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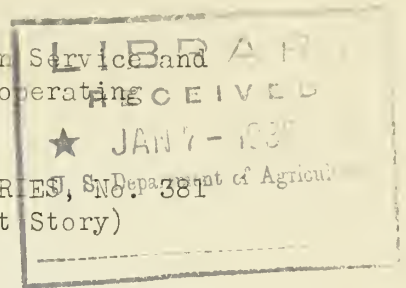
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 381
(Peanut Story)

CONTRACTS READY
FOR 1935 PEANUT
PROGRAM SIGN-UP

With contracts now ready for peanut growers throughout the producing areas, the peanut production-adjustment program sign-up is expected to start this week (week of January 7) and will probably be completed by the end of January.

All commercial peanut growers are eligible to sign contracts to adjust 1935 production and in return will receive benefit payments of \$8 per ton on the 1934 production of the farm covered by the contract. It is also provided that this payment shall be not less than \$2 per acre on the acreage allotted under the contract for 1935. Peanuts harvested by hogs or seed to be used for a crop to be harvested by hogs in 1935 will not be included for benefit payments in the 1934 production. Benefit payments will be made after compliance has been certified in the summer of 1935.

The contract provides an allotted peanut acreage for 1935 equal to the average acreage planted to peanuts on the farm under contract in 1933 and 1934, or 90 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts in 1933, or 90 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts in 1934. All types of peanuts are included in the peanut program which covers 1935 production only.

When applying for contracts, growers should be prepared to furnish committeemen information as to the number of acres of peanuts harvested in 1933 and 1934 and the number of pounds of peanuts harvested in 1934. Contract signers will be required to make actual measurement of their 1934 peanut

(more)

acreage before contracts are accepted. It is desirable that this be done before the contracts are signed. It is expected that check measurements will be made after the sign-up is completed to determine accuracy of grower's measurements.

Two or more farms may be included under one contract with a single base acreage, provided they are all in one county and are owned, operated or controlled by one individual. If a producer who owns or controls more than one farm signs a contract, all his farms must be covered by contract.

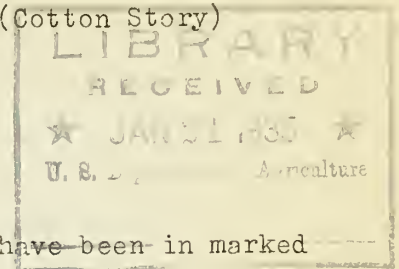
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 382
(Cotton Story)

1934 COTTONSEED
PRICE CONTRASTED
WITH 1932 PRICE



Greatly increased returns from cottonseed this year have been in marked contrast with returns in 1932, the year before the cotton production adjustment program went into effect, when in many instances the value of the seed was so low as to be insufficient to pay ginning costs.

The average price for cottonseed received by producers on December 1, 1934, was \$35.64 per ton compared to \$14.43 per ton for the 1933-34 season, and \$10.40 per ton for the 1932-33 season. Although ginning costs increased on the average from \$4.30 in 1932 to \$4.80 in 1933 and to \$5.30 in 1934, the seed was worth approximately \$11.96 per bale above ginning charges this season, based on December 1 prices, compared to \$2.05 in the 1933-34 season and 64 cents in the 1932-33 season.

The cotton program which adjusted the supply of lint and brought increased returns to growers had a similar effect on cottonseed. However, the unusually high price this season was partly due to drought. The reduction in supplies of cottonseed and cottonseed products was a vitally important feed and oil adjustment program within itself. Production of cottonseed this season is estimated at 4,324,000 tons, the smallest since the 1921-22 season. Production in 1933 was 5,804,000 tons, and in 1932 it was 5,783,000 tons.

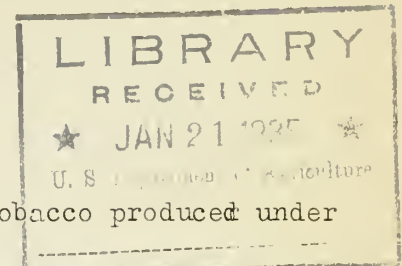
As the supply of cottonseed has been reduced, so also has the supply of refined cottonseed oil been reduced. Stocks of oil November 30 this season were 487,369,000 pounds as compared to 721,714,000 pounds in 1933 and 670,806,000 pounds in 1932. With this reduction in stocks, the price of prime summer yellow oil in barrels at New York City has increased from $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound on November 30, 1932, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on November 30, 1933, and 9.2 cents per pound on the same date this season.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 383
(Tobacco Story)

BY-PRODUCTS MAY
PROVIDE EXCESS
TOBACCO OUTLET



A plan being considered for the disposal of excess tobacco produced under production adjustment contracts would give growers opportunity to increase the total income from their crop without defeating the purpose of the tobacco adjustment program and the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act.

Growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco and possibly growers of burley tobacco who have signed contracts and have produced in excess of their allotment may have opportunity to sell excess tobacco to manufacturers of nicotine and other tobacco by-products if the plans now being considered by the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration can be developed.

Under the tobacco contract, growers are required to render unmerchantable as leaf tobacco amounts produced in excess of allotments. An administrative ruling issued in December permits the sale of 10 percent excess in the case of burley and 15 percent excess in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured in return for accepting a reduced second adjustment payment.

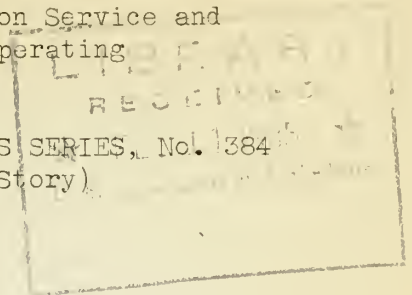
Disposition of excess to manufacturers of tobacco by-products would be included among the methods of rendering unmerchantable as leaf tobacco. Other methods which may be employed require that the excess tobacco be ground or chopped to be used as fertilizer, scattered on the land and ploughed under, composted, or by some other method rendered unmerchantable beyond question. Requests should be made of the county agent for a committeeman to witness the disposal of excess tobacco, and witnesses are required to certify as to the amount destroyed and the method used.

After the grower has satisfactorily disposed of his excess tobacco and has had his allotment card returned he may sign his 1934 marketing card in the office of the county agent and become eligible for the second adjustment payment. Marketing cards cannot be signed and growers cannot fulfill the terms of their contracts until all tobacco not sold on the allotment card has been rendered unmerchantable.

Any grower who sells tobacco not entered on his allotment card or who permits anyone else to sell his tobacco violates his contract and becomes liable for the termination of his contract. He will also be liable for the refund of all previous payments plus an amount equal to the value of all tax-payment warrants issued to him.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture and of the Bureau of Internal Revenue have available records and information covering the production and sales of tobacco by both contracting and non-contracting growers, which will enable them to determine possible violations of contracts and of the Kerr-Smith Act.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 1384
(Peanut Story)

EXPLAIN TENANT
PROVISIONS FOR
PEANUT CONTRACT

Peanut producers agree, under the term of the 1935 production adjustment contract, not to reduce the number of share tenants or share croppers in 1935 below the number in 1934 and, not to reduce the percentage of the total peanut acreage grown by such tenants and croppers in 1935 below the percentage grown in 1934.

All share tenants and share croppers who produce peanuts in 1935 on farms covered by contracts will receive part of the benefit payment. The share tenants and share croppers do not sign the contract, but the landlord receives the benefit payment in trust and agrees to divide the payments with his tenants or croppers according to their respective interests in the peanut crop. The contract signer also agrees to make a full accounting of the discharge of this trust, if requested to do so by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Although the benefit payment is measured by peanut production in 1934 on the farm under contract, it is made in return for adjusting the acreage of the 1935 peanut crop. Consequently, share tenants and share croppers are entitled to share in the benefit payment for the farm on which they produce peanuts in 1935.

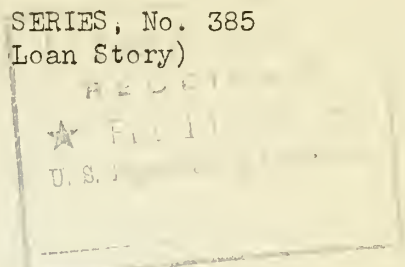
If the share tenant or share cropper produces peanuts in 1935 on the same farm on which he produced peanuts in 1934, he will share in the benefit payment in proportion to his interest in the total 1934 peanut production of that farm. If he moves to another farm under contract in 1935, he will receive a share of the benefit payment that would have gone to the old tenants and croppers who have moved from that farm.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 385
(Corn Loan Story)

FARMER PROFIT ON
CORN UNDER LOAN
30 CENTS BUSHEL



A net gain of more than 82 million dollars in value of corn sealed under 1933-34 Commodity Credit Corporation loans, has been realized by farmers in 10 States who have availed themselves of the opportunity to hold corn under these loans, it is estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Borrowers averaged a net gain of 30 cents per bushel above the loan value of 45 cents and average carrying charges of only 2.57 cents per bushel.

The loans for the 1933-34 season were made at the rate of 45 cents per bushel on 267,540,500 bushels of corn held under seal in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota. All but about \$500,000 of the \$120,493,259 in loans on 1933-34 farm-stored corn has been paid. To January 1, 1935, approximately 266,457,000 bushels of this corn had been released by payment of \$119,905,366 of principal.

At prevailing market prices on the amount of corn released, the sealed corn had a market value of \$207,037,089 when released. Deducting from this amount \$124,047,497 which includes total principal payments of \$119,905,366 already paid, and \$4,142,131 which is total cost of the loans to farmers in interest, insurance, and other charges, the net gain over loan value is \$82,989,592.

In addition to enabling farmers to hold their corn and realize greatly increased returns, the loans had the highly important effect of making possible a carry-over of about 50,000,000 more bushels of corn into the fall feeding season than would have been carried over without the loan. The availability of this corn for feeding on farms has resulted in lower feed costs than would have prevailed if this corn had moved into commercial channels at the time it was harvested.

Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation state that there has been practically no difficulty in collecting payments of loans, and they anticipate that the small balance still due will be paid without loss.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 386
(Tobacco Story)

SCRAP TOBACCO
SALES PART OF
THE ALLOTMENT

Sales of scrap tobacco by contracting producers who are now marketing burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco must be entered on allotment cards and must be covered by tax-payment warrants, according to information received from the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Scrap tobacco, if sold from a crop grown under a tobacco contract, becomes a part of the grower's allotment. If the tax is paid on sales of any part of a contracting producer's crop, it will be in violation of the terms of the contract.

A bill of sale should be obtained by the grower if he sells scrap tobacco to a dealer in leaf tobacco or a processor of tobacco. The producer must then take the bill of sale and his allotment card to an agent of the Secretary of Agriculture issuing warrants at a warehouse. The agent will make the necessary entry on the allotment card and issue a tax-payment warrant covering the sale. The bill of sale, with the tax-payment warrant attached, is then returned to the purchaser.

Dealers and processors are required to file monthly returns showing all purchases of tobacco, including scrap, at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. Dealers in leaf tobacco, including warehouses and re-drying plants, are required to register with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they are located. Any person or concern manufacturing or otherwise processing tobacco is considered a processor of tobacco.

If a contracting producer sells scrap tobacco to a person who is not a dealer or a processor, he must obtain a bill of sale, have the entry made on his allotment card, obtain the tax-payment warrant covering the sale, and make the report himself to the Collector of Internal Revenue in his district. Forms and information about the filing of returns can be obtained from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the producer is located.

A grower violating the terms of his contract through improper disposition of his tobacco may have his contract terminated. If a grower's contract is terminated, he may be required to refund any previous payments in addition to being required to pay the tax upon the sale of the tobacco covered by the tax-payment warrants issued to him, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 387
(Cotton Story)

COTTON PROGRAM
SHOULD IMPROVE
LABOR SITUATION

While it is obvious that fewer laborers are needed to produce fewer acres of cotton, the cotton production adjustment program should not be looked upon as a cause of unemployment but as an opportunity to take women and children out of the cotton fields, in the opinion of Cully A. Cobb, Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's cotton section.

"Eliminating the labor of women and children in the cotton fields has been a long hoped for objective in the South", he says, "but it could never be accomplished when cotton was selling at from 5 to 6 cents a pound and agriculture was so unorganized that producers tried to make up for low price by producing more cotton.

"Now that greater total income can be obtained from fewer acres with producers organized under the production adjustment program, the opportunity is here to reduce, to some extent at least, the amount of labor performed by children and women. This was possible under the 1934 program and it will be possible again under the 1935 program, although the 1935 program provides for somewhat greater acreage and will require a larger number of workers, automatically having the effect of providing many more places for tenants."

In 1934, producers could rent as much as 45 percent of the base cotton acreage and receive benefit payments in return. The Bankhead Act allotment has been increased to 10,500,000 bales this year, and producers will be able to rent as much as 35 percent of their base period cotton acres.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO.388
(Corn-Hog Story)

CORN-HOG SIGNERS
EXPECTED TO TOTAL
MORE THAN MILLION

With the signing of applications for the 1935 corn-hog production adjustment contracts now getting under way in the leading corn-hog States, indications are that the sign-up this year will not be greatly different from last year when more than a million one hundred thousand contracts were signed by producers who cooperated to adjust production to effective demand.

Reports received in the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from the States show that the lowest estimates indicate a sign-up of from 80 to 90 percent of the 1934 figure, while the highest estimates indicate a gain of 5 to 10 percent in the number of signers.

"If these forecasts should prove to be accurate," says Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, "the 1935 program should be fully effective in holding production in line with demand. This is significant because full success of the 1935 program depends upon cooperation of a majority of producers. If a majority does not participate, a burdensome surplus of corn might easily result and the swing back to heavy hog production would get under way. Then the corn-hog industry as a whole would lose much of the ground gained thus far."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 389
(Corn Loan Story)

BANKS JOIN WITH
GOVERNMENT FOR
1935 CORN LOANS

Willingness this year of banks and similar financial institutions to extend credit to farmers in the form of corn loans is apparent in a summary of the 1935 corn loans prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Such loans, when made by banks are still guaranteed by the agreement of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase all such paper.

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation has made a much smaller percentage of the total corn loans than last year, the loan value set by the Government for corn this year has determined the amount that farmers could borrow from other agencies on corn.

Now that corn price is high, farmers who are interested in the new corn loan at 55 cents per bushel are mostly those who wish to hold corn for their own use for feeding. Demand is excellent and prices are near parity, and a comparatively small amount is being placed under seal. However, for farmers who need their corn for feed and need money for operating expenses, the loans are an important protection.

A total of \$9,888,333 had been lent on the approximately 18,000,000 bushels of corn that had been placed under seal up to January 7. The amounts of these loans by States were: Colorado, \$154; Illinois, \$2,268,543; Indiana, \$230,960; Iowa, \$5,446,716; Kansas, \$8,835; Minnesota, \$349,460; Missouri, \$110,742; Nebraska, \$1,247,702; Ohio, \$43,496; and South Dakota, \$181,725.

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The Commodity Credit Corporation holds the paper for only \$3,531,070 of these loans, the balance being held by local banks and similar financial institutions under the agreement of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase such paper. Under the 1933-34 loan, the Commodity Credit Corporation held approximately \$93,000,000 of the loans, while banks held only \$26,000,000.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 390
(Cotton Story)

ADJUSTMENTS FOR
INDUSTRY GREATER
THAN AGRICULTURE

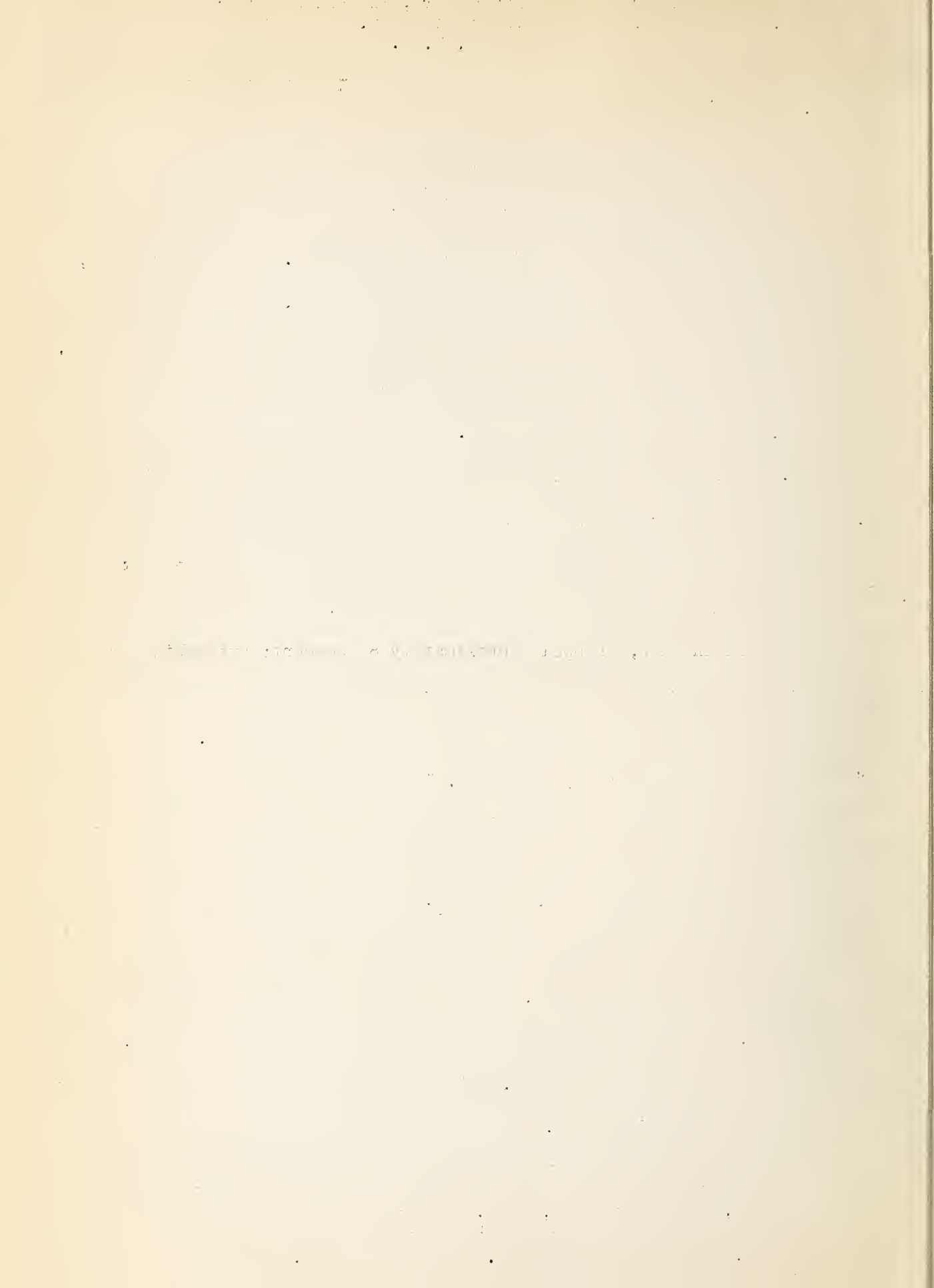
Comparison of the efforts of agriculture and industry, in the depression, to adjust their production to the decreased demand for goods, shows that although agricultural prices dropped much lower proportionately than did industrial prices, the number of persons engaged in agriculture was increased instead of being sharply reduced, as was the case in industry.

Cully A. Cobb, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's cotton section, points out that from 1929 to 1932 steel and iron prices dropped approximately 16 percent and production was lowered approximately 76 percent; prices of agricultural machinery dropped 14 percent and production, as estimated from employment and payroll indexes, dropped approximately 80 percent; automobile prices dropped 12 percent and production dropped 74 percent; and the price of cement dropped 16 percent while production dropped approximately 55 percent.

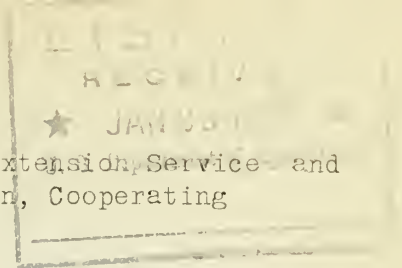
"During the same years," Mr. Cobb says, "all nonagricultural prices dropped an average of approximately 21 percent and nonagricultural production dropped 59 percent, while prices of all agricultural products dropped an average of 55½ percent and production dropped only 12 percent."

"While this drop in production was taking place, employment dropped 48 percent in the iron and steel industry, 74 percent in the farm machinery manufacturing industry, and 45 percent in the automobile manufacturing industry. Total industrial employment dropped 39 percent, while the farm population of the Southern States increased more than 7 percent.

"A population movement from cities to farms at the time of the downward adjustments in industrial production resulted in farm population reaching a new high peak of 32,242,000 by January 1, 1933. Agriculture was asked to support this increased population when agriculture's percentage of the national income had dropped from 9.5 percent in 1929 to 6.6 percent in 1932."



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No.391
(General Story)

MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PURCHASED FOR RELIEF

Two new types of dairy products, evaporated milk and dry skim milk, have been added to the list of foods that are being purchased for distribution to families on relief rolls. Acceptance of bids and awarding of contracts on the first purchases of these products have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The purchases of evaporated milk and dry skim milk are expected to help both producers and needy families. They will be handled similarly to the butter and cheese purchases previously made by the Adjustment Administration out of funds appropriated for this purpose, and will be donated to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for distribution to the needy and unemployed.

A total of 37,618,800 pounds of evaporated milk will be supplied under contracts awarded on the bids of 21 different manufacturing companies, and a total of 3,081,250 pounds of dry skim milk on contracts awarded on bids of seven companies.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 392
(General Story)

COMBINED SUPPLY
GRASS AND LEGUME
SEED SUFFICIENT

Combined supplies of grass and legume seed, the ammunition necessary most effectively to continue the attack on the maladjustment of crop production, will be available for spring planting, according to J. F. Cox, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's replacement crops section.

Mr. Cox says that sufficient supplies in the aggregate of pasture, meadow crop, and emergency forage crop seed are available to assure material gains in the total acreage of these crops above normal plantings, provided proper adjustments in plantings are made and best use is made of available seed. He believes that by preparing seed beds carefully and distributing seed evenly, reductions can be made in the amount of seed applied per acre in many cases.

"The seed supplies of legumes in general, other than alsike and red clover, are adequate in spite of the drought," Mr. Cox says. Recent reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, indicate a surplus of alfalfa seed sufficient to plant half a million acres more than normal seedlings, supplies of sweetclover seed sufficient to plant a quarter of a million acres in addition to normal use, enough seed of lespedeza to increase plantings above the acreage usually seeded by nearly one million acres, and sufficient soybeans for several million acres above normal usage.

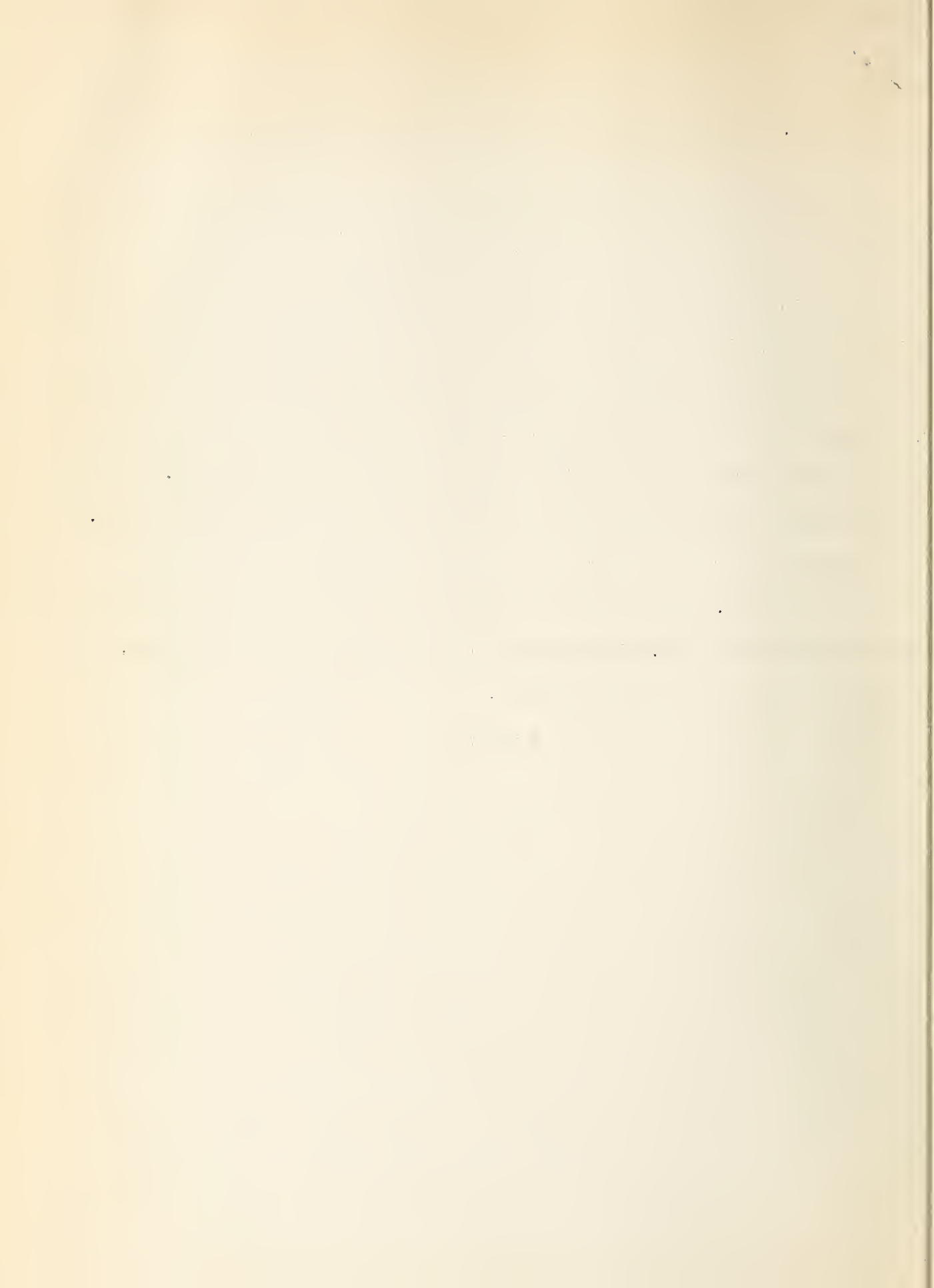
The greatest shortage of seed supplies, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is in timothy, forage sorghums, millet, Sudan grass, and alsike and red clover. There is not enough timothy seed for half the normal

acreage and only enough alsike and red clover seed for about three fourths the normal acreage. There is sufficient Kentucky bluegrass seed for ordinary farm use.

Of the grass seeds for use in planting permanent pasture crops, redtop, one of the most valuable for this purpose, is in a strong position from the planter's standpoint with a surplus above ordinary use sufficient to plant about a million additional acres. While shortages in adapted varieties of oats and barley for grain purposes exist in many sections of the drought area, there is an ample supply adapted to pasture and grain-hay use. Drought-reduced domestic supplies of millet and Sudan grass seed are being rapidly augmented by importations. Much timothy fairly suitable for the northern tier of States is also being imported.

The soybean crop is the largest on record, according to the December official crop report. It is six million bushels, or about 50 percent, larger than the crop of last year. The supply of cowpea seed is nearly normal and, of velvetbean seed, somewhat above normal.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 393
(Corn-Hog Story)

CORN-HOG PROGRAM
BENEFITS FOR BONA
FIDE FARMERS ONLY

Benefits of the 1935 corn-hog program will be available only to bona fide farm operators, according to _____
(County agent or State official)

Persons who will not be engaged in corn and hog production in 1935 within reasonable limits of their annual average production for 1932-1933 and whose participation in the program, therefore, would not effectuate the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will not qualify for corn and hog adjustment payments.

Any producer who did not in 1934 plant to corn at least 25 percent of the corn base on the land operated by him or who did not in 1934 own, when farrowed or produced for market, at least 25 percent of his hog base, will not be regarded as a bona fide farm operator unless he can present evidence satisfactory to the county allotment committee that such failure was not the result of retiring or having retired from the production of corn and hogs.

A farmer who signs a contract and does not in 1935 plant at least 25 percent of the corn base on his farm and produce for market at least 25 percent of his hog base, will not be regarded as a bona fide farm operator, unless satisfactory evidence is presented to the county allotment committee establishing that such failure was not the result of retiring or having retired from the production of corn and hogs.

In 1935, as in 1934, producers with a corn-acreage base of less than 10 acres, exclusive of corn acreage cut green or used for silage, will not be required to make corn adjustments but will not receive corn adjustment payments. Producers with a hog base of 15 head or less may elect to forego payments and not make hog adjustments.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 394
(Tobacco Story)

CIGAR TOBACCO
SITUATION IS
MUCH IMPROVED

The cigar-tobacco situation now shows marked improvement as a result of increasing price and consumption, and a decrease in the supply. Before the inauguration of the tobacco-production adjustment program, the supply was sufficient for more than 5 years' consumption, according to J. B. Hutson, Chief of the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Income of cigar tobacco growers has nearly doubled in the last 2 years and consumption in 1934 increased 6 percent over 1933. About one half of the surplus has been removed in 2 years but the serious need of continued adjustment is shown by the fact that there is still enough on hand for nearly 4 years' consumption, compared to the normal carryover of an amount sufficient for 3 years' consumption.

From 1924 to 1933, consumption of domestic cigar tobacco declined about 35 percent and during the same years, consumption of imported cigar tobacco declined at a more rapid rate. The increase in consumption in 1934 was almost wholly in domestic types.

Each year, from 1929 through 1932, production exceeded consumption. At the beginning of the 1933 planting season, when the tobacco program went into effect, so much excess tobacco had accumulated in the hands of growers that many contract signers adjusted their production beyond the requirements of the contract. The reduction in acreage of contracting producers was about 70 percent of the base in 1933 and about 77 percent in 1934, resulting in the removal of surplus equal to more than 1 year's consumption.



Returns to growers of cigar tobacco, which had dropped from \$34,600,000 in the 1924-25 season to \$9,500,000 in the 1932-1933 season, increased to \$13,400,000 for the 1933-34 season and to \$16,700,000 for the 1934-35 season, including benefit payments of \$2,000,000 in the 1933-34 season and \$4,900,000 in the 1934-35 season.

The increase in income from sales since the 1932-33 season has been due only in part to increased prices. Part of the increase was due to the fact that since production has been adjusted, growers have found sale for tobacco which they had carried over since 1931 and 1932 because they had been unable to sell the entire crop in those years.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 395
(Corn-Hog Story)

PLAN TO CONTINUE
GOVERNMENT CORN
LOANS ANNOUNCED

Plans to continue Government corn loans have been announced by Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, who says that provision for corn loans will be an essential part of the 1935 corn-hog program.

It is expected that the loans on the 1935 crop will be handled in a manner similar to that applied to the present loans and that they will be available only to those who sign the corn-hog contract. "Corn loans and corn production adjustment must go together", says Mr. Davis. "The corn loan cannot successfully stand alone without the security of production control. Each supplements the other.

"The amount to be loaned per bushel on the 1935 crop has not yet been determined, and cannot be determined until later in the season when the essential facts in regard to probable production and feed requirements have been developed."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 396
(Corn-Hog Story)

NEW FEEDER PIG
RULING FOR 1935
CORN-HOG PROGRAM

Producers who sign the 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract will be permitted to make unlimited purchases of feeder pigs and stocker and breeding hogs from non-signers as well as from contract signers under a new ruling by the Secretary of Agriculture. The ruling was made effective, beginning December 1, 1934.

In the original form, the 1935 contract provided that the signer might make unlimited purchases of feeder pigs from contract signers but permitted him to buy from non-signers no more than the average number purchased by him during the two-year base period, December 1, 1931 to November 30, 1933, inclusive.

Removal of restrictions was based on recommendations of producers. It will permit movement of pigs from areas with inadequate feed supplies because of drought to areas where sufficient feed is available.

Contract signers who purchase feeder pigs are required to keep records on the date and place of each purchase, the number purchased, average weight at the time of purchase, the method used to distinguish feeder pigs from pigs farrowed on the farm and, the name and address of individuals from whom purchases are made. This evidence must be available on all feeder pigs and stocker and breeder hogs in order to prove compliance with the 1935 contract.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 397
(Tobacco Story)

EXPECT FURTHER
REDUCED SURPLUS
OF DARK TOBACCO

The 1935 crop of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco to be offered for sale is expected to be somewhat smaller in volume than sales from the 1934 crop, although acreage and initial production allotments of individual contract signers will be slightly higher for 1935.

J. B. Hutson, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's tobacco section, says that "sales of dark types next season should again be under the consumption level and should result in further substantial reduction in surplus stocks. Yields which were well above normal in most sections last year may not be so large in 1935 and many growers who did not reduce production in 1934 have already agreed to reduce plantings in 1935."

Allotments for 1934 were 75 percent of the base period production. Allotments for 1935 are 80 percent of the base. Mr. Hutson believes that it will be advisable for contracting producers to plan for an acreage this year about equal to their 1934 allotment in order to avoid the necessity of destroying excess acreage. This would allow a margin of about 5 percent to take care of any differences in farmers' measurements and the more exact measurements of those who will check acreage. Also, plantings slightly less than the allotted acreage would tend to prevent production from exceeding the poundage allotments next season if weather conditions should again be so favorable as to produce higher than normal yields.

Growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco who do not produce up to their allotments are eligible to receive deficiency payments of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound for each pound that production falls below their allotments.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 398
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
(Tobacco Story)

1935 FLUE-CURED
ACREAGE INCREASE
BEST FOR GROWERS

With the purchasing power of the 1934 flue-cured tobacco crop the largest on record, in terms of things which farmers buy, growers of this type have reached the point in their program of production adjustment where the important consideration for the future is total income rather than price alone, in the opinion of J. B. Hutson, Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's tobacco section.

"Surplus stocks of flue-cured tobacco were entirely eliminated during the past year and consumption is increasing, following a period of decline in recent years", says Mr. Hutson. With this increase in consumption, present stocks are slightly below normal. The 1934 crop was nearly 100,000,000 pounds less than consumption, but we cannot continue to produce below the level of consumption without reducing the level of consumption.

"Producers who made the tobacco program possible by cooperating to adjust production and improve prices should receive first consideration and if growers under contract should restrict production too much, other growers probably would greatly increase their plantings, thus shifting production from contracting to non-contracting growers.

"The program that has been announced for 1935 provides for total sales slightly above 700,000,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the 1934 sales. Consideration of all available facts by experienced growers and the Adjustment Administration, lead to the conclusion that total returns to flue-cured growers over a period of years would be greater from the increased acreage, even though prices next year should be lower than they were for the 1934 crop."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 399
(Cotton Story)

SHOW DATA NEEDED
FROM NEW COTTON
CONTRACT SIGNERS

Cotton farmers who did not sign a 1934-35 cotton production adjustment contract but who plan to cooperate in the 1935 cotton program can do much to help the local committeemen in the preparation of their contracts by assembling all data which will be used in filling out the necessary forms, says County Agent

As the basis for determining the rented acres, the allotment for the farm, and the amount of the payments to be made under the contract if accepted by the Secretary, the producer must supply data which will be used in filling out table I and table II of form no. 101A.

County Agent _____ suggests that producers begin now to gather the required information. Ginning tickets and sales records should prove helpful to growers in obtaining accurate information on their cotton production during the base period.

The following data for each of the years 1933 and 1934 for the land now in the farm will be needed in filling out table I: Total number of acres in the farm, the number of acres in cultivation, the number of acres in all crops, the number of acres planted to cotton, and the number of acres planted to wheat, tobacco, peanuts, and rice.

Data required for filling out table II include the following: 1. Number of bales of cotton produced on farm during each year of the base period, 1928 through 1932, inclusive, and in each of the years 1933 and 1934. 2. Average weight of lint per bale for each of the years. 3. Total lint produced in each of the base period years. 4. Acreage planted to cotton in each base period year. 5. Number of pounds of lint per acre produced in each base period year.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 400
(Cotton Story)

GIVE PROCEDURE
FOR 1935 COTTON
CONTRACT SIGNERS

Procedure to be followed by contract signers cooperating in the 1935 cotton program has been outlined by County Agent _____ following receipt of the necessary forms from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under the new program, 1934 contract signers will determine the percentage of their base acres they want to rent to the Secretary, name the pledgee, if any, to whom rental payments will be made, and sign the necessary forms when submitted to them by the county agent or local committeeman. Farmers who did not sign contracts in 1934 but who want to cooperate in the new program will be given an opportunity to sign 1935 contracts.

Most of the work of filling out the forms will be done in the county agent's office. This will require several days. Meantime farmers need not call at the county agent's office, as all producers will be notified when and where they may go to execute the necessary forms.

Under the administrative rules, the county committee will carefully review all contracts signed in 1934 and group them into four classes.

The largest group will be those contracts in which no changes will be made in the base acreage or yield per acre figures accepted in the contract signed in 1934. Producers in this class will execute form no. 104 in which they will indicate the base acres, the percentage of the base acreage to be rented, the number of acres to be rented, and the acreage permitted to be planted in 1935.

(MORE)

A second group will consist of all contracts for which the base acreage or yield will be adjusted either upward or downward from the figures in the 1934 contract. Such producers, if any, will execute form no. 102, which calls for information similar to that enumerated in form no. 104 above.

A third group will include all contracts covering farms the size of which has been decreased since such contracts were signed in 1934. It will be necessary for producers in this group to sign new 1935 contracts, with supporting data, using forms no. 101 and 101A.

The fourth group will be those contracts covering farms the size of which has been increased at any time prior to the planting of cotton in 1935. In such cases the contracts accepted in 1934 will remain in effect, but the producers must sign new contracts covering the additional acreage included in the farm in 1935. In addition, either form no. 102 or 104 will be executed for the farm under contract in 1934.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 401
(Cotton Story)

COTTON PROGRAM
PROMOTES SOUND
FARM PRACTICES

Sound farm practice, which proved its value in 1934 in the harvest of more abundant supplies of much needed food and feed crops, must be continued in 1935 if farmers are to receive the maximum advantages possible under the cotton program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to County Agent _____.

He says that farmers should plan for the wisest use of the rented acres along with the best use of other lands on the farm in carrying out a self-sustaining program that will insure adequate production of food for the farm family, plenty of feed for the livestock, and improve the fertility of the soil.

Emphasizing the importance of securing a full 35 percent reduction in acreage this year and of the live-at-home program, the county agent points out that unless farmers take full advantage of the rented acres to produce their own requirements it may be necessary for them to pay out much of their income from cotton for things they should grow, thus leaving less cash for the purchase of things they cannot grow and for needed clothing, home improvements, payment of taxes, and other operating expenses.

"Under the cotton adjustment program", he says, "farmers will have more land and labor available for growing supplies needed on the farm and in the home.

Note to Extension Editor:- A brief statement of your State live-at-home program recommendations would fit in well with a story of this type.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 402
(Tobacco Story)

TWO PLANS OFFERED
TOBACCO CONTRACT
SIGNERS FOR 1935

Signers of flue-cured tobacco contracts will have the opportunity of choosing between two acreage rental and marketing plans offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1935. These plans are explained in notices which have been mailed to growers, according to County Agent _____.

"Rental at the rate of \$17.50 per acre will be paid for a reduction of 15 percent from the base acreage", he said, "but if a producer desires, he may reduce only 10 percent, and in this case his rental payment will be half of what it would be if he reduced 15 percent.

"For instance, if a producer's base is 10 acres, a 15 percent reduction would allow him to plant 8.5 acres, and he would receive a rental payment of \$26.25 on the 1.5 acres kept out of production. However, if he elects to make only a 10 percent reduction, he may plant 9 acres and his rental payment will be half this amount or \$13.12."

The producer may sell a quantity of tobacco up to but not exceeding 12½ percent of the initial production allotment provided he is willing to accept a smaller adjustment payment. The provisions of the contract for planting the larger acreage and marketing a larger amount of tobacco are separate, and the producer may elect to take advantage of either one without the other, or both, or neither.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 403
(Corn-Hog Story)

EXPLAIN RULING
ON 1935 FORAGE
CORN PLANTINGS

Land held out of corn production under the 1935 corn-hog contract of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, may be planted to crops other than corn, unless such planting is contrary to the provisions of other commodity-control contracts that have been signed by the landowner, but such land may not be planted to corn for fodder or other forage purposes, it is explained by

(County Agent or State Official)

The Adjustment Administration is convinced that further modification of the 1935 contract would endanger the purposes of the program, and would complicate compliance with the contract.

Such further modification is not regarded as necessary, in view of the flexibility of the contract and the modifications that already have been made. It is not favored by a large majority of the producers, although farmers in some areas, according to reports from the Adjustment Administration, have been requesting authorization to plant corn for fodder in excess of the acreage permitted under their contracts.

As it now stands, the corn-hog contract will permit signers to plant any acreage they desire to pasture, hay, or feed-grain crops, except as may be contrary to other commodity contracts.

Under this broad privilege, contract signers may plant an adequate acreage to crops that mature early enough to help meet the temporary feed shortage resulting from the drought.

Corn would be of least value in meeting this temporary emergency; for it matures later than any of the other major crops. Forage crops not only mature early but in most cases produce a higher quality feed than fodder corn, involve less labor in production, and, if leguminous, are more beneficial to the land.

The minimum adjustment of 10 percent of the 1932-35 base acreage of corn, required of individual signers, is expected to produce an ample margin over needs for feed. . With about the same general participation in the corn-hog program in 1935 as in 1934, farmers of the United States may plant in the neighborhood of 95,000,000 acres of corn this spring and, with normal yields, this acreage should take care of all needs and leave a margin of not less than 200,000,000 bushels.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 404
(Wheat Story)

POTENTIAL WHEAT
SURPLUS REMAINS
AS CROP PROBLEM

Although the reduction in the United States wheat surplus during the past two years through adjustment programs and drought has increased wheat prices, American wheat farmers still face the danger of surpluses which may be produced in future years if all the available wheat acreage is planted, Agricultural Adjustment officials declare.

This potential surplus danger is due principally to the limitations on export markets now available to American wheat producers, according to Geo. E. Farrell, Chief of the wheat section of the Adjustment Administration. He points out that with average yields, all requirements for wheat in this country can be supplied from somewhere around 50,000,000 seeded acres, and that normal yields from 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 acres will supply both our home needs and all that can be sold abroad until there is a material improvement in the export situation.

Before there was a wheat adjustment program, wheat farmers in the United States had been planting an average of about 66 million acres to wheat. This acreage had furnished all the wheat needed in this country plus exports of from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels annually.

United States exports immediately after the War were two or three times what they were before the War, because of reduced plantings in Europe. But European countries restored their wheat production, outlets for United States wheat declined until, during the 1932-33 marketing year, net exports of wheat and flour from the United States amounted to only 32,000,000 bushels.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 405
(General Story)

SHOW LIABILITY
OF FARMERS FOR
HOG PROCESS TAX

In general, farmers are exempt from the processing tax on hogs slaughtered for consumption by their own family, household, or employees, it is pointed out by County Agent _____. Numerous _____ county farmers have been inquiring as to the conditions and limits within which they are exempt from the tax on the processing of hogs, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Farm butchering is in progress or completed on many farms, and some farmers are planning a "second killing" before the beginning of warm weather.

Not only are farmers exempted from paying the tax on slaughterings for their own use and that of their households, but they are not responsible for the tax on hogs which they themselves slaughter for sale to retailers or commercial handlers. The responsibility for the tax on such slaughter was placed upon the handlers, under a regulation which took effect November 5, 1934, the beginning of the current marketing year.

Consequently, farmers are now liable for the processing tax only upon hog products which they sell directly to, or exchange directly with, the consumers, in excess of certain exemptions that apply to producers only.

Under these exemptions, the producer who slaughters his own hogs and sells to or exchanges with consumers not more than 300 pounds of the products, during any one marketing year, is not required to pay the processing tax. If the producer sells or exchanges more than 300 pounds but not more than 1,000 pounds of

(more)

hog products he is liable for the tax on the amount sold or exchanged in excess of 300 pounds. But if he sells or exchanges more than 1,000 pounds of products, he is liable for the tax upon the entire amount of such sales or exchanges.

The tax is required to be paid on or before the last day of the month immediately following the month during which the processing occurred. And payment is made by the farmer to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district. The farmer also may obtain additional information concerning his tax liability and formal rulings with respect thereto from the Collector in his district, or from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. The name and address of the Collector may be obtained from the local bank or postmaster.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 406
(Cotton Story)

RENTED COTTON
ACRES MUST BE
REPRESENTATIVE

Cotton producers in _____ county who have signed AAA contracts are again reminded by County Agent _____ that rented acres must be representative of the area cultivated by the producer this year in order to establish compliance with the cotton production adjustment contract. The purpose of the reduction of from 25 to 35 percent in acreage is to achieve a similar reduction in production.

"There is no change in the 1935 contract from the regulations of last year in this regard", he says, "and producers are not entitled to rent poor land to the Secretary of Agriculture under the cotton contract while planting better land to cotton. County and community committeemen will again give special attention to the rented land and will determine whether it is similar to that devoted to cotton production."

Acreage removed from cotton production this year may be used for the production of food and feed crops. The only restriction will be that the acreage of peanuts, wheat, rice, and tobacco must not exceed that of the base period. Acreage planted to corn for home consumption will not be limited this year.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 407
(Cotton Story)

EARLY MEASUREMENT
OF COTTON CONTRACT
ACRES IS SUGGESTED

Cotton growers who have signed adjustment contracts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be able to avoid unnecessary expenditures by making careful measurements of the land which they intend to plant to cotton, before they actually prepare the land, County Agent _____ points out.

"Last year it was necessary in some instances to reduce the number of planted acres in order to comply accurately with the provisions of the contract the producer had signed", the county agent says. "If every producer measures his land accurately before preparing it for planting, and thus makes sure that he is complying with his contract, he will avoid the possibility of wasted effort and useless expense for seed and fertilizer. He will also be able to take full advantage of the opportunity to plant food and feed crops on the rented acres."

Compliance with cotton adjustment contracts will be checked this year as it was checked last year. Rented acres, as well as those planted to cotton, will be measured accurately and compliance will be certified only when it is found that all provisions of the contract have been carried out.

Some of the previous restrictions on the use of rented acreage have been modified this year and producers will not be limited in their use of such acres for food and feed crops except in that their production of wheat, rice, and peanuts must not exceed their production during the base period. There will be no limitation upon the planting of corn for home consumption.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 408
(General Story)

1935 AAA PROGRAMS
DESIGNED TO OFFSET
EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

With all of the major agricultural adjustment programs for 1935 designed to bring about increases over 1934 production, unbalanced conditions brought about by the unprecedented drought of 1934 are expected to be largely offset this year.

On the assumption of normal growing conditions, it is indicated that farmers of the United States will produce in 1935 about 70 percent more grains than in 1934, and about the same large volume of truck crops and fruit. Even in the case of cotton with twice the normal carryover, a substantial increase over last year's acreage is provided for in the 1935 contract.

Production of poultry this year is expected to be only about 5 percent less than in 1934 and about a 5 percent reduction from the high dairy production of 1934 is expected this year. Due to the heavy marketings which farmers were forced to make by the drought, substantial reductions in slaughter of cattle and sheep may be expected. Adjustments of hog numbers under the corn-hog program and the Government corn loan program resulted in a more orderly reduction of slaughter of hogs.

Increases in food costs since last summer largely reflect the shortages in crops and livestock most affected by the drought. Retail food costs which in 1929, prior to the depression, were 150 percent of the pre-war level, declined to pre-war levels in 1933, averaged 109 percent of pre-war in 1934 and, even after recent sharp advances in livestock products, are now only about 120 percent of pre-war, or 30 points below the 1929 average.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 409
(Poultry Story)

BABY CHICK PRICE
CANNOT BE "FIXED"
IN HATCHERY CODE

No provision for "fixing" prices of baby chicks exists under the hatchery code established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and it is not the intention of the Adjustment Administration or the hatchery-code coordinating committee to fix chick prices, according to W. D. Termohlen, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration poultry unit.

Figures published in a preliminary report on the cost of producing chicks have, in some instances, been erroneously interpreted as fixed prices, according to Mr. Termohlen.

He points out that while the hatchery code provides for the publication of results of cost surveys for the benefit of the industry and the public, it specifies that "such published cost figures shall not be used as the basis for determining whether or not the destructive price provision or any other provisions of this code have been violated by any member of the industry." The cost-of-production figures were published by the hatchery-code coordinating committee merely as a suggested basis for figuring prices.

"Production costs", he says, "vary in different sections of the country because of differences in egg costs, and they vary among hatcheries because of differences in the quality of chicks produced and the efficiency of the hatcheries. The average cost of production within a given area or for the country as a whole would not, therefore, be equitable to every individual hatchery."

Average cost of producing chicks in the United States in 1934, as stated in a preliminary report of a survey made by the poultry unit, was \$6.77 per hundred. In view of increased egg prices and higher costs of fuel and other hatchery supplies, Mr. Termohlen believes that the cost of producing chicks this year will be higher than in 1934.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 410
(Cotton Story)

COTTON CONTRACT
FIGURES MAY BE
REVISED FOR 1935

Acreage or production data in cotton contracts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be revised upward or downward in 1935 by county cotton committees, when the committees are of the opinion that the figures in the 1934 contract are not in accord with the facts of base-period production.

Authority for such revision is contained in a recent ruling of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Upward revisions of contracts within a county may not be made, however, if the result will be that the allotment for the county is exceeded.

Downward adjustment in individual acreage or production figures to conform to the facts that have been established by careful examination, are required by the ruling in every case where the committee is convinced that the figures shown in the 1934 contract are not in accord with the facts.

After the adjustment has been made, the producer will be asked to sign a new contract form which, after it has been accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, becomes a part of his acreage-reduction contract. Should a producer decline to sign the supplementary agreement, his contract will be cancelled.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 411
(Cotton Story)

COTTON PAYMENTS
HELP CASH BASIS
FARM OPERATION

Rental and parity payments to _____ county cotton producers who have signed the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's cotton contract will enable many farmers of the county to operate their farms on a cash basis again in 1935, it is pointed out by County Agent _____.

"The cotton program not only has increased prices for lint and cottonseed and raised farm income by direct payments but has distributed this increased income more evenly throughout the year", County Agent _____ says. "Rental payments made in two installments in 1934 and received by growers during the cultivating season and at harvest time, supplied cash when it was needed in the operation of the farms."

Under the 1935 cotton-adjustment program, cooperating producers will again receive rental payments on their rented acres, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the adjusted acre yield for the base period. The program permits the producer to rent from 25 percent to 35 percent of his base acreage to the Secretary of Agriculture and to receive the rental payments thereon.

In addition, there is to be a parity payment of not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound on the producer's farm allotment of cotton.

The rental payments will be distributed in two equal installments during the spring and summer, and the parity payment will be made at the same time as the second rental payment, or during the late fall and early winter. Parity payments on the 1934 contracts are now practically completed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 412
(General Story)

AAA TO CONTINUE
ALL ADJUSTMENT
PROGRAMS IN '35

With farm prices still substantially below parity, although much improved during the past two years, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is not considering abandonment of any adjustment program now in effect.

Average January farm price of the 14 basic commodities included under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was 106 percent of the pre-war level but, in terms of present prices for commodities which farmers purchase, parity would be 126 percent of the pre-war level. The January farm price of these 14 commodities was therefore 20 points below parity.

With farmers facing a situation in which farm prices, without benefit payments, are 20 points below parity, no consideration has been given to abandonment of any adjustment program. With normal growing conditions, unless there are substantial increases in consumer buying power and industrial production in 1935, it is believed that prices could easily go lower this year.

Considering benefit payments as additional income, farmers received on the part of their crops consumed in this country, returns equivalent to 124 percent of pre-war prices, or 2 points less than parity for the 14 basic commodities. For the seven of these 14 basic commodities covered by adjustment programs, farmers received in farm price plus benefit payments, 9 points above parity. However, this margin above parity applies only to that share of sales consumed in this country.

(more)

Administration officials point out that the purpose of the Adjustment Act is to seek to establish and maintain parity prices. The need for continuing agricultural adjustment is emphasized by the fact that farm prices are 20 points below parity in spite of the combined effect of reduced export surpluses, drought and dollar devaluation. Wholesale prices of farm products are 13 percent below their 1929 relation to industrial prices, retail food costs 20 points below the general level of the cost of living, and the farmers' standard of living, as measured by net income over operating expenses, 20 percent below their pre-war standard.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 413
(Cotton Story)

COTTON PROGRAM
ASSISTS SOUND
FARM PRACTICE

Further progress in establishing a system of balanced farming in the South is expected this year by Cully A. Cobb, head of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"It is very gratifying to realize", he says, "that as we enter the third year of the cotton-control program, we have not only made good progress in adjusting the supply of cotton to the demand, but rapid strides have been made toward a new independence in the South." Payments to the cotton producer in return for cooperating in the production adjustment program, and raising the price of his main crop through the cotton program have made it possible to plan farming operations in a way which was hitherto impossible."

Through ultimate adjustment, Mr. Cobb believes that certain lands which are unsuited for cultivation and which condemn the owner to poverty will be permanently retired and allowed to produce timber, while a much larger portion of the tillable areas will be devoted to soil-building crops each year, with the result that in future years an adequate supply of the basic crops may be produced more economically on less land.

Permitted reduction of as much as 35 percent of cotton acreage in 1935 will leave land available for soil-improving crops and for the production of food and feed crops, provided no more of those crops than the average during the base period, is produced.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 414
(Corn-Hog Story)

PRODUCERS SHOULD
KEEP RECORDS OF
HOGS SLAUGHTERED

Every farmer who sells or exchanges hog products from hogs slaughtered by him should keep a written record of such sales or exchanges.

This point is emphasized by County Agent _____ and local corn-hog committeemen in their efforts to acquaint farmers and commercial handlers of meat products with the facts about the liability and collection of the hog processing taxes.

The record of sales and exchanges of hog products is essential in determining the liability of the producer-processor and feeder-processor for the processing tax during any marketing year, County Agent _____ said. Though producers and feeders are not required to pay the tax with respect to hog products which are derived from such of their hogs as are slaughtered by them and sold to commercial handlers, they are liable for the processing tax with respect to hog products sold to or exchanged directly with consumers---except for certain exemptions allowed to producers only.

The producer, in particular, needs the written record in order to prove his eligibility for certain exemptions allowed only to farmers who slaughter hogs of their own raising. The producer is not only exempt from the tax with respect to slaughterings for consumption by his own family, employees or household, but he is allowed a 300-pound exemption on all sales or exchanges made directly with consumers when such sales or exchanges total not more than 1,000 pounds during any marketing year. The current marketing year began November 5, 1934.

(MORE)

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DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

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DR. R. M. MAYER

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As soon as the producer sells or exchanges with consumers more than 300 pounds of hog products, he becomes liable for the tax and must file a processing-tax return. And when he sells more than 1,000 pounds of hog products, regardless to whom sold, he loses his exemption and is liable for the tax upon the entire amount of sales and exchanges with consumers.

The 300-pound exemption is not allowed to feeders who slaughter hogs not produced by them.

In order to take advantage of exemptions allowed him, the producer's written record must show: (1) The date of slaughter; (2) the number of hogs slaughtered; (3) the live weight of hogs slaughtered; (4) the weight, price received, and date of sale of hog products sold to or exchanged with consumers, and the name and address of person to whom sold; (5) the actual or estimated weight of hog products consumed by the farmer's family, employees or household; and (6) the live weight of hogs processed by or for the producer, his own family, employees or household, together with the name and address of the producer.

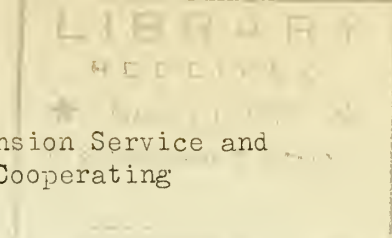
Persons who become liable for the processing tax are required to file a processing-tax return with the local Collector of Internal Revenue on or before the last day of the month immediately following the month in which the processing occurred.

Farmers, local commercial handlers and others who evade payment of processing taxes legally due from them, or who make false statements with respect to the amount of the tax involved, are subject, upon conviction, to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Administration officials point out that evasion of the processing taxes by any person results in smaller tax collections and thereby lessens the amount available for adjustment payments and for other purposes relating to the adjustment program.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 415
(Cotton Story)

HIGHEST GROWER
RETURN GOAL OF
COTTON PROGRAM

Production of a cotton crop of approximately 11,500,000 bales which will bring supplies into still closer line with prospective demand, help to sustain prices, and secure the largest possible income for growers, is the objective of the 1935 cotton program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Probable carry-over on August 1, 1935, prospective demand for American cotton both in the United States and in foreign countries, and the price situation, were carefully studied in the effort to determine the size of crop which would return the largest possible income to cotton producers.

This study indicated that 1935 production should be about 11,500,000 bales in order that the carry-over by 1936 might be reduced to a more nearly normal level. If all producers who signed contracts in 1934 and all producers on farms not now covered by contracts, but who will be offered opportunity to sign 1935 contracts, adjust their base acreage by the full 35 percent upon which adjustment payments can be obtained, it is estimated that the objective of 11,500,000 bale crop will be achieved.

It is the opinion of Cully A Cobb, chief of the cotton division of the AAA that a crop of this size will return to producers greater total income than either a larger or a smaller crop would return. Producers who make the full 35 percent adjustment will receive larger rental payments, will have more land available for the production of food and feed crops, and will have lower total production costs.

(MORE)

While no more than 25 percent reduction can be required under the 1935 contract, Mr. Cobb says that individual allotment bases will have to be as nearly as possible 65 percent of base period production to conform with the national Bankhead allotment for 1935 and producers should make their plans accordingly in order to avoid the necessity of purchasing exemption certificates or paying the tax. This means a reduction of 35 percent.

The 1935 Bankhead allotment of 10,500,000 500-pound bales will be slightly less than 11,000,000 478-pound bales. Outstanding 1934 Bankhead certificates should enable producers to gin, tax-free, enough additional cotton to make a total of 11,500,000 bales.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 416
(Sugar Beet Story)

LOCAL COMMITTEE
TO HANDLE BEET
ACREAGE CASES

A plan for adjusting differences which may arise under the sugar-beet program as a result of farmers being offered beet-purchase contracts for acres smaller than their allotments, has been worked out by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to _____ in charge of the sugar-beet program in _____.

Under this plan, if a sugar-beet grower has received an acreage allotment, but is not offered a purchase contract for the full amount of his allotment, he may appeal ^{to} the district production-control committee. The production-control committee and the representative of the Sugar Section will then investigate his case, and if there appears to be a sound basis for requesting a purchase contract covering the full acreage of the producer's allotment, the matter will be presented to the processor for further consideration.

Under this procedure, it is hoped that each farmer will receive a beet-purchase contract equal to his allotment, Mr. _____ says.

The plan has been discussed with representatives of the principal producers' organizations and with representatives of the beet-sugar processors.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 417
(Tobacco Story)

BURLEY GROWERS
RECEIVE HIGHEST
PRICE SINCE 1929

The highest price since 1929 for the smallest crop since 1927 has been obtained this year by growers of burley tobacco. The average price for burley marketed from the 1934 crop has been 17 cents per pound, compared to an average of 10.6 cents per pound for the 1933 crop.

Benefit payments to burley growers in return for participation in the 1934 tobacco production adjustment program make the total income for the 1934 crop \$14,000,000 greater than for the 1933 crop. Farm value for the 1934 crop was approximately the same as that of the 1933 crop, notwithstanding the fact that it was about 40 percent smaller. The marketing agreement in effect for the 1933 crop strengthened the price situation, but, for the 1934 crop, a more marked effect on price has been brought about by the adjustment program.

The supply situation is improving, although the serious need for continued adjustment is shown by the fact that stocks of burley October 1, the beginning of the marketing season, were the largest on record. Domestic consumption and exports are increasing, the 1934 crop was below annual world consumption, and the 1935 program which will again bring production below the level of consumption will still further reduce the burden of surplus.

Most of the burley crop is consumed in the United States, about 55 percent of which is used in cigarettes. Consumption of cigarettes for the seven months ending January 31, 1935, was 13.6 percent above the same period last year. The normal exports of burley account for only about three percent of the total crop. However, exports for the first four months of the present marketing season were

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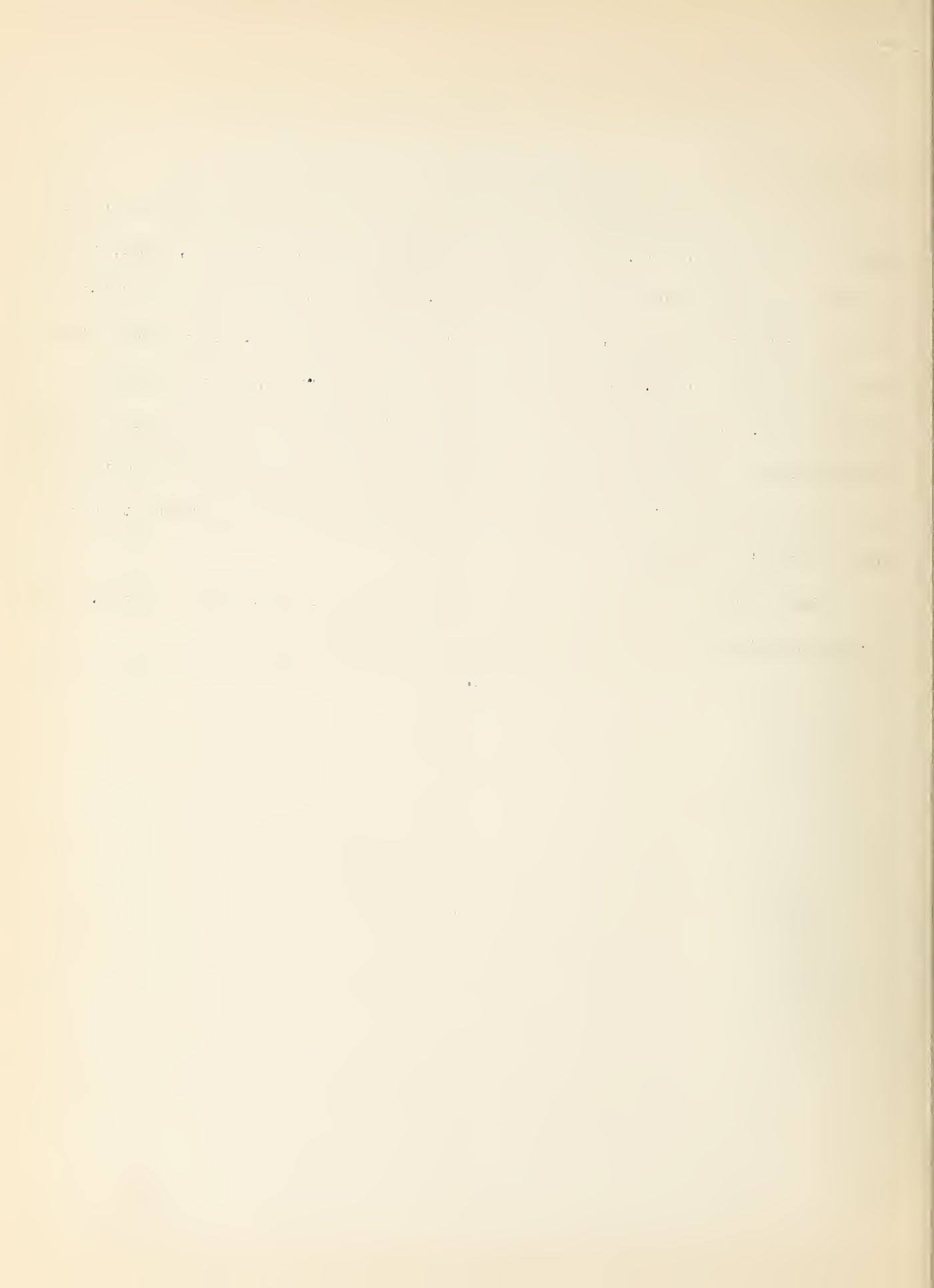


57 percent above the same period last year.

Due to the building up of stocks from the excess of production over consumption during previous years, stocks of burley on hand October 1, 1934, together with the 1934 crop made a total supply of 1,072,000 pounds, a supply sufficient to last nearly four years at the present rate of consumption. During the five years from 1925 to 1929, the supply of burley tobacco each year averaged approximately 2.6 times the normal consumption. Assuming this ratio between supply and consumption to be normal, the existing supply of burley would exceed present requirements by approximately 330,000,000 pounds, an amount equivalent to more than one year's consumption.

Sales from the 1934 crop amount to approximately 235,000,000 pounds. This is about 50 million pounds below annual world consumption.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 418
(General Story)

MARKED INCREASE
IN FARM INCOME
SHOWN IN REPORT

_____ farmers received ___ percent more money for their farm products in 1934 than they did in 1932 before agricultural adjustment programs were initiated, according to a statement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, based on a study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In terms of dollars, _____ farmers received \$ _____ in 1934 or _____ more than in 1932 for their crops and livestock. Of this added income, \$ _____ came from improved markets for farm products and the remainder \$ _____ came from adjustment payments.

Receipts for _____ field crops increased \$ _____ from \$ _____ in 1932 to \$ _____ in 1934

Receipts from livestock and livestock products in 1934 jumped \$ _____ from the 1932 income of \$ _____ to reach the 1934 total of \$ _____

The average increase for all States for the 2-year period was 42 percent, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Report.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 419

SEED TREATMENT
HELPS TO INSURE
YIELD AND QUALITY

More than 19 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, flax and grain sorghum seed has been purchased by the Federal Seed Conservation Committee and these supplies are available in counties where seed is deficient in the drought area at established prices from local bonded dealers. Additional large quantities of seed are available through the regular commercial channels.

Because of the importance of obtaining the best results possible from the drought-restricted supplies of seed, a special effort is being made this spring to have all seed treated and to provide every farmer with the latest information available on seed treatment. Emergency funds have been allocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to assist with this work which is supervised by the State Extension Services.

More than the usual interest in seed treatment for the prevention of smut and other diseases is being shown this year in _____.

The need for treatment is more pronounced this year because of the danger of introducing disease in the seed supplies that are being shipped in from outside areas.

"These large lots of grain", says Dr. R. J. Haskell of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, "represent the crops from many different farms mixed together. While the utmost care has been exercised by the Federal Seed Conservation Committee to obtain the best seed possible, this seed and commercial seed in general should be treated to lessen

the danger from smut and other diseases and to insure a good crop. Elimination of disease by seed treatment is inexpensive and will pay big dividends in improved yield and quality."

Bulletins giving seed treatment directions have been published by the State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture and are available through county agricultural agents and the Agricultural College.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 420
(Cotton Story)

PRODUCER INCOME
CONSIDERED FIRST
IN COTTON EXPORTS

Past experience has shown that it is the cotton producer who would suffer in any attempt to force increased cotton exports by increasing the supply and lowering the price. Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials believe that to force cotton exports would not be to the best interest of either growers or those who handle the crop and that the net income of both groups would suffer in the long run.

"It is highly important that we continue to make every effort possible to expand cotton exports, but at a price at which farmers can afford to produce it", says Cully A. Cobb, director of the Cotton Division of the Adjustment Administration. We are producing and will continue to produce all the cotton that can be sold at a fair price, both on the domestic and the foreign markets. The important problem before cotton producers is not only the effect of price on cotton exports, but the effect of price on the man who grows the exported cotton."

One of the most outstanding illustrations of the sacrifice which producers make during a period when exports are expanding on the basis of price alone, occurred in the 3-year period from 1923 to 1926, inclusive.

Supplies of American cotton in the 1923-24 season were about 13 million bales and the price averaged 28.7 cents per pound. In the 1926-27 season, supplies had increased to about 23 million bales and the price had dropped to 12.5 cents per pound. During these three years, foreign consumption of American

cotton increased 3,150,000 bales and the supply of American cotton increased more than 10 million bales.

Exports increased nearly 5-1/2 million bales but the farm value of the cotton exported in the 1926-27 season dropped 128 million dollars below the farm value of the cotton exported in the 1923-24 season.

In other words, farmers received 128 million dollars less for 10,927,000 bales of cotton exported in the 1926-27 season than they received for 5,656,000 bales of export cotton in the 1923-24 season.

Producers not only received less money for the 1926-27 exports but they had less land on which to produce food and feed crops, and they were put to the additional expense of producing, harvesting, and marketing the additional 5-1/2 million bales of cotton.

"During this period the United States succeeded in increasing exports of cotton but did so at the expense of the American cotton grower", says Mr. Cobb. "The grower not only received less money for growing more cotton but he increased the supply of American cotton in foreign markets and added to the total burden of surplus which continued as a price-depressing influence.

"In the two years in which the cotton program has been in effect, the price has increased from an average of 6.5 cents per pound to an average of more than 12 cents per pound. Our total carry-over of cotton is expected to be about 6 million bales smaller at the end of the present marketing season than it was at the beginning of the cotton program and the carry-over should be still further reduced under the provisions of the 1935 program.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 421
(Sugar Beet Story)

SUGAR COMPANY
REPORTS ACRES
ALREADY SIGNED

The sugar beet acreages already reported contracted for by the sugar beet factory in _____ district are now being totalled and compared with (Name of district) the total acreage allotment for the district of _____ acres, (District allotment) County Agent _____ says. (Name of agent)

If the total acreage reported contracted for is not equal to the allotment for the district, the company has been authorized by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to contract for additional acreage. This additional acreage is to be contracted for before March 25, County Agent _____ says.

If any farmer who has an acreage allotment has not been able to obtain a purchase contract for the full amount of his allotment, he may bring his case to the attention of the production control committee for the district and the case will be investigated and taken up with the company if it appears that the grower is entitled to receive a purchase contract for his full allotment.

It is expected that if additional acreage is to be contracted for in order to secure the district's full allotment, the farmers who have received allotments will be given an opportunity to contract for additional acreages. Then, if there is still remaining acreage, it is expected that new growers will be offered contracts by the company.

The Sugar Section has advised that the signing of purchase contracts be completed as soon as possible, as it is important that the total acreage allotment for the country be contracted for. If allotted acreage remains uncontracted for in a district, it may prove necessary to allot it to some other district. Such a transfer of allotment, however, will not affect any producer's right to his allotment in 1936.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 422
(Sugar Beet Story)

SUGAR BEET
ALLOTMENTS
NOW ON FILE

The 1935 sugar beet acreage allotments for sugar beet farmers in the _____ district are now completed and are on file at the office of County Agent _____, it was announced this week.
(Name of Agent)

These acreage allotments have been computed by adjusting the past production option selected by each grower when he signed his production-adjustment contract. This adjustment was made to bring the total of individual acreage allotments in line with the total allotment for the district.

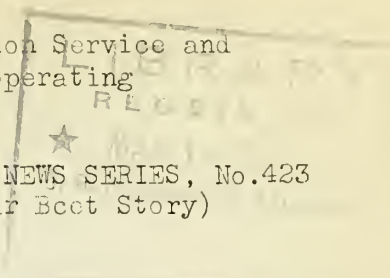
The figures on each farmer's acreage allotment have also been made available to the sugar beet factory and this information is the basis upon which purchase contracts will be offered to growers by the company.

If a grower is offered a purchase contract for less than his acreage allotment, and if he wishes to plant his full acreage allotment, he may bring his case to the attention of the production control committee of which _____ is chairman. Such cases will then be investigated
(Name of Chairman)
by the committee and the field representatives of the Sugar Section. If after investigation it is determined that the producer's situation warrants the offer of a purchase contract for the full amount of his allotment, this will be brought to the attention of the processor for further consideration.

If any portion of a producer's allotment is not placed under a purchase contract, this acreage may be allotted to other growers. However, any transfer of acres to other growers this year will not affect the allotment to any producer for 1936.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 423
(Sugar Beet Story)

(Name of agent) URGES
EARLY SIGNING
OF BEET ACRES

Early completion of the signing of sugar beet purchase contracts with the
sugar beet company in the _____ district is important in order that
(Name of district
this district may plant its full acreage allotment, County Agent _____
(Name of
_____ says.
Agent)

A schedule has been worked out by the Sugar Section of the Agricultural
Adjustment Administration whereby the company reports to the county production
control committee the acreage it has contracted for. Wherever possible, this
report was to have been made by March 15. If, after the contracted acreage is
reported by the company, it is found that some acreage allotment remains to be
contracted for, the company is given a 10-day period in which to contract the
additional acreage.

"The allotment procedure is designed to afford the sugar beet industry
the opportunity to obtain the full acreage necessary to produce, with average
yields, the national beet sugar marketing quota of 1,550,000 short tons in
1935", Mr. _____ says.
(Name of Agent)

"It is expected that in each district the full acreage allotment will be
covered by purchase contracts. However, the welfare of the industry as a whole
is considered extremely important by the Sugar Section and where there remains
a portion of a district acreage allotment not under purchase contract as of
March 25, this acreage will be made available for other districts where there is
a demand for it. However, any transfer of acres to other growers this year will
not affect the allotment of any producer for 1936.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 424
(Poultry Story, General)

CHICK BUYERS
PROTECTED BY
HATCHERY CODE

Protection offered the chick purchaser by the Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Code was called to the attention of farmers and poultrymen this week by W. D. Termohlen of the Poultry Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Hatchery Code, Mr. Termohlen said, protects chick buyers by prohibiting false, untrue, misleading, or deceptive advertising, and misrepresentation of the breed, grade, or quality of hatchery products. Further, the code requires that when hatcherymen offer for sale two or more grades of hatchery products of the same variety, their sales literature shall clearly describe the actual differences in quality. Likewise, it is a violation of the code if a hatcheryman fails or refuses to adjust losses to the extent of his guarantee.

This being the situation, Mr. Termohlen said, "When chick buyers are considering the purchase of chicks, they should carefully read all advertising literature and study the description of the quality of chicks offered by the hatcheryman."

Mr. Termohlen pointed out that chicks produced from flocks with better breeding and better management are generally quoted at prices higher than those from inferior flocks.

One basis for judging quality is the premium the hatchery pays for its eggs. This is not always an accurate measure, but in general, there is a rather close relation between high premiums for hatching eggs and high quality chicks.

(MORE)

Summarizing, Mr. Termohlen urged purchasers to study advertising and guarantees, and the descriptions of grades and qualities offered, and also to give careful consideration to the flock improvement program used by the flock owner supplying the hatchery, and the premium paid to farmers producing hatching eggs. "Remember, also", he says "that chicks may vary greatly in quality and therefore low price should not be the major consideration when chicks are purchased."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 425
(Sugar-Beet Story)

EXPLAIN SUGAR-BEET
DEFICIENCY PAYMENT

The main points which will determine whether a sugar-beet producer who has to abandon any or all of his 1935 sugar-beet acreage will be eligible for the deficiency payment outlined in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration sugar-beet production adjustment contract, are explained by _____ (State official or _____, in charge of the sugar-beet program in _____ county agent) _____ (Name of State).

The 1935 deficiency payment provided for in the contract is to be \$1 a ton on the estimated production of the acreage abandoned, but these payments will not be made on any tonnage greater than the difference between the estimated production and any actual tonnage which is harvested and sold to a beet-sugar company. Deficiency payments are to be made only after proof that the producer has complied with this adjustment contract.

First of all, Mr. _____ says, the acreage abandoned must have been contracted for by a beet-sugar company.

Secondly, the abandonment must be bona fide abandonment.

Abandonment of acreage will be certified as bona fide only when it is shown, among other things, that:

1. The spirit of the contract has been fulfilled, and that the crop was planted under conditions which could reasonably have been expected to produce a normal crop.
2. Conditions that developed after planting, and that were not within the control of the producer, destroyed part or all of the crop on the acreage planted, and such conditions were general in the community or district.
3. All cultural practices and all other work ordinarily required in producing beets was performed in the usual manner up to the time of abandonment.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 426
(Cotton Story)

COTTON PRODUCTION
RECORDS FOR 1934
BEING DETERMINED

Illegal purchases of 1934 Bankhead certificates would result in lowering the 1934 cotton production records of individuals who made the illegal purchases and of the county in which they operate, according to County Agent _____ who explains one of the procedures being followed in determining 1934 cotton production.

Violation of the rules governing the transfer of the 1934 Bankhead certificates will reduce the 1934 production record of the individual who made the illegal purchase and will reduce the 1934 production record of the county in which the purchaser lives by the number of pounds of cotton represented by the certificates purchased, unless proof of such illegal transfers is submitted to the cotton division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Production in 1934 is being determined by adding the number of pounds of cotton allotted to the county for which certificates were issued in 1934, the pounds of cotton on which the tax was paid in cash, and the number of pounds represented by certificates bought from the national certificate pool by producers in the county.

From this total is deducted the number of pounds of cotton represented by the certificates surrendered to the national pool from the county and the number of pounds represented by unused certificates still in the hands of producers in the county. The difference between the two totals will be the county production for 1934. The same procedure will be used in establishing each individual producer's 1934 cotton production.

Where the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has no record of illegal transfers of certificates, the number of pounds of cotton represented by such transfers is credited to the individual and county from which the illegal purchase was made, unless proof of the illegality of such transfers is submitted to the administration.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 427
(Cotton Story)

NEED CONTROL
TO MAINTAIN
COTTON PRICE

The recent decline of cotton prices illustrates what would likely happen if producers relaxed control of cotton production. With world supplies of American cotton about nine million bales in excess of prospective demand, producers cannot expect to maintain prices without production adjustment and control.

Without control, the farm value of the 1934 cotton crop would have been materially below the returns received. "Farmers should carefully consider these factors in planning their 1935 crop", says Cully A. Cobb, director of the cotton division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The world supply of cotton, although 3-1/2 million bales lower than last season, is still 12-1/2 million bales more than the world has ever consumed in any one year. According to the last report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total world supply of cotton for the 1934-35 season is estimated at 38,669,000 bales, as compared with a supply of 42,135,000 in the 1933-34 season.

World cotton supplies this season are approximately a million bales more than in the 1926-27 season when the average price received by producers in the United States was 12-1/2 cents per pound.

Production in foreign countries is estimated at 12,369,000 bales for the current season, a decline of 184,000 bales from the production of the 1933-34 season. The decline in estimated foreign production is due to a decline of

(more)

almost 600,000 bales in the Indian crop which, together with smaller decreases in a few other countries, more than offset the increased production in Brazil, China, Russia, and a number of minor countries.

Carry-over of American cotton, August 1, 1934, was 10-1/2 million bales and is expected to be reduced to about 8-1/2 to 9 million bales by August 1, 1935. If the carry-over is reduced to 8-1/2 million bales by August 1, 1935, it will still be about 3-1/4 million bales above the average for the 10 years ending with the 1931-32 season.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 428
(Corn-Hog Story)

CORN LOANS PART
OF "EVER NORMAL
GRANARY" POLICY

The 1935 corn-loan program recently announced as part of the 1935 corn-hog control program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to become effective next fall, will be in effect one phase of the "ever-normal granary" plan, according to County Agent _____.

The "ever-normal granary" policy as related to corn calls for the maintenance of a reserve of corn above current requirements, to be available in years when the corn crop is short.

By storing on farms the surplus produced in favorable years, using some plan such as the Government loan program, a feed reserve is established, excessive marketings of corn are prevented and corn prices steadied.

When an adequate corn reserve is established, however, corn plantings must be regulated according to current supplies and prospective needs, County Agent _____ points out. The loan program must go with a production-control plan to avoid overplanting and excessive new corn production. Therefore, in 1935, as in 1933 and 1934, only producers and landlords who sign the 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract this spring will be eligible for the Government corn loan. The 1935 loan will be limited to corn produced on the particular farming unit placed under control by the signer.

If anything like normal weather prevails, it is estimated that the United States will this year raise an adequate supply of corn for all purposes, including enough for reserve storage. Contract signers this year may plant from 80 percent

(MORE)

up to 90 percent of the 1932-33 average acreage. In addition, they have unlimited use of the acres shifted from corn production.

The "ever-normal granary" plan will help to offset variations in yield per acre caused by the weather, Adjustment Administration officials say. The "ups and downs" of weather tend to even up over a series of years. During drought years a large part of the reserve supplies might be needed to maintain a fairly constant feed supply, but under a sound farm storage plan the reserve stocks could be replenished in following favorable years.

In maintaining a fairly constant feed supply, the "ever-normal granary" plan also would help to stabilize the numbers of fat livestock marketed.

"In the past", says Dr. A. G. Black, director of the Division of Livestock and Feed Grains, "a surplus of corn over requirements has invariably been converted almost immediately into an increased number of livestock instead of being held over to later periods when actually needed. As a result, the production of livestock as well as of feed grains has overshot demand and the prices of both commodities have dropped."

Details of the 1935 corn loan program are now being planned by the Administration. The amount to be loaned per bushel, however, will not be announced until later, when probable production and feed requirements have been determined.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 429
(General Story)

FEED GRAIN IMPORTS
BOOSTED BY DROUGHT

On account of the current shortage in domestic supplies following the 1934 drought, feed grain imports into the United States during the past few months have been somewhat larger than the average of recent years, but total in-shipments to date still are relatively small and insignificant in comparison to United States production and consumption, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Corn imports into the United States during 1934 totaled approximately 2,959,000 bushels as compared with the annual average of 1,536,000 bushels for the 1924-33 period. In-shipments since the first of the current year have totaled approximately 4,500,000 bushels. This corn is being used primarily to supplement feed supplies for dairy herds and poultry flocks in the coastal States.

Oats imports since January 1, 1934, have totaled in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bushels as compared with an annual average of 916,000 bushels for the past five years. Barley imports since a year ago have totaled about 5,000,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average of about 890,000 bushels.

The larger in-shipments have put the United States temporarily on an import basis for feed grains, but they can only to a limited extent supplement the current feed shortage resulting from the drought. All feed grain imports during the past winter do not equal more than about one percent of the drought damage to feed-grain crops in the United States last season.

Although some imports are made every year, the United States ordinarily is on an export basis with respect to feed grains. Even for the year of 1934, the

United States exported one-half million bushels more corn than was imported. In the same time, the United States also exported a volume of hog products equivalent to more than 70,000,000 bushels of corn or more than 20 times the volume of recent imports of corn into this country.

The recent arrivals of corn and oats have originated principally in the Argentine, but some corn also has been received from Mexico, Rumania, and other countries. A part of the oats and practically all of the barley have originated in Canada.

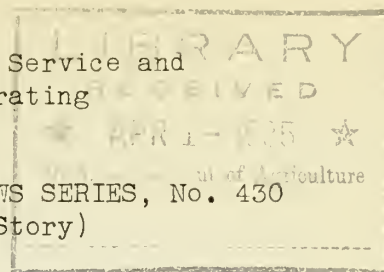
Argentina, during recent years, has become the heaviest grain shipper in the world, but the country's total corn production normally amounts to slightly more than 300,000,000 bushels or only about 12 percent of the average corn crop of 2,600,000,000 bushels in the United States. Annual corn production in the single State of Iowa normally is larger than the entire Argentine crop.

Feed grain imports into the United States probably will decline to a lower level when pastures are ready for grazing and early forage crops become available. Corn imports are subject to a duty of 25 cents per bushel and, therefore, are very small, excepting at times when domestic feed supplies are short and feed prices accordingly are relatively high.

As a result of favorable weather and some increase in acreage, Argentina will have a larger-than-average volume of corn available for exporting this spring and summer, but much of this corn will be shipped to the feed-importing countries of Europe. In fact, the proportion of Argentine corn being shipped to American ports has declined to some extent during the past few weeks. Harvests in Europe in 1934, like harvests in the United States, were mostly below those of the previous season.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 430
(Wheat Story)

SPRING WHEAT
PLANTINGS MAY
BE INCREASED

By modifying the restrictions on the planting of wheat for 1935, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has made possible an increased planting of _____ acres of wheat for _____ farmers who have allotment contracts and who agree to make corresponding reductions in their 1936 wheat crops, _____, State Director of Extension announces.
(Name of State)
(Name of Director)

The plan does not automatically remove planting restrictions, but depends upon a farmer's signing an agreement to enter into a 1936 wheat adjustment contract, if one is offered, and to reduce his 1936 plantings below the general reduction required in any 1936 contract, by as much as he increases his 1935 plantings.

The modifying of restrictions will not affect the 1935 adjustment payments to farmers. Each farmer under contract will receive his adjustment payment on his allotment whether he increases his plantings or not. However, if the farm on which 1935 plantings are increased changes hands between 1935 and 1936, the second 1935 adjustment payment will go to the 1936 producer.

Lifting of restrictions on plantings was decided upon by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a precaution against drought this year in important wheat regions, especially the Great Plains area, where rainfall and subsoil moisture have been below normal. Increasing production offers consumers protection against lowered wheat carryovers, and benefit payments will provide some crop-income insurance for producers.

(MORE)

Although the plan applies principally to spring wheat plantings, wheat farmers who planted excess winter wheat for pasture last fall may allow these plantings to mature if they sign agreements for corresponding future reductions.

It is estimated that this plan will allow the planting of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 acres more of wheat for 1935 than would otherwise be the case and that production of wheat will be increased by between 10 million and 30 million bushels.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 431
(Cotton Story)

ONLY COOPERATING
GROWERS ELIGIBLE
FOR COTTON LOANS

Government loans on the 1935 cotton crop will be made only to producers who cooperate in the cotton adjustment program according to an announcement by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace. No loans will be made on cotton in excess of the allotment under the Bankhead Act.

Loans on the 1934 cotton crop were also confined to cooperating producers but there was no restriction on loans on cotton produced by cooperating growers in excess of the allotment under the Bankhead Act.

Emphasizing the importance of farmers cooperating in the cotton adjustment program in order to obtain loans on their 1935 cotton crop, Secretary Wallace says:

"As to the loan on the 1935 crop, it is the purpose of the administration to provide adequate credit facilities to cotton farmers to permit the orderly marketing of the new crop. It should be emphasized, however, that the Commodity Credit Corporation will make no loans on the 1935 cotton crop to any producer who is not cooperating in the cotton program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, nor will any loans be made on the 1935 crop to any producer for an amount of cotton in excess of his allotment under the Bankhead Act."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 432
(Wheat Story)

TWO YEAR WHEAT
REDUCTIONS CAN
BE MADE IN ONE

Farmers who increase their spring wheat plantings this year will receive their adjustment payments under their wheat allotment contracts, but they must make corresponding additional acreage reductions next year according to _____

(County agent or State official)

The principal difference between the reduction features of the contract as modified by the recent announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture and the original contract, is that the total reduction for the two years under the modified contract may be concentrated in 1936 instead of being spread out over 1935 and 1936, Mr. _____ says.

The wheat program, as other Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs, is flexible, and in order to partly offset possible severe drought damage, the increase in wheat production has been authorized for this year. However, this increase will be evened out next year through correspondingly larger reductions.

Mr. _____ indicates how the program works through a typical example. If a farmer had a base acreage of 100 acres, his contract for 1935 calls for planting 90 acres. However, under the modified program he could plant, for example, 110 acres. If next year, the wheat program called for a 15 percent reduction again, the most acreage he could plant for 1936 would be 65 acres. This would be arrived at by reducing 15 acres as called for by his 1936 contract, and reducing an additional 20 acres to make up for the 20 additional acres he planted for 1935.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 433
(Cotton Story)

TWO-BALE EXEMPTION
RULING IS EXPLAINED

Each cotton farm with an established base production of not more than two bales will this year receive under the Bankhead Cotton Control Act an allotment of the full amount of its base production, says _____, county agent, who has received administrative ruling from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to this effect.

Under the ruling, the farm with a base production anywhere between 1 pound and 956 pounds will receive an allotment equal to its base production. For example, a farm with a base production of 356 pounds will receive an allotment of 356 pounds, the exact amount of its base.

The farm with a base production between 956 and 1,471 pounds will be given an allotment of two bales, or 956 pounds of lint cotton, while the farm with a base of over 1,471 pounds will receive an allotment on the basis of 65 percent of its established average production.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 434
(Cotton Story)

CROPPER, TENANT
DISPLACEMENT TO
BE INVESTIGATED

Protection of the interests of tenants and share-croppers, as provided in the cotton production adjustment contract, will be given particular attention in checking producer's compliance with 1935 contracts, it is announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Compliance will be checked before the second rental payment checks are sent out.

Certification of compliance with provisions of the 1935 contract will be made again this year by County Committeemen. Full responsibility for performance rests with the contracting producers. Committeemen will check all facts. Any contract is subject to cancellation when performance cannot be certified and if any payments have been made under a contract before it is ordered cancelled the Government may move to have the payments returned.

"Under the cotton contract, landowners have definite obligations to their tenants and share-croppers", Cully A. Cobb, Director of the Cotton Division, says. "It will be our policy to examine each case where the certificate of compliance shows a net displacement of tenants. If investigation reveals that the number of tenants or share-croppers on a farm has been reduced in violation of the cotton contract, appropriate action will be taken."

Retention this year, insofar as possible, of the same number of tenants and other employees on a farm under contract as normally are on the farm is one of the provisions of the contract that must be met before a certificate of compliance will be issued. Individual investigation will be made of all farms under contract which are reported to have violated this provision. If the violation is proved, the contract will be subject to cancellation and payments made under the contract will have to be returned to the Government.

(MORE)

When contract compliance was checked in 1934 each signer was required to state the number of tenants on his farm in 1933 as compared with 1934, and the reasons for the changes, if any. These figures, given the Government by producers themselves, will be used for reference this year in checking the number of tenants and other employees on the farms under contract.

Paragraph 7 of the contract makes particular reference to retention of tenants.

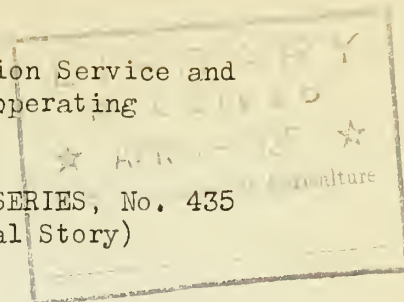
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 435
(General Story)



GRASS AND LEGUME
SEED PRODUCTION
1935 OPPORTUNITY

Increased demand for legume and grass seed provides an opportunity worth consideration of those choosing crops for planting on acreage contracted under agricultural adjustment programs and of farmers in general who are giving consideration to crops they may grow at a profit.

This is the opinion of J. F. Cox, chief of the replacement crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who points out that the drought which reduced seed production in 1934 also blighted pastures and meadows, creating an unusual demand for reseeding.

In addition to the need for seed of these crops for shifted acreage and for restoring meadows and pastures, the Government's erosion-control projects also will demand large supplies of adapted grass and legume seed, crops that provide a network of roots and topcover to prevent the fertile topsoil in the dry regions of the West from blowing away and to keep the topsoil in regions of more plentiful rainfall from washing off.

The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration encourages greater use of erosion-preventing and soil-improving crops and of meadow and pasture crops. Because reserves of seed of these crops have been reduced to a low point, the use of contracted or shifted acreage in establishing crops for seed production is well worth consideration.

The soil should be thoroughly fitted in order to eliminate weeds when growing seed crops of either grasses or legumes. As a general rule, lighter

(more)

seeding rates per acre can be used than when planting for pasture or hay purposes. In the case of seed of new varieties which may be high in price, it is often practical to plant in rows, using a smaller amount of seed and cultivate the crop during the first year. Little extra equipment is needed for seed production but special knowledge of growing, harvesting, cleaning, curing, and storing is essential. Such information may be obtained from county agricultural agents, State agricultural colleges, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Note to Editors - Following is information on seed crops by regions:

Northwest, North Central, and Northeastern States

Crested wheat grass, brome grass, and slender wheat grass are well adapted to comparatively dry wheat-producing regions. The seed of these grasses is in strong demand. The seed yield the first year is usually light, but from the second year on, increased yields may be secured. Alfalfa, clover, and sweetclover may also be planted on acreage retired from wheat.

Opportunity for seed production exists with alfalfa in the Northwest and North Central States, particularly of improved varieties. The condition of clover and timothy meadows, greatly reduced in acreage and impaired by drought, indicates that for the coming few years, red clover, alsike and mammoth clover seed growers may expect a strong demand for seed. These crops may be planted on the contracted acreage in connection with all adjustment programs. Bluegrass, timothy, redtop, orchard grass, and meadow fescue are also suggested for the contracted acreage of the Corn Belt and Northern States where adapted. There is a special interest in New York in native wild white clover for pasture

(more)

improvement and seed is in demand. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, Reed canary grass is increasing in use.

Lower Corn Belt, South, and Southwest

Throughout the lower Corn Belt and the South, demand for lespedeza is increasing. It may be planted on contracted acreage under all adjustment programs. Cotton and tobacco contracts permit use on the farm of crops grown on contracted acreage, but not the sale of these crops during the period of the contract. Lespedeza and hop clover or other pasture and meadow seed crops may be established on the cotton and tobacco contracted acreage during the season of the contract. When released as contracted acreage, seed crops may be produced for the market. In the South and Southwest, carpet grass, Rhodes grass, Bermuda grass, Dallis grass, crotalaria, and others, where adapted, may be established on the contracted acreage.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 436
(Wheat Story)

SHOW THE EFFECTS
OF WHEAT INCREASE
ON CONTRACT ACRES

If wheat producers cooperating in the AAA wheat plan increase their acreage under the modified program by as much as their contracted acreage would be under the original program, they will not be required to set aside contracted acreage this year, according to _____.

(county agent or State official)

Fields will be measured, however, in order that farmers may know exactly how much additional reduction they will need to make next year in order to offset the increases in planting this year, Mr. _____ says.

If farmers planted excess acreage before the modified program was announced, they must prove that such excess was unintentional.

Although there is no contracted acreage if a producer increases his acreage up to his base acreage, the contracted acreage provisions still apply where a producer does not increase up to his full contracted acreage or where he does not increase at all. If a producer increases acreage by less than his contracted acreage would be under his original contract, then the difference between his original contracted acreage and his increased acreage is considered as the 1935 contracted acreage.

If producers had excess acreage in 1934 and filled out form W-46 which provides that their 1935 acreage should be reduced by a corresponding amount, this excess acreage is to be considered in computing the acreage increase under the modified program.

Measurement of fields to check compliance will be even more necessary this year under the modified program than under the original contract, because not all producers will increase in the same proportion and complete information on this year's plantings will be necessary in order that compliance may be checked more accurately next year.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 437
(Wheat Story)

NEW CONTRACT IS
COMING FOR EXTRA
WHEAT PLANTINGS

Farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat program who increase their 1935 plantings under the modified wheat plan will be asked to sign the "1935 Supplementary Wheat Contract", according to _____ (county agent or _____ State official).

These contracts will be sent out from Washington as soon as they can be printed. Farmers may go ahead with their spring plantings if the contracts do not arrive in time, Mr. _____ says. However, before any adjustment payments are made on the 1935 crop where acreage is increased it will be necessary to sign the supplementary contract.

Farmers may increase acreage above their base acreages, provided the increases are not so large that they cannot be covered by a compensating reduction next year. Although it is not expected that any farmer will wish to increase his acreage much beyond his allotment, he may plant in 1935 as much as 165 percent of his base acreage.

Under the proposed plan, any farmer who has a wheat allotment may sign a supplementary contract. This includes spring-wheat farmers, farmers who planted winter wheat for pasture in excess of their allotments and who wish to harvest this wheat for grain, and farmers who have volunteer wheat in excess of their allotments which they wish to harvest.

Farmers who increase their acreage agree to make corresponding additional reductions in 1936, and since this does not constitute any waiving of the provisions for reducing acreage, the benefit payments will be paid to all cooperating

producers in 1935. The second 1935 payment is to be made to the producer operating the farm next year, and if the farm changes ownership, the new owner would receive the second 1935 payment.

In the supplementary contract the producer agrees that the provisions of his present allotment contract are to extend into 1936. This is so that he will still be under contract to make his reduction as a result of this year's increase regardless of the amount of reduction which may be asked.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 438
(Wheat Story)

EXPLAINS WHEAT
INCREASES UNDER
JOINT COMPLIANCE

Farmers who have wheat allotment contracts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and who are operating under joint compliance agreements, or who have regular crop rotations, may increase their 1935 wheat plantings under the recently modified program, provided they are able to make corresponding reductions in their 1936 plantings, _____, State Director of Extension, announces.
(name of director)

A farmer who is operating several farms under a joint-compliance agreement, is authorized by the agreement to apportion his combined total wheat-acreage allotment for 1935 among those farms, without regard to the acreage allotments of the individual farms. Under the modified plan he may increase his combined total wheat acreage and may divide the increase among the farms as he wishes.

However, joint-compliance procedure has not yet been approved for 1936, and therefore it will be necessary for both landlord and tenant on each farm that is under a 1935 joint-compliance agreement, to agree individually that in 1936 they will make their shares of the additional reduction required to balance the total increase made in 1935.

Farmers who operate under a regular crop rotation also may increase their plantings this year, if next year is the year in which they ordinarily would grow wheat, and if their increases this year are not greater than can be balanced by an offsetting additional reduction next year.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 439
(Wheat Questions and Answers)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MODIFIED
WHEAT PROGRAM FOR 1935

Who May Increase

- Q. -- What should a farmer do in order to increase his 1935 wheat plantings without violating his contract?
- A. -- He should sign a 1935 Supplementary Wheat Contract. (Form W-59)
- Q. -- Where does he get this contract?
- A. -- Copies may be obtained from the County Wheat Production Control Association, when they are printed.
- Q. -- Who may plant more wheat acreage under this plan?
- A. -- Any winter or spring wheat farmer who has a wheat-allotment contract.
- Q. -- How can a winter wheat farmer take advantage of this program?
- A. -- If he planted wheat in excess of his allotment for pasture, this wheat may be harvested for grain if the farmer signs a supplementary contract. Or if spring wheat grows in his territory, he may plant spring wheat.
- Q. -- May volunteer wheat be harvested under this program?
- A. -- Yes, if the supplementary contract is signed.
- Q. -- May a producer increase plantings on his farms not under contract if one of his farms is under contract?
- A. -- No. The provisions of the original contract regarding such farms remained unchanged. Plantings on these farms are limited to the acreage planted in 1933 or the average acreage in the base period of the wheat program, whichever is higher.

Adjustment Payments

Q. -- Does increasing acreage affect the rate of this year's adjustment payments?

A. -- No, the rate of payment will not be changed. The second 1935 payment goes to the operator of the farm next year. If ownership of the farm changes the new owner would receive the second 1935 payment.

Q. -- Does the lifting of restrictions mean that farmers get adjustment payments without making reductions.

A. -- No. The farmer agrees to make the required reductions for 1935 and 1936, but under this program he may make his reduction for the two years in the one year, 1936. The new plan does not waive restrictions, it merely is a new element of flexibility in the wheat plan.

Q. -- Will the farmer who signs the supplementary agreement get 1936 payments?

A. -- Signing the supplementary agreement does not provide for 1936 benefit payments to the producer, but if he signs a contract for future years, then he will be eligible for 1936 adjustment payments.

Planting Before Signing

Q. -- If forms are late may farmers plant the wheat and sign the contract later?

A. -- Yes, but they should notify the county committee of their action.

Amount of Acreage Increase

Q. -- What does the farmer agree to under the supplementary contract?

A. -- The producer agrees to reduce his acreage for 1936 by whatever amount he increases his 1935 plantings above his 1935 allotment.

Q. -- May a farmer increase his 1935 acreage above his total base acreage?

A. -- Yes. The only limit on increased plantings is that it be no greater amount than he will be able to reduce the next year. For instance, a man with a base acreage of 100 acres could not increase to 300 acres, as he could not take out the extra 200 acres the next year.

Amount of Acreage Increase (cont'd)

Q. -- Is there any simple method of determining the limit on increased plantings?

A. -- Yes. The most that any farmer may plant is 165 percent of his base acreage.

Q. -- Is any specific increase suggested for 1935?

A. -- No. That remains up to the individual farmer. However, when the plan was announced, the estimates were based on the assumption that each farmer would plant only base acreage. Some may plant more. The important point is that each grower must plant no more than he can reduce next year.

Q. -- How does the plan continue the present contract through 1936?

A. -- The producer who signs a supplementary agreement agrees that the provisions of his present allotment contract may remain in force during 1936 and that he will make whatever reduction may be asked if there is a wheat program, and additional reduction to make up for this year's increase.

Contracted Acreage and Compliance

Q. -- Is there any contracted acreage under the new plan?

A. -- If a farmer increases his 1935 acreage by as much as his contracted acreage, then there will be no contracted acreage. If he increases by less than his contracted acreage, the difference between his 1935 contracted acreage and his increased acreage will be considered his contracted acreage.

Q. -- Will it be necessary to measure fields where acreage is increased?

A. -- Yes. This will be necessary in order to determine how much the producer is to plant in 1936.



Contracted Acreage and Compliance (cont'd)

Q. -- May farmers operating under a joint-compliance agreement increase acreage?

A. -- Yes. The increased acreage may be proportioned among the farms under joint compliance as the farmers wish. However, each producer agrees that he will reduce in 1936 a sufficient share of the additional acreage to make up for the total increase this year.

Q. -- If a farmer has a crop rotation system, how can he take advantage of the modified program?

A. -- He may increase acreage in 1935 if his crop rotation calls for sufficient acreage in 1936 to allow him to make a compensating reduction.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 440
(General Story)

IMPORTS OF GRAIN
ONLY TWO PERCENT
OF DROUGHT LOSS

Imports of all grains during the eight-month period from July 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, were approximately six-tenths of 1 percent of this country's average production of grains and less than 2 percent of the loss to grain crops directly attributable to the drought, according to a study made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Not only were imports of grains insignificant compared to normal production during this eight-month period, but all imports, including grains, were 25 percent smaller than the average imports for the same periods during the ten years, 1924 to 1934, according to figures provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which were the basis for this study.

Imports of wheat for domestic consumption during this eight-month period were 9,511,000 bushels. Drought damage to the wheat crop last year is estimated to have reduced production by about 300,000,000 bushels in addition to the reduction of about 60,000,000 bushels brought about by the wheat-production adjustment program. About half of the wheat imports consisted of durum wheat for use as seed and for manufacture of special types of flour. The United States production of durum wheat in 1934 was approximately one-tenth of normal.

Corn imports during the same period were 6,510,000 bushels, about equal to the normal production of a good representative Corn Belt county. Corn imports during the eight-month period amounted to less than one-fourth of one percent of our average annual corn production of 2,500,000,000 bushels. These corn imports

were about seven-tenths of one percent of the estimated drought loss.

Imports of oats, barley and rye for which there are no adjustment programs, were relatively greater than imports of wheat and corn. Oat imports were 9,321,000 bushels during the eight-month period, or 1.35 percent of the drought loss in this crop. Barley imports were 7,824,000 bushels, or about 5 percent of the drought loss. Rye imports were 5,864,000 bushels, or about 26 percent of the 1934 reduction below the average rye crop. Because no adjustment programs were in effect for oats, barley and rye, all of the reduction in United States production of these crops is attributable to drought.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 441
(General Story)

AAA AMENDMENTS
IN INTEREST OF
FOOD RETAILERS

Retailers have an important interest in the pending licensing amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act because they would tend to stimulate retail trade by increasing the buying power of farmers, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, points out. The Secretary asserts that it would be absurd for retailers to align themselves with a few large processors in their fight against the farmers' amendment.

"Aside from the stimulating effect of farm recovery upon retail trade, comparatively few retailers have any direct interest in the proposed licensing amendment", he says. "It is inconceivable that the licenses which the Secretary would be empowered to issue under the pending bill, could ever be applied to more than a negligible number of small retail stores, if to any. Licenses covering dairy products and fruits and vegetables coming from large commercial areas might, of course, be applied to large chain-store groups if they were buyers of large quantities of these commodities direct from farmers.

"Licensing would require the approval of the handlers of 50 percent of a given commodity covered by a marketing plan except under the following conditions: (1) If approved by the President, (2) if the Secretary finds that use of the license is the only practicable way to help growers meet their problems, and (3) if the issuance of the license is approved by at least two-thirds of the producers of the commodity by number and volume. The license must be made applicable only to the smallest area practicable to cover in the marketing plan."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 442
(Cotton Story)

PRICES OF GOODS
AFFECTED LITTLE
BY PROCESSING TAX

Measured in terms of its effect upon the finished product, the cotton processing tax amounts to only 3 cents on a work shirt and 8 cents on a pair of overalls, says Cully A. Cobb, director, division of cotton, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in pointing out that "there is nothing to indicate that the processing tax, within itself, has served to restrict materially the consumption of cotton.

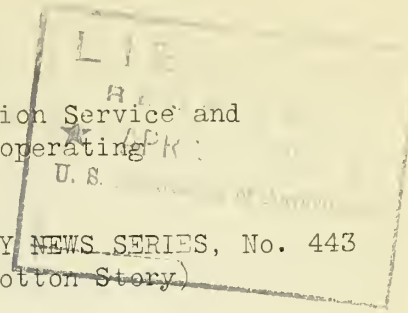
"On the cotton used in manufacturing a yard of calico, the processing tax adds only 1 cent; on the cotton used in the manufacture of a yard of muslin it amounts to 1.3 cents; on a work shirt it amounts to approximately 3 cents; and on a pair of overalls it amounts to about 8 cents", he reports.

The cotton processing tax rate is 4.2 cents per pound net weight or 4 cents per pound gross weight. So far the tax has amounted to approximately \$115,000,000 per year, or around 90 cents per capita annually.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 443
(Cotton Story)

PROCESSING TAX
AFFECTS IMPORTS
BUT NOT EXPORTS

The cotton processing tax does not affect exports of manufactured cotton goods, nor does it give imported cotton goods an advantage over domestically manufactured cotton goods because of a compensatory tax on imports and a refund of the processing tax on exports, according to Lawrence Myers, chief, cotton marketing section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A compensatory import tax, equivalent to the cotton processing tax paid by domestic manufacturers, in addition to the regular tariffs in effect, must be paid on manufactured goods entering this country during the period that a processing tax is in effect. When manufactured cotton goods are exported from this country the cotton processing tax is refunded. The cotton processing tax, therefore, is not a factor affecting the manufactured cotton goods import-export situation.

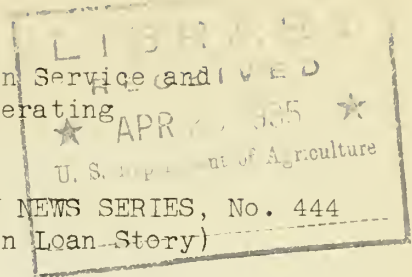
Fewer yards of cotton cloth were imported in 1934 than in the years from 1925 to 1929. Imports were 109,249,000 square yards in 1925 and only 41,533,000 in 1934. When compared with the total production of 7,086,437,000 square yards in 1934 the imports the past year amounted to only 1/2 of 1 percent of production while in 1925 imports amounted to 1 1/2 percent of production.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 444
(Corn Loan Story)

1934 CORN LOANS
DUE JULY FIRST

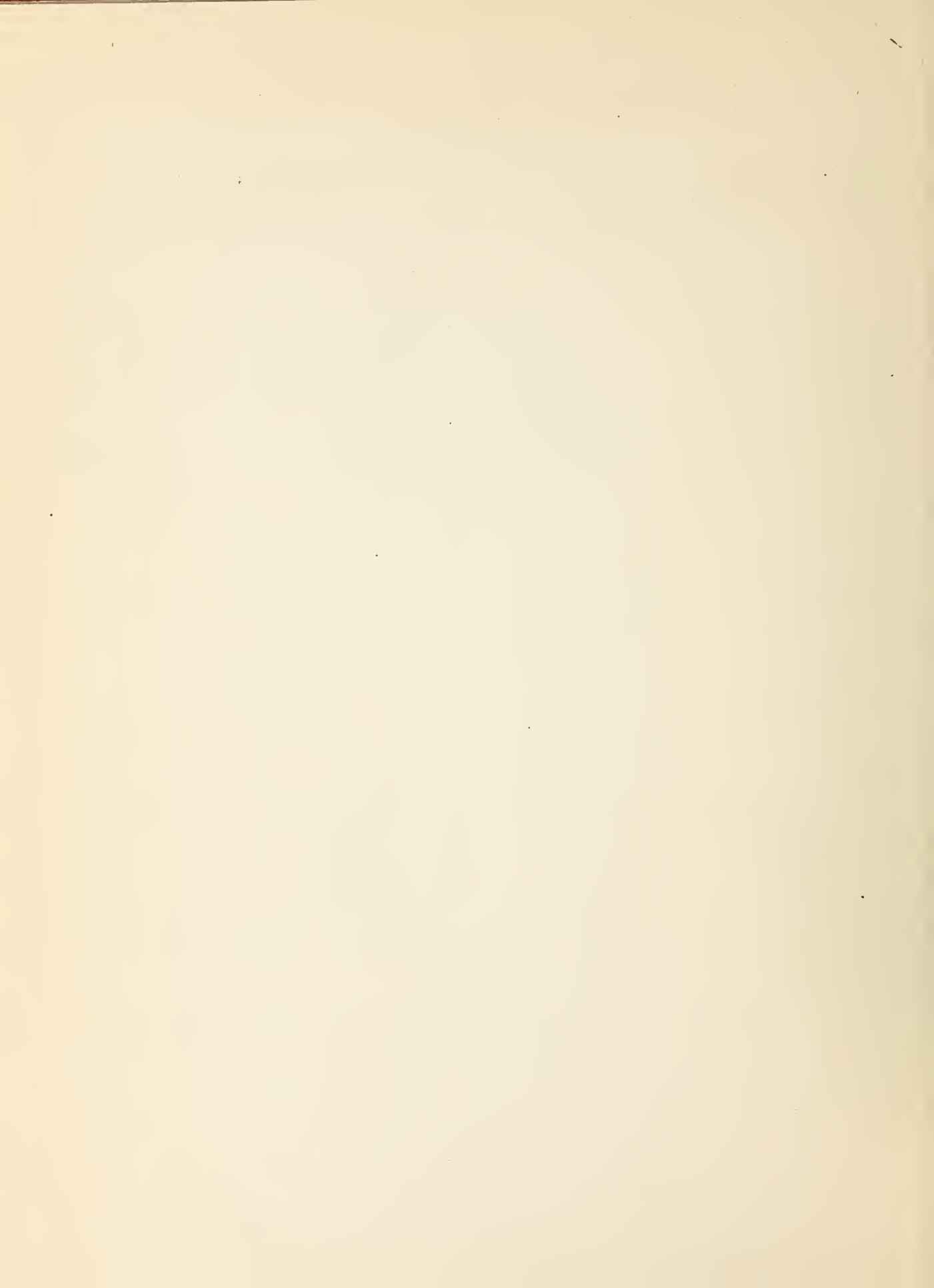
The Federal Government's 1934 corn loan program will be completed on July 1, 1935, when producer-borrowers' notes become due and payable, it is stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The 1934 corn loan program was the second to be inaugurated as a financial aid to producers and as an additional factor in steadying production and prices. The first loan offer was made in the fall of 1933.

In view of the prevailing prices for corn, all producer-borrowers are expected to repay fully the amount of their 1934 loans, at the loan value rate of 55 cents per bushel, plus interest at 4 percent and insurance charges, prior to or at maturity on July 1, this year. No extension of this maturity date will be made.

In the meantime, producers have the option of making partial payments and obtaining the release of an amount of sealed corn equivalent to the partial payment made. All such partial releases must be authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation and must be made under the supervision of an official State sealer who will then reseal the crib.

The total amount of money loaned under the 1934 loan program was approximately \$10,856,000, collateralized by about 19,739,000 bushels of corn. These loans, by States, in round figures were: Colorado, \$4,460; Illinois, \$2,637,549; Indiana, \$267,851; Iowa, \$5,845,239; Kansas, \$11,139; Minnesota, \$405,036; Missouri, \$125,346; Nebraska, \$1,311,699; Ohio, \$51,246; South Dakota, \$195,640.



The volume of loans during the past season was not as great as under the 1933 program because corn supplies were much smaller and corn prices in the meantime had risen considerably above the loan value.

While 1934 loans are due and payable on July 1, officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration point out that provisions for Government loans on corn stored on farms in surplus-producing areas definitely will be a part of the corn-hog adjustment program for 1935. As in the two preceding programs, only producers and landlords who sign the corn-hog adjustment contract this spring will be eligible for the 1935 loan. The amount to be loaned per bushel this coming fall will not be announced until later, when probable corn production and feed requirements have been determined.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 445
(Tobacco Story)

COURT DECISION
DOES NOT AFFECT
'35 TOBACCO PLAN

Commenting on the two court cases involving the constitutionality of the Kerr-Smith Act, J. B. Hutson, who directs the Agricultural Adjustment Administration tobacco program, calls attention to the fact that the final decision on the constitutionality of the Kerr-Smith Act will not affect the tobacco production adjustment programs for 1935.

The Kerr-Smith Act is, in effect, a supplementary measure, providing for a tax on the sale of tobacco produced by growers who are not participating in the tobacco adjustment programs. Processing taxes are collected and benefit payments made under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In a recent radio address, Mr. Hutson stated that the United States Department of Agriculture would request an appeal of the case in which Federal Judge Dawson, in rendering a decision in the District Court at Louisville, Kentucky, described the Kerr-Smith Act as an unconstitutional measure.

"The significance of this decision to tobacco growers", Mr. Hutson said, "can best be summed up in the words of the Federal Judge in the Middle District of North Carolina where a similar case is pending." Judge Hayes, of this North Carolina district, made a statement in which he advised tobacco growers not to make 1935 plans in anticipation of a court decision which would settle finally the issues involved with respect to the Kerr-Smith Act. He also expressed the opinion that whichever side might lose, the case would be referred to a higher court and that it might be at least a year before a final decision could be obtained.

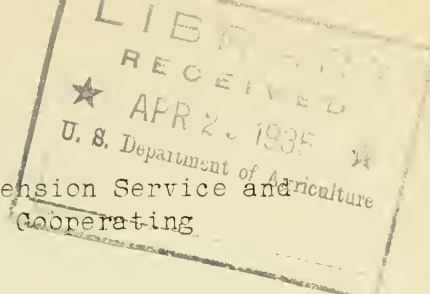
The court over which Judge Hayes presides in North Carolina is comparable to the court presided over by Judge Dawson in Kentucky and decisions by either court are subject to appeal until they finally reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 446
(Cotton Story)

FARM POPULATION
INCREASE IN SOUTH
MORE THAN MILLION

An increase of 1,250,000 people on farms in the South from 1930 to 1934 was cited by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in a recent address in which he pointed out that the shock of unemployment in the cities has been thrust onto the farms.

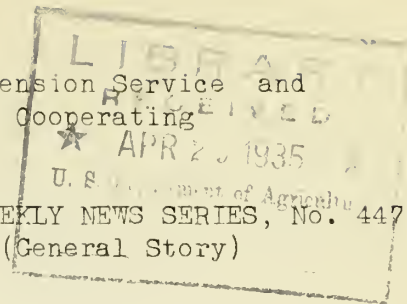
"While employment in the manufacturing industries fell 40 percent from 1929 to 1933", he said, "the farm labor supply for the entire country increased more than 100 percent. As industrial employment revived in 1933, the farm labor supply declined, but on January 1, 1934, it was still 60 percent above the 1929 level while industrial employment was more than 20 percent below the 1929 level."

In Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the increase in the number of people on farms was 440,000 from 1930 to 1934.

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STUDY SHOWS FARM
RECOVERY HELP TO
INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Importance of agricultural recovery to industrial areas is shown by a study made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of carlot shipments of industrial and manufactured goods from industrial areas to agricultural areas.

Actual carlot shipments of industrial and manufactured goods from 16 northeastern industrial States to 10 southeastern agricultural States increased by 38.8 percent in the first year after the Nation's recovery program got under way, according to statistical information based on the waybills of four important railroad systems.

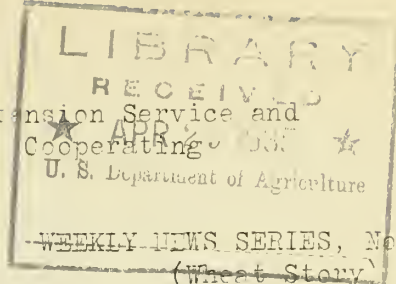
Shipments of industrial commodities, exclusive of coal, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1934, were 816,302,238 pounds greater than for the previous 12 months. Farm income in the southeastern area studied had shown an increase of \$270,380,000 for the same period.

Income of farmers in the 10 Southeastern States increased 59.9 percent during the period in which there had been a 38.6 percent increase in shipments of industrial commodities to these States from the 16 Northeastern States.

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WHEAT PAYMENTS
WILL BE MADE ON
WAIVED SEEDINGS

_____ counties in _____ have been designated by the Wheat
(No. Counties) (Name of State)
Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as those in which wheat
farmers may secure waivers on the 1935 minimum planting requirements because of
(drought chinch bug infestation) (cross out cause not applicable), _____
_____ State Director of Extension announces.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently approved the making of 1935 adjustment payments to those farmers for whom the minimum planting requirement has been waived. These payments will thus serve as partial crop-income insurance to the producers in the drought (or insect-infested) areas.

Waivers are granted only in counties which have been officially designated by the Wheat Section and then only with the approval of the county wheat production control committee upon individual application of the producer. The grower must have made the usual preparation for planting a crop, and waivers are granted only where it is evident at the time of planting that no crop could mature.

The counties in _____ which had been designated up to April 17,
(Name of State)
include:

NOTE TO EDITOR: The attached list includes the counties in your State in which farmers may secure waivers on the 1935 minimum wheat planting requirements.



LIST OF COUNTIES
DESIGNATED UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 30
FOR THE 1935 CROP YEAR
as of April 17

COLORADO: (Drouth)

Logan	Adams	Huerfano	Cheyenne
Jefferson	Larimer	Bent	Boulder
Douglas	Kit Carson	Moffat	Sedgwick
Yuma	Morgan	Arapahoe	Weld
Washington	Prowers	El Paso	Elbert
Baca	Mesa	Lincoln	Las Animas
Fremont	Custer	Kiowa	Rio Grande
Phillips			

IDAHO: (Drouth)

Twin Falls

ILLINOIS: (Chinch bug infestation)

Adams	Bond	Boone	Brown
Bureau	Calhoun	Cass	Champaign
Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton
Coles	Cook	Crawford	Cumberland
DeKalb	DeWitt	Douglas	DuPage
Edgar	Effingham	Fayette	Ford
Fulton	Greene	Grundy	Hancock
Henderson	Henry	Iroquois	Jasper
Jefferson	Jersey	Kane	Kankakee
Kendall	Knox	Lake	LaSalle
Lawrence	Lee	Livingston	Logan
McDonough	McHenry	McLean	Macon
Macoupin	Madison	Marion	Marshall
Mason	Menard	Mercer	Monroe
Montgomery	Morgan	Moultrie	Ogle
Peoria	Piatt	Pike	Putnam
Richland	Rock Island	St. Clair	Sangamon
Schuyler	Scott	Shelby	Stark
Tazewell	Vermilion	Warren	Washington
Wayne	Whiteside	Will	Woodford
Carroll	JoDaviess	Perry	Randolph
Stephenson	Winnebago		

INDIANA: (Chinch bug infestation)

Benton	Porter	Lake	Warren
White	Newton		



IOWA: (Chinch bug infestation)

Adair	Adams	Appanose	Cass
Cedar	Clarke	Clinton	Dallas
Davis	Decatur	Des Moines	Henry
Iowa	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson
Keokuk	Lee	Louisa	Lucas
Madison	Mahaska	Marion	Monroe
Montgomery	Muscatine	Page	Polk
Poweshiek	Ringgold	Scott	Taylor
Union	Van Buren	Wapello	Warren
Washington	Wayne		

KANSAS: (Drouth)

Cheyenne	Sherman	Wallace	Greeley
Hamilton	Stanton	Morton	Kearny
Wichita	Logan	Thomas	Rawlins
Decatur	Sheridan	Haskell	Seward
Meade	Gray	Clark	Ford
Hodgeman	Stevens	Grant	Ellis
Rush	Smith	Osborne	Russell
Ellsworth	Washington	Gove	Scott
Iane	Finney	Barton	Jewell
Mitchell	Lincoln	Clay	Ness
Trego	Graham	Norton	Phillips
Rooks	Republic	Cloud	Ottawa
Saline			

MINNESOTA: (Drouth)

Watonwan

MISSOURI: (Chinch bug infestation)

DeKalb	Clinton	Putnam	Knox
Scotland	Marion	Adair	Shelby
Clark			

MONTANA: (Drouth)

Big Horn	Custer	Daniels	Dawson
Fergus	Golden Valley	Musselshell	Petroleum
Powder River	Prairie	Richland	Roosevelt
Rosebud	Sheridan	Stillwater	Valley
Wibaux	Yellowstone	Fallon	Carter
McCone	Treasure	Garfield	Wheatland
Judith Basin			



NEBRASKA: (Drouth)

Adams	Banner	Buffalo	Box Butte
Chase	Cheyenne	Franklin	Frontier
Furnas	Garden	Gosper	Hall
Kimball	Lincoln	Logan	Morrill
Muckolls	Perkins	Phelps	Clay
Custer	Loup	Cherry	Rock
Brown	Keyapaha	Dawson	Dawes
Deuel	Dundy	Fillmore	Hamilton
Harlan	Hayes	Hitchcock	Holt
Boyd	Howard	Greeley	Wheeler
Jefferson	Kearney	Keith	Red Willow
Saline	Scotts Bluff	Sheridan	Sherman
Sioux	Thayer	Valley	Garfield
Webster			

NEW MEXICO: (Drouth)

Harding	Union	San Miguel	Colfax
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NORTH DAKOTA: (Drouth)

Adams	Benson	Billings	Bottineau
Bowman	Burke	Burleigh	Cavalier
Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy
Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grant
Griggs	Hettinger	Kidder	La Moure
Logan	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie
McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail
Nelson	Oliver	Pierce	Ramsey
Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette
Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux	Slope
Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner
Ward	Wells	Williams	

OKLAHOMA: (Drouth)

Cimarron	Texas	Beaver	Harper
Woods	Ellis	Woodward	Dewey
Custer	Roger Mills	Beckham	Washita
Harmon	Greer	Kiowa	Jackson
Tillman	Comanche		

OREGON: (Drouth)

Jefferson	Crook
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SOUTH DAKOTA: (Drouth)

Armstrong	Aurora	Beadle	Bennett
Brown	Brule	Buffalo	Butte
Campbell	Charles Mix	Clark	Codington
Corson	Custer	Davison	Day
Dewey	Douglas	Edmunds	Fall River
Faulk	Grant	Gregory	Haakon
Hamlin	Hand	Hanson	Harding
Hughes	Hutchinson	Hyde	Jackson
Jerauld	Jones	Kingsbury	Lawrence
Lyman	McPherson	Marshall	Meade
Mellette	Miner	Pennington	Perkins
Potter	Roberts	Sanborn	Shannon
Spink	Stanley	Sully	Todd
Tripp	Walworth	Washabaugh	Washington
Ziebach			

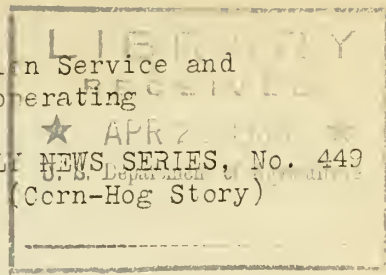
TEXAS: (Drouth)

Ochiltree	Deaf Smith	Randall	Roberts
Hale	Lubbock	Castro	Parmer
Shackelford	Crosby	Hartley	Hockley
Hansford	Swisher	Dallam	Hutchinson
Potter			

WYOMING: (Drouth)

Big Horn	Goshen	Campbell	Weston
Laramie	Lincoln	Fremont	Crook
Platte	Hot Springs	Converse	Niobrara

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 449
(Corn-Hog Story)

CORN-HOG RULINGS
PERMIT SUFFICIENT
HOGS FOR HOME USE

Modifications of the corn-hog production adjustment contract, permitting small producers with no hog production base or with a lower than average production from one litter during the base period to produce an adequate number of hogs for home use, have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to _____

(State official or county agent)

Producers who agree under the 1935 corn-hog contract to hold their corn acreage within the contract limits but who do not have a hog production base will be permitted to produce one 1935 litter of pigs for home consumption. No hog payment, however, will be made to the producer taking advantage of this ruling.

It has also been ruled that 1935 contract signers, who have an average production record of six hogs or less for both market and slaughter during the 1932-33 period and who are receiving no hog payment under their contracts, may be permitted to slaughter for home consumption all pigs produced in 1935 in excess of the producer's market hog base, provided that only one litter is farrowed on the farming unit under contract. The number of pigs that may be produced for market under the contract is not changed by this ruling.

The 1935 contract does not require a producer with a market hog production average of 15 hogs or less for the base period to make any adjustment in 1935 farrowings, but until the new ruling was made, many small producers could not keep more 1935 pigs than the average number produced during the base period. For example, a producer who had a market hog base of only two hogs and a home slaughter base of three hogs could produce a total of no more than five hogs in 1935. Under the new ruling, this grower may not produce more than two hogs for market, but he may use for home consumption all the remaining pigs farrowed in one litter in 1935.



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WEEKLY NEWS-SERIES, No. 450
(General Story)

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY
PLAN FILLS FARM NEED

The ever-normal granary plan proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace represents a combination of methods long advocated by farmers to fill the needs for short-time agricultural credit on farm-stored crops, limitation of speculative profit, and for a crop reserve large enough to prevent shortage, according to _____.
(County agent or State official)

"Every one of the methods which would be used under the ever-normal granary plan is familiar to farmers", he said. In high production years the surplus over domestic and export demands would be pledged to the Government as security for loans. Under seal on farms it definitely would be off the market, and unable to become a price depressing factor. Waste of the product and expense of movement would be avoided. If in the following year there should be a short crop, the farmer could pay off his loan by selling on the higher market and take the resulting profit. But if the crop again were large, sending the price down so low that the Government would come into possession of the stored collateral, the Government would not have to move the products or sell them. It could agree to turn them back to producers as compensation for a reduction in acreage sufficient to assure a better price for the stored commodity and the next year's crop. There would have been no hauling charges. The stores involved would have been on the farm all the time.

"This payment in kind for adjustment, which would make the complete ever-normal granary plan possible, is provided for in the AAA amendments now

(more)

before Congress. In years when it seemed advantageous, the method could supplement or replace cash payments. Farmers who wished it would be paid with corn for adjustment in corn acreage, with cotton for cotton acreage adjustment, and with wheat for wheat adjustment. Cash benefit payments still could be paid to producers preferring them. Payments part in kind and part in cash also could be made.

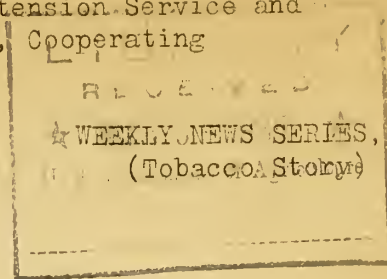
"Under the ever-normal granary plan only producers cooperating in the adjustment program concerned would be eligible for the commodity loans. Thus the tendency toward overproduction in times of higher prices would be curbed.

"One phase of the ever-normal granary plan was illustrated by the 1933 crop corn loans, under which farmers in the Corn Belt stored 270,000,000 bushels in sealed cribs, and were advanced \$120,493,000 against this collateral. They finally sold it on a favorable market, paying off the loans, and gaining through increase in corn value \$82,900,000 above such costs of the loan as interest and insurance. The corn thus carried over provided valuable feed resources the next year, when the crop was short."



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SHOW PAYMENTS
UNDER TOBACCO
ADJUSTMENT PLAN

Tobacco farmers in _____ who are cooperating in the Agricultural
(State)
Adjustment Administration's tobacco program had been paid a total of \$ _____
in rental and benefit payments up to April 1, 1935, according to County Agent
_____.

This sum includes payments received under the 1933 and 1934 programs. In addition to the payments already received, farmers have been greatly benefited by the increased price of tobacco on the markets. Market receipts from the 1934 crop of all types of tobacco in the United States were 220 million dollars compared with 179 million for the 1933 crop, and 108 million for the 1932 crop.

"These increases in income from tobacco", says _____, "have been made possible by the processing tax on tobacco, a tax which Secretary Wallace has termed the 'farmers' tariff'. As long as the United States is committed to high tariff policy, the farmer must buy in a protected market. Since he must buy in a protected market, the farmer must have the benefit of the processing tax system, or a suitable substitute.

"This is a principle that agriculture has been fighting to obtain for many years. As long as the tobacco processing tax programs are in effect, farmers may be assured parity price for that part of their tobacco crops which is used for domestic consumption. These programs have made it possible for farmers to obtain a more equitable share of the tobacco consumer's dollar.

"Through the tobacco adjustment programs, farmers have united in a con-



certed effort to rid the market of price-depressing surpluses and to keep production in balance with consumption."

Note to Editor:

Total tobacco payments up to April 1, 1935, for your State are shown in the following list:

Conn.	\$	897,767.12	N. Y.	\$	60,127.61
Fla.		359,215.45	N. C.		11,090,812.41
Ga.		2,059,013.25	Ohio		972,190.14
Ind.		156,245.45	Pa.		1,107,377.29
Ky.		6,013,814.14	P. R.		1,200,188.00
Md.		38,601.37	S. C.		2,893,973.04
Mass.		378,985.28	Tenn.		1,576,566.72
Minn.		67,245.14	Va.		903,777.95
Mo.		140,085.17	W. Va.		82,950.96
			Wis.		1,187,509.33

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 452
(General Story)

ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS
EXCEED 678 MILLION

Agricultural adjustment programs, . . . have resulted in the distribution of \$678,416,936 in rental and benefit payments to more than 3 million cooperating farmers.

Processing taxes collected to April 1, 1935, have amounted to \$777,540,894. These proceeds have been equal to all rental and benefit payments distributed to farmers, and also to expenditures in financing certain programs for purchase of surplus agricultural commodities for distribution to families on relief, as well as administrative costs of the programs.

The processing tax, collected from processors, is designed to fill in the gap that has existed between parity, or fair exchange value for farm products, and the farm market prices. The receipts from the tax may be considered as a part of the farmers' price for the domestic portion of his production.

Total expenditures chargeable to the tax receipts amount to \$776,103,578, up to April 1, including \$678,416,894 paid farmers in rental and benefit payments, \$63,853,543 spent in purchase of surplus agricultural commodities, and \$33,833,107 spent in administration of the programs.

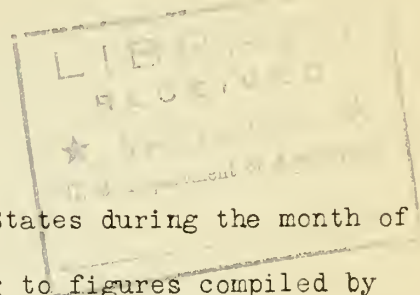
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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 453
(Cotton Story)

COTTON CLOTH
IMPORTS PAY
HIGH DUTIES



Japanese cotton cloth imports into the United States during the month of January paid duties of 14.2 cents per pound, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of this amount, 8.7 cents per pound was the ad valorem duty on cotton cloth for January imports. The remainder, 5.5 cents per pound, was the compensatory tax which is levied to offset the processing tax paid by domestic manufacturers.

The processing tax applies only to cotton used to make products sold in the United States, and competing cotton products, imported from foreign countries, must pay the compensatory tax equivalent to the processing tax, in addition to the normal tariff duty imposed on imports of cotton cloth, it is pointed out by Cully A. Cobb, Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's cotton division. Processing taxes on exports of cotton cloth are refunded.

An analysis of cotton cloth imports from Japan during January 1935 indicates that the following items were included in their cost before they could be put on United States markets:

Average invoice value at point of foreign departure, 31.7 cents per pound of cloth; average import duty, 8.7 cents per pound of cloth; compensating tax levied to offset processing tax, 5.5 cents per pound which is equal to the rate of 4.2 cents per pound on raw cotton. To these costs must be added ocean shipping charges, insurance, and handling charges.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 454
(Cotton Story)

FOREIGN COTTON
PRODUCTION SHOWS
LITTLE INCREASE

Although foreign countries have increased their cotton production since the World War, foreign production for the 1934-35 season is estimated to be less than one percent greater than in the 1933-34 season, or an increase of about 100,000 bales, according to Cully A. Cobb, Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Cotton Division.

Foreign production in the 1933-34 season was 13,478,000 bales as compared with an estimated 1934-35 production of 13,579,000 bales. The 1933-34 production in some foreign countries was less than previous post-war peaks and was not much above previous peaks in any of the foreign cotton-producing countries.

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Note to Editor:

This suggested story is intended for use with the mats which have been sent to you, showing cotton production in foreign countries.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 455
(General Story)

CATTLE POPULATION
STILL FOUR MILLION
MORE THAN IN 1928

Numbers of cattle and calves on farms are still about 4 million more than in 1928 and only about half a million under the average for the previous 10 years, in spite of the most drastic reduction in cattle numbers on record, brought about by the drought of 1934, it is pointed out by G. B. Thorne, in charge of the Division of Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

During the six years from January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1934, the cattle population of the United States increased about 17 percent. The reduction in numbers in 1934 amounted to about 11 percent. Cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1935, totaled 60,667,000, compared to 68,290,000 January 1, 1934, and 56,701,000 January 1, 1928. Average numbers for the 10 years ending January 1, 1934 were 61,257,000.

Records of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry show that for the first four months of 1935 inspected slaughter of cattle, exclusive of Government relief slaughter, was 8.5 percent above the average for the previous five years, and 8 percent below the first four months of 1934 when cattle slaughter was unusually large. Inspected slaughter of calves was 6 percent below the first four months of 1934, and 13 percent above the average for the same period over the previous five years.

The average farm price of cattle, which had dropped from \$9.15 per 100 pounds in 1929, to \$3.63 in 1933, had risen to \$5.05 January 15, 1935, and to \$6.71 in April this year.

(MORE)

Retail meat prices averaged 39 percent higher during the first four months of this year than in 1933, but were approximately 24 percent lower than in 1929, while the price of all foods was 22 percent lower than in 1929. Prices of non-agricultural products for the first three months of 1933 were 15 percent lower than for 1929.

Storage holdings of beef in public warehouses and packing plants of 78 million pounds on May 1 this year were 67 percent greater than a year ago and 54 percent greater than the 5-year average for May 1. These storage holdings of beef constituted 13.5 percent of the total meats held.

The heavy storage holdings of beef, according to Mr. Thorne, can largely be accounted for by the liberal marketings of cattle last fall, due to the drought and the prospects for reduced winter feeding supplies.

Storage holdings of all meats, exclusive of the holdings of the Federal Surplus Relief Administration on May 1 were 6 percent less than on May 1 last year and 16 percent smaller than the 5-year average for the month.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 456
(Wheat Story)

VOTE IN WHEAT
POLL DOES NOT
BIND PRODUCER

"The wheat referendum on Saturday, May 25 will be taken on the single question of whether or not farmers wish wheat adjustment continued, and voting in the referendum does not obligate the producer to sign any new contract," _____ State Extension Director, has been informed by George E. Farrell, Chief of the Division of Grains of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The wheat referendum is open to every signer of a 1933-35 wheat allotment contract and to every nonsigner who operates a farm on which wheat was grown in any one of the five crop years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

"The voting in the wheat referendum is to be secret and such voting does not obligate any producer in any way", Mr. _____ said. "Reports that producers who vote must agree to sign a new contract are incorrect."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 457
(General Story)

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MOST AGRICULTURAL
IMPORTS ARE BELOW
TEN YEAR AVERAGE

Imports of competitive agricultural products for the eight months, July 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, were lower than the average for the same months of the previous 10 years in every case except feeds and sugar, according to a study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The figures show that imports of fruits, excluding bananas, were 25 percent below the 10-year average for the July 1 to March 1 period; vegetable oils and oil seeds, 14 percent below the 10-year average; meats, 17 percent below; vegetables, 51 percent below; wool, 56 percent below; dairy products, 61 percent below; and eggs and egg products, 78 percent below the 10-year average.

Sugar imports from July 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, were 5 percent above the 10-year average for these months and imports of feeds 186 percent above. The most severe damage resulting from drought was to grain and forage crops. Drought damage to the 1934 corn crop is estimated at about one billion bushels and to the wheat crop about 300 million bushels. Production of oats and barley was reduced about 50 percent by drought.

Imports of wheat for domestic consumption from July 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, were 9,511,000 bushels. About half of this amount was low-grade wheat for feed, and about half was durum wheat for seed and the manufacture of

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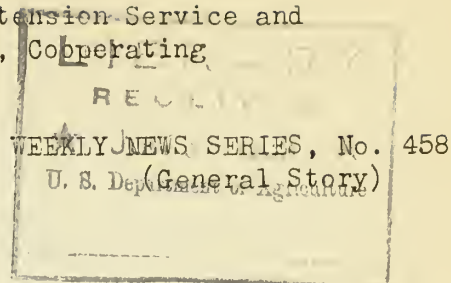
macaroni and similar products which require this particular kind of wheat. Production of durum wheat in 1934 in the United States was approximately one-tenth of average.

Corn imports for the eight-month period totaled 6,509,998 bushels, less than one percent of the estimated loss due to drought.

Noncompetitive imports, including coffee, tea, spices, cacao, rubber, and silk were about 99 percent of the 10-year average.

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DEALERS, GROWERS
TO PRESENT WOOL
MARKETING VIEWS

A proposal to license dealers in wool and mohair, under which certain trade practices which act to reduce returns to growers would be prohibited, is being considered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Hearings on the proposed license will begin July 2.

Dates and places of the hearings will be as follows: July 1 and 2, Boston, Massachusetts; July 8 and 9, Denver, Colorado; July 11 and 12, Billings, Montana; July 15 and 16, Portland, Oregon; July 18 and 19, San Francisco, California; July 23 and 24, Salt Lake City, Utah; July 29 and 30, San Angelo, Texas; August 1 and 2, Kansas City, Missouri; August 5 and 6, Columbus, Ohio.

There are about 470,000 farmers and ranchers in the United States engaged in the production of wool and mohair, according to _____ (County agent or State extension official), who says while there are about 275 buyers of wool in the country, twelve to fifteen of these dealers handle 85 percent of the entire wool business.

"Wool growers have been seeking a marketing agreement for some time as a method of restoring their incomes to parity," said _____.

"However, dealers have been unwilling to discuss a marketing agreement, so that project has been shelved, and a license dealing largely with fair trade practices and selling charges is being considered by the Government for discussion at public hearings at which both growers and dealers can present their views.

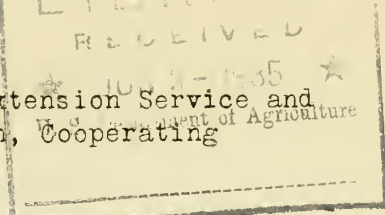
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"The two provisions of the license that are of particular interest to growers are the one requiring licensed dealers to confine his transactions either to consignments, or to outright purchase, and the other which would base deduction for 'tags' and other off-sort wool on actual condition of the lot, and not on a flat average basis.

"The first provision would remove the grower's fear that the products to which he has title may not be marketed as advantageously as products to which the dealer has acquired title. The second would remove the dealer practice of giving arbitrary flat average deductions from the basic price for 'tags', but would require them to base any deductions on the actual condition of each lot of wool."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 453
(General Story)

FARM HOUSEWIVES
ARE BUYING AGAIN

Farm housewives of the Nation are buying again. An Agricultural Adjustment Administration study of railroad shipment figures shows that from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, the first year in which the farm adjustment program and other recovery measures were in effect, northeastern manufacturing states sent to southeastern agricultural states more than 57 percent more manufactured goods for home and personal use than they had the year before.

Carlot shipments of all kinds of industrial and manufactured goods from sixteen northeastern states to ten southeastern states increased more than 38 percent during the period in which shipments of domestic and personal goods increased more than 57 percent. Farm income in the 10 southeastern states increased 59.9 percent during this period.

Shipments of tables were ten times as great as the previous year and shipments of chairs increased 121 percent. The increase in the shipments of sewing machines was 182 percent; stoves and heaters, 83 percent; refrigerators, 148 percent; electric lamps and fixtures, 85 percent; radios and radio parts, 69 percent; carpets and linoleum, 49 percent; and bedding, 137 percent.

With more money at their disposal, southeastern housewives apparently restocked on dishes and other kitchen and household needs. The study shows that shipments of dishes increased 39 percent. Some of the additional dollars were used to buy toilet preparations. Shipments of these products increased by more than 56 percent. Children shared in the improved financial condition as shown by the increase of 62 percent in the shipments of toys.

The States from which the shipments were made included Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The agricultural States to which the shipments were made were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The figures were taken from the waybills of four large railway systems.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 460
(Potato Story)

AGREEMENT AIMS
AT IMPROVEMENT
OF POTATO PRICE

Another step toward improving returns for potato growers was taken recently when Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace gave tentative approval to a marketing agreement for shippers and producers of southwestern potatoes. This agreement would apply to the western part of Florida and to the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri. It has been submitted to members of the industry for signature, which is required before the agreement can be put into effect.

Its main provisions are identical with those of the agreement for southeastern potatoes tentatively approved a short time ago. They include period-to-period proration, limitation of grades and sizes shipped, and price posting by shippers. The agreements are designed to be worked together. They also could be operated in conjunction with any other agreements which might be adopted in other potato growing sections of the country.

Potato prices last season were extremely low. Two reasons for poor returns to growers were a large crop in most sections of the country and the fact that when harvest time came whole areas rushed their potatoes to market at the same time, knocking the bottom out of prices with large surpluses above what consumers could use. The agreements are designed to correct one half of the trouble by making marketing more orderly. They are not drafted to attempt any sort of seasonal control of volume, and they have no relation to any legislation aimed at regulating sales through tax-exempt quotas.

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Growers and producers who worked out the two agreements tentatively approved felt that the territory covered by both is large enough for a successful marketing program. Members of the industry in other areas have shown interest, but as yet have taken no steps toward establishing agreements.

The southwestern agreement would be administered by a control committee made up of equal numbers of growers and shippers chosen by districts. Districts would have representation in accordance with commercial production.

Each district would have a proration committee to which an equal number of growers and shippers would be elected. These original members would elect an additional member. The committees could meet jointly and decide the rate of shipment to market. The marketing percentage agreed upon would be allotted to each district and in turn to each shipper. Shippers, insofar as practicable, would use the same method; and handle during the period the specified percentage of each grower's available supply.

Each district proration committee would have the power to limit grades and sizes shipped for certain definite periods. Growers who for some reason might have few potatoes of eligible grade and size would be granted exemptions permitting them to market a percentage of their supply as large as the average eligible for shipment in the district during the period.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 461
(Cotton Story)

HALF OF WORLD'S
COTTON PRODUCED
IN UNITED STATES

Half of the cotton produced in the World last season was produced in the United States, despite the fact that acreage was reduced and average yields were below normal in this country, it is pointed out by Cully A. Cobb, Director of the Division of Cotton of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

India was second in production, China third, Russia fourth, Egypt fifth, and Brazil sixth. Russia, however, exports practically no cotton and China does not produce enough for domestic consumption. India produced less than one-third as much cotton last season as the United States, and Brazil produced less than one-tenth as much cotton as was produced in the United States.

"The trend of cotton production in India has been upward for the past 35 years", says Mr. Cobb. "India may continue to increase cotton production some, but India has a big population to feed. India is using 85 to 90 percent of her farm land for food crops and millions of people in the poorer areas are not getting enough food.

"Cotton production has also been increasing in Egypt but because the amount of land is limited, Egypt's problem is similar to the problem in India. Russia's cotton acreage increased rapidly up to 1930 but since then has shown little change. Cotton production in Brazil has been increasing for many years and the Brazilian Government has encouraged farmers to grow cotton by putting legal restrictions on the planting of coffee."

Estimated foreign cotton production this year is less than last year, but is slightly above the 10-year average. However, it is lower than the peak production of the 1925-26 season.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 462
(General Story)

FIGURES SHOW
BILLION POUNDS
MEAT CONSERVED

The story of the most extensive meat conservation program in the history of the United States is revealed in the figures on the Government's emergency hog, cattle, sheep, and goat purchases, compiled by the Procurement Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nearly a billion pounds of meat have been conserved and made available for relief distribution through these purchase programs. The live animals were purchased by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for processing and distribution to those on relief rolls.

About 790 million pounds of beef and mutton were conserved through the emergency cattle and sheep purchase program, and approximately 104 million pounds of pork and lard were conserved through the emergency sow and pig purchase program.

The cattle and sheep purchases combined food conservation with a program of direct relief for drought distressed farmers whose cattle would have died for the lack of food and water or would have been sacrificed on a glutted market. In many remote areas the shipping charges would have been more than the value of the cattle and sheep on the glutted terminal markets. About half of the cattle and sheep were processed by workers on relief rolls under the supervision of State Emergency Relief Administrations.

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The primary purpose of the sow and pig purchase program was to reduce the enormous surplus of these animals on farms, but because a large percentage of the purchases were made in the area that suffered from the drought in 1933, it turned out under the circumstances that chanced to develop to be also a program of drought relief. It also conserved feed for drought emergency uses in both 1933 and 1934. Inedible animals were converted into fertilizer, and those fit for human consumption produced more than 100 million pounds of pork and lard for relief distribution. All the product of the hog purchase program has been distributed to those on relief.

Storage supplies of meat held by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation on May 1 included 115,224,187 pounds of beef; 7,977,402 pounds of veal; and 5,572,183 pounds of mutton; a total of more than 128 million pounds. In addition, it is estimated that State Emergency Relief Administrations still have in storage an equal amount, making a total of more than 250 million pounds of meat still available for distribution to those on relief rolls.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 463
(General Story)

SOUTH'S INDUSTRY
BUYING MORE FROM
NORTH'S FACTORIES

Farmers and business firms of the agricultural Southeast received shipments of approximately 43 percent more of the commodities used in industry and commerce, during the first year of agricultural adjustment and other recovery measures, than during the preceding year. This is shown in a study made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The study was based on carlot shipments from 16 Northeastern industrial States to 10 Southeastern agricultural States over four major railroad systems. The study covered two successive periods of one year each. The first period, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, preceded the launching of recovery programs. The second year, July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, covered a period when the results of agricultural adjustment and other recovery measures had begun to be felt

Cash income of farmers in the 10 Southeastern States studied increased 59.9 percent during the same year in which shipments of industrial commodities to this area increased 43.4 percent.

Shipments of steel and iron increased 113 percent, shipments of commercial and industrial machinery increased 41.1 percent, the increase for electrical machinery was 275.6 percent, refrigerating machinery and equipment 101 percent, road machinery 31.8 percent, machine parts 94 percent, boilers and parts 113.1 percent, miscellaneous engines 52.7 percent, tools and equipment 106.5 percent, and contractors' equipment 8.5 percent.

The complete study of shipments of industrial materials and supplies showed 23 items increasing and only three decreasing.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 464
(Wheat Story)

AAA DRAFTING
NEW CONTRACT
FOR WHEAT MEN

Details of the new wheat-adjustment contract, to be offered to wheat farmers in view of the overwhelming referendum vote for continuance of the program, are being developed in Washington as rapidly as possible, _____ State Extension Director, has been informed by George E. Farrell, Director of the Division of Grains of the Adjustment Administration.

The general outlines of the proposed contract as announced to farmers before the referendum, will be followed, according to the word from Washington. The same base periods for acreage and production will be used, so that it will not be necessary for farmers to secure all the evidence of past production required in the first contract.

Although the contract is to cover the four years, 1936 to 1939, inclusive, it is emphasized that if 25 percent of the contract signers in any area, such as (the spring wheat area, the Pacific Northwest white wheat area, the hard winter wheat area, or the soft eastern winter wheat area----Editor--use your own area for example) petition at the end of any marketing year for a referendum on the question of continuance, a national referendum will be held to guide future action.

Maximum acreage reduction to be asked is set at 25 percent. This percentage is being put in the contract in case heavy surpluses occur again as the result of favorable years. The present contract provided for 20 percent reduction, but the most ever asked was 15 percent in 1934.

The new contract is expected to be considerably more flexible than the

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first one, so as to make it possible for farmers to cooperate in the new program, who have crop rotations and farming systems which did not fit in with the first contract.

Plans are also being studied to adjust allotments of farmers who complied with the original program but who took disproportionately large cuts in their allotments.

Further details on the program will be made available as soon as the contract is drafted in final form.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No.465
(Tobacco Story)

FLUE-CURED GROWERS
TO VOTE THIS MONTH
ON ADJUSTMENT PLAN

Flue-cured tobacco growers of _____ County will vote this month in a producers' referendum conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to determine whether they favor a production adjustment program to follow the present flue-cured program which expires with the 1935 crop.

All share-tenants, share-croppers, renters, and landowners who are actually engaged in production of tobacco this year will be eligible to vote in the referendum regardless of whether they have signed production adjustment contracts.

The ballots will carry the question: "Are you in favor of a tobacco production program to follow the one which expires with the 1935 crop year"? Ballots will be distributed to growers when acreage compliance is checked. In areas where this method of distribution is not convenient, the ballots will be mailed to eligible voters.

Ballots may be signed and returned to the county agent's office at any time before 7 p.m. on June 29, 1935. Unsigned ballots will be accepted on June 29, the final voting day, if deposited by the grower at the official polling place at the county agent's office.

As ballots are received in the county agent's office before June 29, they will be checked against the eligible voting list. Any name not included on the voting list may be added and votes accepted for such persons if it is

(more)

determined they are engaged in growing tobacco in 1935. As soon as possible after the close of the voting, results of the referendum will be posted for public inspection.

While the exact nature of the 1936 program, should one be favored, has not yet been definitely decided, each ballot has printed on the back an outline of the principal features under consideration for possible incorporation in a new flue-cured program. These features, as printed on the ballots are as follows:

"1. (a) Provision for maintaining production around level of consumption inasmuch as surplus stocks have been removed.

(b) Rate of reduction from base not to exceed 35 percent.

"2. Payments at such rates as would tend to make the domestically consumed portion of total production under contract bring a return to producers of an amount equal to the parity price, or fair exchange value.

"3. Use of previously established base with,

(a) Adjustment downward in accordance with reasonable standards by not more than 10 percent for any growers whose bases are exceptionally large as compared with the bases established by other growers whose situation is similar.

(b) Acreage obtained by this reduction and some additional acreage to be used for upward adjustments in accordance with reasonable standards for growers whose bases are abnormally low".

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 466
U. S. Department of Agriculture
(Sugar Beet Story)

CHILD LABOR
BEEF CONTRACT
PROVISION CITED

Full compliance with the child labor provisions of the sugar beet production adjustment contract will be necessary before the final 1934 and first 1935 adjustment payments can be certified and paid, the Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has notified production control committees in each sugar beet district.

The sugar beet production adjustment contract prohibits labor in the sugar beet fields of children under 14 years of age, and limits the labor of children between 14 and 16 years of age to 8 hours a day. Children of the producer who signs the contract are exempt from this provision, as well as children of tenants who supply equipment and who actively participate in the management of a farm they lease.

The checking of compliance is to be made by the production control committee in each district, but the full responsibility rests upon the producer to prevent the employment of children younger than the required ages, whether the children are employed or used, by tenants, share-croppers, contractors, or any other person who may be interested or engaged in the cultivation or harvesting of the crop.

All complaints regarding violations of the child labor provisions should be made to the production control committee. This committee will make a preliminary investigation. If it is found that the producer is not complying, the case will be referred to the field representative of the Sugar Section. Producers who do not comply with this provision will have violated the contract and hence will be ineligible to receive benefit payments.

