degree of unity of interest between farmers and consumers that developed out of its operations.

Sound public policies capable of bringing great good to large numbers of city and country people can and should grow out of frank recognition of this close interdependence. The farmer gives the consumer life by supplying him with food. The consumer gives the farmer life by buying food from him. Each has to protect the other in order to protect himself.

Sometimes, it is true, consumers and farmers lose sight of their mutual interests. When this happens, consumers imagine themselves deriving benefits from prices which mean misery on the farm, or farmers fancy they gain when city customers have to pay extreme prices in times of scarcity. These false appearances mask the gravest disadvantages from which farmers and consumers suffer.

Wheat at \$2.20 and war-time inflation of land values didn't help the farmer. 38-cent wheat and 2½ cents a pound for hogs wrecked farm prices in 1932, but didn't do the people in the bread-lines any good. Thirteen million bales of carry-over cotton didn't buy clothes for the wives and children of farmers who had to sell their cotton at 5½cents a pound. Warehouses bulging with food so cheap that it meant the

collapse of buying power for farmers did not save the millions of city workers that the factories plowed out of their jobs and on to the streets.

One-third of the consumer's dollar is spent for food. But the farmer's share is only about one-third to one-half of this food expenditure of housewives. In other words, the farmer customarily gets only about 13 per cent of the consumer's total cost of living expenditures. The rest of the food costs, or 80% of total living costs, goes to processors, handlers, and distributors of one kind and another. The joint interest of the farmer and consumer is to see that the share of the cost they pay to the processors and distributors is reasonable.

This country does not want any repetition of the emergency of 1932 and 1933, when farm prices broke under the weight of enormous surpluses. Primarily in the interests of producers, but secondly for protection of the consumer, this kind of disaster is to be avoided.

The inclination of some people is to leave to farmers the responsibility of providing food insurance for the nation. The idea is simply that farmers always should produce more than is needed. This surplus of production would decrease the total returns to the farmers, and farmers, therefore, would bear the whole cost of national food insurance. This would be unfair, of course. But, actually, it doesn't work out that way. Instead, farm production swings up and down in such a way as to leave both farmers and consumers insecure, food supplies unstable, trade subject to too great fluctuations, and the cost to the nation much too large.

The ever-normal granary plan is well designed to meet producer and consumer needs. In its simpler elements, the proposal is like Joseph's granaries of Egypt supplemented by our AAA technique for controlling production.

The first object of the present plan would be protection of the farmer from low prices, which, because of loss of export markets, occur in surplus years. This would be accomplished by a system of government loans, like the loans on corn and cotton already made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, or the extension of such loans to other basic commodities.

The second object would be protection of the consumer from possibilities of food shortage. This would be accomplished through storing of surpluses in years of high production for use in years of drought or crop failure from any cause. The supplies would be held, when advisable in the hands of the government, which would be enabled by Federal Agricultural Acts to take title to commodities on which loans had been made.

Farmers would be protected against accumulation of too unwieldy surpluses and the Government safeguarded against investment of too large sums of money by the provision in the amendments for payment of benefit payments in kind. This means that the Federal Administration could make payments, to those farmers who wished, in the form of the commodity instead of cash as consideration for their cooperation in production control. In this way, too large surpluses could be dis-

bursed by paying them back to farmers for production adjustment.

I consider this plan an important step in assuring consumers that we shall have plenty without the waste that now accompanies the wide swings in production, and in giving farmers better assurance of fair prices.

In its recognition of the essential unity of producer-consumer interests and its declaration of legal responsibility to both, the Agricultural Adjustment Act was pioneering legislation. I doubt if either the farmers or the consumers of this country realize the extent to which the Act was made to function in their joint behalf. Nothing so much as the droughts of 1934 and 1936 could dramatize the way in which a federal agricultural act could be used to serve producers and consumers simultaneously.

Suppose that instead of choosing to shoulder the responsibility of fighting drought, the Federal Government should have taken the course it took in the far less extensive but regionally acute drought of 1930. Suppose it had determined to keep hands off, had fought every one of the efforts that were made in Congress to provide adequate farm and consumer protection.

If that had been the policy of our Government in 1934, that weather disaster would have been appalling beyond any description. If the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had not bought them, millions of cattle that were saved would have died from thirst or hunger because of the lack of water and feed. Hundreds of thousands of farm people would have been utterly destitute if the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had not supplied work and relief. Markets would have been glutted with distress cattle and hogs which the farmers had been forced, by lack of feed, to try to sell to commercial buyers. Prices in livestock markets would have dropped under this pressure to a point where ordinary grade meat animals would have been absolutely worthless to their owners. Supplies of livestock would have been reduced by starvation to a degree far lower than they were, and the drought costs to both farmers and consumers would have been correspondingly increased.

For the farmers, the benefit payments provided a source of some income even if their entire crop was burned up. In addition to these payments, thousands of dollars were paid to farmers for livestock in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration emergency livestock buying program. This money helped the farmers stay on the farm instead of joining the city unemployed. Several million head of cattle, sheep and goats which would have starved or died of thirst were bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, slaughtered, and the meat saved. Freight rate reductions and credit helped move animals to feed and feed to animals. The corn which had been held in storage under the government loan program helped materially in tiding farmers through the period of serious feed shortage.

Further, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration encouraged farmers to plant emergency crops on the contracted acres. These crops, for the most part, were more drought resistant than corn and wheat and resulted in the production of more feed than would have been raised if the acres had not been shifted out of the basic crops. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration offered farmers emergency incentives

to save soy bean hay and fodder. Seed supplies were gathered and credit made available to plant a crop the next year. The government's surplus relief purchases helped to maintain prices of farm products everywhere in the country.

Every one of these government measures to conserve food and feed was important to consumers. As a result of the emergency purchases, more than seven hundred million pounds of meat products were distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to the most needy--those on relief roles. In all, over a billion pounds of food concentrates from federal surplus purchases were allotted as life-giving rations to the nation's neediest people. The conservation of corn and forage and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments for the sale of distress stock was insurance that farmers would keep all the breeding animals on the farm that they could. This was assurance to consumers of ample meat supplies in the future.

These droughts brought a heavy loss to producers and a rise in prices to consumers. But both effects would have been infinitely worse if the Government had not stepped in to soften the blow.

If this maturing nation thinks soberly about the future, the inevitable conclusion will be a new deal for its recourses, which will substitute a broad policy of conservation, husbanding, and replenishment for the criminal carelessness and waste which have characterized so much of our past history.

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BOGLE AND FEENEY ATTEND CONVENTION

LEFT MONDAY FOR CHICAGO AND MIAMI

Mr. Charles Bogle, Chief Inspector of the Dairy and Food Division of the State Department of Agriculture, left Monday for Miami, Florida, where he will represent Ray Murray at the 40th Annual Conference of the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials to be held at the Hotel Biltmore at Coral Gables, December 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Bogle and Mr. John A. Feeney, Chief of the Dairy and Food Department, will also represent Iowa at the annual meeting of the Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association at Chicago, December 3 and 4. Mr. Bogle will continue on from there for the Miami meeting while Mr. Feeney will remain in Chicago to represent Mr. Murray at the International Livestock Exposition.

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Scars in the Big Trees of California show traces of forest fires that broke out in the years 245, 1441, 1580, and 1797.

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BUTTER CONSUMPTION DECREASED IN 1936OLEOMARGARINE SHOWS INCREASE

According to the monthly report of the Federal Government there was a slight decrease below 1935 in the number of pounds of butter fat produced during 1936 as shown by the following figures:

January	14,828,700	
February	14,342,100	
March	17,194,500	
April	16,936,600	
May	23,612,700	
June	24,512,900	
July	19,333,300	
August	17,007,100	
September	15,578,800	
October	17,072,033	(Estimated)
November	17,121,146	"
December	<u>17,022,921</u>	"
TOTAL	<u>214,564,800</u>	Year, 1936
TOTAL	218,821,673	Year, 1935

This shows 4,256,873 pounds less for the year, 1936, than in 1935, which is due in a large measure to the excessive drouth of the past summer.

Because of the decrease in the production of butter fat during the current year the price of butter has been higher than in 1935, and as a result there has been an increase in the sale of oleomargarine. For the year, 1936, an approximate total of 5,540,620 pounds of oleomargarine have been sold.

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COLD STORAGE LOCKER PLANTSFRESH MEATS NOW AVAILABLE YEAR AROUND

Until a few years ago it was impossible for farmers in the United States to butcher except during the winter months, which meant only two or three months a year at the most. The rest of the year they ate cured, canned, or larded meat, or bought fresh meat at retail.

Then came the idea of cold storage locker plants, where each farmer could rent a compartment in a refrigerated room, freeze his meat and store it until ready for use. The idea spread so rapidly that the few scattered plants of 1931 have become 1,500 in 1936, most of them in states west of the Mississippi River. Plants which began with 200 or 300 lockers have been forced to expand, some to as many as 2,000 lockers. Farmers and town people are finding this new method of handling food to their liking--they can serve better meals,

and save money while doing it.

Knowledge of these plants spread slowly from neighborhood to neighborhood and so from state to state as one neighbor told another of his experience. Agricultural experts in other states knew nothing about them; people living more than a few miles from the closest plant had never heard of them. Consequently, there was no central source of information, either as to plant construction and design or as to the best method of operations. The marvel is that in spite of these handicaps the plants have survived.

The locker idea which was originally designed for the farmer who butchers his own meat has been in general use for a number of years throughout the west. It is only within the last two years that the use of this system has been growing in Iowa, and now there are more than seventy-five such cold storage locker plants serving about 12,000 families in this state as compared with one-half dozen about a year ago.

A cold storage locker plant usually has four rooms. The holding room is maintained at a temperature of about 36 degrees Fahrenheit and is used to chill the carcasses and ripen the meat before it is cut. Farmers may butcher at any season of the year and chill the meat in this room.

Most plants have a competent man, who will butcher for the farmer, if he requests, at a charge usually of \$1.00 for hogs and \$1.50 for cattle. The butcher cuts the meat and grinds beef and sausage. Cuts are made in sizes to suit the owner, wrapped in waterproof parchment and labeled. A charge of three-fourths to one cent a pound is made for this service.

The meat is taken from the holding room to the sharp freezer room where it is quickly frozen at a temperature of zero to 5 degrees Fahrenheit. It is then placed in the individual locker to which the farmer may have access at any time.

Besides the use of the cold storage locker in handling and preserving meats, many use this system for the handling of fruits and vegetables from their own or neighbor's farms or gardens or large quantities purchased at reduced prices.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, out of season, were a high-priced luxury until locker plants were developed, and were far inferior in quality to the fresh products available in summer. The drudgery of canning has been forever removed from the lives of the women folks whose families patronize lockers.

Virtually all perishable fruits, such as cherries, strawberries, peaches, raspberries, loganberries, grape juice and others which are ordinarily canned give very fine results when quickly frozen. They retain the color and flavor they had when fresh and are delicious in pies, shortcakes, preserves and so forth, in addition to forming an almost perfect dessert if served while still frozen.

From the standpoint of safety there is no limit to the length of time that food may be stored in a Cold Storage Locker. Fruits and vegetables show some loss of Vitamin "C" after two or three years and in rare cases peaches and apples may discolor slightly

after about a year.

Meats show a tendency to dry out after storing for a long time. This dryness, however, does not affect the edibility of the food but makes it slightly less palatable.

In practical use, there is no time limit. Users learn to keep the food in their locker moving, so that there are few cases when any food product is kept more than a few months. This method of use enables the patron to maintain greater variety of food eaten and to make maximum savings from his locker.

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GRASSHOPPERS

Grasshoppers have always been intermittent pests of major importance in Iowa. They attained a wide distribution in Iowa and other prairie states long before the white man ever trod the virgin prairies. At the earliest dawn of agriculture in the prairies, the first settlers had to combat the ravages of grasshoppers. Since the early pioneer days many serious grasshopper epidemics have occurred in the state, particularly in the western counties. As in the case of individuals, grasshopper outbreaks are born, grow, mature and decline or suddenly die. Outbreaks occur whenever environmental conditions are favorable for the increase of mass-numbers of grasshoppers over wide areas. Meteorological and other biotic factors failing to synchronize favorably with the life of the grasshopper cause a gradual decline or sudden termination of an outbreak. Parasites and diseases also play an important role in the fluctuation of grasshopper populations.

Iowa and several other states suffered very heavy grasshopper losses in 1936. Heaviest damage occurred in the western and southern parts of the state. A total of 4,463 tons of bait were poisoned and mixed at 52 county mixing stations under the direct supervision of the county agricultural agents of the infested counties; 18,200 farmers attended field demonstrations and 21,250 farmers used 200 or more pounds of bait on their farms. Experimental data demonstrate that 100 pounds of bait is sufficient to kill from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 grasshoppers. One or two flakes of the poisoned bran will kill a large grasshopper. On account of the limited supply and high cost of bran, a mixture of 100 pounds of bran and an equal bulk of sawdust was poisoned with 4 quarts of sodium arsenite. Molasses, crushed lemons, oranges or other supposedly attractive materials were not used in the bait for seasoning materials to attract the grasshoppers. Many farmers protected their corn, small grain, orchards and gardens from the hungry hoppers. When used according to instructions put out by the State Entomologist and the Extension Service of Iowa State College there is absolutely no danger of poisoning farm animals, birds, game and other wild animals. When farm or other animals are poisoned, and several such cases were reported in Iowa during the past summer, it is the result of gross carelessness or the failure of individuals handling the bait to read and follow the printed instructions.

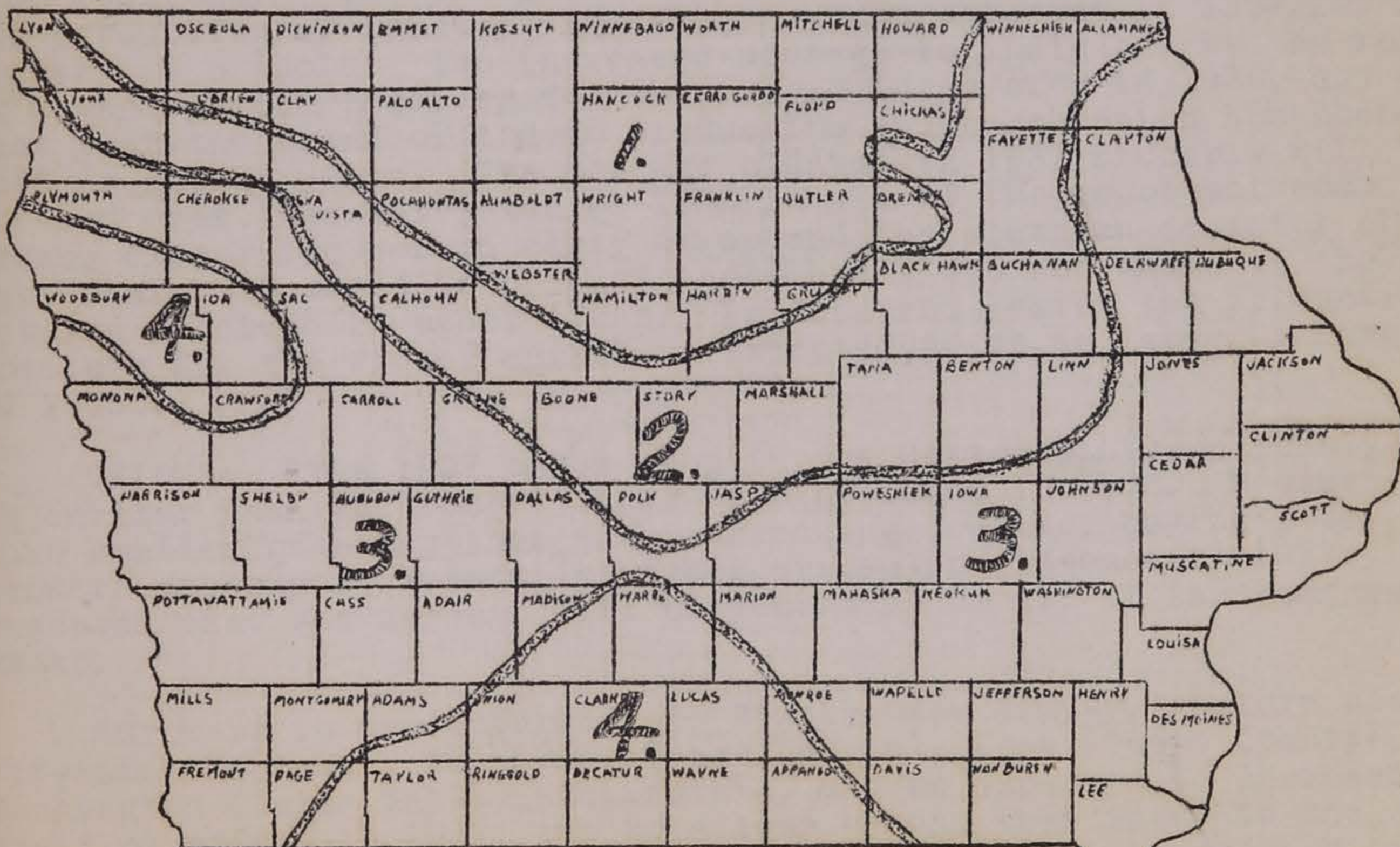
Many different kinds of grasshoppers--over 100--are known to occur in Iowa. Over 90 per cent of the grasshopper injury to

gardens, orchards, shrubs and field crops was done by four species; namely, the differential, lesser migratory, two-striped and red-legged grasshoppers. These are the same species which devastated the fields of your fathers, grandfathers and other pioneers. The Rocky Mountain locust which invaded Iowa and other prairie states during the early settlement days and even in the late seventies is now treated as a migratory phase of the lesser migratory locusts--one of the most common grasshoppers in western Iowa last summer.

Mr. Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture of Iowa and C. J. Drake, State Entomologist, plan to attend the grasshopper conference at Omaha, Nebraska, December 4 and 5. Mr. Murray sent invitations to the Directors of the Extension Service and the Secretaries of Agriculture of all the infested states. The main objectives of the conference are to attempt to correlate and unify control measures and to devise plans of securing federal aid and cooperation. A report of the conference will appear in the next number of Iowa Agriculture.

Chinch bugs will also be a major topic of discussion at the Omaha meeting. Heavy infestations have been reported this fall in many counties in southern Iowa, particularly in the southwestern section. The situation seems to be very similar to conditions as they existed in the fall of 1933. In other words, winter and summer weather favorable to chinch bugs may cause heavy losses in Iowa in 1937. Large populations of chinch bugs entered winter hibernating quarters in over 30 southern counties this fall.

GRASSHOPPER SITUATION AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1936



- 1--Light
- 2--Medium
- 3--Heavy
- 4--Very Heavy

TRUCK CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1937

Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa, calls attention to a recent survey issued by the Truck Crop Section of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., which shows that the outlook for cabbage growers in 1937 is not quite as bright as 1936; the growers of tomatoes for market indicate an increased acreage; and the acreage of onions is expected to decrease, although the income from this crop may be satisfactory due to higher prices; strawberry prospects seem fairly bright as to production and price.

Somewhat in detail, the bulletin states that for CABBAGE: "An increase in the total acreage planted in 1937 over that planted in 1936 is in prospect. This larger acreage together with average yields would produce a commercial crop considerably larger than in 1936. Increased buying power is expected to strengthen the demand for cabbage in 1937, but the larger crop, particularly in the intermediate and late States, probably will force cabbage prices to levels lower than in 1936.

"The acreage in the early and second early States in 1937 probably will be slightly smaller than in 1936. Because of the relatively high prices received by growers in the intermediate and late States in 1936, it is probable that the 1937 acreage planted in these areas will be expanded to the extent that with average yields, production will exceed market requirements."

TOMATOES: "The prospects are for slightly increased plantings and production of tomatoes for fresh market shipment in 1937 for the country as a whole. The increased acreage is indicated by the relatively higher prices received for the record large crop in 1936, and by the fact that the trend of tomato production and consumption has been upward in recent years. The acreage planted in 1937 probably will be increased over that harvested in 1936 in all of the important commercial areas, except the second early group and the southern district of California. Growers in both of these areas did not share in the higher returns received in other areas. In Cuba and Mexico the production of tomatoes for the winter market is expected to be as large or larger than in 1935".

ONIONS: "The 1937 onion crop in the United States probably will be smaller than the record large crop produced in 1936. Because of this smaller crop together with increasing consumer buying power, onion growers may expect generally higher prices and incomes in 1937. It is expected that the acreage will be decreased in all of the commercial areas.

"Growers in the intermediate States (New Jersey, eastern shore of Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas (north), Iowa (Scott County), Washington (Walla Walla), California, may be expected to decrease their plantings in 1937, but to a less extent than those in the early States. Below average yields in 1936 resulted in a production of

Truck Crop Outlook for 1937 (Continued)

onions 7 percent less than in 1935. Prices to growers in the intermediate States being influenced by the exceedingly heavy early crop, declined to an average of 88 cents compared with \$1.38 the preceding year.

"Sharp declines in prices of the 1935 late crop onions marketed after February 1936, and the heavy supply of the spring crop arriving from Texas, with the resulting low prices, influenced growers in the late or main crop States, particularly those in the Central States, to reduce their plantings in 1936. However, with above average yields, the indicated production in the crop forecast of October was 18 percent larger than in 1935, and 25 percent larger than the 5-year average. A total production of 11,964,000 sacks, the largest on record, was indicated. Early season prices were the lowest since 1932. The decline in acreage in the late States was due almost entirely to reductions in the Central group of States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, other Iowa) where returns during the previous year had been less satisfactory than in other sections of the country. The 1936 acreage planted in these States was about 15 percent less than the 1935 acreage, which was only a little above the 1928-32 average. Increased yields, per acre in the Central States, as in the late crop State as a whole, raised the probable production figure well about the previous years' record."

STRAWBERRIES: "Conditions appear to be favorable for strawberry production and prices in 1937. Prices paid to growers dropped to a low point in 1933, but since that year the trend has been upward. If the quality of the 1937 crop is average, or above average, it is probable that prices received by growers will be equal to or slightly higher than were received in 1936. Based on reports from commercial growers October 1, 1936, the United States strawberry acreage for picking in 1937 will be increased 3 percent over the total acreage harvested in 1936 but will still be 5 percent under the 5-year (1928-32) average.

"A smaller acreage is expected in the intermediate States (California (other), Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, and Oklahoma). Most of the decrease is due to the acreage killed by the severe drought in 1936. Production of strawberries in this group of States in 1935 was the lowest since 1931 despite a large increase in acreage. Yield per acre, due to the drought, was very disappointing and the quality of the fruit was below average.

"Strawberry acreage in 1937 is expected to reach a new high in the late States (Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin). In most of the States in this group, the 1936 growing season was moderately favorable and production was slightly above the large crop harvested in 1935."

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

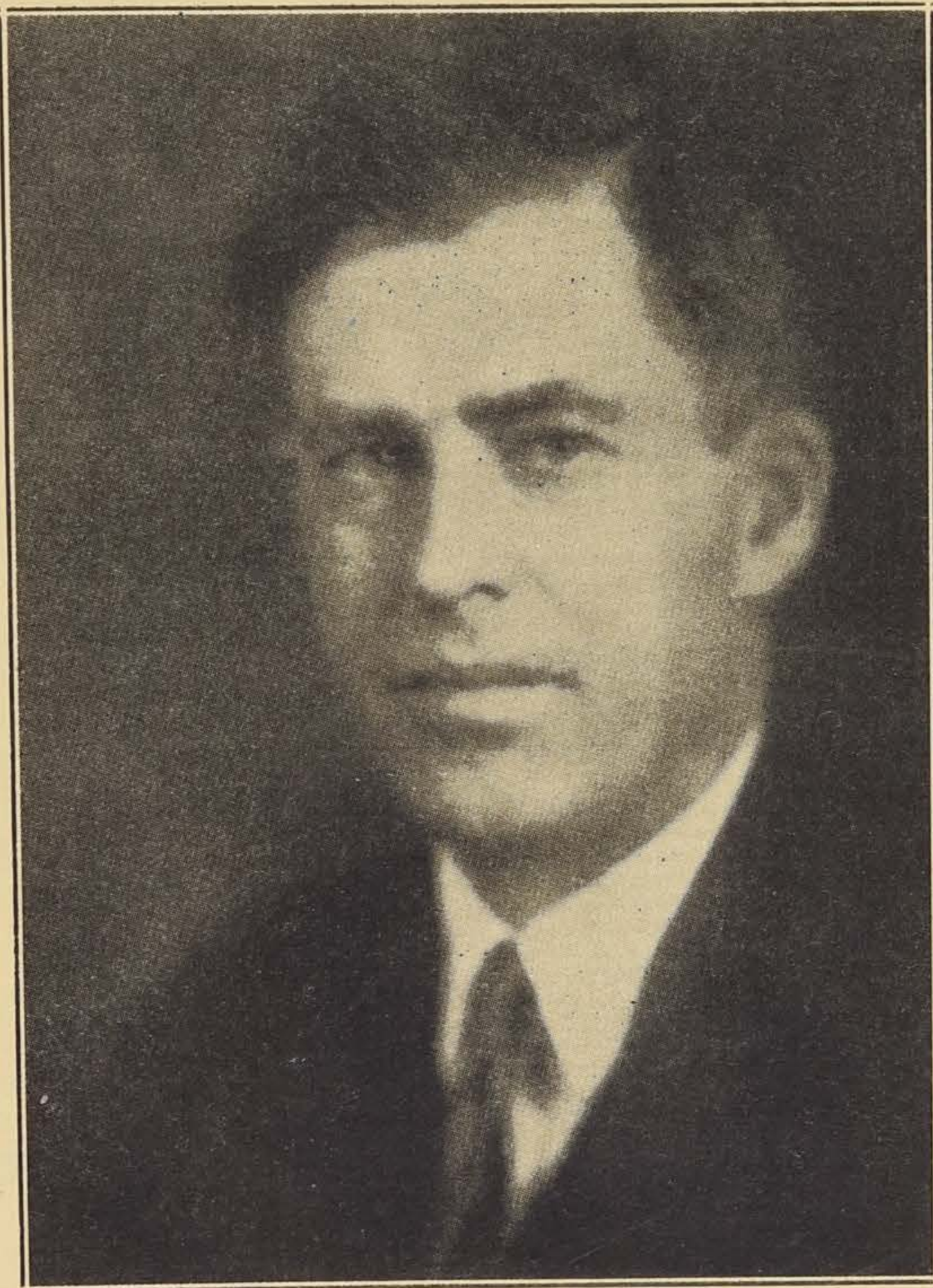
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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 29

Thursday, December 10, 1936



*With all good wishes to the
Iowa Sec. of Agriculture
Henry Wallace*

THE OLD TIMER SAYS

We hear a lot nowadays about dust storms and such, and I admit they can be mighty gritty. We didn't have 'em in the old days before the plows broke the plains, but we used to get some real heavy rains.

I remember one time me and the hired man was a-standing in the barn during an April shower. We noticed an old vinegar barrel laying in the yard from which the ends had been knocked

out. It was a-laying on one side with the bung hole up and I'll be cussed if it didn't rain into that bung hole faster than it could run out of both ends and the barrel just busted. We both seen it--I watched it go in the bung hole and the hired man watched it run out the ends.

Danged if I jest don't hate a man who would exaggerate about a thing like that.



GRM
1936

THE SECRETARY SAYS

Somewhere I have read or heard that the fellow who is always shooting his mouth off has no aim in life, and my friend, W. Earl Hall of the Mason City Globe Gazette is authority for the statement that "no fish ever got caught by keeping his mouth shut."

These statements may or may not be true but this talking habit seems to be a common failing of many of us with no really serious results. But speaking of talking too much, reminds me of some of the carping critics of the Federal Government's farm relief plans, who tug and strain at some insignificant point as though it was something really important and at the same time seem to entirely lose sight of the really big and beneficial aspects of such programs. Their concern over trifles reminds me of one of their breed ordering a meal in a restaurant. He starts out about like this. "I want a good-sized glass of orange juice, not orangeade, but the juice of gently pressed real oranges; two strictly fresh eggs, poached medium soft on buttered toast that isn't burned nor too brown; coffee, without sugar and plenty of cream,--yes, cream not skim milk in it; and a couple of doughnuts that aren't all holes." And the exasperated waitress snaps back, "Yes sir, and would you like to order any special design on the dishes?"

And so it goes, nobody likes a carping critic, but on the other hand, it is refreshing to see how the real farmers, agricultural leaders and thinkers of America have rallied to the defense of the Wallace ideas. Just recently we noted that no less an authority than Wm. M. Jardine, who was secretary of agriculture under President Coolidge, believes that the present plan of assisting the farmer is good and popular. To those who talk of the farmer losing his liberties under the present system, Jardine goes on to say, "Farmers may have lost the liberty to raise ten-cent corn and three-cent hogs but nobody in the corn belt is going to break down and cry about it."

And so it is with all of us. Some may have different ways of saying it, but all are agreed that beneficial results are being obtained. And speaking of saying things in a different way reminds me of the ball player who was asked how many children he had and who answered, "Three singles and a double."

You know, I served in the army and to me it's always been a sort of a matter of pride to be able to say to anyone who asks where I was when the great war was going on, that I was one of the boys who went.

Maybe that's just foolish pride, but I'll be danged if I don't like to admit it anyway.

And being a farmer, I imagine that when at some future date, someone innocently inquires where I was during the great agricultural depression and the rehabilitation period that followed in

the same way, I'll be proud to say that I really had a modest part in these exciting days.

Maybe like Mr. Hall's fish, I would be better off if I kept my mouth shut, but I also remember something about not hiding your light under a bushel and so I am going to risk letting my little candle cast its brightness on a naughty world by telling of some of the things which have done others good and myself much pleasure.

Were I to brag about comparative accomplishments, I would say that in the first eleven months of 1936 my department has collected in revenue and license fees over \$500,000 which happens to be a good many thousand dollars more than was ever collected before in any one year. We're proud of that of course, as it shows that there has been no let up in the regular routine work of the department. In fact, we're doing better than ever.

But it isn't of these things I am most proud. Oh no, but I do want to speak of more material things such as farm relief, etc. For instance, there are the CCC camps. That's a great social experiment or rather accomplishment and when I think of this wonderful program providing as it does honest, decent labor for thousands of Iowa boys for whom otherwise there would be no chance of employment, furnishing as it does subsistence to thousands of their families who otherwise would be county, city or state relief charges, and providing as it does an opportunity for Iowa to improve its parks and timbered areas, to impound our waters and to preserve our rapidly eroding soil for generations as yet unborn, I cannot help but feel a thrill of accomplishment.

For as you will remember it was Professor G. B. MacDonald of the Forestry Department of Iowa State College and myself, who back in April, 1933, went into Washington, D. C., sold the conservation authorities and the federal foresters on a soil conservation and erosion prevention project that has since grown into a national program. When we came home at that time we carried with us authority to set up nineteen Iowa camps and to enlist 3,500 Iowa boys between the ages of 18 to 25 in this great work, where they could be taken from relief rolls, given healthy, nourishing food, clean, warm clothing; decent living quarters and the right to learn the dignity of honest labor. But the best thing about the program was the fact that out of the \$30.00 they received monthly at least \$25.00 had to be sent home to some dependent relative who otherwise would be a county or state charge.

And so we feel, yes, we know, that the results of this great program is going to leave an indelible impression on the history of this great nation. I rejoice, yes, glory, in the fact that it was my privilege to have had a small part in its origin. There is much in connection with public life that prevents many men from offering their services to the common good. There are many discouragements and many drawbacks; there is much to be regretted and

much to be forgotten. But occasionally there is a recompense that overshadows the disillusion and the disappointments. Many of these have come to me during my two terms as Iowa's Secretary of Agriculture.

The securing of the corn loan program and the issuing of \$60,000,000 in government loans on corn that had been worth 10 to 15 cents per bushel was one; the accomplishment of the AAA program is another; the writing and the passage of the new Cream Grading Law, termed by dairy experts as the most forward-looking step in the history of the Dairy Industry for the past twenty-five years was still another.

Still another was the creation of the Farm Debt Advisory Board and the personal appointment of County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees in each of our 99 counties. These outstanding, judicial-minded, straight-thinking men--farm leaders, every one of them in their own communities have been a stabilizing influence in the economic life of our Iowa farmers whose services can never be discounted.

Other programs were temporary ones built to help during an emergency but the refinancing of farm mortgages and the resettlement of farmers' indebtedness is a long time program that cannot be minimized. It means and has meant in thousands of cases the saving of farm homes from foreclosures and the giving back to distressed farm debtors the right to hope that the old homestead which they have known and loved, every stick and every stone on it, every acre of fertile or fragrant pasture, will again be theirs. No recompense can be greater than that which comes to one who has had a part in saving for a neighbor that place, which has so long been home to him. Home--the place where he has suffered and toiled, sacrificed and labored, rejoiced and played, faced sickness and death, saw his children born and grown to manhood and womanhood in the clear, clean atmosphere of an Iowa farm home. Home--a place to live, yes, and a place to die. Anyway a place to do a heap of living, for as Edgar Guest once wrote:

It takes a heap o'livin in a house t'make it home,
A heap o'sun and shadder, an' ye sometimes have t'roam
Afore ye really 'preciate the things ye lef' behind,
And hunger fer 'em somehow, with 'em allus on yer mind.
It don't make any difference how rich ye get to be,
How much yer chairs an' tables cost, how great yer luxury;
It ain't home t' ye, though it be the the palace of a king,
Until somehow yer soul is sort o' wrapped round everything.

Home ain't a place that gold can buy or get up in a minute;
Afore it's home there's got t' be a heap o' livin' in it;
Within the walls there's got t' be some babies born, and then
Right there ye've got t' bring 'em up t' women good, an' men:
And gradjerly, as time goes on, ye find ye wouldn't part
With anything they ever used--they've grown into yer heart:
The old high chair, the playthings, too, the little shoes they wore
Ye hoard; an' if ye could ye'd keep the thumbmarks on the door.

.

Ye've got t' weep t' make it home, ye've got t' sit and sign
An' watch beside a loved one's bed, an' know that death is nigh;
An' in the stillness o' the night t' see Death's Angel come,
An' close the eyes o' her that smiled, an' leave her sweet voice
dumb.

Fer these are scenes that grip the heart, an' when yer tears are
dried,

Ye find the home is dearer than it was, an' sanctified;
An' tuggin' at ye always are the pleasant memories
O' her that was an' is no more--ye can't escape from these.

.

Ye've got t' sing and dance fer years, ye've got t' romp an' play,
An' learn t' love the things ye have by usin' 'em each day;
Even the roses 'round the porch must blossom year by year
Afore they 'come a part o' ye, suggestin' someone dear
Who used t' love 'em long ago, an' trained 'em jes' t' run
The way they do, so's they would get the early mornin' sun;
Ye've got t' love each brick an' stone from cellar up t' dome;
It takes a heap o' livin' in a house t' make it home.

And that is the work to which the Farm Debt Advisory Board is
dedicated.--The saving of farm homes.

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GRASSHOPPER MEETINGMIDWEST OFFICIALS MET AT OMAHA

Representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture and western and mid-western states met in conference at the Hotel Fontenelle in Omaha, Friday and Saturday, December 4 and 5 to discuss the current outbreaks of grasshoppers and chinch bugs and to lay plans for the 1937 campaigns against these pests.

Representatives from the various states briefly summarized the results of this year's campaign in their respective states and presented their estimates of funds and materials that might be needed to fight the hoppers in 1937. Dr. J. R. Parker of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine summarized these reports and added to them the estimates submitted by ten states which were not represented. Based upon these estimates it was calculated that approximately 1,600,000 dollars worth of poison would be needed to fight the hoppers in the 22 infested states if weather conditions next spring were favorable for the grasshoppers. Similar reports were presented on this year's chinch bug campaign and the general outlook for a major outbreak next year. As many of the infested states had not completed their fall surveys estimates of potential creosote and other requirements were not available. Most of the states reported, however, that all indications pointed to an overwintering chinch bug population at least as large as that of 1933 preceding the great outbreak of 1934.

Mr. W. B. Banning, Nebraska State Secretary of Agriculture, presided as chairman of the first day's meeting while Secretary Ray Murray acted in the same capacity Friday evening and at Saturday's conference. Dr. Carl J. Drake, Iowa State Entomologist, was appointed legislative chairman with power to name his own committee to go to Washington in the interest of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, emergency federal appropriations for aid in the control of regional insect outbreaks usually become available too late seasonally to be used with maximum efficiency and economy,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this conference urges that the 1937 Congress establish, and subsequent Congresses maintain, a fund of \$5,000,000, to be replenished to the original amount at the beginning of each fiscal year whenever such replenishment is necessary, to be available to and administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture for the financing through advanced options, or storage, and subsequent distribution to the affected states through cooperation with the proper officials of the states concerned, and upon adequate set-off commitments of these states, of insecticides and other usable materials, equipment, transportation, distribution and application, administrative costs and other expenses incidental to accomplishing the control of grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and other insect pests similarly subject to interstate migratory movements or intermittent regional outbreaks affecting several states (but exclusive of purely intra-state or

local outbreaks), or emergency insect outbreaks that threaten the agricultural interests of several states, if and when the need and desirability for such federal aid is satisfactorily established through the approval of competent technical committees, the secretary of agriculture and other proper governmental agencies; and:

WHEREAS, fundamental research is the essential basis of further progress toward the solution of the more pressing problems of grasshopper control, and at the present time the federal and state research programs along this line are too much restricted and exceedingly inadequately supported financially:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that a more intensive and extensive long time research program on grasshopper biology, ecology and control be inaugurated and carried out both by the several infested states and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, with special emphasis upon the fundamental factors that cause grasshopper epidemics, and including grasshopper surveys and studies designed to develop cheaper and more effective poisoned baits; and

WHEREAS, various species of grasshoppers have since 1933 destroyed millions of acres of range and grassland forage and have been responsible for great additional financial losses to stockmen, occasioned by the forced sale or movement of livestock, and

WHEREAS, the control of range grasshoppers is of extreme importance in any intelligent soil conservation and range management program, and in the prevention of soil erosion, and

WHEREAS, control of these range grasshoppers is at the present time apparently not always economically profitable, and

WHEREAS, knowledge as to the habits, life histories and ecological relations of these species is very fragmentary,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Department of Agriculture be urged to continue and to expand its investigational work on the range species of grasshoppers and from time to time carry out such large scale experiments on actual control as may seem desirable and that such additional funds as may be necessary be appropriated to the department of agriculture by the Congress for the accomplishment of these objects.

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"IOWA AGRICULTURE" GOES ABROAD

This publication started out first as a news sheet, then as a farmers' bulletin, but present indications would seem to indicate that its popularity is becoming world wide. The editor has had several complimentary letters from most of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia and we also have a few readers in Canada. Recent requests for complete files have come from such places as the Science Library of London, England, and only yesterday, we had a similar letter from Librarian E. Light Chang of the Agricultural College, University of Chekiang at Hangchow, China.

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MAINTENANCE REPORT OF 34 CARS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR NOVEMBER, 1936

NAME	OIL	GAS	LABOR P.RTS	TIRES TUBES	DEPREC.	MISC. EXPENSE	TOTAL EXPENSE	LENS TRAVEL	COST MILE
Murphy	.60	13.99	1.21		15.00		30.80	1536	.020
Peckham	1.50	18.98	4.66		15.00		40.14	2159	.018
Casey	.80	18.66		.50	15.00	7.80	42.76	2120	.020
Skott	1.70	20.49	6.05		15.00		43.24	2335	.018
Horstman	1.30	13.02	16.17		15.00	2.00	47.49	1510	.031
Butler	1.00	17.83	6.55		15.00	1.50	41.88	2289	.018
Dustman	1.20	17.70	.75		15.00	2.25	36.90	2443	.015
Kline	1.43	17.49	10.84		15.00	1.75	46.51	2088	.022
Rowe	.70	20.06	12.83	.50	15.00	1.75	50.84	2006	.025
Jamison	1.80	19.74	6.00		15.00	1.50	44.04	1900	.023
Grant	.47	20.44	1.25	.75	15.00		37.91	2446	.015
Madsen	1.30	13.90	.75		15.00	2.85	33.80	1783	.019
Thoma	1.50	18.65	.40	1.10	15.00	3.53	40.18	2160	.018
Martin	2.32	21.96	2.00	.35	15.00	.96	42.59	2033	.020
Dorweiler	1.30	25.62	6.65		15.00	10.50	59.07	2450	.024
Barry	1.50	10.30		39.66	15.00	3.25	69.71	1295	.053
Kelly	.10	13.15	21.26		15.00	1.75	51.26	1445	.035
Hand									
Beaty	.88	19.49	7.75		15.00		43.12	1812	.023
Kerwin	1.40	17.10	6.00		15.00	3.77	43.27	2012	.021
Locker	1.35	16.46			15.00	2.45	35.26	1530	.023
Romano	1.10	16.70	6.86		15.00	5.00	44.66	1697	.020
O'Neill	.90	23.48	34.81	2.25	15.00	5.75	82.19	2590	.031
Felder	1.10	15.26	7.25		15.00		38.61	1838	.021
Deering	.10	20.02	5.75		15.00		38.87	1910	.020
Plumb	.90	17.41	8.91		15.00	2.50	44.72	2308	.019
Carlin	1.50	13.60	7.19	.70	15.00		37.99	1720	.022
Murray	1.00	30.20			15.00	1.75	47.95	2992	.016
Bogle	.75	16.10	5.43		15.00	2.00	39.28	2100	.018
Irwin	4.41	26.33	11.12		15.00	3.38	60.24	2992	.020
Aaberg	1.00	13.50			15.00		29.50	1400	.021
Rank	1.60	33.69	31.99		30.00	1.50	98.78	2570	.038
Ebert	1.36	35.02	7.82		30.00	1.00	75.20	2407	.031
Brown	1.50	25.88	6.11		30.00	.75	64.24	2002	.032

TOTAL 41.37 642.22 242.36 45.81 555.00 71.24 1,583.00 67,875 .023

Average cost for Fords & Chevrolet - .022 Average cost for Ford Trucks - .034

FARMERS LIST SURPLUS SEED CORN

Des Moines, Iowa December 10, 1936. In the November 25 issue of Iowa Agriculture, Secretary Murray offered to list the names and addresses of farmers who selected corn in anticipation of the special seed corn loan and then could not qualify because of the reduction of the eligible area.

In accordance with that announcement, we are listing below the names of those who have written the State Department of Agriculture. We wish to make it clear, however, that the department will not be responsible for the seed in any way; nor for any of the statements made by the individuals. We also request that all correspondence concerning the seed be directed to the individuals rather than to the department.

Name and address	Amt.	Kind of Corn
George J. Young, Palo	80 Bu.	Reid Yellow Dent
Lee Legler, Springville	200 "	Reid Yellow and Krug
C. G. Tatro, Castalia	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent and Murdoc
J. A. Brown, Grinell	250 "	Krug Yellow Dent
Robert Green, Tama	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	120 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	30 "	Early Yellow Corn
Robert Tarky, Fairfax	40 "	
Geo. E. Scott, Mechanicsville	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Arnold Skromme, R1 Boone	30 "	Wallace Yellow Dent

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COOPERATIVE SHIPPERS TO MEET, DECEMBER 8 and 9

Methods of strengthening local cooperative livestock associations and helping them develop into more effective agencies will be the main topic for discussion at the seventeenth annual convention of the Iowa Cooperative Livestock Shippers at Hotel Kirkwood in Des Moines, December 8 and 9.

Iowa State College staff members on the program are Dr. Charles E. Friley, president, who will speak at the banquet; Sam H. Thomson, extension economist; and Frank Robotka, extension grain marketing specialist.

Others on the program include M. L. Clark, Clarion; K. L. Urban, United States Market News Service; L. W. Collins, Clarion; C. B. F. Michel, Marion; D. H. Zentmire, county agent, Marengo; Lew Myers, Williamsburg; John Springman, Story City; T. R. Rheim, Garner; E. L. Hegg, Iowa City; F. G. Worley, Waukon; C. E. Christiansen, Ringsted; E. A. Cromer, Union; R. A. Elwood, Williamsburg; A. D. Tucker, Clarion; Ray Robbins, Clear Lake; William Sunderman, Waukon.

Officers are W. R. Johnson, Perry, president; M. L. Clark, Clarion, vice-president; and J. C. Williamson, Chariton, secretary.

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SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR

NOVEMBER

1936

No. of Inspections Made				Expense		
	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1936	Time Credits		Monthly Expense	Fees Collected
Murphy	587	421	1	Murphy	\$ 53.37	\$ 227.12
Peckham	426	466	3½	Peckham	48.27	331.93
Casey	766	558	1	Casey	57.62	235.45
Skott	471	473	3½	Skott	69.79	544.08
Horstman	382	467	0	Horstman	47.61	328.02
Butler	290	418	3	Butler	45.87	139.72
Dustman	438	664	0	Dustman	47.05	312.53
Kline	287	556	0	Kline	51.00	221.31
Rowe	83	507	4¾	Rowe	57.08	463.63
Jamison	249	523	3½	Jamison	54.19	584.79
Grant	759	754	0	Grant	48.39	238.16
Madsen	543	682	3	Madsen	44.06	207.53
Thoma	310	363	2	Thoma	49.53	611.33
Martin	401	361	0	Martin	54.36	91.07
Dorweiler	413	352	3	Dorweiler	68.52	359.64
Barry	441	593	0	Barry	45.05	653.13
Kelly	721	389	0	Kelly	62.01	242.77
Hand	376	---	-	Hand	-----	43.10
Beaty	171	732	0	Beaty	51.84	622.78
Kerwin	561	606	2½	Kerwin	42.43	168.05
Locker	464	537	2	Locker	38.97	154.55
Romano	1,209	639	0	Romano	45.08	233.60
*O'Neill	454	274	2	*O'Neill	68.75	198.00
*Felder	677	118	0	*Felder	38.68	322.00
*Carlin	507	253	4½	*Carlin	50.35	222.00
*Plumb	684	374	1½	*Plumb	62.61	461.00
*Deering	544	263	8	*Deering	38.27	190.00
**Rank	177	154	1	**Rank	98.53	501.00
**Brown	---	130	0	**Brown	80.21	309.00
**Ebert	---	123	0	**Ebert	89.97	312.00
TOTALS	13,391	12,750	49¾		\$1,609.46	\$9,529.29

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOVEMBER 1936

TYPES OF INSPECTION

Grocery	1,170	Oil Inspection Fees	\$ 1,075.65
Meat Market	893	Sanitary Law Licenses	1,908.00
Canning Factory	3	Babcock Test Licenses	397.50
Bakery	78	Egg Dealers Licenses	75.00
Slaughter House	87	Poultry Buyers Lic.	44.00
Restaurant	871	Scale Tag Licenses	216.00
Coal Dealer	13	Scale Inspection Fees	669.00
Public Toilets	192	Inspection Tag Fees	3,933.50
Feed Store	329	Milk Dealers Lic.	225.00
Ice Cream Factory	53	Gasoline Pump Lic.	3,309.00
Creamery	174	Cream Graders Lic.	105.00
Milk Distributor	600	Cream Station Lic.	412.00
Farm Dairy	107	Cream Truck Lic.	21.00
Confectionery	146	Creamery Licenses	15.00
Whlse. Groc. & Frt.	14	Oleomargarine Tax	27,225.00
Seed Dealer	22	Hotel Transfer Fees	5.00
Bottling Works	14	Hotel Licenses	68.00
Cream Station	551	Fair Restaurant Lic.	54.00
Produce	1,005	Restaurant Licenses	330.00
Miscellaneous	1,080	Commerical Feeds Fees	25.00
Hotels	45	Stallion Registration Fees	150.00
Rendering Plants	18	Gasoline Test Fees	4.00
Investigations	248	Feedstuffs Analysis Fees	6.00
Fair Stands	33	Seed Analysis Fees	32.50
Soda Fountains	190	Cold Storage Licenses	125.00
Cold Storage	12	Veterinary Fees	99.00
Mattress Factory	1	Restaurant Trust	<u>2,760.00</u>
Oil	447		
Beer Places	88	TOTAL	<u>\$43,289.15</u>
Fruit and Veg. Stands	15		
Cream Route Vehicles	50		
Penny Slot Scales	169		
Wagon Scales	287		
Counter Scales	1,085		
Platform Scales	652		
Cream Test Scales	321		
Gas Pumps	1,653		
Measures	<u>34</u>		
TOTALS	<u>12,750</u>		

MISCELLANEOUS

Credits	49 ³ / ₄
Meetings Attended	20
Samples Collected	242
Samples Tested	493
Prosecutions	8
Examinations	94
Sediment Pads Ex.	6,859
Cans Cream Ex.	1,041
Cream Cans Ex.	779

REPORT OF LABORATORY

Milk and Cream	90
Ice Cream	1
Feeds	49
Miscellaneous	25
Butter	53
Bacteria	11
Seeds	29
Gasoline	477

TRUCK CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1937

Ray Murray, Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa, calls attention to a recent survey issued by the Truck Crop Section of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., which shows that the watermelon crop is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1936 and prices will probably be lower. In the vegetable for commercial manufacture field, the acreage of sweet corn is expected to be about 360,000 acres, or 15% below the acreage harvested in 1936. With a reasonably good season, this acreage should produce sufficient sweet corn for canning purposes. The acreage of tomatoes is expected to decrease.

Somewhat in detail, the bulletin states that for WATERMELONS: "The production of watermelons for the country as a whole in 1937 is expected to be somewhat larger than what was produced in 1936; prices to growers may be substantially lower. Watermelon prices in 1936 were about 40 per cent higher than in 1935 and the highest since 1930, and indicate a substantial increase in the total acreage planted to this crop in 1937. With average yields on this increased acreage and average weather conditions in consuming centers, the prospects are for lower prices in 1937.

"The late States (Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Virginia, Washington) made a slight increase of plantings in 1936, totaling 47,150 acres. The yield per acre was relatively high, averaging 365 melons, and about 17,188,000 melons were produced. It was one of the largest late crops on record. Demand conditions continued favorable and the crop was marketed at higher average prices than in 1935 or any other recent year. Growers received an average of \$132 per 1,000 melons in the late States as a whole, and may be inclined to plant still more in 1937".

SWEET CORN for canning: "A planting of 360,000 acres in 1937, or 15 per cent less than the record-high planting of 1936, would produce, under average growing conditions, a sufficient quantity of sweet corn for canning to meet usual consumption requirements and provide a reasonable carry-over in canners' hands at the end of the season. It is likely that prices to growers in 1937 will be no higher than those of 1936."

TOMATOES for manufacturing and processing: "Considering the low prices now being received by tomato packers for the canned commodity, it seems likely that packers will contract a smaller acreage with growers in 1937 at a scale of prices no higher than prevailed in 1936.

"Under average growing conditions, an acreage of tomatoes for commercial manufacture (canning and processing) in 1937 about 11 per cent less than the acreage planted in 1936, probably would be sufficient to keep the supply (pack plus carry-over) of canned tomatoes and other tomato products within the limits of average consumption requirements and leave an average carry-over at the end of the 1937-1938 marketing season. If supply is kept within the limits of average consumption requirements and carry-over, canners should be able to market their commodity at prices above the present low level."

From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

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U. S. POSTAGE
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Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 30

Thursday, December 17, 1936

"FARM AID LEADERS"

B. W. LODWICK

JOE L. ROBINSON

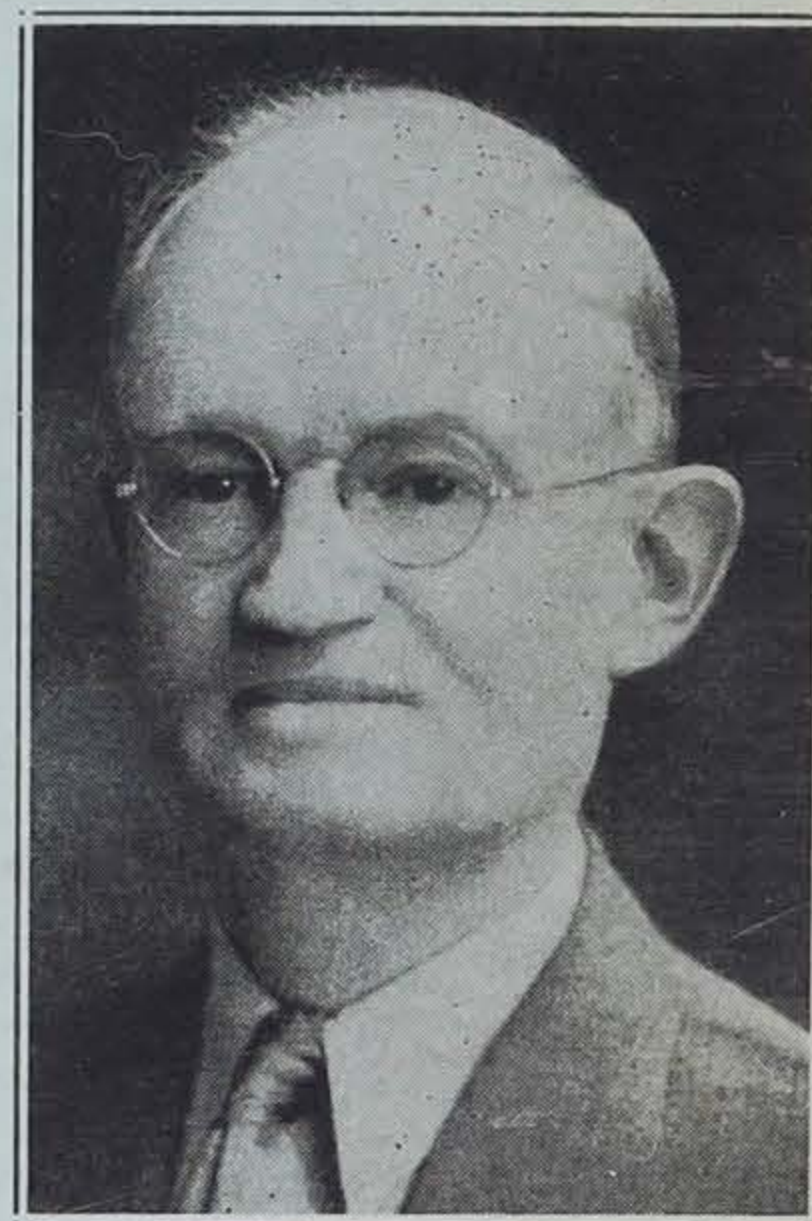


Secretary
Iowa Corn and Small Grain
Growers Association



State Director
Rural Rehabilitation

ROBERT S. HERRICK



Secretary
State Horticultural Society

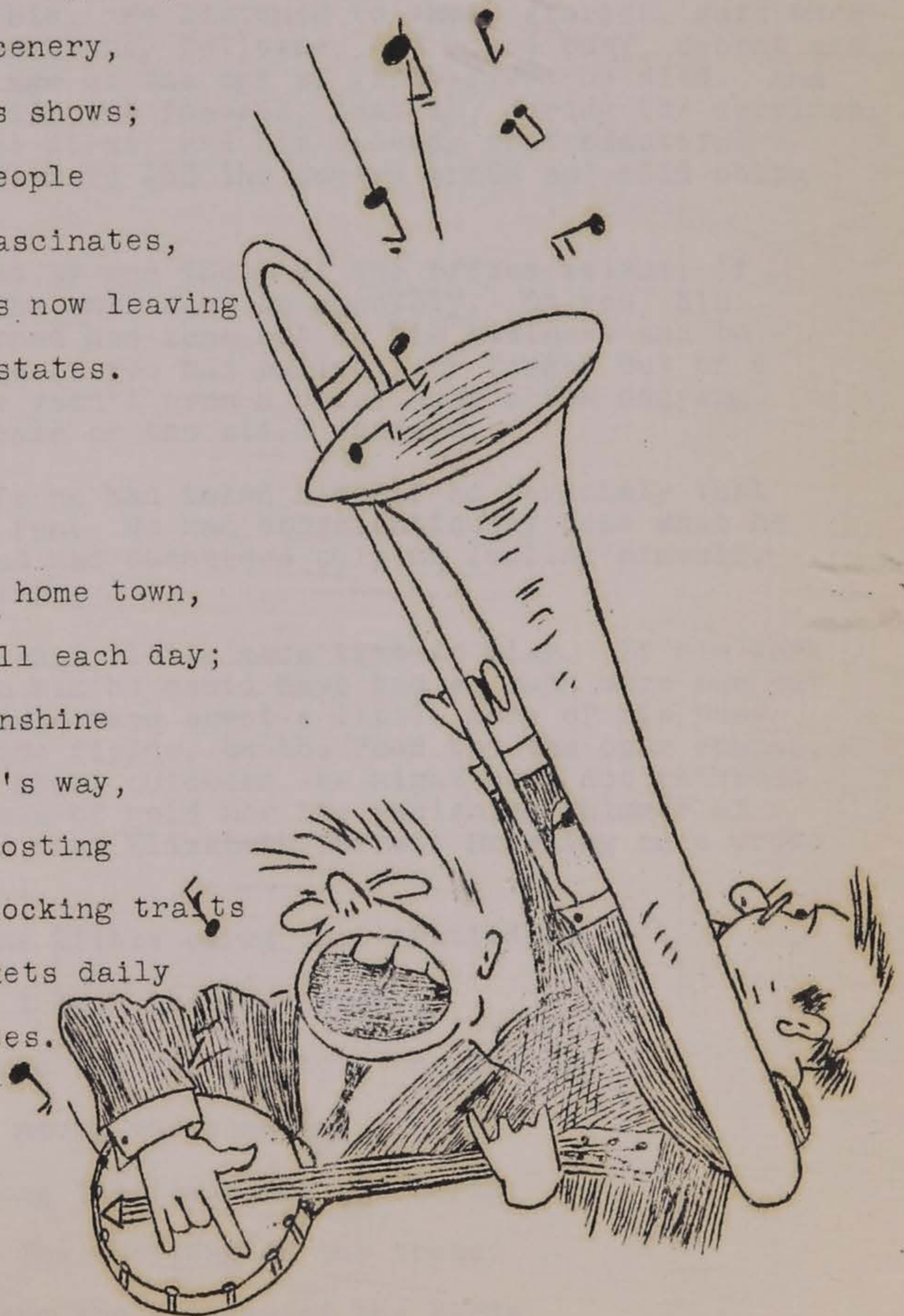
Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

BE A BOOSTER

If you do not like your home town,
Or the speed at which it grows;
If you do not like its scenery,
Or its climate, or its shows;
If you do not like the people
That your home town fascinates,
There are cars and trains now leaving
For some forty-seven states.

.....

If you cannot boost your home town,
Where men rise and fall each day;
If you cannot use the sunshine
To make glad somebody's way,
If you cannot join in boosting
Then you must have knocking traits
And they're selling tickets daily
To some forty-seven states.



THE SECRETARY SAYS

Reading the daily paper the other day, I came across a little article that started me thinking and wondering about this business of life. Why it should have done so is a little hard to understand as it was about a man who had been a sort of a success.

He had worked up to a position that paid him \$20,000 per year and he lived solely for that business. He and his wife were both sure that if he stayed away from it, that everything would go wrong. So he refused to take long vacations. Even when off on short trips, his mind was still on his business. The secretaries, department heads, bookkeepers and filing clerks, the janitor and the elevator boy all liked him. He listened to their stories, gave them good advice, some of which they followed, and lived busy, decent and well. But a few weeks ago at the age of fifty-five, he died. And they closed the office for the funeral, that is, during the services. His own firms, his rival firms, and his friends sent beautiful bouquets of hot-house flowers and the papers wrote splendid obituaries.

Then two weeks went by and those at the office seldom, if ever, mentioned him. The work went on smoothly. Oh yes, his family grieved and mourned his loss but to his business and to the world it was just as if you had pulled your finger out of a bucket of water. There wasn't even a hole, just a few eddying ripples on the placid calm of the still surface.

Yet during his life he had taken himself so seriously that he seldom had time for fun. He had conscientiously done what he thought was his duty and had succeeded only in fooling himself. He didn't know how to live.

If he had only taken a little more time to play. If his work hadn't meant so much to him he could have had so much more fun out of life. If he only could have spent a little more of his busy time in the woods and the fields, on the road and the open spaces, with his family in the great outdoors, he might have not gathered so much of the dull dross of gold nor the vanishing shimmer of success, but I remember that Elizabeth Burrett Browning once wrote that:--

"The little cares that fretted me,

I lost them yesterday,

Among the fields above the sea,

Among the winds at play;

Among the lowing of the herds,

The rustling of the trees,

Among the singing of the birds,

The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what may pass,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the rustling of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born
Out in the fields with God."

And somehow, in my thoughts, I compared the position of the average office-tied, business-driven, city-spoiled workmen with the life of the average farmer, harder, sterner, less-compensating perhaps in financial returns but still so much richer, finer, freer in all that goes to make life worth while. And please do not get me wrong. I've always been a farmer and I know the discomforts and the drawbacks of rural life. I've known the long hours, the unremitting labor, the never-ceasing battle with flood and drought, with hail and storm, the toil and trouble trying to pull your stock successfully through blizzard, snow and thirty below zero weather.

I've picked up potatoes, hoed Canadian thistles, pitched alfalfa hay, shocked oats, hauled bundles, husked corn, shoveled snow, spread manure, dug tile-ditch, milked cows, slopped nogs, worried over little lambs that the ewe wouldn't take, fussed with baby chicks and bedraggled turkeys in wet weather, taught calves how to drink from a pail, been caught out in hail, sleet and rain, mowed timothy, lived through a depression, assumed mortgages, faced foreclosure, and in general worked, worried, slept, slaved, feasted, fasted and fought the good fight just as thousands of other Iowa farmers have ever done.

Farming has never been a bed of roses. But as Mrs. Browning so beautifully expressed in the poem I have just quoted, the farmer does live in an intimacy with the Creator. His feet are planted in the good black earth; his hands are gnarled to fit the tools of honest toil; he breathes the fresh, clean air; he knows the invigorating smells of green grass and lush woods, of shady, fern-filled glens, of wind-swept hilltops, of waving grain and of rippling corn. He knows the purity of new fallen snow, the cleansing action of an April shower. He sees and breathes the beauty of the dawn, the splendor of the setting sun, the promise of the rainbow, the golden glory of the harvest moon with its complimenting background of silvery stars and spider-skein clouds. He knows the creative urge as he fondles the new-born colt, as he gathers the fruits of his toil, or watches the growing processes of seed and leaf, of

bud and plant continually unfolding all around him. He knows the producing of new wealth, the expectancy of the unborn, the re-creation by seeding and breeding of nature's wonders, of life itself. He lives in oneness with God, and so he loves the land.

And that love is not limited to Iowa farmers nor American farmers, nor even to the white race itself. All over the world farmers feel that closeness to nature. Some of you, at least; all of you, I hope, have read that great Oriental story, "The Good Earth," written a few years ago by Mrs. Pearl Buck. It is the simple annal of an old Chinese farmer, "Wang Lang", but, although he is only a simple peasant, without school education, he knew that earth--good black earth--is man's greatest friend. Ownership of land meant much to him. Far better than silver hidden away, or food stored up, is the land that produced what men need for living and for life. He knew that the man who practiced subsistence farming, who raised what his family needed, was the most independent of all humans. He is far richer than the city man whose wealth is in stocks or bonds, or even gold. Food can be eaten and is needed to sustain life, but gold can only be used to buy food. Of itself it has no value. Nor has it the qualities of reproduction.

Drop a grain of gold into the ground and it will lie unchanged for ages unless it weathers away. But drop a golden grain of corn into the ground and you see the miracle of life unfolding. First the swelling, bursting seed, then the growing, greenish plant, then the fruitful harvest of many glittering grains, each exactly like the original single seed. That is real wealth, new wealth, wealth as necessary as living, and that is the business of farming--the creation and continuance of new life.

And yet to many of you on the farm, just as with the man in the city, your profession is only a means to an end. Your work is so hard, your hours are so long and you keep your nose so close to the grindstone that you find only time to exist and no desire for living. We have heard of the man who couldn't see the woods for the trees but many of us work only to live and not for the joy of living.

Many a farmer slaves and saves and works and worries to get enough to move to town or to go to California, only to learn when he realizes that great ambition that the things he finds there are only the things he could have had at home all the time. He learns that those far pastures that looked so green are no greener than was his own bright meadow; that the trees, shrubs and flowers that looked so intriguing around that city home he envied are only the same kind of trees, shrubs and flowers he had in such lavish profusion in his own wood lot; that the rock garden and the pool and the grape arbor could have been built with greater ease and less expense on his own farm acreage. And he learns too late that the running water, the bright lights, the books, the music, the

theatres that he craved, cost money in the city as well as in the country. He learns that only the well-to-do can afford those things and he realizes that he can have the same advantages at less cost on the farm than he can in the city.

Wind and motor power farm lighting plants first brought electrification to the farms of Iowa. Rural electrification will mean even greater advancement of these advantages. Running water in house and barns is now cheaply available. The telephone, all-weather roads, rural mail delivery and the radio brings the world's news, and music and literature to the farmers as well as to those who abide in the metropolitan areas. Cars bring our neighbors into a visiting distance of minutes and even the joys of the city are only an hour or two away from us by automobile. Consolidated schools and motor transportation afford the farm boy or girl the same splendid educational advantages enjoyed by the most fortunate of our city children. Four-H Club work gives to the boy and girl on the farm even greater and more far-reaching advantages than do the Boy Scout and Campfire Girl organizations to their city cousins. After all the latter groups only try to bring their members to a closer understanding of, and a closer communion with the forces of nature with which their country kin live in everyday intimacy.

Only today, while glancing over a beautiful little magazine called the "New Hampshire Troubadour," I came across a little poem written by Douglas Malloch and published originally in "Better Homes and Gardens."

Changing its text but slightly, I have rewritten that little masterpiece so that it poetically expresses the thought which I have been trying to present to you and I now offer it for your approval.--

Oh, the man who is a farmer
Has never worked alone;
The rain has always helped him,
The sun has always known,
The wind has blown around him
And helped him scatter seeds-
Who ever works a farmstead
Has all the help he needs.
And he, who is a farmer
Should surely not complain,
With something like the sunshine,
And something like the rain,
And something like the breezes

To aid him at his toil,
And e'en a good Creator
Who gave him good black soil.

Whoever is a farmer
Has, oh, so many friends
The glory of the morning,
The dew that daylight ends,
For wind, and rain and sunshine,
And dew and fertile sod,
For one who is a farmer
Works hand and hand with God.

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PEAT LAND VEGETABLE GROWERS MEET

CONVENTION AT FOREST CITY, DECEMBER 17-18, 1936

The peat land vegetable growers of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota will hold their ninth annual convention at the Court House in Forest City, Iowa, December 17 and 18, 1936.

Cash prizes and other awards will be given to exhibitors of potatoes, onions, cabbage and so forth and for the various tests and contests which will be held. An exhibition of vegetable machinery will also be held in connection with the convention.

Thursday's program will feature several speakers among them being: E. M. Hunt of St. Paul, Felix Zeloski of Wisconsin, R. C. Rose of St. Paul, A. G. Tolaas of the same city and E. S. Haber of Ames. The annual banquet will be held the same evening and movies of the potato industry at Hayward, Maple Island, Holland and Michigan will be shown.

Friday's meeting will be devoted to reports of Iowa and Minnesota officers and growers. Speakers will include Bob Herrick of Des Moines, C. L. Fitch of Ames, O. C. Leetun of St. Louis, Missouri and many others well known to our vegetable growers.

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Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen participate in the cooperative marketing of livestock in the United States.

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4-H BOYS' SHORT COURSEWILL MEET AT AMES, DECEMBER 28 to 30

The annual 4-H boys' convention and election of officers, judging work, a corn show, talks, instruction and entertainment are features in store for boys who attend the annual 4-H Boys' Short Course at Iowa State College, December 28 to 30.

More than 600 4-H boys and their leaders are expected at the annual event, John S. Quist, assistant state leader, announced this week.

Governor-elect N. G. Kraschel has been invited to speak at the annual banquet. Other speakers at the short course include Dr. Charles E. Friley, president; George Godfrey, director of agricultural relations; R. K. Bliss, director of the Extension Service; H. H. Kildee, dean of agriculture (all of Iowa State College); and Dr. Daniel H. Glomset, Des Moines.

All boys will take part in judging work-outs, and three high scoring members from each county will be named to their county team. Certificates will be awarded boys making a score of 90 or more in either livestock or grain judging.

Agricultural engineering, chemistry in relation to diet and health and fruits for Iowa farms will be studied by first year boys. Second year boys will tour engineering laboratories, shops and radio station WOI and will witness demonstrations by veterinary experts on how to handle livestock for treatment.

A moving picture and a talk by S. N. Jaspersen, Iowa highway patrolman, will make up a special safety program.

Boys will have a chance to swim in the college pool and to watch varsity basketball squads play.

Money and prizes donated by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association will be awarded winners in the annual 4-H Corn Club show in connection with the Short Course, according to E. S. Dyas, extension agronomist. Herbert Plambeck, Des Moines, superintendent of the show, donated the first prizes in the hybrid division.

More than 1,100 boys in 75 counties took part in the corn club work this year, and the show is to give them an opportunity to display results of their work.

Boys unable to attend the show may have their exhibit brought by someone else or may send it, post or express charges prepaid, to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, at Ames. Entries must be made not later than 4:00 p. m., Monday, December 28.

FARM DEBT ADVISORY BOARDCHANGES IN PERSONNEL MADE RECENTLY

Several changes in the membership of the Iowa State Farm Debt Advisory Board are announced by Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the Board. Mr. Charles P. Starrett of Newton, newly elected Master of the Iowa State Grange, will represent that organization in place of Mr. Ralph Smith who in turn has been named to succeed R. M. Evans as Chairman of the State Farm Conservation Commission. After January 1, Mr. Murray, himself, will be succeeded by Dr. T. J. Curran of Ottumwa, Secretary of Agriculture-elect. While Governor-Elect Nelson G. Kraschel will succeed Governor Clyde L. Herring following his inauguration in January. Mr. Murray offered his resignation as Chairman at the last regular meeting of the Board, but the resignation was not accepted.

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CLOVER NOT A FIELD CROP UNTIL AFTER REVOLUTION

Although mention of red clover is found in early colonial history, it probably was not until after the Revolution that farmers planted it as a forage, hay, and soil-building crop, according to records in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

An early history of Pennsylvania (about 1730) reports that little seed of any grass was sown, as the plow seldom was used to prepare for meadows; that red and white clover were propagated only by manure. But clover had been introduced before that. It was reported in the fields of Long Island in 1679. In 1749 it was growing on the hills and in the woods of New York.

A Philadelphia writer remembers a bullock that was ill because of eating too much clover and says "as clover was only then (1735-40) making its entrance into the neighborhood, they were all strangers to its effect."

From the early history of Virginia it is obvious that the production of hay was not of any great importance. Agriculture centered about tobacco. New lands were sought rather than methods of improving worn-out soils.

SQUARE FARMING IN ROUND COUNTRY A BAD PRACTICE

Square farming in round country--a custom handed down from father to son in the eastern Corn Belt, as well as in other parts of the country, and a direct aid to erosion--is passing out of the picture, say Soil Conservation Service workers. Square farms in round country result from section lines which run straight up and down hill, not on the contour.

Square or rectangular fields were easier to farm and to fence. They did away with point rows; they made it possible for the farmer who took pride in his work to plow the straight furrows and till the straight rows that neighbors praised. The straight-row farmer might

admit that "more corn could be grown in a crooked row than in a straight row", but often he missed the point that goes along with the joke, that the crooked row, the row on the contour, also saved his soil by making water creep away. He failed to see that the straight up and down hill furrow collected and gave force to dashing water that gashed his farm into gullies.

Farmers who have tried strip cropping and contour farming, "crooked farming" as many have called it, are surprised to find it easier than square farming, once they are accustomed to the change. They have found it easier to farm on the level and go around the hill rather than be endlessly climbing up and down. A number of men report they can cover a third more ground in a day, their horses are in better shape and, best of all, erosion is retarded.

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FARM FACTS

The first barberry control legislation was passed in France in 1660. The United States made its first concentrated effort at control in 1918, when the first control law was passed.

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Through increased earnings the average employed worker is able to spend 1.6 per cent more for food than he was a year ago, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports.

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The United States Department of Agriculture has amended the potato quarantine to admit potatoes without restrictions from Canada and Bermuda and from three Mexican provinces under certain restrictions.

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In a test made under ordinary conditions wheat in storage over a five year period lost only seven-tenths of one per cent from shrinkage while oats lost less than two-tenths of one per cent. No rodents were admitted, however, the Iowa Department of Agriculture points out.

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In Mexico, in the days of Montezuma, when there were neither horses nor refrigerators, racing footmen did the work of carrying fresh fish to the table of their emperor, high among the central mountains, within twenty-four hours after it had been caught in the Gulf of Mexico.

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FARMERS LIST SURPLUS SEED CORN

Des Moines, Iowa December 17, 1936. In the November 25 issue of Iowa Agriculture, Secretary Murray offered to list the names and addresses of farmers who selected corn in anticipation of the special seed corn loan and then could not qualify because of the reduction of the eligible area.

In accordance with that announcement, we are listing below the names of those who have written the State Department of Agriculture. We wish to make it clear, however, that the department will not be responsible for the seed in any way; nor for any of the statements made by the individuals. We also request that all correspondence concerning the seed be directed to the individuals rather than to the department.

Name and Address	Amt.	Kind of Corn
George J. Young, Palo	80 Bu.	Reid Yellow Dent
Lee Legler, Springville	200 "	Reid Yellow and Krug
C. G. Tatro, Castalia	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent and Murdoc
J. A. Brown, Grinnell	250 "	Krug Yellow Dent
Robert Green, Tama	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	120 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	30 "	Early Yellow Corn
Robert Tarky, Fairfax	40 "	
Geo. E. Scott, Mechanicsville	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Arnold Skromme, Rl Boone	30 "	Wallace Yellow Dent
David B. Smith, Amana	150 "	Reid Yellow Dent
C. B. Holler, Lohrville	550 "	Early Yellow Corn
Arthur Conley, Nevada	200 "	Kelley Corn
H. L. Wilson, Nevada	200 "	Krug and Reid Corn
Frank McLain, Nevada	400 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Robert Comfort, Zearing	75 "	Black Yellow Dent
Howard Baker, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clarence Anderson, Fernald		Iowa Krug Corn
N. B. Nelson, Story City	125 "	Reid Corn
G. F. Christainson, Zearing	100 "	Reid Med Early
Arnold Peterson, Story City	50 "	Reid and Birkeland Yellow Dent
Dennis Dodds, Collins	150 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Aura Shiebley, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Millard Ward, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Earl J. Robinson, Collins	5 "	Yellow Dent Corn
John Danielson, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clyde Black, Ames		Seed Corn
Milford Brown, Slater		Seed Corn
T. O. Thorson, Zearing		Seed Corn
Lester Fincham, McCallsburg		Seed Corn
Tom Nessa, Nevada		Seed Corn

ASSESSORS TO COLLECT ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Preparations for the assessors' annual enumeration of farm statistics are going forward rapidly, states J. Earl Cook, Statistician of the Weather & Crop Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Blank books have been sent to the county auditors for distribution to the assessors at their annual meetings, and shortly after January 1, one of the largest annual statistical surveys in the United States will again be under way.

In all, assessors will obtain statistics on 35 different agricultural subjects, several of which are sub-divided. They will obtain figures on the number of farms, size of farms, tenure, corn, all small grains, hay, pastures, wood lots, waste land, and idle crop land. In addition to the items on acreage and production of the various crops, they will enumerate the number of tractors, automobiles, auto trucks, and radio receiving sets on Iowa's farms.

General statistics on the livestock population in Iowa will be gathered as of January 1, 1937, and in addition to the January 1 inventory items, assessors will enumerate the number of sows farrowed in the fall of 1936 and the number of sows bred or to be bred for spring farrow in 1937.

The splendid cooperation of Iowa farmers has made this work the outstanding statistical survey in the United States, adds Mr. Cook. Practically all agricultural statistics published on the State of Iowa have their foundation in the assessors' figures. Detailed research into soil erosion, crop rotations, livestock raising, tenancy, farm management, and many other highly important items find their beginning in assessors' enumerations and many of these researches would not be possible without them. Hundreds of inquiries are answered every year by the Department of Agriculture relative to the agricultural activities and importance of the various counties and it is only through these figures that such inquiries are answerable. During the past three or four years, the Department has answered hundreds of inquiries relative to different parts of Iowa in which to make investments. These investments bring money to Iowa.

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DID YOU KNOW THAT:

Iowa is the timothy seed center of the United States and the center in Iowa is in Wayne County?

Iowa is the pop corn center of the world, and the center in Iowa is in Sac and Ida Counties?

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From
Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

Sec. 562, P. L. and R.
U. S. POSTAGE
Paid
Des Moines, Iowa
PERMIT NO. 1195

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IOWA

AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 31

Thursday, December 24, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa

THE IOWA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

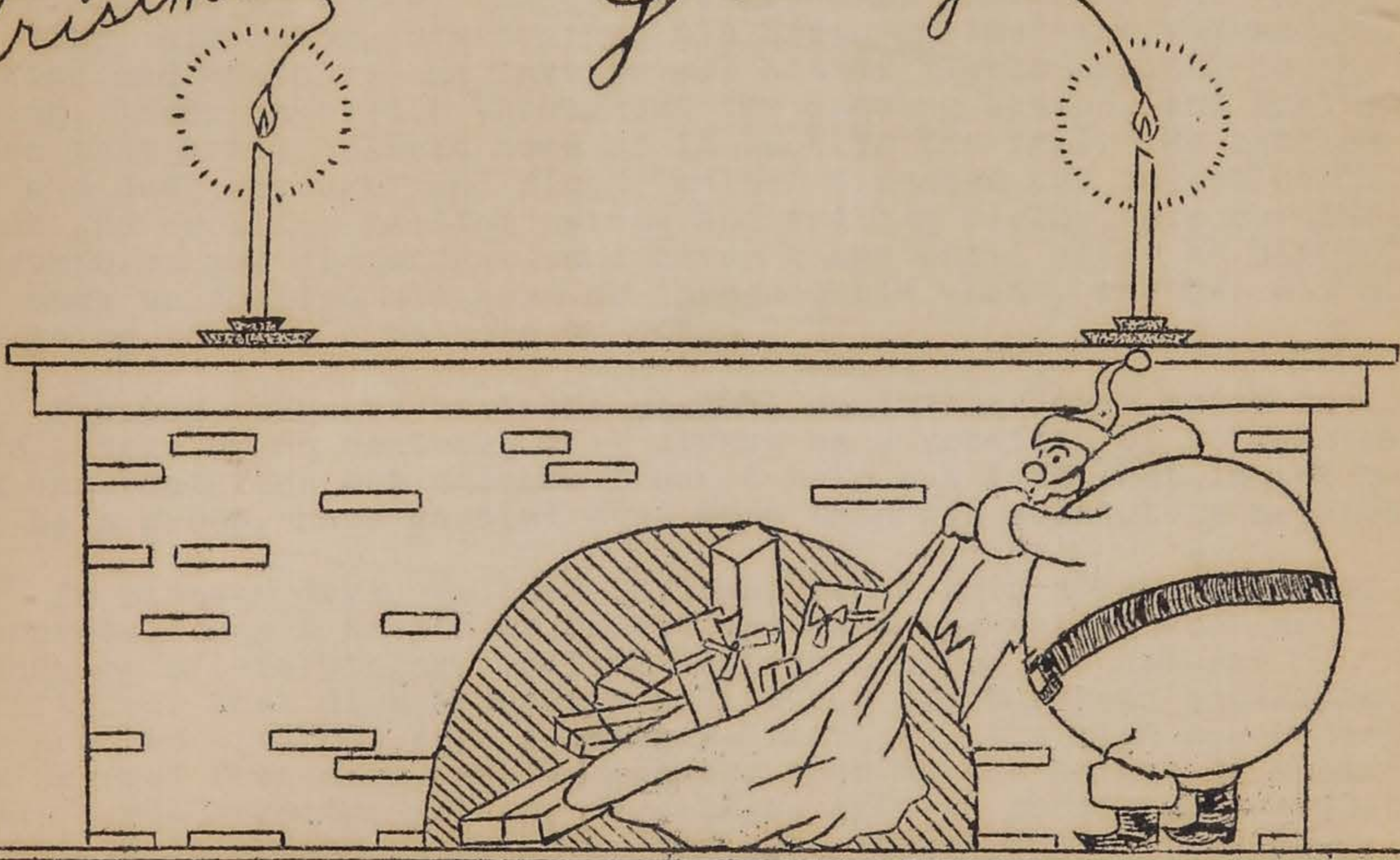
EXTENDS

TO ALL OF YOU

OUR

Christmas

Greetings!



THE SECRETARY SAYS

While down in Tennessee last month I heard a new tale about a certain negro who was complaining that his wife was always pestering him for money.

"She ain't got no sense about money," he moaned. "She want money all the time. If she ain't asking for a dollar she want fifty cents and if it ain't fifty cents she is wanting two bits."

"Dat's too bad," sympathized his friend, "And what do she do with all dat money"?

"Ah, don't know," answered the colored gentleman, "I ain't give her none yet."

Thinking of that foolish gentleman's worries, I was struck with the thought that many of the things that we concern ourselves so greatly over, are the same things that we do little or nothing about. In fact most of our fears and worries are over those troublesome things that never happen. We're busy being afraid to cross our bridges before we even come to the river. But at that there is plenty of real, material things to worry over without borrowing any troubles.

Last week I wrote something of the enviousness of the pursuits of agriculture but today my mind only turns to the many, many, really serious worries that assail and buffet the man who tills the soil. After all, he is one of the world's greatest gamblers. He wagers his time, his labor, his brains, his brawn against the vagrancies of wind and weather. He invests all his available capital in the spring, lives on credit throughout the growing season, and really hopes that he'll collect some of it back in the fall. He battles mud and dust, drought and flood, animal diseases and insect pests, weeds and erosion, falling prices and failing fields, discouragements, discomforts and discontent, and never knows until after he had sold his hogs or shelled his corn or threshed his wheat, whether his books are going to show a balance or not.

Farming, because of these natural conditions over which one can have little or no control, will always be a vocation of certain risks and uncertainties but somehow I can't help but feel that in the past we, as a group, have gambled even more than was absolutely necessary.

In pioneer days, we here in Iowa, found such a lavishness of resources, such a wealth of forest and land and water, such an abundance of everything, that we lost or outgrew the natural thriftiness that dire necessity had taught our European ancestors. Our prairie horizons were seemingly limitless, the rich black soil was several feet deep, native grasses grew to the height of a man's head, trees, fruits, grains, vegetables grew in prodigious, almost unbelievable abundance wherever the plow turned its ribbon-like furrows. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses waxed and grew fat in the

spreading meadows. The land was new, and they were young and, as they viewed the waving wheat, sturdy and thick enough to uphold a hat gaily tossed upon it, or the acres of flax as beautifully blue as the rippling sea, or the ordered rows of lush green corn, who can blame them when they said, "Here is a land of plenty. Here shall I live and farm and here shall my sons dwell when I am gone. For this is Iowa, Iowa, the land of plenty."

And so it was. But many who came had no thought of conserving that richness, nor of passing on to succeeding generations a land tended, nurtured, fed and protected from spoilation and waste. Rather they exploited those resources, mined that richness, wasted the bounty that a generous Creator had given so bounteously. They hacked down the virgin timber, drained the lakes and ponds of the sky-blue water, plowed the hillsides that never should have been broken and then came to realize that they were on the last frontier.

They had wrought the same havoc to the lands on the Atlantic seaboard, and then had rioted westward, through the mountain passes into the valley of the Ohio. They had come via the Erie Canal across New York and Pennsylvania; they had followed the call of gold in '49 to the fabled fields of California; in long wagon trains they had crawled their way to the far Oregon country; they had settled last of all this vast prairie and plains area drained by the mighty Mississippi, the muddy Missouri and their far-spreading tributaries.

The red man had been driven from his huntingground; the buffalo herds were obliterated; the wild game destroyed, railways were built; cities founded, until at last the old frontiers were no more.

From now on we must live with our land, not exploit its resources and then move on to further fields. We have reached our horizons and many of us realize that even in this great inland empire we are now having land troubles. The taming of the west has brought new problems. No more do we shrink in terror from the war cry of murdering savages, no longer do we dread the prairie fire, the winter blizzards or the many other pioneer perils. But drought and grasshoppers, soil erosion, and failing fertility, chinch bugs and roller-coaster prices, increased taxation and mortgaged indebtedness still attack us from every side. Yet these enemies can be conquered just as were the pioneer problems if we are big enough to see our troubles, and powerful enough to act against them.

Saving our land for posterity is sort of an engineer's job. But it will take more than that. It will need scientific skill and knowledge, of course, but beyond all that it calls for love of the soil, a willingness to cooperate together, and the vision necessary to realize the size and importance of our problems. Wind and water carry away thousands of tons of our best top soil each year. Weeds cost us an annual loss second only to erosion. If we sit back and do nothing for another century then we, in Iowa, will be sliding down the path to poverty, off into oblivion. I cannot feel that this will ever happen because Iowans, though still young and apt

to make mistakes, have a great capacity for results, a love of the land, and an ability to instinctively do the right thing once they realize the seriousness of the situation.

There is no need to get into a panic. The Missouri has been muddy since the days of the glaciers. The mighty Mississippi did not cut its channel nor build its delta in a single century. Rivers have always meandered about, cutting away their banks and leaving old channels. Naturally, this is hard for the people who live on those banks but it means little in the life of a continent. Field erosion has always gone on with nature building up what she also tears down, sometimes faster, sometimes slower. These things are only natural but it is man-caused erosion and man-made waste that causes our alarm and that type is always preventable if caught in time. And this is our big problem. Let's see that it is not neglected.

But maybe I'm getting too serious about this, like the man who thought that the harder he pulled the trigger the faster went the bullet. Moreover this is the Twenty-fourth day of December and I must needs take note of another historic period some twenty centuries ago, about which an old tale is related of three men coming out of the East guided only by a star. The tale varies in the telling, some saying that these were three of the Magi but with others insisting that they were three mighty kings bearing gifts. The first of these was Melchior, King of Nubia; the second, Balthazar, King of Chaldea, who offered incense; and the third was Jasper, King of Tarnish, a man of giant stature and a black Ethiopian, whose gift was myrrh.

And so they came seeking a great king and the gift of Gold was in testimony of his royalty as King of the Jews; the incense was a token of his divinity; but the offering of Myrrh alluded to the suffering which in the humiliating condition of a man the Redeemer had taken upon Him.

The legend says that these three kings rode proudly before a gaily-caparisoned train of mules, camels and horses loaded with rich treasure, guarded by a mighty retinue of warders, glittering with gold and gems and armed with bright weapons of Damascus steel.

For they had heard that he was to be the Saviour of the World and the King of Kings. And each had left his throne to hasten and offer homage in the little town of Bethelhem in Judea, there to lay their gifts at his feet and to worship his presence.

And lo, as they followed the star it led them on to a little stable with a tiny, new-born babe cradled in a manger, along with the humblest of animals and attended by lowly, wondering, worshiping Shepherds from the fields.

And theirs must have been an abiding faith and an exaltation of spirit and a feeling of curious reverence as these great rulers bowed their proud necks in humble homage before a little child.

And then, their mission ended, each returned no doubt to his throne to sit and meditate on what he had witnessed. For they had

Commissioner of North Dakota talked on the Use of Artificial Color in Fruit Juice Beverages.

Mr. J. J. Taylor, State Chemist for Florida, arranged to take the delegates to the Convention to Fort Pierce to visit one of the new type of citrus packing plants and giving us an opportunity to watch the process termed as, "colored oranges." This was very instructive.

It may be interesting to you to learn how they determine ripe oranges in the packing plants. This does not depend upon the color but on an analysis as to the acidity, free liquids and solids. Contrary to many fruits, oranges do not continue to ripen after taken from the tree.

I am sorry that space cannot be given to mention each speaker and his topic for all were beneficial.

The time and place for the next annual meeting has not yet been determined. However, there is agitation in favor of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The officers elected for the year, 1937, are as follows:

Harry Kleater, President,	Madison, Wisconsin.
J. J. Taylor, Vice President,	Tallahassee, Florida.
W. C. Geagley, Secretary-Treasurer,	Lansing, Michigan.

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STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEETING, AMES, IOWA, DECEMBER 16, 1936

The State Dairy Association Meeting is an annual affair comprised of all dairy groups, and was very well attended this year.

The subject of legislation was strongly discussed. The Industry contemplates taking this matter up through their committee with the State Legislature during the coming session.

Methods of advertising and means of obtaining funds for same were also discussed. It was proposed that an assessment of so much per thousand pounds of butter be made, this money to be used entirely for the advertising of dairy products. In this interest a committee of forty was recommended, giving each member approximately two and one-half counties in which to contact the managers and boards of directors of all creameries and procure their reaction to such an assessment.

In general the meeting was very interesting and worth while.

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REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN CREAMERY BUTTER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
AS PREPARED BY MR. BOGLE AND MR. FEENEY

This was the first convention of its kind that Mr. Feeney and I had attended, but we were informed by those who had attended regularly for twenty-eight years that the attendance was almost doubled to that of previous years. At the meeting were three hundred creamery operators, university and college professors, state and federal government officials, and others; literally from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf, who registered and remained throughout the two-day session.

Everything ticked off according to schedule and an excellent program held attention in all meetings. Many of the technical papers were of significant value and a benefit to all those present.

Recommendations were made for future cream improvement, many which are of particular interest to the industry at this time, especially the lists submitted by the Association's Cream Quality Committee for consideration in connection with the quality improvement work in the coming year. The 1937 Quality Committee assumed the responsibility of bringing about as much uniformity as possible in the general quality program between states as climatic and production conditions would permit.

There was also a discussion on the more extensive and intensive application of the sediment test on cream, and it was suggested that a standard method be developed for performing the sediment test on cream for the territory and laboratory, respectively, and those results applied to the grading program. All cream should be purchased according to grade, whether it be through cream buying stations, direct shipments, or cream brokers in interstate as well as intrastate purchases.

The Association also went on record as highly recommending the work of the 4-H Clubs in giving demonstrations and illustrations of the proper care of cream on the farm, and offered to be of assistance to these clubs whenever it could. I wish to state here that sixty 4-H club teams gave two hundred sixty-eight demonstrations in about one-fourth of the area of the State of Iowa during the year, reaching a total of 53,609 people.

Appeal was made for continued cooperation between the Association and the law enforcement and health departments of the State and Federal Departments, believing that the ends of the campaign can best be gained where all concerned have a complete and sympathetic understanding of the nature and extent of the cream grading problem.

Following is listed the newly elected officers and the speakers of the meeting:

President-----C. H. Haskell, Chicago, Illinois
Vice President----C. Nielsen, Independence, Iowa
Treasurer-----H. J. Bird, Chicago, Illinois
Secretary-Manager--N. W. Hepburn, Chicago, Illinois

Dr. A. C. Fay
Manhattan, Kansas

Dr. M. J. Prucha
Urbana, Illinois

A. E. McGrath
Danville, Illinois

E. C. Crocker
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Geo. F. Stewart
Omaha, Nebraska

Dr. W. E. Bird
Ames, Iowa

R. V. Hussong
Danville, Illinois

A. M. Loomis
Washington, D. C.

J. M. Harding
Omaha, Nebraska

Dr. E. G. Nourse
Washington, D. C.

Dr. E. C. Thompson
New York, New York

Prof. H. W. Gregory
Lafayette, Indiana

M. E. Parker
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. H. A. Ross
New York, New York

Aubyn Chinn
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. B. W. Hammer
Ames, Iowa

Dr. H. A. Ruehe
Urbana, Illinois

W. A. Wentworth
Washington, D. C.

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DISPOSAL OF DEAD STOCK

We ask the cooperation of farmers in every county in this worthy cause in order to eliminate just as much as possible any insanitary conditions and to help prevent the spreading of contagious diseases among livestock.

Numerous reports reach us constantly from all sections of the State calling our attention to the violation of the State laws pertaining to the disposal of dead stock. The law requires that dead carcasses must be picked up by a licensed rendering truck operator, or buried or burned within twenty-four hours. The rendering truck, of course, is the quickest and likewise the easiest method, and also eliminates the possibility of more stock being affected with the same disease through feeding. All trucks used for transporting dead animals must be disinfected before leaving the rendering plant on each trip.

During the winter and spring months it has been the practice of some farmers to drag the dead carcasses to a gully and, of course, with the advancing of high waters you cannot tell just where the germs will land. No farmer wants to be the victim of this insanitary practice on the part of his neighbor, and the neighbor does not want to deliberately be the cause of the loss of any stock.

We urge each and every farmer to give this editorial due consideration, and cooperate to the fullest extent with this Department in keeping the spread of contagious diseases among livestock down to an absolute minimum.

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DRAKE NEW GRASSHOPPER BOARD HEADSUCCEEDS RAY MURRAY AS STATE CHAIRMAN

At a meeting of the State Grasshopper Control Board held at Ames, Wednesday, Ray Murray tendered his resignation as State Chairman. Dr. Carl J. Drake of Ames, Iowa State Entomologist, was elected to succeed Mr. Murray. Other members of the Board are President Friley of Iowa State College, Dean R. E. Buchanan of the Agricultural Experiment Station, R. K. Bliss, State Extension Service Director and H. C. Aaberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. For two years this committee under Mr. Murray's direction has actively combated one of the most serious insect outbreaks in the history of Iowa agriculture. Liberal cash appropriations from the federal government have been secured and very effective control measures have resulted.

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STATE VETERINARIAN WARNS AGAINST SWINE INFLUENZA

With severe outbreaks of swine influenza in this State taking a heavy toll in many sections, Dr. H. A. Seidell, State Veterinarian, today warned Iowa farmers to take extra precautions to protect their herds this month.

Precautions similar to those used in hog cholera outbreaks are urged, in a bulletin issued by the State Veterinarian's Office. Farmers should avoid visiting their neighbors' hog lots. Wagons should also be kept out of hog lots, to avoid spreading the infection.

Due to the similarity of early symptoms between swine influenza and hog cholera, the bulletin also suggests that special precautions are necessary.

"Both with flu and cholera, the animals have a high fever, will not eat, and show sluggishness or prostration," the bulletin states. "In either case, the first thing to do is call a veterinarian, to learn which disease the hogs have, and to take immediate steps to prevent serious loss. If there is danger of cholera, the hogs should be vaccinated. If not, special steps should be taken to prevent serious losses from flu.

"Sows which have been bred very often lose their pigs after an attack of flu, or the pigs are often born dead--and this means serious consequences in view of the prospects for a short 1937 spring pig crop."

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Lorence Becher enterprising 4-H Brown Swiss Club member of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been selected as the Iowa Champion 4-H Brown Swiss club member for 1936, and will be presented a fifteen jewel gold watch by the Iowa Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at the 4-H Boy's Convention at Ames, December 30.

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FARMERS LIST SURPLUS SEED CORN

Des Moines, Iowa December 1936. In the November 25 issue of Iowa Agriculture, Secretary Murray offered to list the names and addresses of farmers who selected corn in anticipation of the special seed corn loan and then could not qualify because of the reduction of the eligible area.

In accordance with that announcement, we are listing below the names of those who have written the State Department of Agriculture. We wish to make it clear, however, that the department will not be responsible for the seed in any way; nor for any of the statements made by the individuals. We also request that all correspondence concerning the seed be directed to the individuals rather than to the department.

Name and Address	Amt.	Kind of Corn
George J. Young, Palo	80 Bu.	Reid Yellow Dent
Lee Legler, Springville	200 "	Reid Yellow and Krug
C. G. Tatro, Castalia	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent and Murdoc
J. A. Brown, Grinnell	250 "	Krug Yellow Dent
Robert Green, Tama	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	120 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	30 "	Early Yellow Corn
Robert Tarky, Fairfax	40 "	
Geo. E. Scott, Mechanicsville	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Arnold Skromme, R1 Boone	30 "	Wallace Yellow Dent
David B. Smith, Amana	150 "	Reid Yellow Dent
C. B. Holler, Lohrville	550 "	Early Yellow Corn
Arthur Conley, Nevada	200 "	Kelley Corn
H. L. Wilson, Nevada	200 "	Krug and Reid Corn
Frank McLain, Nevada	400 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Robert Comfort, Zearing	75 "	Black Yellow Dent
Howard Baker, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clarence Anderson, Fernald		Iowa Krug Corn
N. B. Nelson, Story City	125 "	Reid Corn
G. F. Christainson, Zearing	100 "	Reid Med Early
Arnold Peterson, Story City	50 "	Reid and Birkeland Yellow Dent
Dennis Dodds, Collins	150 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Aura Shiebley, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Millard Ward, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Earl J. Robinson, Collins	5 "	Yellow Dent Corn
John Danielson, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clyde Black, Ames		Seed Corn
Milford Brown, Slater		Seed Corn
T. O. Thorson, Zearing		Seed Corn
Lester Fincham, McCallsburg		Seed Corn
Tom Nessa, Nevada		Seed Corn
George M. Preston, West Branch	25 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Andrew Scharff, Wilton Jnct.	15 "	Yellow Dent
Thomas Hefferman, R2 Letts	50 "	Seed Corn
E. C. Voss, RFD #1, Donahue	50 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Reynold Petersen, Calamus	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent
G. M. Kirkpatrick, Casey	70 "	Meyers Yellow Dent

ASSESSORS TO MAKE SPECIAL SURVEY ON 1936 CORN CROP

Assessors this winter will make a survey to find out the extent of the damage to the 1936 corn crop by heat and drouth, states J. Earl Cook of the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. This survey will be made in connection with their regular farm statistical report and will show how many bushels of corn were produced on acreage that was not husked for grain. Farmers will be asked to estimate the number of bushels of corn they might have received from acreage cut for silage, cut for fodder or hogged or grazed down, if it had been husked. In many sections of the State it is expected that they will find thousands of acres which produced little if any ears at all, adds Mr. Cook. This special survey is being made to act as a check on estimates already made by the Bureau.

In addition to this special survey, the assessors will make their usual annual enumeration of all the crops raised in Iowa in 1936 as well as the number of all the livestock on farms January 1, 1937. These figures when compiled and published become the historical agricultural background for the State of Iowa and their accuracy is so high that they are generally conceded to be as reliable as a census.

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STATISTICIAN TO INSTRUCT ASSESSORS

Assessors in about 30 counties will be given instruction regarding the "Crop and Other Farm Statistics" report which is made each year by township, town and city assessors, by J. Earl Cook, Statistician of the Weather & Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cook is already out on a trip and will address the assessors' meeting at Clay, Osceola, Ida and Sac Counties on the 22nd and 23rd. He expects to attend the meeting in Pottawattamic and Mills Counties on the 28th; Fremont and Page Counties on the 29th; and Montgomery and Adair Counties on the 30th.

Immediately after the New Year he will arrange a schedule in northern and eastern Iowa to cover about twenty counties.

The purpose of these instructions is to give the assessors more detailed information regarding the annual farm statistical survey.

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IOWA'S FARM INCOME UP 15%

The farm income for 1936, including government payments, for the period January to October, is estimated at \$442,284,000 compared to \$383,879,000 last year, according to a recent estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The receipts from the sale of crops is estimated at \$59,271,000 compared to \$32,806,000 last year; receipts from the sale of livestock is estimated at \$361,770,000 compared to \$300,043,000; government payments in 1936 were \$21,243,000 compared to \$51,030,000 last year.

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GREENE COUNTY CATTLE FEEDERS MEETMURRAY AND BERESFORD ATTEND JEFFERSON BANQUET

Ray Murray, State Secretary of Agriculture, and Rex Beresford of the State Extension Service attended the annual Greene County Cattle Feeders' Banquet at Jefferson, Wednesday evening. The event, held in the Church of Christ basement, was well attended by 4-H Boys' Club prize winners and the feeders and stock men of Greene County.

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WHAT U. S. GRADES MEAN TO TURKEY CONSUMERS

Now that the holiday season is at hand an increasing proportion of the turkeys from American farms are going to market with their grade certified by the National Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Three three top grades in the order of their quality requirements are U. S. Special, U. S. Prime, and U. S. Choice.

Not many turkeys of the U. S. Special grade reach the markets because of its very high requirements.

Larger numbers of U. S. Prime turkeys reach the markets. Although not so near perfection as those for the Special grade, they must meet the specifications which require that the birds be: "Young, soft-meated, with well-fleshed breast, and with entire carcass well covered with fat; well bled, well dressed, with breast practically free of pinfeathers and only few scattered pinfeathers over remainder of carcass. Crop must be empty. Only very slight flesh or skin bruises, abrasions, or discolorations permitted, with breast practically free of such defects."

U. S. Choice turkeys are graded just below that of Prime, the principal difference being that the breast may not be quite so well fleshed nor the carcass so well covered with fat. More skin abrasions or discolorations are permitted, but there can be no more than three such defects on any bird of this grade.



The above cartoon was copied from the "Iowa 4-H Dairy Club Clipper."

From

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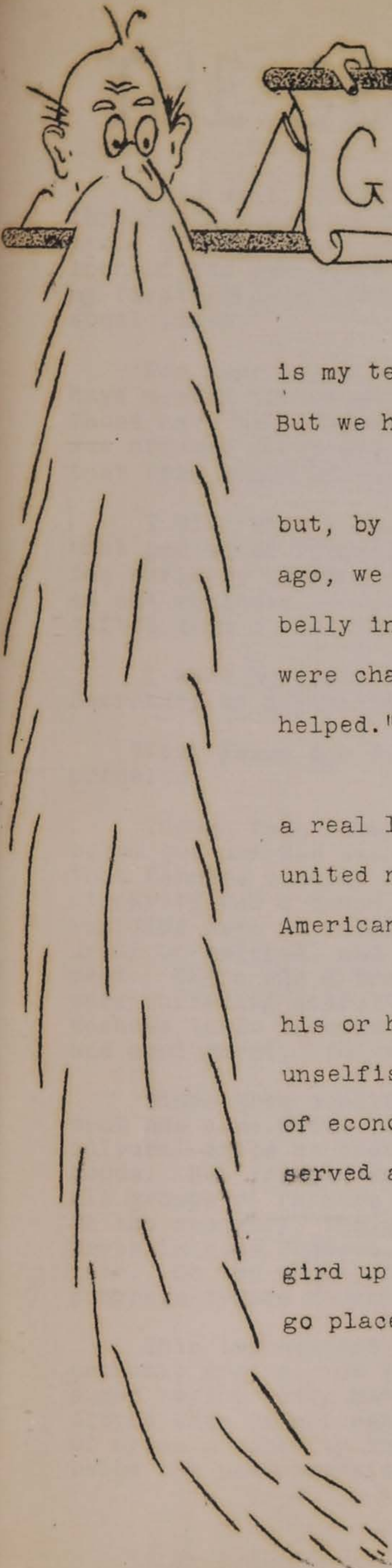
IOWA AGRICULTURE

Vol. 1. No. 32

Thursday, December 31, 1936



Published each Thursday by the Iowa State Department of Agriculture
Des Moines, Iowa



GOOD BYE, 1936

Well the old year is about ended, and so is my tenure as your State Secretary of Agriculture. But we have no regrets, and so, no tears please.

We admit that we've done some funny things, but, by Gosh, we helped make history. Four years ago, we were all in the dumps, lower than a snake's belly in a wagon track and the confirmed pessimists were chanting, "I told you so," and, "It can't be helped."

But all that is changed now. We've got a real leader in the White House at Washington, a united nation that is backing him to the limit and American agriculture is coming back.

Every loyal American is expected to do his or her duty just as self-sacrificingly, just as unselfishly, and just as loyally as citizens in times of economic difficulty, as America's sons have ever served as soldiers in time of war.

Tighten up your belt, roll up your sleeves, gird up your loins, throw away your hammer, and let's go places.

But say, wasn't that depression awful?

Ray Murray

P. S. And before I forget it, altogether--

"HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL."

THE SECRETARY SAYS

This will, undoubtedly, be my last opportunity to speak to you through the pages of "Iowa Agriculture!" This may even be the last issue of that paper itself. Naturally, I would want to retain every inch of its available space for my farewell message were it not that my first concern were with my readers' interest rather than my personal likes.

For four years, it has been my privilege, pleasure and duty to have served the people of Iowa as State Secretary of Agriculture. Those have been eventful years and I glory in the opportunity that was offered me to play a modest part in the stirring cavalcade of that epic drama of farm rehabilitation.

I wish that I were talented enough to give you the picture of that period of progress as it concerned Iowa's greatest industry, the business of farming. However, I realize my shortcomings but am not entirely prevented from doing so, as another Iowan, more gifted than I, has said it even better than I would ever hope to.

I want to quote directly from the 1936 report of the National Secretary of Agriculture in which Henry A. Wallace says:

"Four years ago American agriculture was in the depths of depression.

Though farm commodity prices had dropped to nearly 50 per cent below the pre-war average, the prices of the goods and services that farmers usually buy were at or above the pre-war level. This disparity was a cause of widespread agricultural ruin. Farm bankruptcies were at record heights dispossessed farmers joined the urban unemployed, and farmers still struggling could not make ends meet. There was a tremendous surplus of farm products; yet consumers were suffering scarcity. Falling farm prices did not help them much, because their incomes were falling too as a result of declining trade and employment. The whole economic system was out of balance.

Since then conditions have changed for the better. The improvement has come about in the manner envisioned in 1933--through agricultural-price recovery with resulting increased demand for city goods. Net farm income this year will be three times that in 1933. All groups of farmers and all agricultural regions have participated in the recovery, though not to the same degree. There is still distress in some regions, as a result of drought in 1934 and again this year. On the whole, however, agriculture is out of the red and making progress toward financial rehabilitation.

This improvement has not been accomplished at the expense of other economic groups. On the contrary, it has promoted their welfare. Consumer buying power has risen with farm incomes, and the average employed wage earner can buy more food today than he could at the peak of urban prosperity in 1929. Food prices are still 15 to 20 per cent below the predepression level. In spite of two great droughts in

3 years the total food supply for the current marketing season will be within 1 or 2 per cent of what it was in 1935-36. Meat production is below normal requirements; but the output of some other products has increased, and exports are relatively low. Hence the national average per-capita consumption of foods has shown little change. Industrial production is 80 per cent above the low point of 1932. In short, the economic system has moved toward balance, with larger incomes in both town and country, and with profits replacing deficits in both farm and city balance sheets.

Farm recovery began in 1933 promptly after the adoption of a national farm-readjustment program, accompanied by revaluation of the dollar. As the farm income rose, farmers started clearing off their debts and taxes. They recommenced buying industrial goods. Recovery went on at a faster pace in 1934, 1935 and 1936, despite the handicap of drought. Between 1932 and the end of 1934 shipments of industrial goods to agricultural areas increased nearly 43 per cent, and shipment of goods used in farm production increased 75 per cent. New car registrations in agricultural States in the first half of 1935 were 147 per cent larger than in the first half of 1933. Farmers were not monopolizing the benefits of farm recovery but were diffusing it throughout the country and putting life blood into business. What nonfarmers had contributed in processing taxes and benefit payments they got back with interest. Reciprocally the revival of urban trade benefited agriculture, and the whole economic picture brightened.

Undoubtedly, most Americans want to maintain our agriculture on a proprietary, landowning, family basis. Certainly this Administration does. It is not desirable to have either a peasant agriculture manned by tenants and laborers, or a collective agriculture run by the central Government. This idea involves certain responsibilities. Farmers must be permitted to earn a profit, a margin of income over expenditures; otherwise the family farm becomes bankrupt, and either tenancy or Government farming supervenes.

But if agriculture is to be profitable, it must have prices sufficient on an average and in the long run to exceed its fixed charges and expenses of production; and this is impossible when supplies greatly exceed the effective demand. Those who object to the rational adjustment of the farm output to the farm demand practically take the position that farmers should produce, without regard for the reward obtainable, as long as anyone needs their crops. Needless to say, production on that basis cannot continue in any business. Profitable farming in short, means farming adjusted to the available market. If want continues after that has been accomplished, the remedy is to create more buying power, rather than to compel farmers to produce indefinitely at a loss."

So does the Secretary condense the story of our agricultural advancement and ideals into the first few paragraphs of his annual report which in all covers over 100 printed pages. We hope all of you are interested enough to secure a copy so that it may be read in its entirety.

And for four long years, I have had the proud privilege of working with some of the finest people in the finest state of the finest country in all this fine, wide world. I have followed the leadership of a great President at Washington. I have had close contact under one of his most able lieutenants, Henry A. Wallace. I have served directly under the commands of one whom I shall ever consider the most intelligent, energetic and humanitarian Governor, Iowa has ever had, Clyde L. Herring. I have had the advice, guidance and friendly counsel of men like the late Senator Louis Murphy, and a working intimacy with men like Guy Gillette, Otha Wearin, Ed. Eicher, and others of the men who so ably have represented us in Washington during a period that has tried men's souls.

Nothing could give me more proud pleasure than the memories of the four past years of association with my fellow members of the State Executive Council. With Leo Wegman, one of the finest, squarest, noblest men anyone was ever able to call a friend; with Mrs. Alex Miller whose name will live long in the annals of Iowa and in the proud remembrances of Iowa womankind; with Chas. Storms, as rich of heart as he was in experience; with Ross Ewing, the Secretary, clever, capable, courteous. A great group they are and Iowa is to be congratulated that their services are still available to us.

And then, there is the personnel of my own Department. Over seventy people in all, whose courteous, efficient service has given to me a record of achievement for which they, rather than I, are mainly responsible.

Everyone of them are fine public servants and excellent working companions to whom I shall be forever grateful in my sincere appreciation of their loyalty and cooperation.

For those four years, "Tex" Aaberg has been more than Assistant Secretary to me. "Tex" has been my brain, my heart, my good right arm, or whatever, whenever and wherever he could be of assistance to me in serving the farm people of Iowa.

I could say the same proud things of Mr. Feeney, of Dr. Seidell, of Charley Bogle, of Mr. Redfern, of Art Day and Harry Linn, in fact, of all those who have been my Department Chiefs, but their actions and their records speak for themselves. They need neither eulogies nor apologies.

To the District Veterinarians, the Dairy and Food Inspectors, the Restaurant Force and the Heavy Scale Men, I can only say, "Well done." They were the part of my Department, contacted by thousands of Iowa people and their conduct has reflected much credit on me as well as to themselves.

Of my office force of secretaries, stenographers, typists, clerks, and so forth, I can only say that they, too, are nice people-- nice to know, nice to work with and darn nice to look at.

Really, I sometimes wonder why Flo Ziegfield, Earl Carroll, Cecile DeMille and some of those other supposedly expert judges of

feminine perfection have left my lady helpers with me as long as they have.

To the staff of Iowa State College, and the members of the Extension Service, to our County Agents, the farm organization leaders, the federal relief and agricultural directors, the U. S. Veterinarians under Dr. Barger, the members of the Hog-Corn Committees, Soil Conservation groups, Warehouse Board members and sealers, Farm Debt Advisory Boards and workers, and to all who have cooperated with me far beyond my wildest expectations, I can only say, "Thanks and well done."

Of my many new-made friends on the farms and in the farm kitchens of this great bread-basket state of ours, I shall carry with me always the pleasant memories of a great, good people, who were really greatest when the skies were darkest.

To all of you, now that I must say farewell, I am happy in my leave taking because we can now say goodbye under pleasant, smiling skies, where only four years ago all was gloom, from the thresholds of our farm homes to the clouded horizons of a despondent, discouraged nation of agriculturists. I lay no claims for the return of the rainbow of hope, but I was here when these things happened and nothing nor nobody can take that away from me.

The other day I heard of a certain gent, who went to his banker to whom he was indebted for several generous-sized loans, and asked, "Are you worried about whether I can pay my note next week"?

"Yes, I am," confessed the banker.

"Good," said the other. "You should, that's what I'm paying you eight per cent interest for."

And so has it been with me. Even if I may have done a little worrying along the way that is what you were paying me for and I hope we both had value received. They say a busy man should be a happy one and I've at least been busy. In four years, I've traveled over one hundred and fifty thousand miles up and down the highways and biways of Iowa, visited every county and nearly every town, made as high as sixty-one speeches in a single month, met thousands of people, shook hands with most of the men, admired their handsome wives and lovely daughters, enjoyed meeting their sons and have even kissed a few babies without any appreciative increase in the mortality rate among our infants.

Personally, I've sealed corn cribs, fought chinch bugs, poisoned grasshoppers, stopped foreclosures, edited this paper, broadcast over the radio, ate with the President of the United States, wrote a couple of books, visited a dozen other states, received honors far beyond my deserts, tipped over and wrecked five cars, lived through three political campaigns, and enjoyed 4-H Club dinners, Farm Bureau picnics, creamery patron meetings, dozens of fairs, homecomings and various other types of celebrations and actually gained forty pounds avoirdupois while doing it. I feel perfectly safe in saying that at such events I

have surrounded more farm-fried, spring chicken than ever entered the ministry.

Yes, we have had four great years together. I have benefited greatly from the experience, all Iowa seems to be undoubtedly much better off, so it seems that we have little or nothing to regret.

I've done my best; no one could offer any more than that and no one should do any less. The things we have started will go on, I am sure, under more capable hands than were mine. That is only as it should be.

And so for the last time as your Secretary, I'll say, --not "Goodbye," but only--

"So long, I'll be seeing you."

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A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT RETIRES

Under the above heading the December 27 issue of the Davenport Democrat and Leader published the following article on its editorial page:

"Ray Murray, who within a few days will retire as Iowa's secretary of agriculture, has been an exceptional public official and during the four years he has been in that office has rendered valuable service to the state.

Time there was, and not so many years ago, that the office of secretary of agriculture was but "another office" in state politics. Its business was of a routine nature, and it made very little difference whether or not the state maintained such an office.

But with the advent of Ray Murray in that office, things quickly changed. He proved a man of action. He took up the problems of agriculture and of the farmer. Being a practical and successful farmer himself, he was in a position to make the most of his office. In him the farmer readily found a friend and a man who understood his language and his needs. He issued monthly bulletins in which he imparted much valuable information to the farmers of Iowa. He assisted them in securing favorable legislation not only at the state capital but also in Washington. It was largely thru his efforts that Iowa secured more agricultural relief than other states. He performed a service of inestimable value to the state and to the farmers of Iowa.

There was no politics in the office under Mr. Murray. He put his heart into the work and gave to it the best that was in him. The fine record he leaves is one which speaks for itself. His retirement at this time will prove a big loss to the state."

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THE FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1937

Domestic demand for farm products is expected to improve, and the foreign-demand situation also appears brighter. Industrial production is expected to continue to advance in this country. The national income will probably be about 10 per cent greater in 1937 than it has been in 1936. No great expansion in the foreign market for agricultural products is in prospect, but the reciprocal trade agreements program of the United States and various moves toward relaxation of trade barriers abroad make the foreign picture a little brighter than it has been in recent years.

In general, farm prices are expected to stay at high levels in 1937, although some decline is probable in the last half of the year if crop production is more nearly average than it was in 1936.

Credit for farmers will be plentiful and rates will be low in 1937. Taxes may move up slightly, and costs of labor, building materials, machinery, and fertilizer will probably be a little higher.

Even though farm costs may be a little higher in 1937 it is believed that more money will be available for farm family living in 1937 than in 1936.

A large increase in wheat production and declining prices are in prospect for 1937, both for the United States and for the world as a whole, if growing conditions are average.

Income to fruit growers is expected to be larger in 1937 than in 1936 mainly because of increased demand from consumers.

An increase in potato production in 1937 is in prospect. Prices will probably be high during the first half of the year, because of a short 1936 crop.

Feed-grain supplies are short and prices are high. Prices will probably continue high until new-crop prospects are known. An increased acreage of feed grains is likely in 1937. Hay supplies are about average. Pasture conditions are far below average. Commercial-feedstuff supplies are larger than in 1935.

A 10- to 15-percent increase in hog slaughter is expected in the marketing year October 1936-September 1937, with most of this increase in the first part of the year. Hog prices will be high all through 1937. Production will be short for several years.

Slaughter of cattle and calves will be smaller in 1937 than in 1936 when it was unusually large. The decrease will be particularly in grain-fed cattle. Cattle prices will be higher in 1937 than in 1936 and the outlook for several years is good.

Fed lambs will be about as plentiful as in 1936 with some increase possible. Little change in sheep numbers is expected. Price outlook is favorable for several years.

Supplies of wool are short both in this and other countries. Consumption is large.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The importance of weights and measures to the commerce of a nation and its people must be obvious to all. The history of the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures in the United States discloses the failure of Congress to take any definite action for many years. The original Confederation of States and the constitutional government of the United States is full of evidences of the perplexities caused by the diversity of weights and measures in their jurisdictions, and the desirability of a uniform system.

At the time of the American revolution the weights and measures in use were of English origin and were the yard, avoirdupois pound, the gallon and the bushel, copies of these standards having been brought over to the Colonies from time to time. There were, however, variations in these standards, due to the fact that they were not well established in England. The Articles of Confederation delegated to the Congress the sole power to fix standards of the coinage of money and weights and measures. Congress promptly fixed standards of coinage, but reached no decision on standards of weights and measures. Washington in his first annual message to Congress in 1790 stated, "Uniformity in weights and measures in the United States is a matter of great importance and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to." The matter was referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives with instructions to present a bill, and it was also ordered that the matter be referred to the Secretary of State to prepare and report to the House a proper plan for establishing uniformity in weights and measures. Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, made a report and recommended a gallon of 270 cubic inches and a bushel as eight gallons, or 2,160 cubic inches.

No action was taken on this report, and again Washington called the attention of Congress to the importance of the subject. The House then referred Jefferson's report to the Senate, and it was reported that nothing could be done as a proposition had been made to the French and English governments to obtain an international standard.

In 1791 Washington, in his third message to Congress, wrote as follows: "A uniformity in the weights and measures of the country is among the important objects submitted to you by the Constitution and if it can be derived from a standard at once invariable and universal, must be no less honorable to the public Councils than conducive to the public convenience."

A committee of the Senate then recommended the adoption of Jefferson's report, but no further action was taken.

President Adams continued to recommend some action on weights and measures, but due to the continued difficulty of agreeing upon a plan no action was taken.

In 1799 the Fifth Congress passed an act ordering the survey at all parts of the United States to examine and try all weights

and measures used in ascertaining the duties on imports. This was the first act passed by Congress on weights and measures, but due to the fact that no standards had ever been adopted, the law was not put into operation until thirty-five years after its passage.

After the War of 1812 this question of uniformity of weights and measures was again brought to the attention of Congress, and in 1819 the House of Representatives proposed to adopt absolute standards conforming to the weights and measures in common use; to obtain through a commission copies of the yard, the bushel, the wine gallon and the pound supposed to conform with those in common use in the United States. In 1821 John Quincy Adams, who was Secretary of State, made a report to Congress and recommended standards he fixed and that foreign nations be consulted for future establishment of universal and permanent uniformity in weights and measures. But as usual Congress took no action, probably because the standards in France and England were not well established. France had repealed a law making the metric system compulsory. In England the situation was not much better. The ale gallon of 282 cubic inches and the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches were both in use until 1824, when the new Imperial gallon containing ten pounds of water, and of $277\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches capacity was adopted, together with the bushel of eight gallons. Neither of these were in use in the United States, hence their adoption would cause great confusion.

While Congress had been considering the matter, most of the states had adopted standards independently which were of English origin, but since these differed there arose endless confusion in commerce between the states.

In 1828 Congress adopted the Troy pound weight which had been brought over from England as the standard for the coinage of money, and considerable ceremony took place upon receipt of this weight. There were, however, no standards of weights and measures for use in ordinary trade, and without waiting for Congress to act the treasury department adopted units which were the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains, the yard of thirty-six inches, the gallon of 231 cubic inches, and the bushel of 2150.42 cubic inches. These units were in practical accord with the English standards. In 1836 Congress passed an act directing the Treasury to have sufficient standards made to furnish each state with a set, which was promptly done. These weights and measures have been the standards ever since, after having required forty-six years to accomplish.

The importance of standards of weights and measures for the transaction of all business must be apparent. If you try to think of any transaction in which weight or measure does not enter you will find there are very few. Our everyday life is enmeshed in weights and measures.

After we have our standards, the stage is set for endless supervision of the many transactions in which they are the determining factor. Weights and measures used in trade wear and become inaccurate, requiring occasional checking against standards of known accuracy. The scales used to determine weight, wear and become inaccurate, thus an accurate weight on an inaccurate scale

causes an unfair transaction. To correct these the legislatures of the states have enacted laws requiring that honest weights and measures be used and to enforce these laws have directed some department of the state government to test and check all weights and measures used in trade. This authority was given to the Department of Agriculture in Iowa. At the beginning of the enforcement of this law, hundreds of inaccurate and dishonest weights and measures were found and confiscated.

To insure honest weights, scales and measures, twenty-five inspectors of the department carry standard weights and continually test the smaller scales found in retail stores throughout the state. During 1935, 13,389 counter scales and 4,695 cream test scales were tested.

To test larger platform scales, many weights are required, and the three department special trucks carry 2,500 pounds of standard weights to properly test stockyard scales, coal scales, elevator and mine scales. These numbered 4,152 in 1935.

Dishonesty is sometimes discovered in the operation of scales. A few years ago an inspector found two silver dollars in the sliding poise on the beam of a stockyard scale over which several buyers were buying hogs and cattle from the farmer. These silver dollars weighed two ounces in themselves, but since the weight on the beam was multiplied 500 times on the platform, there was a shortage of 1,000 ounces which the stock seller did not receive.

The gasoline pump has placed an added duty on the department in testing these pumps so that the driver of the automobile will receive full measure. This is done by the inspectors with the use of a standard five gallon measure. In 1935 there were 19,405 of these pumps tested. To keep all the weights and measures used by the department accurate the state maintains a complete set of all weights and measures which have been standardized by the United States bureau of Standards. These are in the custody of the state sealer, who is the State Chemist, and he is required by the law to maintain these standards so they will be accurate at all times. It is his duty also to test all the standards used by the inspectors to insure their accuracy at all times. Generally speaking, it is better practice to buy and sell dry commodities by weight rather than by the bushel, unless the weight per bushel is agreed upon. In many cases a bushel measure will not hold, without heaping, the required number of pounds. If you put sixty pounds of potatoes in a bushel basket you will find the basket heaping full, and it is not customary in trade to heap a measure.

Many of the states have fixed the number of pounds of various products per bushel, but they are at great variance on many products. For example, the weight per bushel for apples varies from forty-four pounds to fifty pounds. Barley thirty-two to forty-eight pounds, and onions fifty-two to fifty-seven pounds.

The purpose of the whole weight and measure set up is to insure and maintain honesty and accuracy in all transactions in which a weight or measure is involved.

There will always be confusion in the standards of weight in the United States, with the Troy weight, avoirdupois weights, Apothecaries' weights and metric weights. It is believed we have used the present standards so long that we will never adopt a single system of standards such as the metric system. There is less confusion in liquid measures since the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is universally used in trade, and the metric system by the druggist, although apothecary measure is still used to some extent by the medical profession. While honesty exists with few exceptions in the operation and use of weights and measures, the careful buyer will check his purchases for his own protection. There is a little jingle which has its application:

Little ounces that are stolen,
 Because you're careless when you buy
 Make poor your honest tradesman,
 And your cost of living high.

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WISCONSIN GOES POETIC

CHAIRMAN HILL ANSWERS "IOWA AGRICULTURE"

In the December 17 issue of this great family magazine we published a couple of verses entitled, "Be a Booster" which poetically advised anyone not satisfied with conditions in their home community, that trains were leaving daily for forty-seven states. This morning, we received from Charles L. Hill, Chairman of the Wisconsin State Commission of Agriculture and Markets, another verse which he tells us was written by a Mr. Thompson, Secretary for the Commission.--

"If these knockers shun their home town,
 Where they grew to man's estate;
 If they have no kindred feeling
 Only spite and greed and hate;
 If they fail to feel the keen joy
 From the spread of booster's leaven,
 Why in Sam Hill would you foist them
 On the other forty-seven."

Then Mr. Hill goes on to say, "I am afraid you won't have very many of them to ship out of Iowa, however, in spite of the corn crop that you had this year. They will stand up as they did in Chicago at the 4-H Club Banquet and hold their hands to high Heaven and shout, 'Out where the Tall Corn Grows.' You don't need to worry, they will stay with you."

Thanks for those kind words, Mr. Hill. Even if an Iowan ever does wander outside the confines of America's greatest inland Empire, his heart is still ever buried in the deep, black soil of Iowa.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION MEETINGS WILL BEGIN JAN. 4

Dates originally announced for district conferences on the 1937 county agricultural planning project will be used for district meetings to explain the 1937 agricultural conservation program, and a new schedule has been announced for the planning meetings.

Announcement of the agricultural conservation meetings was made by J. W. Merrill, Iowa State College district extension agent, acting for Director R. K. Bliss on the farm program. County committeemen and county agents will attend the meetings on the AAA program.

Schedule for district agricultural conservation meetings is:

January 4 at Ames
January 5 at Denison and Cedar Rapids
January 6 at Red Oak and Oelwein
January 7 at Chariton and Mason City
January 8 at Fairfield and Spencer

Schedule for the planning project meetings is:

January 11 at Webster City and Toledo
January 12 at Emmetsburg and Charles City
January 13 at LeMars and Elkader
January 14 at Oakland and Muscatine
January 15 at Winterset and Centerville

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SEED DIRECTORY FOR 1937 IS NOW BEING MADE UP AT AMES

Every year many inquiries come to the office of Joe L. Robinson, Ames, Secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, asking where good seed may be purchased. To bring the user and seller of good seed together, a seed directory has been issued each year by the association.

Those who have seed which they wish to list in the directory for the coming year should send information as to the kind of grain, variety, number of bushels and county in which grown along with their names and addresses to Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, Ames, Iowa, before February 1, 1937. It costs nothing to list seed.

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Dressed poultry receipts in the nation's major markets were 60 per cent higher during August of this year than in August, 1935.

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FARMERS LIST SURPLUS SEED CORN

Des Moines, Iowa. In the November 25 issue of Iowa Agriculture, Secretary Murray offered to list the names and addresses of farmers who selected corn in anticipation of the special seed corn loan and then could not qualify because of the reduction of the eligible area.

In accordance with that announcement, we are listing below the names of those who have written the State Department of Agriculture. We wish to make it clear, however, that the department will not be responsible for the seed in any way; nor for any of the statements made by the individuals. We also request that all correspondence concerning the seed be directed to the individuals rather than to the department.

Name and Address	Amt.	Kind of Corn
Geroge J. Young, Palo	80 Bu.	Reid Yellow Dent
Lee Legler, Springville	200 "	Reid Yellow and Krug
C. G. Tatro, Castalia	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent and Murdoc
J. A. Brown, Grinnell	250 "	Krug Yellow Dent
Robert Green, Tama	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	120 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Omer Sims, Marengo	30 "	Early Yellow Corn
Robert Tarky, Fairfax	40 "	
Geo. E. Scott, Mechanicsville	100 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Arnold Skromme, R1 Boone	30 "	Wallace Yellow Dent
David B. Smith, Amana	150 "	Reid Yellow Dent
C. B. Holler, Lohrville	550 "	Early Yellow Corn
Arthur Conley, Nevada	200 "	Kelley Corn
H. L. Wilson, Nevada	200 "	Krug and Reid Corn
Frank McLain, Nevada	400 "	Yellow Dent Corn
Robert Comfort, Zearing	75 "	Black Yellow Dent
Howard Baker, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clarence Anderson, Fernald		Iowa Krug Corn
N. B. Nelson, Story City	125 "	Reid Corn
G. F. Christainson, Zearing	100 "	Reid Med Early
Arnold Peterson, Story City	50 "	Reid and Birkeland Yellow
Dennis Dodds, Collins	150 "	Yellow Dent
Aura Shiebley, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent
Millard Ward, Collins	50 "	Yellow Dent
Earl J. Robinson, Collins	5 "	Yellow Dent
John Danielson, Nevada		Iowa Reid Corn
Clyde Black, Ames		Seed Corn
Milford Brown, Slater		Seed Corn
T. O. Thorson, Zearing		Seed Corn
Lester Fincham, McCallsburg		Seed Corn
Tom Nessa, Nevada		Seed Corn
George M. Preston, West Branch	25 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Andrew Scharff, Wilton Jnc.	15 "	Yellow Dent
Thomas Hefferman, R2 Letts	50 "	Seed Corn
E. C. Voss, RFD 1, Donahue	50 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Reynold Petersen, Calamus	250 "	Reid Yellow Dent
G. M. Kirkpatrick, Casey	70 "	Meyers Yellow Dent
Austen Dolmag, Waukee	150 "	Reid Yellow Dent
Arthur Wolken, R5 Marshalltown	25 "	Medium Early Yellow

(Continuation of list of those having seed corn, see page 12)

Name and Address	Amt.		Kind of Corn
Arthur Wolken, R5 Marshalltown	25	Bu.	Late Yellow
H. A. Buschbom, R3 Marshalltown	50	"	Early Yellow Dent
Roy Nichols, Clemons	20	"	Krug Yellow Dent
E. E. Phears, Clemons	70	"	Reid Yellow Dent
Ralph Rider, Garwin			Krug Yellow Dent
Mrs. Ada Frederick, Marshalltown	15	"	Early State Center & Reid
Floyd Harding, R3 Marshalltown	50	"	90 Day Yellow Dent
Edwin R. Paul, R3 Marshalltown	60	"	White Corn
Ed Gunderson, Dunbar	100	"	
E. B. Elliott, Albion			Reid Yellow (early)
Gus Siem, Marshalltown	25	"	Silver King
Ed Mead, Marshalltown	350	"	Yellow Dent
Sam Myers, State Center	350	"	Beary Seed Corn
Ernest Eggers, State Center	100	"	Beary Seed Corn
Ralph Ankrum, St. Anthony	100	"	Reid Yellow Dent (early)
John Runner, Laurel	75	"	Reid Yellow Dent
John Runner, Laurel	15	"	Silver Mine White Corn
B. F. Stalzer, Haverhill	100	"	Yellow Dent
L. W. Hauser, Liscomb	150		Med. Early Wilson Yellow
Walter Nugent, Liscomb	50	"	Silvermine White
Mrs. Rob't McIlrath, Haverhill	50	"	Early Yellow Dent
B. A. Speas, R3 Marshalltown	150	"	Early Corn
Allan Tuttle, Laurel	40	"	Krug
Allan Tuttle, Laurel	25	"	Early Yellow Dent
W. B. Weaver, R1 Marshalltown	100	"	Med. Early Yellow Dent
Al. J. Kunkel, R2 Marshalltown	30	"	Late Maturing Yellow Dent
John B. Stalzer, Haverhill	50	"	Goecke
Chester Runner, Gilman	75	"	Black Yellow Dent
Chester Twedt, LeGrand	25	"	Beary Yellow Dent (Late)
A. H. Richerodt, Marshalltown	75	"	Beary
W. A. Dunn, Albion	75	"	Reid Yellow (Early)
George Hitch, Liscomb	40	"	Early Yellow Dent
M. J. Thatcher, Liscomb			90 day Silver King
Eldon Walters, Beaman	100	"	Yellow Dent (Beary Origin)
H. H. Smith, Laurel	150	"	Beary
W. E. Steward, Marshalltown	15	"	Early Yellow Corn
Dave McAteer, Gilman	25	"	Early Krug
F. O. Billman, R4 Marshalltown	25	"	Reid Yellow Dent (Early)
Fred Feldschneider, R4 Marshallt'n	25	"	Beary
Fred Feldschneider, R4 Marshallt'n	30	"	Reid Yellow
Fred Feldschneider, R4 Marshallt'n	10	"	90 day
I. R. Arney, Marshalltown	100	"	Krug Yellow Dent (Early)
W. S. Sutton, State Center	50	"	Yellow
J. T. Moore, R3 Marshalltown	75	"	Yellow
M. H. Hindman, Laurel	250	"	Yellow Dent
John Neiderhauser, Marshalltown	55	"	Krug
J. F. Kolbe, R3 Marshalltown	75	"	Yellow Dent (Early)
Esther Runner, State Center			Reid Yellow Dent



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