The Iowa farm service guide

John A. Vieg
Iowa State College

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Iowa Farmers and National Defense

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration makes it possible for American farmers to adjust production in line with the changing world situation. Iowa farmers have an opportunity to increase food production under a program in which the government will make price-supporting purchases to assure farmers a favorable return from converting livestock feed into livestock production, and for increasing production of certain vegetables. Detailed particulars may be obtained from the county agent or the AAA chairman. See Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation, page 132.

Other services listed in this Guide offer Iowa farmers assistance in meeting changing conditions.

Information on agriculture in defense, including such subjects as nutrition, home food production, health, soil conservation, rural electrification, the European food situation and hemisphere cooperation is available from both state and federal sources. See Information Services, page 162. Aid in the organization of discussion groups and source material for their use may be obtained through the county agent.

Persons having skills useful in defense industries should register with their nearest state employment office. See Farm Labor, page 152. Training courses and "refresher" courses in defense industries are offered to young people and adults in agricultural high schools having shop equipment. See Agricultural Education, page 134. National Youth Administration work projects provide practical experience to out-of-school rural youth in projects essential to national defense. NYA youth may also attend shop classes in vocational agriculture high schools. See Relief and Social Security, National Youth Administration, page 182.

Land-use planning committees offer rural communities a means of helping to adjust successfully in case of the establishment of defense industries or bases. See Agricultural Planning, page 140. Assistance to farm families in relocating is available from the county agent. Financial assistance where necessary and help in finding new locations may be obtained from the Farm Security Administration rehabilitation supervisor. See Loans, page 169. For assistance in supplying food to army camps and planning production for this purpose, see your county agent and the services listed under Marketing, page 175.
The Iowa Farm Service Guide

Governmental Agricultural Services
National — State — Local

By John A. Vieg

It is the purpose of the Farm Service Guide to list and describe the services Iowa farmers may obtain directly from their national, state and local governments. There is only a limited amount of new information in this bulletin, for practically all the facts it contains are already in print—somewhere. The value of the Guide will consist mainly in the convenience of having a ready index to all those governmental services which have been established for farm people, but of which they cannot avail themselves without first knowing of their existence and knowing how to apply for them. The Guide is in a sense a by-product of a broad survey of national, state and local administrative relationships in all governmental agricultural programs affecting rural Iowa.

Most of the services described in the Guide may be secured free. There are some for which a charge is required, but no effort has been made to indicate them separately here. Your county agent will ordinarily be able to tell you which services carry a charge and how much it is.

Where we have suggested in the Guide that you write for information regarding any service, we have given the office to which you should address your inquiry and the title of the officer in charge. It is not necessary that you know the name of the official concerned.

Whenever the Guide fails to answer some question regarding a service you may write, telephone or call in person at the office of the county agent for further information. You are also invited to write to Agricultural Extension Service, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, or to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In the case of services supplied by other units or branches, address your inquiry directly

1Project 673 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.
to the Office of Information of the department, board, commis­sion, agency, administration or authority concerned. If you should be uncertain as to where to send an inquiry regarding any federal service simply write to United States Information Service, 1405 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND CONSERVATION

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 offers Iowa farmers an opportunity to participate with those in other states in a cooperative program aiming at adjustment of production and soil con­servation. Through cooperation in the AAA program farmers become eligible to receive payments and conservation materials.

HOW TO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS

First step in participating in the program is to sign the Farm Plan for Participation by May 1. It is handled by the county AAA committee.

Depending upon how fully a farmer cooperates in the program, he may qualify for some or all of the following benefits:

Payments for adjusting his acreage of soil-depleting crops (principally corn) to his farm’s share of the national allotment.

Payments for carrying out of soil-building practices. Among the practices approved for earning these payments are: New seed­ings of legumes and grasses, planting of green manure and cover crops, planting or improving stands of forest trees, applications of lime and mineral fertilizers, pasture improvement, erosion-control and weed control.

Minimum farm allowance. Any farmer has the opportunity to earn at least $20 for participating in the program. If the amount that he could normally earn is less than $20, the amount which he may earn by carrying out soil-building practices is increased so that the payment which may be earned on his farm is $20.

Special payments for tree planting. Any Iowa farmer may earn $15 by planting 2 acres of forest trees under the 1941 AAA pro­gram in addition to all other payments.

Conservation materials. In most Iowa counties, ground lime­stone and triple superphosphate are available to farmers, and the cost is deducted from payments which they subsequently earn under
the Agricultural Conservation Program. Farmers don’t have “out of pocket” costs under this phase of the AAA farm program.

Loans on corn. In any season when the corn crop is (1) greater than a normal year’s domestic and export needs, or (2) when the farm price falls below 75 percent of parity, farmers who cooperate in the AAA program may secure loans on their crops, provided that marketing quotas have not been rejected in a producer-referendum. When marketing and storage quotas are in effect, loans are offered to cooperators in the commercial corn area at the full loan rate, and to non-cooperators on their excess production at 60 percent of the full rate. Loans may be repaid in cash or by delivery of the corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Loans on wheat. These become available in any year when (1) the wheat crop is larger than a normal year’s domestic consumption plus exports, or (2) the farm price falls below 52 percent of parity. The loan rate under the new amendment is 85 percent of the parity price of wheat on the farm. Loans are available to farmers who cooperate in the AAA program and plant within their wheat acreage allotments. No loans are available during crop years for which marketing quotas are voted down. When quotas are in effect, non-cooperators may secure loans on their excess production at less than the full loan rate. Such non-recourse loans may be repaid by cash or delivery of wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Wheat crop insurance. Iowa farmers may insure themselves against loss of their wheat crop on an acreage equal to the wheat allotment through the Federal Crop Insurance Program. Most farmers prefer coverage sufficient to guarantee them 75 percent of their normal yield.

LOCAL AAA COMMITTEES

Farmers participating in the AAA program automatically become members of the local County Agricultural Conservation Association, and as such, gain the right to vote for community committeemen and likewise to be elected as committeemen. Township representatives elect the three County AAA Committeemen. These local committeemen conduct the administration of the program within a county.
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

There are educational facilities in rural Iowa today both for children and for adults.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

One hundred and ninety public high schools, all under independent district boards of education, are receiving financial aid from the national government for the teaching of vocational agriculture. Because of this assistance these high schools are able to offer competent training in farm mechanics, farm crops and soils, animal husbandry and farm management either on an all day, part-time or evening school basis. Boys and girls of high school age are free to enroll in the day course just as they do for any others for which they are qualified. Older people are welcome to attend the evening school. For the girls and the ladies there are home economics courses which are offered parallel to those in agriculture.

In addition to the high schools aided by Smith-Hughes funds from the national government, there are also in the state approximately 500 other high schools which offer a limited amount of training in agriculture.

For definite information see the principal of your neighboring high school or write to the State Board of Vocational Education, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMMUNITY FORUMS

Many rural high schools in Iowa offer courses in the evenings for adults, and some of these include as a key feature in their program a community forum. These forums provide competent and stimulating discussion of whatever problems seem to the men and women in charge to be most worthy of investigation.

For information pertaining to forums in your community see the teacher of vocational agriculture at your local high school.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

Iowa State College makes it possible for young men desiring to secure collegiate training in agriculture to get it both at reasonable cost and within the boundaries of their home state. It has grown and prospered along with the agricultural population of the state. The college is organized into five divisions, of which the Division
of Agriculture is not only the oldest (together with Engineering) but one of the largest.

Depending upon his interests, the student in the Division of Agriculture may earn a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in any of the following fields: (1) Agricultural economics and rural sociology, (2) agricultural education, (3) agricultural engineering, (4) agricultural journalism, (5) agronomy, including soils and farm crops, (6) animal husbandry, including dairy husbandry and poultry husbandry, (7) dairy industry, (8) forestry, (9) general agriculture, (10) horticulture and (11) landscape architecture. If interested he may even combine work in two departments such as (12) dairy industry and chemistry or (13) dairy industry and economics.

For those students unable to spend 4 years in college training, the college offers three non-degree programs: (a) A 2-year course in agriculture, (b) a 4-quarter course for creamery operators (this is coupled with 9 months of practical experience, three before enrollment for the first quarter’s work and six between the second and third quarters) and (c) a 2-quarter course for herdsmen.

For students of superior ability who desire advanced training beyond that leading to the B.S. or bachelor degree, the institution offers through its Graduate College courses leading to the degree of M.S. (Master of Science) and Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy). The former requires not less than 1 year’s study beyond the B.S. and the latter not less than 2 years’ study beyond the M.S. Worthy students are frequently aided in pursuing their graduate work through scholarships, fellowships and assistantships. Only a very limited number of grants may, however, be made annually.

For undergraduate students residing in Iowa tuition in the Division of Agriculture is $41 per quarter in all departments excepting Agricultural Engineering where the fee is $43. For graduate students the tuition charge is $41 per quarter.

For further information write either to the Registrar, the Dean of Agriculture or the Dean of the Graduate College, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. See the report on the National Youth Administration (N.Y.A.) under Relief & Social Security.
EXTENSION EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

What is now the most extensive system of adult education in the United States began for Iowa some 40 to 50 years ago in the form of traveling agricultural exhibits and in farmers' institutes and short courses sponsored by the college at various places throughout the state. The Iowa Agricultural Extension Act was passed in 1906. With the passage by Congress of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, extension work began to come into its full stature.

It is the purpose of the Agricultural Extension Service to make the state college a vital and living force in every rural community in Iowa by locating in every county a teacher, called the county agent, who will aid in carrying the problems of farmers to the college, and, with assistance from the college, will report to farmers within his locality on the results of research and on programs of action launched by the national and state governments.

By act of the General Assembly, passed originally in 1913 and later amended, it is provided that farmers wishing to cooperate formally in extension work should do so through formation of local cooperating organizations termed, in the statute, farm aid, or farm improvement associations. This provision has resulted in the establishment of what is ordinarily called the Farm Bureau in every county of the state. It is not required that an individual farmer join the organization in order to secure the benefits of extension education but simply that there must be such an organization within the county, with dues from its members amounting to not less than $1,000 per year before local public funds may be made available for the program. By the terms of the statute the county board of supervisors (or commissioners) is instructed to appropriate to the Bureau from general tax revenues twice the amount raised through members' fees in any and every year when membership dues reach that level, provided however that this fund shall not exceed $3,000 per year in counties having a population less than 25,000, $5,000 in counties with population in excess of 25,000 and $7,000 in counties with a population of more than 60,000 where court is held in two places and two "farm aid" organizations have been established.

Membership in the County Farm Bureau is open to all farmers; dues are generally $10 per year. Joining the organization gives a
farmer an opportunity to contribute systematically to the improvement of farming not only as a way of making a living but as a way of living a good life. An important advantage of membership is that of having a voice in determining with the employed agents from year to year the plans and projects to be included in the local educational program. A full list of activities carried on by the nearly 100 County Farm Bureaus within the state (Pottawattamie County has two) would include collaboration with the representatives of the Extension Service in the planning and execution of educational meetings and demonstrations in all of the subject-matter fields of agriculture and home economics, aid to club agents in sponsoring 4-H Clubs, encouragement to young men and women over club age to form organizations and the formulation of farm business cooperatives.

For additional information regarding the educational work of the County Farm Bureau see the County Extension Agent.

Through Agricultural Extension Service, the Iowa State College endeavors to supply useful information and sound counsel on problems faced by farmers both as individuals and in groups. The service is a network of channels maintaining a two-way exchange between the farmer on the one hand and administrative and research agencies on the other. Through Extension, farm people send a ceaseless stream of ideas and problems to the officials of governmental agricultural agencies and through Extension also, information, research findings and facts concerning government programs flow quickly and continuously from Washington, Des Moines and Ames to every farm family in the state.

For more detailed information, call on your county agent or write to Agricultural Extension Service, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

TOURS TO THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE CAMPUS

On behalf of the Board of Education and the college, Agricultural Extension Service invites the farm people of Iowa to come to Ames either singly or in groups, though preferably the latter, and makes every effort to insure that their tours will be both pleasant and profitable.

For parties visiting the campus and the college farms under its standard plan (whereby the state is divided into four or more sections each with visiting dates of its own) Extension Service will
furnish a general supervisor assisted by guides, secure members of the professional staff to explain work being done, arrange for exhibits of special interest to the members of the party and, if requested, make arrangements for meals and lodging. For smaller parties visiting the campus at other than regular dates, the Extension Superintendent of Tours will make whatever arrangements are possible under the circumstances. For specific information see your county agent or write to Superintendent of Tours, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

**DISCUSSION LEADERS TRAINING SCHOOLS**

In a limited number of counties, selected on the basis of local interest, Agricultural Extension Service conducts each year a Discussion Leaders Training School. If you are especially interested in the promotion of group discussion of rural problems within your community, see your county agent regarding the holding of such a school in your locality.

**RADIO**

In order that Iowa farm people might be assured of broadcasts designed for their interests and entertainment, the State Board of Education has established at the seat of the university and the state college two well-equipped and well-staffed radio stations each operating on a regular schedule 6 days per week. Tune in at 640 for WOI and at 880 for WSUI. Program schedules will be sent free of charge to all who request them. Address your requests to Program Director, WOI, Ames, or to Program Director, WSUI, Iowa City.

**FARM AND HOME WEEK**

Each year during February one week is set aside by farm people for an agricultural convention and a series of practical short courses on the campus at Ames. Right-of-way on the calendar of Iowa State College is given to lectures, meetings, conferences, dinners, demonstrations and entertainment for thousands of men and women who take a brief winter’s vacation from farming and housekeeping to see and hear things of interest to farmers and homemakers. Press and radio join in tribute to the No. 1 industry of the state, making it possible for those unable to leave their farms to listen in on part of the program.
For information regarding the next Farm and Home Week program write to Dean of Agriculture, Iowa State College, Ames.

**EXTENSION SHORT COURSES**

Nearly 40 short courses are offered on the campus of Iowa State College annually, many of them of direct interest to farmers. A considerable number of these are free; for the others there is only a nominal enrollment fee. For information as to exact dates and fees write: Director of Short Courses, 122 Agricultural Hall, Ames, Iowa. The schedule is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Month</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Refrigerated Locker Operators</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Metering Conference</td>
<td>October</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newspapemen</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage Treatment</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midwest Gas School</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-H Boys</td>
<td>December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highway Safety</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Products</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm and Home Week</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm and Home Horticulture</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa School for Agricultural Missionaries</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dairy Industry Week</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roadside and Shade Tree Conference</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Electrification Conference</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canners</td>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenkeepers</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egg Grading School</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Florists</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guidance Conference</td>
<td>April</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heating and Air Conditioning Conference</td>
<td>April</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soil Management</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School Agricultural Congress</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beekeepers</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveyors</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference on Swimming Pool Operation</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Fire School</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cattle Feeders</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Advisers (C.C.C.)</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Judging Conference</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodians of Public Buildings and Grounds</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-H Girls State Convention</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Industry Day</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Analysts</td>
<td>July</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference of Vocational Agriculture Instructors</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchery Flock Inspection and Pullorum Testing School</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Church Leaders Institute</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

This program is designed to attain three broad objectives that cannot be realized by agencies or farmers acting alone. First, it seeks to find more effective and economical ways of adapting public agricultural programs to the great diversity of local conditions existing within the state, counties and local areas. Second, it aids in the better coordination of agricultural programs as they are carried out in the field. Third, it encourages the attacking of farm problems on all fronts simultaneously. Closer coordination between the activities of federal, state and local governmental agencies is necessary so that measures of action taken by one agency will complement and fortify related lines of action taken by other government units. Of fundamental importance in obtaining these objectives is the full and active participation of farmers in building programs and making policies for agriculture.

Agricultural planning in Iowa is headed by the State Agricultural Planning Committee composed of farmers representing all parts of the state and representatives of state and federal agencies dealing with agricultural problems in the state. In every county, a similar committee of representative farmers and representatives of local, state and federal agencies is organized and at work. These committees collect and study information relating to agricultural problems and develop plans and specific recommendations for action on these problems. Through these committees, farm people have an opportunity to participate in guiding the actions and policies of agricultural agencies operating in their local communities.

These committees are assisted by the Extension Service, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the operating agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, all working in cooperation. For more information about agricultural planning (also referred to as Land Use Planning) see your county agent or the chairman of your county committee or write either to: Extension County Planning Specialist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa, or to State Representative, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.
BEEKEEPING

In order to encourage better beekeeping the Extension Apiarist, who is also State Apiarist, stages throughout the state demonstrations on eight phases of apiary management: Orchard pollination, legume pollination, small apiary management, stock improvement, types of honey, apiary record-keeping, disease resistance and merchandizing. In addition he will aid in combatting whatever diseases harass the beekeeper; the most serious of these is American foulbrood.

For specific information see your county agent or write to: Extension Apiarist, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Farmers engaged in apiculture who desire to work together in the promotion of the industry are eligible to join the Iowa Beekeepers' Association. It is affiliated, through the State Horticultural Society, with the State Department of Agriculture. For specific information write to Secretary, State Horticultural Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY

Many of the things farmers have to do call for a considerable knowledge of practical engineering. Various structures have to be built and kept up, a good deal of machinery has to be made or purchased and then operated and repaired, and finally power has to be found to drive this machinery effectively and economically. Whatever the problems, the Extension agricultural engineering staff stands ready to help solve them.

FARM STRUCTURES

Plans for building a house, barn, corncrib, machine shed, silo, granary, greenhouse, garage, cabin or other structure will be found in the Building Plan Book on file with your county agent and vocational agricultural teacher. Plans for many of these structures are available at 15 cents a sheet. The Midwest Plan Book containing illustrations may be procured for $1. Order them through your county agent or write directly to Extension Agricultural Engineer, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Research is constantly providing new and improved designs for all types of farm structures, insuring both greater usefulness and
beauty at less cost. This is especially true in connection with buildings such as cribs for corn storage which have become increasingly important in the past few years. Agricultural engineers at Iowa State College have prepared several new bulletins on methods of preventing spoilage of corn while under seal. These will be sent free on request. Assistance is also available in the modernization or repair of old buildings.

The Extension Service has arranged demonstration farms in many parts of the state to assist in the solution of such problems as general farmstead development and building arrangement. It is likewise prepared, whenever sufficient attendance is assured, to arrange for group meetings or individual conferences conducted by its specialists. See your county agent concerning demonstrations, lectures and interviews.

FIRE PREVENTION AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Agricultural engineers have given considerable study to methods of protection against fire and lightning. One method is, of course, insurance. But insurance will either not be enough or will cost too much if not backed up by appropriate physical safeguards. Ask the county agent for information concerning such physical protection.

LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION

For information concerning credit facilities available to Iowa farmers in financing the construction or repair of various types of farm buildings, including houses. See Loans.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

It has been estimated that 50 percent of Iowa farmers fail to get full benefits from the machinery they purchase. The Agricultural Extension Service will assist farmers to obtain greater operating efficiency. Using discoveries made through research at experiment stations and information gleaned from successful farmers, specialists arrange for demonstrations on reducing power and machinery costs all over the state. Should you need assistance in the selection of machinery, or in its adjustment, fueling, lubrication, operation or repair, see your county agent regarding the next visit to your locality of the Extension Specialist in Agricultural Engineering.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

There is increasing use of high-line electricity on Iowa farms. (See Rural Electrification.) Some farms, however, are so located as to make a hook-up to any high-line prohibitively expensive. In this case your Extension Agricultural Engineer will advise on how to install a home unit with the least possible trouble and cost. For specific information write to Extension Agricultural Engineer, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Meeting the necessities of water supply, sewage disposal, heating and ventilating often requires not so much by way of money expended as of knowledge properly applied. Ask your county agent what help the Extension Agricultural Engineer can give on all these subjects.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

Soil erosion control requires in many cases the application of various mechanical as well as crop practices. In order to train county agents, vocational agricultural instructors, local leaders and farmers in methods of terracing, ditch draining and running contour lines, Extension specialists in agricultural engineering may be secured to conduct tours, schools and demonstrations. Consult your county agent regarding the possibility of getting the specialist to visit your neighborhood. See Soils.

PUBLICATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Bulletins on engineering problems are obtainable from the Extension Agricultural Engineer at Ames and the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the Department at Washington. If necessary write in detail concerning your problem to Extension Agricultural Engineer, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, and staff members there will endeavor to supply the information needed.

CONSUMER COUNSEL

CONSUMERS' GUIDE

In order to help you buy wisely those things used in farm living as distinguished from farm operations, and to understand the consumer interest in the farm programs, the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture has for 7 years published *Consumers' Guide*. It is prepared by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the department, contains on the average 16 pages per issue, and is published monthly from June through September and semi-monthly from October through May. Write Consumers’ Counsel Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a sample copy. The official free distribution is limited to 150,000 copies per issue. Additional copies may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy or by subscription at 50 cents per year. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

**IOWA FARM ECONOMIST**

Studies in the economics of consumption are included in the research program of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and are reported both in popular bulletins and in the *Iowa Farm Economist* published monthly in cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Extension Service. Distribution of the *Economist* is limited to approximately 15,000 copies per issue. Requests for copies or for placing of names on the mailing list should be sent to Bulletin Office, Agricultural Annex, Ames, Iowa.

**DAIRY INDUSTRY**

**GRADING AND MARKETING**

The United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture serve the dairy industry by assisting dairy farmers with their problems. (See Livestock.) They help farm people organize cooperatives for the marketing of dairy products. (See Farm Organizations and Marketing.) They collaborate with dairy interests in establishing grades and creating brands and trade-marks for the use of quality producers. See your county agent or write to Extension Dairy Specialist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa, regarding qualifications for using the “Iowa State” Brand label.

**CREAMERY OPERATORS**

Another service is a special course for creamery operators in the Department of Dairy Industry at Iowa State College. See Agricultural Education, Collegiate, for details.
DAIRY SERVICE LABORATORY

Cultures for the making of butter and cheese may be obtained from the Dairy Service Laboratory of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Supplies of culture and other materials, such as mould powder for the production of cheese, are sent to addresses in Iowa approximately at cost. The Laboratory endeavors to "breed" the necessary bacteria in sufficient volume to be able to fill orders promptly. Address your inquiry directly to Dairy Service Laboratory, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND FARMS

IOWA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Scientific investigation and experimentation have been a part of the work of the Iowa State College ever since it was founded. Financial aid and encouragement from the national government, beginning as early as 1887, have done much to bring the institutional program of agricultural research to its present broad dimensions.

With numerous projects continuously under way, the Agricultural Experiment Station (through which the college promotes and manages this research work) is not able upon request to begin an investigation of a problem troubling an individual farmer. However, most of your problems will be of a kind which have bothered many other farmers before. By writing to the director of the station (or inquiring at the office of your county agent) you will in many cases find that an answer to your question is already prepared and available in a printed bulletin.

On the other hand, if you are faced with a serious problem that is also baffling many other farmers, you may be sure that the station staff will want to know about it and will endeavor to solve it.

At the present time researches and investigations are being carried forward in each of these 20 fields:

1. Preventing losses in livestock and poultry from diseases and pests
2. Protecting crops from diseases and pests
3. Breeding for superior strains of livestock, poultry and bees
4. Breeding and introduction of superior strains of crops
5. Working out better and cheaper methods of livestock production
6. Working out better and cheaper methods of crop production
7. Rebuilding and maintaining Iowa's soil resources
(8) Improving the quality of farm products in order to win and hold markets
(9) Helping farmers and cooperatives to market farm products more efficiently
(10) Finding new uses and outlets for agricultural products
(11) Developing better and cheaper farm power machinery and structures
(12) Bringing about better farm homes and standards of living
(13) Discovering the fundamental principles governing animal and human nutrition
(14) Bringing about a better family adjustment and social environment in farm communities
(15) Discovering how best to save and add to wildlife resources
(16) Providing current economic information and analyses for farmers
(17) Finding ways and means for improving the economic aspects of national-agricultural programs and policies
(18) Finding how farmers may best employ credit and evaluate property
(19) Improving the farm tenant situation in Iowa
(20) Miscellaneous researches

Findings and conclusions from station investigations are usually published and distributed in one of the following series of publications: *Popular Bulletins*, sponsored jointly with Extension Service, for the lay reader; *Research Bulletins*, ordinarily for the technical reader; *Iowa Farm Economist*, a monthly magazine sponsored jointly with Extension Service, giving digests of studies in economics, social problems, government and history; *Farm Science Reporter*, a quarterly publication prepared jointly with Extension Service, giving digests of technical studies; *Soil Survey Reports*, prepared separately for each county; publications of the Iowa Corn Research Institute, a sub-division of the Experiment Station; the *Annual Report* of the station; and various special reports. Single copies are available on request, normally without charge, until editions are exhausted. Due to limited budgetary resources, the size of each printing is sharply restricted.

Write to the Bulletin Office, Agricultural Annex, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, for the list of publications currently available for distribution.

**LOCAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS**

The station has two ways of contributing to the solution of problems which must be studied elsewhere than at Ames. In some cases it conducts investigations jointly with a local, state or fed-
eral governmental agency; in others it works cooperatively with groups of farmers. These groups include both local agricultural experimental associations and organizations interested in the growing or marketing of a single line of produce. Of the former type are the North Iowa Agricultural Experiment Association of Hancock County at Kanawha and Southeast Iowa Agricultural Experimental Association at Conesville. The Muscatine Island Truck Crops Association at Fruitland is an example of a combination of producers with which the station has cooperated.

Applications for membership in one of the existing experimental associations should be sent to the secretaries of the local associations at the addresses given above.

**FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS**

**STATE FAIR**

In creating the Iowa State Fair in 1854 and reorganizing it in 1924, since which date it has been self-governing, the General Assembly of Iowa gave to the farm people of the state an agency through which they may help themselves by promoting Iowa agriculture.

The fair in effect belongs to the farm people of the state. Its governing body is the State Agricultural Convention held in Des Moines on the second Wednesday in December of each year; the delegates to this convention embrace the following: The members and officers of the State Fair Board; the president, secretary or some other accredited delegate from each county and district fair; the president or an accredited representative of each local farmers institute receiving state aid and of each of the six farm associations affiliated with the State Department of Agriculture. In counties where there is no fair or exposition, the board of supervisors may appoint a delegate. The convention elects a president and vice-president, who hold office for terms of 1 year unless re-elected, and nine directors, one from each congressional district, who have 2-year terms, four being elected 1 year and five the next.

If you desire information concerning displays or entries at the fair write to Iowa State Fair Board, Des Moines, Iowa.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT FAIRS

The general assembly also assists farm leaders interested in sponsoring local fairs and expositions. It facilitates their legal organization and clothes their boards with extensive powers. It offers “state aid” to every association submitting a report containing the following information: (1) The actual amount paid in cash premiums during the current year, provided this corresponds with published announcements; (2) a declaration “that no part of this money was paid for speed events, games or amusements”; (3) a complete and accurate record of receipts and expenditures; (4) a copy of its published financial statement together with an itemized list of premiums awarded.

For further information, write to Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

SHORT COURSES

In counties that do not have a county fair, farm people may, if they wish, obtain “state aid” in support of a short course provided they satisfy the following requirements. Not less than 100 citizens of the county must form an association, collect a membership fee of at least 25 cents and not more than $1, elect officers, serve notice of their action on the State Department of Agriculture and stage an agricultural exposition lasting at least 2 days. Ordinarily these expositions combine displays of grain, livestock and proficiency in various branches of home economics. From the standpoint of attendance and calibre of exhibits many of the short courses are on a par with the county fair.

The amount of state aid for which a county short course association may apply is limited to 80 percent of its cash premiums but may in no case exceed $600. Where two or more associations satisfy the requirements stated above, the amount is prorated. For detailed information write to Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

State aid is available not only for local fairs and short courses but also for Farmers' Institutes upon fulfillment of a few simple requirements. Forty or more farmers must band together, elect officers, give notice of intention to the State Department of Agri-
culture and hold a 2-day meeting devoted to agricultural subjects. Assistance is limited to $75 per county, and whatever funds are available are prorated on the basis of recognized expenditures. There may be as many as three institutes per county receiving contributions from the state but no more. For further information write to Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

POULTRY SHOWS

In order to promote the poultry industry the General Assembly has provided for a limited financial assistance both to county poultry associations and to a state wide association sponsoring an All-Iowa poultry show.

State aid of $100 is available for a poultry show in every county where 15 or more poultry raisers or dealers form an association, pay dues of between 25 cents and $1, notify the State Secretary of Agriculture and put on a 2-day exposition. No part of this amount is to be paid over, however, excepting to associations whose income and expenditures, exclusive of such aid, exceed $100. If they wish, poultrymen in adjacent counties may join forces and stage a district show, drawing aid for all counties participating.

The State Poultry Association, composed of delegates, one each from the various county associations, is eligible to apply for $500 in aid of a state-wide poultry show. For information in detail write to Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARM COOPERATIVES

Agricultural Extension Service is equipped to assist farmers’ cooperatives in many ways. It can acquaint them fully with the provisions of federal and state statutes relating to the establishment and functioning of cooperative organizations—especially the new Iowa law of 1935. It can help them on membership problems, cooperative accounting, conduct of business and preparation of reports. It is particularly well qualified to aid in the analysis of questions of marketing, including buying and selling.

Scores of cooperatives, some dealing in a single commodity and others in many commodities, are taking advantage of these facilities in the state at present. Among them are creameries, elevators,
livestock shipping associations, gas and oil stations, rural electrification co-ops, building and automobile insurance companies, hatcheries and sheep and wool organizations.

For detailed information concerning government services to agricultural cooperatives, see your county agent or write to Agricultural Extension Service, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa or to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration, Omaha, Nebraska. See also Loans—Credit for Cooperatives.

FARM CROPS

CORN AND SMALL GRAIN

Growers of corn and small grains may obtain assistance on problems of soil analysis, selection of strains or varieties adapted to soil type, times and methods of seeding, legume inoculation, liming and fertilizing, methods of cultivation, control of weeds and pests, harvesting, storage and marketing and crop rotation. You may get help in several ways—through talking with your county agent, through securing appropriate bulletins from the Bulletin Office at Iowa State College and from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through writing directly to Extension Agronomist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa, or through attending farm crop demonstrations and meetings held in many communities throughout the state by Extension Service. See also Marketing and Soils.

SEED LABORATORY AND CERTIFIED SEED

Only through the purchase and planting of clean and fertile seed is it possible to raise good crops economically. The way to get seed of high quality is either to buy certified seed from a reputable dealer or to have your seed tested and graded in a laboratory. Your county agent will supply the names of several producers of certified seed.

Farmers engaged in seed production may for a small fee obtain specialists from the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Association to inspect their crops and officially seal and certify their seed. For information write to Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, 311 Agricultural Hall, Ames, Iowa.

Samples of seed will be checked for quality for a small charge
at the Seed Laboratory, Botany Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. (For seed the size of red clover send a cupful typical of the entire lot; for seed the size of wheat send at least a quart.) More than 18,000 samples were tested last year.

**PASTURE IMPROVEMENT**

With the retirement from cultivation of thousands of acres of sub-marginal land and the increasing emphasis on conservation of cropland, the problem of developing good pastures and of making pasture land yield a net cash income has come sharply to the fore. Much attention has been devoted to the subject both by experiment stations and extension services and more recently by the staff of the Iowa State College Farm Foundation which has among its properties a number of farms consisting largely of pasture land.

Bulletins can be obtained describing helpful methods of treating pasture acreage, demonstrations can be arranged and tours can be made, all depending on the interest of farm people themselves. Ask your county agent about any or all of these possibilities. See also Agricultural Adjustment and Soils.

**WEEDS AND DISEASE**

There are today in Iowa thousands of acres of land infested with quack grass, Canadian thistle, field bindweed and horse nettle—to mention only some of the worst offenders. In some places the situation is so serious as to depress land values materially. There are in addition certain plant diseases which wreak considerable havoc, such as, dry rot of corn and smut, blight and rust of small grain, not to mention the diseases prevalent among fruit and vegetable crops.

As has already been indicated, various governmental agencies are already given help on seed selection. Here are other types of assistance which may be obtained. Extension Service will assist in the setting up of seed-cleaning and seed-treating stations. Ask your county agent for information concerning these centers in your neighborhood.

State legislation authorizes the appointment of county weed commissioners. Your county agent and vocational agricultural teacher will on request cooperate in putting on a series of educational meetings on the weed menace.
INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

Every year Iowa farmers suffer losses estimated at from 20 to 50 million dollars because of devastation caused by field insects preying upon farm crops. In fighting these pests the farmer has two chief allies—the extension entomologist, aided by all the county agents in the state, and the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture in Des Moines.

Through Extension Service you may obtain bulletins, surveys, demonstrations and warnings on grasshoppers, chinch bugs, Hessian flies and white grubs. Ask your county agent for information or write to Extension Entomologist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

For poison bran, creosote and other materials to combat bugs, worms, hoppers and rodents get in touch promptly with the State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa. These supplies are furnished free or at low cost.

FARM LABOR

Farm managers needing hired labor and farm hands needing work are brought together through the Iowa State Employment Service. Through funds jointly contributed by the national and state governments, 32 local public employment agencies are maintained in as many of Iowa's leading cities. Its services are free for both employer and employee. Whether you want to apply for a job yourself or want to find a person to work for you, write or call at the nearest of these offices:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>COUNTIES SERVED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Algona</td>
<td>15½ East State Street</td>
<td>Humboldt, Emmett, Palo Alto, Kossuth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames</td>
<td>306½ Main Street</td>
<td>Story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>721½ Story Street</td>
<td>Boone, Carroll, Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>3rd and Washington</td>
<td>Des Moines, Louisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Rapids</td>
<td>308 3rd Street, S. E.</td>
<td>Linn, Jones, Tama, Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerville</td>
<td>301½ North 13th Street</td>
<td>Appanoose, Monroe, Lucas, Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles City</td>
<td>214 Ellis Block</td>
<td>Floyd, Butler, Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>219 West Main Street</td>
<td>Cherokee, Osceola, O'Brien, Ida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>302 Tucker Building</td>
<td>Clinton, Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Bluffs</td>
<td>8 North Main Street</td>
<td>Pottawattamie, Audubon, Harrison, Shelby, Cass Mills</td>
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http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/bulletinp/vol2/iss34/1
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<tr>
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<th>COUNTIES SERVED</th>
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<td>Union, Decatur, Adair, Ringgold, Clarke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davenport</td>
<td>305 Kahl Building</td>
<td>Scott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decorah</td>
<td>11½ West Water Street</td>
<td>Winneshiek, Chickasaw, Allamakee, Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>518 Grand Avenue</td>
<td>Polk, Marion, Warren, Madison, Dallas, Guthrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>505 Main Street</td>
<td>Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>118½ West Burlington St.</td>
<td>Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Dodge</td>
<td>210 State Bank Building</td>
<td>Webster, Sac, Calhoun, Pocahontas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Madison</td>
<td>807½ Avenue G</td>
<td>Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td>Legion Building</td>
<td>Johnson, Cedar, Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keokuk</td>
<td>216 Masonic Building</td>
<td>Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshalltown</td>
<td>Woodbury Building</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason City</td>
<td>19 3rd Street, N. E.</td>
<td>Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Winnebago, Hancock, Worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatine</td>
<td>226 Iowa Avenue</td>
<td>Muscatine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>100 North 2nd Street, East</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oelwein</td>
<td>1st and Frederick Streets</td>
<td>Fayette, Buchanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oskaloosa</td>
<td>124½ High Ave., West</td>
<td>Mahaska, Poweshiek, Keokuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottumwa</td>
<td>234 East Second Street</td>
<td>Wapello, Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenandoah</td>
<td>707½ Sheridan Avenue</td>
<td>Page, Adams, Taylor, Fremont, Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City</td>
<td>341 Commerce Building</td>
<td>Woodbury, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Monona, Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>28 McAllister Block</td>
<td>Clay, Buena Vista, Dickinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>200 First Nat. Bank Bldg.</td>
<td>Black Hawk, Bremer, Grundy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster City</td>
<td>642½ Second Street</td>
<td>Hamilton, Hardin, Wright</td>
</tr>
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**FARM MANAGEMENT**

Today in Iowa more farmers than ever before are keeping careful records of their operations as a tool to aid in farm management. Farm accounting and bookkeeping are becoming as essential to the agriculturalist as they are to the industrialist.

There are two ways of getting help in keeping and analyzing records on your farm—by belonging to a farm business association.
or by securing form sheets which have been prepared by techni-
cians in farm management on the staff of Iowa State College and
becoming an individual "farm record cooperator." In the former
case you will have the benefit of advice and analysis from the full-
time field agent of the association and from your fellow members.
In the latter case the county agent will give assistance in making
your first entries. At the close of the year you may either sum-
marize and analyze your own book under supervision in a group
meeting or have it done at a central office on payment of a fee of $4.

The five farm business associations now operating are out-
growths of emphasis placed on farm management by Extension
Service. Each has a membership of approximately 150; dues vary
with scale of operations, but $15 per year is usually the minimum.
However, the Extension Service does not have facilities for aid-
ing additional associations.

For particulars see either the secretary or field agent of the
nearest Farm Business Association, call on your county agent or
write to Extension Specialist in Farm Management, Morrill Hall,
Ames, Iowa.

FARM AND RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

In order to assist in the promotion of agricultural enterprise the
State of Iowa contributes some funds annually to each of six crop
and livestock associations affiliated with the Department of Ag-
riculture at Des Moines. Membership in any and all of these
associations is open to every farmer in the state. Dues and ex-
penses vary. If interested in the activities or services of any
group, write directly to its field secretary as indicated below. For
a record of what the various societies have done in the past see
the Iowa Yearbook of Agriculture, published annually by the De-
partment of Agriculture at Des Moines and sent on request as
long as the supply lasts.

Iowa Beef Producers Association. C. A. Oldsen, Field Secretary,
Ames, Iowa. See Livestock: Cattle.

Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers’ Association. Joe L. Robinson,
Field Secretary, Ames, Iowa. See Farm Crops.
Iowa State Dairy Association, Ernest M. Wright, Field Secretary, Waterloo, Iowa. See Livestock: Dairy Cattle.

Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association, Wayne Jackson, Field Secretary, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. See Livestock: Horses and Mules.

Iowa State Horticultural Society, R. S. Herrick, Field Secretary, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. See Farm Crops. (The Iowa Fruit Growers Association, Iowa State Vegetable Growers Association and Iowa Beekeepers Association are affiliates of the Society as are also the following: Iowa Nurserymens' Association, Society of Iowa Florists, Iowa Rose Society, Iowa Gladiolus Society and the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa.)

Iowa Swine Producers Association, R. L. Pemberton, Field Secretary, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. See Livestock: Swine.

PROGRAM SERVICE FOR FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Leaders of all kinds of rural organizations may obtain assistance in improving both the conduct and the content of their meetings. Iowa Agricultural Extension Service prepares and circulates monthly a program service which is supplied free on request to all group leaders who will agree to report once a year on the use made of it. There is also published a Rural Leaders Service Bulletin which is distributed on the same basis.

Among the organizations using the service at present are county and township Farm Bureaus, local chapters of the Iowa Grange, local branches of the Farmers' Union, Parent-Teacher Associations, Rural Youth Groups and many others.

If interested write to Extension Sociologist, Rural Organizations, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

4-H CLUBS

In order to provide farm boys between the ages of 10 and 20 and farm girls between 12 and 21 an opportunity to learn by practice the best methods of farming and home-making, to train themselves for community leadership and to engage in wholesome recreation and social life, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Iowa State College and county and local organizations cooperate in sponsoring throughout Iowa and the nation a vast program of club work based on carefully outlined projects. Agricultural Extension Service endeavors through its county agents, club agents, home demonstration agents and some 3,500 club leaders to offer
direction and guidance to the hundreds of 4-H (Head, Heart, Health, Hands) Clubs now organized in the state, but the members themselves (approximately 27,000) decide what projects they work on.

Some 20 odd types of club activity are now open to rural boys and girls. They are classed in these groups: Livestock Projects: Clubs for each of the following—baby beef, purebred beef heifer, dairy calf (first, second and third year), market pig, market litter, purebred sow and litter, sheep, colt and poultry; Crops Projects: Clubs for corn, legumes and small grains, for soil conservation, fruit and garden and forestry; Miscellaneous Projects: Clubs for farm-record demonstration, honey production and farm efficiency; Home Projects: (For girls) clubs in nutrition, canning, bread-making, clothing, home furnishing and home efficiency.

For rules and instructions concerning membership in any of these clubs see your local club agent or home demonstration agent (if you have one), otherwise see your county agent or write to Director of 4-H Club Work.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Iowa high schools giving Smith-Hughes vocational training in agriculture offer their students the opportunity to enjoy group experience in chapters of the Future Farmers of America. In 12 years the movement has grown to the place where there are in Iowa some 140 societies enrolling approximately 4,500 boys. Membership is open to students enrolled in courses in vocational agriculture and to first, second and third year graduates.

Meetings are held as frequently as twice a month during the school year and are devoted to discussions of problems of farming or to individual problems such as personal grooming, public speaking under parliamentary rules and responsibilities of leadership. During the summer months, the clubs continue to hold evening meetings and the vocational agricultural teachers remain on duty.

For more information concerning membership in F.F.A. call or write the teacher of vocational agriculture in your neighborhood high school.

RURAL YOUTH

Out-of-school and unmarried young farm men and women from (20 to 30 years of age) are encouraged to form their own organ-
izations, having regular meetings and programs. A state-wide annual Rural Young People's Assembly is held annually.

Programs at regular meetings are usually devoted to either the discussion of farm problems or to some form of recreation. For specific information see the officers of the rural youth organization in your neighborhood or write to Director of Rural Youth Work, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

COUNTRY CHURCHES

The Agricultural Extension Service has cooperated ever since its formation with the Iowa Christian Rural Fellowship. This organization, whose board of directors was incorporated in 1935 as the Iowa Rural Religious Work Council, grew out of a conference held on the campus of the Iowa State College during Farm and Home Week, 1934. It aims to accomplish the following purposes:

1. "To advance understanding and acquaintanceship among state and local leaders in the fields of religion, education and farm organization and to secure the adoption of common rural life ideals,"

2. "to spiritualize the plans and programs of every organization influencing rural homes and rural lives,"

3. "to coordinate in the local community the effort of these vital rural agencies—church, school and farm organization" and

4. "to aid, strengthen and maintain the organizations, communities and churches of Iowa in their ministry" to rural people. Facilities for mass meetings of the fellowship are furnished by the state college annually during Farm and Home Week in February. One accomplishment of the fellowship which has already won extensive approbation and support from farm people is the setting aside of two special Sundays throughout the state for agriculture—a Rural Life Sunday and a Harvest Home Sunday.

During the summer the Extension Service sponsors a Rural Church Leaders’ Institute at or near Ames. The institute program is designed to assist ministers and Christian laymen in meeting all the problems of the country church and especially in working out plans for inspirational, educational and recreational programs during the ensuing year. For information write to Extension Rural Sociologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
CIVIC PLANNING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Civic leaders in rural communities and directors of country schools may obtain the advice of technicians in planning for civic facilities of utility and beauty. Wherever interest is sufficient to warrant, experts in civic planning will be made available for lectures, demonstrations, conferences or simply correspondence. Ask your county agent to make arrangements for you.

FORESTRY

Less than 1 percent of Iowa farmsteads, it is estimated, have adequate tree shelter against winter winds, and less than 1 percent of Iowa fields are properly protected by windbreaks. Nearly 2 million acres of farm land in the state should have a vegetative cover of trees to arrest erosion. There are governmental services of direct value available in meeting these needs.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

Agricultural Extension Service offers demonstrations, led by specialists in forestry, on practical problems such as the creation of woodlots, plantings on waste or poor land, setting out seedlings for erosion control, reforestation, tree plantings for game cover and food, timber management and marketing woodland products. It likewise offers instruction in the development of windbreaks and shelter belts of all kinds. Ask your county agent to arrange for these services in your neighborhood.

SEEDLINGS AT LOW COST

Two forest nurseries are maintained in Iowa in cooperation with the United States Forest Service from which seedlings are distributed at low cost as an encouragement to farm forestry operations. One is leased from the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is located at Keosauqua. The other, owned by the State of Iowa, is in the vicinity of Ames. Sales of stock from both nurseries are made through the head of the Department of Forestry at Iowa State College in his capacity as State Forester. More than 2 million seedlings were distributed from these nurseries during the past year for general reforestation, erosion control or small farm woodlots. For types and prices of seedlings available, write directly to the State Forester, Agricultural Hall, Iowa State College, Ames.
PROJECT DEMONSTRATIONS

Through cooperation of Soil Conservation Service the first farm forest project demonstration has now been established in Iowa. It is located in Allamakee County. Farmers living within such a project may apply to the project supervisor for aid in working out a detailed forest management and soil conservation plan for their entire farms.

STATE FORESTS

The United States Forest Service has recently purchased in Iowa 4,258 acres of National forest lands, most of which are in Lee County. These are the first National forest lands to be located within Iowa's boundaries. In addition there are in the state 21 state forest preserves, embracing 12,000 acres, under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission and 75 state parks totalling 20,398 acres. Farm people interested in forestry or recreation are welcome to visit them. The secretary of the commission will gladly send you a list of parks and preserves on request. His office is in the Mulberry Building, at Tenth and Mulberry Streets, Des Moines.

See also the section on Tree Planting under Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation.

GARDEN AND FRUIT CROPS

GARDEN AND VEGETABLE CROPS

Most Iowa farmers plant some kind of a garden. Extension horticulturalists are available to assist with the problems involving gardening. Demonstrations and test plots are frequently arranged especially for potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes and cabbages.

Whether it's a question of selection of seed, fertilizer, spraying, cultivation or storage, the county agent will have useful information, and if necessary he will call on the specialists in vegetable crops for further assistance.

For bulletins on Iowa gardening, write to Extension Horticulturist, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

FRUIT CROPS

Extension Service offers several types of assistance to Iowa orchardists, whether amateur or professional. See your county...
agent and ask him to arrange with the extension pomologist for demonstration in pruning and spraying, soil culture, apple grading and packing, top-working, thinning, girdling, home orchard and small fruit planting or for meetings of winter fruit growers, summer orchardists or small fruit growers.

Through the county agents the Extension Service offers to Iowa fruit growers the aid of a spray schedule indicating the kind and amount of spray to use and the best times to spray. Farmers desiring this service may register their names with the county agent and he will then send notices and reminders whenever spraying is needed in their part of the state.

**HEALTH SERVICE**

Upon written petition of five or more citizens residing in the vicinity, the Iowa Department of Health will inspect sanitary conditions in any locality in the state and make recommendations for their improvement. Upon written petition of 25 residents it will investigate cases of alleged pollution or corruption of any stream or body of water sought to be used either as a domestic or public water supply or for the propagation of fish and, if necessary, issue "cease and desist" orders addressed to the offending parties.

Rural inhabitants, desiring better public health services than village or township boards are able to provide, may petition the county board of supervisors to adopt the plan of a county health unit. Either by its own resolution or by mutual agreement with local boards of health, the board of supervisors may establish and appoint the members of a board of health competent to "guide and direct all public health activities" within the county. Such a board consists of not more than 11 members, three of whom must be members of the local county medical society. In its work the county health unit is aided by technical advice and some medical supplies from the Division of Local Health Service of the State Department of Health.

Expenses incurred by the county board of health may be paid by the board of supervisors from county funds legally available

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2Local health boards are ex-officio bodies: (1) In townships they consist of the members of the board of township trustees, (2) in cities and towns they consist of the mayor, health physician and members of the town or city council.
or from funds contributed jointly by the county and other organizations interested in promoting local health work.

For further information see your present local health officers or write either to the president of your county medical society or to Director, Division of Local Health Service, State Department of Health, Des Moines, Iowa.

HOMEMAKING

Through Home Economics Extension work Iowa farm housewives may obtain help and information concerning most if not all of the problems they face. Your home demonstration agent may be counted on to offer assistance regarding nearly every phase of that vast realm which is set aside in most families as "women's work." If your local agent cannot answer your questions satisfactorily, she will ask for help from one of the specialists in Ames.

TYPICAL SERVICES

Here are some typical problems on which farm women ask for help: (a) In foods and nutrition: use of milk and milk products and of eggs, meat and fish, preparation and consumption of fruits and vegetables, food budgeting, feeding the sick, making bread, serving of poultry, making soft cheese for home use, use of canned, cured and frozen meats; (b) in clothing: use of color and line, personal design, hosiery care, using the sewing machine, clothing for children, shoes and gloves, spring and winter coats; (c) in household equipment: trade names as guides to quality, treatment of windows, floor covering and furniture, home art craft, weaving and design; (d) in home management: health and sanitation, safety around the house, keeping records of family expenditures, borrowing and saving money; (e) in family life: building good health in children, developing right habits and strength of character, fostering cooperation between school and home, working out sound relationships.

HOMEMAKER'S CLUBS

Homemaker's clubs have been formed in farm communities throughout the state. Membership is free for all who want to join. There is no uniform program which these homemaker's clubs are
required to follow but these are some of the more common activities: (a) Music—singing in local glee clubs or county choruses, (b) arranging rural art exhibits, (c) staging of flower shows and garden schools, (d) exchanging plants and seeds, (e) putting on style shows, (f) securing books for home reading and for rural libraries, (g) planning tours to places of scenic and historic interest.

For information see your nearest home demonstration agent or write to Home Economics Extension Leader, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Assistance in farmstead planning, building arrangement and landscaping of home grounds is available to farmers and women through bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and through publications, lectures, demonstrations and short courses offered by Agricultural Extension Service. For information concerning types of help which may be obtained see your county agent or write to Extension Specialist in Landscape Architecture, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

INFORMATION SERVICES

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Both state and federal publications may be ordered through the office of your local county agent, who keeps a limited supply of bulletins for free distribution.

Farmers’ bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture are free on request so long as the supply lasts. They may be requested from your county agent, by writing to your congressman, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., or by writing the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture. After the free supply is exhausted, bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., usually at 5 cents each.

Publications of Iowa State College may likewise be obtained on request to the county agent, or by writing to the Bulletin Office, Agricultural Annex, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. For publications of the State Department of Agriculture, ask the county
agent, or write to the Superintendent of Printing, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

In addition, most of the governmental departments and agencies, federal and state, issue useful publications sent free on request so long as the supply lasts. In ordering federal publications, a request for a free publication should be sent to the department or agency concerned; paid publications should be ordered directly from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. If you do not know the price, you may order the publication C. O. D. Otherwise, send payment by money order, cash or check.

Delay will be avoided by following the above procedure. Regarding the U. S. Department of Agriculture publications, the county agent can advise whether they are free or for sale. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will send on request a complete list of its publications to any Iowa farmer.

Many federal and state publications are on file at public libraries.

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

The U. S. Information Service, Washington, D. C., will answer free of charge any request for information about any part of the United States Government. Complete information regarding services of the Federal Government in the State of Iowa may be obtained by writing to the Office of Government Reports, 407-A Old Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

REPORTS ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For a general report on the government of Iowa write for the Iowa Official Register, published biennially by the Superintendent of Printing, State House, Des Moines, Iowa. It is free. Many local libraries have copies.

For a general report on county affairs, write to the County Auditor at the Court House for a copy of the Annual Report of your county.

For a general report on the doings and accomplishments of your local Farm Bureau, write to the Farm Bureau Secretary at the county office.
CURRENT ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

To provide farmers with useful economic and technical information both the United States Department of Agriculture and the state college offer several publications. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics publishes monthly a brief summary of economic conditions called The Agricultural Situation; the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., will enter subscriptions at 50 cents per year.

Through a monthly publication called The Iowa Farm Economist and a mimeographed sheet titled the Outlook Letter (for which a charge is made) and a quarterly called the Farm Science Reporter, agriculturalists at Iowa State College supply current economic and technical information to a limited number of farmers throughout the state. Many articles in the Economist and all in the Reporter are made available in separate reprints. Inquiries concerning these publications may be addressed to the Bulletin Office, Agricultural Annex, Iowa State College.

MARKET NEWS AND CROP ESTIMATES

Through cooperation between the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture and the Iowa State College, farm managers are enabled to obtain basic statistics indicating the long-range outlook for the supply and demand of some 100 farm commodities and also up-to-the-minute news on the short-run situation when they are ready to market their products. This information, once gathered and checked, is disseminated promptly through newspapers and radio stations including WOI at Ames.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION SERVICE

In order to facilitate teaching on the campus and to furnish assistance to educational groups throughout the state, Iowa State College maintains a Visual Instruction Service. Through this agency groups of farmers may borrow merely for postage and service charges films illustrating a great range of problems in agriculture and in other fields, including those made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For detailed information on these facilities see the county agent or write to Visual Instruction Service, 108 Service Building, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
LIBRARY SERVICE

STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY

Many but by no means all of the smaller communities in the state have libraries. For the benefit of country people lacking convenient access to a library and to assist smaller rural libraries there is maintained in Iowa a State Traveling Library. With 168,000 volumes in stock, it loans book collections to citizens’ library committees (in communities without organized libraries), to small libraries, to schools, clubs, organizations and also individuals. Ordinarily these collections are assigned to a community for 3 months at a time, during which period they circulate from a designated center.

If you want books—including volumes in Braille for blind readers—or if you need help in finding information on some special topic, ask your local library or write to Miss Blanche A. Smith, Librarian, State Traveling Library, Historical Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

RADIO BOOK CLUB

Through the Radio Book Club, Iowa rural booklovers may enjoy reading privileges nearly on a par with those who live in urban centers. If interested write to Radio Book Club, WOI, Ames, Iowa.

LIVESTOCK: BREEDING AND CARE

Agricultural Extension Service of Iowa State College and the Division of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture are on duty to help farmers solve livestock problems. Consult your county agent or write to the Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, for general information regarding assistance they are prepared to give.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Agricultural Extension Service offers educational meetings and lecture-demonstrations by its veterinary specialists. If your animals are affected either by disease or parasites, attend these meetings and raise your questions.

Few animal diseases are entirely understood; many of them have
as yet been only partially conquered. With a view to working out methods whereby such diseases may either be controlled or, if possible, eradicated, the Iowa State College maintains as one of its branches a Veterinary Research Institute. It is housed in a laboratory building on the Veterinary Research Farm one mile south of the campus at Ames and is operated as a department within the Division of Veterinary Medicine. Inquiries concerning its work may be addressed to: Director of Veterinary Research, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

CATTLE

For the benefit of raisers of beef cattle, Iowa Agricultural Extension Service stages in each county every year several schools and demonstrations in the selection and feeding of stock. It likewise assists in the formation of local beef producers' associations. Sixty-nine such associations are now operating in the state. Membership is open to everyone interested.

The Iowa Beef Producers' Association is sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture. It cooperates in the organization of baby beef and purebred heifer clubs, publishes a breeders' directory, arranges for beef cattle shows and sales and generally promotes the industry. For specific information write to Field Secretary, Iowa Beef Producers' Association, Ames, Iowa.

At the present time the Extension Service program for dairy cattlemen includes (a) a schedule of single-day meetings and short courses devoted to dairy feeding and management problems; (b) holding sire meetings and forming bull associations (of three or more dairymen) for the improvement of dairy cattle breeding, and (c) assisting in the organization and operation of cow-testing or herd-improvement associations. These are groups usually numbering 26 dairymen who hire a trained man to keep and analyze records on their dairy herds. See your county agent regarding all these activities.

The Iowa State Dairy Association, also sponsored by the Department of Agriculture in Des Moines, organizes dairy expositions, publishes a breeders' directory, arranges dairy cattle sales, and cooperates with 11 statewide dairy associations. For informa-
tion write to Field Secretary, Iowa State Dairy Association, Water-
loo, Iowa.

Other duties of the State Department of Agriculture include

tuberculin testing of cattle under the accredited area plan, testing
for Bang's disease, investigation of outbreaks of contagious dis-
ease, supervision and inspection of livestock sales barns, control
of imports and exports of livestock and the licensing of veteri-
narians. For information on any of these services write directly to
Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, State
House, Des Moines, Iowa.

HORSES AND MULES

Cooperating with the Iowa State Horse and Mule Breeders' As-
sociation affiliated with the State Department of Agriculture, Ag-
gricultural Extension Service stages colt shows, colt-breaking dem-
onstrations, and multiple-hitch demonstrations, offers training in
horse judging and holds a number of schools of horse feeding
and management. For information on any of these activities
either see your county agent or write to Wayne Jackson, Field
Secretary, Iowa Horse and Mule Breeders' Association, State
House, Des Moines, Iowa.

Horse parasites may cause serious injuries and losses. See
your county agent or write to the Extension Veterinarian, Mor-
roll Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, for literature, lectures
or demonstrations respecting the care of horses and mules.

Through the Division of Animal Industry of the State Depart-
ment of Agriculture are offered these additional services: Inspec-
tion of sales barns, stallion registration and licensing of veter-
inarians.

SHEEP

The extension sheep specialist will aid farmers interested in
raising sheep through advising on production of early quality
lambs (in a limited number of counties in the native lamb-pro-
ducing area) and training in the selection, feeding and finishing
and grading of western lambs—both for wool and mutton. For
specific information see your county agent.
If your sheep suffer from scab, write to the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, State House, Des Moines, Iowa, for assistance in eradicating the disease, or see either the county agent or a local veterinarian.

**SWINE**

Through the organization of local or county swine-improvement committees or associations, Agricultural Extension Service gives systematic aid to Iowa farmers interested in better breeding and marketing of hogs. Depending upon the needs of those in his vicinity and working in cooperation with the extension specialist in swine husbandry, the county agent encourages farmers in the keeping of herd records, demonstrates methods of selecting breeding stock, conducts educational meetings devoted to swine feeding, sanitation and disease control, and stages barrow shows, grading demonstrations and slaughtering tests. For specific information see the county agent.

The General Assembly has directed Extension Service to conduct schools of instruction whenever as many as ten bona fide hog raisers make a request for one. Those breeders who pass a written examination are issued permits by the State Department of Agriculture to administer virus to their own hogs. The cost of holding such a school averages $30, which amount must be defrayed by those in attendance. In no case, however, will it exceed $3 per man.

Several additional services are performed by the State Department of Agriculture. Through its Division of Animal Industry it conducts investigations of hog cholera, inspects sale barns, issues permits for administering hog cholera serum and virus and licenses the manufacture, sale and distribution of said serum and virus. Through its affiliate, the Iowa Swine Producers' Association, it maintains a breeders' directory, conducts special marketing surveys, conducts carcass cut-out demonstrations and arranges swine shows and sales. For further information write to Field Secretary, Iowa Swine Producers' Association, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture maintains near Ames two research establish-
ments. The larger and more important of these is the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory. The other is a field station of the Pathological Division.

**LOANS**

For administrative convenience and for expediting credit services to farm people the national government has since 1933 grouped practically all its facilities for agricultural loans within two agencies, the Farm Credit Administration, (F.C.A.) and the Farm Security Administration, (F.S.A.). The various types of loans now available are enumerated below.

**LAND MORTGAGE LOANS (F.C.A.)**

Long-term loans for the purchase of farm real estate, equipment, fertilizers, livestock or buildings, for the improvement of farm land or for the liquidation of existing indebtedness may be obtained most readily from the Federal Land Bank system through membership in a local national farm loan association. To borrow on this basis it is necessary to purchase stock in the association equal to 5 percent of the face of the loan. Most of the loans made in this way run for from 20 to 30 years and carry a contract rate of interest of 4 percent. Repayments are made in semi-annual installments. Upon redemption of your indebtedness in full, the original stock purchase is also retired at its par value—unless the financial status of the loan association should have been impaired through mismanagement. It is also possible to arrange for a loan directly with the Federal Land Bank in your district, but only when there is no farm loan association organized in your locality.

No loan may be written for an amount of less than $100 or more than $50,000, and in no event may it exceed 50 percent of the appraised normal value of the land offered as security, plus 20 percent of the appraised value of permanent and insured improvements. Land Banks are authorized to charge a fee for services incidental to negotiation of a loan, but it is not to exceed the actual cost of appraisal, determination of title and recording. Within 5 years of the date of the loan every borrower has the right of
paying any part or even the whole of the principal then outstanding.

Mortgage credit of a second type may be obtained in the form of Land Bank Commissioner loan and without the necessity of purchase of stock. It is intended, however, that these loans be restricted to more or less emergency needs. They carry a contract rate of interest of 5 percent, must be repaid within 23 years and cannot exceed $7,500, provided however that the amount of the loan plus all debts against the mortgaged property shall not exceed 75 percent of its appraised normal value. Such a loan may be supported by either a first or second mortgage and may be obtained in addition to a Federal Land Bank loan. One appraisal suffices for both.

Applications for both types of loans may be made through the secretary-treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association, or if there is none in your neighborhood, by writing to Federal Land Bank, Farm Credit Building, Omaha, Nebraska. Fifty-nine National Farm Loan Associations are now operating in Iowa. They have headquarters in the following cities: Algona, Atlantic, Belle Plaine, Carroll, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Centerville, Clariton, Clarinda, Clarion, Council Bluffs, Cresco, Creston, Davenport, Decorah, Denison, Des Moines, De Witt, Dubuque, Ellsworth, Emmetsburg, Fairfield, Forest City, Fort Dodge, Guthrie Center, Hampton, Harlan, Indianola, Iowa City, Jefferson, Lamoni, Logan, Manchester, Maquoketa, Marengo, Marshalltown, Mason City, Mt. Ayr, Mt. Pleasant, Muscatine, Nevada, Odebolt, Onawa, Orange City, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Perry, Pocahontas, Red Oak, Rockwell City, Sheldon, Shenandoah, Sibley, Sioux City, Spencer, Storm Lake, Tipton, West Union, Whiting.

SHORT-TERM PRODUCTION LOANS (F.C.A.)

Credit to finance production through the growing season and harvest is furnished by local Production Credit Associations which are in a sense parallel to the National Farm Loan Associations.

Initial paid-in capital for local credit associations is subscribed by the Production Credit Corporation of the District. This is styled Class A stock; it is non-voting but is preferred as to assets in case of liquidation, but not as to dividends. All borrowers must subscribe for Class B stock in an amount sufficient to cover 5

http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/bulletinp/vol2/iss34/1
percent of their loans. No loan can be negotiated for less than $50 nor, with certain exceptions, for an amount greater than 20 percent of the combined capital and guaranty fund of the association. Ordinarily loans must mature within 12 months. The maximum rate of interest at present is 4.5 percent; one must in addition, however, pay a reasonable fee for inspection charges and other services incidental to closing the loan.

There are at present 17 Production Credit Associations in Iowa located in the following communities: Cedar Rapids, Clarinda, Creston, Davenport, Elkader, Emmetsburg, Harlan, Mason City, Mt. Pleasant, Newton, Ottumwa, Perry, Sheldon, Sioux City, Storm Lake, Waterloo, Webster City. (Consult the officials nearest your home if you are interested in applying for membership.)

If it should not be convenient to deal through one of these associations, write to Production Credit Corporation of Omaha, Farm Credit Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

**EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS (F.C.A.)**

Farmers who have adequate security will under ordinary circumstances be able to obtain credit through the governmental agencies described above or from commercial sources. Occasionally, however, there will be circumstances under which farm managers able to offer collateral may still be unable to borrow the sums they need. To meet this situation the congress appropriates to the Farm Credit Administration every year a limited sum subject to these regulations: (1) No farmer may borrow more than $400 in any one year. (2) Preference is to be given those farmers whose cash requirements are low. (3) No loan may be made for less than $10, and all loans must be made in multiples of $5. (4) Notes bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from maturity until paid, and interest to maturity (at the same rate) is deducted at the time the loan is made.

Borrowers deal directly with the Farm Credit Administration in obtaining these credits. Applications for emergency crop and feed loans should be made at the office of the field supervisor nearest your home. There are five offices in Iowa: At Fairfield, 11 Post Office Building; at Sioux City, 324 Livestock Exchange Building; at Leon, Courthouse; at Greenfield, Courthouse and at Des Moines, 323 Old Federal Building.
As security for such loans, borrowers must give a first lien on the crop thus financed or on the livestock fed.

**LOANS FOR FARM COOPERATIVES (F.C.A.)**

Farm cooperative associations may obtain credit either for effective merchandising and operating capital or for the procurement of physical facilities from the District Bank for Cooperatives at Omaha. When loans of the former type are secured by a first lien on commodities they are known as commodity loans, and they may be secured through subscribing for stock in the lending bank in an amount equal to at least 1 percent of the loan. Other loans require stock subscriptions of an amount not less than 5 percent of the loan.

In the case of loans other than those secured by commodities, no district bank may lend to any one farm “co-op” funds in excess of 10 percent of its capital and surplus, and for commodity loans the figure is set at 20 percent. In exceptional cases, however, a bank may, with the consent of the Cooperative Bank Commissioner, exceed these limits. In addition cooperatives regional or national in scope may borrow directly from the Central Bank for Cooperatives in Washington.

The length of time for which credit may be extended depends upon the purpose of the loan. In general it may be said that commodity loans must be repaid within the marketing season, merchandising and operating capital loans within 3 years and physical facility loans within 5 or 10 years—though in extreme cases they may be allowed to run for 20 years.

Interest rates vary depending upon the type of loan in question. At present cooperatives may borrow for commodities at 1.5 percent, for merchandising and operating capital at 2.5 percent and for physical facilities at 4.0 percent. In no case, however, may the rate exceed 6 percent.

For specific information on all such loans write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

**REHABILITATION LOANS (F.S.A.)**

Rehabilitation loans are made by the Farm Security Administration to farmers who need seed, tools, livestock and other equipment necessary to carry on farm operations, and who cannot get
adequate credit elsewhere. Every borrower must rent or own land which will support his family and produce enough income to repay the loan. Loans are repayable over a period of from 1 to 5 years, at 5 percent interest. The borrower signs a note, secured by a mortgage on livestock, machinery and crops. Each borrower agrees to follow a sound farm-and-home-management plan which he works out with the rural rehabilitation and home management supervisors.

Information on loans of this kind may be obtained from the rehabilitation supervisor in your county, or by writing to the State Rural Rehabilitation Director, Farm Security Administration, Adams Building, Ames, Iowa.

GROUP LOANS (F.S.A.)

The Farm Security Administration will make loans to groups of farmers having small incomes to buy equipment or services such as tractors, work stock, combine, purebred sires, veterinary services, spraying equipment and other things which small farmers usually cannot afford to buy individually.

Information may be obtained from the county rehabilitation supervisor or from the state office of the Farm Security Administration, Ames, Iowa.

TENANT PURCHASE LOANS (F.S.A.)

A limited number of tenant purchase loans for the purchase of farms in designated counties are made to tenants and farm laborers. Information concerning counties in which these loans are currently being made may be obtained from the county or state office of the Farm Security Administration.

Tenant purchase committees, consisting of three farmers, decide which applicants shall receive loans, on the basis of character, ability and farming experience. The loans are large enough to enable the borrower to buy a farm and, if necessary, to repair the buildings or put up new ones. Loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 percent interest. No down payment is required, but loans are made only to tenants unable to get adequate credit elsewhere.

VOLUNTARY DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Farmers burdened with debt may be able to obtain help of another kind through the services of voluntary Farm Debt Adjust-
ment committees. These committees have been organized by the Farm Security Administration to help farmers and their creditors get together in solving their mutual problems. Although the committees have no legal authority to compel an adjustment, they can often help the farmer and his creditors to work out a satisfactory agreement. All proceedings are held in strictest confidence.

Further information may be obtained from the county or state office of the Farm Security Administration.

**FEDERAL CREDIT UNION SYSTEM**

Farm people can, if they wish, arrange to be their own bankers through the organization of local credit unions. These are cooperative thrift and lending organizations chartered and supervised by the Farm Credit Administration. Membership in any union is limited to groups having common bonds of occupation or association or living within well-defined neighborhoods or communities. Each member must purchase at least one $5 share in the organization but may purchase as many as he prefers within the limit set by its board of directors.

Loans are made to members only and solely for productive or provident purposes. They must mature within a period of 2 years and may not carry a rate of interest in excess of 1 percent a month on unpaid balances (inclusive of all charges incidental to making the loan).

No part of the capital of any credit union is subscribed by the Farm Credit Administration or any other governmental agency. Resources come entirely from members' investment with one exception. Each federal credit union is empowered to borrow from non-governmental sources in an amount not exceeding 50 percent of its paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus. For information and membership blanks necessary in forming a credit union in your community, write to K. E. McClure, Information Agent, Farm Credit Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

**HOME FINANCING**

There are several ways by which Iowa farmers may obtain credit for home building, modernization or repair. It is possible to borrow from a National Farm Loan Association for home building. A private loan may be insured by the Federal Housing Ad-
administration. Originally the benefits of the F.H.A. statute extended only to city homes but they are now available to farm people as well. Interest rates on these loans are moderate. For specific information concerning F.H.A. loans write to State Director, Federal Housing Administration, 401 Old Federal Building, Des Moines, or see your local banker.

A third source might be a loan from a local Federal Savings and Loan Association which could also be insured under the F.H.A. These associations, of which there are now 32 in Iowa, may make loans on homes located on properties not more than 50 miles distant from their home offices. See the secretary of the association nearest your home if interested. There is an association in each of these cities: Algona, Atlantic, Burlington, Clear Lake, Creston, Davenport (2), Denison, Des Moines (4), Estherville, Grinnell, Harlan, Independence, Iowa City, Iowa Falls, Le Mars, McGregor, Mason City (2), Nevada, Oelwein, Ottumwa, Perry, Rock Rapids, Sheldon, Sioux City, Spencer, Washington and Webster City.

MARKETING

TRAINING FOR EFFICIENT MARKETING

Agricultural Extension Service is prepared to give assistance on marketing problems through general instruction in basic principles of marketing or specific information on marketing a single commodity. In addition to its general educational work in this field, it has a comprehensive program touching all phases of the marketing of every major commodity: Grain, dairy products, poultry, eggs and livestock and livestock products.

Groups of farmers may obtain help from the Extension Service in the following ways: (a) General application of principles of marketing and cooperation to the commodity; (b) program planning in the marketing of the commodity; (c) cooperative organization of marketing companies; (d) analysis of margins, of costs and of merchandising results of operations of marketing organizations; (e) consultation and advisory service and educational program planning; (f) standardization and grading demonstrations; (g) price relationships, market information and market outlook; and (h) conferences with county marketing committees (for livestock only). See the county agent regarding these services.
COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Of nearly 1,500 farm cooperative organizations functioning in the state there are approximately 800 whose major activity is marketing. Chief in importance among these are elevators and creameries. All told they account for slightly more than one-fifth of the produce sold from Iowa farms. If interested in the creation of a marketing cooperative, write for information and assistance to Extension Specialist in Cooperative Marketing, Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. See also Farm Cooperatives.

CROP AND MARKET REPORTS

Through the office of the Federal-State agricultural statistician at Des Moines, periodic reports are issued on the acreage, yield, production, prices and value of all major crops and on the progress of these crops during the growing season. Other reports include numbers of livestock on farms and numbers on feed, on the size of the spring and fall pig crops, on production and consumption of milk and eggs, on average prices received and prices paid by farmers and other information of interest and help to Iowa producers.

The Agricultural Marketing Service has two market news offices in this state. They are located at Des Moines and Sioux City. Services supplied by the Des Moines office include daily coverage of direct hog marketings in Iowa and southern Minnesota and the distribution of hog market information covering prices and market conditions at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, National Stockyards (Ill.), South St. Joseph and South St. Paul. The information pertaining to the hog markets in Iowa and southern Minnesota embraces data regarding the movement of hogs into 16 concentration yards and to 10 packing plants within the area. The reports cover receipts, market conditions and prices for hogs sold in the area direct to packers and at the public stockyard centers above named. The Sioux City office releases daily, weekly and monthly livestock reports covering livestock market conditions and prices at the Sioux City public market and telegraphic reports on market conditions and prices prevailing at other important markets which are of interest to Iowa producers. Market reports from the Des Moines and Sioux City offices are dis-
tributed by radio, press and telegraph. The Des Moines office also sends out reports regularly to a mailing list.

Market information on grain, feedstuffs and hay are furnished by market news offices at Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City. Reports are broadcast, mailed direct in mimeographed form and carried by the press.

INSPECTION AND GRADING

Official standards of quality have been set up for most of the major farm products so as to provide buyers and sellers with an understandable and uniform guide to quality and thus to facilitate trading.

For Iowa farmers who realize the advantages of selling commodities by fixed grades the Extension Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture stand ready to help. Grain and livestock are already sold by grade (and to some considerable degree). Grain supervision offices of the Agricultural Marketing Service are located at Cedar Rapids and Sioux City; the Council Bluffs market is served from Omaha. These offices supervise the work of grain inspectors located at a number of marketing points over the states. An inspection service, to determine the kind, grade and condition of onions and potatoes, is available at a number of points in the northern part of the state.

Meat grading, based on official standards of quality, is provided by the Agricultural Marketing Service through graders stationed at Des Moines and several other points in the state.

Little has as yet been done to put the marketing of butter and eggs on a graded basis. It has been estimated that grading and inspection of the entire volume of butter production would mean an increase in cash income to Iowa farmers of not less than 2 million dollars annually, and similarly in the case of eggs of something greater than 3 million dollars. See the county agent and the officers of your local cooperatives regarding the grading program.

MARKET REGULATIONS

Farmers and other patrons of livestock markets who have complained with regard to services rendered or treatment received may take the matter up with the District Supervisor, Packers and Stock-
yards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, 322 Livestock Exchange Building, Sioux City. There are four posted stockyards in the state—Sioux City, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids and Maquoketa—which operate under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act. This act is designed to prevent and correct irregularities and abuses that may arise in the operation of the stockyards and meat packing industries. It serves to prevent unfair or deceptive practices and to assure that only reasonable charges are made for services rendered by market agencies at the yards.

Through the Federal Seed Act, which became effective in 1940, Iowa farmers may be assured that seed coming from outside the state will be of higher quality than formerly. This act administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, requires that agricultural and vegetable seeds shipped interstate be completely and correctly labeled. Vegetable seeds not meeting the minimum standards of the law must be labeled to show that they are below standard. False or misleading advertising as to quality or origin of seeds shipped interstate is prohibited by the act.

**MARKET AGREEMENTS**

Selling conditions for fruits, vegetables and dairy products may be imposed through marketing agreement programs under which the handling of specified agricultural commodities may be regulated. The programs, administered by the Surplus Marketing Administration, operate through marketing agreements and orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under certain conditions of approval by producers and handlers.

Marketing agreement programs for milk establish minimum producer prices according to the classified uses made of the milk received by handlers, and provide for a method under which handlers are required to pay producers for their milk.

Marketing agreement programs for commodities in the fruit and vegetable field are designed to aid producers and handlers in adjusting shipments for a producing area more nearly in line with market requirements. The programs provide for regulating shipments on the basis of volume, grade or size of a commodity shipped out of the producing area during any given period.
SURPLUS REMOVAL

Another means of aiding farmers by improving marketing conditions and widening markets is provided by surplus removal programs which are also administered by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Under these programs surplus farm products are bought by the S. M. A. and donated to state welfare agencies for distribution to families receiving public aid and for use in school lunch programs for undernourished children in both rural and urban schools. Under another phase of the surplus removal programs, the Food Stamp Plan, surplus agricultural commodities are moved to needy consumers through regular trade channels.

Those interested in obtaining further information on the services for farmers or consumers which are available through these programs can write to the Surplus Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

Iowa's primary road system is under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Commission which has its headquarters at Ames. All work of construction and maintenance is done under its supervision and control. Secondary roads, that is all others, are under the jurisdiction of the county (or the township), provided, however, that plans made by the county for changing or improving secondary system must be approved by the commission.

Any farmer interested in making any change or improvement on a secondary road, in arranging for care or use of the right of way, or in securing a crosspath or underpass for his cattle should see or write to the County Highway Engineer at his local county courthouse.

REVIEW OF THE TAX ASSESSMENT

Farm people living outside of incorporated communities who believe their properties to have been improperly assessed may appear before their township trustees sitting as a local board of review and request a reconsideration of the valuation of their property as returned by the township assessor. Sittings of the trustees as such a board begin on the first Monday in April and continue
until all protests have been considered, but in any event not beyond the first of May. Farmers wishing to carry protests beyond such local board may consult the county agent as to procedure.

PUBLIC WORKS

Limited federal aid—in the form of man-power, money, materials and technical counsel—is still available for various kinds of public works projects sponsored by progressive farming communities. Initiative must, however, come from local citizenry.

MUSIC AND RECREATION

MUSIC AND DRAMA

For farm people genuinely desirous of participating in musical and dramatic activities, Extension Service has for many years offered encouragement in the form of songs, plays and dramatic selections and, since 1936, of materials for choric reading—all backed up by instructions for their use, including some personal guidance and direction. Many of these materials are free, the others, such as plays, carry only a nominal charge. See your county agent or write to: Extension Drama Specialist or Extension Music Specialist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

Extension Service cooperates with county farm bureaus and the State Farm Bureau Federation in the promotion every autumn of a Farm Festival on the campus of Iowa State College. Sportsmen interested in participating in the festival make the necessary arrangements with the county agent.

POULTRY

Demonstrations are offered showing proper range and housing conditions, methods of breeding and feeding for uniform egg size and color, correct care of eggs before marketing, selection of breeders and methods of feeding for fast growth, feathering and fattening. Assistance in flock management and record keeping is available to all farmers; Iowa Poultry Record Forms for Demonstration Flocks are provided free by Extension Service.

Participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the Agricultural Extension Service also sponsors an advanced pro-
gram designed to aid Iowa farmers in meeting standards for United States Approved breeding flocks and hatcheries, United States Certified breeding flocks and hatcheries and Record of Performance (R.O.P.) and Register of Merit (R.O.M.) flocks. Demonstrations and educational meetings for turkey improvement are offered wherever they promise to be well attended.

Special attention is given to poultry sanitation and tuberculosis control. Lectures and demonstrations on combating diseases and parasites will be arranged wherever there is urgent demand for them.

For additional information see your county agent or write to Extension Poultry Specialist, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa.

Through its Division of Animal Industry the State Department of Agriculture is prepared to assist in avian tuberculosis control, inspect hatcheries, and supervise pullorum testing of flocks. Write to the Chief of the Division at his office in the State House, Des Moines, for further information. See also Fairs and Expositions.

RELIEF AND SOCIAL SECURITY

F.S.A. WORK GRANTS

Under the rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration, small work grants are available to farmers in extreme need, such as victims of drought, flood and other disasters. These grants are made for subsistence and medical needs, in return for which the families perform improvement work around the farm. Further information may be obtained from the county or state office of the Farm Security Administration.

CASH RELIEF AND W.P.A.

Cash relief and work relief are both administered in Iowa through county boards of social welfare operating under the supervision of the State Board of Social Welfare. Farm people in need of relief of whatever type should apply at the County Welfare Office. For information not available locally, write to State Board of Social Welfare, Iowa Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Aid to the needy aged, the needy blind and dependent children is supplied jointly by the Social Security Board of the Federal
Security Agency and the State Board of Social Welfare. Persons needing public assistance of these types may apply for it at the office of the county board of social welfare.

**C.C.C.—CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS**

Inquiries relating to enlistment in the Civilian Conservation Corps may also be made at the County Welfare Office. Enlistment is restricted to young men between 17 and 23 years of age whose families, or themselves, are on relief, who are in sufficiently good health to perform physical labor, and who will remain in the corps for 6 months, provided they do not in the meantime find and accept a job in private industry.

Iowa farmer veterans desiring to apply for C.C.C. placement should write to U. S. Veterans Administration, 30th and Euclid, Des Moines, Iowa.

**NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION**

The National Youth Administration endeavors to assist young people by (1) providing funds for the part-time employment of needy high school, college and university students; (2) providing funds for part-time employment of out-of-school youth from 18 to 24 years of age, chiefly from relief families; (3) encouraging the establishment of job-training, counseling and placement services and the collection of occupational statistics and (4) developing constructive leisure-time activities.

Students desiring employment may make applications to the personnel directors of the institutions where they are enrolled. Young people out of work may apply for employment at the N.Y.A. offices in the following cities: Waterloo, Davenport, Burlington, Chariton, Atlantic, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Cherokee, Mason City, Cedar Rapids, Boone and Des Moines.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

**HOW TO GET ELECTRICITY**

The Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes long-term loans at low rates of interest chiefly to farmers cooperatives, but also to public power districts, private utilities and other agencies to finance the cost of building electric distribution systems in rural areas. In such cases loans
are also available, through your local R.E.A. financed electric system, for the wiring of farmsteads and for the acquisition and installation of specified electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment. No loan is made by the R.E.A. directly to an individual consumer, nor will any power line be constructed excepting where there is assurance in advance of its economic feasibility.

The county agent will on request make arrangements with the Extension Agricultural Engineer for community meetings on the program of the R.E.A. Some counties hold general meetings on the possibility of developing an electric distribution system with special emphasis on probable costs. It is also possible to schedule meetings and demonstrations to tell the practical uses of electricity on the farm and in the home and to point out safe and economical methods of wiring the farmstead. Additional lectures may be arranged for all those interested in the discussion of costs and methods of installing farm and home water systems.

R.E.A. is prepared to advance the entire cost of building the distribution system. Where no reasonable and satisfactory source of wholesale power is available, R.E.A. may also finance the construction of a generating plant. Loans made for either of these purposes bear a rate of interest slightly less than 3 percent; they must be repaid within a period of 25 years. Other R.E.A. loans, such as those for wiring of premises, purchase of appliances or installation of plumbing systems, must be redeemed within some 3 to 5 years and are limited to 80 percent of the cost.

For specific information, write to Extension Agricultural Engineer, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa, or to Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. By 1941 there were 50 electric cooperatives in Iowa with offices at the following places: Postville, Independence, Sibley, Sac City, Ida Grove, Cherokee, Estherville, Moville, St. Ansgar, Brooklyn, Primghar, Marion, Thompson, Rock Rapids, Iowa Falls, Pocahontas, Hampton, Jefferson, Garner, Pella, Vinton, Clarion, Anamosa, Rockwell City, Allison, Grundy Center, Storm Lake, Harlan, Denison, Guthrie Center, Corning, Renwick, Onawa, Woodbine, Humboldt, Amana, Gowrie, Davenport, Marshalltown, Glidden, LeMars, Orange City, Greenfield, Mt. Pleasant, Cresco, Mt. Ayr, Osceola, Red Oak, Bloomfield and Des Moines.
SOILS

ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY

Simple analyses of soils can be made by the county agent in his office. While not exhaustive, such tests should readily supply information regarding the needs for lime, fertilizer or other common treatments.

Soil survey maps are now available for more than 90 counties at the office of the county agent. Any farmer wishing to have a copy of a survey for his personal use may secure it free by applying to the Bulletin Office, Agricultural Annex, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Farm managers desiring a more thorough analysis of their soils than can be given by the county agent may arrange with him for sending of samples to the Soils Laboratory of the Department of Agronomy at Iowa State College. Technicians at the laboratory will run tests on the samples and make recommendations for the most effective use of land of the given soil type free of charge.

In addition to these services to individual farm managers, extension soil specialists are available at all times for meetings, lectures and demonstrations on soil analysis, or the use of vegetative or mechanical practices for better cultivation or conservation. If you are interested in soil management with reference to some specific farm crop, the county agent will arrange for the extension soil specialist to visit your community.

In Adams, Clark, Ringgold and Union Counties in southwest Iowa, the Extension Service has established a four-county area for demonstration of soil conservation practices. Your county agent will be able to tell you about it.

LIMING

Under the Iowa county limestone law any group of farmers needing as many as 5,000 tons of lime, or any 50 farmers, regardless of the amount they desire to spread, may petition their county board of supervisors either to act as a bargaining agent and purchase lime from a commercial quarry for resale to them or to establish a county quarry selling lime at cost of production. Payment may be made either on delivery or in five annual installments. In case of purchases on credit, unpaid installments carry an interest
charge of 6 percent and comprise a prior lien on the property. For information regarding procedure consult your county agent.

**DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS**

Owners of agricultural land covered by surface waters or in danger of overflow from nearby creeks and streams are authorized by the laws of Iowa to petition their county board of supervisors for the establishment, as the case may be, of levee or drainage districts for the improvement and protection of their property. Upon receipt of such petition signed by the owners of not less than 25 percent of the land proposed to be enclosed in the district and after notice and hearing, the board has the power to proclaim the existence of said district, to locate and establish levees and to cause to be constructed levees, ditches, drains or watercourses, or settling basins in connection therewith, or to straighten, widen, deepen or change any natural watercourse, wherever such action promises to be of public utility or conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare.

All engineering work required on such projects must be done under the supervision and direction of a competent engineer selected by the board of supervisors and under bond to the county. Damages resulting to any lands in the district by reason of changes in water flow and location are impartially appraised and paid. The cost of such work as may be done within the district are spread upon the owners of property in accordance with the measure of benefits conferred.

Most districts lie wholly within a single county, but inter-county, city-county and even interstate districts are authorized in the code. Within any district petitions may be submitted for the formation of sub-districts wherever their creation would facilitate the construction of lateral ditches needed for supplementing a main ditch.

Whenever in any drainage or levee district the original construction has been completed and paid for by an issue of bonds or otherwise, a majority of the persons and corporations owning land within the district may petition for it to be placed under the control and management of a board of three trustees elected by and from their own number.

For information see or write the chairman of your local county board of supervisors at the court house.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Five demonstration projects and 13 CCC Soil Conservation camps were maintained in Iowa at the close of 1941 by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farm people are welcome to visit them. Headquarters for the projects are at Shenandoah, Greenfield, McGregor, Marion and Knoxville. The CCC camps are located at Oakland, Moorhead, Bedford, Missouri Valley, Cherokee, Audubon, Clarion, Moville, Decorah, Oskaloosa, Belle Plaine, Corydon and Monticello. In addition there is a camp at Denison for conscientious objectors to the selective military service law.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Because of the fact that soil erosion is almost impossible to control by individual action, the General Assembly of Iowa has enacted legislation making it possible for owners of farm land living within a single watershed or within a single county to get together for a joint attack on the problem. According to the law, any 25 or more farm owners, but in no case less than 20 percent of the owners of land in the proposed territory, may file with the State Soil Conservation Committee a petition asking that a Soil Conservation District be organized to function in the territory described in the petition. If the state committee finds that the district would be administratively feasible, it holds a referendum to ascertain that not less than 65 percent of the land owners of the district are in favor of its creation, and at the same time calls for the election of three commissioners. The commissioners of each district are required to report periodically to the state committee and the committee in turn reports to the Governor.

Soil conservation districts may, (1) conduct investigations of soil erosion in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; (2) conduct demonstration projects and educational work in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service; (3) carry out with the consent of owners vegetative, mechanical and rotational land-use practices to prevent soil erosion; (4) acquire land and improve it; (5) make available to land owners agricultural and engineering equipment, fertilizer, lime and such other materials used in conserving soil resources; (6) erect, improve and maintain physical structures necessary for their operation; (7) develop and publish comprehensive plans for the conservation of
the soil resources of the district; (8) sue and be sued and make and execute contracts; (9) accept donations, gifts and contributions in money, services, materials or otherwise; (10) require as a condition of extending assistance to any land owner such a contribution of money, services or materials as may seem reasonable in the light of benefits likely to be conserved; (11) cooperate with any other soil conservation district.

Each land owner within a district decides for himself as to the extent of his cooperation in the program. All participation is purely voluntary, subject, of course, to the understanding that whatever agreements are freely signed must be faithfully kept.

Seventeen soil conservation districts had been organized in Iowa by Nov. 1, 1941. Fourteen of these are whole-county districts: Adair, Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Taylor, Crawford, Marion, Lucas, Wayne, Wapello, Jefferson, Van Buren and Winneshiek. The other three include only a part of these counties: Clayton, Linn and Monona.

If you are interested in the formation of a Soil Conservation District in your community or your county, see your county agent and he will tell you how to proceed.

WEATHER

Weather reports are supplied to Iowa farmers daily and otherwise through newspapers and radio stations. The Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce working in cooperation with the Weather Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture issues daily weather forecasts, special frost, flood and storm warnings, weekly weather and crop bulletins and a “corn and wheat region” bulletin and furnishes, on request, information of several other types, all useful in farm management. In collecting this information the Weather Bureau has the assistance of four major stations taking observations on climate within the state and of more than 100 volunteer cooperators living in different parts of Iowa.

WILDLIFE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Iowa farmers desiring general information on the protection and conservation of wildlife may obtain a number of publications free of charge from each of these sources: (a) The new Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; (b)
State Conservation Commission, Mulberry Bldg., 10th and Mulberry Streets, Des Moines, Iowa; (c) Agricultural Extension Service, Morrill Hall, Ames, Iowa; and (d) Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**EXTENSION WORK**

When a sufficient number of farm people within a county request it, an illustrated lecture can be arranged in a community on any of the following subjects: (a) Conservation and economic importance of common Iowa birds; (b) the management of upland game birds; (c) conservation of fur-bearing animals; (d) the economic value of Iowa's snakes; and (e) the birds and animals of foreign countries. Extension Service is prepared in addition to hold a training school for leaders in wildlife conservation wherever the interest is sufficiently strong to warrant the effort. The extension wildlife specialist will likewise be available for the conduct of wildlife field trips and assistance on wildlife subjects and 4-H club programs.

**STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

The Iowa wildlife statutes are designed on the one hand to protect fish, birds, game and fur-bearing animals, and on the other to insure good hunting and fishing for the sportsmen of the state, rural and otherwise. Enforcement of these statutes is entrusted to the State Conservation Commission. Among the various services and activities of the Commission, one of the most important is the operation of 40 fish hatcheries and rearing ponds from which the commission restocks the rivers and lakes of the state.

A farmer interested in having his land or some part of it posted as a wildlife refuge may apply for such posting to the State Conservation Commission. If the commission judges the property appropriate for such use it will post the premises accordingly. Thus posted, a private farm receives the same protection as a public game refuge.

See the county agent for details.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Farmers troubled by flocks of migratory birds or knowing of violations of the migratory bird laws are asked to bring such facts to the attention of Fish and Wildlife Service, Old Federal Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa.