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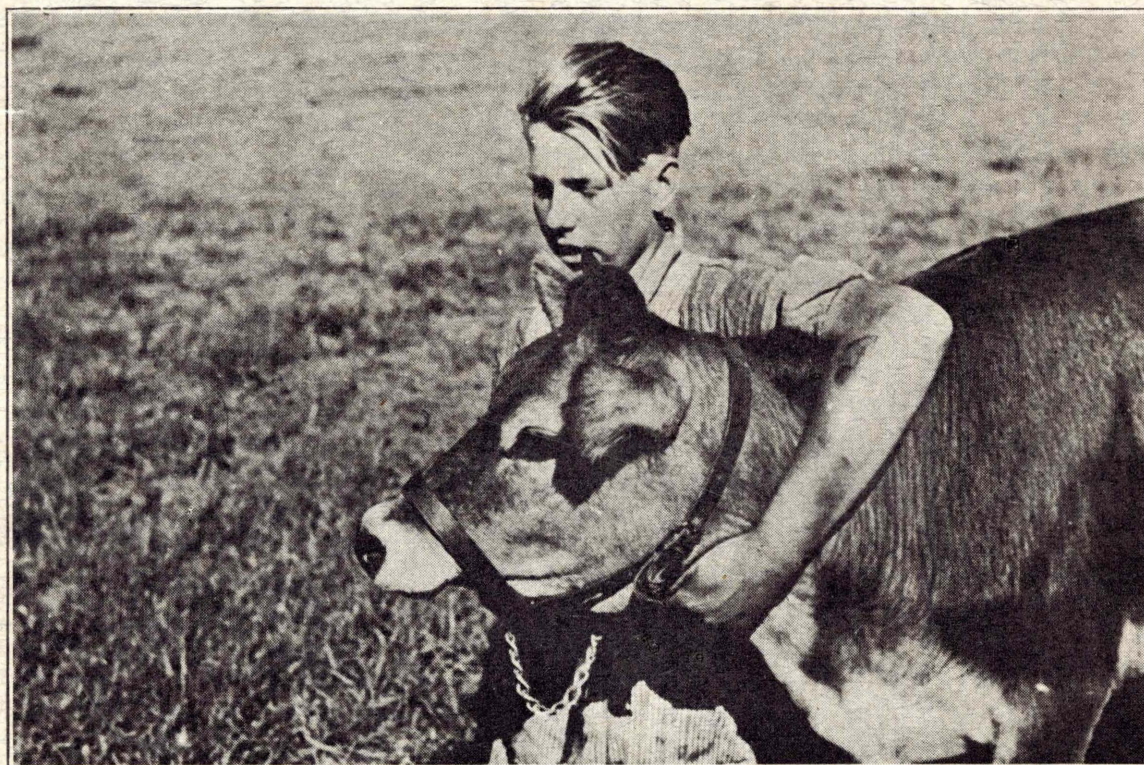
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PALS

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THOMAS L. CURRAN, Secretary

INDUSTRIAL USE OF FARM CROPS

From time to time during the past few years, various interests have attacked the AAA farm programs as unsound. Many of the parties sponsoring or instigating these attacks have offered as a solution, the industrial use of farm products to take care of agricultural surpluses. These schemes usually advocate the increased planting of new or relatively unimportant farm crops such as castor beans, artichokes, tung trees etc. or seek some form of a subsidy to make possible the commercial use of some of the major farm crops such as corn.

These plans naturally attract interest since they are usually well presented, seem logical, and often promise huge profits to the participating farmers. However, a thorough analysis of the claims often reveals a number of faults. There are several hurdles that these plans usually fail to clear, such as:

- (1) The crop being pushed is adapted only to certain small areas of the country because of soil or climatic requirements.
- (2) Claims as to the amount of farm commodities that will be diverted into industrial channels are often exaggerated. The sponsors usually claim that all of the product handled or processed will be removed from the regular farm markets, when in reality a major portion of the value of the product handled is converted into commercial feed, or fed directly to livestock at the processing plant in competition with other livestock feeders.
- (3) The program is not practical from a commercial standpoint except when the farm product that is to be used can be purchased at depression prices.
- (4) The product that is diverted into industrial channels competes directly or indirectly with other agricultural products.

When we apply these four tests to the industrial utilization programs that have been advanced during recent years as a cure-all for agriculture, we find that they all fall down at one or more points. Soybeans might be used as an example, for during the past few years the industrial utilization of soybeans and soybean products has been widely advocated as a new outlet for farm surpluses. This interest and promotion has no doubt aided in bringing about the tremendous increase in the production of soybeans in this country.

A study recently made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics regarding the utilization of our soybean production brings to light some interesting facts. The study shows that farmers themselves use 90 to 95 per cent of the yield from the total acreage of soybeans in the form of hay, feed and seed, with only 5 to 10 per cent of our soybean acreage being consumed by industry. In addition, the greater part of the industrial demand for soybean products is for the oil,

(continued on next page)

Industrial Use of Farm Crops - Continued from Page 1

and soybean oil is essentially a substitute oil used in food products in direct competition with lard, butter and cotton seed oil, tending to depress the market on these commodities rather than being a new outlet for farm surpluses.

In 1936, 81 per cent of the industrial consumption of soybean oil was in food products competing directly with other agricultural produce. In short, the industrial use of soybeans has so far contributed little toward the solution of our farm problem.

Research and technical progress toward the development of new uses for farm crops is a fine thing. In fact, the soundness of this research is recognized as an integral part of the farm program, for the 1938 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act provides for the establishment and maintenance of four regional laboratories to develop new uses for farm products.

The industrial utilization of agricultural products is an important source of farm income and as time goes on, this outlet will probably continue to increase in importance. However, for the present and for the immediate future, the industrial demand for farm products is not going to solve the problem of agricultural surpluses.

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12 MILK SURVEYS IN SEPTEMBER

Milk surveys in 12 Iowa towns were completed during the month of September, according to Harry Irwin, Chief Chemist of the State Department of Agriculture. The surveys were carried on in Clive, Peru, Waukee, Adel, Winterset, Patterson, Macksburg, Bevington, Indianola, Milo, Lacona and Ackworth.

In the 12 surveys, Mr. Irwin reported that milk samples, from over 200 dairy herds producing and selling milk in the area checked, were analyzed to see whether or not the milk met state health standards.

In a survey, milk samples are collected from producers and handlers supplying whole milk in the area. These samples are then analyzed to determine the amount of sediment, bacteria count, whether or not the milk is properly pasteurized and whether or not the herd is free from mastitis. Mr. Irwin indicated that this work was being carried on in close cooperation with the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture in order to eliminate mastitis from herds producing and selling whole milk,

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250 counties in 22 states are under the Bang area test plan. A total of 1,750,000 cattle have been tested under the area procedure in these states. Eleven of the 22 states are paying state indemnities.

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REGIONAL WEED CONFERENCE AT DES MOINES

A conference to discuss the noxious weed problem in the north central states is being called in Des Moines on October 7th and 8th by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, according to Francis Johnson, President of the state group.

Representatives of the departments of agriculture and land grant colleges of 12 north central states, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, have been invited to attend the meeting along with representatives of farm organizations and state and national legislators.

The State Department of Agriculture together with Iowa State College and its Extension Service is cooperating with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation in setting up the program and conducting the meeting.

Mr. Johnson stated that the two-day session would be open to all interested parties. The tentative program provides for a discussion centering around four main topics:

1. The present noxious weed situation and extent of the infestation in the north central states.
2. Present and proposed state and national legislation to control the spread of noxious weeds.
3. State weed laws and their administration.
4. Methods of weed control.

According to Mr. Johnson, several of the western states outside of the north central area have indicated a desire to take part in the meeting, and representatives from these states will appear on the discussion program.

CURRAN TO ATTEND MILK CONTROL CONVENTION

Thomas L. Curran, State Secretary of Agriculture, reported today that he would attend the 4th annual convention of the National Association of Milk Control Boards in Montgomery, Alabama on October 5, 6 and 7.

Curran pointed out that Iowa has no milk control board and the state sanitary laws relating to the production, processing and sale of milk and milk products were administered by the State Department of Agriculture. Curran stated that his purpose in attending the meeting was to study the administration of dairy laws in other states with a view of improving the work of the Iowa department.

TWENTY-FOUR COUNTIES FURNISH LIMESTONE

By the end of this year, over 150,000 tons of limestone will have been produced and delivered to land owners in 24 counties under the provisions of the County Limestone Quarries Act, according to estimates made by the State Emergency Conservation office.

Under the terms of the Limestone Quarries Act passed by the 47th General Assembly, county boards of supervisors are empowered to purchase and resell agricultural limestone to land owners. The act provides for financing the purchase of limestone over a five-year period, allowing the land owner to pay for his purchase in five equal installments. Special anticipatory warrants are issued which are secured by a lien against the property benefitted.

At the present time 13 counties, including Appanoose, Ringgold, Davis, Lucas, Wayne, Clarke, Decatur, Wapello, Iowa, Poweshiek, Monroe, Mahaska and Marion, are operating under the provisions of the plan and are making deliveries of limestone to land owners in the counties.

Records in the conservation office indicate that 11 other counties, including Page, Taylor, Union, Jefferson, Jasper, Allamakee, Benton, Tama, Winneshiek, Clayton and Fayette, are preparing to inaugurate the program and start deliveries this fall.

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CHINCH BUG POPULATION INCREASES

Reports from county agents and farmers indicate the possibility of severe chinch bug damage in southern Iowa next year, Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, reported today. Drake's report stated that favorable weather in southern and western areas had made it possible for the chinch bug population to build up to the point where heavy damage to the 1939 crop would be probable with favorable weather in the spring.

A survey will be carried on during the early part of the winter to determine the number of hibernating bugs. This survey outlines the area where damage may be expected in 1939, Drake pointed out and is repeated in the spring to determine the percentage of winter mortality.

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BUTTER STOCKS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

The amount of butter in storage on September 1st this year was 50 per cent above that of a year ago and nearly 50 per cent above the five-year average, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The report shows butter stocks of 201,543,000 lbs. on September 1 of this year as compared with 134,885,000 lbs. on September 1, last year and a September 1st five-year average of 139,958,000 lbs. Storage stocks of butter on August 1st of this year were 172,505,000 lbs.

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WAREHOUSE BOARDS MEET OCTOBER 3

Warehouse boards in every county of the state will meet Monday, October 3rd to appoint an auditing committee and close the financial records for the year, according to Thomas L. Curran, State Secretary of Agriculture.

Curran pointed out that these meetings were called by the Department of Agriculture in compliance with the unbonded warehouse law which provides that each warehouse board appoints an auditing committee to examine the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and make a financial report. A copy of the financial statement is forwarded to the State Secretary of Agriculture, and Curran stated that he had requested the warehouse boards to send in this report before November 1st.

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SURVEY SHOWS DECREASE IN HOPPER POPULATION

Preliminary results of the annual fall grasshopper survey indicate a reduction of the hopper population and a similar reduction in egg deposits as compared with the fall of 1936 and 1937, according to Thomas L. Curran, State Secretary of Agriculture.

In submitting a report to Curran, Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist, stressed the fact that the survey was incomplete and that final determinations could not be made until all data were assembled. Drake pointed out, however, that the incomplete check-up showed less danger of a widespread grasshopper infestation that at any time in the last three years.

Present indications point to a light or medium infestation in the state next year with the exception of western Iowa, particularly in those counties bordering the Missouri River. Incomplete data show that there may be danger of heavy to severe grasshopper infestations in a strip of territory in western Iowa joining the Missouri River and extending eastward far enough to include the two western tiers of counties.

A determination of the probable grasshopper infestation for the coming year is made each fall to enable entomologists and others in charge of pest control work to formulate control programs, Dr. Drake pointed out, and added that the determinations were made by compiling and studying results of an adult and egg survey.

The adult survey is an actual count of the number of adult grasshoppers per square yard and is made in several places in each county of the state. The egg survey is a count of the egg pods or egg masses deposited in the ground and is made at several points in the county. The results of these two surveys are checked and compared, and the forecast of the probable infestation is made.

Maps showing the possible 1939 infestation will be published as soon as the check-up is completed and analyzed.

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DAIRYMEN MEET TO PLAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Increasing the use of dairy products through a national advertising campaign will be discussed by dairy representatives from all sections of the United States in Chicago, October 5th. The meeting is being called by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, American Butter Institute, National Association of Local Creameries and the Tri-States Dairy Committee of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

The sponsors of the meeting point out that there has been an increase in the production of dairy products, and this increase is piling up in the form of storage stocks. At this meeting the dairy industry will be asked to formulate and develop a national advertising campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products.

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FROST DAMAGE TO CORN WILL BE LIGHT

According to the Weather Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, favorable September weather with little or no rain after the 14th and with warm, sunny days toward the end of the month, advanced corn rapidly toward maturity so that toward the close of September, a very large part of the ears were safe from frost for commercial purposes. Only in scattered fields and localities was there much possibility of frost damaging the ears, and that mostly in the northeast counties.

Heavy to killing frost on September 19th in the western counties found the corn practically all safe. This high maturity of corn probably indicates a low moisture content and less than the usual amount of difficulty in storing and sealing the corn.

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BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR HORSE OWNERS

Because of low priced grain and feed, the future outlook is encouraging for farm operators who produce and use horses as a source of farm power, according to Harry D. Linn, Field Representative for the Iowa Horse & Mule Breeders' Association.

Mr. Linn reports that the average sized (1500 lbs.) farm horse can be fed at hard work this fall for a cost of 14 cents per day or less, depending upon the kind of grain and roughage feed available on the individual farm. The same horse, Mr. Linn pointed out, can be kept idle in the barn for a feed cost of 6 cents per day or less.

Mr. Linn added that sleeping sickness had practically subsided for the year, and stated that a new and reasonably low priced serum developed during the past year would practically guarantee the control of this disease in the future.

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SPONSOR BARROW SHOWS

Barrow shows and carcass grading demonstrations sponsored by the Iowa Swine Producers' Association, Extension Service and Packers will be held at Cedar Rapids on November 15 and 16, and at Storm Lake on November 17 and 18, according to R. L. Pemberton, Field Secretary for the Iowa Swine Producers' Association.

Mr. Pemberton reported the tentative plans include a barrow show featuring the proper type of market hog. Following the barrow show, the animals will be dressed out and the carcasses will be graded to illustrate dressing percentage and cut-out values of the different individual entries. Plans also include meat cutting and trimming demonstrations to show the method of preparing the various wholesale meat cuts.

4-H ACTIVITIES AT DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS

Reports show that 4-H club members of Iowa had a busy week at the Dairy Cattle Congress which closed October 2. Approximately 700 young people of club or school age participated in the various events.

On Tuesday, October 27th, 60 high school dairy cattle judging teams representing the pick of their classes in vocational agriculture contested the right to represent Iowa at the National Future Farmers' Congress to be held at Kansas City.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, dairy demonstration teams representing 17 counties demonstrated, talked and lectured on different lessons they had learned in their 4-H projects.

Friday night, 225 4-H club members sat down at the annual 4-H Club Banquet at Hotel Ressel-Lamson. This banquet is sponsored by the dairy cattle breed associations each year, and is free to all club exhibitors.

Saturday was Show Day at the Dairy Cattle Congress when the 350 club animals were led before their respective judges, and ribbons, medals and trophies were awarded to the winners.

CATTLE CONGRESS FLOWER SHOW A SUCCESS

The Sixth Garden and Flower Show held in connection with the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo from September 26 to October 2, 1938, was a decided success, according to the garden and flower judges.

The show was staged in a new fireproof building which took the place of the building that burned a year ago. The fireplaces and shadow boxes in the exhibit space are of the latest construction and are well arranged. In spite of the loss to exhibitors by fire last year, practically all classes were filled with exhibits this year. Many of the exhibitors who lost displays in the fire last year came back this year with good exhibits.

HOG AND CORN STATE FAIR BABY BEEF SALE 1938

The baby beef sale at the 1938 Iowa State Fair brought a total of \$44,877.89 to the 4-H club boys and girls selling calves. A total of 391 head were sold.

Herefords brought the highest prices, returning an average of \$12.60 per hundred as compared with \$12.33 for the Angus and \$12.00 for the Shorthorns.

Herefords also led in the number of calves sold with a total of 176 Herefords as compared with 130 Angus and 85 Shorthorns. The average weight of Shorthorn calves exceeded that of the other breeds with a 932 lb. average compared with 928 lbs. for herefords and 914 lbs. for the Angus. In spite of the higher average weight of the Shorthorns, the Herefords brought the highest average price per calf, due to the higher price per pound.

Hereford calves brought an average of \$117.41, Angus \$112.99 and Shorthorns \$112.07. The following table shows a comparison:

Breed	No. of Calves	Average Weight	Total Weight	Av. Price Per Hundred	Av. Price Per Calf	Total Value
Hereford	176	927.98	163,324	\$12.60	\$117.41	\$20,663.39*
Angus	130	914.43	118,876	12.33	112.99	14,688.88
Shorthorn	85	932.19	79,236	12.00	112.07	9,525.62

* Includes Champion's selling price, \$100.00 per hundred.

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NUMBER AND AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR THE
BABY BEEF CALVES BY THE PACKING COMPANIES
AT THE 1938 IOWA STATE FAIR BABY BEEF CLUB SALE

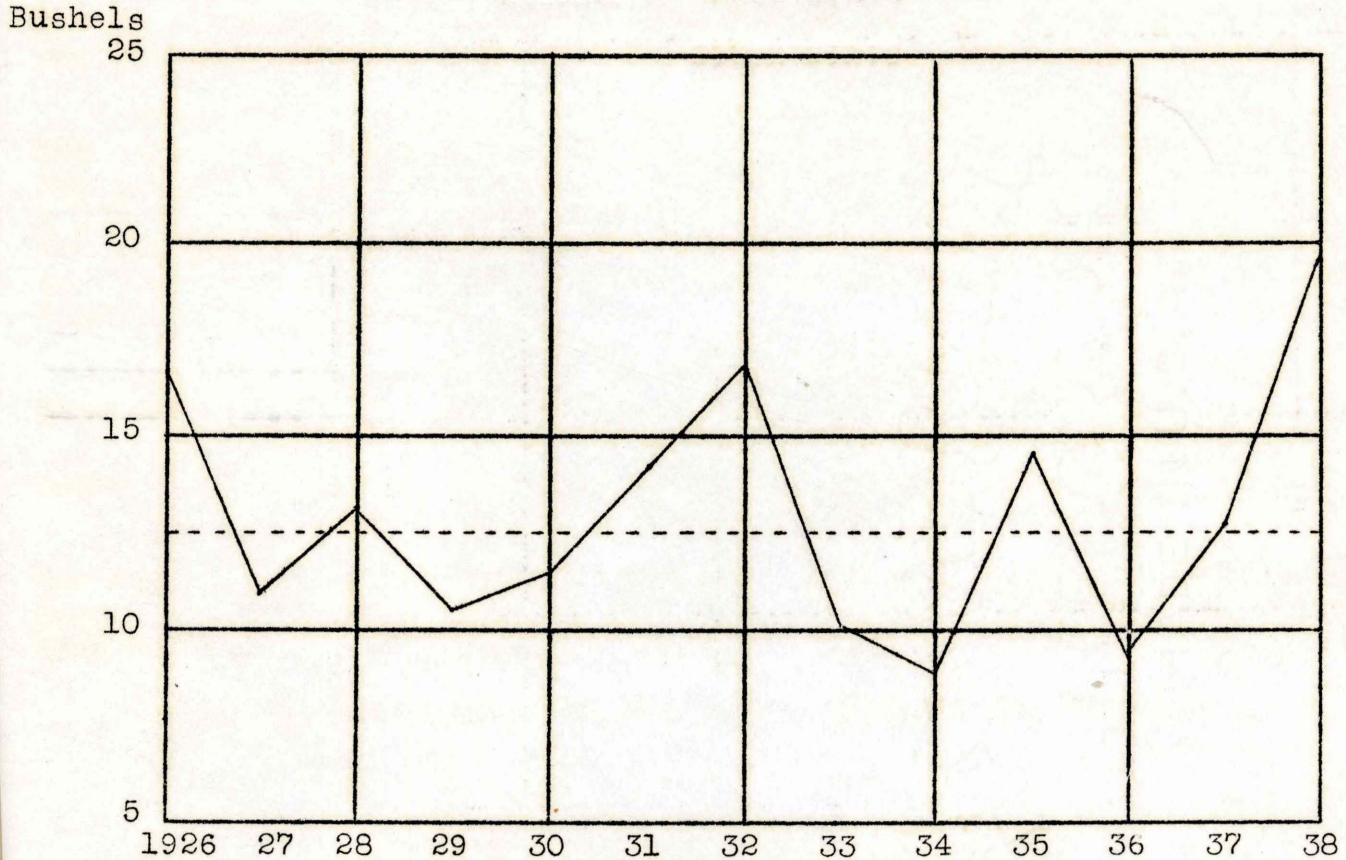
<u>Packing Company</u>	<u>Average Price Paid Per Cwt.</u>	<u>No. Calves Purchased</u>
Morrell Packing Company, Ottumwa, Ia.	\$ 13.20	60
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, New York City	12.53	27
Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia.	12.50	34
Wilson & Company, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	12.42	112
Bookey Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia.	12.27	11
Decker Packing Company, Mason City, Ia.	12.02	25
Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Ia.	11.96	85
United Dressed Beef Company, New York, New York	11.81	27
Amend Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia.	10.83	3

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HOG AND CORN RATIOS ON SEPTEMBER 15 (1926 - 1938)

Based on Iowa Hog and Corn Prices for September 15, 1926 to 1938 and for the average of the period 1910-1935.

Showing the number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of live hogs at average farm prices.



Solid line - September 15 ratios

Dotted Line - Average of September 15 ratios for the period 1910-35

HOG - CORN RATIOS ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1910 TO 1938

1910 - 16.2	1925 - 13.0
1911 - 11.8	1926 - 16.9
1912 - 12.2	1927 - 10.7
1913 - 11.7	1928 - 13.0
1914 - 11.9	1929 - 10.4
1915 - 9.8	1930 - 11.3
1916 - 13.0	1931 - 14.1
1917 - 10.1	1932 - 10.0
1918 - 12.8	1933 - 10.0
1919 - 10.4	1934 - 8.3
1920 - 12.7	1935 - 14.7
1921 - 18.2	1936 - 8.3
1922 - 15.8	1937 - 12.8
1923 - 10.4	1938 - 20.0
1924 - 8.3	Ave. 1910-1935 - 12.5

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