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THE DROUGHT OF 1934

A Report of
The Federal Government's Assistance
To Agriculture

as of July 15, 1935

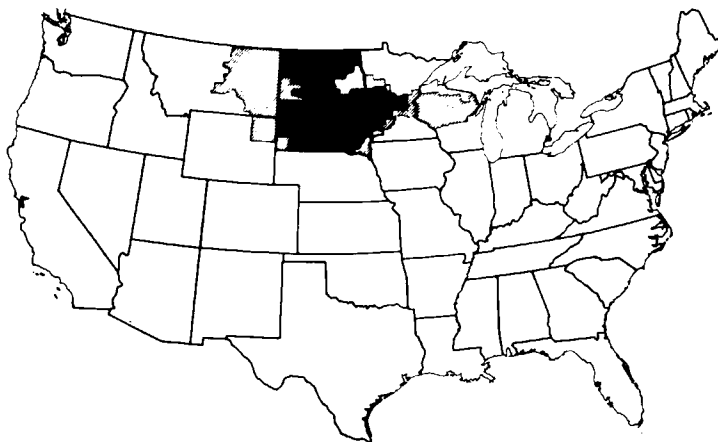
This copy prepared for

Hon. Chester C. Davis

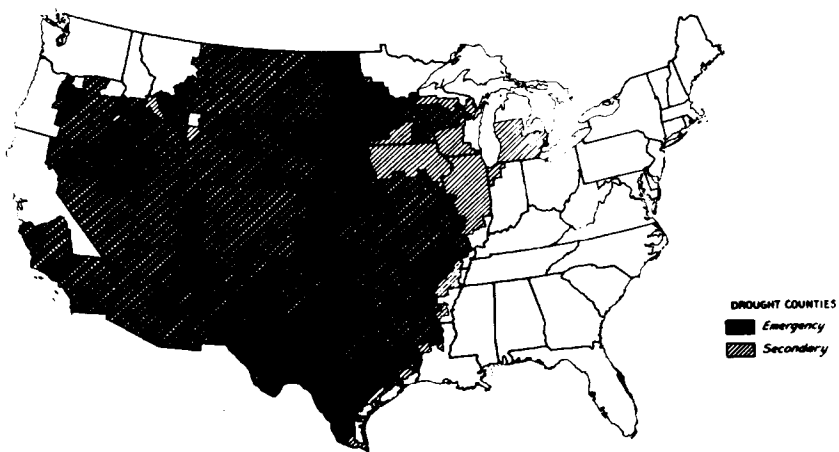
To the
Honorable Chester C. Davis
July 1935
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Chart 1

FIRST DROUGHT AREA DESIGNATION MAY 23, 1934



DROUGHT AREA DESIGNATIONS AS OF OCT. 24, 1934
SHOWING ENTIRE AREA RECEIVING FEDERAL AID



T H E D R O U G H T O F 1 9 3 4

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**The Federal Government's Assistance
To Agriculture**

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**A Report Presented
to the
President's Drought Committee**

by

**Coleman Philip G. Murphy
Chairman of the
Drought Co-ordinating Committee**

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**As of
July 15, 1935**

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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Drought Coordinating Committee,

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1935.

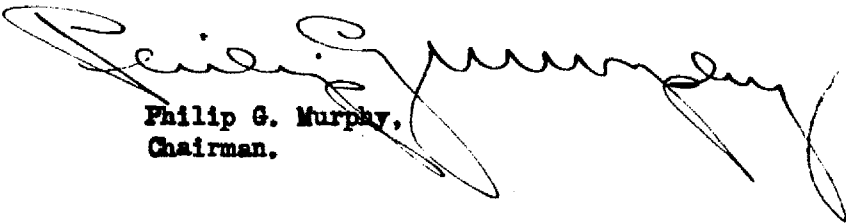
To the Members of the President's Drought Committee:

There is herewith transmitted a comprehensive report on the Drought Problems affecting agriculture during 1934 and 1935 to date.

This report, prepared in the Statistical and Historical Unit of the Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, sets forth conditions, measures of relief, organization, finances, operations, and results.

The report is subject to revision and will be further supplemented by the addition of material as indicated at several places in the index, pages 1 to 7, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,


Philip G. Murphy,
Chairman.

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FOREWORD

In this document is the story of how an invention of man — government — did battle against a scourge of nature — drought.

The drought of 1934 was the worst of which we have any record in the United States. That it did not permanently crush the spirit and destroy all the property of millions of farmers and townspeople in the afflicted area is due in some part to the vigorous, prompt action of the Federal Government. This is a record of which American citizens can be proud and grateful.

The record of human suffering during the drought can never adequately be told, but it is at least possible to tell, as this report does, what was done to relieve that suffering. It is a story worth telling, and worth preserving against the time when a comparable danger may confront the Nation.

M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary,
Department of Agriculture.

7
Aug. 1935
Fraser

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(Seed Charts to be added)

ILLUSTRATIONS

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SUPPLEMENT

(To be supplied)

CHAPTER 1

THE DROUGHT - FEDERAL RECOGNITION

CHAPTER 1.

THE DROUGHT - FEDERAL RECOGNITION

I. THE PRESIDENT'S DROUGHT COMMITTEE.

In the spring of 1934 as the need of Federal action because of drought became apparent, the Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; the Honorable William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; and the Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration were named as the President's Drought Committee. Later the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, was added by the President and became Chairman. More recently Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture has been meeting with the Committee as an Adviser.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, met frequently with representatives of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. It was generally agreed that economy of operation could best be secured by maximum use of existing agencies. This policy guided all programs of the several agencies.

Constant consultation and careful planning kept the agencies in close touch. After a prolonged session Sunday, June 3, 1934, the President's Drought Committee submitted a memorandum to the President Monday, June 4, 1934 (For letter transmitting the memorandum, see pages 40, 41 and 42 of this report). June 19, 1934 the President approved the Act of Congress resulting from this memorandum.

\$525,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of stricken agricultural areas. June 23, 1934 the President signed an Executive Order allocating \$150,000,000 of these funds.

DROUGHT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

After the appropriation by Congress a memorandum of understanding was prepared setting forth the duties and obligations of the respective agencies. This memorandum was signed by Mr. A. T. Esgate and Mr. S. M. Garwood for the Farm Credit Administration; by Colonel Lawrence Westbrook for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; by Mr. Keith Southard for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and by Colonel Philip G. Murphy for Agriculture. (See Appendix F, Exhibit 4, page 209.)

Thereafter, in order to further facilitate the interchange of information and harmonize the various programs, the Livestock-Feed Committee was organized at the direction of the President, and on August 17, 1934 the Secretary of Agriculture approved a memorandum of organization. (See Appendix F, Exhibit 5, page 217.)

The duties of the committee were stated as follows:

1. The Livestock Feed Committee shall function as the co-ordinating channel for the agencies engaged in drought relief -- the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.
2. The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of the drought and formulate plans for relieving distress due to the drought. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close coordination of the work of the agencies in states and counties.

The Chairman serves also as Executive Secretary of the President's Drought Committee. The Committee has met frequently to discuss many phases of the different problems presented and to effectively coordinate the programs of the several agencies. The present designation is "Drought Coordinating Committee", The membership is:

Col. Philip G. Murphy, (FCA) Chairman
 Dr. Calvin B. Hoover,
 Col. Lawrence Westbrook, (F.E.R.A.)
 Mr. Norman Monaghan, (F.C.A.)
 Dr. C. W. Warburton,
 Capt. Carroll Power,
 Dr. J. H. Mohler,
 Mr. W. F. Callander,
 Mr. Hugh H. Bennett,
 Mr. Frederick P. Bartlett, (H.A.)

(See Appendix F, Exhibit 6, page 222.)

Dr. Warburton is Chairman of a sub-committee of the members representing the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The original membership included Mr. A. T. Egate and Mr. C. R. Arnold for the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Keith Southard for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and Dr. Hoover was Chairman.

THE GENERAL APPROACH

The Federal Government's program of assistance to farmers in the drought of 1934 began in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and extended into 25 states, embodying an area approximating two-thirds of

Note: F.E.R.A. indicates Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
 F.S.R.C. indicates Federal Surplus Relief Corporation,
 F.C.A. indicates Farm Credit Administration,
 R.A. indicates the Resettlement Administration.

All members not so noted represent various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has at all meetings been represented by Dr. A. W. Miller, Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

the United States. Overwhelming catastrophe faced the farmers over a large area of the United States during the growing season of 1934 and the following winter. Tremendous hardship and much distress was in prospect as a result of the widespread crop ruin caused by the unfavorable weather. With distress at the doors of millions in a drought of unprecedented proportions, it was clearly evident by the middle of May 1934 that a national emergency existed.

To meet this emergency a well thought out program of Federal relief was promptly inaugurated, and enlarged as the drought extended its blighting effects over a much larger area than had been anticipated in initial, emergency measures.

This report, prepared as a record of the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in bringing aid to drought-stricken farmers in 1,480 counties and twenty-five states, has been amended to include the activities of all agencies of the Government to which were allocated funds from the Emergency Appropriation of \$525,000,000 made by the Congress for the relief of stricken agricultural areas. These agencies -- the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and the Emergency Conservation Administration (Civilian Conservation Corps) -- worked

in harmonious cooperation to alleviate the distress resulting from the drought.

Before considering provision for relief and the operation of definite programs, it is of prime importance that careful attention be directed to the nature and effects of underlying conditions.

I. THE CONDITION OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

In the spring of 1934 cattle stocks of the United States were very large. An unsatisfactory market during most of the period 1928 to 1934 had resulted in the holding of large numbers of cows and surplus heifers. The Cattle and Sheep Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported in April that during this six-year period cattle numbers--beef and dairy--increased 10,651,000 head, or approximately 20 per cent. This brought the count almost up to the post-war peak. Farms and ranges were overstocked, and many comparatively old inferior cows were to be found in most herds. The number of breeding cows had reached the highest figure in history.

The cattle industry as a whole was on an unprofitable basis. The market which ordinarily would have been open for distress cattle in smaller areas did not exist because prices were too low to justify shipping costs. Inbound shipments of roughage likewise were hampered by the same factors of expense and distance. The owners naturally were unwilling to market animals that might not bring freight charges.

Furthermore, the average stock was heavily mortgaged. Mortgage holders, too, were unwilling to permit shipment to market unless assured of payment in an amount equal to the average per head mortgage. Unless that could be assured, mortgage holders insisted that the animals be held, for the reason that on any other basis the average per head amount for which the remaining animals stood as security would have increased. A different attitude on the part of lienholders would have made it increasingly difficult to discount their notes.

Cattlemen everywhere held on to their stock awaiting the recovery of the market. The average age increased. The average per head value decreased. The condition of total cattle was below normal. Steers were liquidated first because of their higher value. Female cattle were held, and total cattle numbers continued to mount.

STEPS TO IMPROVE THE CATTLE MARKET

The cattle problem became national in scope early in 1933. Up to that time it was considered serious only within cumulative drought areas - principally the Texas Panhandle, eastern New Mexico, the Dakotas, Minnesota and eastern Montana.

On August 14, 1933, cattlemen representing practically every state in the West, met in Denver, hoping to devise some means of averting the impending cattle crisis. The Department of Agriculture was represented and took a part in the program. At this meeting it

was decided that very little could be done until cattle were included as a basic commodity in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. A committee of five was appointed to lay the matter before Congress at the next session, and ask that cattle be made a basic commodity. A drought relief committee was also appointed, and all railroads traversing the drought states were requested to grant half rates on cattle shipped to pasture, and on feed shipped into the drought territory.

Following the meeting in Denver, cattlemen continued their efforts, through their various livestock associations, to advance the interests of the cattle industry. After a long and bitter fight in Congress, the Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (73d Cong., April 7, 1934), known as the Jones-Connally Act, among other provisions, made beef-cattle one of the basic commodities. By this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to handle cattle surpluses under a program similar to adjustment programs for other farm surpluses.

Prior to this definite step to inaugurate a program in the interest of the beef and dairy cattle industries there was little hope of an adjustment of cattle numbers to market conditions and feed supplies. But before relief could accrue from this legislation to the country as a whole it became necessary to extend its benefits to drought-stricken areas, and temporarily defer aid to the rest of the country. However, provision intended to reduce cattle

surpluses through a disease eradication program could immediately be realized in limited areas in connection with a greater emergency than had been anticipated.

The drought of 1934 forced a crisis in the great cattle-producing section west of the Mississippi River, but found the Government ready to aid the farmer in helping bring the price level of cattle to a normal relationship to prices of articles which he must buy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO THE DROUGHT

The first acute development of the 1934 drought centered around the Dakotas and Minnesota and might be termed the climax of a series of recurring downward trends of rainfall in that area over the past decade. This droughty condition became pronounced in December 1929, and grew more and more serious until its culmination in what the Weather Bureau classifies as the most disastrous and far-reaching drought recorded since the Bureau was established. A striking result of these dry years was the six-foot lowering of the water level in the numerous lakes of the region.

The reported rainfall in North and South Dakota had been below normal during eight of the ten years 1924-1933, and the first four months of 1934 up to May 1, had been the lightest on record for that period. In Minnesota, nine of the last ten years had been relatively dry, and in 1934, up to May, only 54 percent of normal had been received. This was lightest on record for

those months. In Nebraska, nine of the last ten years had scanty rains, and only about half of the normal rainfall occurred during the first four months of 1934. In Montana, eight of the last ten years had less than normal, and only 76 percent of normal occurred from January to May.

In addition to this northwestern group of states, pronounced droughty conditions developed progressively during the summer over an area which included Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, most of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, and Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other states. From January 1 to May 1, 1934, Kansas had only 62 percent of normal rainfall; Missouri, 66 percent; Iowa, 57 percent; and Ohio, 61 percent. Compared with the corresponding months of previous years, they were the driest on record for Illinois; the driest since 1889 for Indiana; the driest since 1902 for Ohio; and the fourth driest on record for Iowa; the driest since 1895 for Missouri; and the driest since 1909 for Kansas.

In the four states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, the five-year average of rainfall, up to the end of 1933, was 19 inches; while for the five years ending with 1909, which period constituted the last maximum drought in this area, the average was 24.1 inches, or 27 percent greater. Thus in the most recent period rainfall was 21 percent less than in the preceding series of drought years.

Table I indicates the percentage of normal precipitation in

TABLE I - Percentage of Normal Precipitation, By States,
September 1933 to August 1934.

State	<u>1933</u> September to November	<u>1933-34</u> December to February	<u>1934</u> March to May	<u>1934</u> June to August	<u>1934</u> Six Months Ending Aug. 1934	<u>1933-34</u> Year Ending Aug. 1934
Arizona	134	39	62	86	74	80
Arkansas	98	84	91	63	77	84
California	52	96	43	142	92	83
Colorado	78	108	54	65	59	76
Idaho	82	129	68	63	65	85
Illinois	76	52	52	95	73	69
Indiana	94	53	51	101	78	75
Iowa	62	70	42	86	64	65
Kansas	60	108	58	48	53	68
Louisiana	46	112	105	97	101	90
Michigan	116	64	67	71	69	79
Minnesota	84	82	48	76	62	72
Missouri	78	69	58	62	60	67
Montana	92	118	69	65	67	86
Nebraska	52	113	39	57	48	65
Nevada	57	80	48	99	73	71
New Mexico	84	52	73	65	69	68
North Dakota	68	75	39	64	51	61
Oklahoma	93	100	71	56	63	80
Oregon	95	103	70	74	72	85
South Dakota	39	57	44	74	59	53
Texas	61	127	103	50	71	85
Utah	51	96	31	85	58	65
Wisconsin	78	65	67	88	77	74
Wyoming	49	79	62	84	73	68

the drought states during the fall of 1933 and by periods in 1934 to the end of the growing season. It also gives the percent for the twelve-month period, September 1, 1933 to August 31, 1934. In comparing these figures, by states, it should be noted that only ten of the states - Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah - were wholly within the drought area; and two states - Michigan and Indiana contain no designated "emergency" drought counties. The averages for the states of Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are unquestionably higher than the averages for the designated drought portion of these states.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER DROUGHTS

In commenting on droughts, the Weather Bureau observes "that rainfall averages differ from place to place and from one season of the year to another. The economic results of drought cannot always be measured by the shortage in rainfall alone. It is obvious that a rainfall amounting to 70 percent of the normal in regions of abundant precipitation is not as serious as a proportionate deficiency in places where the total rainfall is barely sufficient for the growth of staple crops. The moisture content of the soil at the beginning of the drought is always an important consideration" - Monthly Weather Review, September 1930. Hence the figures which show the amount of precipitation during the weeks and months immediately preceding the drought are of special importance.

The drought of 1934 differed materially from the drought of 1930 in that it occurred much earlier in the year, and spread from the northwest, while in 1930 the drought originated in the central-eastern states and spread westward. Ordinarily, periods of drought are immediately preceded by an abundance of rainfall. In 1930 precipitation was abundant up to mid-spring, and was followed by an extremely dry summer. The drought of 1934 was preceded by an unusual dearth of moisture in most of the drought states.

In 1894 when the second most serious drought visited the United States a fair spring rainfall had resulted in a reasonable growth of grass and cultivated crops. Consequently when the nationwide hot winds struck in mid July there was a considerable quantity of vegetative growth upon which livestock might subsist until the next crop season.

No attempt will be made here to explain the cause of droughts, however, in Appendix F on page 204 will be found a comprehensive statement on this subject which has been furnished by the Weather Bureau.

II. DROUGHT EFFECTS

While unusual drought conditions existed in many parts of the world in 1934, the extent of damage was not so great in other countries as in many parts of the United States. Even in the irrigated sections of the West, from which surplus has frequently come during past droughts, serious shortage of water, because of limited snowfall and the overstocking of ranges, prevailed. Fortunately conditions

were favorable in the eastern part of the United States and some surplus feed was produced there.

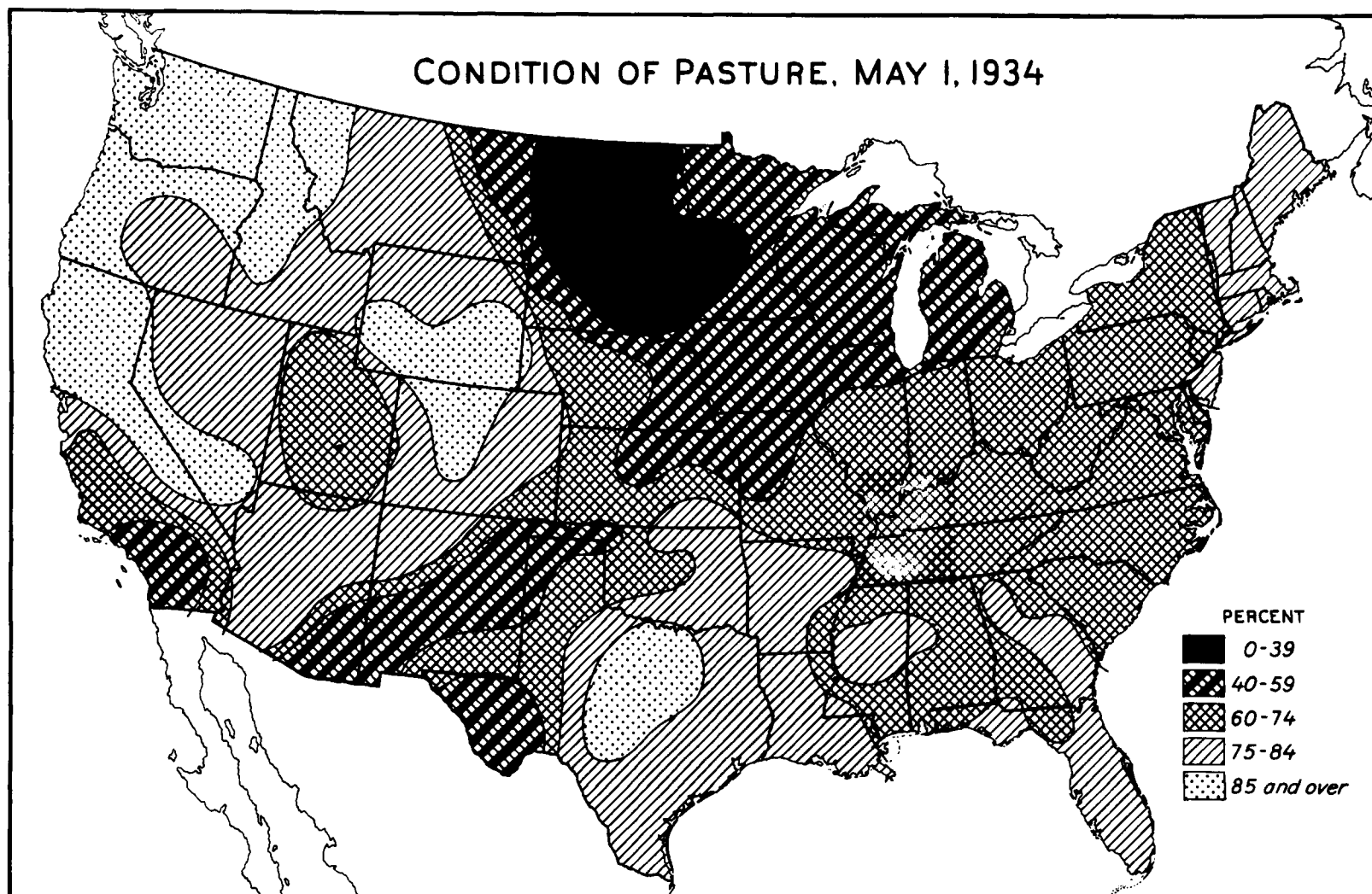
CROP CONDITIONS

The drought, entering a serious stage in April, grew worse in May, the month when all small grains normally are getting their start. (See Chart 2). In wide areas these grains were blasted beyond recovery, even with the scattered rains in June. These rains being neither general nor generous enough to supply adequate moisture for growing crops, the drought continued to widen in scope and deepen in intensity.

On June 2, 1934, officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics sent urgent calls to all crop and livestock statisticians in drought affected states for immediate estimates of crop production. Within twenty-four hours state statisticians, with the cooperation of field representatives, crop reporters, county reporters and others commonly used in the compilation of crop estimates, were reporting back to Washington.

In response to similar emergency dispatches, reports came in promptly from the various market news and other branch offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics all over the drought area, and from commercial seedsmen and others who regularly cooperate with the Bureau in the preparation of reports on stocks of seeds and feeds.

Tables 2 and 3 reflect some of the findings in the worst affected states at the time the reports were made, with averages based



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on the number of states involved in each case.

TABLE 2. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1934, percentage of normal.

State	Winter Wheat	: Spring : Wheat	: Durum : Wheat	: : Oats	: : Barley	: : Rye
Colorado	40	56		63	58	57
Kansas	47	37		49	33	52
Minnesota	31	46	50	44	44	35
Montana	50	46	44	49	49	36
Nebraska	24	45		26	33	33
New Mexico	31	53		50	36	
North Dakota		27	29	25	25	19
South Dakota	16	18	23	20	21	15
Texas	52			63	50	43
Wisconsin	50	65		63	64	49
Wyoming	39	46		55	56	49
Average	37.0	43.9	36.5	46.1	42.6	38.8

The condition of winter wheat on June 1, 1934, for the entire United States, was reported at 55.3 percent of normal as compared with 64.0 percent on June 1, 1933 and the 10-year (1922-31) average June 1 condition of 75.7 percent. The lowest June 1 condition previously reported was 62.0 percent in 1885. The condition of spring wheat for the entire country was reported at 41.3 percent on June 1, as compared with 84.9 percent on June 1, 1933, and the 10-year (1922-31) June 1 average of 83.3 percent. The previous low record for June 1 condition was 67.9 percent, reported in 1931. The condition of durum wheat was reported at 29.6 percent of normal and other spring wheat at 42.4.

TABLE 3. Estimated crop conditions, June 1, 1934, percentage of normal - Continued.

State	Tame Hay	Wild Hay	Clover and Timothy Hay	Alfalfa Hay	Pasture
Colorado	70	76	73	72	59
Kansas	48	63	49	46	52
Minnesota	30	26	29	34	26
Montana	56	46	68	62	48
Nebraska	29	38	27	33	33
New Mexico	63	36	55	79	44
North Dakota	20	19	20	22	15
South Dakota	17	14	15	18	8
Texas	69	72		79	68
Wisconsin	41	52	40	54	42
Wyoming	58	53	58	62	48
Average	45.5	45.0	43.4	51.0	40.3

The serious condition of pasture on May 1, as shown by Chart 3 advanced to an alarming stage by June 1. The June 1 report showed the lowest condition of pastures and hay on record in 19 states, including all states from Ohio to Nevada. In a half dozen states where conditions were worst, early crops were reported so far gone as to be beyond rejuvenation. The reports from some states seemed unbelievably low.

During the last 40 years no state has reported the condition of pastures on June 1 below 42 percent although New Mexico was this low one year. On June 1, 1934, South Dakota averaged 8 percent; North Dakota, 15; Minnesota, 26; Iowa, 28; Nebraska, 33; Wisconsin, 42; and the whole North Central group of states averaged 39.3 percent.

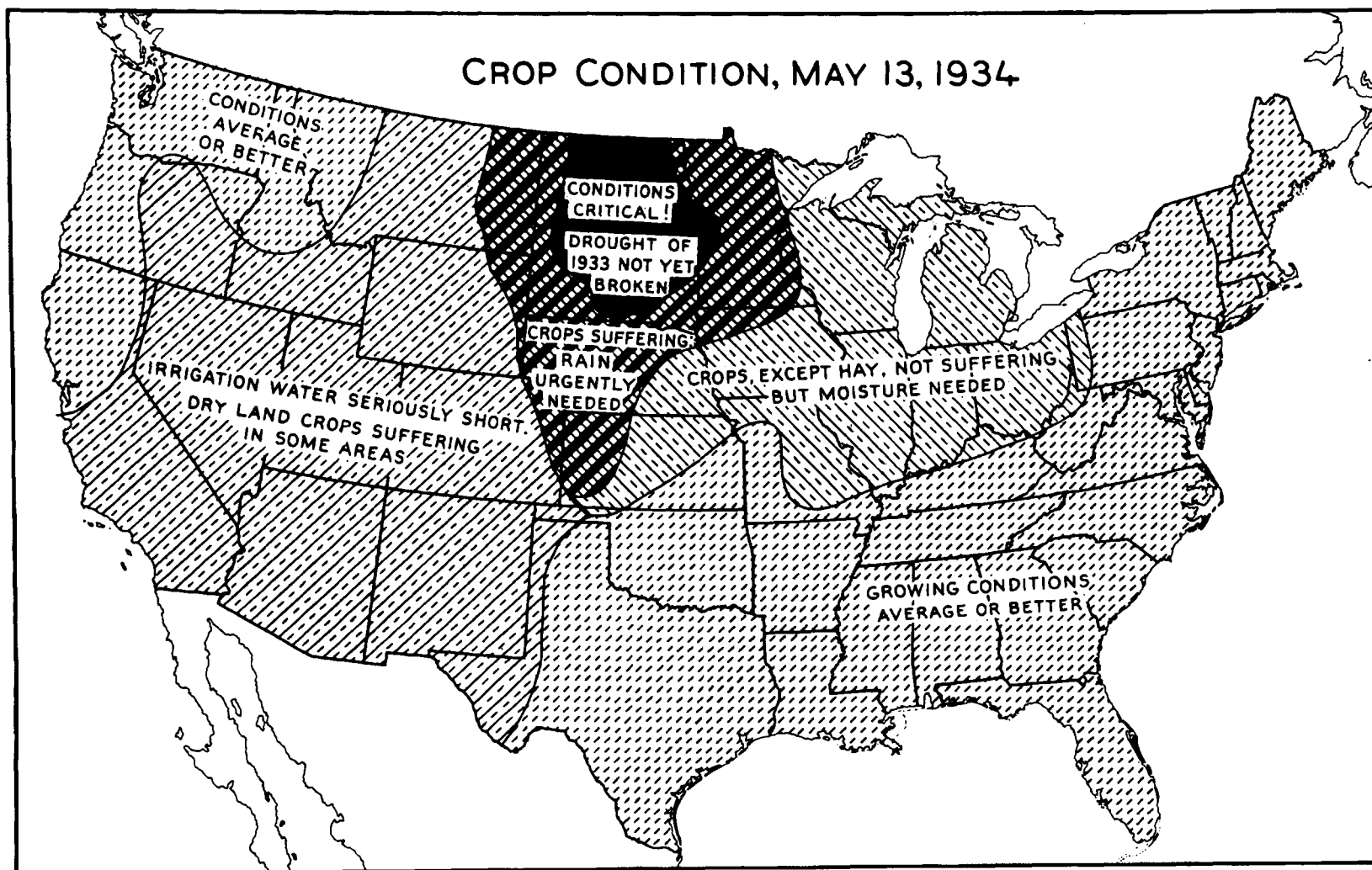


Chart 3

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The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics found the corn crop generally in fair condition throughout the drought area on June 1, but greatly in need of rain to prevent deterioration.

DROUGHT EFFECTS AND THE FOOD SUPPLY

Despite the extreme effects of the drought over a wide area, and the unusual devastation of crops, food supplies proved ample to meet the general needs, due to carry-overs. To insure the continuation of adequate supplies, the Drought Relief Service early in the summer made an estimate of surplus food supplies actually available and determined upon the most effective means of utilizing and distributing existing surpluses.

A systematic survey indicated that, except for meats and related products, there was no serious shortage in the United States as a whole. The publicity of these reports had the good effect of allaying public anxiety in regard to the food supply. The facts further revealed that the current crops, although not showing the usual surpluses, were near normal, and that stocks of bread grains were ample for immediate needs. Fruits and vegetables were shown to be abundant outside of the drought area, and dairy and poultry products were adequate for the remainder of the year.

Supplies of certain food items were decidedly short in many quarters within the drought area, requiring more than the usual shipments from outside. Detailed maps were prepared and furnished

to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration as a guide in meeting the food needs in particular cases. As a further means of regulating the food supply situation, steps were taken to inform the Relief Administration of existing surpluses that were tending to depress prices to farmers, and to insure against loss through diversion of raw products into less valuable food channels, in the absence of a substantial market. With this information in hand, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was enabled to buy surplus supplies for distribution among persons on the relief rolls, particularly within the drought area.

Through these measures, food products which otherwise would have been sacrificed for less valuable food uses, disposed of at unprofitable prices, or wasted, were conserved and utilized in the interest of the producer, and made to serve the cause of the needy in deficient areas.

LIVESTOCK FEED SUPPLY CURTAILED

While most crops used for human food were greatly curtailed, and in many localities completely destroyed by drought, the most acute situation developed with respect to feed for livestock, particularly hay and roughage. Stocks of old hay, already short, following three successive light crops, were soon depleted, because of extremely scanty pastures and resultant necessity for hay feeding. The bulk of the hay crops, dependant principally upon the moisture of May and June for development, proved a failure.

Early in May many reports came from the drought area indicating serious damage to crops and shortage of water supply, affecting the lives of animals, as well as human beings. Twenty-nine counties in North Dakota reported the "drought of 1933 not yet broken"; seventeen counties reported "crops destroyed"; thirty-four counties reported "dust storms seriously affecting crops and livestock"; thirty-two counties reported "no feed"; and thirteen counties reported "stock dying". Other counties reported "crops suffering"; "seeding stopped because of windstorms"; "insects ravaging crops"; and "dire need for human food". Similar reports came from Minnesota, South Dakota, eastern Montana, and later from many other states, as the drought spread, and courageous farmers battled against the same odds.

The plight of farmers and others within the drought area may better be understood by viewing the conditions summarised as follows: (a) Shortage of moisture for seeding and for growing crops both in non-irrigated and irrigated sections; (b) Deficient water supply for livestock and human needs, both rural and municipal; (c) An ever-increasing film of dust on growing crops and the ravages by insects and other pests.

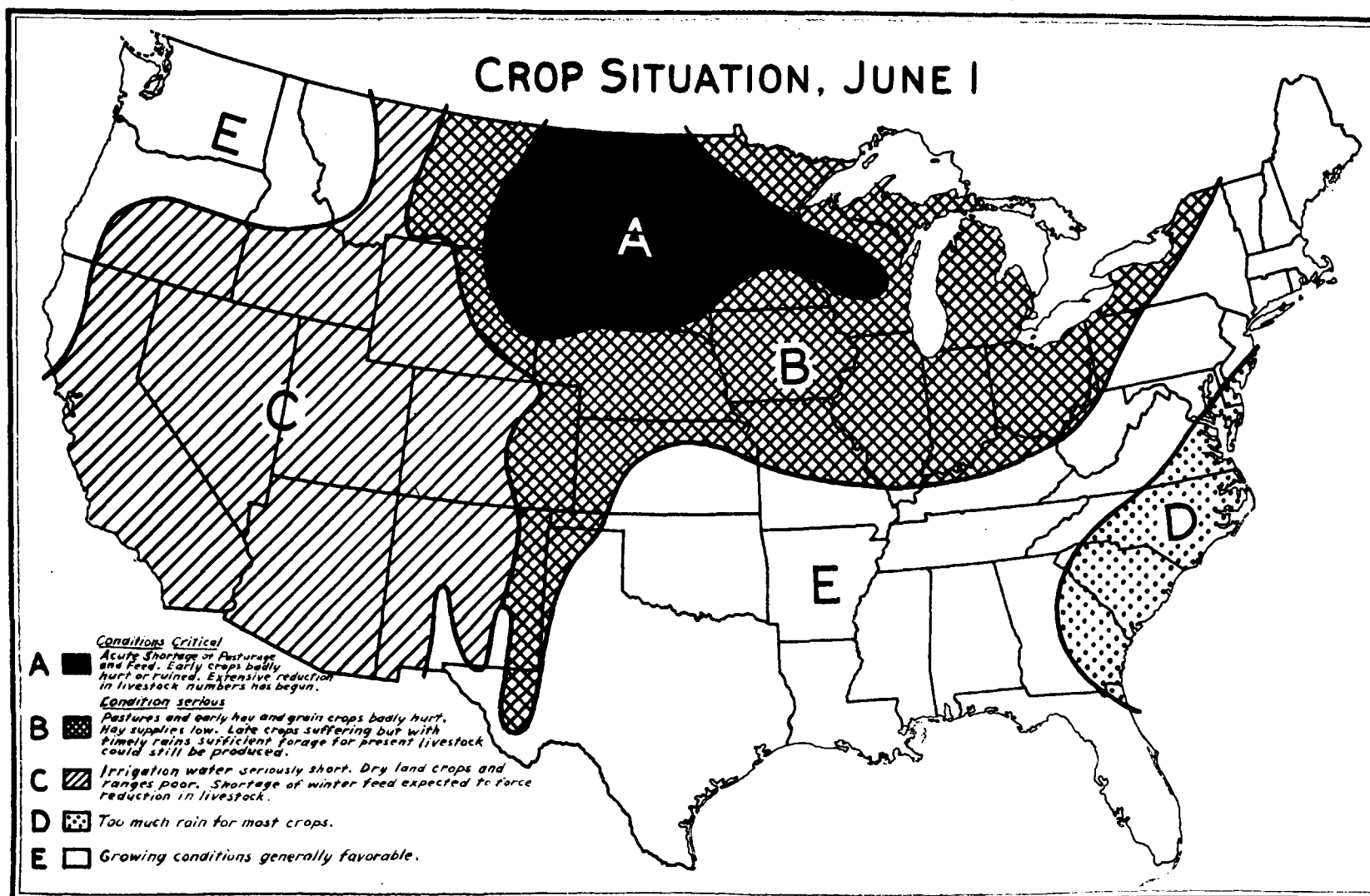
These and other conditions combined to curtail production, while old stocks of feed rapidly disappeared, due to the excess livestock numbers being deprived of normal pasturage. The condition might well be described as a feed shortage within the reach of water

in one section, and a water shortage within the reach of growing crops in another. Chart 4 further indicates the growing seriousness of conditions that resulted from a lack of moisture for growing crops, and a shortage of water for livestock and human needs.

THE WATER SHORTAGE

Drought difficulties in the most distressed area -- the Dakotas and limited parts of eastern Montana and western Minnesota -- have been cumulative over a period of years. The recent drought, starting within this area in the early spring of 1934, soon extended its bounds to include the entire central and northwestern portions of the Great Plains. By June 1, a normal spring farm cash income of one and one-half billion dollars had been very materially reduced in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Utah, and Colorado.

As early as the middle of May, 1934, the water supply for irrigation purposes was reported to be very short over much of the West. The states affected recognized the seriousness of the situation early and took steps to conserve all available water supplies and to supplement them where feasible in the interest of growing crops as well as for livestock and human needs. In many instances such measures proved futile, however, as crops were completely destroyed over wide areas under the continuous hammering of a blasting sun, supplemented with moisture-robbing hot winds and insufficient water to properly irrigate.



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Chart 4

Table 4, compiled from information contained in a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering issued about August 1, gives a fair picture of the water shortage among the larger reservoirs in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Practically all small reservoirs were reported dry within the drought area, and the entire water supply from storage reservoirs in Utah was exhausted, with the exception of the Echo Reservoir, which contained only enough water to last until the middle of August.

TABLE 4. Status of reservoirs of major capacity by states and districts, about August 1, 1934.

	No. of Reservoirs	Total Capacity Acre Ft.	Available about Aug. 1, '34	Percent Available
Northern California	21	3,090,272	1,217,440	39.8
Southern California	3	571,700	243,700	42.6
Colorado	38	1,070,167	136,843	12.7
Idaho	5	1,721,400	302,352	17.5
Nevada	9	1,496,510	827,244	55.2
New Mexico	12			22.8
Wyoming	4	2,077,000	260,000	12.5
Total	92	10,027,049	2,987,579	28.9

The Rocky Mountain states suffered most acutely from shortage of water stored in reservoirs. A great many of the reservoirs were completely emptied by August 1, despite the fact that less water than usual had been apportioned among crop areas. It was estimated that only a few reservoirs in the entire area would have any water to carry over into 1935.

Ground water reservoirs likewise sank well below the previous lowest level. In Texas one to seven feet lower than usual was reported, due to unusually heavy pumping draft. In the states of Kansas and Nebraska the ground water table was estimated at from five to fifteen feet below normal on August 1. Pumping for irrigation purposes was resorted to on an increased scale in those areas where shallow water was available. Water was hauled many miles for livestock and human needs, since wells were either dry or the supply inadequate.

The problem of supplying water for both livestock and human needs, by every available means, became of paramount concern.

THE LIVESTOCK CRISIS

Faced with a serious shortage in the feed and water supply, multitudes of farmers in the distressed areas found it impossible longer to carry their cattle. In many sections, there was a serious shortage of water for both man and beast. Water was shipped into these areas in tank cars for emergency use, new wells dug, and old wells sunk deeper by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in an effort to cope with the situation. With such conditions existing the immediate task was the problem of salvaging animals which otherwise would soon die of starvation or thirst, and providing feed to maintain foundation herds, in order to perpetuate the livestock industry, the backbone of agriculture in the drought area. With extremely dry weather during the summer and fall of 1933, short

crops, and sub-normal precipitation during the winter and early spring of 1933-34, livestock came out of the winter in poor condition. Furthermore the prospects for good pasture were exceedingly remote. Producers had held on hoping against hope that the drought would soon be broken and that wholesale disposal of their livestock would not be necessary. When it finally became evident that a substantial proportion would have to be moved out of the drought area, many of the cattle were so emaciated that they could not have withstood shipment to market.

Thus when the dry summer of 1934 struck the cattle owner he found himself confronted with excessive cattle numbers, a large percentage of very low value, low prices for the best grades, no water, little feed, cattle suffering, and a market that might not pay shipping costs on railroads requiring prepayment of freight charges on many shipments.

Without assistance to the cattle owners, the welfare of the general public would no doubt have been seriously impaired; and the loss of hundreds of millions of pounds of beef suffered; this while millions of people in the United States many in a state of destitution, lacked sufficient food. The disaster to families, communities, counties, and even states, by the loss of the cattle which figured very strongly in their livelihood and economic foundation would have been tragic in its effects. These conditions, and the increasing number of dispossessed families, with the cattle

which ordinarily provided them with food and enabled them to live on the land gone - families that would prove an increased burden upon already overburdened relief rolls of urban communities, together with the financial situation in hundreds of communities following a complete loss of the assets which secured their credit structure - were all considerations that had to be taken into account in analysing this situation and giving its gravity full significance.

Facing such extremities, sturdy farmers, such as have made the great Northwest, and prior to the cumulative period of drought were usually in a position to help other localities in time of calamity, now had no recourse but to turn to their Government for assistance. Their feed supply was exhausted or practically exhausted, their livestock were suffering and dying from starvation or from grazing on short, dried-up pasture literally covered with dust and sand carried by windstorms from the roads and plowed fields. The Minnesota State Director of the National Emergency Council in a report to the Executive Director in Washington on April 30, 1934, stated: "It is possible to feed people and keep them alive in the drought-stricken regions, but I can't see where it is humanly possible to keep the stock alive."

So many and so distressing were the reports that came from an ever-increasing number of states and counties during April and May, 1934, that the existing conditions, detrimental to the welfare of so many human lives and human interests, could easily be recognised as a national emergency.

Responding, therefore, to numerous distress calls from the drought area and acting upon advice from field representatives who were making constant surveys of conditions, the several governmental agencies already mentioned in this report joined hands in a united effort to relieve the distress of stock producers and others in the stricken area who were dependent upon agricultural pursuits as a source of income and livelihood.

III. POLICIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The formulation of administrative policy had taken into consideration practical economy based upon necessity and had been administered in the light of human need.

THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

The problem of drought relief was viewed from two standpoints: First, the urgency of the present need; and, second, the future need for permanent security. With those principles in mind, the Administration proceeded: (1) To minimise suffering of human beings and to prevent starvation of livestock. Due regard was to be given to the public interest, the interests of the persons endangered as well as to their creditors, and to proper economy in the expenditure of funds -- these measures to be accomplished with the maximum results in the minimum of time. (2) To aid the ultimate advance of the agricultural population to a condition free from burdensome debt, with fair and equal opportunities to earn a good livelihood.

The solution of the problem involved two important phases --

the removal of surplus livestock, and the maintenance of select foundation stock: (1) The purchase and removal of surplus livestock from the drought area, while urgent, was minor, in importance, to provision for the adequate maintenance of animals left on farms and ranches. (2) The care and maintenance of subsistence or foundation stock, involving various measures to conserve feed supplies, constituted the major phase of drought relief.

In approaching the problem of drought relief, the Administration proceeded in a manner that would safeguard the progress made in the direction of parity, prevent the retardation of various inter-related programs of recovery, designed to increase buying-power for the nation as a whole, and to keep present production in balance with future production, insofar as consistent with drought exigencies. This attitude was early considered as vital to the interests of farmers within the drought area, as well as those who had not suffered such an intense, temporary set-back.

REMOVAL OF FARM SURPLUSES

The removal of farm surpluses had already been adopted as an adjustment measure. It could at once be applied also as a relief measure for farmers and producers overstocked with cattle, a basic commodity under the Jones-Connally Amendment; and, later, sheep and goats, under a special ruling by the Comptroller General, as a further necessary relief to farmers in drought-stricken areas.

The surplus removal of livestock had as its prime motive the

maintenance of foundation stock in the direct interest of the cattle and sheep industries. The urgency of the drought situation focused attention upon the program as a two-fold surplus removal and relief measure. (1) The necessity for reduction in livestock numbers had transcended the thought of a mere weeding-out process. It became necessary to consider surplus removal on a much larger scale than had been anticipated in existing legislation. (2) The reduction of demand in the face of an inevitable feed shortage, and the receipt of much needed ready cash in the form of benefit and purchase payments, proved of untold value to producers, under the Emergency Livestock Purchase Program. Likewise, the distribution of food from animals fit for human consumption, through the facilities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has proven and will continue to prove of decided benefit to the destitute within the drought area, and over the entire nation.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES

A drought differs from other disasters in that it is insidious in its development and method of approach. A tornado, or a fire, comes and goes with suddenness and spectacularity, leaving bewilderment and desolation in its wake. And the same is more or less true of a flood. Hope hardly enters until despair reigns. But in the case of a drought, although with nothing to indicate its ultimate scope or duration, the farmer stands by hopeful of what a day may bring forth, while his crops, rooted in a soil of depleted moisture, wilt under sweltering heat and scorching winds.

The conservation of usable surpluses in a manner that would protect the market for similar farm products, as well as furnish additional supplies for the needy, was but the beginning of the conservation measures, designed to conserve and increase the morale of multitudes. These same people without immediate and effective aid, faced disaster through the loss of livestock and other resources.

Supplies of seed of adapted varieties which had been developed over a period of years were threatened with disappearance because of the urgency of the need for livestock feed, in the stricken areas. Prompt action on a large scale was necessary in order to conserve superior seed stocks, already low due to preceding droughts and the ravage of insects in drought states.

The conservation of all available feed supplies was ordered as a preliminary step in the program of lifting planting restrictions, and the unlimited use of "contracted" and "rented" acreage for the production of emergency forage crops and the utilization of pasture lands, a discussion of which will follow in the chapter under "Operation of Conservation Programs."

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

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With the necessity for Federal aid a foregone conclusion, preliminary steps were promptly taken to meet the emergency already created in limited areas. Meanwhile a situation was developing that later called for a more complete organization and a closer coordination of efforts to effectively execute extended measures of relief over a much wider area than had originally been anticipated.

I. POWER TO ACT.

Fortunately, the most damaging drought on record found the Government prepared to take care of such an emergency. The great adjustment problem in time of drought is to maintain the farmers on the land, give them the opportunity to get a new start in another year; or, in other words, to do what can be done to bring farm production in drought areas in balance with demand, and to supply deficiencies wherever feasible as a means of sustenance for those made destitute.

THE FLEXIBILITY OF EXISTING LEGISLATION PROVIDED IMMEDIATE RELIEF

The Government was ready to act promptly because Congress, under the President's leadership, had established emergency agencies with broad powers to meet widely varying conditions. By the latter part of May, drought relief operations were well under way under the direction of the Agricultural Adjustment, the Farm Credit, and the Emergency Relief Administration, and units of the Department of Agriculture.

Under date of June 25, 1934 the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration sent a memorandum to the President giving a detailed report of the emergency drought situation and apprising him of steps that had been taken and other measures recommended for the relief of stricken areas.

The President immediately appointed the following committee to represent him in all matters pertaining to the drought:

PRESIDENT'S DROUGHT RELIEF COMMITTEE

Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Honorable William I. Myers, Governor,
Farm Credit Administration

The nature of the emergency required the quick mobilization of Federal machinery to provide a means of bridging over and to supply continuity of income for farmers who had lost all, or nearly all, of their crops. Without such effectiveness of operation on the part of Governmental agencies, chaos soon would have reigned, and riot and bloodshed would, no doubt, have been written into the history of the drought as the tragic element of drought calamity that could have been avoided.

AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR EXTENDED AID

On June 4, 1934, there was submitted to the President by the

members of the President's Drought Committee a letter, stating the need for funds and authority to meet the serious situation, and detailing in supplementary memoranda the proposed method of attack from the standpoint of each separate agency in meeting the crisis. The full text of the letter follows:

June 4, 1934.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Agricultural production in 1934 is seriously threatened by drought which has continued to increase in intensity and to spread over a larger area.

The situation has been developing for some months. It began to assume alarming aspects in some areas in early May. Now the drought has reached unprecedented intensity in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, and affects in varying degrees nearly the entire Great Plains region. Some of the areas most seriously affected are suffering from a cumulative deficiency of soil moisture running back to 1931.

Ordinary means of adjustment serving the past when drought affected smaller areas are proving increasingly ineffective because of the vast region now suffering rainfall shortage. Old stocks and new crops of feed both are short and an acute shortage of forage exists over a large region.

The market which ordinarily would be open for distress cattle in limited areas now does not exist because prices are so low as not to pay shipping costs.

No nearby outside areas of abundant forage are now to be found, and extensive out-shipments of distress stock are not feasible without Government help.

In-shipments of bulk roughage are hampered by the same factors of expense and distance.

Except for Government assistance in shipping in feed for

foundation stock and Government purchase of distress cattle, it might be said that there would be no place for cattle to go, no way to feed them, and no way in many regions to salvage even foundation stock. Even with the Government's relief measures, serious maladjustment will result in the livestock situation, particularly for cattle.

A new record low production of hay and forage for recent years is inescapable in 1934, and oats and barley production might even fall short of last year's exceptionally short crop. The corn crop is not suffering greatly but needs rain quickly.

Production of agricultural products for human consumption is less seriously threatened. The 1934 wheat crop seems certain not to equal a year's requirements, but the carryover is large enough to meet requirements with some to spare. Production of white potatoes on a national basis is not seriously threatened at present. The sweet-potato crop is mostly grown outside the drought area. Commercial and shipping vegetables are still expected to at least equal last year's production, while that of canning vegetables will probably exceed considerably last year's short production.

Fruit production apparently will at least equal that of 1933 and be at least 90 per cent average.

Contrasted with the normal value of crops and the farm income involved in the drought stricken states the sum involved in these recommendations is relatively small, particularly since the drought is likely to affect adversely the farm income in 1935 as well as 1934. In the areas already seriously affected in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Utah and Colorado, there was produced in 1929 farm cash income of about one and one-half billion dollars. It is certain that income in this area will be very materially reduced.

Further steps are necessary, in addition to regular and emergency relief operations now under way, to meet this crisis. The program should adequately cover the most pressing needs for human and livestock relief. Because the drought is progressive, no accurate forecast of the amount of money required can be made. The following program and estimate consisting of six general divisions, are based on the assumption that the drought will be broken in time to permit the production of late summer, fall and winter feed within the area, but not until the area of acute drought has spread.

The total sum involved is \$475,000,000. The agencies co-operating are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Relief

Administration and Farm Credit Administration.

The program and the estimates are submitted in the following divisions, explained in greater detail in the attached memoranda:

1. - \$125,000,000 for special work program and human relief.
2. - \$ 75,000,000 for addition to funds available under Jones-Connally Act for livestock purchase.
3. - \$100,000,000 for shipping, processing and distributing purchased cattle.
4. - \$100,000,000 for emergency feed purchase, loans and shipments.
5. - \$ 50,000,000 for emergency purchase of submarginal farms and assistance in re-locating farm families.
6. - \$ 25,000,000 for purchase of seed for 1935 plantings, and for loans to get seed into farmers' hands.

The supplementary memoranda giving additional detail are appended.

Respectfully yours,

Chester C. Davis,
Administrator,
Agricultural
Adjustment Act.

Harry L. Hopkins,
Administrator,
Federal Emergency
Relief Administration.

William I. Myers,
Governor
Farm Credit
Administration.

While the emergency agencies were swinging their drought plans into operation, relying upon funds already available under previous legislation, the President sent a special message to Congress asking for the appropriation of funds necessary to carry the programs to a successful finish.

Congress, cooperating with President and supporting its own members from the drought regions, voted \$525,000,000, to be allocated to the various agencies cooperating, to assure adequate

funds for the financing of necessary relief measures.

Thus was set in motion the greatest drought relief program ever undertaken by this or any other country.

II. EMERGENCY MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE DROUGHT EFFECTS

Temporary emergency measures had been initiated by the several governmental agencies, until a broad program of relief could be provided.

With a permanent organization in the field, set up by states and counties, little special organization was necessary to put emergency measures into operation. Expeditionous action could be taken and effective results obtained, due to the fact that the Government was already on the ground, and emergency measures could be promptly modified to take care of an unusual situation.

Thus through state and county units the Government began to function immediately upon receipt of information from its representatives in the field and from others who sent in reports describing drought calamities and urging prompt action.

DESIGNATION OF DROUGHT AREAS

The first steps in drought relief were to accumulate and digest information about drought areas. Two classifications of drought areas by states and counties were adopted as follows: (1) The areas most seriously affected were designated as Emergency Areas, and (2) the next class was designated as Secondary Drought Areas.

In the Secondary counties, planting restrictions in wheat, corn-hog, cotton, and tobacco adjustment contracts were modified to permit increased planting of needed forage, and pasturing of contracted acreage.

In Emergency counties all assistance rendered in Secondary Areas was offered, and in addition, the purchasing of surplus cattle was launched where the feed situation was most acute.

The first drought area designation was made on May 23, 1934, and consisted of 121 emergency counties in three states, and 91 secondary counties in six states, based upon recommendations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Federal-State Cooperative Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The progress of designations, by States, for the first two weeks is shown in table 5.

STEPS TO CONSERVE AND INCREASE FEED SUPPLIES

To conserve, increase, and properly utilize feed supplies in the face of widespread shortage, three important steps were promptly taken: (1) The transfer of land from surplus grain crops, and crops already adjudged as ruined, to pasturage; (2) The release of contracted and rented acreages, urging farmers to plant every available acre in forage crops and to conserve all hay and forage; and (3) the facilitation of the movement of feed to animals, and of animals to feed, through the reduction of freight rates.

The corn-loan plan, made available through the Commodity Credit

TABLE 5. - First Designations of Drought Counties, By States, May 23 to June 7, 1954.

State	May 23		May 26		May 29		May 30		June 4		June 5		June 7 (Cumulative)	
	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	17	7
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	31	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	19	-
Kansas	-	-	21	-	15	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	47	-
Minnesota	18	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	16	-	20	37
Montana	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	17	10
Nebraska	-	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	14	-	19	-	69	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	6
New Mexico	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
North Dakota	15	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	55*
Oklahoma	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
South Dakota	9	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	69*
Texas	-	-	5	-	10	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	8
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-
Wisconsin	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	8	-	35	5
Wyoming	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	6	5
TOTAL (20 States)	91	121	48	0	41	6	0	7	103	26	95	0	325**	206

* Entire State

** Counties not changed from Secondary to Emergency.

Corporation, although not originated as a drought relief measure, had the effect of holding corn on farms as a reserve, thereby further enabling farmers to direct their attention and resources toward the procurement of roughage.

REDUCTION IN DEMAND BY SURPLUS REMOVAL OF LIVESTOCK

The emergency program for the surplus removal of livestock entered early as an important factor in relieving distress.

As the first step in the application of the authority contained in the Jones-Connally Act, the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program was instituted. The primary factor in determining which animals were to be purchased was whether or not water and feed was available. The unprecedented speed with which the program was made effective enabled the owners to sell before the cattle died in the fields. Diseased and emaciated animals were immediately condemned. All others were donated to the Relief Administration for relief purposes, and mainly converted to beef for distribution to the destitute.

All livestock in excess of the number determined necessary for subsistence purposes or foundation stock were considered surplus.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES

To facilitate the shipment of livestock from the drought areas and the shipment of feed into these areas, reductions in freight rates were sought early in June. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Trans-

portation, linking the several governmental agencies primarily concerned with Drought relief, was set up at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture to handle this matter with the carriers.

The western railroads, in a splendid spirit of cooperation with the Government's program, and with the cooperation of a limited number of railroads in the South, published, effective June 4, 1934, a general tariff schedule of reduced rates to apply on feeds to be moved into the drought area, and to apply on livestock to be moved out of the drought area. The tariff in some instances reflected reductions as great as fifty per cent of the normal rate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission assisted materially in the matter of granting authority for the prompt publication of the reduced rates, and through the joint cooperation of the carriers and Governmental agencies, immense and substantial benefits were accorded farmers of the stricken areas during their period of great stress.

Reductions in freight rates on livestock, involving all or parts of twenty-three states, were extended from time to time to cover the Emergency Livestock Program. In like manner, to meet the winter emergency, provision was made for reduced rates on hay and other roughages to June 1, 1935, or until the emergency had passed. The territory to which feed rates applied was enlarged from time to time until it attained a maximum of approximately 1,360 counties in twenty-three states by the late winter of 1934-35.

When the abnormally dry winter developed into the distressing dust storms in the "Dust Bowl" during the spring of 1936, cooperation of the railroads was again secured with the result that a special

basis for reduced rates on distressed livestock to be shipped out of the states of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas was provided, the outbound movement to be authorized to and including July 20, 1935, with the privilege of returning the livestock to the home farm or range to and including June 30, 1936 at 15% of the usual rate.

An additional measure of assistance has been rendered to all counties throughout the vast 1934 drought area by the establishment of return privileges on livestock shipped out of those counties during the period June 4, 1934 to December 31, 1934. Return to the home farm or range is permitted at 15% of the usual rate providing the stock is returned not later than June 30, 1936.

The railroads, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, have also extended a further measure of assistance in that effective June 5, 1935 newly established reduced rates on hay and other roughages into the 131 counties of the "Dust Bowl" area were provided.

III. EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

CREATION OF DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

On May 23, 1934, there was created in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the Drought Relief Service to function as a joint agency of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Drought Relief Service was created for the purpose of inaugurating and effecting relief measures in states and counties designated from time to time as drought areas.

The emergency organization consisted of the following:

1. A Drought Relief Service, in the charge of a Director and an Associate Director.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

2. A General Committee including, in addition to the Director and the Associate Director of Drought Relief Service, and the head of the Commodities Division, chiefs of Bureaus of the Department and Divisions or Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

3. Bureau and Sections cooperating:

<u>Department of Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Adjustment Administration</u>
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Cattle Section
Bureau of Animal Industry	Dairy Section
Bureau of Dairy Industry	Wheat Section
Bureau of Extension Service	Corn-Hog Section
Bureau of Plant Industry	Tobacco Section
Bureau of Forest Service	Comptroller's Office
Weather Bureau	Legal Division
	Finance Division

FIELD ORGANIZATION

4. Field Headquarters of the Director of Drought Relief:

<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>
(a) A State Director	(c) A County Director
(b) A State Committee	(d) A County Committee

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

5. Consulting members of the General Committee from other Governmental agencies, served in Washington and in the field, re-

presenting the:

Farm Credit Administration
 Federal Emergency Relief Administration
 Federal Surplus Relief Corporation
 Indian Service, National Parks
 General Land Office, and other
 Interested Federal Agencies

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

6. At the request of the Secretary, there was added the Inter-Departmental Transportation Committee, consisting of representatives of the:

Interstate Commerce Commission
 Federal Emergency Relief Administration
 Federal Surplus Relief Corporation
 Farm Credit Administration
 Department of Agriculture, and
 Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IV. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The joint activities of the various Government agencies cooperating ensued along the following lines:

THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1. The purchase of surplus livestock.
2. The modification of contracted and rented acreage permit the production of forage crops.
3. A Complete survey to determine feed and seed needs.

4. The purchase of adapted seed grain.
5. Co-ordination of feed acquisition through commercial channels.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

1. The processing of edible meat for relief distribution.
2. Drilling wells where the water shortage was acute.
3. Increasing employment through the purchase of lands in stricken areas.
4. Feeding and clothing those made destitute by reason of drought damage.

THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1. The handling of loans to farmers to buy feed and seed with emphasis on the maintenance of foundation herds.

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

1. Forestation and other measures to conserve moisture prevent wind erosion, and to minimize the effects of future drought.

V. REORGANIZATION FOR EXTENDED PROGRAMS OF DROUGHT RELIEF

The emergency organization stage, involving the first phases of drought relief operations extended to the middle of August. By that time it was clearly evident that the effects of the drought would require adjustments with reference to livestock numbers and the feed supply over a period of several seasons. A new and more complete organization was then effected utilizing the existing units of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Ad-

ministration. The Chief of The Commodities Purchase Section was designated to co-ordinate the activities of all Bureaus and Sections of Agriculture cooperating in the administration of drought relief.

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

This office combined the functions of the former Special Commodities Section and the former Drought Relief Service. The Special Commodities Section was created October 9, 1933 to handle the purchase of agricultural products under surplus removal programs and to transfer title to the commodities by donation to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for distribution among the needy. The Commodities Purchase Section continued the operation of surplus removal programs, and in addition, carried forward drought-relief activities under direction of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The organization within the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of:

1. The Drought Plans Committee, charged with recommending action to meet drought problems, and obtaining and furnishing information as a basis for recommendations and decisions of the President's Drought Committee. It allocates to the various divisions concerned such duties as are assigned to the Department of Agriculture.

2. The Area Designation Committee, to obtain and furnish information on condition of crops and other conditions involving the welfare of livestock in the several states, and to recommend alterations in the officially designated drought areas.

3. Seed Conservation Committee, to obtain and distribute information on available seed supplies and prices in adapted varieties, and to make recommendations on the acquisition and distribution of seeds.

4. The Livestock Purchase Committee, to formulate general policies affecting livestock in special reference to purchases, to set daily purchase quotas for states in keeping with processing and canning facilities, and to regulate total state purchase quotas in their relationship to the general program.

5. Food Survey Committee, established to determine facts on available food supplies, and to recommend steps leading to the most effective distribution and use of available food.

6. Feed and Forage Committee, to obtain and distribute information on available feed supplies in relation to demands, and to recommend methods of conserving, assembling, and distributing feed and forage.

7. Commodities Purchase Section, to carry out purchase orders and donations of livestock and other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and the procurement of seed stocks, feed stocks, dairy products, or other commodities, the purchase of which has been authorized.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION DROUGHT RELIEF

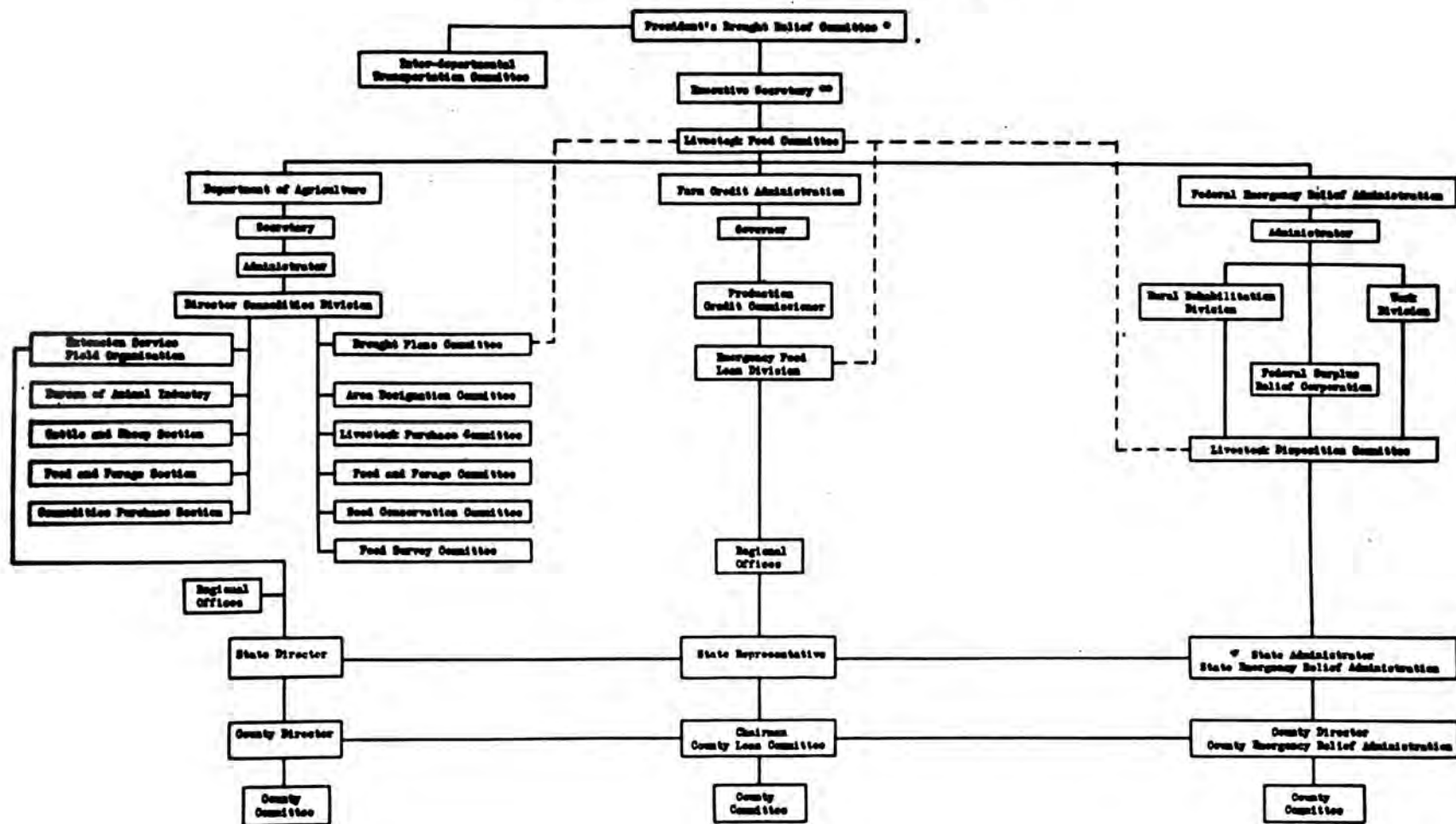


Chart 5.

* President's Drought Relief Committee -
 Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary Agriculture
 Mr. Chester C. Davis, Administrator, A.A.A.
 Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, F.E.R.A.
 Governor William I. Myers, F.C.A.

** Executive Secretary of President's Committee to be Ex-officio Chairman of Livestock Feed Committee

August 21, 1934.

54
 Cow

8. The Bureau of Animal Industry, responsible for the inspection of cattle, sheep, or other livestock to be purchased, the approval of appraisal and condemnation proceedings, the acceptance of livestock purchased by the government, and the obtaining of receipts from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, upon delivery of livestock.

9. Cattle and Sheep Section, responsible for the purchase of livestock, with the Chief of the Section in charge of field operations.

10. Extension Service, charged with administration of drought programs in the field; state operations being administered through the State Extension Service, either by the State Director, or his designated agent; and county operations administered by County Directors together with County Committees.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

The complete set-up as affected by the new organization is shown in chart 5. The entire organization was under the direction of the President's Drought Relief Committee with a new committee, known as the Livestock Feed Committee and later changed to the Drought Co-ordinating Committee, to coordinate the various inter-departmental functions. There were but slight changes in the field organization.

The Inter-Departmental Transportation Committee continued to function as before.

For detailed plan of cooperation and separate functions, see Appendix F, Exhibit 4.

CHAPTER 3

OPERATION OF SURPLUS REMOVAL PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 3

OPERATION OF SURPLUS REMOVAL PROGRAMS

In keeping with the policies of the Administration, and actuated by drought emergencies, special organization took into consideration two distinct types of drought relief programs; namely, (1) surplus removal, and (2) conservation. The livestock purchase program incidentally became a tremendous surplus removal program in connection with drought relief.

I. EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM

THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM

In seeking to institute effective measures of relief to drought-stricken states, the chief focal points to which attention was drawn called for two definite courses of action: (1) To put into effect immediate measures looking to the fullest conservation, increase, and most effective distribution of livestock feeds, and (2) plans for the adjustment of livestock numbers to the quantities of feed supplies available to the drought areas, taking into consideration sound economy and the highest welfare of the producer.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ALREADY UNDER WAY

The Jones-Connally Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act had provided funds for: (1) The removal of diseased cattle. (2) The payment of benefits. (3) Market stabilization or surplus removal, and (4) the extension of the market for beef and dairy

products. Definite plans were being developed to carry out the provisions of the Amendment.

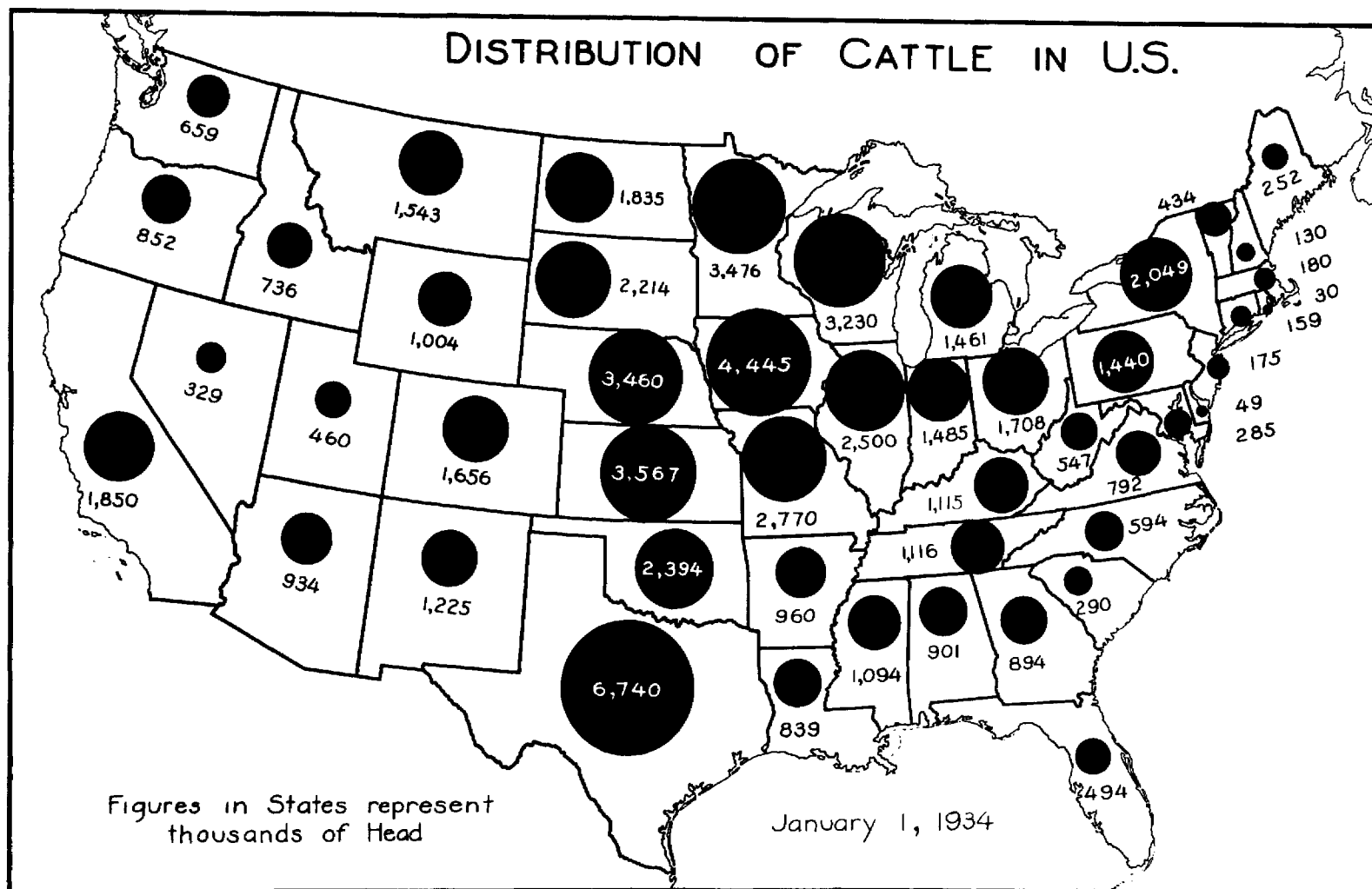
According to the proposed drought relief program, the funds authorized by the Jones-Connally Act were to be used for: (1) Payment of an indemnity on emaciated animals as a part of the disease eradication program, and (2) the purchase of distressed cattle, fit for food, as a surplus removal measure.

As the drought developed over a wider area and conditions became more and more acute, machinery devised to serve the beef and dairy cattle industries and to support the market for those industries over the entire country, had to be supplemented and extended to meet the cattle crisis in the drought area, until emergency legislation on a larger scale could be obtained. The distribution and extent of cattle numbers in the United States, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' estimate on January 1, 1934, is shown in Chart 6.

COOPERATION OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

It has been indicated that prior to the drought the cattle industry, as well as the Administration, and Congress, had given considerable attention to the problem of surplus cattle production in the United States.

On April 26, 1934, cattlemen from all over the nation met in Chicago, at the call of the Department of Agriculture. The Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who served as Chairman of the meeting, was authorized to select a



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA - NEG. 37318

Chart 6

committee of twenty-five cattlemen, representing all sections of the country. This committee was empowered by the cattle industry to work out a program looking to a better adjustment of cattle to range conditions and the drought.

The Committee of Twenty-five, appointed later at Washington by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section and other officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, consisted of the following:

Dolph Briscoe, Chairman	Uvalde, Texas
C. J. Abbett	Hyannis, Nebraska
A. L. Berg	Baltic, South Dakota
Elmer Brock	Mayes, Wyoming
F. R. Carpenter	Hayden, Colorado
L. A. Chapin	New York City, 11 W. 42nd St.
Charles E. Collins	Kit Carson, Colorado
Maurice Douglas	Flat Rock, Indiana
Marion R. Finley	Hoopeston, Illinois
Thos. E. Glasscock	Upperville, Virginia
Col. Willard Edwards	Humboldt, Iowa
Col. G. M. Lester	Bains, La.
R. M. Gunn	Buckingham, Iowa
Kenneth Hones	Colfax, Wisconsin
Carl S. Horn	May Springs, Nebraska
F. F. McArthur	Oakland, Iowa
J. H. Mercer	Topeka, Kansas
W. B. Mount	Shouns, Tennessee
Herman Oliver	John Day, Oregon
A. J. Olson	Renville, Minnesota
H. H. Parks	Genoa, Illinois
Judge Geo. W. Bittenour	Piketon, Ohio
Joe Robinson	Mercer, Pennsylvania
Tom Ross	Chinook, Montana
Hubbard Russell	Los Angeles, 618 Hellman Bl.
J. Blaine Shaum	Tarkio, Missouri
E. B. Weatherby	Cochran, Georgia

The above committee met in Washington on May 9, 1934, and agreed upon a reduction program for the country at large, but before

plans could materialize, the magnitude and severity of the drought made it necessary to immediately institute a program of relief and remove cattle from the drought area through an extensive emergency purchase program.

To represent the large committee, the following Sub-Committee of Five was appointed by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section to remain in Washington indefinitely and cooperate with officials of the several governmental agencies concerned in working out the details of the program:

Dolph Briscoe - At Large
F. F. McArthur - Representing the Corn Belt
W. B. Mount - Representing the Southeast
A. J. Olson - Representing the Dairy Industry
Hubbard Russell - Representing the West

On June 5, 1934, the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section communicated with each member of the Committee of Twenty-Five, explaining fully the duties or part the Committee was expected to play in the program. All suggestions were carried out by the Committee, and it was with the full cooperation of the Committee that the rules and regulations of the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program were developed and carried out.

Thus, with the advent of drought relief operations, a co-operative program designed to improve the cattle industry as a whole was merged into the drought-emergency program, and the general program set aside at least until the consequences of the drought could more adequately be determined.

The drought soon spread to involve practically all of the territory west of the Mississippi River, so that the reduction of cattle numbers as a mere adjustment measure became secondary to the purchase of cattle for the relief of distress.

MAINTENANCE OF SUBSISTENCE HERDS

An abiding phase of drought relief running through all programs was that of conserving and maintaining for immediate and continuing use adequate numbers of select foundation stock as a means of subsistence. With the advent of drought operations ample provision had been made for the protection of individual family needs, as well as the interests of the cattle industry as a whole.

Upon the basis of the above policy, the Administration proceeded both with the feed program and the program of surplus removal of livestock.

THE EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

The Emergency Cattle Agreement was the result of most careful study and forethought on the part of officials concerned in the execution of the emergency purchase program. It was felt that, with all due regard for the rights of lienholders, in view of such a calamity stock owners should have a reasonable share of the proceeds of sales to supply ready cash for the purchase of feed and other necessities.

Farmers and ranchmen were, therefore, offered a contract under which they would receive not only an ordinary purchase payment in ad-

cordance with an established schedule, but also a contract or agreement payment. The agreement payment was termed in the contract as "benefit" payment, and was treated as property of the vendor, free from liens, or claims of any kind. This payment was made possible by a clause in which the producer agreed to participate in future adjustment or production control programs in the interest of the cattle industry, which may be proffered by the Secretary prior to June 1, 1936.

The cattle-buying program got under way promptly, since all provisions of the Cattle Agreement came within the scope of the Jones-Connally, as well as the Emergency Appropriation, Act.

The schedule of payments under which the cattle purchases were made was as follows:

	Benefit Payment	Purchase Payment
Cattle over 2 years old	\$ 6	\$ 6 - \$ 14
Cattle 1 to 2 years old	\$ 5	\$ 5 - \$ 10
Cattle under 1 year old	\$ 3	\$ 1 - \$ 5

On June 6, 1934, Colonel Philip G. Murphy, Associate Director, Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, addressed the following letter to all members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives advising concerning the basis used in determining the prices to be paid for cattle:

"That you may be advised of the basis used by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in determining the prices to be paid for cattle in the Emergency Cattle Program, the following information is furnished.

"The primary basis was the present approximate farm value of the cattle as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, taking into consideration the age, quality, and condition of the animal. Various classifications of cattle were grouped together to permit a simple, easily applied scale. It was the expectation that the livestock purchased by the Government in this program would be low producers and the least useful cattle in each herd. It has been and still is the hope of the Administration that the better grades of cattle can be retained in the hands of the producers through special financial assistance or other relief measures.

"Upon arriving at these prices, and after due consideration of the purposes of the Jones-Connally Act, it appeared desirable to pay to producers a benefit payment, especially in view of the fact that all available records indicated that the great majority of cattle were mortgaged to such an extent that the producer would receive very little or no benefit from the purchase price of the animals.

"Every effort has been made to deal in a fair and equitable manner as between the Government, the producer, and the lienholder. The primary consideration has been the benefit to the cattlemen and the cattle industry.

"We are enclosing a copy of Administrative Ruling No. 1, in which is published the scale of prices."

(For additional information on the Cattle Agreement, see Appendix D, Exhibit 1, page 196. Administrative Ruling No. 1, referred to in above letter, appears in the same exhibit as Cattle 7.)

FIELD OPERATIONS

All field activities were coordinated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, functioning through the Commodities Purchase Section in Washington, through which funds for purchases were made available. Actual purchase operations started on

June 1, 1934, with the following organizations cooperating: (1) The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, (2) the Agricultural Extension Service, (3) the Bureau of Animal Industry, and (4) the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

County Agricultural Agents, or other representatives of State Directors, served as County Directors of the cattle purchase program. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspected all cattle for emaciation and disease, and determined whether they were fit for food, or able to withstand shipment to processing plants. In addition, these inspectors attested to the fairness of appraisals, supervised the disposition of condemned animals, and because of special training and experience rendered other valuable service in bringing the Program to a successful finish.

The Agricultural Extension Service furnished more of the field personnel than any other organization. The State Director of Extension in practically every State served as State Director of Drought Relief Service, and it was through his office that the program was carried on in each state. The County Agent was the director of all activities in his county, and therefore had direction over the work of all agencies participating in the program. He was responsible for the preparation and transmission of all vouchers to the Auditor, and through him the checks were forwarded to the vendor and the lienholder. These and others -- notably the Home Demonstration Agent, who supervised the meat processing in canning plants in many instances -- contributed much to the effectiveness

of the program.

The relief of distressed cattle was realized by two primary methods, determined from the standpoint of human needs: (1) The movement of stock feed into drought areas, and (2) the purchase and removal of surplus cattle and calves from the drought area.

The feed program is discussed further along in this report.

Two methods of disposal of purchased animals were determined upon by the Department: (1) All animals unfit for food were condemned and destroyed at points of purchase, and (2) from the remaining number, those over and above select foundation stock essential to family or producer's needs, were purchased and donated to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, authorized agent of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, for relief distribution.

From the animals accepted and receipted for by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, adequate quantities of meat in the form of fresh beef or canned beef to take care of local needs were distributed through county units of the several State Emergency Relief Administrations. Relief animals worth transporting and not allocated to state or county relief units were transported to processing plants for canning and distribution by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation in accordance with their usual practice.

Not all cattle delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation were shipped direct to packing houses for immediate slaughter. Many were shipped to central, southern, and eastern states where pastures had not been blighted by drought, and placed

on grazing for later disposition; thereby both improving their condition for slaughter, and relaxing pressure on packing facilities.

Shipments to all points were greatly facilitated by the reduction of freight rates, made effective on June 4, 1934. These reductions affected the shipment of livestock from the stricken areas to other points for grazing and slaughter, as well as a wide range of livestock feeds going into drought-stricken areas in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Other areas were included as the drought widened and new emergency drought counties were designated.

CATTLE PURCHASES SPURRED BY INCREASED DROUGHT EMERGENCY

The drought took its heaviest toll during July. The rapid expansion of the drought area, due both to absence of moisture and intense heat, caused an enormous increase in the number of cattle offered to the Government under its Emergency Cattle Purchase Program.

By the end of July, most of the western cattle producing country had been classified in the emergency area, except the western part of Montana and a small strip running down through the high mountain areas of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In Missouri and southern Iowa, where conditions were relatively favorable the first part of June, continued hot weather and lack of rainfall during July caused heavy deterioration of the corn

crop, and a serious water shortage in many localities.

The original tentative estimate of cattle purchases, set on May 29, 1934, was 50,000 head per week. This number, of course, included: (1) Those condemned on the farms, (2) those assigned to local relief committees for immediate relief distribution or canning through local work relief projects within states of origin, and (3) the remainder, those shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to processing plants in all sections of the country.

Unforeseen and unexpected proportions in drought development are reflected in the fact that purchases passed the half-million mark in seven states before July 1, with an average of approximately 200,000 head per week.

In spite of the fact that the drought area almost doubled, the purchase level of the last half of June obtained during the first half of July, due to limited processing facilities.

Increased drought continued to wipe out great quantities of livestock feed. Cattle were starving for want of feed and water. Spurred by pressing demands, the number of purchases were more than doubled during the second half of July.

In the meantime the State Emergency Relief Administration added new processing facilities through local and state relief work-projects, as well as commercial canneries under state inspection; while the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation employed an increased number of commercial plants for processing under Bureau

of Animal Industry inspection. Because of rapid spread of the drought, packing facilities were unable to keep in full pace with purchases, made necessary by the increased acute feed shortage. The solution of the problem was realized through diversion of many thousands of animals to points outside of affected areas for temporary grazing and subsequent disposition, after pressure had eased up on packing facilities.

Comparisons of pasture, corn, and tame hay conditions for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 on August 1 are shown on Charts 7, 8 and 9.

PRIORITY IN PURCHASES RESTRICTED TO MOST DISTRESSED AREAS

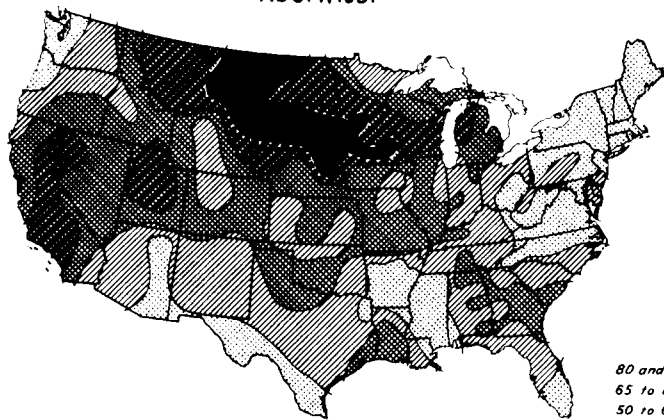
The general trend of purchases, like that of emergency drought counties, continued upward. By the first of August nearly 2,000,000 cattle had been purchased in 19 states, at an average cost of about \$13.54. Approximately 240,000 or 12 percent, had been condemned as unfit for food, and about 1,750,000 had been turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes.

During the last week in July instructions were issued to all state directors that in all cases priority in the purchase of animals should be given those areas which were in most distressed condition on account of the drought. This policy was strictly adhered to, and definite daily purchase quotas by states maintained on a weekly basis throughout the remainder of the program.

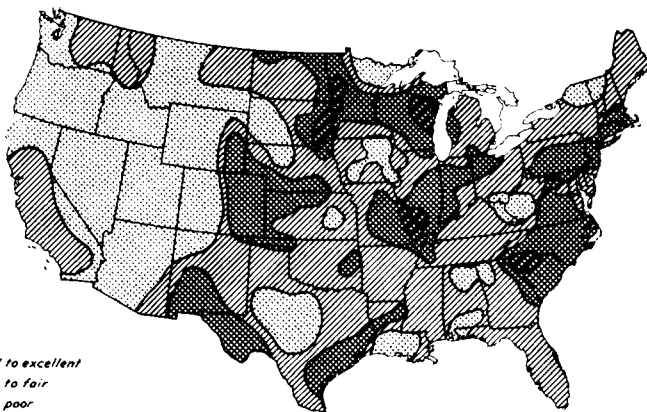
By the middle of August, the drought had developed to the

PASTURE CONDITION *

AUG. 1, 1931



AUG. 1, 1932

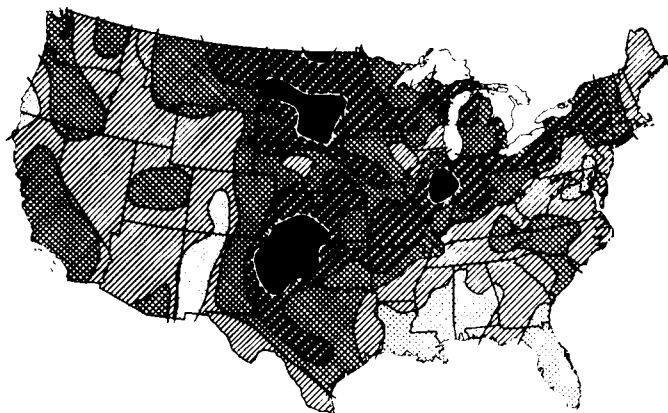


PERCENT

80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

AUG. 1, 1933



AUG. 1, 1934

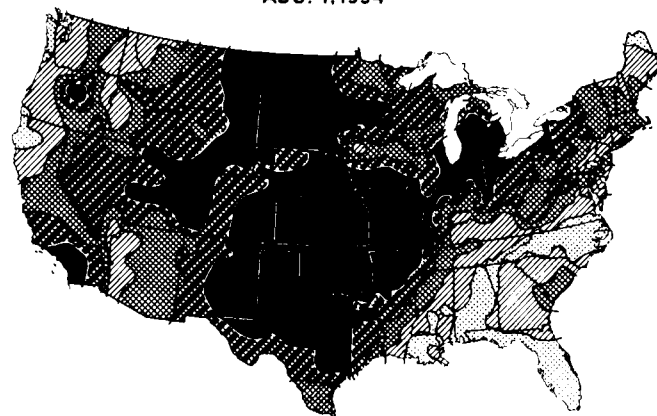


Chart 7

CORN CONDITION *

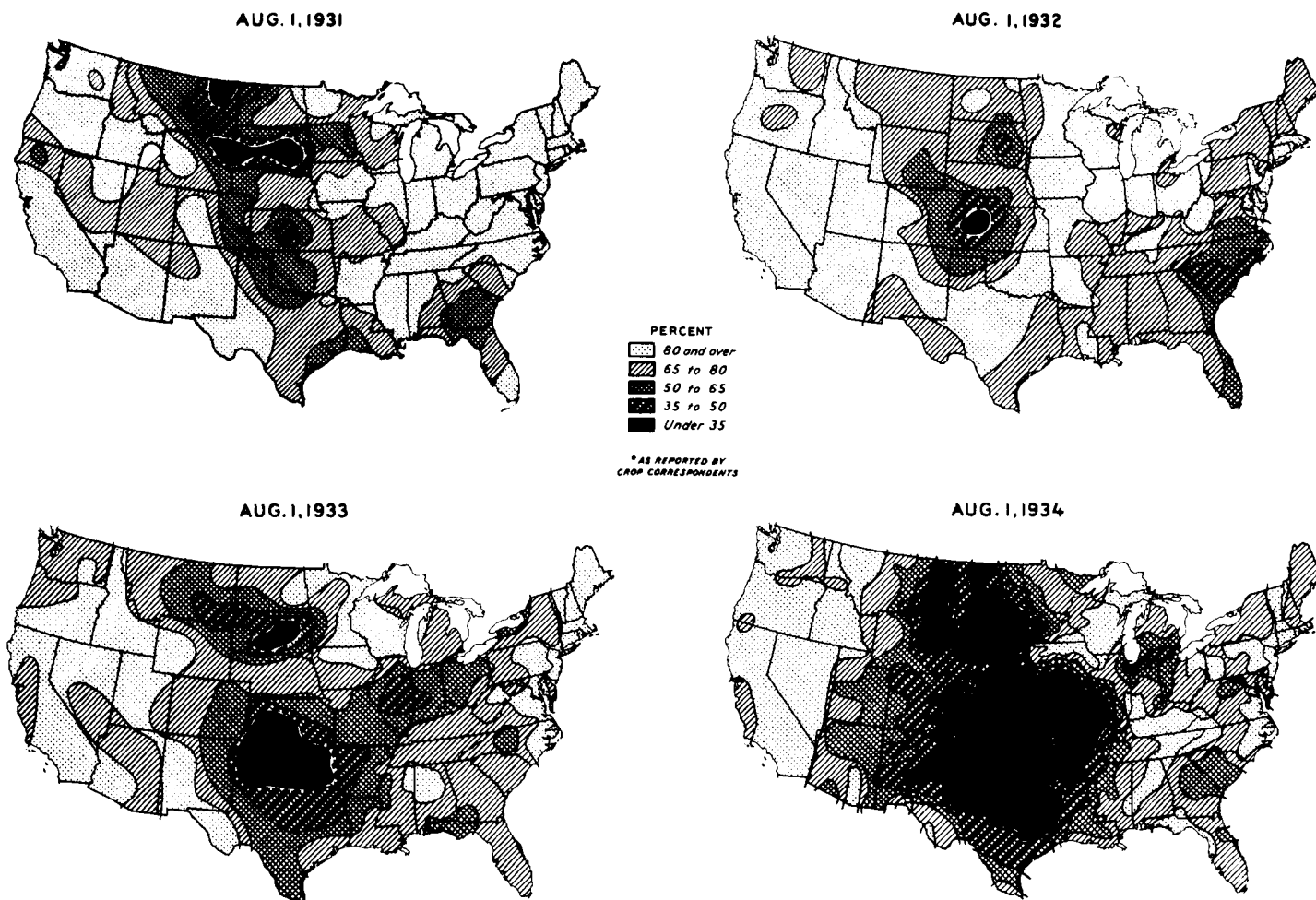
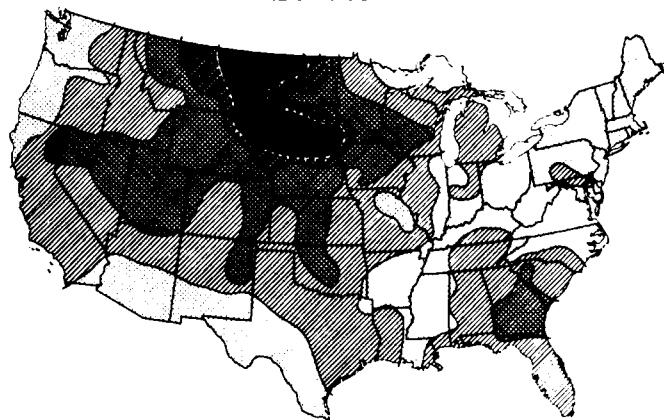


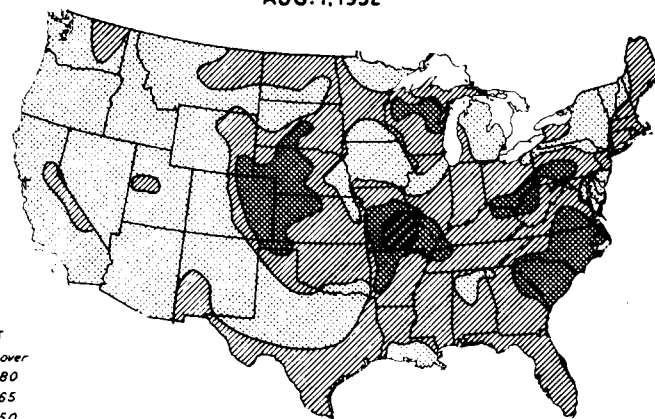
Chart 8

TAME HAY CONDITION *

AUG. 1, 1931



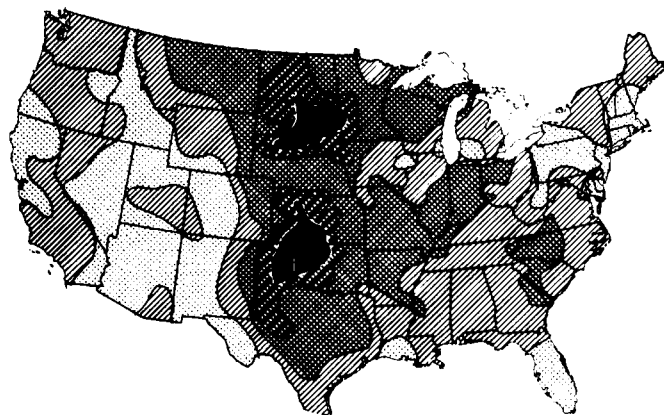
AUG. 1, 1932



PERCENT
 80 and over
 65 to 80
 50 to 65
 35 to 50
 Under 35

*AS REPORTED BY
 CROP CORRESPONDENTS

AUG. 1, 1933



AUG. 1, 1934

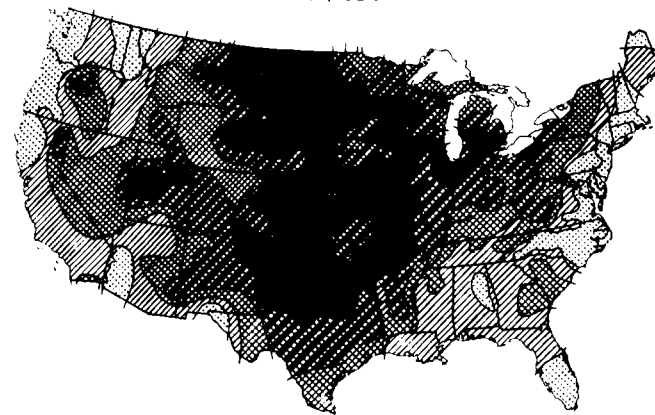


Chart 9

70

point where its consequences in terms of probable feed supplies could be estimated within reasonable limits. At this point, the Department began to develop more definite plans as to the probable extent of cattle purchases as a means of balancing livestock demands and the feed supply for the coming winter. It was then apparent that even if the Government purchased 10,000,000 head of cattle and calves, and marketings through commercial channels were in normal relation to the cattle population, the feed supply per animal unit would still be well below normal. On the other hand, it was recognized that a purchase program of this magnitude would not be desirable, except as a last resort. At a conference with representatives of the meat packing industry early in August, officials of the Administration indicated that an analysis of probable feed supplies showed that it would be necessary to purchase at least 5,000,000 head of cattle and calves, in addition to the 2,000,000 head that had been purchased up to that time.

During the month of August there was considerable rainfall in the drought-stricken states from Minnesota and Nebraska southward, which improved the pasture situation somewhat, and increased prospects for production of emergency forage crops. But rain came too late for corn, and only a partial recovery was possible in the case of pasturage and range.

The end of August brought the total cattle purchases in 21 states to a little more than 4,500,000, with more than 500,000

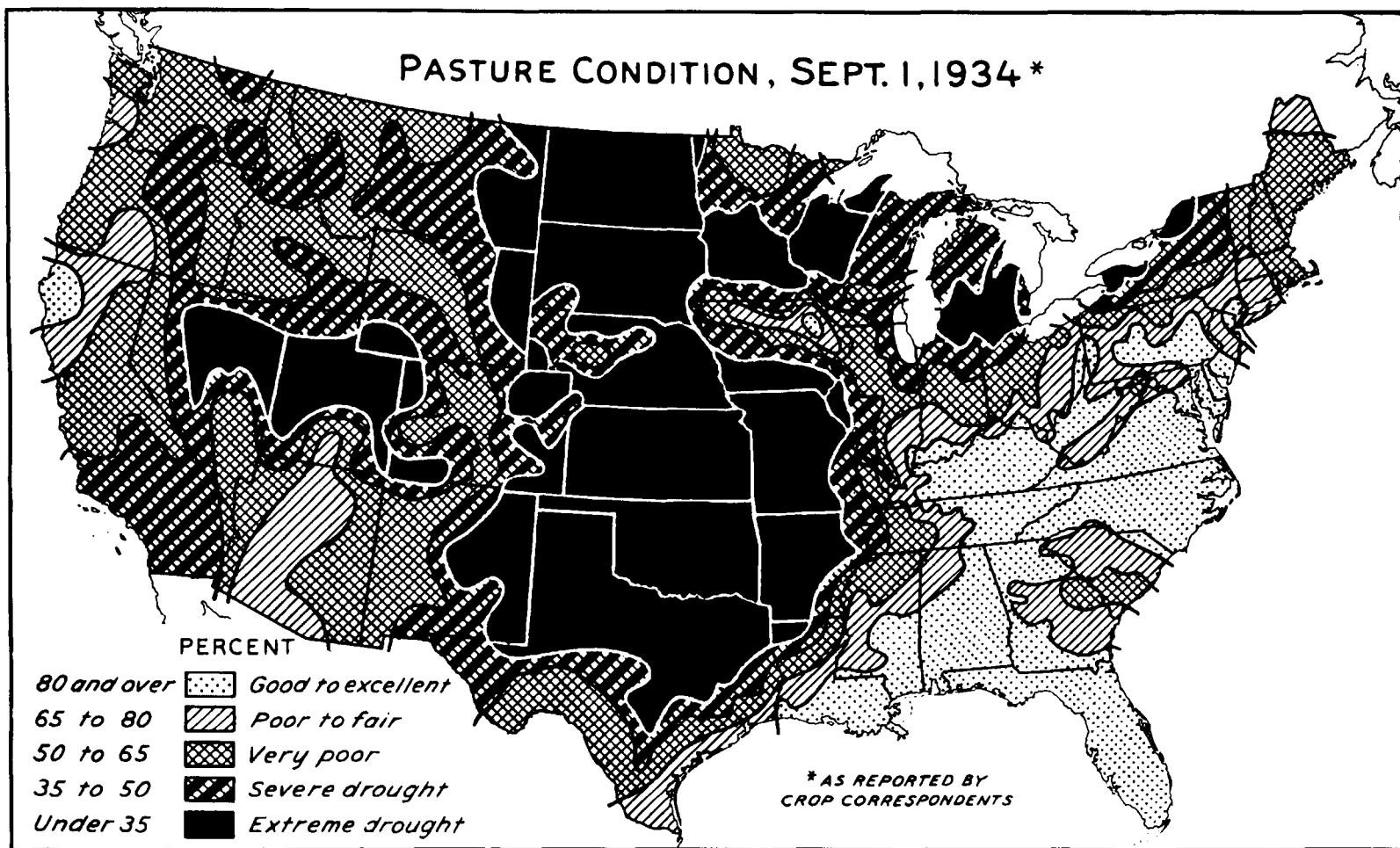
farmers benefitting. Approximately 14-1/2 percent of the total head purchased had been condemned as unfit for food purposes, and the remainder delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for usual disposition. The total drought area had reached 1,164 emergency, and 291 secondary, counties in 25 states.

A better understanding of drought conditions may be obtained by referring to Charts 10 and 11.

LIVESTOCK LIQUIDATION GAUGED BY THE FEED SUPPLY

The first half of September marked the turning point in the Emergency Cattle Purchase Program. The emergency organization stage had passed and the more permanent organization, set up around the middle of August, continued the cattle program without interruption and in addition had put into effect a more extensive feed program looking toward the impending crisis of winter.

A thorough crop survey had been made and the latest inventory of livestock carefully weighed against the available feed supply. All state directors had been instructed to permit purchases only to the extent required to make reasonably certain that the remaining livestock in individual cases could be maintained during the winter. Government prices, as intended, did not encourage individual producers to dispose of any stock that could be held, and only encouraged disposal of the less fit. For that reason, no distinction was made in price for different grades. With feed difficult to obtain, and feed prices going up, farmers were inclined to retain



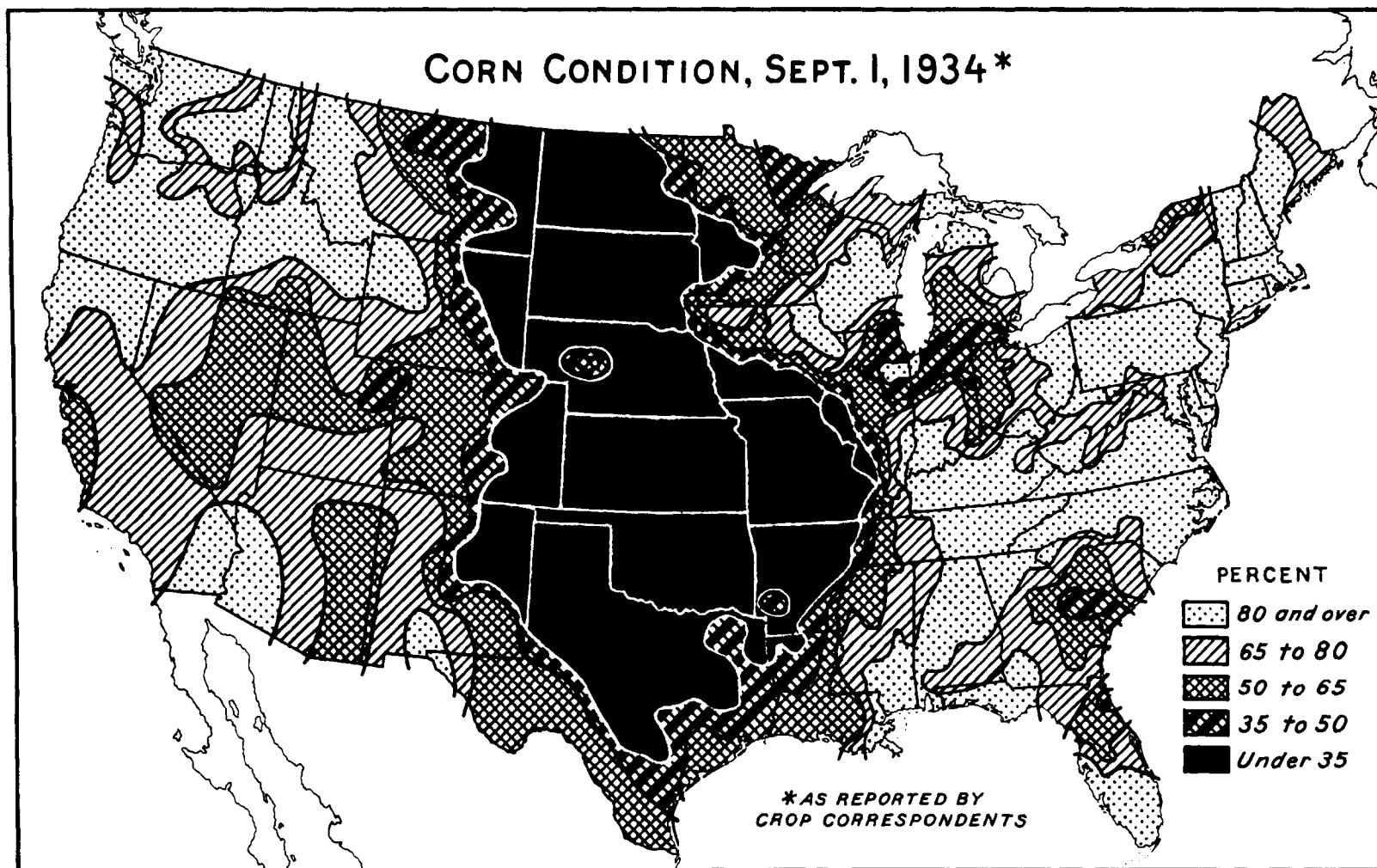
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27936

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chart 10

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27953 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chart 11

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only their best animals, which assured better foundation stock for the future. Cattle purchases proceeded, therefore, on the selective basis in a special endeavor to leave on the farms and ranches a sufficient number of the choicest animals to meet the need of individual producers.

The necessity of maintaining breeding stock in important breeding areas had been fully recognized by the Administration, and much effort was expended to keep liquidation in these areas at the lowest possible level consistent with the feed situation. Throughout the program, emphasis was placed upon the importance of maintaining foundation herds of good livestock on both farms and ranches.

Beginning early in September, cattle purchases were limited by state quotas of approximately two weeks duration. These purchase quotas were determined on the basis of the most reliable information that could be obtained from the field, as to the feed and livestock situation in view of prevailing drought conditions. Such information was obtained through regular and special surveys by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reports from state directors and other field representatives and from many outside sources, including a large number of farmers and stockmen.

EXTENT OF CATTLE PURCHASES CAREFULLY DETERMINED

With the promise of satisfactory results from feed programs, then in progress both within and outside of the drought area, and with a desire on the part of both the Government and the cattle

industry to restrict purchases to the lowest minimum consistent with existing conditions, it was desired that actual purchases be brought to a definite close as soon as the allotted funds, totalling \$86,000,000 on September 12, 1934, had been expended.

Controlling factors in the situation, however, could not all be determined at that time. The extent of assistance required to be rendered by the Government was largely contingent upon weather conditions and the severity of winter. The extent to which individual producers, local community groups, and commercial institutions would be able to meet the situation without Government assistance was still very problematical.

On September 15, the Livestock Purchase Committee adopted the following policy relative to purchases, pending receipt of additional information from states in which the definite status had not been determined: (1) The suspension of operations in certain states as of September 19, or as soon thereafter as allotted funds were exhausted, pending a check up on remaining funds and the number of cattle actually purchased; (2) stopping of purchases in those states in which final quotas had been set by the Committee; and (3) continuation of purchases in states whose unexpended allotment were sufficient to insure that over-purchases would not be made.

The following amounts had been authorized for cattle purchases to and including September 12, 1934, with recommendation for an additional \$10,000,000 from the Jones-Connally Fund:

Date	Jones- Connally Act	Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935
1934		
May 28	\$ 30,000,000	
Aug. 21		\$ 16,000,000
Sept. 6		30,000,000
" 12	10,000,000	
Total	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 46,000,000

The additional \$10,000,000 was allotted from the Jones-Connally Fund on September 28, 1934.

THE MAJOR CATTLE PURCHASE PROGRAM BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

The drought area was extended but slightly after September 1. The last drought counties were certified on October 24, bringing the total on that date to 1187 "emergency" and 270 "secondary" counties, or a total of 1457 drought counties in 25 states. In addition to that number, and as a part of the Emergency Cattle Buying Program, 7 flood counties in Florida were designated as a part of the stricken areas early in July and received the same advantages as the emergency drought counties.

Following a complete check of purchases and the status of conditions in all states, the final allotment from the Jones-Connally Fund, in the sum of \$3,000,000, was made on October 12. This allotment, intended to definitely end cattle buying, brought the total for cattle purchases to \$104,000,000.

States in which emergency was greatest at that time were:
Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,

New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. No additional purchases were recommended for: Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and North Dakota. Other states, under further investigation, in which the full status of conditions had not been undetermined, were: Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.

Purchases had declined rapidly from a maximum weekly total of about 675,000 head during the week ending September 8 to approximately 205,000 for the week of October 6. After a slight increase during the succeeding week, purchases were regulated on the basis of gradual decline.

Charts 12 and 14, together with tables 6 and 7, indicate the trend of drought area certifications until the climax was reached on October 24, 1934.

THE CONTINUATION PROGRAM

Cattle, sheep and goat purchases were extended to February 1, 1935, and the basis of recommendations from State Directors in the states that had not completed their programs. An additional allotment for cattle purchases was made on December 3, 1934, and a re-allocation of funds among the states was made on January 7.

All livestock purchases were definitely closed on February 1.

Charts 15, 16 and 17, together with tables 8, 9, and 10, show the progress of cattle purchase by weeks and months during the entire scope of the Emergency Cattle-Buying Program.

The Area Designation Committee was discharged in December, 1934. Thereafter the following counties, not officially designated as emergency drought counties, were accorded the same facilities on certification of county and state directors that the need was urgent:

Iowa

Audubon
Crawford
Harrison

Ida
Jasper
Montana

Polk
Sac
Shelby

Wisconsin

Ashland
Burnett
Bayfield
Douglas
Florence

Forest
Iron
Kenosha
Lincoln
Oneida
Price

Racine
Sawyer
Vilas
Walworth
Washburn

Minnesota

Aitkin
Beltrami
Brown
Carlton
Cass
Clearwater
Crow Wing

Dakota
P Hubbard
Itasca
Kittson
Lake
Le Sueur

Mahnomen
Marshall
Pennington
Polk
Rice
Rock
St. Louis

Louisiana

La Salle

Natchitoches

Sabine

CATTLE TO INDIANS

Representatives of the purebred cattle breeders' associations applied for help for such breeders as were unable to secure feed and water.

In order to preserve the maximum number of well-bred animals and to prevent the disappearance of some of the best stock, it was decided to allot a portion of the Emergency funds for the purchase of such cattle. At the same time the Indian Service desired to improve the breeding of the cattle on reservations.

For this purpose the sum of \$800,000 was made available by the transfer to the Department of Interior, to be assigned to the Indian Service, of a portion of funds allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order dated June 25, 1934, "for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed and livestock, and the transportation thereof."

There is presented in Table 5-A on the next page, a resume of the results of the purebred cattle-buying program carried on by the Bureau of the Indian Service, Department of Interior. Listed in the total purchases are 71 registered calves (65 Hereford, 1 Angus, and 5 Short-horn). 11 Hereford and 3 Shorthorn, not included in Table 5-A, were born after purchase. 12 steers, not registered, were purchased in Wyoming, making a total of 15,425 head acquired, at an average cost of \$45.54 per head for animals actually paid for.

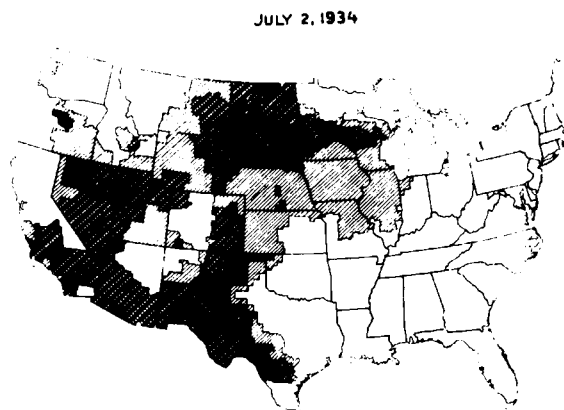
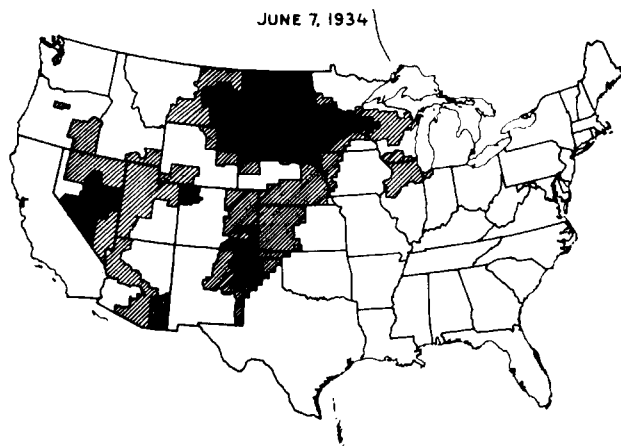
This program was supplemented by delivery of selected cattle to the Indians by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from cattle purchased in the Emergency Program by the Secretary of Agriculture.

**TABLE 5-A. DATA ON PURCHASED CATTLE PURCHASED FOR THE INDIANS
FROM \$800,000 ALLOTMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
As of June 30, 1955**

	Breed			Total Number	Cost			Net Total Cost
	Hareford	Shorthorn	Angus		Total Cost	Transpor- tation	Adminis. Expense	
Arizona	140	-	-	140	\$ 6,495.00	\$ 157.50	\$ 204.89	\$ 6,857.39
Colorado	429	77	-	506	20,888.00	1,921.36	346.16	23,125.52
Idaho	100	-	-	100	4,400.00	131.10	186.72	4,717.82
Iowa	68	55	-	123	5,258.00	352.74	100.00	5,690.74
Kansas	1,696	673	-	2,374	97,552.50	12,067.63	1,346.43	110,966.56
Minnesota	45	157	5	207	8,008.00	1,065.44	559.90	9,633.34
Missouri	763	492	56	1,311	59,506.50	9,353.40	1,153.20	70,013.10
Montana	378	146	16	540	24,140.00	1,014.71	6,326.55	31,481.26
Nebraska	1,490	211	-	1,701	71,546.00	8,454.39	789.46	80,789.85
New Mexico	1,194	-	-	1,194	56,600.00	3,981.78	571.87	60,953.65
North Dakota	487	316	45	848	37,608.92	2,626.94	751.28	40,987.14
Oklahoma	257	73	72	402	17,540.00	1,699.12	417.48	19,656.60
Oregon	28	-	-	28	1,260.00	53.80	51.33	1,365.13
South Dakota	261	97	36	394	16,643.50	2,060.41	1,186.03	19,889.94
Texas	4,484	-	-	4,484	224,799.50	16,728.25	2,506.69	244,034.44
Utah	513	99	-	612	29,415.00	2,110.23	837.24	32,362.47
Wisconsin	-	31	-	31	1,437.50	140.95	54.51	1,632.96
Wyoming	399	7	-	406	14,742.00	1,035.76	358.13	16,135.89
	12,732	2,439	228	15,399	697,770.42	64,995.51	17,547.87	780,313.80
General Supervision							2,862.04	2,862.04
Office Expenses							4,635.13	4,635.13
Net Total	12,732	2,439	228	15,399	697,770.42	\$64,995.51	\$25,045.03	\$787,810.96

Note:- A total of 48 reservations benefited by this program.

DROUGHT AREA DEVELOPMENT MAY 23 TO SEP. 1, 1934



DROUGHT COUNTIES
 Emergency
 Secondary

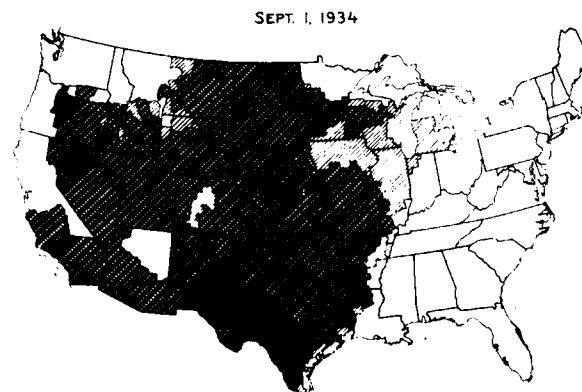
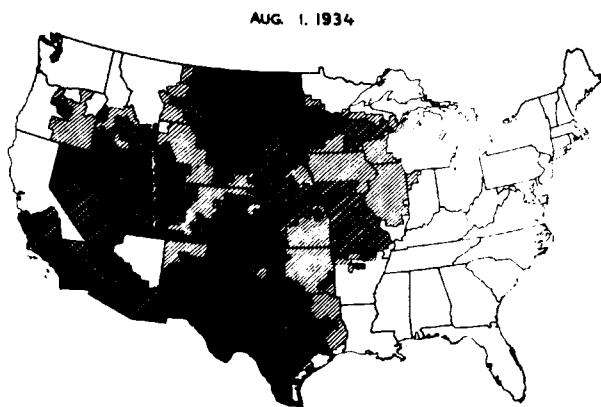


Chart 12

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COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA-NEG. 28506

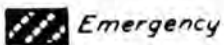
TABLE 6. - Progress of Drought Area Designations - Cumulative
By States and Periods - May 23 to October 24, 1934.

State	May 23		June 7		July 2		Aug. 1		Sept. 1		Oct. 24	
	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency	Secon- dary	Emer- gency
Arizona	-	-	6	3	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	14*
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	12	50	15	50
California	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	16	-	18	-	18
Colorado	-	-	17	7	11	19	26	37	13	50	-	63*
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)	-	(7**)
Idaho	-	-	6	-	11	1	11	23	6	28	4	30
Illinois	-	-	31	-	77	-	79	-	72	12	72	12
Indiana	-	-	3	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-
Iowa	-	-	19	-	99	-	75	24	68	31	68	31
Kansas	-	-	47	-	55	-	46	59	-	105	-	105*
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	13
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41	-
Minnesota	18	21	20	37	30	37	23	44	19	48	19	48
Missouri	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	110	-	110	-	110
Montana	20	-	17	10	17	10	8	23	4	29	-	38
Nebraska	-	-	69	-	84	7	27	67	4	89	-	93*
Nevada	-	-	5	6	6	11	-	17	-	17	-	17*
New Mexico	-	-	8	4	5	23	4	27	-	31	-	31*
North Dakota	13	40	-	53	-	53	-	53	-	53	-	53*
Oklahoma	-	-	3	1	3	4	51	26	-	77	-	77*
Oregon	-	-	3	-	6	2	7	2	-	12	-	12
South Dakota	9	60	-	69	-	69	-	69	-	69	-	69*
Texas	-	-	9	8	41	56	47	192	8	233	8	233
Utah	-	-	21	-	8	21	-	29	-	29	-	29*
Wisconsin	28	-	35	5	30	19	30	19	30	19	30	19
Wyoming	3	-	6	8	11	12	9	14	3	20	1	22
Total	91	121	325	206	561	365	460	877	291	1,161	270	1,187

* Entire State

**Flood counties; not included in total.

EMERGENCY FLOOD COUNTIES AS OF JULY 10, 1934



COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

Drought County Designations 1934 Cumulative Net Standing by Dates

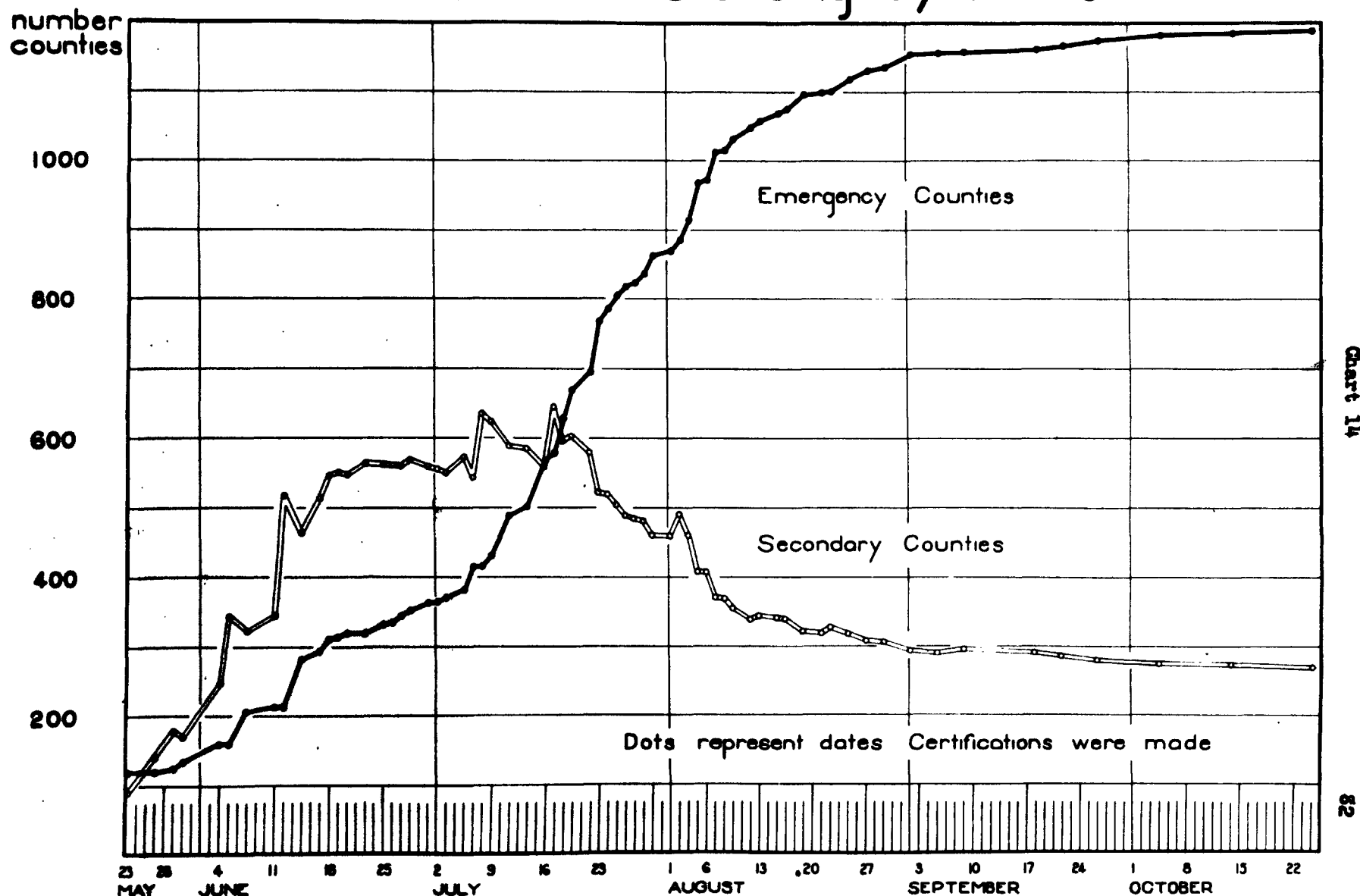


TABLE 7. - Progress of Drought Area Designations -
Cumulative by Certifications and Dates Certified.

Certifi- cation No.	Date	Secondary		Emergency	
		Number Certified	Cum- lative	Number Certified	Cum- lative
	1934				
1	May 25	91	91	121	121
2	26	52	143	0	121
3	29	41	179	6	127
4	30	0	172	7	134
5	June 4	105	249	26	160
6	5	95	344	0	160
7	7	25	344	25	185
8	7	2	325	21	206
9	11	29	346	8	214
10	12	172	518	0	214
11	14	12	464	68	282
12	16	52	514	12	294
13	18	39	547	18	312
14	19	6	552	1	313
15	20	4	548	8	321
16	22	16	564	0	321
17	25	11	563	12	333
18	26	1	561	3	336
19	27	9	560	10	346
20	28	16	569	7	353
21	30	0	569	10	363
22	July 2	0	567	2	365
23	3	0	561	6	371
24	5	33	573	11	382
25	6	2	544	34	416
26	7	95	637	1	417
27	9	3	626	18	432
28	11	20	589	57	489
29	13	8	585	14	503
30	16	37	559	66	569
31	17	96	646	9	578
32	18	2	596	52	630
33	19	42	605	40	670
34	21	3	590	26	696
35	23	11	525	72	768
36	24	15	520	18	786

TABLE 7. - Progress of Drought Area Designations -
Cumulative by Certifications and Dates Certified - Continued.

Certifi- cation No.	Date	Secondary		Emergency	
		Number Certified	Cum- lative	Number Certified	Cum- lative
1934					
37	July 25	8	505	20	806
38	26	0	490	13	819
39	27	0	485	5	824
40	28	10	491	14	838
41	30	3	461	25	863
42	August 1	1	459	7	870
43	2	47	491	16	886
44	3	0	461	31	917
45	4	0	409	52	969
46	6	3	408	4	973
47	7	4	372	41	1,014
48	8	0	369	3	1,017
49	9	3	356	16	1,033
50	11	0	340	16	1,049
51	13	14	347	9	1,058
52	15	7	342	12	1,070
53	16	5	341	6	1,076
54	18	0	323	21	1,097
55	21	1	321	5	1,100
56	22	10	329	2	1,102
57	24	6	320	17	1,119
58	27	3	310	13	1,132
59	29	2	308	5	1,137
60	Sept. 1	2	293	17	1,154
61	3	0	291	3	1,157
62	5	6	296	1	1,158
63	13	0	292	4	1,162
64	21	0	287	5	1,167
65	26	0	280	7	1,174
66	Oct. 4	0	275	3	1,182
67	13	0	273	2	1,184
68	24	0	270	3	1,187

Note: Figures for Secondary Counties indicate Cumulative Net Standing.

Emergency Cattle-Buying Program June 1, 1934 to Feb. 1, 1935—Purchases by weeks

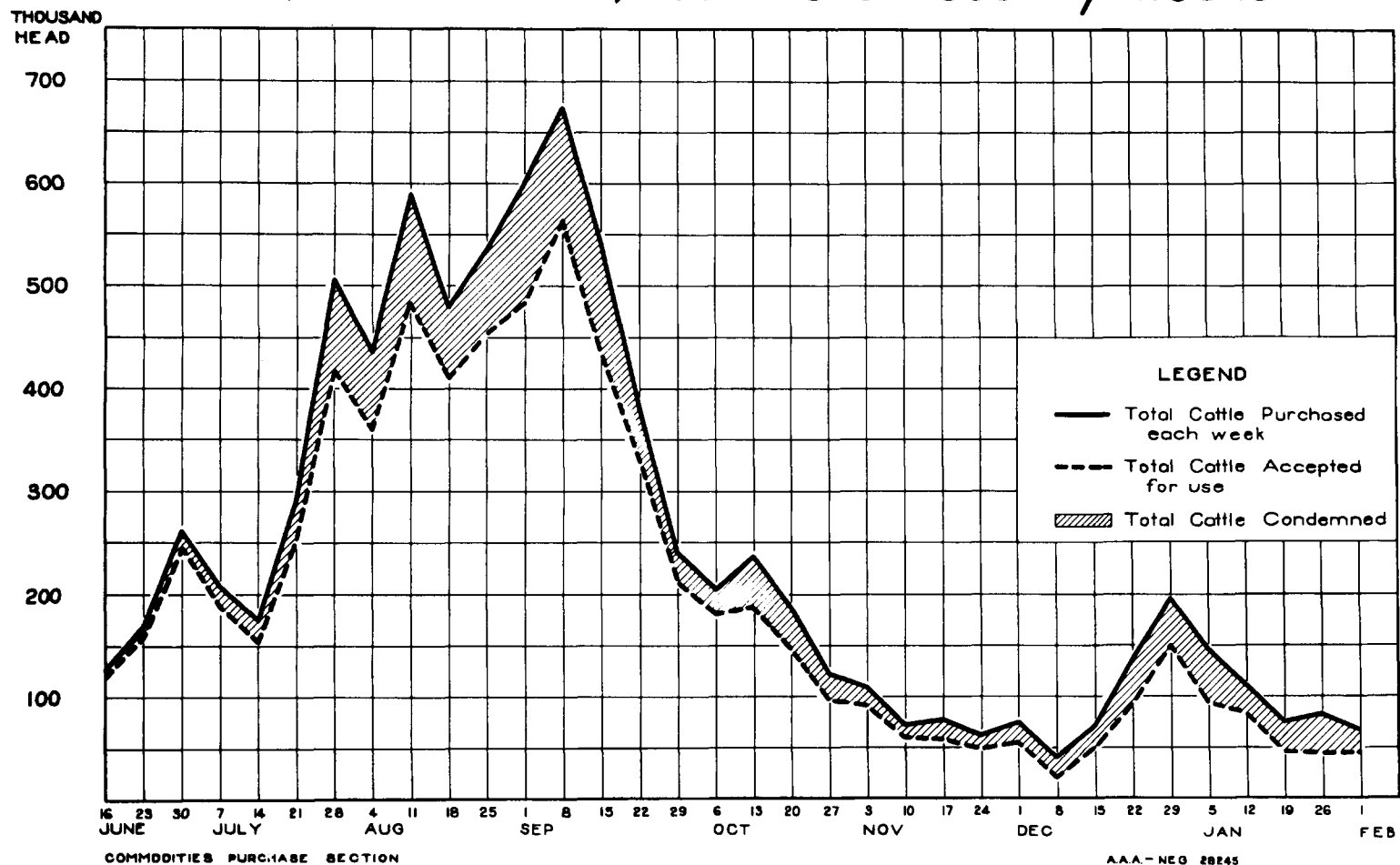


Chart 15

TABLE 8 - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Purchases

<u>Week</u> <u>Ending</u> <u>1934</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Purchases</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Condemned</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Condemned</u>
June 16	125,987	6,764	5.37
June 23	169,497	9,279	5.47
June 30	262,009	16,935	6.46
July 7	207,569	20,088	9.68
July 14	174,749	21,099	12.07
July 21	293,327	41,219	14.05
July 28	506,273	83,421	17.47
Aug. 4	436,048	76,476	17.54
Aug. 11	588,779	105,446	17.91
Aug. 18	479,596	68,167	14.21
Aug. 25	535,819	82,015	15.31
Sept. 1	600,888	117,468	19.55
Sept. 8	674,701	112,242	16.64
Sept. 15	540,596	108,773	20.12
Sept. 22	381,777	53,786	14.09
Sept. 29	240,833	29,623	12.50
Oct. 6	204,666	24,181	11.81
Oct. 13	237,345	49,717	20.95
Oct. 20	187,050	40,538	21.67
Oct. 27	122,594	25,120	20.49
Nov. 3	108,418	17,837	16.45
Nov. 10	72,168	12,078	16.76
Nov. 17	77,308	19,434	25.14
Nov. 24	61,827	13,662	22.10
Dec. 1	74,890	19,993	26.70
Dec. 8	40,748	19,193	47.10
Dec. 15	71,180	21,472	30.55
Dec. 22	135,593	43,726	32.25
Dec. 29	196,200	46,382	23.64
1935			
Jan. 5	146,121	51,925	35.54
Jan. 12	110,917	27,445	24.74
Jan. 19	75,703	29,142	38.50
Jan. 26	83,148	38,132	45.86
Feb. 1	66,597	21,925	32.92
Total	8,290,741	1,479,699	17.85
Month of			
June	537,393	32,978	5.92
July	1,376,270	204,915	14.89
August	2,594,692	405,317	15.65
September	1,889,907	314,591	16.65
October	850,386	152,513	18.57
November	309,889	66,738	21.60
December	492,260	148,898	30.25
January	440,733	133,732	30.35
Total	8,290,741	1,479,699	17.85

Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935

Comparison of Purchases and Payments

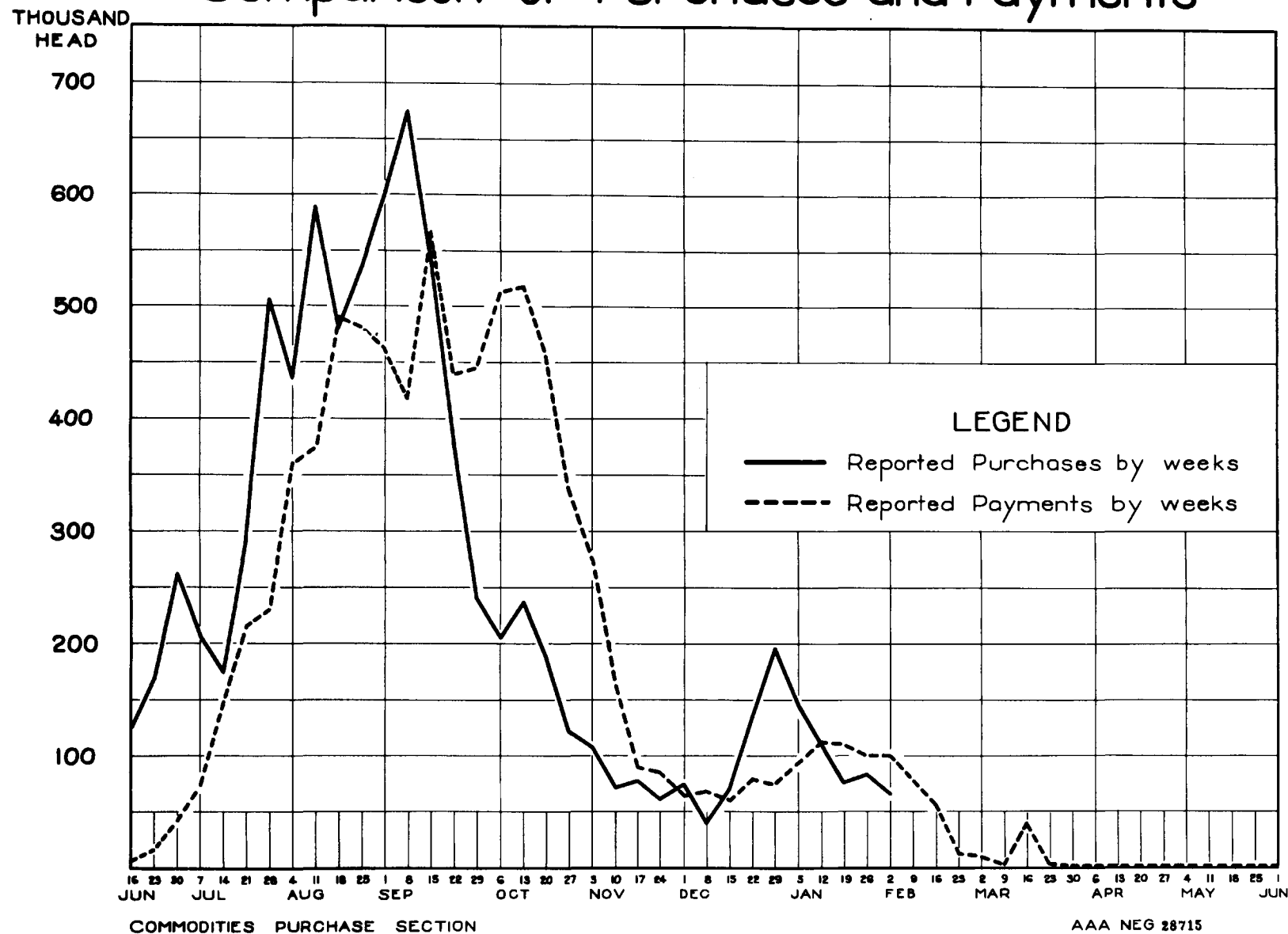


Chart 16

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Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935 Benefit and Purchase Payments by Weeks

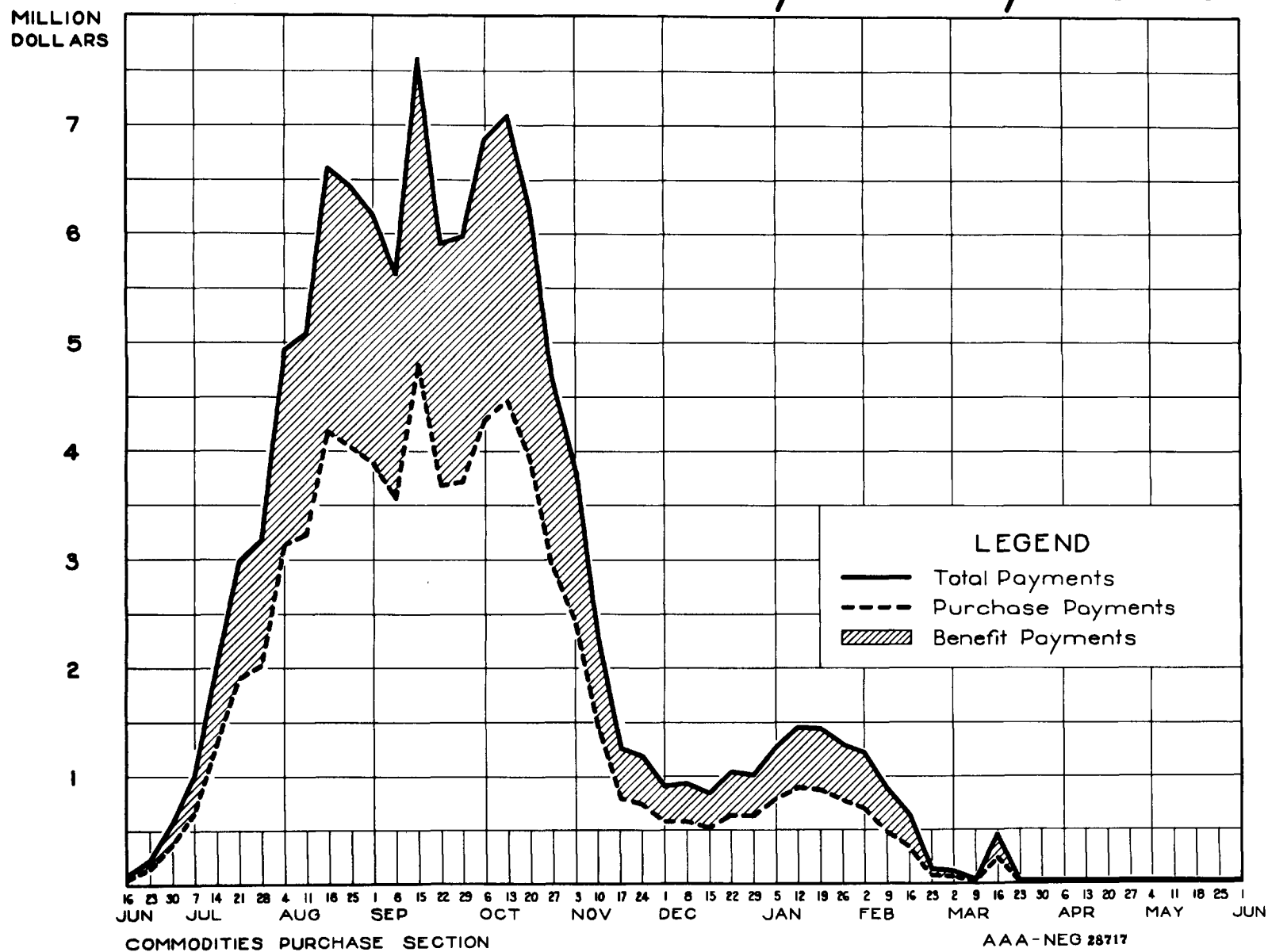


Chart 17

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TABLE 9. - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Payments

Week Ending	No. Head Paid For	Payments		
		Benefit	Purchase	Total
1934				
June 16	5,466*	\$ 25,690*	\$ 49,360*	\$ 75,050
June 23	15,952*	74,987	144,073	219,060
June 30	41,466*	198,410	370,967	569,397
July 7	73,583*	356,905	653,536	1,010,441
July 14	148,667*	728,150	1,313,327	2,041,477
July 21	216,922*	1,075,100	1,903,664	2,978,764
July 28	251,424*	1,156,320	2,021,581	3,177,901
Aug. 4	360,622	1,793,984	3,135,662	4,929,646
Aug. 11	374,934	1,848,405	3,232,590	5,080,995
Aug. 18	490,252	2,426,114	4,179,597	6,605,711
Aug. 25	481,449	2,592,244	4,044,940	6,437,184
Sept. 1	462,343	2,285,973	5,894,308	6,180,281
Sept. 8	418,563	2,076,974	3,557,232	5,634,206
Sept. 15	567,265	2,820,216	4,794,448	7,614,664
Sept. 22	439,818	2,211,618	3,698,967	5,910,585
Sept. 29	445,483	2,245,925	3,725,532	5,969,457
Oct. 6	513,623	2,579,070	4,293,062	6,872,132
Oct. 13	517,201	2,617,687	4,461,231	7,078,918
Oct. 20	457,740	2,331,283	3,930,019	6,261,302
Oct. 27	337,766	1,732,914	2,940,912	4,673,826
Nov. 3	274,421	1,419,393	2,404,789	3,824,182
Nov. 10	163,070	851,387	1,445,226	2,296,613
Nov. 17	90,629	472,016	790,369	1,262,585
Nov. 24	85,159	444,777	734,916	1,179,693
Dec. 1	64,036	337,265	570,282	907,547
Dec. 8	68,136	337,489	572,173	929,662
Dec. 15	60,765	323,612	515,661	839,273
Dec. 22	79,342	413,411	631,390	1,044,801
Dec. 29	74,545	386,257	623,046	1,009,503
1935				
Jan. 5	93,384	482,790	781,403	1,264,193
Jan. 12	112,233	570,890	879,019	1,449,909
Jan. 19	110,194	570,119	868,799	1,438,918
Jan. 26	100,006	517,264	773,861	1,295,125
Feb. 2	100,029	513,923	698,921	1,212,846
Feb. 9	77,960	400,127	475,018	875,145
Feb. 16	55,824	286,453	342,646	629,101
Feb. 23	12,264	59,348	68,403	127,751
Mar. 2	10,057	50,432	59,764	110,196
Mar. 9	2,250	10,909	14,716	25,623
Mar. 16	39,900	209,920	236,064	445,984
Mar. 23	2,673	13,646	14,791	28,437
Mar. 30	732	3,818	5,419	9,237

TABLE 9. - Weekly Progress Report of Cattle Payments - Continued.

Week Ending	No. Head Paid For	Payments		
		Benefit	Purchase	Total
<u>1935</u>				
Apr. 6	619	\$ 3,467	\$ 4,387	\$ 7,854
Apr. 13	112	590	653	1,243
Apr. 20	466	2,132	2,436	4,568
Apr. 27	44	236	329	565
May 4	89	350	541	891
May 11	55	257	292	529
May 18	-	-	-	-
May 25	67	294	437	731
June 1	39	87	744	831
June 8	-	-	-	-
June 15	-	-	-	-
Total	8,279,659	\$ 41,678,612	\$ 69,863,523	\$111,542,135
<u>Month of</u>				
<u>1934</u>				
June	62,884	\$ 299,087	\$ 564,420	\$ 863,507
July	803,187	3,965,660	7,046,838	11,012,498
August	1,994,786	9,889,602	17,046,263	26,935,865
September	1,913,420	9,560,666	16,062,283	25,622,949
October	2,002,079	10,167,553	17,158,225	27,325,778
November	489,107	2,553,349	4,306,367	6,859,716
December	305,084	1,596,218	2,527,924	4,124,142
<u>1935</u>				
January	479,391	2,470,257	3,744,175	6,214,432
February	181,089	922,409	1,114,638	2,037,047
March	47,141	246,418	282,571	528,989
April	1,330	6,775	8,346	15,121
May	161	618	1,473	2,091
June	-	-	-	-
Total	8,279,659	\$ 41,678,612	\$ 69,863,523	\$ 111,542,135

* Calculated figure.

II. THE EMERGENCY SHEEP-BUYING PROGRAM

The progress of the drought into the range areas occupied by both sheep and goats as well as cattle made it inconsistent not to offer a purchase program to the owners of the smaller animals if livestock units were to be reduced in keeping with carrying capacity of the range.

Accordingly, during the first part of September, sheep and goat producers in deficient feed areas were offered an agreement, similar to the cattle agreement, under which they could be relieved of excess numbers.

The sheep and goat buying program got under way early in September. As in the case of cattle, purchases were confined to emergency drought counties, and preference given to those producers who did not have sufficient feed supplies to carry them through the winter. Special efforts were made to leave on the farms and ranches as many animals as the individual producer could maintain on the feed supply at his command. Only female animals one year old and over were purchased, and payments were \$2.00 each for sheep and \$1.40 each for Angora goats, divided equally in each case between a "service and disposition" payment and a "purchase" payment. The former payment, as in the case of the cattle "benefit" payment, was not subject to liens.

Purchase and disposition of sheep and goats were handled along the same general lines as in the cattle-buying program. All animals fit for human food were donated to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief purposes to be handled in accordance with their usual method of procedure. Condemned animals were destroyed at points of purchase.

Progress of purchases, by weeks and months, may be noted by referring to Chart 18 and Table 11.

**SHEEP AND GOATS PURCHASED FROM
THE NAVAJO INDIANS**

The following is a brief summary, by reservations, of the sheep and goat purchasing program which was conducted in the Navajo country in the fall of 1934, as a measure of relief to the Indians, from an allotment of \$250,000 made available to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

	Sheep	Amount	Goats	Amount	Total Cost
Southern Navajo	17,174	\$54,548	52,437	\$52,437	\$ 86,785
Western Navajo	8,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	36,000
Eastern Navajo	4,277	8,554	24,902	24,902	33,456
Northern Navajo	9,281	18,562	50,876	50,876	49,438
Leupp	3,500	7,000	6,000	6,000	13,000
Hopi	6,820	13,640	13,572	13,572	26,500
Total	49,052	\$98,104	147,787	\$147,787	\$245,179

	Shipped		Slaughtered		Condemned		Losses		Total	
	Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats
Southern	6,850	33,050	8,513	18,833	1,463	467	348	87	17,174	52,437
Western	1,104	6,433	3,424	5,530	3,382	7,527	90	510	8,000	20,000
Eastern	3,706	23,942	517	903	-	-	54	57	4,277	24,902
Northern	785	7,946	7,994	22,450	482	318	20	180	9,281	50,874
Leupp	666	4,210	2,737	1,699	-	-	97	91	3,500	6,000
Hopi	1,231	9,833	5,881	3,681	128	58	1,580	-	6,820	13,572
Total	14,342	85,414	27,066	53,076	5,455	8,370	2,189	925	49,052	147,785

It will be noted that the prices paid were \$2.00 for sheep and \$1.00 for goats. The above figures check with the exception of two goats on Northern Navajo. All of the purchased animals that reached loading points were shipped to Phoenix with the exception of 4,277 sheep and 24,902 goats that were shipped to 13 different points in New Mexico in accordance with instructions of the State Relief Administrator. Sheep and goat skins were shipped to Prescott, Arizona, in compliance with the State Relief Administrator's instructions.

Emergency Sheep and Goat-Buying Program Sept. 15, 1934 to Feb. 1, 1935 Purchases by Weeks

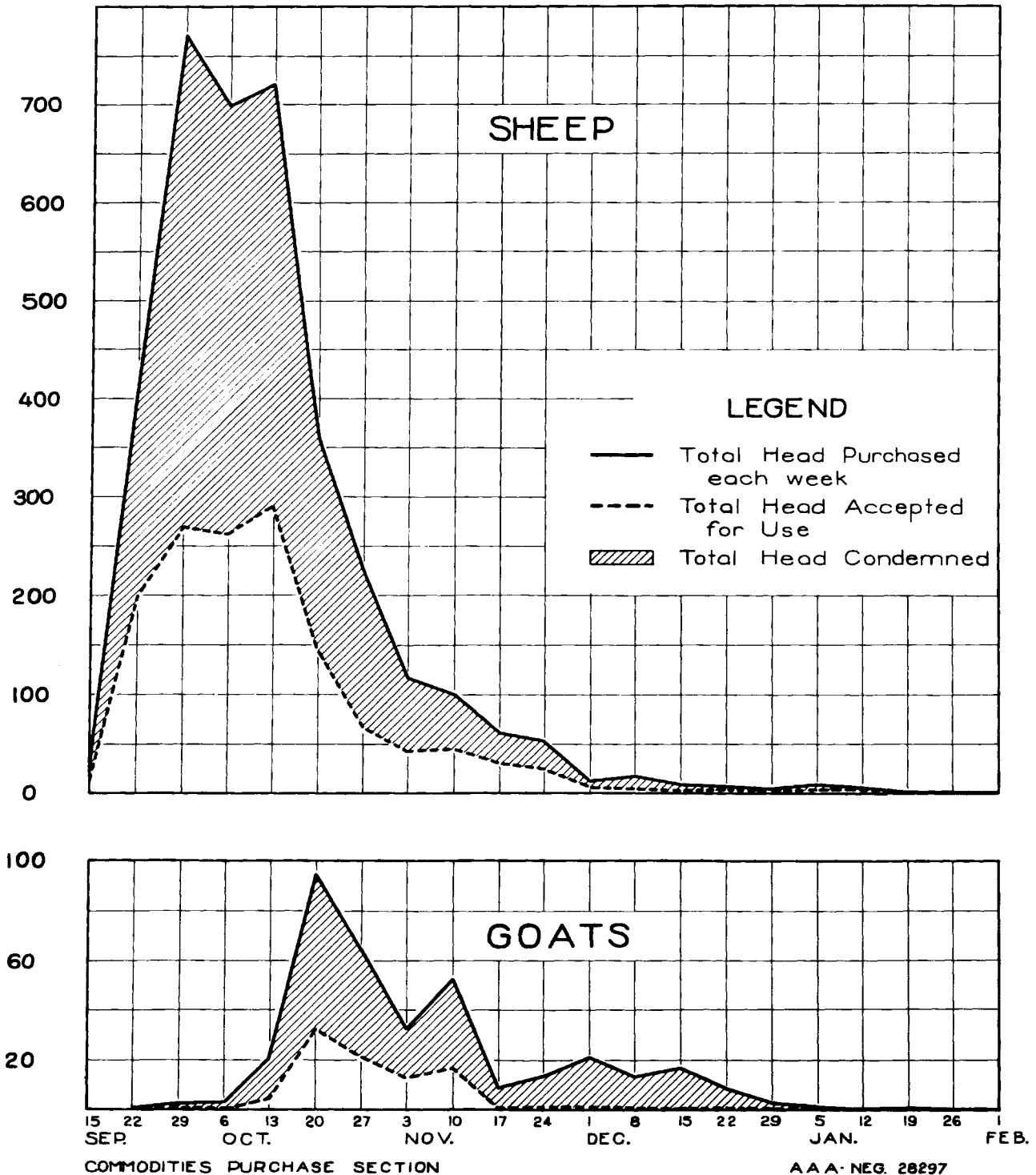


TABLE 10. - Weekly Progress Report of Sheep Purchases

EWES ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER

<u>Week Ending</u> 1954	<u>Total Purchases</u>	<u>Total Condemned</u>	<u>% Condemned</u>
Sept. 15	25,831	13,673	52.93
Sept. 22	415,458	224,972	54.15
Sept. 29	770,366	502,158	65.18
Oct. 6	698,858	437,223	62.56
Oct. 13	720,774	430,113	59.67
Oct. 20	359,571	215,359	59.89
Oct. 27	224,330	157,032	70.00
Nov. 3	117,035	73,498	62.80
Nov. 10	100,042	55,825	55.80
Nov. 17	61,183	31,478	51.45
Nov. 24	52,627	24,537	46.72
Dec. 1	12,611	7,707	61.11
Dec. 8	17,036	13,250	77.78
Dec. 15	8,735	5,401	61.83
Dec. 22	5,907	3,391	57.41
Dec. 29	3,606	2,570	71.27
1935			
Jan. 5	8,116	5,013	61.77
Jan. 12	4,158	2,971	71.45
Jan. 19	241	141	58.51
Jan. 26	1,935	423	21.86
Feb. 1	<u>1,351</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>13.05</u>
Total	3,609,773	2,206,961	61.14
 <u>Month of</u>			
September	1,211,655	740,803	61.14
October	2,062,050	1,276,476	61.90
November	283,183	155,245	54.82
December	39,402	27,146	68.89
January	<u>13,483</u>	<u>7,291</u>	<u>54.08</u>
Total	3,609,773	2,206,961	61.14

TABLE 11. - Weekly Progress Report of Goat Purchases

DORS ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER

<u>Week Ending</u> <u>1934</u>	<u>Total Purchases</u>	<u>Total Condemed</u>	<u>% Condemed</u>
Sept. 22	188	163	86.70
Sept. 29	1,963	1,837	92.64
Oct. 6	2,353	2,552	99.96
Oct. 13	20,666	15,945	77.16
Oct. 20	94,797	62,634	66.07
Oct. 27	64,178	43,029	67.05
Nov. 3	32,316	19,948	61.73
Nov. 10	52,579	36,147	68.75
Nov. 17	8,484	7,069	83.32
Nov. 24	15,702	9,222	67.50
Dec. 1	21,042	16,741	79.56
Dec. 8	15,697	9,945	72.61
Dec. 15	16,566	14,905	89.97
Dec. 22	8,350	7,589	90.89
Dec. 29	2,580	256	9.92
<u>1935</u>			
Jan. 5	858	488	56.88
Jan. 12	4	4	100.00
Jan. 19	249	73	29.32
Jan. 26	0	0	0
Feb. 1	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total	354,595	248,350	70.04
 <u>Month of</u>			
September	2,171	2,000	92.12
October	198,152	133,934	67.59
November	108,959	76,762	70.45
December	44,443	33,209	79.22
January	<u>870</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>51.15</u>
Total	354,595	248,350	70.04

CHAPTER 4

OPERATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 4

OPERATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

To conserve and increase feed supplies and to offer protection to foundation herds, conservation measures were adopted early in the drought program. The two principal phases of conservation were: (1) seed conservation, and (2) the conservation of feed supplies.

I. SEED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The drafters of Drought Relief legislation anticipated the damage that might result to agriculture by leaving many farmers with no alternative but to draw upon their stocks of select seed to meet the deficient feed emergency. Care had been exercised in developing over a long period of time valuable adapted grain varieties. To protect this very important phase of agriculture, the Seed Conservation Committee set out to determine the areas actually in danger of losing preferred varieties, before proceeding with a systematic survey of seed deficiencies, and the procurement of seed to be retained for the next planting season.

Under the supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry, through a special Seed Stocks Committee, the survey of seed needs and the sources of supply was successfully accomplished. Actual purchase, storage, cleaning and distribution became the function of the Commodities Purchase Section under the immediate direction of a Procurement Unit.

The purchase of spring wheat, durum wheat, malting barley, feed barley, oats and flax started on August 8. Purchases were made after inspection and acceptance of samples submitted by owners or their authorized agents. The first purchases were based upon daily quotations of the Minneapolis market, field headquarters of the Seed Procurement Unit, plus a premium of a few cents per bushel as a special inducement to owners to release their seed stocks to the Government rather than to dispose of them through regular channels. Later it became necessary to let the market quotations at the point of purchase determine the price to be paid in each case.

As a regular procedure the purchased grain was placed in store in Country elevators, or at large urban concentration points within or as near as possible to the drought-stricken areas as would permit easy shipment when needed. The purchase phase of the seed procurement program nearing completion by the last of September, attention was directed to the cleaning and processing of all grain acquired for seed purposes. Cleaning was accomplished at storage points by means of suitable, processing machinery.

Prior to January 1, 1935, the selling price of conserved seed grain represented the purchase price, plus the estimated cost of storage, cleaning and handling, and the estimated cost of delivery to points of destination. After January 1, the price of each commodity was increased monthly by the cost of storage.

It was considered the best policy to dispose of the seed by sale only. Hence it was contemplated that the major portion of the disbursements made for seed grain would be returned to the Government upon the

consummation of the distribution phase of the Seed Conservation Program. Any losses to the Government would be attributed to the emergency nature of the operation.

CORN OPTION-PURCHASE

Another measure designed to protect seed supplies was the optional purchase of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of seed quality corn in states where it was indicated that the supplies of 1933 sealed corn suitable for seed might be threatened by the demand for feed.

Loans of 55¢ per bushel had already been made by Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers in several Corn Belt States within the drought area.

Provision was made for an additional advance of 20¢ per bushel, as an option-purchase payment, which would hold this corn for sale to the Government until May 1, 1935. In this manner the Government would maintain a reserve supply, the purchase of which could be completed if needed. This reserve could be drawn upon for needy farmers, or held to supply emergency replanting needs, resulting from continued adverse climatic conditions.

Such corn would have to pass Government inspection and be held under favorable storage conditions to be eligible for the option-purchase.

Seed purchases by States will be found in Appendix A, Exhibit 2.

II. THE FEED CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The solution of the feed problem was approached from two angles. While the orderly reduction in animal numbers was being carried out, steps were in progress to increase and properly distribute feed supplies.

Indication of a feed shortage as the result of drought and other conditions first became apparent in forage and pasture crops. It was then that the Administration began to institute measures to encourage the planting of such crops as might produce the maximum of livestock feed, in spite of unfavorable conditions.

ADJUSTMENTS AND THE CONSERVATION OF FEED SUPPLIES.

One of the main points of attack upon the drought problem was the encouragement of increased planting of emergency forage crops. To this end, provisions of the adjustment contracts were modified, both those applying to the lands rented by the Secretary of Agriculture and those applying to other lands cultivated by contract signers.

On May 19, 1934, a ruling was announced to clear the way for emergency seeding of feed crops. Under this ruling, restrictions on farms under corn and tobacco contracts in the officially designated drought area were modified to permit planting, in excess of the acreage permitted under each contract, of corn for roughage purposes only, and of forage crops for pasture or hay only. The modification did not apply to definitely "contracted" or "rented"

acres which farmers had agreed to leave out of basic crop production. Neither did it apply to wheat contracts, as increases in forage crop planting under the wheat contract could be made without special ruling.

This ruling was shortly followed by two other rulings on May 26, opening the way to pasturing livestock in the officially designated drought areas on acres contracted under the corn-hog and wheat contracts planted to pasture crops, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop. The ruling extended the pasture privilege to July 1, 1934, only, but was later extended to include the remainder of the crop year.

On May 29 the Administration, observing the continued growth of the drought situation, took further steps to encourage the planting of emergency forage crops, by modifying all wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts to the extent of removing the restrictions on planting and harvesting of all forage crops, including corn fodder and grain sorghums. This ruling applied to all general or "non-contracted" acres on farms under adjustment contracts all over the United States. At the same time, the limits on the use of contracted acres were broadened to allow the planting and harvesting of all forage crops, except corn and grain sorghums, and to make possible the pasturing of contracted acres and the harvesting of hay for forage from such acres. Under this ruling corn, for fodder, could be planted immediately on

non-contracted acres for forage purposes in all counties in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, and Wyoming.

On June 23, an interpretation of the ruling of May 29 was issued, allowing the harvesting of all seeds, except soybeans, cow peas, peanuts, and sorghums, from pasture and meadow crops grown on contracted acres under the wheat, corn-hog, or tobacco contracts. This interpretation was made in view of the reduced supplies of seed, and the unfavorable condition of pasture and meadow crops for the season's harvest.

On June 30, one week later, further modification of the above ruling was made to permit planting of corn and grain sorghums, for roughage purposes only on contracted acres.

August 2, 1934 the cotton contract was modified to permit planting, pasturing, and harvesting of pasture, hay, and roughage crops for unrestricted use for livestock feed and for sale for livestock feed; and the harvesting on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and Sudan grass, and meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedesa, sweet clover and other clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as feed.

Corn-hog, wheat and tobacco contracts were also modified to permit harvesting in 1934 on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet, and Sudan grass, and

meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedesa, sweet clover and other clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as seed.

September 13, 1934 a new ruling was put into effect to permit the utilisation of contracted acreage under wheat allotment contract for the seeding of pasture and hay crops for pasture and/or seed, and the seeding of emergency forage crops for hay, pasture or roughage only, with certain restrictions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL LIVESTOCK FEED AGENCY

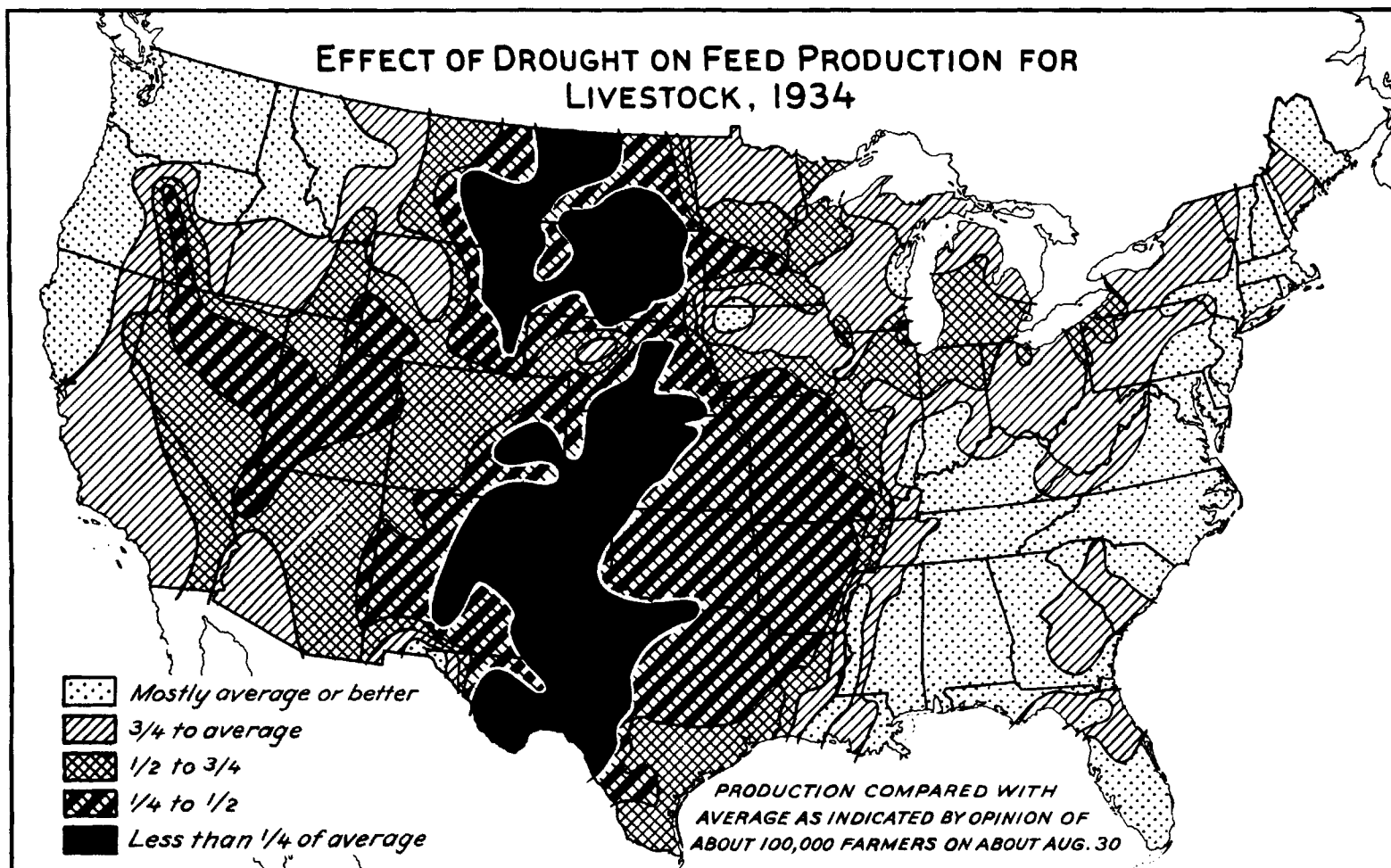
With available feed supplies drastically reduced, the Government had several courses of action open: First, to encourage conservation and the most efficient utilisation of all feed available. Second, to locate regional surpluses which might exist, and to facilitate the widest possible distribution of such feeds in deficient areas. Third, to provide credit facilities for farmers with which to purchase feeds, in cases where commercial credit was not available; and in the case of producers without credit standing, to provide funds for the purchase of feed to maintain subsistence livestock.

The first and second divisions of the problem fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The provision of credit was the responsibility of the Farm Credit Administration. The

Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided funds for feed to producers who were reduced to a relief status.

Through the establishment of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City during the month of August, plans were completed for close cooperation between the Government and the livestock feed trade to assure, insofar as possible, an adequate supply of feed at equitable prices in the drought areas. Briefly, the plan provides that drought counties needing feeds of any kind consolidate all requirements and then notify the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, set up in Kansas City, of the nature and quantities of feeds required. At the same time, the feed agency was making a compilation from the Government surveys and reports from trade sources on supplies of feed available in surplus areas, the quantities of such feeds on hand, and the most reasonable delivered price. The agency functioned as a clearing house to supply inquiring counties with information on the best source of supply for their particular need, taking into consideration quantity, price, location, and kinds of feed needed. The counties were thus enabled to place consolidated orders covering all county needs, and dealers in the indicated market to ship such orders direct to the counties, consigned to local dealers.

A careful survey made after the removal of the forage restrictions, indicated that 88.6 per cent of the contracted acres covered by cotton, wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

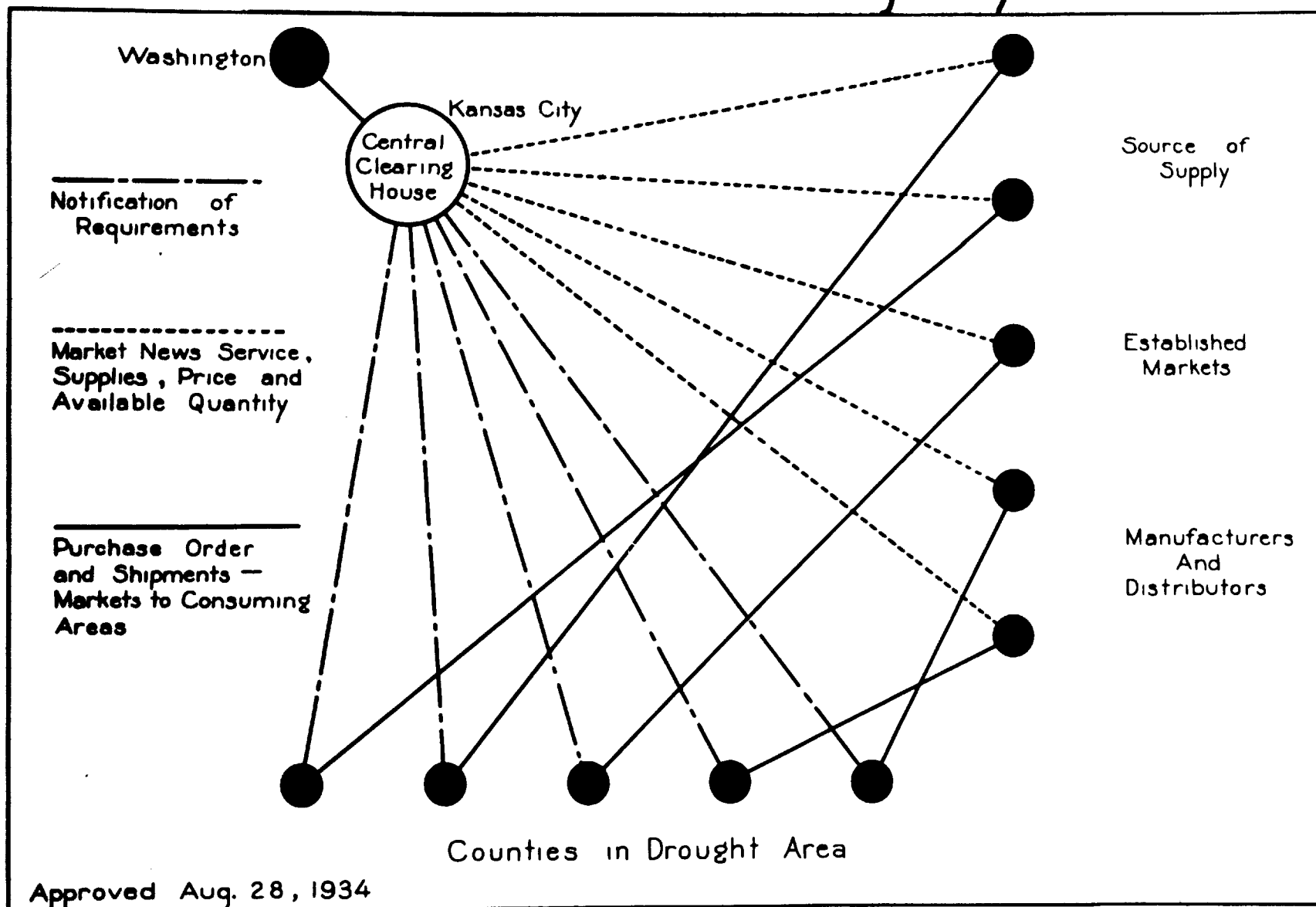
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Chart 19

102

Feed and Forage Distribution Plan Federal Livestock Feed Agency



were used for production of forage, and that less than 4 per cent of the land was idle. While the drought seriously affected new seedlings of pasture and meadow crops in the Corn Belt States and States within the drought area, the contract modifications permitted and encouraged the growing of forage crops and the use of pasture on contracted acres. The modifications resulted in the production of over 14 million tons of hay and roughage on contracted acres. This supply assisted to no small extent in alleviating the deficiency in roughage covered by the drought.

As a consequence of the encouragement given the planting of hay and the seeding of pasture, it is estimated that 2,409,000 tons of the hay and forage produced on contracted acres represent a gain over what would otherwise have been harvested.

At the same time, the supplies of grain, hay and pasture, per unit of consuming animal, were increased approximately 6 per cent for grain, and 17 per cent for hay and pasture above what would have been the case had there been no downward adjustment in hog, cattle, and sheep numbers as a result of the adjustment programs. (See Chart 20)

CATTLE TRANSFER UNIT

With the establishment of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City it became possible to make an exhaustive survey of feed supplies throughout the nation. The result of this survey disclosed that there was considerable feed available in many places

and a shortage of locally owned livestock to consume it. In contrast to this it was known that there were many herds of good livestock located throughout the drought area which the owners would not wish to dispose of but for which it would be very difficult to procure feed locally. In order to facilitate connecting the man with feed and no livestock with the livestock owner who had no feed, the Cattle Transfer Unit was established with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Harry Reed of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Mr. James Wallace, Extension Specialist in Livestock Marketing, handled this unit. It functioned during November and December and into the month of January, 1935. A splendid service was rendered through it and many people were enabled to locate places where they might ship their livestock to be wintered on a reasonable basis. In some instances animals were to be fed on such harvested crops as fodder, ensilage, straw and hay. In others they were to be grazed upon fall seeded grains which had made a wonderful growth in those parts of the 1934 drought area which had received copious fall rains. The activities of this unit produced many favorable comments and resulted in constructive help to the livestock industry. At the time the unit was closed in January it was thought that activities along the lines of moving livestock were completed. However, in late April when it became evident that pasture would not be available in the "Dust Bowl" area and such contiguous territory as remained dry, the Cattle Transfer Unit was

reestablished as part of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City and under the guidance of Mr. E. O. Pollock, a list of available pastures was assembled. Likewise a list of men who were forced to put their cattle on pasture. Quite a few took advantage of the facilities made available and undoubtedly much good was done. Abundant rain through part of the dry area in late May and early June resulted in a cessation of activities along the line of cattle movement to pasture.

CORN STOVER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Early in September the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced plans for the conservation of corn fodder and corn stover, as a part of its program for making available to livestock feeders in the drought area a large supply of roughage which under normal conditions would not have been harvested. While the feeding value of this material has long been recognized, it has been the practice in the states of the corn belt to turn the stock in the stalk fields, let them eat what they could, and burn or plow under what was left.

As an inducement to farmers in this area to harvest, cure, bale and prepare this material for market the Administration guaranteed a market for those farmers who agreed to the terms which were offered. The announcement of the plan on September 8, 1934, established grades for corn fodder and corn stover and fixed the prices which were considered reasonable both to the producer and the ultimate purchaser. Allotments of quotas were made to the

States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, and contracts were entered into with individual farmers, through the County Agents.

Under this contract the Government made no purchases, but offered its facilities for the sale of this material, with the guarantee that the portion remaining unsold on April 1, 1935 would be taken over and paid for at the prices specified for the material as graded. The closing date for signing contracts was fixed as November 10, 1934.

A regional office was established at Waterloo, Iowa, for the purpose of assisting the County Drought Directors and farmers in accomplishing the aims of the program, and extensive educational work was carried on through the Extension Service to induce farmers in all sections to save fodder and stover for home feeding and release the hay and high grade roughage for shipment to the drought area.

As a result of this program it is conservatively estimated that more than one million acres of corn fodder and stover were harvested and the resulting product made available for feed. Much of this material was fed on the farms where produced and a large volume of hay released for shipment to the drought area. Many farmers who harvested their corn fodder expecting to sign contracts with the Government found a ready sale, and in some sections favorably located with reference to movement of cattle, large numbers

of cattle from the drought area were brought in and fed upon this roughage.

It is estimated that 1,200,000 tons of fodder and stover were harvested and made available as feed. Of this amount only about 100,000 tons were offered for the Government guarantee.

The records of the Corn-fodder stover program as of July 15, 1935, indicate that the entire tonnage under Government contract had been disposed of either by cancellation or sale.

The amounts contracted for in the several states are as follows:

	<u>Tons Contracted</u>
Iowa	39,622.50
Minnesota	12,417.00
Illinois	8,529.75
Ohio	9,933.00
Indiana	<u>5,599.00</u>
Total	76,101.25

SOY BEAN HAY PROGRAM

In a further effort to stimulate the maximum conservation of livestock forage a plan was perfected whereby the crop of soy beans growing in the State of Illinois might be cut for hay and growers be assured of an established market. This plan was developed through the agency of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The plan called for the hay to be delivered during the winter and payment for the same to be made on a basis of United States grades, the grading to be done by graders trained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices on the hay were to range from \$12.50 to \$15.00 per ton, f.o.b. car. Approximately thirty thousand tons of hay was salvaged under this program. Had it not been for the stimulation given to conserve this hay, the crop would undoubtedly have been permitted to ripen and would have been harvested for the beans, as these gave prospect of bringing a very good price.

This soy bean hay filled a most useful niche in the drought area. The Nebraska Relief Commission took a large amount, ground it and mixed with black strap molasses for distribution throughout the state. This feed contained 70% ground hay and 30% molasses and made a splendid addition to the ration of the impoverished animals in that state. The Missouri Relief Commission took a large amount of the soy bean hay for use as a component in a mixture containing a considerable portion of ground corn fodder which had been salvaged by that organization from the wrecked corn crop in Missouri. The

ILLINOIS SOYBEAN STOCKS^Δ

Figures in Counties Represent Carloads



^Δ According to Grower Agreements on file 11-10-34

Emergency Drought Counties

soy bean hay improved the mixture, increased the protein and proved to be a very useful adjunct. Incidentally, when spring rains made it obvious that Missouri would not need all of the feed which it was in position to manufacture, considerable quantities were distributed in the 1935 drought area. Most of this feed was known as a horse and mule mixture and contained 20% ground soy bean hay. It was used very extensively in the states of Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma.

AGENCY FOR DEFICIENCY DISTRIBUTION

Under an executive order issued by the President, it was possible to bring feed stuffs into the United States duty-free in order to help farmers in the drought area conserve their livestock. During the early winter it became obvious that there would be a serious shortage of roughage in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; furthermore, the only sources of roughage in the United States were located at great distances from this area. In order to help procure feed for the people of this area, it was decided to establish at Minneapolis the Agency for Deficiency Distribution. This organization had as its chief function the location of and contracting for supplies of hay and straw in Canada at points reasonably close to the border; likewise, the distribution of this feed to dealers and other agencies equipped to handle it in the four states mentioned above. A considerable quantity of wheat straw, oat straw, oat hay, alfalfa hay, and coarse hays of various kinds

TABLE 11-A. - Canadian Hay and Straw Clearances

Agency for Deficiency Distribution
as of June 5, 1935.

Class	Minnesota	Wisconsin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Montana	Total tons
Wheat straw	2,488	392	21	44		2,945
Oat straw	943	366	148	23		1,480
Grain straw	10	198				208
Timothy straw	91	106				197
Clover straw	72	33				105
Barley straw	173	515	10	55		753
Straw (Unclassified)	48					48
Upland Hay	5,129	51	3,291	1,552	9	10,032
Prairie Hay	2,261	12	2,529	758	39	5,599
Alfalfa Hay	1,887	241	856	384		3,368
Timothy Hay	2,958	2,594	392	62		6,006
Clover Hay	695	140	51	79		965
Alfalfa & Timothy	398	98				496
Timothy & Clover	227	48	58	155		488
Alfalfa & Clover			11			11
Upland & Timothy	76	21		14		111
Lowland Hay	287		24	15		326
Grain Hay	325	20	215	22		582
Oat Hay	117					117
Wild Hay				328		328
Brome Grass	293		53	51		397
Scutch Grass	396		24	118		538
Total tons	18,874	4,835	7,683	3,660	48	35,100
Plus unclassified prior to January 25, 1935.						650
Total clearance to June 5, 1935.						35,750

were handled through this agency. A constant set of prices was used during the activities of this organization. Reduced rates were granted by Canadian and United States railroads which permitted the handling of this roughage on a reasonable basis. These rates were practically equal to the concessions granted by the United States railroad for handling feed on interstate basis.

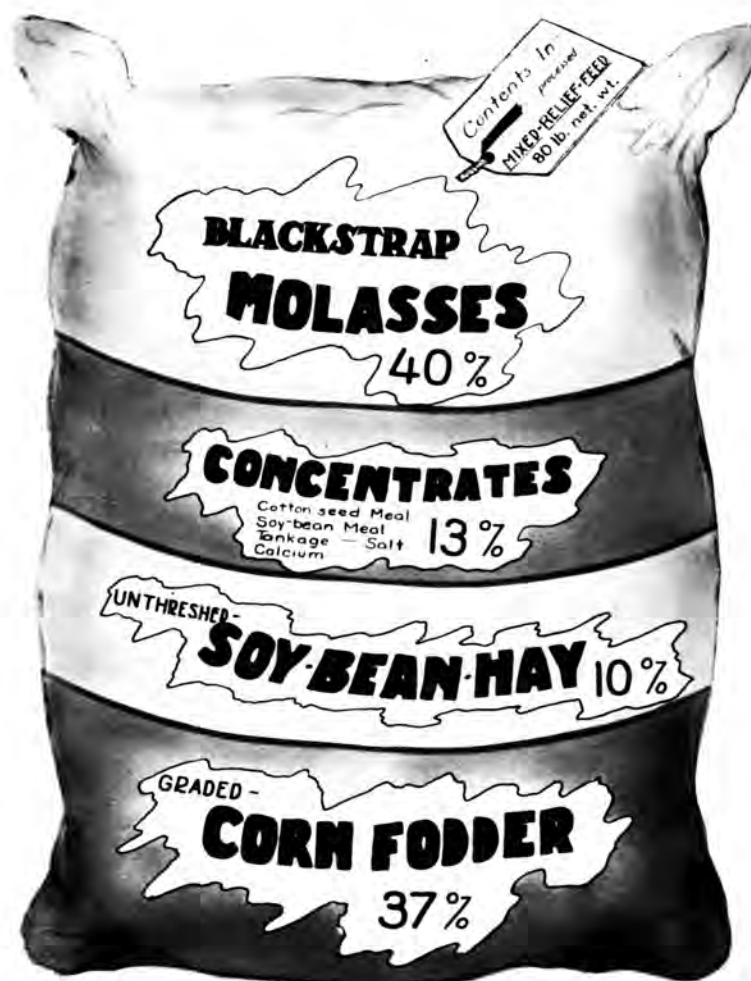
THE MOLASSES PROGRAM

One of the efforts to assist in providing emergency feeds in the drought area was the consideration of the use of molasses or syrup from the surplus cane in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

It was at first proposed that the Government arrange for the processing of the surplus cane and contract for the movement and distribution of the resulting syrup or molasses into the drought area and arrange for the complete handling through trade distribution channels under Government control.

It was finally determined that the most effective way to provide a sufficient quantity of molasses for feed in the drought area at the least possible expense would be by accepting an informal agreement with the Commercial Molasses Corporation that they make available for distribution as livestock feed in the drought area up to 15,000,000 gallons at a price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents gulf coast ports and 6 cents Pacific coast ports. As a result of these arrangements and cooperation of other molasses handlers in the governmental program of education with regard to use of molasses for feed, it is estimated

Graphic presentation of Contents of Drought Ration as prepared by Missouri Relief Commission



COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA - NEG. 28538

that nearly 22,000,000 gallons of molasses went into the drought area between January 1935 and June 1935. It is estimated that at least 10,000,000 gallons were directly attributable to governmental programs and that the use of this molasses in connection with roughage which might not otherwise have been usable added a considerable quantity to the emergency feed supplies required in the drought area during these months.

Molasses being practically equal to corn as a livestock feed, it was deemed wise to call the attention of farmers in the drought stricken areas to the practicability of using it as a conservor of grain. With the production of feed grains in the United States the lowest in many years and in the drought area the lowest since records have been kept, the encouraging of the use of molasses seemed doubly justifiable.

The sack of mixed feed manufactured by the Missouri Relief Commission depicted in Chart 21 contains in addition to low grade roughage, 40 per cent black strap molasses. The Missouri Relief Commission used a large quantity of this product in its forage and feed conservation programs.

RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION

In the fall of 1934 it became obvious it would be advisable for State and Federal Agencies to supplement already existing facilities for feed distribution. The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in making

its facilities available for this purpose. This Corporation had clients for whom it was obligated to supply feed in places where there were not sufficient facilities or where those who handled feed through usual channels were unable to keep stocks on hand. The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation honored orders from farmers who were benefitting from the emergency feed loans and in some instances from others who were unable to procure feed. Activities along this line did not reach a momentous scale until late in the spring of 1935 when in the "Dust Bowl" area it became obvious that dealers were hesitant to keep stocked on high priced roughage and were having difficulty locating the same. Furthermore credit facilities were taxed to the limit and it seemed best to develop a plan whereby all farmers in the affected area might be assured of a supply of feed at reasonable prices until the acute emergency resulting from the protraction of the drought through the winter and spring had been overcome. Arrangements were made with State Relief Administrators whereby feed was consigned to County Relief Administrators and they in turn honored not only the request of their clients but likewise those of farmers receiving emergency feed loans and others who had obtained certificates from County Agricultural Agents stating that they were owners of breeding herds of livestock and entitled to procure feed to help carry them through the emergency.

CHAPTER 5
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 5.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

June 19, 1934, the President approved the Emergency Appropriation Act. The same day the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration issued regulations governing loans in drought-stricken areas by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

These regulations provided for loans for the purchase of feed for livestock and for the production of forage crops. A copy of these regulations appears as appendix D, exhibit 4.

The Governor designated the stricken areas in which loans might be made on the basis of recommendations from the Department of Agriculture. The following limitations governed these emergency loans:

- (a) Approval of number of animals to be fed.
- (b) A per capita monthly maximum for each type of livestock.
- (c) Livestock must have been owned prior to April 2, 1934.
- (d) Good faith in the use of the funds.
- (e) No encumbrance to be placed on livestock, feed or crops without the consent of the Governor.
- (f) Livestock must be in drought-designated areas.
- (g) Nondisturbance agreement from lienholders agreeing to take no steps to enforce payment of their liens before January 1, 1936 except with the consent of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.
- (h) Loans to be available only to applicants without necessary feed and without credit to procure feed.

- (i) Loans to be made in monthly installments on the basis of actual requirements.
- (k) Loans for production of forage crops not to exceed \$1.00 per acre.
- (l) No loans for commercial or contract feeding or fattening.
- (m) No loans where first month's requirements total less than \$25.00. (Loans less than \$25.00 for first month were to be made by relief administration agencies.)

A copy of the application required and of the note executed by the borrowers are included as exhibit 4, appendix D.

July 2, 1934, the following maximum allowances were announced for the purchase of feed for livestock.

AMOUNTS PER HEAD PER MONTH

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Range</u>
Horses and mules	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
Cattle	3.00	1.50
Sheep and goats	.75	.50
Hogs	1.00	None
Poultry	.05	None

July 28, 1934, loans were limited to cattle one to eight years old; sheep one to six years; goats one to six years; hogs limited to brood sows, boars and gilts. Allowances for pack saddle horses were added at \$2.00 per month each.

August 1, 1934, provision was made for loans to pay actual cost of transportation, water and feed for movement of livestock to new

pasture or range, either within or without designated areas. Provision was also made for permitting rental of pasture and range.

August 9, it was announced that no applications for loans for production of forage crops would be accepted after September 15, 1934. This date was subsequently changed to October 15, 1934.

August 17, 1934, it was provided that proceeds of loans might be used for paying actual cost of preparing feed for storage or consumption on the borrower's farm or range.

August 31, 1934, proceeds of loans were made available for purchase of reserve feed supplies required for 60 days in addition to current requirements. When loans for reserve feed supplies were made, no supplemental loan was to be made for the months of February and March, 1935. This applied to areas where winter weather conditions would prevent transportation of feed to feed locations. Such loans were made with a lien upon the feed and upon the livestock. It was required that such reserve feed could not be sold or otherwise disposed of except by feeding to the borrower's livestock without written consent of the Governor.

In order to assist in maintaining pure-bred livestock, the restriction as to ownership prior to April 2 was modified October 9 to permit loans to owners of such stock kept for breeding purposes when such stock had been acquired after April 1, 1934 from other owners who had owned the animals as of April 1, 1934 and when the animals had been kept within the drought areas.

Because of the exhaustion of pastures and ranges and the small amount of feed available to many producers, the maximum allowance per month for cattle on farms was raised to \$4.50, and range cattle were increased to a maximum of \$2.00 per head a month, as of January 5 and 11, 1935. The monthly allowance per head of work animals was increased to \$6.00, as of January 5 and 11, 1935; to \$8.00, as of January 26, 1935; and to \$10.00, as of May 1, 1935. January 26, 1935, further modifications of the loan provisions were made providing loans on 1934 ewe lambs to a maximum of \$0.50 each farm or range; on 1934 heifer calves \$3.00 farm, \$1.50 range; on 1934 female kids \$0.35 farm and range. Tables showing the number of head of each type of livestock on which the loans were made in each state are included in this report, together with summary tables and tables showing the total amounts of money loaned in each state from the funds provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935. These amounts include not only the total of loans made for maintenance of livestock but also the total amounts loaned in various states under the general authority of the act for relief in stricken agricultural areas. The other programs for which funds were loaned by the Farm Credit Administration from this appropriation are set forth in the paragraphs following the tables of figures appearing on the succeeding pages.

Based on the number of animals listed in the initial applications of borrowers to whom loans were made feed was provided for a

total of 18,990,425 head of livestock with funds loaned by the Farm Credit Administration under authority of the Emergency Appropriation Act (Drought):*

<u>Stock</u>	<u>Number of head</u>
Cows	4,277,515
Steers	508,565
Bulls	151,651
Calves (1934)	1,202,252
Ewes	6,738,768
Bucks	212,822
Lambs (1934)	2,146,110
Goats	610,977
Hogs '	1,570,951
Horses and Mules	1,570,814
	<hr/> 18,990,425

In addition funds were advanced for the production of 1,174,859 acres of forage crops and for the maintenance of 28,192,214 head of poultry. The total area of all counties designated as emergency drought counties was 1,785,473 square miles.

A total of 320,571 initial applications was filed. Loans were made to 300,597 farmers on initial applications and 789,294 supplemental loans were made to these same borrowers.

A total of 818,633 supplemental applications were filed of which 29,339 were not approved or were canceled after approval. Of the total number of initial applications filed, that is, 320,571, a total of 19,974 were not approved or were canceled after approval. All loans were made on a monthly basis. Supplemental applications being required each month to justify the need for the additional loan.

* See tables on pages 134-11 to 134-20.

Prior to the approval of the act no funds were available to make any preparation for the operations; nevertheless, the first check in disbursement of these funds was made July 3, 1934, the fourteenth day after the approval of the Act by the President.

The amount loaned on the 300,597 initial applications was \$21,654,018; on the 789,294 supplemental applications it was \$50,351,437, a total of \$72,005,455 in 27 states between June 19, 1934 and June 30, 1935. None of the notes have yet matured, but 1,093,426 have been repaid on principal and 5,939 loans made between December 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935 have been repaid in full.

Between the date of the first disbursement, June 3, 1934, and July 28, 1934, a total of \$2,451,572.00 had been loaned to 26,301 farmers. By September 1, 1934 a total of \$8,543,851 had been loaned on 114,285 initial and supplemental applications to 95,396 producers of livestock. The need for this type of assistance became increasingly apparent, and loans made in the winter feeding months reflected the great shortage of feed on the farms and ranges. This situation is shown both by the increased total of loans made in these months and in the increased average per borrower. Between February 2 and March 2 the largest amount was loaned for a one-month period, the total was \$9,943,902.00. The average loan per borrower July 28, 1934 was \$93.21; March 2, 1935, this amount was \$186.55 and June 30, 1935 it was \$239.54. Details of disbursements and collections will be found in appendix exhibits, pages 190-2 to 190-5 inclusive.

Table 11-B

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table - Loans made, collections, and balances outstanding, by months,
July 3, 1934 through June 30, 1935

Month	Loans made					Collections		Balance outstanding	
	Initial		Supplemental		Total amount	Number collected in full	Total amount	Number	Amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount					
1934:									
July	33,145	\$3,023,339	-	-	\$3,023,339	-	-	33,145	\$3,023,339
August	61,082	4,170,158	18,864	\$1,282,526	5,452,684	-	-	94,227	8,476,023
September	57,589	3,641,560	45,216	2,777,143	6,418,703	-	-	151,816	14,894,726
October	39,432	2,544,994	70,457	4,137,502	6,682,496	-	-	191,248	21,577,222
November	15,428	1,359,375	60,193	3,716,240	5,075,615	-	-	206,676	26,652,837
December	14,360	1,514,005	68,738	4,412,676	5,926,681	1,076	\$135,184	219,960	32,444,334
1935:									
January	22,376	1,542,233	96,254	6,379,541	7,921,774	612	66,048	241,724	40,300,060
February	25,398	1,429,083	119,094	7,925,767	9,354,850	1,062	154,239	266,060	49,500,671
March	20,864	1,159,838	138,362	9,113,077	10,272,915	1,118	204,046	285,806	59,569,540
April	9,069	741,173	102,794	7,201,311	7,942,484	781	180,002	294,094	67,332,022
May	1,334	145,864	59,533	3,078,904	3,224,768	644	158,366	294,784	70,398,424
June	520	382,396	9,789	326,750	709,146	646	195,541	294,658	70,912,029
Total	300,597	\$21,654,018	789,294	\$50,351,437	\$72,005,455	5,939	\$1,093,426	-	-

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research.

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TABLE 11-C

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Emergency Crop Loan Section

Summary of Collections By States - 1934 Drought Loans
As of June 30, 1935

COLLECTIONS TO DATE

Loans made		Districts and States	Amount	Percent of loans made	Loans collected in full			Loans outstanding		
Number	Approved Amount				Number	Percent of loans made	Approved amount	Percent of loans made	Number	Approved amount	Balance receivable
RECAPITULATION REGIONAL OFFICES										
746	\$ 48,748.00	Springfield	\$ 575.00	1.18	4	.54	361.00	.74	742	\$ 48,387.00 \$ 48,173.00
42,234	1,533,647.50	Memphis	74,769.72	4.88	607	1.44	22,368.00	1.46	41,627	1,511,279.50 1,458,877.78
57,269	2,150,247.00	St. Louis	139,268.05	6.48	—	—	—	—	57,269	2,150,247.00 2,010,978.95
357,570	19,825,522.00	St. Paul	76,180.04	.38	622	.17	53,122.00	.27	356,948	19,772,400.00 19,749,341.96
352,299	27,387,915.00	Omaha	263,553.84	.96	1,253	.36	151,427.00	.55	351,046	27,236,488.00 27,124,361.16
126,695	8,694,140.00	Wichita	306,139.92	3.52	1,646	1.30	194,529.00	2.24	125,049	8,499,611.00 8,388,000.08
108,381	6,962,143.00	Dallas	132,533.05	1.90	1,426	1.32	79,080.00	1.14	106,955	6,883,063.00 6,829,609.95
16,400	2,171,732.00	Salt Lake	69,193.24	3.19	248	1.51	33,833.00	1.56	16,152	2,137,899.00 2,102,538.76
28,297	3,231,360.00	Spokane	31,212.61	.97	133	.47	24,085.00	.75	28,164	3,207,275.00 3,200,147.39
1,089,891	\$72,005,454.50	Totals	\$1,095,425.47	1.52	5,939	.54	\$558,805.00	.78	1,083,952	\$71,446,649.50 \$70,912,029.03

Division of Finance and Research - Washington Accounting Section.

RECAPITULATION OF DROUGHT FEED LOANS (PURSUANT TO ACT, JUNE 19, 1934) BY E. C. & F. L. OFFICES AND BY STATES

TABLE 11-D

		INITIAL LOANS		SUPPLEMENTAL LOANS		TOTAL AMOUNT	LISTED IN INITIAL APPLICATION													
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Initial and Supplemental	No. of Cows	No. of Steers	No. of Bulls	No. of 1934 Calves	No. of Ewes	No. of Bucks	No. of 1934 Lambs	No. of Goats	No. of Brood-sows, Boars and Gilts	No. of Horses & Mules	No. of Poultry	No. of Acres Forage Crops	No. of Miscellaneous Loans	
District 1	New York	398	26,587	348	22,161	48,748	4,483	96	132	537	317	5	20	16	99	844	11,890			
District 3	Florida	1,041	412,596			412,596													1,041	
District 5	Louisiana	7,364	299,085	7,039	153,536	452,621	47,611	544	1,006	6,016	280	2	20	1,605	27,010	17,763	179,772	67,045		
District 6	Arkansas	13,417	404,880	13,454	278,510	683,390	77,473	7,556	1,152	12,768	6,190	331	942	7,568	34,311	33,647	532,757	71,053	214	
	Missouri	20,656	845,203	33,959	1,188,028	2,033,231	139,076	6,670	3,328	33,015	72,555	2,551	15,890	12,867	98,544	64,474	2,371,538	45,114	25	
	Illinois	1,441	62,835	1,455	61,561	124,396	9,622	224	296	2,375	3,467	151	775	66	6,775	5,768	156,001	6,878		
District 7	Wisconsin	5,782	315,040	13,323	706,746	1,021,786	78,315	609	3,594	10,528	13,033	412	4,501	97	22,465	21,191	504,482	2,560		
	North Dakota	44,435	2,511,723	183,618	9,529,720	12,041,443	508,788	66,352	22,655	132,209	327,510	9,015	159,488	824	241,870	297,935	4,225,067	56,584		
	Minnesota	27,104	1,699,579	77,268	4,936,589	6,636,168	319,324	17,286	17,000	69,298	111,965	3,294	27,636	461	226,072	181,119	3,388,952	7,466		
District 8	Iowa	7,118	392,551	11,619	609,257	1,001,808	61,115	3,530	2,047	24,479	29,065	1,016	5,852	115	55,357	28,677	784,406	935		
	South Dakota	44,124	3,788,498	180,662	12,489,605	16,278,103	646,447	103,638	24,759	217,303	528,964	13,851	219,896	1,558	407,032	273,974	5,385,890	55,708		
	Nebraska	24,940	1,965,636	71,799	5,289,189	7,254,825	401,631	46,108	15,869	146,768	27,785	725	6,733	429	183,035	146,993	2,723,681	37,856		
	Wyoming	3,394	1,071,113	7,007	1,754,976	2,826,089	184,253	31,869	6,526	69,857	1,273,475	40,818	450,987	878	5,080	30,870	138,834	462		
District 9	Oklahoma	12,513	554,770	14,032	593,908	1,148,678	142,679	29,837	3,862	45,211	4,922	291	1,531	3,165	32,724	46,414	756,081	84,208		
	Colorado	7,419	719,653	19,287	1,576,824	2,296,477	204,986	34,223	8,866	65,041	267,045	9,848	80,167	1,811	24,353	48,507	589,555	56,941		
	Kansas	16,394	980,174	40,277	2,351,404	3,331,578	205,703	23,850	6,876	60,697	14,283	530	3,855	597	49,263	78,152	2,215,236	40,710		
	New Mexico	5,486	780,068	9,322	1,015,379	1,795,447	244,929	33,298	8,350	80,602	462,919	18,024	117,306	36,582	14,225	35,699	266,670	56,391		
District 10	Texas	42,839	2,552,226	65,395	4,357,164	6,909,390	719,061	53,352	15,684	146,944	1,427,680	58,528	505,150	540,179	114,897	174,731	2,748,036	564,979		
District 11	Utah	4,007	654,642	9,007	1,097,197	1,751,839	68,068	10,445	2,041	18,263	964,670	24,207	222,296		6,043	16,557	442,986	154		
	Arizona	276	36,361	190	23,844	60,202	7,352	1,228	253	1,661	15,026	820	8,930	687	819	1,298	35,624	2,428½		
	Nevada	101	90,938	107	28,284	119,222	10,510	2,898	371	3,115	167,782	3,246	25,803	62	232	1,398	3,020			
	California	1,228	121,865	1,449	115,073	236,938	29,550	2,887	936	4,819	25,255	445	4,025	635	4,871	2,896	384,215	6,169		
District 12	Oregon	182	71,561	261	71,193	142,754	7,386	2,586	283	2,455	113,157	3,968	24,404	18	269	1,562	3,530	1,404		
	Idaho	1,656	361,704	2,982	680,822	1,042,526	36,297	7,799	1,065	10,731	461,093	9,898	161,999	200	3,884	10,529	44,012	675		
	Montana	6,392	573,435	15,646	1,089,330	1,662,765	122,856	21,680	4,700	37,560	320,331	10,846	97,906	557	11,727	49,816	299,979	9,138		
	Washington	1,102	359,275			359,275													1,135	
TOTALS.....		300,738	21,636,233	789,324	50,366,903	72,003,136	4,277,515	508,565	151,651	1,202,252	6,738,768	212,822	2,146,110	610,977	1,570,951	1,570,814	28,192,214	1,174,859	2,415	

In all cases of loans from funds made available by the Emergency Appropriation Act of the fiscal year 1935 (drought) no deductions were made from the loan when advanced to the borrowers. The notes bear interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. No loans from this appropriation could be made after June 30, 1935, the end of the fiscal year.

The funds were made available by the Act to be used for relief in stricken agricultural areas. This phrasing and the apparent intent of Congress permitted loans to areas other than those affected by drought.

ORCHARDS - REHABILITATION

September 15, 1934, the Governor provided for the rehabilitation of orchards in all counties of the following states:

Maine	Massachusetts
Rhode Island	Connecticut
New Hampshire	Vermont
New York	New Jersey

by loans for the planting of fruit trees to replace those killed or severely damaged by the winter of 1933-34 and the storms of August, 1933. The amount of the loan was not to exceed the cost of the trees with the following limitations:

(1) For each apple or pear tree 50¢; for each peach, plum and cherry tree 30¢; and in any case not more than \$35.00 per acre. Loans were also authorized for the maintenance of peach and sweet cherry orchards in which the 1934 crop was killed by the severe winter of 1933-34 without killing the trees. The loan was not to exceed the

actual cost of fertiliser, spraying materials, pruning and worming, with a maximum loan per acre of \$25 for bearing peach trees or \$12 per acre for bearing sweet cherry trees. Such loans were limited to:

- (a) Borrowers who were owners of the orchards at the time of destruction or damage;
- (b) Experienced fruit growers who had given personal care to their orchards;
- (c) Farmers for replanting not more than the number of trees or number of acres occupied by trees destroyed;
- (d) To the farm upon which the damaged orchard was located;
- (e) Applications not to be received after June 30, 1935;
- (f) No loans for restoring damage caused prior to August, 1933;
- (g) No loans to those having other credit;
- (h) No loans on mortgaged property unless application was accompanied by nondisturbance agreement;
- (i) Minimum loan \$25; maximum loan \$5,000;
- (j) Satisfactory liens to secure repayment.

January 25 and March 19, 1935 regulations with regard to liens were amended. Among other changes was a provision for liens on crops to be harvested during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

STRAWBERRIES

December 11, 1934, the Governor provided for making loans to farmers for the purpose of purchasing strawberry plants in certain counties of Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, the minimum loan to be

\$25 and the maximum \$4,000, with a maximum loan per acre of \$10.

Arkansas Counties

Benton	Howard	Prairie
Boone	Jackson	Pulaski
Carroll	Johnson	Scott
Conway	Lonoke	Sebastian
Crawford	Madison	Sevier
Faulkner	Pike	Washington
Franklin	Polk	White
Homestead	Pope	

Missouri Counties

Barry	Jasper	Newton
Christian	Lawrence	Stone
Dade	McDonald	Taney
Green		Webster

Oklahoma Counties

Adair
Craig
Delaware
Ottawa

The basis of the loan was similar to the requirements as provided for other crops and required a first lien on the crops grown during 1935 and 1936. A provision that loans would be made to growers of strawberries for commercial marketing and that the growers must have at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres available for planting in 1935, was amended January 30, 1935 by reducing the minimum acreage required as available for planting in 1935 to 1 acre.

FLORIDA VEGETABLE AND TRUCK CROPS

January 9, 1935, because of the severe crop-destroying freeze, all counties in the State of Florida were designated stricken agricultural areas in which loans might be made for the purpose of producing,

planting and cultivating commercial vegetable and truck crops to be planted and harvested during the year 1935. Applicants were required to agree to the use of seed and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture, and to plant gardens for home use and to plant a sufficient acreage of feed crops to supply feed for their livestock. A certificate of cooperation from the county production council was required. No loan for \$150 or more was to be made from emergency funds unless the applicant had been refused a loan by a production credit association, nor to any applicant who had not observed good faith with the Government in connection with prior loans. The maximum loan was to be \$250 and the total to the occupants of any one farm or plantation was to be not in excess of \$750 without specific approval of the regional manager. The total amount to be loaned to one borrower from the emergency appropriation, including 1935 loans, made under these regulations and any prior loans made from the emergency appropriation funds was not to exceed \$400. Other provisions were similar to those noted above in other loans. The maximum allowances per acre were:

	<u>Without commercial fertiliser</u>	<u>Where commercial fertiliser is used</u>	<u>Where commercial fertilizer and spraying material including dust, are used.</u>
Truck (Commercial)	10.00	22.00	25.00
Irish Potatoes (Commercial)	10.00	25.00	27.00
Misc. Vegetable Crops (Commercial)	2.50	4.00	

DAIRY CATTLE IN NEW YORK STATE

February 28, 1935, the Governor provided for loans to farmers for the purchase of feed to maintain dairy cattle on a milk-production basis and to maintain other livestock in counties in the State of New York, heretofore or hereafter designated as stricken agricultural areas. In addition to the general provisions governing the loans previously described an applicant was required to certify that he had culled his herd in accordance with the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and/or the requirements of the Farm Credit Administration. No loans were to be made to applicants who had assigned all or part of the proceeds to be derived from sale of milk or the produce therefrom unless the assignee waived his rights in a manner and form prescribed by the Governor. There was required to be submitted with the application an agreement and assignment in the form prescribed by the Governor and duly accepted by the party purchasing or who was to purchase the milk and/or milk products of the applicant, authorizing the purchaser to deduct and remit monthly to the Governor, or his representatives, an amount not less than 15% and not more than 50% of the proceeds of the monthly milk check until the loan and interest should have been paid.

FRUIT GROWERS - STATE OF WASHINGTON

April 5 and 15, 1935, the Governor authorized loans to fruit growers in Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties, Washington, from emergency funds with the same general provisions as applied to

loans made in the authority of the Act of February 20, 1935 and with the additional provision that the required first lien might be subsequently subordinated by the Governor to a production credit association or other lender making advances during the year 1935 to such a fruit grower for the production, harvesting or packing of the fruit governed by such a lien, to the extent of such advances.

FLORIDA - CITRUS LOANS

May 4, 1935, 47 counties in Florida were designated as emergency counties in which loans might be made for the maintenance of citrus groves under the provisions of the Emergency Appropriation Act.

Alachua	Escambia	Lee	Polk
Baker	Flagler	Levy	Putnam
Bay	Glades	Manatee	Santa Rosa
Bradford	Gulf	Marion	Sarasota
Brevard	Hardee	Martin	Seminole
Broward	Hendry	Okaloosa	St. Johns
Calhoun	Hernando	Okeechobee	St. Lucie
Citrus	Highlands	Orange	Sumter
Charlotte	Hillsborough	Osceola	Volusia
Collier	Indian River	Palm Beach	Walton
Dade	Jackson	Pasco	Washington
DeSoto	Lake	Pinellas	

The regulations provided for loans for fertilising, spraying, dusting and pruning citrus trees. No loans were to be made to a borrower unless his citrus grove had been damaged by the 1934-35 winter freeze. The maximum loan was \$50 per acre and not more than \$2,000 total to one borrower. A first lien was required upon all citrus crops to be grown during 1935 and 1936 for marketing in the 1935-1936 season. Provision was also made for requiring a first lien on all citrus growing or to be grown in the years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 (later amended

to include 1939), and in addition thereto a real estate mortgage covering the borrower's entire farming unit, superior to all other instruments except liens for taxes and the first mortgage of record. Non-disturbance agreements were required. Other requirements were similar to the provisions set forth above in connection with other fruit and vegetable loans.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE LOANS

Number of loans and amount loaned from Emergency Appropriation Funds Act, June 19, 1934

STRAWBERRY LOANS

Arkansas	214	\$ 7,175.00
Canceled	3	190.00
Present	211	\$ 6,985.00
Missouri	25	418.00
Total	236	\$ 7,403.00

CITRUS FRUIT LOANS (FLORIDA)

Applications	671	\$ -----
Loans	569	361,006.00

FLORIDA TRUCK LOANS

Loans	472	\$ 44,415.00
Canceled	77	7,720.00
Present	395	\$ 36,695.00

Note: See tables on pages 134-21 to 134-23.

CHAPTER 6.
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
(To be Supplied)

CHAPTER 7

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION

(To be Supplied)

Note: Disposition tables will be found in Appendix C, covering the movement of livestock from the Drought Area after delivery by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to State Emergency Relief Administrations. These tables will eventually be supplemented and further detailed by additional reports.

CHAPTER 8.
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION ADMINISTRATION -
Civilian Conservation Corps
(To be Supplied)

CHAPTER 9

THE 1935 DROUGHT

CHAPTER 9
THE 1935 DROUGHT

In the late fall of 1934 rather generous rainfall was received in many parts of the drought area. This was especially true on the western coast and along the eastern part of the drought area. The states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, being very well covered with moisture and the eastern parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska likewise received copious rains. This left a dry strip extending from the Mexican border on the south to the Canadian border on the North and from the 95th meridian on the East to the Rocky Mountains on the West. This strip remained dry throughout the winter of 1934-35 and the south end of it until late in the spring of 1935. March and April brought abundant rainfall to the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, Wyoming and most of Nebraska. Upon May 1 an area embodying that part of the states of Colorado and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains, together with the western third of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas and certain southwestern counties in the state of Nebraska was very dry. The center of the driest area was frequently alluded to as the "dust bowl" and constituted parts of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, centering at the junction of these states. Abnormally high winds throughout the spring carried large quantities of dust over this area and resulted in a terrific wind

erosion. While this comparatively limited area remained dry during the spring months, the balance of the 1934 drought area received copious rains. In fact, in many sections rains were so heavy that floods and water submergence were common -- in other words, one extreme followed the other.

The 1934 drought area designation was permitted to stand until June 1. At this time the drought Area Designation Committee consisting of Dr. C. W. Warburton, Mr. W. F. Callander and Dr. A. W. Miller, removed all old designations and set up as the official 1935 drought area a total of 131 counties in the 6 states of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Rains during June materially improved the situation in the central part of the Texas Panhandle, in central western Kansas, south Nebraska and east central Colorado. Consequently the Committee made plans to withdraw certain counties in these areas from the drought zone.

Because of the scarcity of feed in this section and the failure of pastures to be ready at the usual date, it became imperative in April for assistance to be rendered to the livestock men in order that their animals might be kept alive. The reserves of feed and fodder conserved under the Federal Feed Conservation Program were shipped into the area and distributed through the Rural Rehabilitation Corporations to livestock owners who were out of feed and experiencing difficulty in procuring feed or

credit with which to make feed purchases. A total of 2,400 carloads of feed was sent into this drought area during the months of April, May and June. This included large amounts of corn fodder, straw, mixed feed including ground soy bean hay, ground corn fodder and molasses, three items which had been conserved under the federal program to help get the livestock of the drought area through the critical period following the 1934 drought. But for this feed being available it is entirely possible that livestock losses in the 1935 drought area would have been materially greater.

The entire 1935 drought area of 139 counties in six states is shown on Chart 21-A, dated June 3, 1935 at which time seven new drought counties were added, with the exception of El Paso County, Texas, which was designated on July 1. Cheyenne, Decatur, Lincoln, Morton, and Rawlins Counties, Kansas, and Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Texas, were designated June 3. All other counties were designated on May 18, 1935. Thirty-five counties were cancelled on July 1, leaving the present total of 84 counties in effect.

A complete list of 1935 drought counties is shown on the next page. (See also Chart 22, indicating the moisture situation at the end of winter.)

COMPLETE LIST OF 1935 DROUGHT COUNTIES

COLORADO

Baca	*Elbert	*Kit Carson	Prowers
Bent	*El Paso	Las Animas	*Pueblo
*Cheyenne	*Huerfano	*Lincoln	
Crowley	Kiowa	Otero	

KANSAS

*Cheyenne	Greeley	*Mitchell	Scott
Clark	Hamilton	Morton	Seward
*Decatur	Haskell	*Ness	*Sheridan
*Ellis	*Hodgeman	*Norton	*Sherman
Finney	*Jewell	*Osborne	*Smith
Ford	Kearney	*Phillips	Stanton
*Gove	*Lane	*Rawlins	Stevens
*Graham	*Lincoln	*Rooks	*Thomas
Grant	*Logan	*Rush	*Trego
Gray	Meade	*Russell	*Wallace
			Wichita

NEBRASKA

*Franklin	*Harlan	*Nuckolls	*Webster
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NEW MEXICO

Colfax	Guadalupe	Quay	Union
Curry	Harding	Roosevelt	
De Baca	Lea	San Miguel	

OKLAHOMA

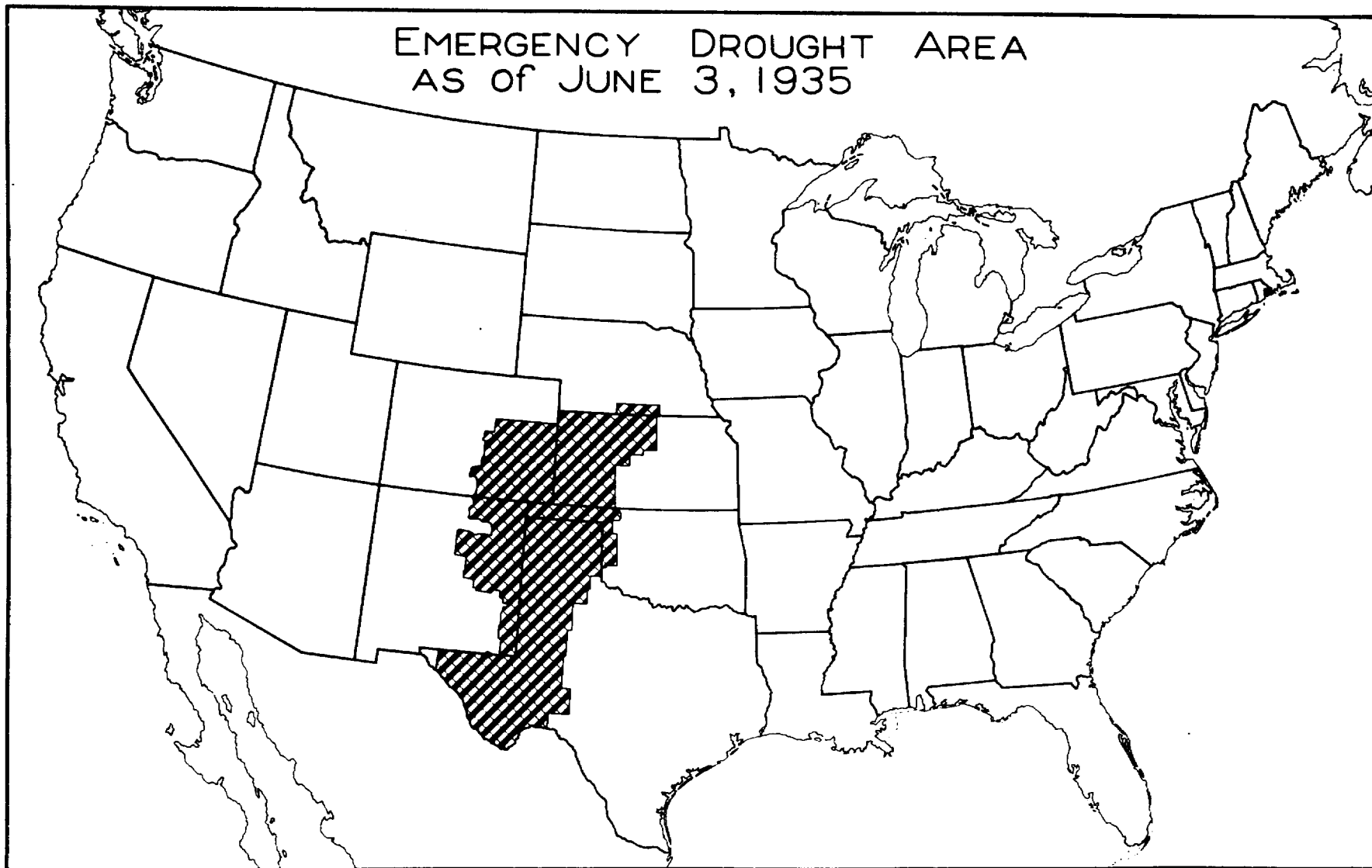
Beaver	Cimarron	*Harper	Texas
*Beckham	*Ellis	*Roger Mills	

TEXAS

Andrews	Deaf Smith	Hudspeth	Potter
Armstrong	*Donley	Hutchinson	Presidio
Bailey	Ector	Jeff Davis	Randall
Borden	El Paso	Lamb	Reagan
Brewster	*Floyd	*Lipscomb	Reeves
*Briscoe	Gaines	Loving	*Roberts
Carson	*Garza	Lubbock	Sherman
Castro	Glasscock	Lynn	Swisher
Cochran	*Gray	Martin	*Terrell
*Collingsworth	Hale	Midland	Terry
Crane	*Hall	Moore	Upton
*Crockett	Hansford	*Motley	Ward
*Crosby	Hartley	Ochiltree	*Wheeler
Culberson	*Hemphill	Oldham	Winkler
Dallam	Hockley	Parmer	Yeakum
Dawson	Howard	Paces	

*Removed from drought list July 1, 1935.

EMERGENCY DROUGHT AREA
AS OF JUNE 3, 1935

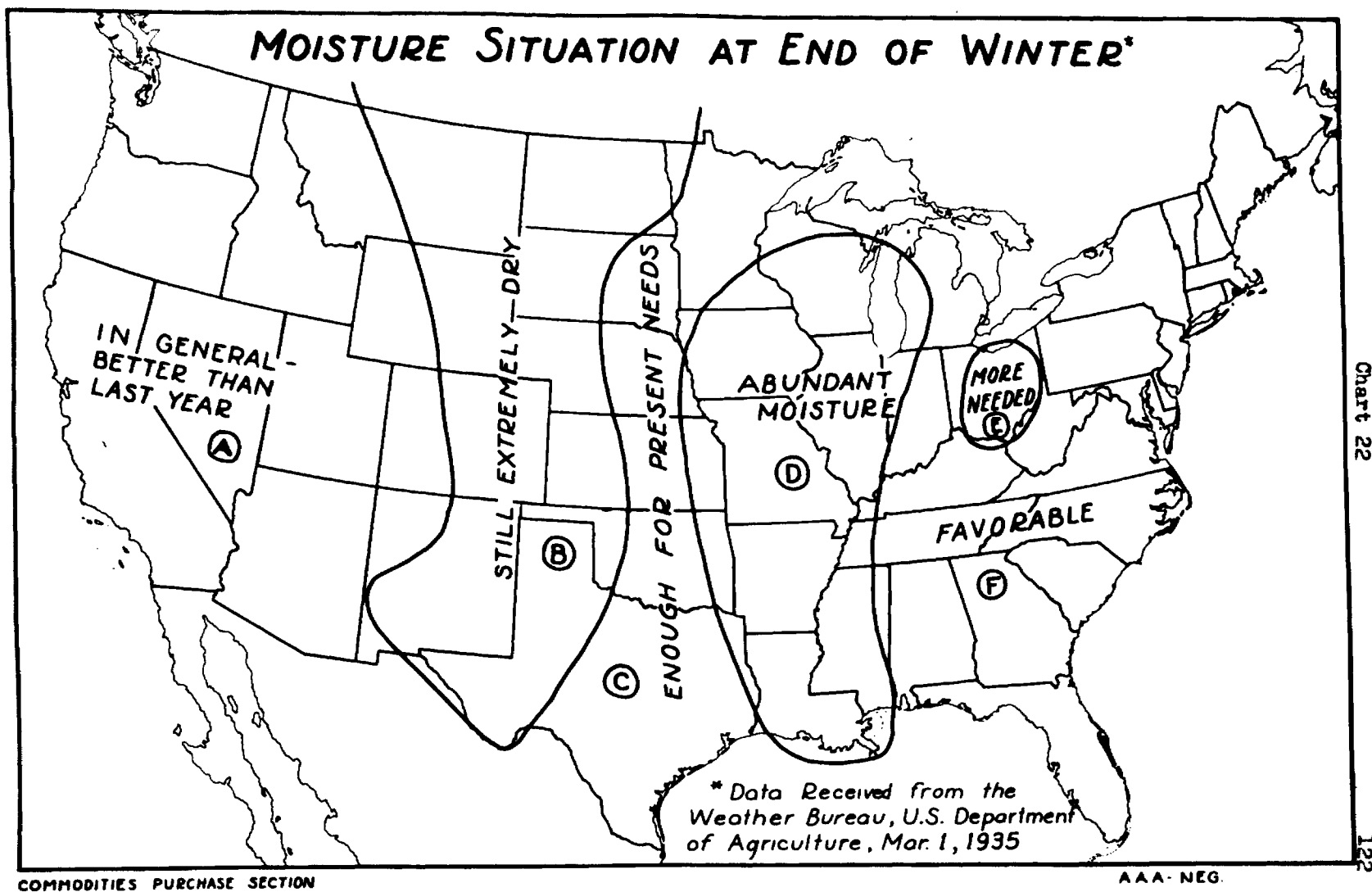


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

Chart 21-A

121-2



CHAPTER 10

RESULTS OF THE PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 10

RESULTS OF PROGRAMS

A preliminary survey of the results of the Government's assistance to stricken agricultural areas indicates, from many angles, decided progress.

A summary of the most evident immediate benefits accruing to farmers and others in the drought area follows:

Improvement of foundation herds while bringing cattle numbers in closer proximity to feed supply.

* * * * *

A large quantity of highly nutritious food conserved. Meat made available for those on relief both as fresh for immediate consumption and in the canned form for future use when a scarcity of marketable cattle might cause beef to be beyond the reach of those on very limited budgets.

* * * * *

Furnished immediate employment to thousands who otherwise would have remained out of work.

* * * * *

Supplied immediate cash to farmers to buy necessities, and to improve their relation with lienholders; otherwise conditions would have grown worse instead of better, because of vast losses that would have resulted through death of livestock.

* * * * *

Conserved the morale of farmers and others, who had already endured years of unusual hardship. "The spirit to do and progress and succeed was never stronger in Dakota," says "The Dakota Farmer", commenting on the Drought, in the October issue.

* * * * *

Educational--revealed a surprisingly large number of indifferently bred cattle in many instances of such low grade that even under the most favorable conditions could not be expected to make a profit for their producers.

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Both immediate and ultimate improvement of the livestock industries, immediate in that feed was conserved for the remainder of the cattle and ultimate in the effect upon average quality as so ably brought out in the following from the clever pen of Frank D. Tomson of Kansas, a livestock authority and writer, who has watched the industry progress for a half century -- "To whatever extent such cattle (inferior grades) are slaughtered, the drought has been a blessing."

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By quick and effective coordination the Agricultural Adjustment Administration made it possible for rented and contracted acreage on the farms of crop and livestock control signers to be planted to forage crops which made available a large tonnage of roughage for carrying livestock through the winter and at the same time gave the signers an opportunity to derive a crop income from this land. This proved to be a striking illustration of the adaptability of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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Had the cattle buying program not been put into effect the market for thin cattle especially cows would have become demoralized to a point where returns would not have justified shipment. This would have meant

- (1) Nonsalvaging of a large amount of human food.
 - (2) Quicker disappearance of available livestock feed.
 - (3) Failure to develop a tremendous amount of gainful labor for people and industries badly needing the same.
 - (4) Complete dissipation of lienholders collateral.
 - (5) In many cases a forced discontinuance of the cattle owners activities.
-

Reduced number of cattle to a point where weakened pastures might be able to recuperate from the vicissitudes of the drouth during the ensuing season of 1935.

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Simplified programs for prevention of soil erosion both on private and public domain.

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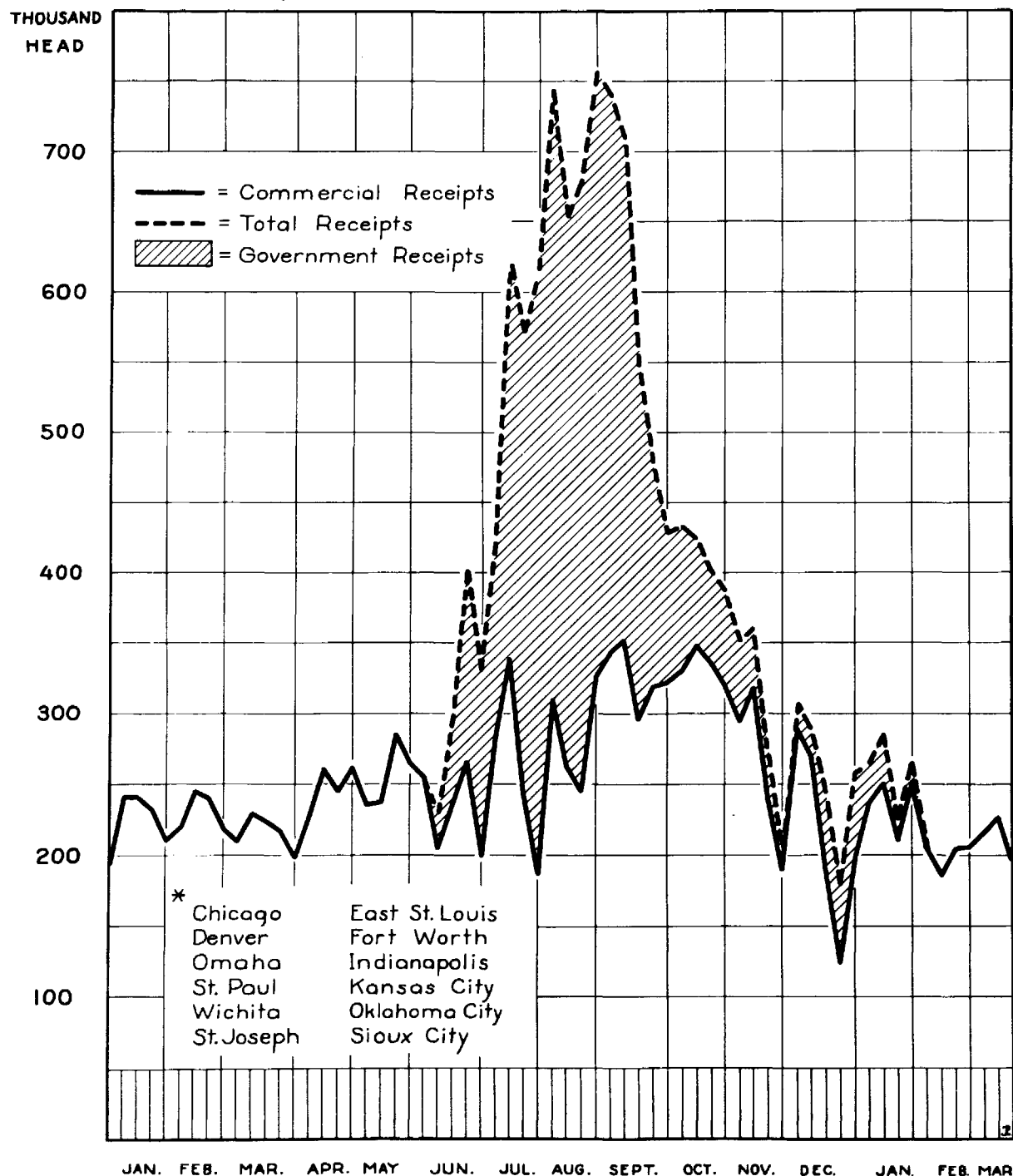
Cattle industry now has a better foundation upon which to build for the future.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT PUBLIC MARKETS - 1934

TABLE 12 shows the receipts of cattle at twelve principal markets during the calendar year 1934 with Government shipments indicated. Two things should be noted from chart 23; (1) that most Federal purchases reached the markets in the short span of four months, the bulk being confined to a period of about sixty days; (2) receipts of commercial cattle followed the usual curve during the period that Government cattle were moving, namely, proved to be the peak of the year's run.

The inference which can be drawn from this chart is that had the Government receipts been forced upon the open market as property of the original owners during the time when receipts were heavy, the market would unquestionably have been seriously depressed and would probably have reached a stage of stagnation which would have completely demoralized the trade.

Receipts of Cattle and Calves at 12 Principal Markets* Jan. 1934-Apr. 1935



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 28553 COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

TABLE 12 - Total receipts of cattle and calves at 12 principal markets
1934-35.

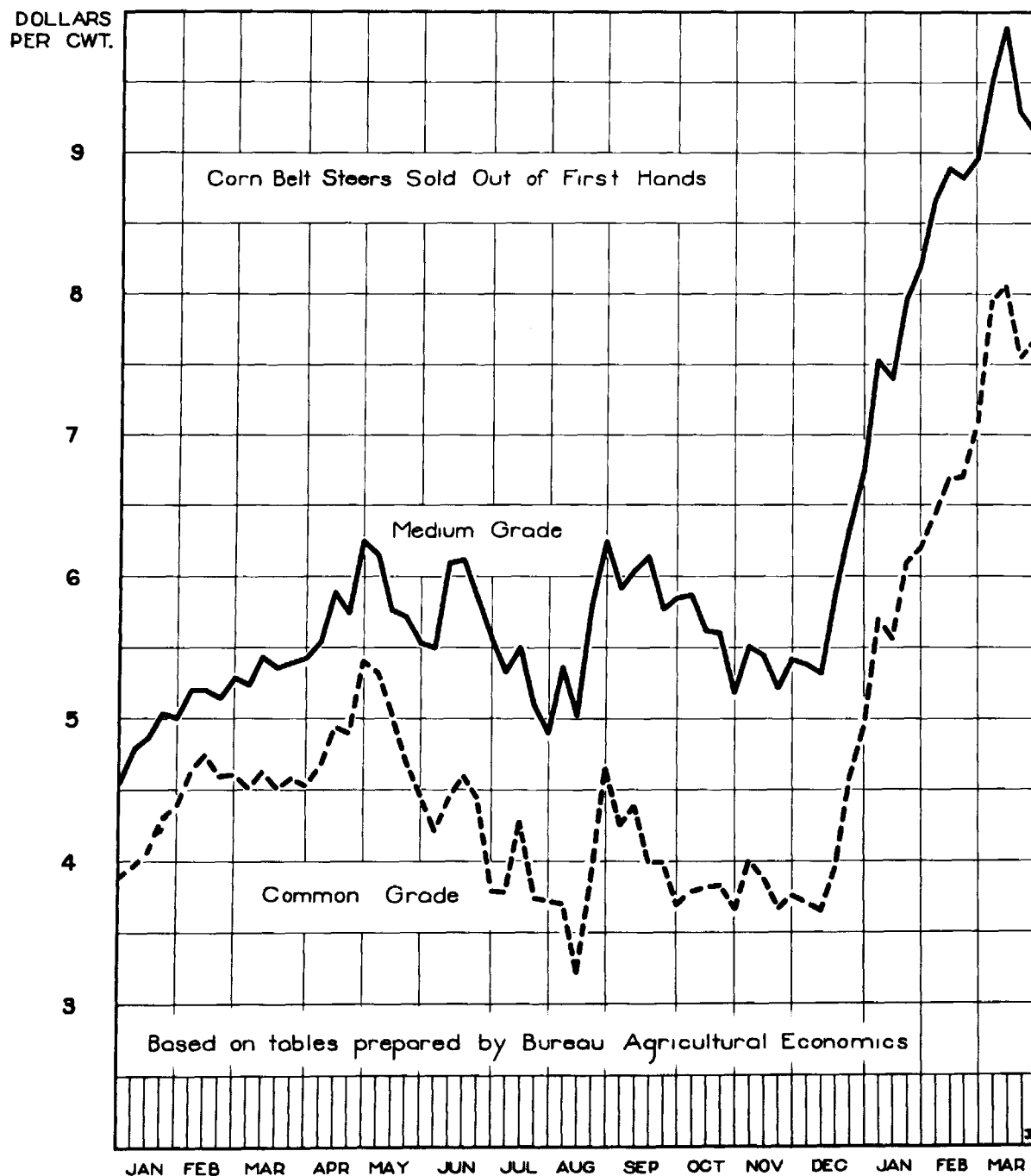
Week ended	Commer- cial	Govt.	Total	:	Week ended	Commer- cial	Govt.	Total
1934					1934			
Jan. 6 -	193,984	-	193,984		Aug. 18 -	262,879	391,379	654,258
13 -	241,356	-	241,356		25 -	245,739	435,148	680,887
20 -	241,251	-	241,251		Sept. 1 -	326,850	430,485	757,335
27 -	232,169	-	232,169		8 -	344,273	394,831	739,104
Feb. 3 -	210,683	-	210,683		15 -	350,263	359,383	709,646
10 -	218,962	-	218,962		22 -	294,794	252,607	547,401
17 -	245,456	-	245,456		29 -	319,337	160,072	479,409
24 -	239,906	-	239,906		Oct. 6 -	322,264	106,526	428,790
Mar. 3 -	217,610	-	217,610		13 -	331,352	102,201	433,553
10 -	209,715	-	209,715		20 -	348,471	76,041	424,512
17 -	228,342	-	228,342		27 -	336,997	64,437	401,434
24 -	223,906	-	223,906		Nov. 3 -	320,812	67,034	387,846
31 -	217,290	-	217,290		10 -	294,052	56,128	350,180
Apr. 7 -	198,383	-	198,383		17 -	318,028	43,000	361,028
14 -	228,252	-	228,252		24 -	238,290	37,075	275,365
21 -	260,303	-	260,303		Dec. 1 -	189,857	15,764	205,621
28 -	245,341	-	245,341		8 -	289,686	18,219	307,905
May 5 -	262,273	-	262,273		15 -	269,573	19,016	288,589
12 -	236,741	-	236,741		22 -	190,072	54,489	244,561
19 -	237,033	-	237,033		29 -	123,644	54,888	178,532
26 -	284,276	-	284,276		1935			
June 2 -	264,812	-	264,812		Jan. 5 -	197,728	60,331	258,059
9 -	254,798	400	255,198		12 -	237,221	27,377	264,598
16 -	204,455	24,986	229,441		19 -	250,733	33,575	284,308
23 -	238,900	60,157	299,057		26 -	210,433	15,771	226,204
30 -	266,480	137,173	403,653		Feb. 2 -	251,698	13,780	265,478
July 7 -	198,691	132,196	330,887		9 -	206,738	4,463	211,201
14 -	285,157	142,570	427,727		16 -	185,063	-	185,063
21 -	339,549	281,954	621,503		23 -	204,649	-	204,649
28 -	243,033	328,202	571,235		Mar. 2 -	206,155	-	206,155
Aug. 4 -	236,911	380,113	617,024		9 -	216,622	-	216,622
11 -	311,169	432,999	744,168		Total	15,601,460	5,214,770	20,816,230

1/ Chicago, Denver, East St. Louis, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City,
Oklahoma City, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Wichita.

PRICE OF LOW-GRADE STEERS

Chart 24 illustrates the average price paid for medium and common-grade beef steers through the year 1934. This is of interest in connection with the effect of the Emergency Purchase Program because steers of these two grades would to some extent compete with cattle purchased by the Government. Most of the Emergency purchases consisted of cows. While the price of low-grade steers dropped to a low point in mid August, it strengthened thereafter and kept on a fair level until mid-December, at which time the speculative interest came back into the cattle ends and resulted in greatly improved demand.

Average Weekly Price of Beef Steers Sold at Chicago for Slaughter Jan. 1934 to Apr. 1935



COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA- NEG. 26637

TABLE 13. - AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICE OF BEEF STEERS, MEDIUM AND COMMON,
SOLD AT CHICAGO FOR SLAUGHTER.

January 1934 to April 1935.

Week Ending	Average Price		Week Ending	Average Price	
	Medium	Common		Medium	Common
<u>1934</u>			<u>1934</u>		
Jan. 6	\$ 4.56	\$ 3.88	Sept. 1	\$ 6.25	\$ 4.65
13	4.78	3.97	8	5.91	4.25
20	4.87	4.07	15	6.05	4.38
27	5.04	4.31	22	6.14	3.99
Feb. 3	5.01	4.39	29	5.77	3.99
10	5.20	4.63	Oct. 6	5.84	3.69
17	5.21	4.75	13	5.87	3.79
24	5.16	4.60	20	5.62	3.82
Mar. 3	5.28	4.62	27	5.60	3.83
10	5.24	4.52	Nov. 3	5.19	3.67
17	5.43	4.63	10	5.51	4.00
24	5.37	4.51	17	5.45	3.88
31	5.39	4.58	24	5.22	3.67
Apr. 7	5.43	4.53	Dec. 1	5.42	3.76
14	5.54	4.67	8	5.38	3.72
21	5.89	4.95	15	5.32	3.65
28	5.74	4.90	22	5.87	3.95
May 5	6.26	5.41	29	6.33	4.56
12	6.16	5.33	<u>1935</u>		
19	5.77	5.03	Jan. 5	6.74	4.94
26	5.72	4.70	12	7.52	5.71
June 2	5.53	4.45	19	7.40	5.56
9	5.50	4.21	26	7.96	6.10
16	6.10	4.55	Feb. 2	8.20	6.21
23	6.12	4.60	9	8.67	6.44
30	5.84	4.44	16	8.88	6.69
July 7	5.57	3.79	23	8.82	6.70
14	5.34	3.78	Mar. 2	8.97	7.08
21	5.50	4.28	9	9.51	7.95
28	5.11	3.74	16	9.89	8.07
Aug. 4	4.90	3.72	23	9.29	7.54
11	5.37	3.70	30	9.16	7.67
18	5.02	3.22			
25	5.78	3.86			

DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE IN UNITED STATES

Chart 25 illustrates graphically the number of cattle by states as of January 1, 1935. That the 1934 drought swept through the heart of the cattle-producing section of the United States is clearly evidenced when we consider that the number remaining in these drought states following the extensive federal purchase program and heavy shipments to market through regular channels still far exceeds the number in other sections of the nation.

Texas, the leading cattle state from the point of numbers, shows slightly over 5,000,000 head following the government purchase of over 2,000,000 and a heavy marketward movement through the regular channels during the latter part of 1934. Iowa ranks second with over 4,000,000. This state was not hit so hard by the drought. The southern part of the state was in the direct path of the drought, however, the northern half produced a surplus of feed and much of this was transported to the drought afflicted sections and used to help hold cattle there.

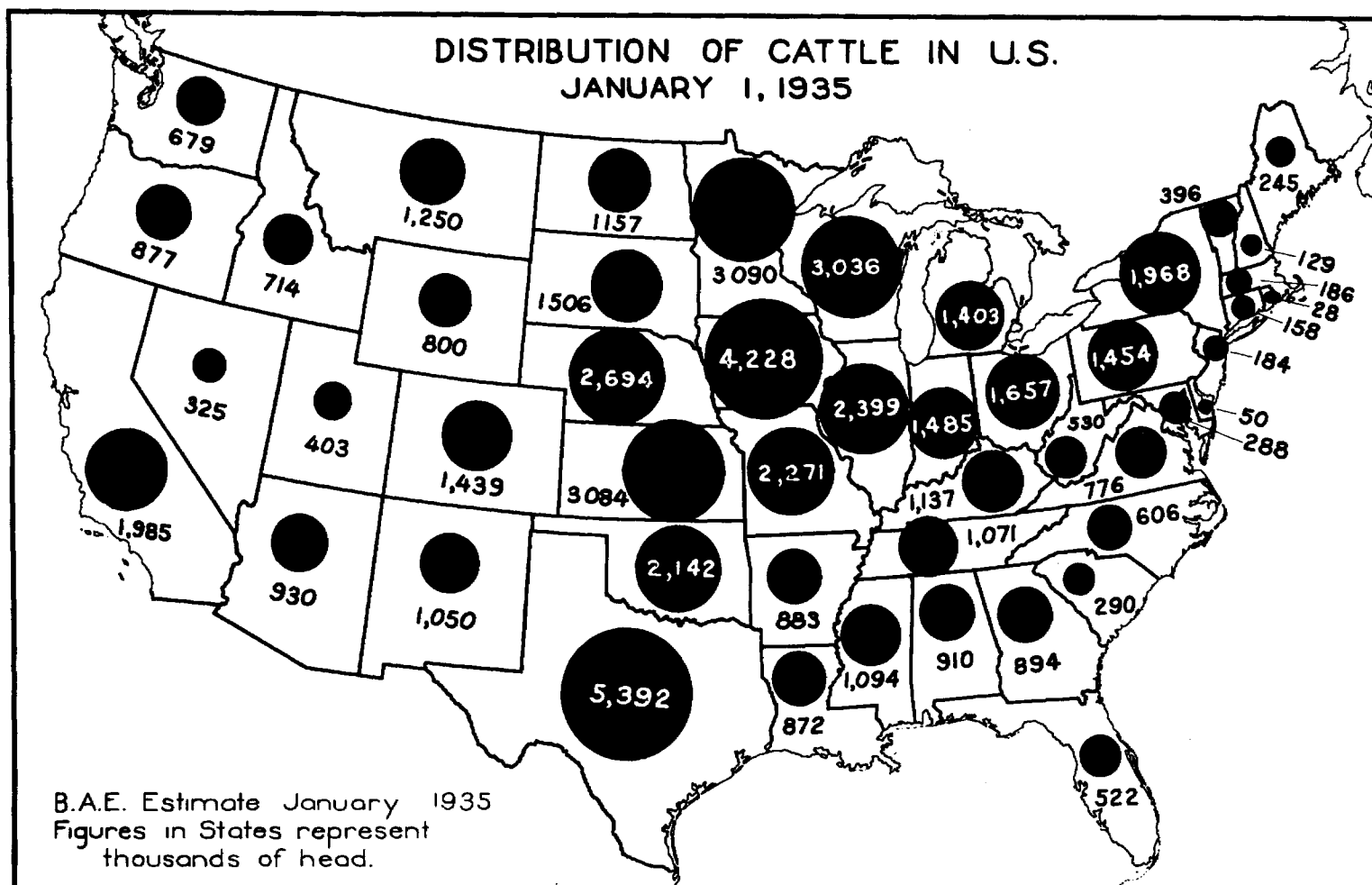


Chart 25

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A.A.A:NEG 28722

COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

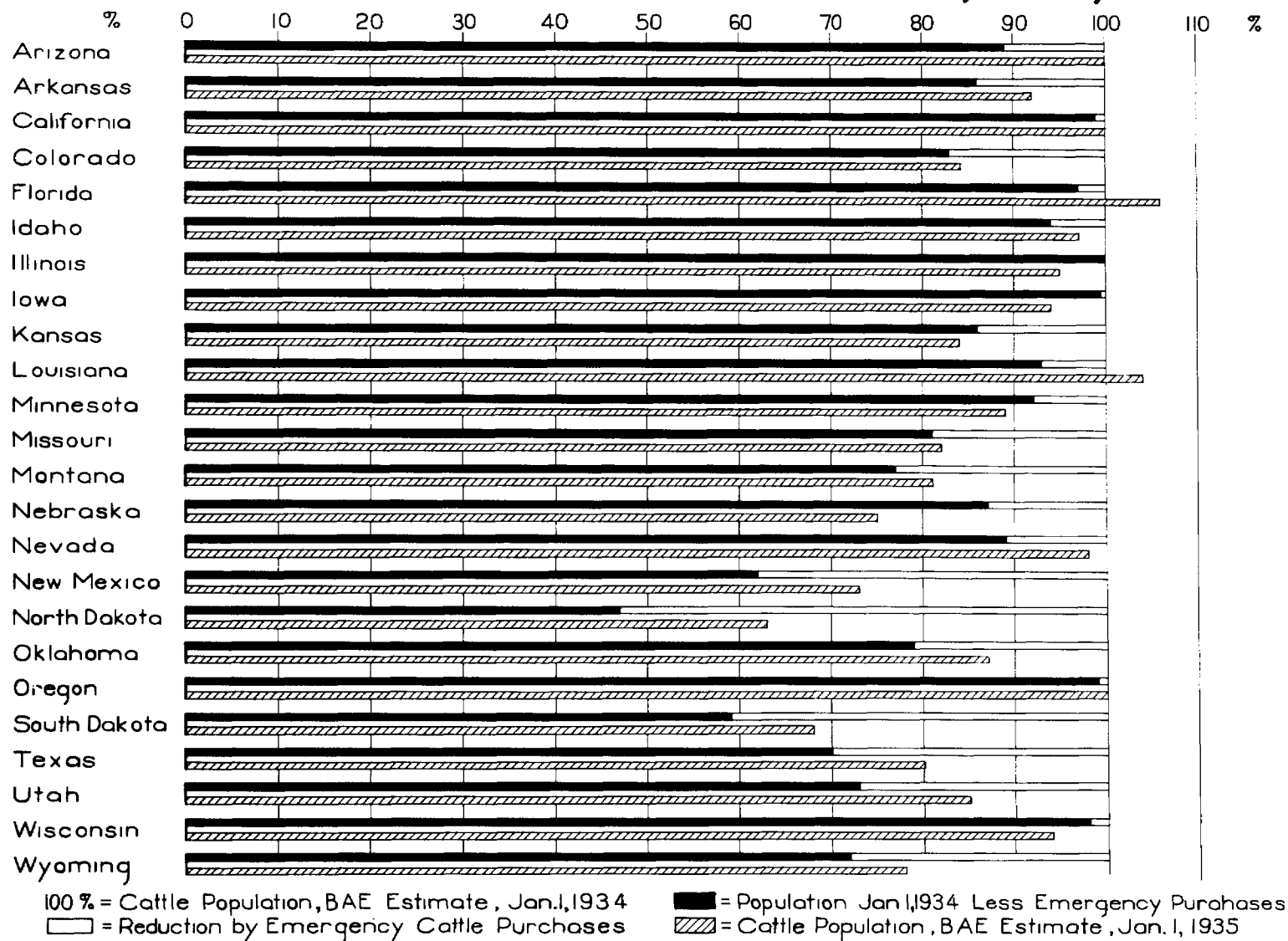
CATTLE POPULATION IN DROUGHT STATES BEFORE
AND AFTER EMERGENCY PURCHASE PROGRAM.

In Chart 26 is presented a comparison of cattle population in the several states where the emergency cattle buying program took place, statistics as of January 1, 1934, and January 1, 1935 being used.

Statistics are presented on a percentage basis. The upper line for each state gives the total number of cattle on hand, January 1, 1934. The clear section at the right represents the percentage of that number which was purchased by the government. The second column gives the number of cattle on hand January 1, 1935. In the states where the most extensive purchases were made, cattle numbers show a marked recession from the count of the previous year. Several states show a reduction greater than the emergency purchase, indicating that movement through regular channels more than offset calf crop. Obviously feed conditions necessitated very heavy reductions in steers and stock cattle of all kinds within these states.

It may seem a little inconsistent to note that several states have more cattle than a year ago. It will be noted that in these states the emergency purchases were very light, frequently confined to a very small area within the state. In such cases conditions throughout the balance of the state were reasonably good and cattle were not adversely affected.

Comparison of Cattle Population in Drought States 1934 and 1935 in Relation to Emergency Cattle-Buying Program



COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION

AAA-NEG 28641

TABLE 14. - Comparison of Cattle Population in Drought States, 1928, 1934 and 1935.

State	Estimated Population 1928 BAE	Estimated Population 1934 BAE	Estimated Population 1935 BAE
Arizona	675,000	930,000	930,000
Arkansas	772,000	960,000	883,000
California	1,995,000	1,985,000	1,985,000
Colorado	1,317,000	1,713,000	1,439,000
Florida*	533,000	494,000	522,000
Idaho	588,000	736,000	714,000
Illinois	1,967,000	2,525,000	2,399,000
Indiana	1,294,000	1,515,000	1,485,000
Iowa	3,720,000	4,498,000	4,228,000
Kansas	2,696,000	3,671,000	3,084,000
Louisiana	579,000	839,000	872,000
Michigan	1,406,000	1,461,000	1,403,000
Minnesota	2,710,000	3,511,000	3,090,000
Missouri	2,109,000	2,770,000	2,271,000
Montana	1,114,000	1,543,000	1,250,000
Nebraska	2,766,000	3,592,000	2,694,000
Nevada	332,000	332,000	325,000
New Mexico	1,070,000	1,445,000	1,060,000
North Dakota	1,067,000	1,835,000	1,157,000
Oklahoma	1,723,000	2,462,000	2,142,000
Oregon	673,000	877,000	877,000
South Dakota	1,570,000	2,214,000	1,506,000
Texas	5,607,000	6,740,000	5,392,000
Utah	460,000	474,000	403,000
Wisconsin	2,920,000	3,230,000	3,036,000
Wyoming	<u>764,000</u>	<u>1,023,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>
Total	42,427,000	53,375,000	45,937,000

*Emergency Flood Area.

(PAGES 134-2 to 134-10 reserved)

TABLE 15. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT AND LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF COWS (1 to 8 years old) BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

STATE		COWS			TOTAL COWS (FARM)	TOTAL COWS (RANGE)	TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F. C. A. DISTRICT	F. C. A. DISTRICT	F. C. A. DISTRICT
New York	)	1: 4,483	:	:	4,483	:	4,483
Louisiana	)	5: 47,028	583	47,611	47,028	583	47,611
Arkansas	)	:	66,843	10,630	77,473	:	:
Missouri	)	6: 138,405	671	139,076	:	:	:
Illinois	)	:	9,622	:	9,622	214,870	11,301
Wisconsin	)	:	78,255	60	78,315	:	:
North Dakota	)	7: 476,910	31,878	508,788	:	:	:
Minnesota	)	:	319,304	20	319,324	874,469	31,958
Iowa	)	:	61,115	:	61,115	:	:
South Dakota	)	8: 557,364	89,083	646,447	:	:	:
Nebraska	)	:	262,795	138,886	401,631	:	:
Wyoming	)	:	25,150	159,103	184,253	906,424	387,022
Oklahoma	)	:	81,643	61,036	142,679	:	:
Colorado	)	9: 67,412	137,574	204,986	:	:	:
Kansas	)	:	168,762	36,941	205,703	:	:
New Mexico	)	:	33,379	211,550	244,929	351,196	447,101
Texas	)	10: 344,265	374,796	719,061	344,265	374,796	719,061
Utah	)	:	26,226	41,843	68,068	:	:
Arizona	)	11: 3,057	4,295	7,352	:	:	:
Nevada	)	:	693	9,817	10,510	:	:
California	)	:	20,485	9,065	29,550	50,460	65,020
Oregon	)	:	1,284	6,102	7,386	:	:
Idaho	)	12: 14,593	21,704	36,297	:	:	:
Montana	)	:	57,971	64,885	122,856	73,848	92,691
TOTALS					2,867,043	1,410,472	4,277,515

ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

TABLE 16.-
NUMBER OF STEERS BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

STATE		STEERS			TOTAL STEERS (FARM)	TOTAL STEERS (RANGE)	TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT
New York	) 1:	96	:	96	96	:	96
Louisiana	) 5:	542	2	544	542	2	544
Arkansas	) :	4,737	2,819	7,556	:	:	:
Missouri	) 6:	6,535	135	6,670	:	:	:
Illinois	) :	224	:	224	11,496	2,954	14,450
Wisconsin	) :	609	:	609	:	:	:
North Dakota	) 7:	56,452	9,900	66,352	:	:	:
Minnesota	) :	17,286	:	17,286	74,347	9,900	84,247
Iowa	) :	3,530	:	3,530	:	:	:
South Dakota	) 8:	81,080	22,558	103,638	:	:	:
Nebraska	) :	25,225	20,883	46,108	:	:	:
Wyoming	) :	1,333	30,536	31,869	111,168	73,977	185,145
Oklahoma	) :	4,686	25,151	29,837	:	:	:
Colorado	) 9:	2,928	31,295	34,223	:	:	:
Kansas	) :	15,958	7,892	23,850	:	:	:
New Mexico	) :	2,134	31,164	33,298	25,706	95,502	121,208
Texas	) 10:	9,349	44,003	53,352	9,349	44,003	53,352
Utah	) :	761	9,684	10,445	:	:	:
Arizona	) 11:	71	1,157	1,228	:	:	:
Nevada	) :	10	2,888	2,898	:	:	:
California	) :	227	2,660	2,887	1,069	16,389	17,458
Oregon	) :	97	2,489	2,586	:	:	:
Idaho	) 12:	914	6,885	7,799	:	:	:
Montana	) :	7,756	13,924	21,680	8,767	23,298	32,065
TOTALS					242,540	266,025	508,565

TABLE 17. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER OF BULLS BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

STATE		BULLS			TOTAL BULLS (FARM)	TOTAL BULLS (RANGE)	TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT
New York	) 1	152		152	152		152
Louisiana	) 5	1,006		1,006	1,006		1,006
Arkansas	)	967	185	1,152			
Missouri	) 6	3,506	22	3,528			
Illinois	)	296		296	4,569	207	4,776
Wisconsin	)	5,594		5,594			
North Dakota	) 7	21,657	1,018	22,655			
Minnesota	)	17,000		17,000	42,231	1,018	43,249
Iowa	)	2,047		2,047			
South Dakota	) 8	22,019	2,740	24,759			
Nebraska	)	11,091	4,778	15,869			
Wyoming	)	682	5,844	6,526	55,839	15,362	49,201
Oklahoma	)	2,186	1,676	3,862			
Colorado	)	2,211	6,655	8,866			
Kansas	) 9	5,898	978	6,876			
New Mexico	)	1,042	7,505	8,550	11,337	16,617	27,954
Texas	) 10	6,480	9,204	15,684	6,480	9,204	15,684
Utah	)	822	1,219	2,041			
Arizona	) 11	93	160	253			
Nevada	)	20	351	371			
California	)	647	289	936	1,582	2,019	3,601
Oregon	)	51	232	283			
Idaho) 12	442	623	1,065			
Montana)	2,473	2,227	4,700	2,966	3,082	6,048
TOTALS					106,142	45,509	151,651

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 18. -

**NUMBER OF 1934 CALVES BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		1934 CALVES			TOTAL CALVES (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL CALVES (RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL			
New York	) 1	537		537	537		537
Louisiana	) 5	6,014	2	6,016	6,014	2	6,016
Arkansas	)	12,430	338	12,768			
Missouri	) 6	32,838	177	33,015			
Illinois	)	2,375		2,375	47,645	515	48,158
Wisconsin	)	10,528		10,528			
North Dakota	) 7	123,296	8,915	132,209			
Minnesota	)	69,298		69,298	203,122	8,915	212,035
Iowa	)	24,479		24,479			
South Dakota	)	183,605	53,698	237,303			
Nebraska	) 8	92,496	54,272	146,768			
Wyoming	)	6,693	63,164	69,857	307,273	151,134	458,407
Oklahoma	)	26,911	18,300	45,211			
Colorado	)	20,740	44,301	65,041			
Kansas	) 9	48,438	12,259	60,697			
New Mexico	)	12,858	68,244	80,602	108,447	143,104	221,551
Texas	) 10	79,297	67,647	146,944	79,297	67,647	146,944
Utah	)	4,983	13,280	18,263			
Arizona	) 11	635	1,026	1,661			
Nevada	)	149	2,966	3,115			
California	)	2,882	1,937	4,819	8,649	19,209	27,858
Oregon	)	234	2,221	2,455			
Idaho	) 12	4,375	6,356	10,731			
Montana)	16,097	21,463	37,560	20,706	30,040	50,746
TOTAL.....					781,688	420,564	1,202,252

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 19.

**NUMBER OF EWES (1 to 6 years old) BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		EWES (1 to 6 years)			TOTAL EWES (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL EWES(RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL			
New York	) 1	517		517	517		517
Louisiana	) 2	280		280	280		280
Arkansas	)	6,198		6,198			
Missouri	) 6	72,535		72,535			
Illinois	)	3,467		3,467	82,212		82,212
Wisconsin	)	15,033		15,033			
North Dakota	) 7	280,766	46,744	327,510			
Minnesota	)	111,965		111,965	405,764	46,744	452,508
Iowa	)	29,065		29,065			
South Dakota	)	308,740	220,224	528,964			
Nebraska	) 8	17,267	10,518	27,785			
Wyoming	)	28,527	1,244,838	1,273,475	563,659	1,475,650	1,859,289
Oklahoma	)	2,969	1,933	4,922			
Colorado	)	24,962	242,083	267,045			
Kansas	) 9	12,201	2,032	14,233			
New Mexico	)	39,040	423,879	462,919	79,192	669,977	749,169
Texas	) 10	113,144	1,314,536	1,427,680	113,144	1,314,536	1,427,680
Utah	)	51,163	913,507	964,670			
Arizona	) 11	467	14,559	15,026			
Nevada	)	93	167,689	167,782			
California	)	3,268	21,987	25,255	54,991	1,117,742	1,172,733
Oregon	)	515	112,642	113,157			
Idaho	) 12	50,779	410,314	461,093			
Montana)	49,644	870,687	920,331	100,938	893,642	994,580
TOTALS					1,220,497	5,518,271	6,738,768

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 20. -

**NUMBER OF BUCKS (1 year and over) BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		BUCKS (1 year and over)			TOTAL BUCKS (FARM): F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL BUCKS (RANGE): F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL			
New York	) 1	5		5	5		5
Louisiana	) 5	2		2	2		2
Arkansas	)	351		351			
Missouri	) 6	2,551		2,551			
Illinois	)	151		151	3,033		3,033
Wisconsin	)	412		412			
North Dakota	) 7	7,787	1,228	9,015			
Minnesota	)	3,294		3,294	11,493	1,228	12,721
Iowa	)	1,016		1,016			
South Dakota	)	7,884	5,967	13,851			
Nebraska	) 8	509	216	725			
Wyoming	)	1,043	39,773	40,816	10,454	45,956	56,410
Oklahoma	)	163	128	291			
Colorado	)	851	8,997	9,848			
Kansas	) 9	496	34	530			
New Mexico	)	2,327	15,697	18,024	3,837	24,856	28,693
Texas	) 10	3,638	54,870	58,508	3,638	54,870	58,508
Utah	)	2,413	21,794	24,207			
Arizona	) 11	23	797	820			
Nevada	)	8	3,236	3,244			
California	)	75	370	445	2,519	26,199	28,718
Oregon	)	77	3,891	3,968			
Idaho) 12	738	9,160	9,898			
Montana)	1,214	9,632	10,846	2,029	22,683	24,712
TOTALS.....					37,050	175,792	212,822

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 21. -

**NUMBER OF 1934 LAMBS BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		1934 LAMBS			TOTAL LAMBS (FARM)	TOTAL LAMBS (RANGE)	TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT
New York	) 1	20		20	20		20
Louisiana	) 5	20		20	20		20
Arkansas	)	942		942			
Missouri	) 6	15,890		15,890			
Illinois	)	775		775	17,607		17,607
Wisconsin	)	4,501		4,501			
North Dakota	) 7	144,582	14,906	159,488			
Minnesota	)	27,636		27,636	176,719	14,906	191,625
Iowa	)	5,852		5,852			
South Dakota	) 8	129,450	90,446	219,896			
Nebraska	)	5,029	1,704	6,733			
Wyoming	)	16,552	454,455	450,967	156,883	526,585	683,468
Oklahoma	)	968	563	1,531			
Colorado	) 9	5,315	74,852	80,167			
Kansas	)	5,358	497	5,855			
New Mexico	)	5,540	111,766	117,306	15,181	187,678	202,859
Texas	) 10	32,511	472,639	505,150	32,511	472,639	505,150
Utah	)	15,200	209,096	222,296			
Arizona	)	84	8,846	8,930			
Nevada	) 11	45	25,758	25,803			
California	)	470	3,553	4,023	13,799	247,255	261,054
Oregon	)	101	24,301	24,404			
Idaho	) 12	9,422	152,577	161,999			
Montana)	14,771	83,135	97,906	24,294	260,013	284,307
TOTALS					457,034	1,709,076	2,146,110

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 22. -

**NUMBER OF GOATS BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		GOATS		TOTAL GOATS (FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL GOATS (RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT	TOTAL F.C.A. DISTRICT
		FARM	RANGE			
New York	) 1	16		16	16	16
Louisiana	) 5	1,605		1,605	1,605	1,605
Arkansas	)	7,568		7,568		
Missouri	) 6	12,867		12,867		
Illinois	)	66		66	20,501	20,501
Wisconsin	)	97		97		
North Dakota	) 7	824		824		
Minnesota	)	461		461	1,382	1,382
Iowa	)	115		115		
South Dakota	) 8	1,383	205	1,588		
Nebraska	)	345	84	429		
Wyoming	)	112	766	878	1,925	1,055
Oklahoma	)	1,641	1,524	3,165		
Colorado	)	734	1,077	1,811		
Kansas	) 9	597		597		
New Mexico	)	2,215	34,367	36,582	5,187	36,968
Texas	) 10	34,087	506,092	540,179	34,087	506,092
Utah)					
Arizona	) 11	687		687		
Nevada	)	21	41	62		
California	)	523	112	635	1,251	155
Oregon)	18		18		
Idaho) 12	197	3	200		
Montana)	202	355	557	417	308
TOTALS				66,351	544,626	610,977

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 23. -

**NUMBER OF HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS AND GILTS) BY STATES
AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		HOGS (BROOD SOWS, BOARS, GILTS)			TOTAL HOGS (FARM)		TOTAL HOGS (RANGE)		TOTAL F.C.A.
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	DISTRICT	DISTRICT
New York	) 1 :	93 :		93 :	93 :			93 :	
Louisiana	) 5 :	27,010 :		27,010 :				27,010 :	
Arkansas	) :	34,311 :		34,311 :					
Missouri	) 6 :	98,113 :	431 :	98,544 :					
Illinois	) :	6,775 :		6,775 :	139,199 :			139,199 :	
Wisconsin	) :	22,465 :		22,465 :					
North Dakota	) 7 :	241,870 :		241,870 :					
Minnesota	) :	226,072 :		226,072 :	490,407 :			490,407 :	
Iowa	) :	55,357 :		55,357 :					
South Dakota	) :	407,032 :		407,032 :					
Nebraska	) 8 :	183,035 :		183,035 :					
Wyoming	) :	5,080 :		5,080 :	650,504 :			650,504 :	
Oklahoma	) :	29,426 :	3,298 :	32,724 :					
Colorado	) :	24,349 :	4 :	24,353 :					
Kansas	) 9 :	49,069 :	204 :	49,263 :					
New Mexico	) :	13,759 :	466 :	14,225 :	116,593 :	5,972 :		120,565 :	
Texas	) 10 :	111,919 :	2,978 :	114,897 :	111,919 :	2,978 :		114,897 :	
Utah	) :	6,043 :		6,043 :					
Arizona	) 11 :	779 :	40 :	819 :					
Nevada	) :	220 :	12 :	232 :					
California	) :	4,753 :	113 :	4,871 :	11,800 :	165 :		11,965 :	
Oregon	) :	261 :	8 :	269 :					
Idaho	) 12 :	5,867 :	17 :	5,884 :					
Montana	) :	11,151 :	576 :	11,727 :	15,279 :	601 :		15,880 :	
TOTALS					1,562,704	42,458		1,570,951	

**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 24.

**NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES (INCLUDING SADDLE AND PACK
HORSES) BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE		HORSES AND MULES			TOTAL HORSES & MULES:		TOTAL HORSES & MULES:		TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	(FARM) F.C.A. DISTRICT	(RANGE) F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT
New York	) 1	844		844	844				844
Louisiana	) 8	17,763		17,763	17,763				17,763
Arkansas	)	33,647		33,647					
Missouri	) 6	64,474		64,474					
Illinois	)	5,768		5,768	103,889				103,889
Wisconsin	)	21,191		21,191					
North Dakota	) 7	297,935		297,935					
Minnesota	)	181,119		181,119	500,245				500,245
Iowa	)	28,677		28,677					
South Dakota	)	258,233	15,741	273,974					
Nebraska	) 8	151,018	15,975	146,993					
Wyoming	)	21,507	9,363	30,870	459,435	41,079			480,514
Oklahoma	)	43,690	2,724	46,414					
Colorado	)	40,255	3,252	48,507					
Kansas	) 9	74,535	3,617	78,152					
New Mexico	)	23,988	11,711	35,699	182,468	26,304			208,772
Texas	) 10	157,176	17,553	174,731	157,176	17,553			174,731
Utah	)	12,942	3,613	16,557					
Arizona	)	888	440	1,298					
Nevada	) 11	766	632	1,398					
California	)	2,169	727	2,896	16,735	5,414			22,149
Oregon	)	928	634	1,562					
Idaho	) 12	2,204	2,325	10,529					
Montana	)	35,721	14,095	49,816	44,853	17,054			61,907
TOTALS					1,463,408	107,406			1,570,814

ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

TABLE 25. -

NUMBER OF POULTRY BY STATES AND
BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS

STATE		POULTRY			TOTAL POULTRY(FARM):	TOTAL POULTRY(RANGE):	TOTAL
		FARM	RANGE	TOTAL	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT	F.C.A. DISTRICT
New York	) 1	11,890	:	11,890	11,890	:	11,890
Louisiana	) 5	179,772	:	179,772	179,772	:	179,772
Arkansas	)	532,757	:	532,757	:	:	:
Missouri	) 6	2,371,538	:	2,371,538	:	:	:
Illinois	)	156,001	:	156,001	5,060,296	:	5,060,296
Wisconsin	)	504,482	:	504,482	:	:	:
North Dakota	) 7	4,225,067	:	4,225,067	:	:	:
Minnesota	)	3,388,959	:	3,388,952	8,118,501	:	8,118,501
Iowa	)	784,406	:	784,406	:	:	:
South Dakota	) 8	5,385,890	:	5,385,890	:	:	:
Nebraska	)	2,723,681	:	2,723,681	:	:	:
Wyoming	)	138,834	:	138,834	9,032,811	:	9,032,811
Oklahoma	)	734,046	22,055	756,081	:	:	:
Colorado	) 9	574,679	14,676	589,355	:	:	:
Kansas	)	2,212,087	3,149	2,215,236	:	:	:
New Mexico	)	265,000	1,670	266,670	5,785,812	41,730	5,827,542
Texas	) 10	2,718,923	29,115	2,748,038	2,718,923	29,115	2,748,038
Utah	)	442,986	:	442,986	:	:	:
Arizona	) 11	35,624	:	35,624	:	:	:
Nevada	)	3,020	:	3,020	:	:	:
California	)	384,215	:	384,215	865,845	:	865,845
Oregon	)	5,246	284	5,530	:	:	:
Idaho	) 12	43,934	78	44,012	:	:	:
Montana)	287,532	12,647	299,979	334,512	13,009	347,521
TOTALS					28,108,562	83,852	28,192,414

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TABLE 26. - ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MISCELLANEOUS
LOANS BY STATES AND BY EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN OFFICES

STATE	OFFICE	VEGETABLES		STRAWBERRIES		CITRUS		ORCHARD	
		NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT
Arkansas	Memphis			214	\$ 7,175				
Florida	Memphis	472	\$44,415			569	\$361,006		
Missouri	St. Louis			25	418				
Washington	Spokane							1,135	\$362,695
TOTALS		472	\$44,415	239	\$ 7,593	569	\$361,006	1,135	\$362,695

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**ANALYSIS OF DROUGHT FEED LOAN APPLICATIONS HANDLED BY
THE EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION IN THE DROUGHT AREA**

TABLE 27. -

**NUMBER OF ACRES OF FORAGE CROPS AND AMOUNTS
BY STATES AND BY FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DISTRICTS**

STATE	:	FORAGE CROPS	:	AMOUNT	:	TOTAL FORAGE CROPS	:	TOTAL AMOUNT
	:	(NUMBER OF ACRES)	:		:	(ACREAGE)	:	
	:		:		:	F.C.A. DISTRICT	:	F.C.A. DISTRICT
Louisiana	) 5	67,045	:	*	:	67,045	:	
Arkansas	)	71,053	:	*	:		:	
Missouri	) 6	45,114½	:	\$ 42,932.50	:		:	
Illinois	)	6,878½	:	4,952.25	:	123,046	:	\$ 47,885.35
Wisconsin	)	2,560½	:	4,597.00	:		:	
North Dakota	) 7	56,584	:	15,235.00	:		:	
Minnesota	)	7,466	:	6,052.00	:	66,610	:	25,884.00
Iowa	)	935	:	935.00	:		:	
South Dakota	) 8	55,708	:	55,708.00	:		:	
Nebraska	)	37,856	:	37,856.00	:		:	
Wyoming	)	462	:	462.00	:	94,961	:	94,953.00
Oklahoma	)	84,208	:	86,524.00	:		:	
Colorado	)	56,941	:	38,549.00	:		:	
Kansas	) 9	40,710	:	36,905.00	:		:	
New Mexico	)	56,391	:	55,730.00	:	238,250	:	217,708.00
Texas	) 10	564,979	:	520,606.00	:	564,979	:	520,606.00
Utah	)	154	:	154.00	:		:	
Arizona	) 11	2,438½	:	2,333.50	:		:	
Nevada)		:		:		:	
California	)	6,169	:	6,164.00	:	8,751½	:	8,651.50
Oregon	)	1,404	:	50.00	:		:	
Idaho	) 12	675	:	125.00	:		:	
Montana	)	9,128	:	2,979.00	:	11,217	:	53,164.00
TOTALS					:	1,174,859½	:	\$ 923,851.85

* Louisiana and Arkansas failed to report amounts for forage crops.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A. FINANCES

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A -- FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXHIBIT 1 -- EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATIONS AND COMMODITIES

Statement of expenditures covering period
May 23, 1934, to June 30, 1935

Allotments for Drought Relief Programs:

JONES-CONNALLY ACT

Cattle Program \$69,261,117.00

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

Cattle Program	55,459,600.00	\$124,720,717.00
Cattle (Indian Service)		800,000.00
Sheep and Goat Program		9,820,400.00
Seed Program		25,000,000.00
Feed & For- (Federal Livestock Feed Agency)	500,000.00	
age Program (Corn Fodder & Corn Stover)	200,000.00	700,000.00
Total		\$161,041,117.00

Expenditures -- (By Commodities):

JONES-CONNALLY ACT

Cattle

Benefit and
Purchase Payments \$62,252,548.00

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

Cattle

Benefit and Purchase Payments	49,290,321.00	\$111,542,869.00
Indian Service (Transferred to Interior)		800,000.00

Sheep

Service and Disposition Payments	3,609,576.00	
Purchase Payments	3,609,576.00	7,219,152.00

Goats

Service and Disposition Payments	245,351.40	
Purchase Payments	245,351.40	490,702.80

Seed

Purchase and Charges		18,455,561.87
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Feed and Forage

Federal Livestock Feed Agency (Allocated)	285,181.25	
Corn Fodder and Corn Stover (Payments)		53,497.16
Canadian Hay and Straw (Payments)		33,289.16

Grand Total		\$137,795,071.99
Balance		23,246,045.01

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 2. -- EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Cattle Purchases
June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935

SHEET 1

State	Number of Head	Benefit Payments	Purchase Payments	Total Payments
Arizona	101,390	\$ 529,600	\$ 919,161	\$ 1,448,761
Arkansas	137,780	714,692	878,969	1,593,661
California	19,784	106,335	199,380	305,715
Colorado	289,588	1,513,085	2,634,856	4,147,941
Florida	16,335	86,983	137,180	224,163
Idaho	41,807	212,900	309,494	522,394
Illinois	2,587	14,564	28,086	42,650
Iowa	23,073	116,299	210,310	326,609
Kansas	521,044	2,638,024	4,885,943	7,523,967
Louisiana	57,016	278,570	286,963	565,533
Minnesota	257,473	1,285,396	2,481,029	3,766,425
Missouri	511,450	2,665,587	4,810,320	7,475,907
Montana	349,927	1,738,125	3,282,009	5,020,134
Nebraska	480,874	2,378,275	4,221,539	6,599,814
Nevada	36,272	192,861	375,228	568,089
New Mexico	547,244	2,813,280	4,520,632	7,333,912
North Dakota	970,989	4,709,272	8,972,644	13,681,916
Oklahoma	503,410	2,497,498	3,243,637	5,741,135
Oregon	12,482	66,431	117,869	184,300
South Dakota	914,839	4,516,154	8,605,301	13,121,455
Texas	2,015,570	10,206,499	14,334,289	24,540,788
Utah	126,095	651,920	1,103,538	1,755,458
Wisconsin	56,916	303,846	562,305	866,151
Wyoming	285,714	1,442,416	2,742,841	4,185,257
Total	8,279,659	\$ 41,678,612	\$ 69,863,523	\$ 111,542,135

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 2. -- EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Sheep Purchases
September 13, 1934 to June 15, 1935

SHEET 2

State	Number of Head	Service and Disposition Payments	Purchase Payments	Total Payments
Arizona	11,347	\$ 11,347	\$ 11,347	\$ 22,694
Arkansas	94	94	94	188
California	23,207	23,207	23,207	46,414
Colorado	207,196	207,196	207,196	414,392
Idaho	145,677	145,677	145,677	291,354
Iowa	1,767	1,767	1,767	3,534
Kansas	9,569	9,569	9,569	19,138
Minnesota	6,561	6,561	6,561	13,122
Missouri	7,575	7,575	7,575	15,150
Montana	491,776	491,776	491,776	983,552
Nebraska	24,671	24,671	24,671	49,342
Nevada	99,261	99,261	99,261	198,522
New Mexico	299,372	299,372	299,372	598,744
North Dakota	84,026	84,026	84,026	168,052
Oklahoma	2,270	2,270	2,270	4,540
Oregon	162,779	162,779	162,779	325,558
South Dakota	148,909	148,909	148,909	297,818
Texas	1,091,234	1,091,234	1,091,234	2,182,468
Utah	205,512	205,512	205,512	411,024
Wyoming	586,773	586,773	586,773	1,173,546
Total	3,609,576	\$ 3,609,576	\$ 3,609,576	\$ 7,219,152

A P P E N D I X A

EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Goat Purchases
September 20, 1934 to June 15, 1935

SHEET 3

State	Number of Head	Service and Disposition Payments	Purchase Payments	Total Payments
Arizona	21,608	\$ 15,125.60	\$ 15,125.60	\$ 30,251.20
Colorado	3,427	2,398.90	2,398.90	4,797.80
Idaho	36	25.20	25.20	50.40
Kansas	149	104.30	104.30	208.60
Missouri	468	327.60	327.60	655.20
Montana	9	6.30	6.30	12.60
Nevada	190	133.00	133.00	266.00
New Mexico	22,592	15,814.40	15,814.40	31,628.80
Oregon	1	.70	.70	1.40
South Dakota	32	22.40	22.40	44.80
Texas	283,263	198,284.10	198,284.10	396,568.20
Utah	17,981	12,586.70	12,586.70	25,173.40
Wyoming	746	522.20	522.20	1,044.40
Total	350,502	\$ 245,351.40	\$ 245,351.40	\$ 490,702.80

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 2. - EXPENDITURES BY STATES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Seed Purchases
August 8, 1934 to June 15, 1935

SHEET 4

State	Bushels	Amount
Arizona	17,183.36	\$ 23,813.87
California	30,186.35	32,383.96
Colorado	35,803.45	36,821.51
Idaho	39,792.39	29,741.36
Illinois	359,004.82	219,760.69
Indiana	65,954.39	39,418.16
Iowa	1,357,409.17	796,018.72
Kansas	215,400.59	149,246.87
Minnesota	7,827,318.25	6,240,950.72
Missouri	135,426.25	98,637.61
Montana	1,983,988.00	2,047,527.55
Nebraska	252,004.28	162,478.02
New Mexico	1,200.00	1,836.00
North Dakota	3,160,422.87	3,643,647.16
Oklahoma	57,161.87	36,567.46
Oregon	1,470,112.69	1,027,325.52
South Dakota	64,900.46	68,154.60
Texas	26,767.89	23,418.45
Washington	618,986.46	432,245.93
Wisconsin	351,828.13	232,183.33
U. S. Total	18,070,851.67	\$ 15,342,177.49
Canada	976,150.91	1,487,097.16
Grand Total	19,047,002.58	\$ 16,829,274.65

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 3. EXPENDITURES FOR PURCHASES BY STATES, EMERGENCY COUNTIES AND COMMODITIES

Emergency Livestock Purchase Program
June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

ARIZONA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Apache	1,135	\$ 15,568	2,592	\$ 5,184		
Cochise	17,281	236,714				
Coconino	215	3,656	300	600		
Gila	12,927	180,023			618	865.20
Graham	6,637	98,941			608	851.20
Greenlee	6,653	102,620				
Maricopa	10,684	151,818	1,433	2,866	567	793.80
Mohave	6,724	93,449	3,731	7,462	2,635	3,689.00
Navajo	2,324	34,389	3,166	6,332		
Pima	8,838	129,032				
Pinal	5,059	75,373	125	250	1,360	1,904.00
Santa Cruz	5,593	71,327				
Yavapai	15,186	220,452			15,820	22,148.00
Yuma	2,134	35,399				
Total	101,390	\$ 1,448,761	11,347	\$ 22,694	21,608	\$ 30,251.20

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

ARKANSAS

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Baxter	2,699	\$ 35,423				
Benton	6,863	91,220	70	\$ 140		
Boone	4,393	55,854				
Calhoun	1,675	17,932				
Carroll	5,571	72,652				
Clark	3,538	37,291				
Cleburne	1,986	23,896				
Cleveland	1,874	18,989				
Columbia	2,999	31,367				
Conway	1,536	17,493				
Crawford	2,280	26,406				
Dallas	1,135	11,476				
Faulkner	2,077	24,365				
Franklin	3,132	33,942				
Fulton	6,590	86,552				
Garland	1,800	17,548				
Grant	1,542	14,289				
Hempstead	3,470	35,508				
Hot Springs	2,244	23,964				
Howard	1,686	21,818				
Independence	3,566	39,821				
Isard	2,814	34,149				
Johnson	2,665	28,625				
Lafayette	1,419	15,113				
Lawrence	2,951	31,656				
Little River	1,706	19,244				
Logan	4,033	38,930				
Madison	1,244	17,671				
Marion	2,274	28,375				
Miller	3,030	32,450				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

ARKANSAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Montgomery	2,360	\$ 26,153		\$		
Nevada	2,211	22,792				
Newton	2,127	29,634				
Ouachita	2,308	23,866				
Perry	1,502	15,254				
Pike	2,467	25,902				
Polk	2,165	26,194				
Pope	2,395	27,353				
Randolph	3,321	38,654	24	48		
Saline	1,570	15,829				
Scott	2,840	36,019				
Searcy	2,553	33,751				
Sebastian	3,953	45,864				
Sevier	2,428	25,852				
Sharp	4,818	58,242				
Stone	2,206	25,515				
Union	2,849	28,151				
Van Buren	1,913	23,659				
Washington	4,346	52,958				
Yell	2,656	28,000				
Total	137,780	\$ 1,593,661	94	\$ 188		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

CALIFORNIA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Fresno	735	\$ 10,695	3,944	\$ 7,888		
Imperial	6,343	98,262				
Kern	1,294	17,902	2,385	4,770		
Kings	817	12,150	191	382		
Lassen	312	5,133	5,238	10,476		
Madera	984	16,479	882	1,764		
Modoc	588	8,786	7,138	14,276		
Monterey	540	8,647	1,109	2,218		
Orange	405	6,066				
Riverside	58	880	47	94		
San Benito	282	4,975	404	808		
San Bernardino	614	8,850				
San Diego	3,238	52,674	102	204		
San Luis Obispo	333	5,468	665	1,330		
Santa Barbara	2,110	31,868				
Siskiyou			521	1,042		
Tulare	1,131	16,880	581	1,162		
Total	19,784	\$ 305,715	23,207	\$ 46,414		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

COLORADO

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adams	3,311	\$ 49,973	647	\$ 1,294		\$
Alamosa	2,335	33,263	2,477	4,954		
Arapahoe	3,311	49,960	408	816		
Archuleta	1,597	23,415	2,122	4,244		
Baca	19,756	278,534	1,610	3,220		
Bent	14,024	209,526	4,278	8,556		
Boulder	451	5,965	65	130		
Chaffee	2,260	36,515	1,166	2,332		
Cheyenne	9,962	148,268	1,907	3,814		
Conejos	2,736	37,053	10,258	20,516		
Costilla	609	9,591	1,469	2,938		
Crowley	5,510	82,886	658	1,316		
Custer	2,953	43,112	739	1,478		
Delta	5,476	71,035	5,164	10,328		
Dolores	1,248	14,419	1,125	2,250		
Douglas	2,707	37,541	253	506		
Eagle	1,141	17,844	2,238	4,476		
Elbert	9,362	137,817	4,947	9,894		
El Paso	10,643	160,354	3,482	6,964		
Fremont	4,058	60,285				
Garfield	4,273	61,808	3,899	7,798		
Grand	358	5,184	1,632	3,264		
Gunnison	1,831	28,036	3,491	6,982		
Hinsdale	125	1,652	200	400		
Huerfano	6,767	99,028	8,319	16,638	23	32.20
Jackson	3,327	50,670	9,594	19,188	9	12.60
Jefferson	179	2,548	199	398		
Kiowa	8,330	125,305	1,768	3,536		
Kit Carson	13,662	187,775	1,040	2,080		
Lake			1,923	3,846		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

COLORADO -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
La Plata	6,622	\$ 78,595	4,678	\$ 9,356	100	\$ 140.00
Larimer	915	12,489	3,848	7,696		
Las Animas	22,176	309,968	9,900	19,800		
Lincoln	11,284	170,714	3,628	7,256		
Logan	2,417	40,043	335	670		
Mesa	5,247	76,019	12,112	24,224	3,274	4,583.60
Mineral	179	2,766	55	110		
Moffat	6,154	79,962	10,128	20,256		
Montezuma	4,312	52,897	8,904	17,808		
Montrose	3,566	45,174	9,920	19,840		
Morgan	5,183	70,989	920	1,840		
Otero	11,885	170,243	4,761	9,522		
Ouray	768	10,909	766	1,532		
Park	1,006	14,015	3,030	6,060		
Phillips	515	7,245				
Pitkin	199	2,833	2,323	4,646		
Prowers	15,873	226,958	4,127	8,254		
Pueblo	10,685	160,573	1,523	3,046		
Rio Blanco	2,330	34,797	5,642	11,284		
Rio Grande	2,495	37,512	5,387	10,774		
Routt	2,627	35,480	23,587	47,174		
Saguache	5,931	85,773	7,577	15,154	21	29.40
San Miguel	654	8,327	2,759	5,518		
Sedgwick	560	8,215				
Summit	30	451				
Teller	1,141	16,765				
Washington	9,375	131,820	2,615	5,230		
Weld	6,366	91,400	1,593	3,186		
Tuma	6,791	95,647				
Total	289,588	\$ 4,147,941	207,196	\$ 414,392	3,427	\$ 4,797.80

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

FLORIDA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Highlands	2,932	\$ 40,422				
Okeechobee	1,713	26,808				
Orange	1,542	19,628				
Osceola	5,128	71,889				
Polk	4,790	62,542				
Seminole	230	2,874				
Total	16,335	\$ 224,163				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

IDAHO

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Ada	1,148	\$ 12,891	2,604	\$ 5,208		\$
Adams			1,433	2,866		
Bannock	5,536	67,285	7,631	15,262		
Bear Lake	5,212	68,009	4,716	9,432		
Bingham	221	2,775	11,079	22,158		
Blaine	2,177	25,733	5,949	11,898		
Boise	350	4,352	1,199	2,398		
Bonneville	336	4,217	7,364	14,728		
Butte	1,462	17,657	2,926	5,852		
Caribou	1,171	14,300	15,893	31,786		
Cassia	7,167	95,307	6,613	13,226		
Clark	519	6,623	8,115	16,230		
Custer	1,235	15,348	4,892	9,784		
Elmore	888	10,974	8,250	16,500		
Franklin	2,138	27,151	2,808	5,616		
Fremont	428	5,104	4,362	8,724		
Gooding	432	5,280	537	1,074		
Jefferson	1,716	21,161	2,934	5,868		
Jerome	665	7,201	1,929	3,858	36	50.40
Lincoln	7	93	945	1,890		
Madison	552	6,612	3,682	7,364		
Minidoka	793	9,064	1,449	2,898		
Oneida	1,781	22,224	2,245	4,490		
Owyhee	1,185	15,110	14,155	28,310		
Power	1,624	21,307	1,859	3,718		
Teton	1,627	18,780	1,217	2,434		
Twin Falls	887	10,822	3,803	7,606		
Valley			11,107	22,214		
Washington	550	7,014	3,981	7,962		
Total	41,807	\$ 522,394	145,677	\$ 291,354	36	\$ 50.40

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

ILLINOIS

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adams	509	\$ 8,951				
Brown	308	4,836				
Calhoun	103	1,697				
Greene	95	1,497				
Hancock	279	4,485				
Jersey	177	2,834				
Pike	858	14,271				
Schuyler	87	1,166				
Scott	171	2,913				
Total	2,587	\$ 42,650				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

IOWA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adair	627	\$ 8,864		\$		
Adams	665	9,755				
Appanoose	1,756	27,230	371	742		
Audubon	24	356				
Cass	364	5,494				
Clarke	930	12,312				
Crawford	6	86				
Dallas	513	7,034				
Davis	1,693	24,879	1,099	2,198		
Decatur	1,496	19,989				
Guthrie	423	5,994				
Harrison	9	120				
Henry	71	1,073				
Jefferson	1,501	20,664	49	98		
Keokuk	568	7,980				
Lee	25	371				
Lucas	1,471	20,134	60	120		
Madison	505	7,663				
Mahaska	1,379	17,874				
Marion	875	12,796				
Mills	12	85				
Monroe	972	13,230	32	64		
Montgomery	16	266				
Page	47	657				
Pottawattamie	61	896				
Poweshiek	58	783				
Ringgold	1,289	18,682				
Taylor	76	1,172				
Union	590	8,622				
Van Buren	1,507	21,851	127	254		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

IOWA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Wapello	1,719	\$ 24,472	29	\$ 58		
Warren	468	6,775				
Wayne	1,357	18,450				
Total	23,073	\$ 326,609	1,767	\$ 3,534		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Anderson	465	\$ 6,006		\$		\$
Atchison	1,215	18,265				
Barber	8,388	127,766	793	1,586		
Barton	2,927	42,062				
Bourbon	1,283	19,792	478	956		
Brown	541	7,350				
Butler	6,625	98,526	489	978		
Chase	3,838	61,343				
Chautauqua	7,556	116,633				
Cherokee	1,977	30,048				
Cheyenne	1,023	13,987				
Clark	9,615	146,103				
Clay	9,070	131,931	125	250		
Cloud	11,116	145,505	3	6		
Coffey	865	12,460				
Comanche	10,199	150,387	977	1,954	1	1.40
Cowley	3,313	48,631	100	200		
Crawford	2,145	27,648				
Decatur	6,474	91,477				
Dickinson	2,179	30,844				
Doniphan	122	1,937				
Douglas	983	13,456	44	88	19	26.60
Edwards	2,016	31,035				
Elk	2,518	39,269				
Ellis	8,980	130,638	512	1,024		
Ellsworth	4,424	60,672				
Finney	6,427	90,338	87	174		
Ford	6,386	99,483				
Franklin	1,023	14,075	101	202		
Geary	5,739	86,286				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Gove	8,949	\$ 120,417		\$		\$
Graham	14,399	184,022	150	300		
Grant	829	12,541				
Gray	4,057	59,191				
Greeley	2,321	34,414	117	234		
Greenwood	6,551	107,567				
Hamilton	5,604	86,099	20	40		
Harper	4,122	61,943				
Harvey	424	6,153				
Haskell	1,072	15,952				
Hodgeman	11,043	168,881				
Jackson	8,361	118,282				
Jefferson	3,485	50,309				
Jewell	10,583	138,411	68	136		
Johnson	192	2,723				
Kearny	5,461	77,681				
Kingman	3,062	49,248				
Kiowa	4,968	77,162				
Labette	2,726	42,379				
Lane	3,603	54,517	180	360		
Leavenworth	1,635	26,553				
Lincoln	16,428	248,829				
Linn	656	9,671	332	664	129	180.60
Logan	5,732	76,884	1,650	3,300		
Lyon	1,987	25,927				
McPherson	1,469	21,339				
Marion	2,332	31,895	47	94		
Marshall	8,941	135,644				
Meade	11,541	175,466				
Miami	690	9,737				
Mitchell	13,955	208,774	52	104		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Montgomery	1,098	\$ 16,798		\$		\$
Morris	5,717	90,566				
Morton	1,805	25,224				
Nemaha	1,762	25,756				
Neosho	1,507	21,623				
Ness	110,336	145,561	81	162		
Norton	11,066	143,339				
Osage	1,410	20,812	213	426		
Osborne	17,774	249,760				
Ottawa	12,748	189,111				
Pawnee	2,862	43,442				
Phillips	6,981	93,703				
Pottawatomie	10,964	156,588				
Pratt	2,267	32,822				
Rawlins	2,012	28,455	275	550		
Reno	2,900	41,759				
Republic	2,784	37,329				
Rice	2,472	36,305				
Riley	4,925	69,346	214	428		
Rooks	12,107	163,081	137	274		
Rush	3,762	53,394	213	426		
Russell	14,560	218,946	348	696		
Saline	6,338	95,435				
Scott	2,590	38,678				
Sedgwick	549	8,224				
Seward	2,133	33,782				
Shawnee	5,637	82,714				
Sheridan	9,075	120,225				
Sherman	3,105	44,419				
Smith	13,445	185,745				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

KANSAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Stafford	1,604	\$ 22,613				\$
Stanton	1,335	20,880	1,200	2,400		
Stevens	1,937	28,390				
Sumner	1,295	19,183				
Thomas	3,563	49,477	200	400		
Trego	10,162	139,795	291	582		
Wallace	6,253	84,446				
Washington	7,302	102,511				
Wabaunsee	4,395	64,380				
Wichita	4,115	59,864	72	144		
Wilson	1,132	16,471				
Woodson	4,273	64,444				
Wyandotte	377	6,007				
Total	521,044	\$ 7,523,967	9,569	\$ 19,138	149	\$ 208.60

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

LOUISIANA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Bienville	5,294	\$ 51,290				
Bossier	4,445	46,665				
Caddo	4,126	41,742				
Caldwell	2,081	22,042				
Claiborne	8,057	76,659				
De Soto	6,477	63,461				
Jackson	2,473	25,364				
Lincoln	5,407	49,568				
Ouachita	2,251	22,599				
Red River	2,496	25,887				
Union	5,847	58,340				
Webster	5,328	53,707				
Winn	2,734	28,209				
Total	57,016	\$ 565,533				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MINNESOTA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Aitkin	305	\$ 4,635		\$		\$
Anoka	1,670	25,184				
Becker	6,485	98,285				
Benton	6,418	92,913	155	310		
Big Stone	10,132	147,671	568	1,136		
Carlton	91	1,050				
Carver	1,068	18,707				
Cass	510	7,138				
Chippewa	5,303	76,968				
Chisago	1,294	20,079				
Clay	2,193	34,111	662	1,324		
Cottonwood	599	9,511				
Crow Wing	280	3,672				
Dodge	913	15,841				
Douglas	8,629	120,831	177	354		
Fillmore	9,606	149,142				
Goodhue	508	8,108				
Grant	4,413	59,471	134	268		
Hennepin	3,498	56,217				
Hubbard	588	8,655				
Isanti	3,242	47,948				
Kanabec	7,088	102,664	211	422		
Kandiyohi	7,758	111,444	212	424		
Lac Qui Parle	6,204	88,181				
Lincoln	7,685	108,250				
Lyon	3,597	50,342	411	822		
McLeod	178	2,716				
Marshall	1,734	31,292				
Meeker	4,818	77,816	142	284		
Mille Lacs	7,034	102,193	193	386		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MINNESOTA - Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Morrison	10,633	\$ 149,795	193	\$ 386		
Mower	1,964	29,837	61	122		
Murray	1,947	28,542				
Olmsted	2,599	42,717				
Ottertail	24,466	342,678	901	1,802		
Pine	4,504	67,188				
Pipestone	1,406	20,203	737	1,474		
Pope	10,783	144,117	116	232		
Ramsey	209	2,971				
Redwood	934	13,567				
Renville	3,070	46,865				
Sherburne	3,215	44,231				
Sibley	420	7,388				
Stearns	12,857	199,595	191	382		
Stevens	9,708	130,334	733	1,466		
Swift	11,080	156,202	75	150		
Todd	9,689	149,022				
Traverse	7,391	107,434	282	564		
Wabasha	2,895	46,134				
Wadena	4,037	61,668	291	582		
Washington	411	6,312				
Wilkin	7,079	103,954	56	112		
Wright	6,358	101,920	60	120		
Yellow Medicine	5,977	82,717				
Total	257,473	\$ 3,766,425	6,561	\$ 13,122		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adair	3,649	\$ 46,761	64	\$ 128		\$
Andrew	1,067	16,916				
Atchison	341	5,091				
Audrain	1,509	22,425	47	94	174	243.60
Barry	12,875	183,750				
Barton	6,562	86,929				
Bates	7,016	101,616	455	910		
Benton	5,892	80,741	94	188		
Bollinger	3,980	54,907				
Boone	2,527	39,124				
Buchanan	610	9,974				
Butler	3,880	55,170				
Caldwell	3,149	45,244	356	712		
Calloway	2,141	31,303				
Camden	4,759	74,332			182	254.80
Cape Girardeau	1,105	14,861				
Carroll	3,451	48,108	202	404		
Carter	3,234	43,954				
Cass	5,086	70,810	100	200		
Cedar	5,547	81,353				
Chariton	3,193	49,378	113	226		
Christian	8,483	124,731				
Clark	2,561	37,336	134	268		
Clay	1,158	15,938	365	730		
Clinton	376	5,622	802	1,604		
Cole	1,850	28,537				
Cooper	1,766	25,191				
Crawford	4,268	61,097				
Dade	3,669	49,625	459	918		
Dallas	8,051	124,894				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Davies	3,394	\$ 52,326	248	\$ 496		\$
De Kalb	2,155	34,088				
Dent	10,697	157,111				
Douglas	11,401	176,487				
Franklin	2,071	34,612				
Gasconade	973	14,497				
Gentry	3,128	43,711	147	294		
Greene	14,944	232,860	22	44		
Grundy	4,144	60,580	586	1,172		
Harrison	6,292	93,554	70	140		
Henry	6,618	99,259				
Hickory	2,723	36,209				
Holt	616	9,050				
Howard	2,809	45,309	314	628		
Howell	15,201	248,655				
Iron	4,331	63,145				
Jackson	6,112	81,968	83	166		
Jasper	9,530	119,757				
Jefferson	1,530	23,522				
Johnson	8,276	117,606				
Knox	2,995	43,753	230	460		
Laclede	9,425	156,549	47	94	112	156.80
Lafayette	2,215	30,898	27	54		
Lawrence	9,227	135,411				
Lewis	2,450	35,568				
Lincoln	509	8,291				
Linn	4,232	60,399	176	352		
Livingston	4,179	62,778	370	740		
McDonald	10,804	145,175				
Macon	5,454	77,959				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Madison	3,294	\$ 48,909		\$		\$
Maries	2,930	42,467				
Marion	3,626	53,414	33	66		
Mercer	3,879	50,062				
Miller	3,445	53,332				
Moniteau	1,413	19,620				
Monroe	2,692	35,269	366	732		
Montgomery	1,239	18,337	27	54		
Morgan	3,680	56,163				
Newton	11,880	174,147				
Nodaway	1,583	19,508				
Oregon	11,791	166,206				
Osage	1,683	24,079				
Ozark	10,527	166,454				
Perry	1,290	18,891				
Pettis	4,438	72,009				
Phelps	5,196	78,978				
Pike	2,196	32,504	72	144		
Platte	258	3,521				
Polk	8,709	124,137				
Pulaski	5,160	77,585				
Putnam	2,164	29,354	177	354		
Ralls	2,601	36,269	173	346		
Randolph	4,979	76,447	238	476		
Ray	2,610	38,847				
Reynolds	8,100	119,143				
Ripley	4,610	57,453				
St. Charles	338	5,374				
St. Clair	5,931	83,430				
St. Francois	3,195	48,102	89	178		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MISSOURI -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
St. Louis	47	\$ 780		\$		\$
Ste. Genevieve	1,178	17,876				
Saline	3,613	56,073				
Schuyler	2,536	34,929	298	596		
Scotland	3,443	48,835	229	458		
Scott	101	1,419				
Shannon	8,668	130,132				
Shelby	1,938	26,514				
Stoddard	3,062	48,102				
Stone	6,133	86,638				
Sullivan	5,200	84,222	141	282		
Taney	5,181	64,632				
Texas	15,992	239,283				
Vernon	9,315	134,830	157	314		
Warren	471	6,904				
Washington	3,811	54,609				
Wayne	5,220	71,459				
Webster	16,044	221,893				
Worth	1,380	18,021	20	40		
Wright	10,490	161,940	44	88		
Total	511,450	\$ 7,475,907	7,575	\$ 15,150	468	\$ 655.20

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MONTANA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Beaverhead	3,303	\$ 42,070	28,470	\$ 56,940	4	\$ 5.60
Big Horn	21,495	311,404	19,408	38,816		
Blaine	1,548	21,749	37,136	74,272		
Broadwater	1,299	15,348	9,398	18,796		
Carbon	1,230	17,295	6,123	12,246		
Carter	33,970	497,134	30,474	60,948		
Chouteau	1,913	27,706	8,750	17,500		
Custer	39,150	541,906	11,371	22,742	2	2.80
Daniels	4,665	63,557	2,560	5,120		
Dawson	23,981	356,371	13,171	26,342		
Fallon	19,744	284,843	4,886	9,772		
Fergus	7,216	102,435	14,656	29,312	3	4.20
Gallatin	885	12,669	4,551	9,102		
Garfield	8,453	131,287	29,580	59,160		
Golden Valley	1,312	19,677	5,310	10,620		
Hill	377	6,207	7,611	15,222		
Jefferson	839	11,364	2,083	4,166		
Judith Basin	1,573	22,465	5,269	10,538		
McCone	14,254	219,248	12,960	25,920		
Madison	1,031	14,076	13,820	27,640		
Meagher	873	13,200	12,207	24,414		
Musselshell	2,512	36,881	9,750	19,500		
Park	484	6,919	3,926	7,852		
Petroleum	1,910	28,146	10,796	21,592		
Phillips	2,427	37,032	25,883	51,766		
Powder River	49,133	695,742	11,358	22,716		
Prairie	16,637	234,628	7,005	14,010		
Richland	14,234	209,942	3,905	7,810		
Roosevelt	8,915	128,758	2,387	4,774		
Rosebud	23,816	327,127	40,956	81,912		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

MONTANA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Sheridan	13,032	\$ 174,150	2,860	\$ 5,720		
Stillwater	1,890	27,210	13,617	27,234		
Sweet Grass	1,171	15,700	18,665	37,330		
Treasure	4,264	59,910	1,496	2,992		
Valley	4,326	64,380	25,850	51,700		
Wheatland	1,900	28,686	15,034	30,068		
Wibaux	11,071	165,290	2,139	4,278		
Yellowstone	3,094	47,622	16,355	32,710		
Total	349,927	\$ 5,020,134	491,776	\$ 983,552	9	\$ 12.60

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adams	6,043	\$ 78,686	36	\$ 72		
Antelope	1,458	19,418				
Arthur	2,192	36,087				
Banner	2,327	33,812	82	164		
Blaine	2,876	41,693				
Boone	5,779	78,298	46	92		
Box Butte	5,630	79,596	386	772		
Boyd	9,778	126,347	166	332		
Brown	9,969	136,939	9	18		
Buffalo	10,825	143,719	738	1,476		
Burt			319	638		
Cass	423	5,003				
Cedar	177	2,200				
Chase	1,060	16,866				
Cherry	25,705	388,746				
Cheyenne	1,306	18,509	385	770		
Clay	5,411	66,006	86	172		
Custer	46,781	636,192	829	1,658		
Dawes	9,365	128,109	5,334	10,668		
Dawson	9,465	130,152				
Duel	772	10,754				
Dundy	3,102	45,212				
Fillmore	3,996	49,016				
Franklin	9,456	127,883	30	60		
Frontier	12,135	171,613	194	388		
Furnas	7,227	96,382	11	22		
Gage	7,424	92,065				
Garden	3,127	49,017	9	18		
Garfield	8,957	123,035	60	120		
Gosper	6,331	84,924				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA -- CONTINUED

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Grant	3,492	\$ 56,473		\$		
Greeley	10,382	138,531				
Hall	2,785	35,453	50	100		
Hamilton	3,037	36,565	16	32		
Harlan	6,057	78,984	93	186		
Hayes	5,176	74,314				
Hitchcock	4,847	69,329				
Holt	17,931	261,247	563	1,126		
Hooker	2,023	29,452				
Howard	10,002	139,030	74	148		
Jefferson	6,292	78,687	125	250		
Johnson	2,349	29,893				
Kearney	3,786	52,801				
Keith	3,061	47,154	226	452		
Keyapaha	9,718	132,408	545	1,090		
Kimball	797	11,632	2,341	4,682		
Knox	7,215	96,246				
Lancaster	4,266	51,097				
Lincoln	16,336	237,396				
Logan	4,031	57,119	439	878		
Loup	5,136	68,865	38	76		
McPherson	3,855	56,886				
Madison	1,258	17,102				
Merrick	1,380	19,091	291	582		
Morrill	4,735	72,955	186	372		
Nance	2,128	27,586	80	160		
Nemaha	360	4,393				
Nuckolls	8,019	98,573				
Otoe	1,868	23,109				
Pawnee	3,863	50,330				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEBRASKA - CONTINUED

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Perkins	1,319	\$ 18,538	5,364	\$ 10,728		
Phelps	3,678	49,613	89	178		
Pierce	1,345	16,747				
Platte	629	8,083				
Polk	810	10,210				
Red Willow	6,745	92,858	336	672		
Richardson	1,282	15,034				
Rock	8,091	117,021	536	1,072		
Saline	2,862	35,824				
Sarpy	247	3,507				
Saunders	15	174				
Scotts Bluff	1,050	14,816				
Seward	617	7,660				
Sheridan	12,598	188,037	878	1,756		
Sherman	13,632	173,331	47	94		
Sioux	9,429	137,819	3,560	7,120		
Stanton	5	91				
Thayer	5,567	67,911	21	42		
Thomas	2,390	34,042				
Valley	16,950	214,025	34	68		
Webster	9,930	134,022	19	38		
Wheeler	4,883	71,943				
York	1,527	19,528				
Total	480,874	\$ 6,599,814	24,671	\$ 49,342		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEVADA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Churchill	1,355	\$ 19,739	1,602	\$ 3,204		\$
Clark	817	11,433				
Douglas	93	1,618	2,997	5,994	10	14.00
Elko	4,409	66,323	25,824	51,648	3	4.20
Emeralda	135	2,473	612	1,224		
Eureka	2,262	38,523	5,454	10,908		
Humboldt	4,591	69,543	24,513	49,026		
Lander	3,006	48,792	5,899	11,798		
Lincoln	3,596	58,395	340	680		
Lyon	658	9,836	5,668	11,336		
Mineral			382	764		
Nye	6,675	104,506	2,452	4,904		
Ormsby			639	1,278		
Perahing	95	1,578	2,626	5,252		
Washoe	2,300	35,073	10,871	21,742		
White Pine	6,300	100,257	9,382	18,764	177	247.80
Total	36,272	\$ 568,089	99,261	\$ 198,522	190	\$ 266.00

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NEW MEXICO

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Bernalillo	842	\$ 9,730	3,320	\$ 6,640	208	\$ 291.20
Catron	9,678	138,436	4,324	8,648		
Chaves	54,088	765,932	37,614	75,228	2,712	3,796.80
Colfax	16,952	218,838	13,881	27,762		
Curry	14,825	175,300	3,627	7,254		
De Baca	24,908	337,874	11,432	22,864	47	65.80
Dona Ana	9,543	103,319	316	632	996	1,394.40
Eddy	25,703	367,359	14,720	29,440	1,372	1,920.80
Grant	17,674	261,549	188	376	381	1,233.40
Guadalupe	22,173	303,965	20,605	41,210		
Harding	26,254	354,510	7,200	14,400	36	50.40
Hidalgo	7,846	110,322	1,388	2,776	1,747	2,445.80
Lea	38,120	572,071	25,640	51,280	93	130.20
Lincoln	24,616	329,593	16,481	32,962	2,347	3,285.80
Luna	9,817	139,904	359	718		
McKinley	1,347	19,542	5,636	11,272	41	57.40
Mora	12,527	163,103	26,321	52,642		
Otero	16,391	207,093	3,821	7,642	5,955	8,337.00
Quay	39,048	511,854	2,857	5,714		
Rio Arriba	2,494	28,438	13,174	26,348	321	449.40
Roosevelt	42,765	550,463	2,874	5,748		
Sandoval	2,184	29,464	7,795	15,590	193	270.20
San Juan	2,507	35,468	6,463	12,926	868	1,215.20
San Miguel	24,402	314,402	10,474	20,948		
Santa Fe	5,449	70,010	3,781	7,562		
Sierra	8,451	94,738	1,199	2,398	3,180	4,452.00
Socorro	14,075	168,252	10,537	21,074	1,531	2,143.40
Taos	1,037	13,012	5,392	10,784		
Torrence	13,808	173,342	14,143	28,286	47	65.80
Union	51,024	686,132	11,146	22,292	16	22.40
Valencia	6,696	79,897	12,664	25,328	1	1.40
Total	547,244	\$ 7,333,912	299,372	\$ 598,744	22,592	\$ 31,628.80

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adams	14,191	\$ 202,753	1,224	\$ 2,448		
Barnes	8,064	115,905	499	998		
Benson	18,940	259,512	1,930	3,860		
Billings	17,741	271,567	1,881	3,762		
Bottineau	24,350	329,102	2,366	4,732		
Bowman	15,349	221,255	3,713	7,426		
Burke	19,452	263,728	611	1,222		
Burleigh	25,418	358,505	2,694	5,388		
Case	2,707	42,998				
Cavalier	13,280	187,846	1,224	2,448		
Dickey	22,499	332,715	2,041	4,082		
Divide	19,671	267,371	1,743	3,486		
Dunn	31,851	477,480	1,900	3,800		
Eddy	10,354	146,718	1,387	2,774		
Emmons	28,445	379,683	878	1,756		
Foster	9,573	137,657	1,372	2,744		
Golden Valley	9,883	153,904	1,770	3,540		
Grand Forks	11,559	163,295	1,738	3,476		
Grant	29,149	411,534	1,917	3,834		
Griggs	7,557	105,487	241	482		
Hettinger	18,045	259,684	1,168	2,336		
Kidder	22,216	317,269	943	1,886		
La Moure	20,964	293,960	2,953	5,906		
Logan	21,737	291,727	522	1,044		
McHenry	20,716	279,180	1,520	3,040		
McIntosh	23,524	309,655	704	1,408		
McKensie	32,736	498,777	2,431	4,862		
McLean	34,095	469,530	3,359	6,718		
Mercer	15,542	212,700	978	1,956		
Morton	30,257	438,245	1,602	3,204		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

NORTH DAKOTA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Mountrail	31,644	\$ 443,935	2,210	\$ 4,420		
Nelson	13,178	183,233	2,661	5,322		
Oliver	12,959	183,802	495	990		
Pembina	6,253	80,836	659	1,318		
Pierce	15,707	208,795	736	1,472		
Ramsay	14,496	196,669	1,600	3,200		
Ransom	15,468	227,041	813	1,626		
Renville	13,933	189,166	2,373	4,746		
Richland	12,047	168,863	263	526		
Rolette	15,448	208,992	752	1,504		
Sargent	13,148	186,689	1,355	2,710		
Sheridan	18,074	241,767	981	1,962		
Sioux	13,516	195,699	1,633	3,266		
Slope	17,936	266,773	4,777	9,554		
Stark	22,051	315,739	4,044	8,088		
Steele	3,957	55,688	766	1,532		
Stutsman	39,472	566,227	2,694	5,388		
Towner	10,717	141,005	1,568	3,136		
Traill	1,463	21,695	249	498		
Walsh	12,932	172,798	560	1,120		
Ward	33,441	475,620	2,276	4,552		
Wells	22,159	303,562	1,183	2,366		
Williams	31,125	447,580	2,069	4,138		
Total	970,989	\$ 13,681,916	84,026	\$ 168,052		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OKLAHOMA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Adair	2,505	\$ 26,536		\$		
Alfalfa	877	10,885				
Atoka	6,069	62,261				
Beaver	12,444	171,618	16	32		
Beckham	17,848	188,029				
Blaine	1,382	18,108				
Bryan	6,674	64,360				
Caddo	6,044	64,277				
Canadian	749	9,524				
Carter	13,310	154,100				
Cherokee	2,689	29,145				
Choctaw	7,457	81,862				
Cimarron	12,638	166,623	1,007	2,014		
Cleveland	2,091	20,258				
Coal	6,388	66,540				
Comanche	19,851	210,001				
Cotton	9,130	99,646				
Craig	1,701	20,356				
Creek	4,587	51,892				
Custer	10,633	125,329				
Delaware	3,595	41,381				
Dewey	7,711	88,905				
Ellis	12,264	154,280				
Garfield	753	8,643				
Garvin	5,398	53,922				
Grady	5,495	62,787				
Grant	493	6,055				
Greer	9,258	98,254				
Harmon	5,547	59,595				
Harper	16,731	237,123	189	378		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OKLAHOMA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Haskell	4,570	\$ 44,328		\$		
Hughes	3,960	41,621				
Jackson	5,138	54,171	12	24		
Jefferson	16,560	193,120	258	516		
Johnson	6,388	71,218				
Key	1,702	19,402	515	1,030		
Kingfisher	895	10,528				
Kiowa	9,685	100,608				
Latimer	8,135	86,560				
Le Flore	15,610	152,100	28	56		
Lincoln	3,666	36,549				
Logan	1,039	10,340				
Love	6,123	70,695				
McClain	3,336	34,488				
McCurtain	9,871	108,150				
McIntosh	1,880	19,478				
Major	2,607	32,446				
Marshall	7,841	98,850				
Mayes	3,277	39,723				
Murray	4,971	52,727				
Muskogee	3,025	30,896				
Noble	2,007	26,138				
Nowata	2,200	26,011				
Okfuskee	2,159	22,257				
Oklahoma	1,405	14,837				
Okmulgee	2,889	32,454				
Osage	21,760	289,046				
Ottawa	1,391	16,897				
Pawnee	4,984	60,753				
Payne	2,846	27,610				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

OKLAHOMA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Pittsburgh	9,439	\$ 95,763		\$		
Pontotoc	6,264	68,982	181	362		
Pottawatomie	1,405	15,557				
Pushmataha	11,221	124,585				
Roger Mills	20,221	226,934				
Rogers	1,583	18,614				
Seminole	1,036	10,625				
Sequoyah	5,589	56,446				
Stephens	20,471	221,604				
Texas	7,214	94,858				
Tillman	8,220	88,691				
Tulsa	2,080	23,429				
Wagner	2,244	24,591				
Washington	1,077	12,279				
Washita	8,161	77,988				
Woods	11,596	158,941	64	128		
Woodward	11,357	144,952				
Total	503,410	\$ 5,741,135	2,270	\$ 4,540		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

OREGON

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Baker	1,158	\$ 17,412	10,242	\$ 20,484		
Crook	1,718	25,737	15,019	30,038	1	1.40
Deschutes	209	3,361	3,203	6,406		
Grant	2,333	33,711	21,913	43,826		
Harney	2,179	32,081	15,324	30,648		
Jefferson	888	13,316	3,488	6,976		
Lake	436	6,990	22,551	45,102		
Malheur	2,729	39,280	15,242	30,484		
Morrow	70	970	7,963	15,926		
Umatilla			16,436	32,872		
Union			227	454		
Wasco	134	2,076	13,548	27,096		
Wheeler	628	9,366	17,623	35,246		
Total	12,482	\$ 184,300	162,779	\$ 325,558	1	\$ 1.40

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Armstrong	11,963	\$ 218,461		\$		\$
Aurora	16,853	240,263	451	902		
Beadle	11,707	164,419	228	456		
Bennett	6,269	94,388	805	1,610		
Bon Homme	2,769	38,753				
Brookings	10,249	145,068	586	1,172		
Brown	31,224	426,978	4,093	8,186	1	1.40
Brule	21,180	303,726	233	466		
Buffalo	3,826	56,937	654	1,308		
Butte	15,196	240,078	37,949	75,898		
Campbell	21,745	311,779	2,409	4,818		
Charles Mix	12,629	175,091				
Clark	13,576	189,120	1,296	2,592		
Codington	8,644	125,998	197	394		
Corson	28,104	388,104	6,084	12,168		
Custer	10,346	148,221	1,495	2,990		
Davison	4,849	63,997	353	706		
Day	17,304	239,240	757	1,514	1	1.40
Deuel	11,634	150,453	1,092	2,184		
Dewey	18,548	271,556	2,487	4,974		
Douglas	7,841	102,569				
Edmunds	22,768	312,262	887	1,774	1	1.40
Fall River	9,953	150,830	4,773	9,546		
Faulk	13,939	183,092	1,780	3,560		
Grant	13,348	182,044	902	1,804		
Gregory	17,531	242,817	433	866	4	5.60
Haakon	24,597	359,369	2,365	4,730		
Hamlin	7,605	103,916	486	972	1	1.40
Hand	24,240	339,212	1,953	3,906		
Hanson	880	10,496				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Harding	19,055	\$ 291,067	19,223	\$ 38,446	1	\$ 1.40
Hughes	6,456	96,641	781	1,562		
Hutchinson	154	2,169				
Hyde	10,227	144,803	954	1,908		
Jackson	10,696	151,688	336	672		
Jerauld	11,347	154,074	78	156		
Jones	13,456	200,712	449	898		
Kingsbury	8,546	104,500	569	1,138		
Lake	3,148	42,243	582	1,164		
Lawrence	10,713	163,939	1,286	2,572		
Lyman	21,974	316,116	1,091	2,182		
McCook	681	8,825				
McPherson	30,069	402,381	1,775	3,550	14	19.60
Marshall	18,241	251,782	1,785	3,570		
Meade	45,036	690,533	9,158	18,316	6	8.40
Mellette	20,648	309,009	704	1,408		
Miner	10,108	139,606	861	1,722		
Moody	404	5,522				
Pennington	28,945	420,999	3,253	6,506		
Perkins	28,533	419,024	11,307	22,614		
Potter	22,260	316,479	1,224	2,448	2	2.80
Roberts	21,325	288,955	1,483	2,966		
Sanborn	6,419	91,818	513	1,026		
Shannon	2,861	43,207	1,150	2,300		
Spink	19,288	272,030	2,328	4,656	1	1.40
Stanley	15,313	235,267	2,655	5,310		
Sully	15,401	240,885	1,288	2,576		
Todd	15,646	236,715	775	1,550		
Tripp	29,674	441,162	480	960		
Walworth	21,736	291,154	676	1,352		

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Washabaugh	4,446	\$ 63,848	308	\$ 616		\$
Washington	3,507	53,085	1,421	2,842		
Yankton	1,707	22,197				
Ziebach	15,502	229,783	5,668	11,336		
Total	914,839	\$ 13,121,455	148,909	\$ 297,818	32	44.80

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Anderson	8,732	\$ 85,661		\$		\$
Andrews	6,580	96,784				
Angelina	5,529	62,079				
Archer	8,590	98,384				
Armstrong	4,048	53,655	350	700		
Atascosa	16,592	231,089				
Austin	3,500	37,309	54	108		
Bailey	7,528	86,988	905	1,810		
Bandera	5,826	72,736	4,285	8,570	2,915	4,081.00
Bastrop	10,867	117,463				
Baylor	6,578	92,702				
Bee	10,149	139,211				
Bell	10,701	102,397	4,263	8,526	2,709	3,792.60
Bexar	13,966	173,014	532	1,064	402	562.80
Blanco	7,244	90,124	4,589	9,178	5,658	7,921.20
Borden	13,439	190,255	2,538	5,076	2	2.80
Bosque	12,093	126,948	6,075	12,150	880	1,232.00
Bowie	3,878	43,352				
Brazos	10,874	123,558				
Brewster	28,967	390,109	17,236	34,472	9,704	13,585.60
Briscoe	7,992	98,669	1,475	2,950		
Brooks	1,895	25,438				
Brown	14,365	153,717	7,890	15,780	2,076	2,906.40
Burleson	8,437	103,901				
Burnet	12,454	140,586	13,556	27,112	4,056	5,678.40
Caldwell	6,659	81,610	255	510		
Callahan	10,444	125,748	2,034	4,068	293	410.20
Camp	3,802	40,099				
Carson	3,635	53,053	469	938		
Cass	4,558	54,403				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Castro	7,324	\$ 91,889	1,981	\$ 3,962		\$
Cherokee	8,701	93,619				
Childress	7,907	90,054				
Clay	11,516	140,247	410	820		
Cochran	7,716	103,837	119	238		
Coke	12,771	174,511	17,711	35,422	3,399	4,758.60
Coleman	15,685	168,796	16,108	32,216	993	1,390.20
Collin	3,948	46,566				
Collingsworth	7,444	94,597	324	648	54	75.60
Colorado	9,801	106,153				
Comal	5,767	73,433	1,490	2,980	1,519	2,126.60
Comanche	12,053	130,504	5,508	11,016	2,607	3,649.80
Concho	15,707	203,246	39,404	78,808	2,796	3,914.40
Cooke	2,874	31,689	182	364	219	306.60
Coryell	10,837	117,347	7,983	15,966	2,250	3,150.00
Cottle	6,661	78,591	550	1,100		
Crane	3,660	45,729	1,493	3,986		
Crockett	16,197	184,935	94,182	188,364	10,634	14,887.60
Crosby	11,154	114,909	209	418	20	28.00
Culberson	14,424	192,758	3,260	6,520		
Dallam	12,019	168,232	94	188		
Dallas	9,293	105,870	295	590		
Dawson	11,052	127,966	401	802		
Deaf Smith	12,121	147,277	1,833	3,666		
Delta	3,829	39,684				
Denton	6,165	65,811	2,311	4,622	150	210.00
De Witt	12,509	140,889	709	1,418		
Dickens	8,937	98,339	159	318		
Dimmitt	14,935	202,035	473	946		
Donley	6,110	78,603				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Duval	2,652	\$ 37,055		\$		
Eastland	11,692	128,933	53	106	322	450.80
Ector	6,388	88,987				
Edwards	9,282	111,349	39,986	79,972	19,049	26,668.60
Ellis	5,322	54,331	440	880		
El Paso	2,820	37,767				
Erath	13,957	146,246	3,263	6,526	870	1,218.00
Falls	8,651	96,004	272	544		
Fannin	3,598	43,716				
Fayette	4,888	54,168				
Fisher	8,819	103,478	2,461	4,922		
Floyd	11,959	135,719	274	548		
Foard	5,148	64,141	121	242		
Fort Bend	2,011	21,163				
Franklin	4,631	51,624				
Freestone	10,028	104,117				
Frio	27,979	432,401	192	384	44	61.60
Gaines	8,456	113,964	118	236		
Garsa	12,238	140,542				
Gillespie	9,677	126,388	17,222	34,444	9,445	13,223.00
Glasscock	7,866	105,701	13,988	27,976	578	809.20
Goliad	5,790	75,913	427	854		
Gonzales	11,146	132,191	143	286		
Gray	6,270	81,288				
Grayson	7,383	81,786	29	58		
Gregg	2,411	22,505				
Grimes	10,338	121,050				
Guadalupe	7,478	84,013				
Hale	11,932	119,982	1,382	2,764		
Hall	8,777	103,893				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Hamilton	8,724	\$ 101,859	5,404	\$ 10,808	1,585	\$ 2,219.00
Hansford	2,266	29,089				
Hardeman	4,091	47,346				
Harris	2,282	25,186				
Harrison	4,098	43,930				
Hartley	12,411	184,945				
Haskell	6,175	68,774				
Hays	6,501	71,787	2,045	4,090	3,062	4,286.80
Hemphill	7,497	109,814				
Henderson	7,836	84,313				
Hill	6,283	64,392	240	480	57	79.80
Hockley	10,492	111,710	631	1,262		
Hood	7,686	88,133	2,190	4,380	600	840.00
Hopkins	7,915	83,001				
Houston	6,927	78,423				
Howard	11,556	144,833	5,880	11,760	356	498.40
Hudspeth	14,361	187,294	336	672	176	246.40
Hunt	5,106	57,408				
Hutchinson	4,335	63,712				
Irion	6,112	73,134	24,823	49,646	883	1,236.20
Jack	9,368	104,882	203	406	148	207.20
Jasper	2,331	28,493				
Jeff Davis	14,715	235,576	2,263	4,526	131	183.40
Jim Hogg	6,503	89,802				
Jim Wells	3,954	59,211				
Johnson	10,038	98,475	560	1,120		
Jones	6,200	71,423	1,077	2,154		
Karnes	6,046	84,201				
Kaufman	5,175	63,724				
Kendall	6,891	94,534	3,965	7,930	3,443	4,820.20

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Kent	8,758	\$ 99,481		\$		
Kerr	9,862	145,826	18,171	36,342	11,620	16,268.00
Kimble	11,106	144,705	31,915	63,830	24,274	33,983.60
King	7,504	98,331	850	1,700		
Kinney	8,155	106,458	23,050	46,100	7,839	10,974.60
Knox	6,481	74,842	634	1,268		
Lamar	4,498	52,452				
Lamb	11,872	135,073				
Lampasas	11,495	133,258	18,042	36,084	4,855	6,797.00
La Salle	21,858	308,709				
Lavaca	7,441	86,461	414	828	13	18.20
Lee	8,362	88,104				
Leon	9,131	96,786				
Limestone	10,008	100,079	514	1,028	10	14.00
Lipscomb	6,681	95,135				
Live Oak	16,582	248,251				
Llano	16,090	197,647	966	1,932	2,406	3,368.40
Loving	2,140	27,872				
Lubbock	16,279	157,867	1,143	2,286		
Lynn	11,291	123,217	390	780		
McCulloch	12,705	165,310	21,330	42,660	10,713	14,998.20
McLennan	16,818	177,199	1,873	3,746	134	187.60
McMullen	13,855	219,008	158	316		
Madison	6,849	70,813				
Marion	2,119	24,324				
Martin	7,074	86,684	3,992	7,984		
Mason	14,651	189,855	6,637	13,274	10,653	14,914.20
Maverick	4,568	62,512	3,451	6,902	189	264.60
Medina	18,623	217,796	1,825	3,650	2,010	2,814.00
Menard	11,101	151,330	28,637	57,274	11,031	15,443.40

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Midland	11,065	\$ 151,629	5,047	\$ 10,094		\$
Milam	10,100	116,182	231	462		
Mills	10,830	125,449	12,099	24,198	11,887	16,641.80
Mitchell	11,289	143,727	473	946		
Montague	9,670	108,416	123	246	430	602.00
Montgomery	7,052	89,045				
Moore	2,672	42,062				
Morris	3,968	46,397				
Motley	14,759	186,936	13	26	5	7.00
Nacogdoches	10,519	110,971				
Navarro	4,607	48,517				
Newton	986	11,562				
Nolan	9,379	108,658	15,950	31,900	2,887	4,041.80
Ochiltree	2,909	36,899	1,008	2,016		
Oldham	4,173	61,004	225	450		
Palo Pinto	8,747	92,861	559	1,118	285	399.00
Panola	6,882	70,497				
Parker	15,047	156,101	405	810	142	198.80
Parmer	10,459	136,485	4,549	9,098		
Pecos	16,053	202,276	62,098	124,196	3,127	4,377.80
Polk	2,392	26,934				
Potter	9,259	127,401				
Presidio	19,250	269,273	3,009	6,018	4,554	6,375.60
Rains	3,791	41,056				
Randall	11,277	140,484	5,075	10,150		
Reagan	5,405	65,037	20,832	41,664	337	471.80
Real	2,266	26,793	4,522	9,044	3,321	4,649.40
Red River	6,228	73,802				
Reeves	24,645	342,697			192	268.80
Roberts	5,264	70,076			64	89.60

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Robertson	10,319	\$ 118,479		\$		\$
Rockwall	812	9,537	41	82		
Runnels	13,849	178,869	13,839	27,660	300	420.00
Rusk	4,817	51,200				
Sabine	2,817	31,583				
San Augustine	2,571	27,316				
San Jacinto	2,859	32,268				
San Saba	14,689	176,301	9,012	18,024	4,360	6,104.00
Schleicher	11,620	155,324	42,325	84,650	3,378	4,729.20
Scurry	15,380	169,730	3,160	6,320	29	40.60
Shackelford	6,662	82,035	2,831	5,662		
Shelby	5,028	55,074				
Sherman	3,679	59,665				
Smith	8,650	94,242				
Somervell	3,050	33,005				
Starr	4,997	65,359				
Stephens	7,325	81,773	1,407	2,814		
Sterling	9,005	118,834	25,864	51,728	1,553	2,174.20
Stonewall	8,599	104,606	25	50		
Sutton	14,567	165,452	69,096	138,192	16,141	22,597.40
Swisher	9,940	120,155	1,427	2,854	18	25.20
Tarrant	13,750	152,642	1,685	3,370	235	329.00
Taylor	11,867	144,150	5,767	11,534	788	1,103.20
Terrell	6,735	86,189	57,597	115,194	12,033	16,846.20
Terry	9,145	95,690	231	462		
Throckmorton	4,114	49,552				
Titus	7,939	83,951				
Tom Green	17,759	227,661	52,734	105,468	3,109	4,352.60
Travis	11,304	124,556	1,382	2,764	936	1,310.40
Trinity	4,787	50,998				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

TEXAS -- Continued

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Tyler	2,866	\$ 36,512		\$		\$
Upshur	3,847	41,153				
Upton	7,461	95,775	18,833	37,666	242	338.80
Uvalde	20,323	268,008	17,651	35,302	11,736	16,430.40
Val Verde	7,593	91,059	66,840	133,680	17,303	24,224.20
Van Zandt	6,856	72,561				
Walker	7,531	81,356				
Waller	5,493	64,777				
Ward	5,951	91,625				
Washington	5,996	65,612	56	112		
Webb	11,394	162,574				
Wheeler	6,932	88,943				
Wichita	6,343	68,470				
Wilbarger	2,436	27,015				
Williamson	12,212	126,055	3,238	6,476	2,768	3,875.20
Wilson	10,735	138,567				
Winkler	2,335	32,945				
Wise	12,120	123,685	688	1,376		
Wood	6,676	82,272				
Yoakum	6,167	74,797				
Young	7,130	76,458	1,570	3,140	657	919.80
Zapata	2,326	33,140				
Zavala	9,021	125,644	51	102	166	232.40
Total	2,015,570	\$ 24,540,788	1,091,234	\$ 2,182,468	283,263	\$ 396,568.20

Expenditures for purchases through June 15, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

UTAH

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Beaver	6,239	\$ 85,255	1,329	\$ 2,658	54	\$ 75.60
Bex Elder	5,505	69,242	10,847	21,694	3	7.00
Cache	4,622	67,447	5,274	10,548		
Carbon	760	10,584	8,046	16,092	1,866	2,612.40
Daggett	346	5,054	314	628		
Davis	1,650	24,595	1,488	2,976		
Duchesne	12,338	153,162	6,011	12,022	131	183.40
Emery	5,008	66,473	3,500	7,000	40	56.00
Garfield	3,274	47,725	10,676	21,352	583	816.20
Grand	1,864	29,075	2,546	5,092		
Iron	4,098	57,352	19,846	39,692	347	485.80
Juab	2,521	34,729	1,439	2,878	26	36.40
Kane	1,739	26,657	7,137	14,274	3,683	5,156.20
Millard	9,236	134,580	1,859	3,718	14	19.60
Morgan	1,164	15,993	5,861	7,722		
Piute	3,251	48,067	2,725	5,450		
Rich	6,661	103,435	13,374	26,748		
Salt Lake	2,746	36,702	3,593	7,186		
San Juan	3,606	55,944	7,320	14,640		
Sanpete	6,685	95,360	17,722	35,444		
Sevier	5,195	72,450	9,169	18,338	5	7.00
Summit	3,296	46,095	15,109	30,218	4	5.60
Tooele	3,506	51,518	3,176	6,352	5	4.20
Uintah	12,522	156,127	13,216	26,432		
Utah	8,001	113,802	13,647	27,294	3	4.20
Wasatch	1,524	21,098	10,430	20,860		
Washington	3,817	53,074	3,739	7,478	11,217	15,703.80
Wayne	2,148	33,340	3,494	6,988		
Weber	2,783	40,533	4,623	9,250		
Total	126,095	1,755,458	205,512	411,024	17,981	25,173.40

Expenditures for Purchases through June 15, 1935 - By States and Commodities -- Continued

WISCONSIN

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Barron	7,022	\$ 116,715				
Buffalo	1,348	19,034				
Chippewa	4,247	59,778				
Clark	2,813	48,017				
Dunn	4,421	67,476				
Eau Claire	2,447	57,163				
Jackson	684	9,405				
Langlade	46	816				
Marathon	3,003	50,053				
Pepin	502	7,440				
Pierce	2,118	31,958				
Polk	5,873	86,682				
Portage	1,343	16,311				
Rusk	4,927	76,454				
St. Croix	409	6,806				
Shawano	9,500	139,691				
Taylor	2,536	57,935				
Traverse	2,580	36,459				
Wood	1,097	17,940				
Total	56,916	\$ 866,161				

Expenditures for Purchases through June 13, 1935 -- By States and Commodities -- Continued.

WYOMING

County	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Head	Amount	Head	Amount	Head	Amount
Albany	10,108	\$ 134,043	12,582	\$ 25,164	2	\$ 2.80
Big Horn	2,893	39,822	17,888	35,776		
Campbell	32,966	485,651	33,601	67,202		
Carbon	10,209	152,780	74,897	149,794		
Converse	18,786	265,205	32,823	65,646		
Crook	32,270	473,559	21,058	42,116		
Fremont	4,999	71,991	47,523	95,046		
Goshen	11,599	170,919	1,945	3,890		
Hot Springs	2,873	38,847	13,732	27,464		
Johnson	14,079	221,770	44,685	89,370		
Laramie	5,446	81,884	9,221	18,442		
Lincoln	7,689	100,575	42,539	85,078		
Natrona	7,348	110,308	77,011	154,022		
Niobrara	23,997	347,221	9,736	19,472		
Park	2,222	30,183	22,691	45,382		
Platte	20,417	285,101	10,318	20,636	595	833.00
Sheridan	22,754	342,775	15,071	30,142		
Sublette	15,069	238,482	9,317	18,634		
Sweetwater	3,008	42,002	24,565	49,130	149	208.60
Uinta	10,670	154,922	24,423	48,846		
Washakie	2,013	22,270	23,448	56,896		
Weston	24,239	362,867	12,699	25,398		
Total	285,714	\$4,185,257	586,773	\$1,173,546	746	\$ 1,044.40

APPENDIX A

Allocation by the President of \$525,000,000
 Authorized and Appropriated by the
 Emergency Appropriation Act - Fiscal Year 1935
 (Revised to July 15, 1935.)

Sheet 1

EXHIBIT 4

Agency	Appropriated For	Total Amount Appropriated	Total Estimated Expenditure	Unobligated Balances Reallocated			Balance
				To F.E.R.A.	To Farm Credit	To Resettlement Administration	
C.C.C.	"The Establishment and Maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corp Camps"	\$ 58,390,000	\$ 43,685,140.88				\$ 14,704,859.12
F.C.A.	"For making loans to farmers for seed, feed, freight and summer fallowing"	96,785,000	73,473,009.01		\$ 10,000,000		13,311,990.99
F.E.R.A.	"Making Grants to States"	217,590,000	217,044,292.94				545,707.06
	"For purpose of increasing employ- ment through the purchase of lands in the stricken areas"	53,390,000	512.75		50,000,000	\$ 3,389,487.25	
Agriculture	"Livestock and Feed Purchases, Seed Purchases"	97,780,000	80,431,942.58	\$ 6,000,000			11,348,057.42
	Forest Service - "Shelter Belt- Planting, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc.	1,000,000	729,454.03				270,545.97
	Control of Japanese Beetles	65,000	59,167.55				5,832.45
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 525,000,000	\$ 415,423,519.74	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 3,389,487.25	\$ 40,186,993.01

Note:-

Final accounting in progress, subject to further changes.

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 4. - Allotment of Funds to the Secretary of Agriculture
for Drought Relief Purposes
as of July 15, 1935

SHEET 2

Commodity	Amount
JONES-CORNALLY ACT (April 7, 1934)	
Emergency Cattle Purchases	\$ 68,000,000
EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT Fiscal Year 1935	
Emergency Cattle Purchases	<u>50,584,000</u>
Total for Emergency Cattle Purchases	(118,584,000)
Administrative Expense - Cattle	6,136,717
Cattle - Indian Service (Transferred to Interior)	800,000
Feed and Forage	200,000
Federal Livestock Feed Agency	500,000
Emergency Sheep and Goat Purchases	7,716,000
Administrative Expense - Sheep & Goats	2,104,400
Seed	25,000,000
Total	<u>\$ 161,041,117</u>

(Reserved)

APPENDIX A - EXHIBIT 6

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table 10 - Aggregate of applications received and loans disbursed, for specified periods and cumulative July 3 to date

Period ended	Number of applications received		Number of applications approved and in process			Loans disbursed less cancellations					
	Initial	Supple- mental	Initial	Supple- mental	Total	Initial		Supplemental		Total	
						Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Average per borrower <u>a/</u>
1934											
July 28 <u>b/</u>	33,375	4	33,182	4	33,186	26,301	\$2,451,572	-	-	\$2,451,572	
September 1	74,128	22,605	72,974	22,538	95,512	68,997	4,803,928	18,985	\$1,288,351	6,092,279	
29	56,867	47,496	54,398	47,084	101,482	55,818	3,533,998	43,696	2,682,723	6,216,721	
November 3	43,685	84,969	40,791	83,443	124,234	42,373	2,741,464	78,684	4,624,853	7,366,317	
December 1	16,466	63,671	13,366	58,356	71,722	13,010	1,218,214	52,284	3,268,628	4,486,842	
29	14,207	67,406	12,168	63,608	75,776	12,612	1,362,540	63,015	4,043,145	5,405,685	
1935											
February 2	23,179	95,790	22,308	93,668	115,976	24,357	1,683,666	102,803	6,667,746	8,351,412	
March 2	26,232	127,331	25,172	128,247	153,419	26,245	1,478,331	125,198	8,465,571	9,943,902	
31	21,245	140,424	20,076	137,485	157,561	19,893	1,106,103	132,480	8,701,047	9,807,150	
April 30	9,166	109,487	7,819	106,075	113,894	9,137	745,942	102,827	7,203,719	7,949,661	
May 31	1,217	48,212	414	43,785	44,199	1,334	145,864	59,533	3,078,904	3,224,768	
June 30	804	11,238	- 41	7,191	7,150	520	382,396	9,789	326,750	709,146	
Cumulative July 3 to date											
1934											
July 3 through:											
July 28	33,375	4	33,182	4	33,186	26,301	\$2,451,572	-	-	\$2,451,572	\$93.21
September 1	107,503	22,609	106,156	22,542	128,698	95,298	7,255,500	18,987	\$1,288,351	8,543,851	89.65
29	164,370	70,105	160,554	69,626	230,180	151,116	10,789,498	62,681	3,971,074	14,760,572	97.67
November 3	208,055	155,074	201,345	153,069	354,414	193,489	13,530,962	141,365	8,595,927	22,126,889	114.36
December 1	224,521	218,745	214,711	211,425	426,136	206,499	14,749,176	193,649	11,864,555	26,613,731	128.88
29	238,728	286,151	226,879	275,033	501,912	219,111	16,111,716	256,664	15,907,700	32,019,416	146.13
1935											
February 2	261,907	381,941	249,187	368,701	617,888	243,468	17,795,382	359,467	22,575,446	40,370,828	165.81
March 2	288,139	509,272	274,359	496,948	771,307	269,713	19,273,713	484,665	31,041,017	50,314,730	186.55
31	309,384	649,696	294,435	634,433	928,868	289,606	20,379,816	617,145	39,742,064	60,121,880	207.60
April 30	318,550	759,183	302,254	740,508	1,042,762	298,743	21,125,758	719,972	46,945,783	68,071,541	227.86
May 31	319,767	807,395	302,668	784,293	1,086,961	300,077	21,271,622	779,505	50,024,687	71,296,309	237.59
June 30	320,571	818,633	302,627	791,484	1,094,111	300,597	21,654,018	789,294	50,351,437	72,005,455	239.54

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research.

July 18, 1935.

^{a/} Average per borrower is total amount disbursed divided by number of initial loans.

^{b/} The first loans were disbursed July 3.

APPENDIX A - EXHIBIT 7

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

~~Exhibit~~ - Applications received and loans disbursed, cumulative July 3 through June 30, 1935

Office and State	Number of applications received		Number of applications approved and in process			Loans disbursed less cancellations					
	Initial	Supple- mental	Initial	Supple- mental	Total	Initial		Supplemental		Total	
						Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Average per borrower a/
Springfield:											
New York	392	354	348	427	775	398	\$26,587	348	\$22,161	\$48,748	\$122.48
Memphis:											
Louisiana	8,318	7,813	7,454	7,067	14,521	7,364	299,085	7,038	153,526	452,611	61.46
Arkansas	15,245	15,195	13,658	13,591	27,249	13,418	404,916	13,450	278,420	683,336	50.92
Florida	1,474	-	1,040	-	1,040	964	397,701	-	-	397,701	412.13
Total	25,037	23,008	22,152	20,658	42,810	21,746	1,101,702	20,488	431,946	1,533,648	70.52
St. Louis:											
Illinois	1,536	1,508	1,454	1,468	2,922	1,443	62,910	1,454	61,513	124,423	86.22
Missouri	22,057	36,235	20,864	34,747	55,611	20,590	842,905	33,782	1,182,919	2,025,824	98.38
Total	23,593	37,743	22,318	36,215	58,533	22,033	905,815	35,236	1,244,432	2,150,247	97.59
St. Paul:											
Michigan b/	1	-	-	-	-	1	88	3	238	326	326.00
Wisconsin	6,227	13,555	5,857	13,350	19,207	5,780	314,998	13,427	709,916	1,024,914	177.32
Minnesota	27,805	81,280	26,929	79,856	106,785	27,097	1,699,287	79,179	4,976,273	6,675,560	246.35
North Dakota	45,625	189,686	44,526	187,052	231,578	44,434	2,511,595	187,649	9,613,127	12,124,722	272.87
Total	79,658	284,521	77,312	280,258	357,570	77,312	4,525,968	280,258	15,299,554	19,825,522	256.44
Omaha:											
Iowa	7,342	12,058	7,158	11,769	18,927	7,118	392,551	11,756	610,830	1,003,381	140.96
South Dakota	45,197	186,657	44,354	182,083	226,437	44,098	3,785,745	181,830	12,503,840	16,289,585	369.40
Nebraska	25,710	74,062	25,158	72,351	97,509	24,934	1,965,273	72,237	5,298,520	7,263,793	291.32
Wyoming	3,586	7,545	3,333	7,045	10,378	3,303	1,071,915	7,023	1,759,241	2,831,156	857.15
Total	81,835	280,322	80,003	273,248	353,251	79,453	7,215,484	272,846	20,172,431	27,387,915	344.71
Wichita:											
Kansas	17,376	42,273	16,525	41,604	58,129	16,419	981,919	41,495	2,414,345	3,396,264	206.85
Oklahoma	13,921	15,529	12,617	14,091	26,708	12,515	554,883	14,040	594,670	1,149,553	91.85
Colorado	8,192	20,966	7,485	20,053	27,538	7,429	720,338	19,909	1,619,161	2,339,499	314.91
New Mexico	6,342	10,066	5,545	9,444	14,989	5,485	779,968	9,403	1,028,856	1,808,824	329.78
Total	45,831	88,834	42,172	85,192	127,364	41,848	3,037,108	84,847	5,657,032	8,694,140	207.76
Dallas:											
Texas	47,648	71,212	43,256	65,716	108,972	42,839	2,552,161	65,542	4,409,982	6,962,143	162.52
Salt Lake City:											
Arizona	339	251	278	190	468	276	36,361	190	23,841	60,202	218.12
Utah	4,442	9,703	4,026	9,042	13,068	4,009	654,687	9,031	1,099,923	1,754,610	437.52
Nevada	125	122	103	110	213	103	91,475	109	28,374	119,849	1,163.58
California	1,439	1,803	1,241	1,462	2,703	1,229	121,890	1,453	115,181	237,071	192.90
Total	6,345	11,879	5,648	10,804	16,452	5,617	904,413	10,783	1,267,319	2,171,732	386.64
Spokane:											
Montana	6,859	16,971	6,426	15,711	22,137	6,383	572,701	15,693	1,093,730	1,666,431	261.07
Idaho	1,912	3,477	1,665	2,993	4,658	1,653	361,609	2,991	681,518	1,043,127	631.05
Washington	1,201	-	1,145	-	1,145	1,135	379,010	-	-	379,010	333.93
Oregon	260	312	182	262	444	180	71,460	262	71,332	142,792	793.28
Total	10,232	20,760	9,418	18,966	28,384	9,351	1,384,780	18,946	1,846,580	3,231,360	345.56
Grand total	320,571	818,633	302,627	791,484	1,094,111	300,597	\$21,654,018	789,294	\$50,351,437	\$72,005,455	\$239.54

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research.

a/ Average per borrower is total amount disbursed divided by number of initial loans.

July 18, 1935. b/ Transferred from the Omaha office.

100-2

APPENDIX A - EXHIBIT 8

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table 9 - Number and amount of loans made and collected through June 1935,
and balances outstanding June 30, 1935

District and State	Loans made					Collections		Balance outstanding	
	Initial		Supplemental		Total amount				
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		Amount	Percent of total loans made	(Number initial)	Amount
1 - New York	398	\$26,587	348	\$22,161	\$48,748	\$575	1.1	394	\$48,173
3 - Florida	964	397,701	-	-	397,701	4,855	1.2	953	392,846
5 - Louisiana	7,364	299,085	7,038	153,526	452,611	21,990	4.9	7,316	430,621
6 - Illinois	1,443	62,910	1,454	61,513	124,423	8,767	7.1	1,443	115,656
Missouri	20,590	842,905	33,782	1,182,919	2,025,824	130,50.	6.4	20,590	1,895,323
Arkansas	13,418	404,916	13,450	278,420	683,336	47,925	7.0	12,870	635,411
Total	35,451	1,310,731	48,686	1,522,852	2,833,583	187,193	6.6	34,903	2,646,390
7 - Michigan a/	1	88	3	238	326	-	-	1	326
Wisconsin	5,780	314,998	13,427	709,916	1,024,914	2,977	.3	5,748	1,021,937
Minnesota	27,097	1,699,287	79,179	4,976,273	6,675,560	18,793	.3	26,947	6,656,767
North Dakota	44,434	2,511,595	187,649	9,613,127	12,124,722	54,410	.4	43,994	12,070,312
Total	77,312	4,525,968	280,258	15,299,554	19,825,522	76,180	.4	76,690	19,749,342
8 - Iowa	7,118	392,551	11,756	610,830	1,003,381	15,606	1.6	6,989	987,775
South Dakota	44,098	3,785,745	181,830	12,503,840	16,289,585	107,699	.7	43,666	16,181,886
Nebraska	24,934	1,965,273	72,237	5,298,520	7,263,793	105,570	1.5	24,306	7,158,223
Wyoming	3,303	1,071,915	7,023	1,759,241	2,831,156	34,679	1.2	3,239	2,796,477
Total	79,453	7,215,484	272,846	20,172,431	27,387,915	263,554	1.0	78,200	27,124,361
9 - Kansas	16,419	981,919	41,495	2,414,345	3,396,264	107,475	3.2	15,802	3,288,789
Oklahoma	12,515	554,883	14,040	594,670	1,149,553	52,874	4.6	11,909	1,096,679
Colorado	7,429	720,338	19,909	1,619,161	2,339,499	56,368	2.4	7,173	2,283,131
New Mexico	5,485	779,968	9,403	1,028,856	1,808,824	89,423	4.9	5,318	1,719,401
Total	41,848	3,037,108	84,847	5,657,032	8,694,140	306,140	3.5	40,202	8,388,000

1934 - 1935 DROUGHT RELIEF LOANS

Table 9 - Number and amount of loans made and collected through June 1935,
and balances outstanding June 30, 1936 - continued

District and State	Loans made					Collections		Balance outstanding	
	Initial		Supplemental		Total amount	Amount	Percent of total loans made	Number (initial)	Amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount					
10 - Texas	42,839	\$2,552,161	65,542	\$4,409,982	\$6,962,143	\$132,533	1.9	41,413	\$6,829,610
11 - Arizona	276	36,361	190	23,841	60,202	6,014	10.0	258	54,188
Utah	4,009	654,687	9,031	1,099,923	1,754,610	22,647	1.3	3,938	1,731,963
Nevada	103	91,475	109	28,374	119,849	11,184	9.3	102	108,665
California	1,229	121,890	1,453	115,181	237,071	29,348	12.4	1,081	207,723
Total	5,617	904,413	10,783	1,267,319	2,171,732	69,193	3.2	5,369	2,102,539
12 - Montana	6,383	572,701	15,693	1,093,730	1,666,431	22,774	1.4	6,278	1,643,657
Idaho	1,653	361,609	2,991	681,518	1,043,127	8,106	.8	1,627	1,035,021
Washington	1,135	379,010	-	-	379,010	-	-	1,135	379,010
Oregon	180	71,460	262	71,332	142,792	333	.2	178	142,459
Total	9,351	1,384,780	18,946	1,846,580	3,231,360	31,213	1.0	9,218	3,200,147
Grand total	300,597	\$21,654,018	789,294	\$50,351,437	\$72,005,455	1,093,426	1.5	294,658	\$70,912,029

Farm Credit Administration - Division of Finance and Research.

July 18, 1935.

a/ Transferred from the Omaha office.

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APPENDIX B. PURCHASES

APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 1. - CATTLE PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
 Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

State	Purchased	Accepted	Condemned	Per cent Condemned
Arizona	101,390	83,155	18,235	17.99
Arkansas	137,780	98,274	39,506	28.67
California	19,784	18,128	1,656	8.37
Colorado	289,588	250,474	39,114	13.51
Florida	16,335	14,936	1,399	8.56
Idaho	41,807	34,502	7,305	17.47
Illinois	2,587	2,502	85	3.29
Iowa	23,073	21,036	2,037	8.83
Kansas	521,044	506,863	14,181	2.72
Louisiana	57,016	28,128	28,888	50.67
Minnesota	257,473	249,328	8,145	3.16
Missouri	511,450	492,469	18,981	3.71
Montana	349,927	340,140	9,787	2.80
Nebraska	480,874	465,201	15,673	3.26
Nevada	36,272	34,693	1,579	4.35
New Mexico	547,244	379,367	167,877	30.68
North Dakota	970,989	921,187	49,802	5.13
Oklahoma	503,410	292,369	211,041	41.92
Oregon	12,482	12,095	387	3.10
South Dakota	914,839	827,700	87,139	9.53
Texas	2,015,570	1,330,164	685,406	34.01
Utah	126,095	91,894	34,201	27.12
Wisconsin	56,916	55,444	1,472	2.59
Wyoming	285,714	248,150	37,564	13.15
Total	8,279,659	6,798,199	1,481,460	17.89

APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 2. - SHEEP PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

State	Purchased	Accepted	Condemned	Per cent Condemned
Arizona	11,347	6,574	4,773	42.06
Arkansas	94	70	24	25.53
California	23,207	16,596	6,611	28.49
Colorado	207,196	106,132	101,064	48.78
Idaho	145,677	78,681	66,996	45.99
Iowa	1,767	1,718	49	2.77
Kansas	9,569	7,847	1,722	18.00
Minnesota	6,561	6,416	145	2.21
Missouri	7,575	7,513	62	.82
Montana	491,776	142,764	349,012	70.97
Nebraska	24,671	21,013	3,658	14.83
Nevada	99,261	89,228	10,033	10.11
New Mexico	299,372	129,275	170,097	56.82
North Dakota	84,026	62,104	21,922	26.09
Oklahoma	2,270	-	2,270	100.00
Oregon	162,779	65,679	97,100	59.65
South Dakota	148,909	78,261	70,648	47.44
Texas	1,091,234	263,510	827,724	75.85
Utah	206,512	85,897	119,615	58.20
Wyoming	586,773	229,815	356,958	60.83
Total	3,609,576	1,399,093	2,210,483	61.24

A P P E N D I X B

EXHIBIT 3. - GOATS PURCHASED, ACCEPTED AND CONDEMNED - BY STATES
Audit Report of June 15, 1935.

State	Purchased	Accepted	Condemned	Per cent Condemned
Arizona	21,608	16,589	5,019	23.23
Colorado	3,427	32	3,395	99.07
Idaho	36	36	-	-
Kansas	149	-	149	100.00
Missouri	468	468	-	-
Montana	9	2	7	77.78
Nevada	190	190	-	-
New Mexico	22,592	6,336	16,256	71.95
Oregon	1	1	-	-
South Dakota	32	24	8	25.00
Texas	283,263	71,787	211,476	74.66
Utah	17,981	3	17,978	99.98
Wyoming	746	-	746	100.00
Total	350,502	95,468	255,034	72.76

APPENDIX B

EXHIBIT 4. - Progress of Cattle Purchases and Payments -
Cumulative by Periods - June 1, 1934 to June 15, 1935.

	PURCHASES (Head)			PAYMENTS				
	Purchased	Condemned	Accepted	Head	Benefit	Purchase	Total	
1934								
June 12	74,787	3,959	70,828	70	\$ 362	\$ 689	\$ 1,051	
July 2	662,957	33,238	629,719	74,272	353,273	666,826	1,019,897	
Aug. 1	1,960,218	238,600	1,721,618	955,759	4,710,720	8,354,617	13,065,337	
Sept. 1	4,270,627	622,044	3,648,583	2,903,080	14,362,282	24,943,625	39,505,907	
Oct. 24	6,907,619	1,095,908	5,811,711	6,467,618	32,292,015	55,178,884	87,479,899	
Nov. 30	7,349,135	1,187,118	6,162,017	7,265,463	36,435,917	62,184,396	98,620,313	
1935								
Feb. 1	8,290,741	1,479,699	6,811,042	8,060,321	40,557,278	68,531,213	109,088,491	
June 15				8,279,659	41,678,612	69,863,523	111,542,135	
Cumulative Total	8,290,741	1,479,699	6,811,042	8,279,659	41,678,612	69,863,523	111,542,135	

APPENDIX C. DISPOSITION

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 1. - CATTLE PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION BY STATES OF ORIGIN.

Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-1935
as of June 15, 1935*

State	A. A. A. Disposition			F. S. R. C. Disposition		
	Purchase	Condemned	Accepted for use and Donated to FSRC	Died Before FSRC Dispo- sition	Retained by States for State Programs	Shipments by FSRC for Federal con- tracts or to other States
Arizona	101,390	18,235	83,155	458	12,766	66,920
Arkansas	137,780	39,506	98,274	256	71,927	26,758
California	19,784	1,656	18,128	27	18,105	-
Colorado	289,588	39,114	250,474	188	52,606	197,276
Florida	16,335	1,399	14,936	-	14,934	-
Idaho	41,807	7,305	34,502	58	34,547	-
Illinois	2,587	85	2,502	3	2,501	-
Iowa	23,073	2,037	21,036	16	11,246	10,384
Kansas	521,044	14,181	506,863	690	114,883	389,472
Louisiana	57,016	28,888	28,128	257	27,834	-
Minnesota	257,473	8,145	249,328	204	17,797	237,031
Missouri	511,450	18,981	492,469	763	175,207	318,692
Montana	349,927	9,787	340,140	2,150	116,625	226,755
Nebraska	480,874	15,673	465,201	205	108,870	355,150
Nevada	36,272	1,579	34,693	73	15,307	18,056
New Mexico	547,244	167,877	379,367	254	62,835	313,577
North Dakota	970,989	49,802	921,187	13,749	75,572	837,092
Oklahoma	503,410	211,041	292,369	306	140,252	153,991
Oregon	12,482	387	12,095	63	8,842	3,082
South Dakota	914,839	87,139	827,700	3,426	192,002	640,977
Texas	2,015,570	685,406	1,330,164	3,624	419,758	901,999
Utah	126,095	34,201	91,894	330	66,126	24,665
Wisconsin	56,916	1,472	55,444	245	13,748	40,828
Wyoming	285,714	37,564	248,150	289	13,494	225,851
Total	8,279,659	1,481,460	6,798,199	27,634	1,787,784	4,987,456

*Final accounting in progress - Figure to be reconciled.

A P P E N D I X C

**EXHIBIT 1-A - STATE DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE
RETAINED AND RECEIVED FROM SHIPMENTS
As of June 15, 1935***

SHEET 1

State	State Disposition		
	Retained : by States : of Origin :	Received : from FSRC : Shipments :	Total for State Dis- position
Alabama	-	49,241	49,241
Arizona	13,224	1,930	15,154
Arkansas	72,183	64,463	136,646
California	18,132	113,013	131,145
Colorado	52,794	180	52,974
Delaware	-	2,750	2,750
Florida	14,934	111,997	126,931
Georgia	-	104,554	104,554
Idaho	34,605	7,894	42,499
Illinois	2,504	27,810	30,314
Indiana	-	50,925	50,925
Iowa	11,262	19,750	31,012
Kansas	115,573	-	115,573
Kentucky	-	25,713	25,713
Louisiana	28,091	43,524	71,615
Maine	-	20,318	20,318
Maryland	-	51,630	51,630
Massachusetts	-	10,513	10,513
Michigan	-	19,640	19,640
Minnesota	18,001	29,647	47,648
Mississippi	-	56,726	56,726
Missouri	175,970	-	175,970
Montana	118,775	7,161	125,936
Nebraska	109,075	-	109,075
Nevada	15,380	-	15,380
New Hampshire	-	2,001	2,001
New Jersey	-	35,891	35,891
New Mexico	63,089	103	63,192
New York	-	92,602	92,602
North Carolina	-	75,014	75,014

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 1-A - STATE DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE
RETAINED AND RECEIVED FROM SHIPMENTS

As of June 15, 1935*

SHEET 2

State	State Disposition		
	Retained by States of Origin	: Received : from FSRC : Shipments	: Total for : State Dis- : position
North Dakota	89,321	-	89,321
Ohio	-	103,187	103,187
Oklahoma	140,558	5,097	145,655
Oregon	8,905	5,593	14,498
Pennsylvania	-	70,961	70,961
South Carolina	-	70,941	70,941
South Dakota	195,428	-	195,428
Tennessee	-	62,591	62,591
Texas	423,382	-	423,382
Utah	66,456	-	66,456
Virginia	-	20,755	20,755
Washington	-	5,053	5,053
West Virginia	-	16,462	16,462
Wisconsin	13,993	5,590	19,583
Wyoming	13,783	-	13,783
Total	1,815,418	1,391,220	3,206,638

* Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 1-B - FEDERAL DISPOSITION OF DROUGHT CATTLE RECEIVED
FROM F.S.R.C. SHIPMENTS*

As of June 15, 1935.

State	: Received for : Federal : Slaughter	: Received Dead, and Condemned by FSRC Contractors	: Total Number Slaughtered by FSRC Contractors
Arizona	35,554	805	34,749
California	75,732	506	75,226
Colorado	141,662	289	141,373
Florida	4,059	24	4,035
Georgia	24,058	298	23,758
Illinois	845,613	6,019	839,594
Indiana	41,237	179	41,058
Idaho	1,121	13	1,108
Iowa	270,174	1,009	269,165
Kansas	562,516	2,670	559,846
Kentucky	1,098	-	1,098
Maryland	22,844	634	22,210
Massachusetts	12,948	222	12,726
Michigan	23,203	93	23,110
Minnesota	436,200	2,243	433,957
Missouri	164,066	994	163,072
Nebraska	188,564	77	188,487
New Jersey	14,461	74	14,387
Nevada	2,575	3	2,572
New York	73,452	224	73,228
North Dakota	13,552	19	13,533
Ohio	62,655	192	62,463
Oklahoma	124,994	486	124,508
Oregon	15,223	194	15,029
Pennsylvania	9,219	103	9,116
Rhode Island	4,200	10	4,190
South Dakota	28,144	94	28,050
Tennessee	11,563	106	11,457
Texas	272,017	378	271,639
Utah	2,231	15	2,216
Virginia	4,225	8	4,217
Washington	22,230	56	22,174
West Virginia	5,891	60	5,831
Wisconsin	64,877	114	64,763
Total	3,582,156	18,211	3,563,945

* Final accounting in progress - Figures to be reconciled.

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 1-C. - SUMMARY OF CATTLE PURCHASES AND DISPOSITION

Emergency Cattle-Buying Program 1934-35
As of June 15, 1935

A.A.A.

Purchased	8,279,659	
Condemned	<u>1,481,460</u>	
Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC		<u>6,798,199</u>

F.S.R.C.

Retained by States	1,815,418	
Shipments for Federal Contracts and to Other States	<u>4,987,456</u>	
Total Disposed by FSRC		<u>6,802,874</u>

STATE E.R.A.

Retained by States	1,815,418	
Received from FSRC Shipments	<u>1,391,220</u>	
Total for State Programs		3,206,638

FEDERAL CONTRACTS

Total Number slaughtered	3,563,945	
Received dead or condemned	<u>18,211</u>	
Total for Federal Contracts		<u>3,582,156</u>

Net Total Disposition	6,788,794
To be adjusted	<u>9,405</u>

6,798,199

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 2. - SHEEP PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION BY STATES OF ORIGIN

Emergency Sheep-Buying Program, 1934-35
as of June 15, 1935*

State	A.A.A. DISPOSITION			F.S.R.C. DISPOSITION		
	Purchased	Condemned	Donated	Accepted and for Dis- position	Retained by States to Indian Agencies	Trans-ferred to Shipments by FSRC for Federal Con- tracts or to other states
Arizona	11,347	4,773	6,574	1,634		5,231
Arkansas	94	24	70			
California	23,207	6,611	16,596	8	403	19,527
Colorado	207,196	101,064	106,132	6	219	104,945
Idaho	145,677	66,996	78,681	1	440	80,562
Iowa	1,767	49	1,718			1,708
Kansas	9,569	1,722	7,847	2		9,602
Minnesota	6,561	145	6,416	24		6,420
Missouri	7,565	62	7,513	62		7,297
Montana	491,776	349,012	142,764		6,914	139,328
Nebraska	24,671	3,658	21,013	40		21,178
Nevada	99,261	10,033	89,228	57	1,684	79,773
New Mexico	299,372	170,097	129,275	20,089	3,290	105,107
North Dakota	84,026	21,922	62,104	336		66,382
Oklahoma	2,270	2,270				
Oregon	162,779	97,100	65,679	18		59,494
South Dakota	148,909	70,648	78,261	18		72,540
Texas	1,091,234	827,724	263,510	1,375		276,646
Utah	205,512	119,615	85,897	83	1,216	78,310
Wyoming	586,773	356,958	229,815	14	4,175	230,214
Total	3,609,576	2,210,483	1,399,093	23,767	18,341	1,364,264

* Final accounting in progress- Figures to be reconciled.

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 2-A. - RECEIPT OF DROUGHT SHEEP BY FEDERAL CONTRACTORS.

As of June 15, 1935.

State	: Received for : Federal : Slaughter	: Received Dead : and Condemned by : FSRC Contractors	: Total Number : Slaughtered by : FSRC Contractors
California	101,377	178	101,199
Colorado	97,383	161	97,222
Illinois	104,600	156	104,444
Iowa	92,029	206	91,823
Indiana	22,468	54	22,414
Kansas	269,078	2,225	266,853
Minnesota	168,861	324	168,537
Missouri	55,334	29	55,305
Nebraska	194,536	244	194,292
North Dakota	4,247	10	4,237
Oklahoma	36,370	106	36,264
Oregon	19,555	50	19,505
South Dakota	5,272	37	5,235
Texas	79,002	9	78,993
Utah	38,504	171	38,333
Washington	60,010	137	59,873
Total	1,348,626	4,097	1,344,529

Note: All data subject to minor revision.

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 2-B - GOAT PURCHASE AND DISPOSITION
BY STATES OF ORIGINEmergency Goat-Buying Program 1934-35.
As of June 15, 1935.

State	A.A.A. DISPOSITION			: F.S.R.C. DISPOSITION	
	Purchased:	Condemned:	Donated to:	:Accepted and:Retained by:Shipments	
				States for:	to
			FSRC	Disposition:	FSRC
Arizona	21,608	5,019	16,589	16,589	-
Colorado	3,427	3,395	32	*	-
Idaho	36	-	36	*	-
Kansas	149	149	-	-	-
Missouri	468	-	468	*	-
Montana	9	7	2	*	-
Nevada	190	-	190	*	-
New Mexico	22,592	16,256	6,336	4,280	1,894
Oregon	1	-	1	*	-
South Dakota	32	8	24	*	-
Texas	283,263	211,476	71,787	58,721	12,729
Utah	17,981	17,978	3	-	-
Wyoming	746	746	-	-	-
Total	350,502	255,034	95,468	79,590	14,623

* Data from these states not available. (All data subject to minor revision.)

A P P E N D I X C

EXHIBIT 2-C. - SUMMARY OF SHEEP AND GOAT PURCHASES AND DISPOSITION.

Emergency Sheep and Goat-Buying Program 1934-35
As of June 15, 1935

SHEEPA.A.A.

Purchased	3,609,576	
Condemned	<u>2,210,483</u>	
Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC		<u>1,399,093</u>

F.S.R.C.

Retained by States	23,767	
Transferred to Indian Agencies	18,341	
Shipments for Federal Contracts and to other States	<u>1,364,264</u>	
Total disposed by FSRC		<u>1,406,372</u>

STATE E.R.A.

Retained by States	23,767
--------------------	--------

FEDERAL CONTRACTS

Total number slaughtered	1,344,529	
Received dead or condemned	<u>4,097</u>	
Total for Federal Contracts		1,348,626
Transferred to Indian Agencies	<u>18,341</u>	
Net Total Disposition		1,390,734
To be adjusted		<u>8,359</u>
		<u>1,399,093</u>

GOATSA.A.A.

Purchased	350,502	
Condemned	<u>255,034</u>	
Accepted for Use and Donated to FSRC		<u>95,468</u>

F.S.R.C.

Retained by States	79,590	
Shipments for Federal Contracts	<u>14,623</u>	
Total disposed by FSRC		94,213
To be adjusted		<u>1,255</u>
		<u>95,468</u>

A P P E N D I X C.

EXHIBIT 3. - HIDES, SKINS AND PELTS - STATE AND FEDERAL

as of July 15, 1935.

Federal Hides and Skins rejected for Storage	2,528	
Federal Hides and Skins placed in Storage	<u>1,450,181</u>	
Total received from FSRC Contractors		1,452,709
Federal Hides and Skins placed in Storage	1,450,181	
State Hides and Skins placed in Storage	<u>453,887</u>	
Total Hides and Skins placed in Storage		1,904,068
* * * * *		
Pelts produced from FSRC Slaughter	1,348,646	
Pelts received from States	<u>2,083,290</u>	
Total pelts available for FSRC Disposition		3,431,936
Pelts distributed to Indian Agencies	59,180	
Pelts turned over to States	1,830,562	
Pelts destroyed or unaccounted for:		
	State	193,548
	Federal	3,289
Pelts sent to wool pulleries	<u>1,345,357</u>	
Total Disposition		3,431,936

APPENDIX C.

EXHIBIT 4. - PROCESSED MEAT - STATE AND FEDERAL

as of July 15, 1935

(	Federal Dressed Beef	657,396,312		
(	Federal Dressed Veal	<u>141,563,837</u>	798,960,149	
1. (	*State Dressed Beef and Veal		<u>621,652,382</u>	
(
(	Total			1,420,612,531
	*	*	*	*
(	Federal Boned Beef	373,366,857		
2. (	Federal Boned Veal	<u>31,461,462</u>		
(
(	Total			404,828,319
	*	*	*	*
(	Federal Canned Beef	234,611,666		
(	Federal Canned Veal	<u>20,724,194</u>	255,335,860	
3. (	*State Canned Beef and Veal		<u>278,016,847</u>	
(
(	Total			533,352,707
	*	*	*	*
(	Federal Beef Tongues	2,774,194		
4. (	Federal Veal Tongues	<u>523,532</u>		
(
(	Total			3,297,726
	*	*	*	*
5.	Federal Canned Mutton	20,427,971		

* State figures on Boned Meat, Tongues, Beef and Veal, to be revised.
 Note; Items 2, 3, and 4 are derived from Item 1.

APPENDIX D. CONTRACTS

A P P E N D I X D**EXHIBIT 1. - Cattle Agreement and Forms Used.**

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION

THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

ISSUED APRIL 1934



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

SUMMARY OF THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

Beef cattle are now listed, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as a basic commodity. Full provisions of the act may now be applied to control beef-cattle production and producers are eligible to receive benefit payments for adjusting their production in accordance with a program which may be developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

From 1928 to 1934 numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—in the United States increased from about 57,000,000 to about 67,000,000. Milk-cow numbers increased by about 22 percent and beef cows by about the same percentage.

Annual cattle slaughter may be expected to rise from about 21,000,000 head per year to about 24,000,000 head in the next several years, unless prompt action is taken, although the number of finished cattle coming to market has not yet begun to reflect fully the increase in the number of breeding stock.

Beef-cattle prices not only followed the decline in other farm prices during the depression, but continued to drop until in 1933 they were \$2.05 per hundredweight less than the parity price.

The key to the beef-cattle problem is the elimination of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 cows and heifers now on farms. As an initial effort, 2,000,000 head of cows, in addition to usual marketings, might be removed in 1934 through eradication of diseased animals and relief purchases. Contracts with individual producers might be required to assure that any removal program adopted would not be offset by further increases in breeding and feeding.

There may be a temporary improvement in beef-cattle prices in 1934, partly because of smaller receipts of well-finished, corn-fed cattle, caused by the shortage in the 1933 corn crop, and partly because of continued pick-up in consumer buying power, but maximum returns to cattlemen will depend upon sound and prompt adjustments in cattle numbers.

THE BEEF-CATTLE PROBLEM

The current trouble in beef cattle is due primarily to an increase in all cattle numbers on farm and range over numbers sold since about 1928 and partly to factors affecting demand for beef products.

During each of the past 6 years, cattlemen have produced from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more cattle than they have marketed. That is, they have been adding to their herd faster than they have been selling off. Thus a new cattle production cycle has been under way for 6 years and we still are definitely on the upward trend in numbers of cattle.

From 1928 to 1934, numbers of all cattle—beef and dairy—increased about 10,651,000 head or nearly 20 percent. In 6 years, the total number of cattle in the United States increased from 57,000,000 to more than 67,000,000. The number of breeding cows on hand rose to the largest figure in history.

Most of the increase in the number of cattle has occurred in cows and heifers. Steers from the annual calf crops have been slaughtered at about the usual rate as yearlings or 2-year-olds. There have been no substantial year-to-year accumulations of aged steers, such as have occurred before in other periods of increasing cattle numbers.

As yet, market receipts of cattle for slaughter have not fully reflected the increase of cattle on farms because there always is a lag of from 2 to 3 years from the time an increase in breeding herds sets in until the larger crop of steers and heifers are grown out. From now on, however, cattle for slaughter will increase at a greater rate unless there is a prompt adjustment in present production trends. The principal problem of the cattleman is to check this potential increase in future production.

The accumulation of cows and heifers on farms, of course, now presents a doubly difficult problem. As long as this she-stock remains on the farm, it undoubtedly will be producing a calf crop—a calf crop which will further increase the average annual number of meat animals coming to market. But even if these cows and heifers are not used to raise calves, there still remains the problem of disposing of them without disturbing the market for the usual supplies of beef in this country.

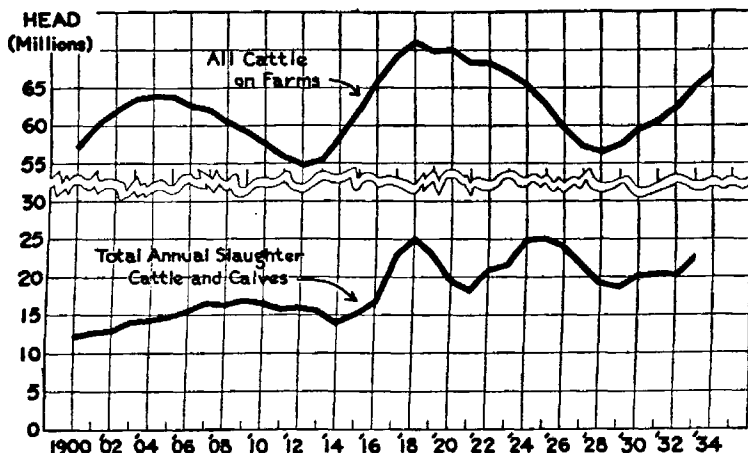
Even now—before there has been any increase in cattle for slaughter comparable with the increase in total cattle numbers—the cattle industry as a whole is on an unprofitable basis. Yet in the immediate future, stockmen will have to begin to let go of part of their depression accumulations of cows and other breeding animals; they cannot continue much longer holding back part of the increase but must market it.

During the past 6 years, American cattlemen have been selling annually for slaughter an average of 21,000,000 head. But from now on, it is apparent that the annual kill will approach 24,000,000 head of cattle and calves. Such an increase of 3,000,000 head would

produce enough beef to supply a sudden extraordinary increase of about 20,000,000 persons in the national population, at the normal United States per capita consumption rate. Unless this potential increase in the annual kill of cattle is headed off or unless demand conditions improve materially within the next year or so, beef-cattle prices will continue to hang from one fourth to one third below the fair exchange value and possibly may go lower.

If the annual production of calves should be reduced to the level of the past 6 years, producers would find themselves with at least 6,500,000 too many cows on hand. Milk cows, as of January 1, 1934, have increased by 4,933,000 head in 6 years or by about 22 percent of the 1928 milk-cow total. Cows and heifers not kept for milk pro-

ALL CATTLE: Number on Farms and Estimated Annual Slaughter of Cattle and Calves, 1900 to Date



Numbers of all cattle on farms, as indicated by the upper line in this chart have varied considerably since 1900 and the total annual slaughter of cattle and calves have increased and decreased at intervals, but the trend has been steadily upward. Since 1928 a new cattle-production cycle has been under way and numbers of cattle on farms, particularly cows and heifers, have increased by about 10,000,000 head. Annual slaughter of cattle and calves has recently begun to reflect this increase and if present breeding herds are not reduced, total annual cattle slaughter in the United States may reach a new high level.

duction also increased by the same percentage—from 8,765,000 head to 10,682,000 head. The number of heifers, between 1 and 2 years old, kept for milk purposes, increased 14 percent during the past 6-year period. Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, not kept for milk, increased 29 percent.

The real key to the cattle production problem, then, is a practicable and effective method for disposing of the extra cows and heifers which have accumulated on farms and ranches since about 1928, in order to check further increases in cattle numbers. This is a program which obviously engages the attention of both the dairy-cattle and beef-cattle industries. Substantial increases have occurred in both kinds of cattle.

The increase in beef-cattle numbers is responsible in large degree for the disparity between the prices of beef cattle and the prices of things farmers buy. The last year in which the average price of beef cattle exceeded the fair exchange value, based on the relatively stable pre-war (1910-14) relationship of prices, was in 1929. It also happens that beef-cattle numbers in 1929 were at a comparatively moderate level. The trend of cattle numbers had reached the end of its periodical 6- or 7-year down-swing, which in the past has come rather regularly as a part of the 15-year cattle-production cycle.

During 1933 the level of cattle prices was the lowest reached thus far in the present century. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933, \$3.63 per hundredweight, was the lowest price on record since 1899. This was \$2.05 per hundredweight below the fair exchange value, based on the pre-war price relationships and \$5.52 below the average price for 1929. The widest disparity on record between actual price and the fair exchange value or "parity" price likewise occurred in December 1933, when the spread was \$2.91 per hundredweight. The federally inspected slaughter of beef cattle in December 1933 in this country was 721,000 head or the largest for any month since 1927. Such a low absolute price in dollars and cents, as existed in 1933, along with the unfavorable ratio with other prices, made it exceedingly difficult for cattlemen having fixed debts and other expenses which do not change with livestock prices.

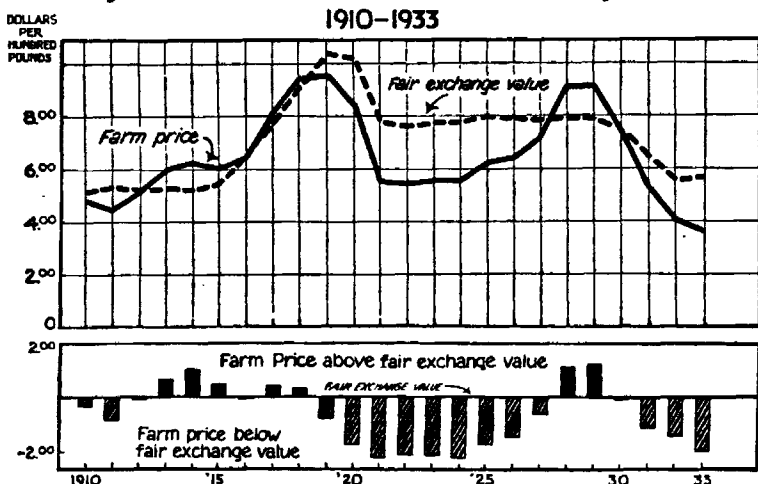
As has been indicated, the basis for price comparison—the measuring stick which indicates the economic condition of cattle—is the relationship of price levels in the pre-war period (1910-14) when prices of beef cattle and the prices of nonfarm goods were in reasonable balance. Sound production-control plans under the Agricultural Adjustment Act aim to help producers raise beef-cattle prices and keep them at the fair exchange value, that is, at the pre-war relationship with prices of things farmers buy. As nonfarm prices go up, of course, the price at which beef cattle must sell to be on a fair exchange basis also must go up.

In measuring the beef-cattle price situation at any time, of course, it is necessary to include in the comparisons, the returns from all kinds of cattle slaughtered for beef. A temporary slackening in receipts of certain grades might result in a substantial rise in price, which price, compared alone with the fair exchange value could lead to inaccurate and over-optimistic conclusions. Prospective future supplies of the same grade of cattle or the current return from other grades of cattle might indicate an actual or potential price disparity, based on averages, considerably larger than might be indicated by one comparison.

This point probably will have a direct bearing on the beef-cattle situation through the forepart of 1934. Federally inspected slaughter for the first 3 months of 1934 was larger than for the same period in any year since 1919. Prices showed some improvement, however, because of marked improvement in the consumer market, a prospective reduction in fed-cattle supply for the summer as the sequel to the short 1933 corn crop, and adjustment in hog supply. During the middle of the year, it appears that numbers of certain grades of cattle, particularly the long-fed high-quality animals may decrease substantially. As a consequence prices may rise temporarily and

those who sell during this period will be benefited. But whether or not returns from those particular grades and other grades over a longer period will continue to be relatively profitable will depend on how well cattlemen keep all numbers within the limits of the market henceforth. If prices temporarily rise well toward parity, because of seasonal conditions, it will require real self-control on the part of cattlemen to properly evaluate the fundamental conditions of supply and demand, and to view their operations without bias and excessive optimism. Under such circumstances it is easy to lose sight of the more important long-time factors in the cattle situation.

**BEEF CATTLE: Farm Price, Fair Exchange Value,
Margin between the Farm Price and Fair Exchange Value.**



In only 5 out of the 19 years since the 1910-14 period have beef-cattle prices risen above the fair exchange value or "parity" level as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, based on the relatively stable pre-war relationship between cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. The dotted line indicates what cattle should have sold for to have been on a fair exchange basis. In 1928 and 1929, when cattle numbers were at the low point in the production cycle and before business set in, cattle prices temporarily rose above the fair exchange value. Since then, farm prices of beef cattle have again dropped below the pre-war relationship with cost of nonfarm goods. The average farm price of beef cattle in 1933 of \$3.63 per hundredweight, was \$2.05 per hundredweight below the parity level.

Up until the passage of the amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act (73d Cong., Apr. 7, 1934) which made beef cattle one of the basic commodities, there was little beef-cattle producers could do to cope with their production problem. In the past, matters were left more or less to the operation of the familiar production cycle, which usually runs about 15 years in length, 6 or 7 years up and 7 to 8 years down. If cattle production happened to be relatively low at a given period, cattle prices with respect to price of feed grains and other livestock were likely to be high. This stimulated heavier breeding and feeding of beef cattle. Ranchmen and Corn-Belt breeders kept back more heifers and cows in order that they might

raise more calves to supply the favorable market. Usually it takes about 3 years before efforts of this sort to increase production are reflected significantly in slaughter supplies. From 2 to 3 years are involved in the production of a full-grown beef animal. This comparatively long growing period is one of the factors which makes for difficult adjustment of beef-cattle production at this time.

After about 6 or 7 years of a gradual build-up in cattle numbers, market supplies of cattle usually become relatively burdensome, and prices decline until they are below their average relationship with prices of other livestock and feeds. In normal times, producers then begin to contract operations. They reduce their breeding herds by selling cows and heifers. After a few years, the excessive numbers of breeding stock have been reduced and the total beef cattle production of the country begins the down-swing of the cycle. Ordinarily, this down-swing continues for about 7 or 8 years because it takes that long really to effect a substantial reduction in market supplies and to again push cattle prices above their average relationship with prices of other farm commodities.

Trend of numbers of milk cattle and cattle not kept for milk, as of Jan. 1, 1920 to 1934

[In thousands of head, .e., 000 omitted]

Year	Milk cattle		Other than milk cattle			All cattle ¹
	Cows and heifers	Total	Cows and heifers	Steers	Total	
1920.....	25,875	30,246	16,458	10,020	40,079	70,325
1921.....	25,604	29,783	16,128	9,454	38,850	68,633
1922.....	25,794	30,151	15,936	9,072	38,512	68,633
1923.....	26,254	30,593	15,649	8,704	36,791	67,384
1924.....	26,431	30,809	15,520	8,239	35,023	65,832
1925.....	26,676	30,950	14,347	7,171	32,165	63,115
1926.....	26,356	30,632	12,999	6,647	29,345	59,977
1927.....	26,207	30,590	11,910	5,848	26,938	57,528
1928.....	26,287	30,893	11,288	5,362	25,808	56,701
1929.....	26,734	31,645	11,344	5,465	26,233	57,878
1930.....	27,610	32,615	11,634	5,445	27,115	59,730
1931.....	28,351	33,238	12,200	5,453	27,749	60,987
1932.....	29,160	34,113	12,624	5,206	28,543	62,656
1933.....	29,981	35,118	13,407	5,403	30,434	65,552
1934.....	30,811	36,076	13,928	5,467	31,276	67,352

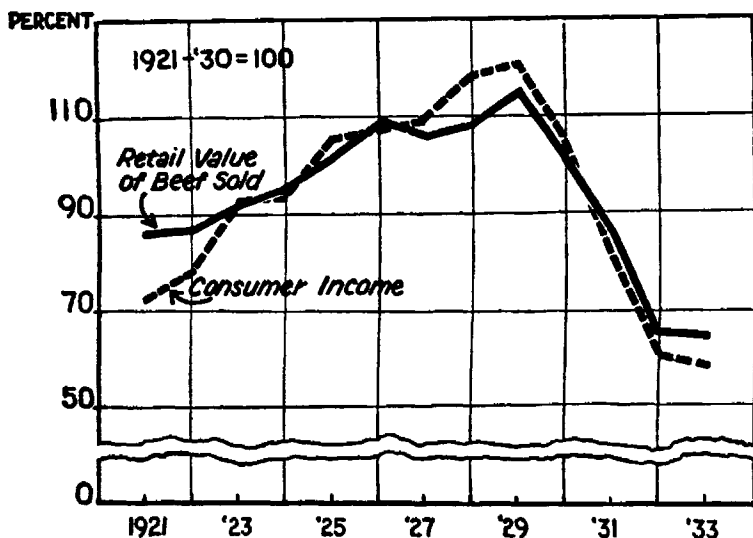
¹ This includes all cows, heifers, heifer calves, steers, and bulls.

The cattle cycle, however, represents a rather ruthless and wasteful system of keeping a working relationship over a period of years between supply and demand. In years when production is increasing, producers who make a permanent business of raising cattle expand their operations on the average and a number of "in-and-outers" go back in the business. When production invariably passes beyond the point where it would be in best adjustment with demand, then the expensive process of contraction must set in. Frequently, many producers are ruined by low prices before a general reduction throughout the cattle business, sufficient to raise cattle income, can take place. The stage is set today for another squeeze of this sort; some adjustment in cattle production is inescapable. The important question is how it shall be made.

At the present time, the beef-cattle industry is scarcely in a position to let the present upward trend in production play itself out through the gradual bankruptcy and indiscriminate discouragement of producers. For more than 4 years now, cattle prices have been declining in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight and the difference between them and the fair exchange value has been growing wider. At the same time, ranchmen and Corn-Belt feeders alike have been burdened more and more with fixed debts and relatively heavy current operating expenses.

The decline in dollars-and-cents value per hundredweight of slaughter cattle since 1928, of course, has not been due solely to an

Relation of Retail Value of Beef Consumed to Consumer Incomes in the U.S.-1921 to Date



Total retail expenditures for beef, as in the case of pork, are determined largely by the level of consumer incomes. In addition to any improvement in price obtained through production adjustment, the dollars-and-cents income from cattle will also tend to increase as consumer incomes increase. The chart above shows the close relationship between retail value of beef sold and consumer incomes.

increase in supply. Beef-cattle prices declined partly in concert with the depression drop in the average level of all prices. The wholesale and retail values of beef and beef products vary closely with the level of consumers' incomes. When consumers' incomes drop by approximately 50 percent, as they did between 1928 and 1934, consumers' expenditures for beef, regardless of the supply offered, drop by about the same percentage.

A gradual rise now in both the average level and aggregate amount of consumers' incomes will, as indicated, likely be reflected in stronger beef-cattle prices. But improvement in consumers' incomes alone is not the fundamental solution of the cattle-production prob-

lem. This is because it will take sound and adequate adjustment of cattle numbers to affect appreciably the disparity between beef-cattle prices and prices of things farmers buy. Consumers' food requirements do not vary with their money incomes. A return of relatively high wages, say an increase of as much as 100 percent over 1932, could not be expected to mean an increase of 100 percent in the consuming ability of the American people or in the percentage of their incomes that they spend for beef.

With beef, as with hogs, an increase in slaughter tends to increase the aggregate of in-between costs and margins for transporting, processing, and distributing the products. Some unit costs and margins do not change with a change in supply; hence, the larger the supply, the smaller the percent of the consumers' dollar is left for the producer. On the other hand, a reduction in supply to restore balance reduces the aggregate of in-between costs and margins and leaves a larger percentage of the consumers' dollar for the producer. Thus, by returning to producers a larger percentage of what consumers spend, adjustment of production tends to wipe out price disparity and to increase the aggregate return from the crop. Beef-cattle producers stand to benefit from adjustment in production, so far as price disparity is concerned, even if there should be no further increases in consumers' incomes. To put it another way, producers will not obtain the largest possible increase in income from cattle if they depend solely on improvement in consumers' incomes for a rise in cattle prices.

Unlike hogs, cattle in this country have not played an important part in world trade in recent years. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of this century, before Argentina began to dominate the beef export trade of the world, the United States shipped large numbers of live cattle abroad, particularly to the British Isles. Since the World War, however, our exports of beef products have been almost negligible. The largest exports of beef from the United States occurred during the war-time year, 1918, when 711,000,000 or about 10 percent of the total slaughter was shipped out. The following year, 1919, beef exports dropped to 287,000,000 pounds. Further sharp drops took place in 1920 and 1921. A rapid decrease took place through the remainder of the decade. In 1932, the United States exported only 13,000,000 pounds; in 1933, the export was 17,000,000 pounds or about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter for the year.

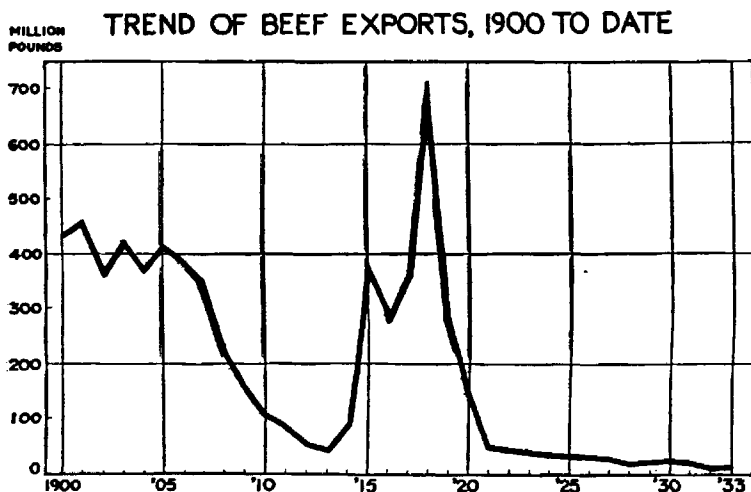
The United States imports a very small volume of live cattle and beef products. Live-cattle imports in 1933 totaled only 80,000 head. Beef imports are mostly in the form of canned beef and pickled beef. A total of 43,182,728 pounds of canned beef were imported into the United States in 1933 as compared with 21,853,683 pounds in 1932 and 77,480,904 pounds in 1929, which was the year of largest imports of this commodity during the last 13 years. The 1933 imports of canned beef were the equivalent of about 181,000 head of cattle of average weight. This is the equivalent of 2 percent of the 1933 cattle slaughter under Federal inspection and of only about 1.4 percent of all cattle slaughter.

Under existing regulations, imports of live cattle and beef remain at a relatively low figure. It may be noted in this connection that the imposition of any processing tax on beef cattle under the Agri-

cultural Adjustment Act would include a proportionate compensating tax on imports of beef in addition to present regulations.

Over the world, Argentina is the most important beef-exporting country. Cattle numbers in that country stood at 32,212,000 head in June 1930. Normally between 80 and 90 percent of the total beef exports from Argentina averaging over 1,000,000,000 pounds finds a market in the United Kingdom. The recent modification of the Ottawa, Canada, agreement to favor empire countries will restrict imports of foreign beef into the United Kingdom, however, and will affect the Argentina cattle industry materially. Uruguay and Brazil are two other large exporting countries.

World cattle numbers in 1933 continued the upward trend of recent years, and current beef production is heavier than a year ago.



Beef exports from the United States now are so small in volume as to not constitute an important factor in the cattle situation. Exports in 1933 amounted to about one fourth of 1 percent of the total slaughter of cattle and calves for the year. For about 5 years after 1900, before Argentina began to dominate the world market for beef, exports continued at a moderate level and then declined rather rapidly. During the war period, exports of American beef temporarily were greatly increased. After 1920, however, the decline was rapid. Imports of beef into the United States also are relatively small, totaling in 1933 approximately 1.4 percent of the total United States cattle slaughter.

At the same time, however, deficit countries have tended to increase their restrictions on imports in the interest of domestic producers. Prices in protected markets are tending to go higher than a year ago, but in the leading export countries they show little if any improvement and continue at unusually low levels. In a number of exporting countries, significant changes in the organization of the cattle and beef industry are being considered. The outlook for an expansion of trade in beef by exporting countries is not good. Trade restrictions hold down exportations and foreign consumption of beef has declined. Judging from available trade figures, the reduced consumption of beef noted in the leading importing countries in 1932 was continued in 1933.

Although the slaughter of cattle and calves has not yet fully reflected the increase in total cattle numbers on farms during the past several years, the volume of slaughter in recent months has begun to show the increase that is under way. For each of the past 10 months the number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection has exceeded the 5-year record. Compared with the previous 10 months, the slaughter during the recent period has increased 25 percent.

The major problems involved in sound and practicable adjustment of cattle numbers are: (1) How to remove the present surplus of cows and heifers from the farm and range without demoralizing the regular market for slaughter cattle; (2) how to secure agreements with individual producers and feeders to prevent frustration of a cow removal plan by increases in number of heifer calves kept back; (3) how to divide any benefit payments involved between those who grow the steer and those who fatten him to market condition; and (4) how to produce benefits promptly to aid cattlemen, in view of the fact that immediate adjustment in breeding cows cannot substantially affect number of beef animals actually going to market, before late 1936 and 1937.

Many suggestions for adjusting cattle production have been offered. Representatives of both beef-cattle and dairy-cattle groups have favored the removal of diseased animals, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the purchase of low-grade cows and heifer calves for processing for emergency relief purposes. Some have advocated a program of spaying heifers. It has been suggested that contracts be prepared for both producers and feeders, under which they may receive benefit payments for reducing number of calves produced or fed by the desired percentage under the average for some base period.

Although it might be desirable to eliminate about 6,000,000 cows in one market operation, a gradual and moderate reduction schedule is more practicable. In the first place, it seems probable that not more than about 2,000,000 could be handled effectively in 1 year for the Emergency Relief Administration under a special slaughter plan of this sort, without turning back some products to the normal channels of trade. A reduction of 2,000,000 cows over the next year would bring cattle numbers, including new calves, slightly below the level of last year.

A problem in connection with any comprehensive adjustment program will be the division of any benefit payments made in connection with individual contracts. The rangeman is the primary producer; the Corn-Belt feeder is the secondary producer. Some farmers both breed and feed-out beef animals. Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to increase income from agricultural commodities and because benefit payments, regardless of how made and in what manner they are applied, contribute toward this income increase, it is argued that rangemen and cattle feeders should share in benefit payments in some fair and reasonable proportion. This problem will call for fair consideration of the respective contributions of cattle growers and feeders in the production of a mature beef animal.

Finally, there is the necessity of giving producers the benefits of adjustment as soon as possible, as far in advance of the actual reduc-

tion in supply as is practicable. It is recognized that the removal of cows in 1934 really would not affect the maturing beef crop until about 1936 or 1937. This is because it takes more than 2 years (including the pregnancy period) to produce a calf for market. But a cow-and-heifer purchase plan would have the advantage of permitting prompt distribution of some money in benefit payments. Additional funds also could be issued promptly in the form of initial payments to growers and feeders who agree individually to control cattle numbers.

The amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which made beef cattle a basic commodity, authorized a maximum appropriation of \$50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make "advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes and to enable the Secretary, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bangs' disease and to make payments to owners with respect thereto." This money constitutes an "enabling fund", that is, a fund which can be drawn on while adjustment is in process and before it is practicable to levy a processing tax, which is the ultimate means of financing any program, just as with cotton, wheat, hogs, and tobacco. The processing tax is more than a means of collecting funds for making benefit payments. It is the device provided for by the act which assures cooperating producers that they will receive their full share of any increase in income which comes about as a result of their individual reductions. The cooperating producer shares in the proceeds of the tax; the noncooperator does not so share.

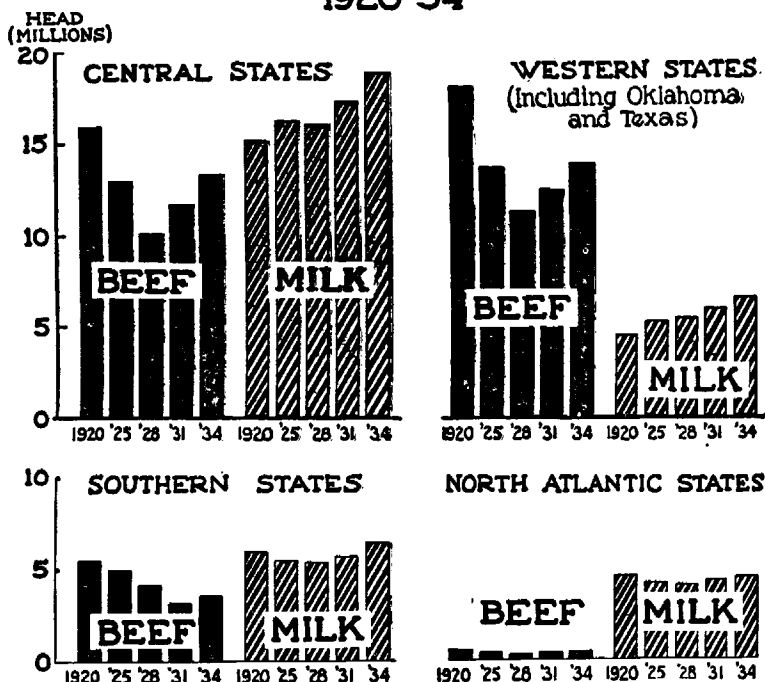
Until the slaughter supply is adjusted, it is conceivable that a processing tax might operate to depress beef-cattle prices. In the long run, however, it should be possible to so handle a processing tax on cattle that prices would not be adversely affected. Processing taxes are collected at the point of first processing. Out of the proceeds from the sale of his products, the processor pays a part into the tax fund and the rest directly to the producer. The money in the tax fund is then distributed to producers who participate in any plan of adjustment.

The full legal rate of the processing tax which may be levied is the difference between actual farm price and fair exchange value (approximately \$2.70 per hundredweight as of Jan. 15, 1934), but it is the judgment of many cattle producers that a relatively smaller tax should be levied at the outset for financing any program that might be developed.

Another phase of the cattle problem is the more or less definite relationship between feed production and cattle production. Cattle do not consume as large a proportion of the Nation's feed grains as do hogs, but they account for between 17 and 18 percent of the annual corn crop and substantial quantities of other grain feeds and hays. Thus, when feeds become relatively cheap because of large supplies or a decline in livestock numbers, there is a tendency to expand breeding and feeding operations, regardless of the necessity for and the eventual profitableness of such expansion.

Adjustment of livestock production, therefore, tends to precipitate the question of proportionate adjustment in feed-crop acreage in order to keep prices of each group of commodities on a normal price relationship to each other. Otherwise, feed prices tend to decline and encourage heavier feeding operations. This is a matter of interest to range cattlemen, even though they are not primarily engaged in producing feeds and finishing out cattle. Over a period of years, the profitableness of the range-cattle business depends in part on the profitableness of cattle feeding in the Central States.

TREND OF CATTLE NUMBERS BY REGIONS 1920-34



Most of the beef cattle of the United States are grown in the Central and Western States, including Oklahoma and Texas. The increase in beef-cattle numbers in these two regions since 1928 has been at about the same rate. Milk-cattle numbers, however, are substantially larger in the Central States than in the Western States. Milk-cow numbers in both regions have been on the upward trend since 1920.

Efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, therefore, to keep both feed-crop acreage and livestock numbers at the right point and in normal relationship to each other is of direct significance for all cattlemen.

Efforts to improve conditions in the dairy and beef-cattle business is of interest to farmers in all parts of the United States. Between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 farmers keep some cattle. Several hundred thousand producers live on the western range. Large numbers of

beef cattle are produced in Texas and the southwest. The Corn-Belt farmers produce a good many steers from their own herds as well as feed-out western-grown range animals. In the East, there is the Appalachian grazing and fattening section where steers are produced almost entirely on grass.

Cattlemen will have difficult questions to get around in meeting their production problem under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but the desired objective is clear. At least 2,000,000 extra cows should be attracted to market as soon as possible and the products they yield should be handled in such a way as not to disturb the regular market for beef. Subsequently, additional cows and heifers should be sent to market until the total is down by about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 head.

The questions involved in a practicable beef-cattle program should be thoroughly discussed by beef cattlemen in all parts of the country. Any plan finally agreed on should be unified and fair to all sections. The powers of the Federal Government have now been placed at the disposal of cattle producers by the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. What the future holds for cattle will depend in large part to what extent and in what degree of success the provisions of this act are utilized by cattle breeders and feeders.



PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

(Voucher prepared _____)
(City, State, and date)

The UNITED STATES, Dr., to—

Line A _____
(Producer)
hereinafter referred to as the "Producer."
Line B _____
(Lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s))

hereinafter referred to as the designated payee and the producer jointly.
(The Producer to receive total of benefit payment specified in column 4, Table A, below; producer and lienholder(s) or lienholder's(s') designated payee(s) jointly to receive purchase payment specified in column 6, Table A, below. If there are no lienholders, total amount entered in columns 4 and 6 of Table A, will be paid to producer.)

Paid by _____

(For use of paying office)

Producer's post-office address _____
(R.D. No.) (Box No.) (Post office) (State)
Producer operates farm known as _____, situated _____
(Miles and direction)
from _____ on _____ road, in _____ Township, in _____
(Town) _____ County, State of _____

TABLE A

ITEM No.	CLASSIFICATION Column 1	NUMBER OF HEAD Column 2	BENEFIT PAYMENT		PURCHASE PAYMENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
			PER HEAD Column 3	AMOUNT Column 4	PER HEAD Column 5	AMOUNT Column 6	
1	CATTLE: Two years and over— Condemned		\$	\$	\$	\$	
2	Accepted for use						
3	Accepted for use						
4	Accepted for use						
5	Accepted for use						
6	Accepted for use						
7	YEARLINGS: One to two years— Condemned						
8	Accepted for use						
9	Accepted for use						
10	Accepted for use						
11	CALVES: Under one year— Condemned						
12	Accepted for use						
13							
14							
TOTAL				\$		\$	

Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector's Certificate of Receipt I CERTIFY that the cattle described in Table A, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement. Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.	(Do not use this space) Differences _____ Account verified; correct for (total columns 4 and 6) _____ Initials _____
--	---

Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)
Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on the reverse hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 6 of Table A are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in Line B as the designated payee.

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)
Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)
Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienor's signature) (Date)

Certificate of the Comptroller

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$_____.

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.
JOHN B. PAYNE,
Comptroller.

Date _____ By _____
Auditor.

ACCEPTANCE OF AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the foregoing certificates and agreements this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.
For and in behalf of the United States.

By _____
County Director, Representative of Secretary of Agriculture.

Date _____

Paid by check no. _____ dated _____ in favor of _____ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.
Paid by check no. _____ dated _____ in favor of _____ drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended

PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

The producer agrees:

(1) To sell and convey the cattle described in Table A to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the Secretary) by delivering such cattle to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof and by disposing of any such cattle in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may become entitled to under any such agreement or agreements.

It is understood that the Secretary may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(3) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the benefit payment under this agreement, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

(5) That he is signing this agreement in consideration of the total payments set forth in column 4 and 6 of Table A, being made as set forth on lines A and B on the reverse hereof, and recognizes the "benefit payment" as made in consideration of his participation in the reduction of production effected by this agreement.

REPRESENTATION AND WARRANTIES

The producer represents:

- (6) *a.* That he is operating the farm described herein.
- b.* That he has owned and has been in possession of cattle described in Table A since April 1, 1934.
- c.* That the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the cattle described in Table A.
- d.* That the subscribers hereto have good right to sell such cattle free and clear of all encumbrances and that the producer will warrant and defend the same against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

(7) The subscribing lienholder(s), in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the "purchase payment", which is set forth in column 6 of Table A, jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B, on the reverse hereof, and to the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby release(s) and forever discharge(s) from all claims and liens now or hereafter owned or held by the lienholder(s) the cattle described in Table A and agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claim any and all amounts received by the lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement and to execute and acknowledge such documentary evidence thereof as may be requested by the other parties hereto, and hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 4 of Table A which are to be paid solely to the producer hereunder and agree(s) not to bring, or have brought, suit or proceedings to have such sums applied to any claims or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement.

PERFORMANCE BY SECRETARY

The Secretary agrees that—

- (8) *a.* In all cases the total amount entered in column 4 of Table A shall be paid to the producer and, in the event there are no subscribing lienholders, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall also be paid to the producer.
- b.* If line B on the reverse hereof contains the name or names of a person or persons other than the producer, the check in payment of the amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be drawn jointly to the order of the producer and such person or persons.
- c.* If there is no designated payee in line B on the reverse hereof, the total amount entered in column 6 of Table A shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.

Any intentional misrepresentation of fact in this contract will be prosecuted under the provision of the United States Criminal Code.

APPRAISER'S RECORD EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE

PRODUCER'S NAME _____ DATE _____
(Print name and address)

PRODUCER'S ADDRESS _____
16-2253 (R R No) (Box No) (Post office) (State)

1 ITEM No	2 CLASSIFICATION	3 No. HEAD	4 BREED AND DESCRIPTION *	5 BRAND AND/OR IDENTIFICATION MARK *	6 BENEFIT PAYMENTS		7 PURCHASE PAYMENTS	
					PER HEAD	AMOUNT	PER HEAD	AMOUNT
1	CATTLE (2 years and over)				\$	\$	\$	\$
2	Condemned							
3	Accepted for use							
4	Accepted for use							
5	Accepted for use							
6	Accepted for use							
7	Accepted for use							
8	Accepted for use							
9	Accepted for use							
10	Accepted for use							
11	Accepted for use							
12	YEARLINGS (1 to 2 years)							
13	Condemned							
14	Accepted for use							
15	Accepted for use							
16	Accepted for use							
17	Accepted for use							
18	Accepted for use							
19	Accepted for use							
20	CALVES (Under 1 year)							
21	Condemned							
22	Accepted for use							
23	Accepted for use							
24	Accepted for use							
25	Accepted for use							
26	Accepted for use							
TOTAL			X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X				

* ABBREVIATIONS

A—Angus
Ay—Ayrshire
B—Brown Swiss
G—Guernsey

H—Hereford
Hol—Holstein
J—Jersey
Sh—Shorthorn

B—Black
E—Ear
H—Hip
L—Left
R—Red

Rh—Rib
Rt—Right
S—Side
W—White

PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY AFFIRM that the table on the reverse hereof is correct. Being familiar with the Emergency Cattle Agreement I agree to sign the said Agreement based on the numbers of cattle and the amounts listed in said table.

(Signature of Producer)

APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the cattle listed on the reverse hereof were appraised by me on this date.

Appraisal Officer.

DIRECTIONS

- (1) Columns 4 and 5 are for the sole purpose of identifying the animals. Abbreviations as listed at bottom of page 1 are suggested. Accepted animals must be ear-tagged and the ear-tag numbers listed at the bottom of page 2.
- (2) Use special care in recording purchase payment per head, column 7.

INVENTORY OF CATTLE ON HAND

CLASSIFICATION—INVENTORY JUNE 1, 1934	CATTLE DISPOSAL EMERGENCY AGREEMENT		RETAINED ON FARM
	Condemned	Accepted	
Cows and Heifers 2 years old and over.....			
Steers 2 years old and over.....			
Bulls 2 years old and over.....			
Heifers 1 year old and under 2.....			
Steers 1 year old and under 2.....			
Bulls 1 year old and under 2.....			
Calves under one year of age.....			
TOTAL.....			

LIST OF TAG NUMBERS

NOTES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN APPRAISER'S RECORD
EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASE

- (1) Appraiser's Record must be filled in on the farm, in duplicate—original to county director's office to be forwarded as directed and duplicate to producer.
- (2) Print producer's name and address *legibly*.
- (3) Do not make any entries in column 2 which is solely to facilitate classification according to price per head (see column 7) of the cattle purchased. Enter on one line all animals appraised at the same price per head.
- (4) In column 4, enter breed and description of animals purchased. Use general description such as "Shorthorns, 3R 1 W." Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table.
- (5) In column 5, enter identification marks and brand, if any. Use abbreviations listed at the foot of the table. Some counties may desire to use earmarks, paint marks, etc., in appraisal. The sole purpose of columns 4 and 5 is to identify the animals.
- (6) In column 6, per head, enter the benefit payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5
Cattle under 1 year old.....	3

- (6a) In column 6, amount, enter the total amount of benefit payment, i.e., the benefit payment per head multiplied by the number of head at the same appraisal price.
- (7) In column 7, per head, enter the purchase payment per head for animals purchased, according to the schedule of payments given in Administrative Ruling No. 1, as follows:

	Purchase payment
Cattle over 2 years old.....	\$6-\$14
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5- 10
Cattle under 1 year old.....	1- 5

- (7a) In column 7, amount, enter the total amount of the purchase payment, i.e., the purchase payment per head multiplied by the number of head appraised at that price. No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.
- (8) Total the columns, giving number head, column 3, and amounts of payments involved, columns 6 and 7.
- (9) On the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record fill in table headed Inventory of Cattle on Hand. Obtain complete inventory of numbers of cattle in each class.
- (10) Ear Tag, and list Ear Tag Numbers of all cattle accepted for use or condemned, in table headed List of Tag Numbers, on the reverse side of the Appraiser's Record. Where paint marks, earmarks, or brands are used instead of ear tags, the marks used shall be inserted in column 5 of the Appraiser's Record as stated above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

1. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of lienholder or payee on line "B." These names should correspond with the signatures to the contract, which should be the names used by the parties in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds.
2. If the farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Iowa Corp."
 - (a) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied.
3. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.
4. In describing the farm covered by the contract:
 - (a) In the space, "farm known as _____", insert the name by which the farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.
 - (b) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east".
 - (c) The commonly used name of the road on which the farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well-known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3 M."
 - (d) Fill in the county in which the cattle are herded (the location of cattle). If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the farmstead is located.
5. Bureau of Animal Industry inspector fills in Table A.
6. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.
7. Whenever possible voucher and agreement shall be completely filled out and signed upon the farm—use indelible pencil, carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.
8. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 1—EMERGENCY CATTLE
 AGREEMENT**

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

1. *Benefit payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 3 of table A, "benefit payment", shall be as follows:

Cattle 2 years old and over.....	\$6.00
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5.00
Cattle under 1 year old.....	3.00

The above schedule of benefit payments applies to both accepted and condemned animals.

2. *Purchase payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 5 of table A, "purchase payment", shall conform to the following schedule:

Cattle 2 years old and over.....	\$6-\$14
Cattle from 1 to 2 years old.....	5- 10
Cattle under 1 year old.....	1- 5

No amount shall be entered in fractions of dollars.

The purchase payment for condemned animals in all cases shall be the minimum purchase payment in their respective class.

Cattle of the same classification, and for which the same "purchase payment" per head is to be made, may be included in one line of table A; separate lines shall be used for cattle of the same classification but for which different "purchase payments" per head are to be entered.

The amounts due as "benefit payment" are payable to the producer and are not in payment for cattle and are not to be regarded as subject to liens on such cattle.

Approved June 1, 1934.

O. C. Davis

Administrator.

Approved June 1, 1934.

H. Wallace

Secretary.

Issued June 1934.

**CERTIFICATE OF AND RECEIPT TO INSPECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
FOR CATTLE PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY AGREEMENT AND DELIVERED TO
REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION**

I CERTIFY that the cattle enumerated and classified below, other than condemned animals, listed in table A of Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement No. *..... executed by producer on the..... farm, Township, County, State of have been delivered to the agent of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Identification</i>
Cattle (2 years old and over).....
Yearlings (1 to 2 years).....
Calves (under 1 year).....
TOTAL.....

(Signature)
Inspector, B.A.I.

Receipt is acknowledged for the cattle described above.

PLACE.....
DATE
Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

INSTRUCTIONS

This receipt is to be made out in quintuplicate (original and four copies).

Original copy to be forwarded by B.A.I. inspector to Drought Relief Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.

First carbon copy to be retained by B.A.I. inspector for his files.

The other three copies to go to representative of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

* Not to be filled in by B.A.I. inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION****DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTY DIRECTORS, AGRICULTURAL
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE**

1. County director to select a temporary county drought committee of 3 to 5 members.

2. Hold meeting of temporary county drought committee:

(a) To develop and discuss county plans for the purchase and disposal of drought area cattle to be purchased under Emergency Cattle Agreements.

(b) To select township committee of 1 to 3 men per township or community according to needs. To save time, it is suggested that many of the experienced Agricultural Adjustment Administration commodity committeemen be used.

3. Hold county conference of all county and township committeemen and inspectors. It is suggested that State supervisors of county agents and subject matter specialists assist in holding county meetings.

(a) To review plan and procedure.

(b) To study Emergency Cattle Agreement, Appraiser's Record, and other forms to be used.

(c) Arrange schedule of dates for appraisal group to visit townships or communities, giving preference to townships or communities most severely affected by drought.

(d) Expedite arrangements for obtaining record of liens on cattle involved in the Emergency Cattle Agreement and obtain lienholders' signatures to a release or to the Emergency Cattle Agreement.

4. Arrange series of township or community meetings to be conducted by township or community committeemen at which detailed explanation of cattle purchase plan, Emergency Cattle Agreement, and Appraiser's Record will be given.

(a) It should be pointed out at this meeting that appraisers should give careful consideration to placing prices on animals according to their relative value so that animals of comparable grade and breeding on different farms will be appraised on a comparable basis. These prices range upward from the minimum rate.

5. In some counties it may be desirable, as a preliminary step in organization, to hold one or more general county meetings of drought-stricken farmers, business men, lienholders, and inspectors:

(a) To explain drought relief service plans, Emergency Cattle Agreement, Federal and State plans for the purchase, care, and disposal of drought-area cattle.

(b) To select a county agricultural drought relief service committee.

6. The township or community committee will designate one or two of their number as an appraisal committee, and one member to arrange the itinerary of the appraisal committee and inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(a) The appraisal committee will accompany the inspector on his visits to all farms. The reason for this is to prevent disputes and time-consuming adjustments which would result if time elapsed between the visit of the appraisal committee and the visit of inspector in which the condition of appraised animals might change.

(b) The Appraiser's Record in all cases must be completed on the farm.

(c) The community committee should endeavor to secure representation of lienholders at the time the appraisal is made, so that the entire transaction can be closed at that time and the program expedited. In cases of absentee lienholders, their power of attorney or releases should be secured in advance of the appraisal.

7. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector, appraisal committee, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation agent will visit farms together.

(a) The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Agents will take charge of the animals accepted for food or for shipment.

(b) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will classify all animals, designating those that are to be condemned. At the request of the representative of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation the Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will recommend which of the animals delivered to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are most useful for subsistence stock.

(c) The Bureau of Animal Industry inspector will supervise the slaughter and disposal of condemned animals.

(d) Producers may salvage for use on their farms parts of condemned carcasses, subject to regulations of Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors.

(e) Follow instructions in filling out Emergency Cattle Agreement and Appraiser's Record.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

The Emergency Cattle Agreement is hereby amended by inserting the words "prior to June 1, 1936," after "proffered" in line 3 of paragraph 2.

Approved June 30, 1934.

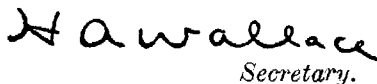
ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3—EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned cattle covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such cattle were kept, the owner of the lien on such cattle coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Emergency Cattle Agreement, sign the agreement as "producer" and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the "purchase payment" may be paid for such cattle. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Relief Service Committee who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they have investigated the claim of abandonment of such cattle and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written boldly across Section 6 (b) of said contract the following: "Cattle voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written boldly across Column 4 of Table A the word "none." In no event shall any "benefit payment" be made under such contract.

Approved July 10, 1934.



Administrator.



Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 4 AND 5—EMERGENCY
CATTLE AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

Cattle eligible for purchase under the Emergency Cattle Agreement must have been owned and in possession of the producer in the United States since April 1, 1934.

Approved August 28, 1934.

H Wallace
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Cattle Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Cattle Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 6(a) that where he is living in a reservation he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 6(b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 6(d) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 26, 1934.

W. P. Siegg
Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 6 AND 7—EMERGENCY
CATTLE AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6

Wherever it shall be found that junior lienholders refuse to take cognizance of and/or grant to the senior lienholders the rights due the latter under the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, such Voucher and Agreement shall be executed as follows: There shall be attached to said Emergency Cattle Agreement the following rider, subscribed to by all the lienholders necessary to make the representations contained therein truthful, and the producer:

RIDER I TO PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 6, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in reference to the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement the following is subscribed to by the undersigned:

The subscribing lienholder(s) hereto represent and warrant that he(they) is(are) the owner(s) of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in Table A of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to which this is attached, and which this rider is made a part of by this reference, and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amounts or who have any equity of value in or to said cattle. It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6(c) and 6(d) thereof are modified hereby.

I(we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness_____	_____ (L. S.)_____	_____
	(Lienor's signature)	Date
Witness_____	_____ (L. S.)_____	_____
	(Lienor's signature)	Date

The subscribing producer agrees to the modification subscribed to in this rider by the lienholder(s) signing above and represents and warrants that the representations contained therein are true and furthermore consents to having the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, of which this is a part, executed without the waivers of lienholders other than those signing this rider.

It is understood that this rider in no way varies the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement of which this is a part except insofar as provisions 6 (c) and 6 (d) thereof are modified hereby.

I (we) hereby subscribe to this rider:

Witness----- (L. S.)-----
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness----- (L. S.)-----
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Whenever the above rider shall be duly executed the provisions in paragraphs 6 (c) and 6 (d) of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be deemed modified thereby and payment shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement as though the lienholders subscribing to the rider were all the lienholders required to sign the original unmodified Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement. The execution of the above rider shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity of executing the Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement.

Approved December 24, 1934.

H a w a l l a c e
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 7

Whereas, under the laws of the State of New Mexico there has been created a Cattle Sanitary Board to deal with estrays, and since such Board has the power to sell such estrays when their owners have not claimed them after publication of notice, it is proposed that such Cattle Sanitary Board be empowered to sell cattle under the terms of the Emergency Cattle Agreement:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered:

1. That whenever said Cattle Sanitary Board signs the Emergency Cattle Agreement it shall not be deemed to make the representations appearing in provisions 6 (a), 6 (b), and 6 (c) of said Agreement;

2. That paragraph 3 of the Agreement shall not be deemed to bar said Board from paying all or any of the proceeds of any checks received pursuant to the Emergency Cattle Agreement to the original owners of the estrays in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico;

3. That said Board shall only be obligated to fulfill the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Emergency Cattle Agreement insofar as they are applicable to the functions of the Board; and

4. That both the benefit payment and the purchase payment provided for in the Emergency Cattle Agreement shall be made to said Board.

Approved December 27, 1934.

H a w a l l a c e
Secretary.

C O P Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 8

EMERGENCY CATTLE AGREEMENT

In any case where a State Drought Director determines that a person listed as a lienholder in a Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle covered by such agreement at the time of its execution, the following procedure shall be followed:

- (1) The Director shall cause an additional Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement to be executed for only the amount of the purchase payment set forth in the original agreement;
- (2) Such additional Agreement shall be executed by and made payable to the producer and such persons who were in fact lienholders with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed;
- (5) The Director shall attach to the additional Agreement a separate paper in which he shall certify that the person listed as a lienholder in the original Agreement, and whose name is excluded from the additional Agreement, was not in fact a lienholder with respect to the cattle involved at the time the original Agreement was executed.
- (4) Upon submission of such additional Agreement, properly executed, and such certificate by the Director, payment of the purchase price shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the additional Agreement, and the original Agreement shall be deemed to have been superseded with respect to the purchase payment provided for therein.

Approved: March 15, 1935

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X D**EXHIBIT 2. - Emergency Livestock Agreement--
Sheep and Goats**

PUBLIC VOUCHER AND EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT
READ REVERSE SIDE BEFORE SIGNING

(Voucher prepared _____) (Place, State, and date)
The UNITED STATES, Dr., TO—

Line A _____ (Producer)
hereinafter referred to as the "producer."

Line B _____
hereinafter referred to as the "designated payee", and the producer, jointly.

(The producer to receive total of column 6 of table 1, below; designated payee and the producer jointly to receive the total of column 8 of table 1, below; if there is no designated payee, the total of column 8 of table 1, below, will be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders, if any.)

Producer's post-office address _____ (R.F.D. No.) _____ (Box No.) _____ (Post office) _____ (State)

Producer operates ranch or farm known as _____, situated _____ (Miles and direction)
from _____ (Town) on _____ road, in _____ Township,
in _____ County, State of _____

TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION (Column 1)	NUMBER HEAD FOR USE (Column 2)	NUMBER HEAD NOT FOR USE (Column 3)	TOTAL NUMBER OF HEAD (Column 4)	SERVICE AND DIS- POSITION PAY- MENT		PURCHASE PAY- MENT		FOR AUDIT USE ONLY
				PER HEAD (Column 5)	AMOUNT (Column 6)	PER HEAD (Column 7)	AMOUNT (Column 8)	
Sheep (ewes) _____				\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	
Angora goats (female) _____								

TOTAL _____				\$ _____		\$ _____		

Certificate of Receipt
I CERTIFY that the animals described in table 1, after proper classification and due inspection, have been received and accepted for and in behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture or disposed of as directed; that they were procured under the agreement, herein, and that the amounts charged are just and reasonable and in accordance with the agreement.

Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(Do not use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for (total columns
6 and 8) _____

Auditor's initials _____

Producer's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on both sides hereof and certify that the amounts stated in table 1 are correct and just and that payment therefor has not been received.

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Producer's signature) (Date)

Lienholder's Certificate and Signature

I hereby subscribe to the agreement printed on both sides hereof and certify that the amounts stated in column 8 of table 1 are correct and just and that payment thereof has not been received. I hereby recognize the person or persons named in line B as the designated payee(s).

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienholder's signature) (Date)

Witness _____ [L.S.] _____, 1934.
(Lienholder's signature) (Date)

Comptroller's Certificate

I CERTIFY that this account has been audited and found to be correct, and it is hereby certified and approved for payment in the amount of \$ _____

By authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN B. PAYNE,
Comptroller.

Date _____ By _____
Acting Comptroller.

ACCEPTANCE AGREEMENT

In consideration of, and reliance upon the certificates and representations herein this agreement is hereby accepted.

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.
For and in behalf of the United States.
Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

By _____
Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Date _____

Paid by check No. _____, dated _____, in favor of _____, drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

Paid by check No. _____, dated _____, in favor of _____, drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

PERFORMANCE BY PRODUCER

1. The producer hereby sells and conveys the livestock described in table 1 to the Secretary of Agriculture (herein referred to as the "Secretary").
2. The producer agrees:
 - (a) To assemble and deliver such animals to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof in the manner and at such times and places as may be designated by such agent and to dispose of any such animals in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.
 - (b) To warrant and defend such animals against lawful claims and demands of all persons.
 - (c) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the payment entered in column 6 of table 1, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order, or power of attorney shall be null and void.
 - (d) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to emergency livestock agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore and hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

3. The producer represents:

- (a) That he is operating the ranch or farm described on the reverse hereof.
- (b) That he has owned and been in possession of the livestock described in table 1 since April 1, 1934.
- (c) That he has the right to sell such animals.
- (d) That (1) the subscribers hereto include all persons owning or having an interest or lien in and to the animals described in table 1, or (2) that the subscribing lienholder(s) are the owners of the senior lien(s) on the animals described in table 1 and that the lien(s) of such subscribing lienholder(s) exceed(s) the market value of said animals and exceed(s) the total of the amounts to be paid by the Secretary hereunder, respectively, and that there are no other lienholders or claimants entitled to share in said amount, or having any equity of value in and to said animals.

AGREEMENT BY LIENHOLDERS

4. The subscribing lienholder(s) in consideration of the Secretary's undertaking to make payment of the amounts set forth in column 8 of table 1 jointly to the payee(s) designated in line B of this agreement and the producer, and in consideration of the other agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, hereby agree(s) to apply to any indebtedness secured by any such lien or claims now or hereafter owned or held by said lienholder(s) in and to the animals described in table 1, any and all amounts received by said lienholder(s) from payments under this agreement, and said lienholder(s) hereby waive(s) any claim to the amounts set forth in column 6 of table 1 which are to be paid solely to the producer, hereunder, and agree(s) not to bring or have brought any suit or proceedings to have the amounts entered in column 6 of table 1 applied to any claim or debt and agree(s) to permit the producer to perform this agreement, and said subscribing lienholder(s) acknowledge(s) that the amount entered in column 8 of table 1 represents at least the fair market value of said animals.

PERFORMANCE BY THE SECRETARY

5. The Secretary agrees:

- (a) To pay to the producer the total of the amount entered in column 6 of table 1.
- (b) To pay to the producer and the payee, if any, designated in line B hereof jointly the total amount entered in column 8 of table 1; in the event no payee is designated in line B hereof, the total of the amounts entered in column 8 of table 1 shall be paid to the producer unless there are subscribing lienholders, in which event the total of column 8 of table 1 shall be paid jointly to the producer and the subscribing lienholders.

COVENANT BY PRODUCER AND LIENHOLDER(S)

6. Without in any way limiting or modifying any other right or remedy of the Secretary, the producer and subscribing lienholder(s), if any, severally agree to pay to the Secretary, to the extent of the sums actually received by them as payments hereunder, any sums that the United States or any agency or agent thereof may be required by any court of competent jurisdiction to pay, or which the Comptroller General of the United States determines should be paid, to any person not a party to this agreement on account of any claim or lien in and to said animals described in table 1 and hereby severally waive any statutory exemption including any homestead exemption granted under any State law. It is understood that the Secretary is subrogated to all rights of the subscribing lienholder(s) with respect to the animals purchased under this agreement.

Any intentional misrepresentations of fact in this agreement will be prosecuted under the provisions of the United States Criminal Code.

APPLICATION AND LISTING OF SHEEP AND GOATS FOR SALE

(Read instructions before filling in)

(Name of owner or firm)	(Post office)	(Telephone No.)
By (Manager, etc.)	(County)	(State)
(Location of sheep or goats at this time)		
(Location at time of delivery)		
(Shipping or loading point)	(Miles to shipping point from location at delivery time)	
Date you desire to sell and deliver		Date of application

INVENTORY OF SHEEP AND GOATS ON HAND AND THOSE LISTED FOR SALE:

SHEEP

	TOTAL ON HAND	NUMBER TO BE SOLD
1. Ewes, 1 year old and over.....	-----	-----
2. Rams (bucks) of all ages.....	-----	X X X X X X X
3. Wethers (muttons) 1 year old and over.....	-----	X X X X X X X
4. 1934 ewe and wether lambs on hand at this time (include any lambs born in November and December 1933).....	-----	<u>X X X X X X X</u>
5. Total of all sheep and lambs listed above.....	-----	-----
6. 1934 ewe lambs that will be kept for replacement purposes.....	-----	X X X X X X X
7. How many of the ewes listed for sale will be fit for food and shipment.....	X X X X X X X	-----

GOATS (Angora)

1. Does, 1 year old and over.....	-----	-----
2. Billys (bucks) all ages.....	-----	X X X X X X X
3. Chevons (wethers) 1 year old and over.....	-----	X X X X X X X
4. 1934 kids on hand at this time	-----	-----
5. Total all goats and kids listed above	-----	-----
6. 1934 nanny kids to be held for replacement	-----	-----

Instructions

This application and inventory to be completed by owner or manager and delivered to the County Agent or County Director.

List all sheep and goats in your holdings, by classes, as noted above. If several outfits are operated in different places, list each on separate sheets.

INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION RECORD
(READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE)

EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT
(*Sheep and Goats*)

Producer's name Date

(Print name)

Producer's address (R.R. No.) (Box No.) (Post office)

(County)

(State)

ITEM NO. Column 1	CLASSIFICATION Column 2	RETAINED BY PRODUCER Column 3	FOR SALE TO GOVERNMENT			
			FOR USE		NOT FOR USE Column 6	TOTAL SOLD Column 7
			Offered Column 4	Delivered Column 5		
	SHEEP	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
1	Ewes 6 years and over.....					
2	Ewes 2 to 5 years.....					
3	Yearling ewes.....					
4	All lambs (including ewe lambs for breeding).....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
5	Ewe lambs to be kept for breeding.....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
6	All other sheep.....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
7						
	GOATS					
1	Does 6 years and over.....					
2	Does 2 to 5 years.....					
3	Yearling does.....					
4	All kids (including doe kids for breeding).....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
5	Doe kids to be kept for breed- ing.....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
6	All other goats.....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
7						

PRODUCER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby affirm that this table is correct. Being familiar with the Emergency Livestock Agreement, I agree to sign the agreement based on the numbers of sheep and/or goats listed herein, provided, however, payment shall be made only for animals delivered or disposed of in accordance with such agreement.

.....
(Signature of producer)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

I certify that the sheep and/or goats listed in this table were properly classified by me on this date.

16-2845

.....
Authorized Agent,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Four copies of the inventory and classification record shall be filled in on the ranch or farm (EXCEPT column 5 and column 7).
One copy to be retained by the producer.
Original and two copies to be turned in to the County Drought Relief Director, who will forward original and one copy to the Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.
- (2) Print producer's name and address *legibly*.
- (3) In column 3 enter for each class the number of animals left on the ranch or farm after sale of females over one year of age, both "for use" and "not for use", to the Government. (Note after "ewe lambs" and "doe kids", enter only the number the producer indicates he intends to keep for breeding.)
- (4) In column 4, after sheep items 1, 2, and 3, and/or after goat items 1, 2, and 3, respectively, enter the number of the animals named in the item that are to be taken "for use."
In column 6, enter the number of each item "not for use." This number is to be entered in the agreement in column 3.
- (5) Columns 5 and 7 shall be filled in at the shipping point. In column 5 enter the number "for use" delivered to shipping point by producer. In column 7, enter for items 1, 2, and 3, for sheep or goats respectively, the sum of the items in column 5 and column 6, which sum is the number for which the producer will receive payment, and the number to be entered in the agreement.

THIS SPACE FOR USE OF COMMODITIES PURCHASE SECTION, WASHINGTON

Checked with Receipt received from Agent, F.S.R.C.	
Checked with copy of voucher upon which payment was made.	

(Enter in blank spaces initials of checker and notations of differences)

PROCEDURE FOR SHEEP AND ANGORA GOAT PURCHASES

1. In all cases priority in the purchase of animals shall be given to those areas which are in most distressed condition on account of the drought. Purchases shall be made only from those producers who have fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the county director or his authorized representatives that their feed supplies are not sufficient to maintain their animals, and that such inability is due entirely to drought conditions. Purchases from individual producers shall not be in excess of the number which it is necessary to remove in order to make reasonably certain that the remainder can be maintained.

2. The producer wishing to sell sheep or Angora goats shall make application to his county drought director by filling out Form Sheep 2, showing his inventory and number to be offered for sale. The inventory and classification record shall be filled in according to the printed instructions on the inventory sheet.

3. The producer shall assemble the sheep or Angora goats at the time and place designated by the county director or his authorized agent.

4. The county director or other authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture, accompanied by the producer or his agent, shall examine at the ranch or farm the sheep and Angora goats to be purchased and classify those fit for use and those not fit for use.

5. All sheep or Angora goats eligible for purchase shall be females at least 1 year old which have been located in the United States since April 1, 1934, and which were acquired prior to that date by the producer offering them for sale.

6. In the case of mortgaged animals or where there is a joint interest in the animals, the producer shall arrange for all lienholders and the landlords, if any, interested in the sheep or Angora goats, to be present at the time of inspection and classification, or shall have procured the signature of the lienholders and the landlords, if any, to the voucher and emergency livestock agreement.

7. Sheep and Angora goats shall be classified as fit for use if they are in condition to trail to the designated shipping point, withstand shipment to point of slaughter, carry sufficient flesh, and be otherwise suitable for slaughter for food or for redistribution for other relief purposes.

8. Sheep and Angora goats purchased which do not meet the requirements specified in paragraph 7 shall be considered as unfit for use and shall be disposed of on the ranch or farm by slaughter under supervision of the agent.

9. No freshly shorn sheep or Angora goats shall be purchased.

10. The producer shall slaughter the sheep and Angora goats classified as unfit for use, and remove and prepare the pelts and skins for shipment, observing reasonable care and precaution in performing such operations so that the pelts or skins will not be mutilated and will be suitable for the usual commercial uses. Payments shall not be made unless pelts or skins are in reasonably satisfactory condition. The producer shall also dispose of the carcasses of those animals classified as unfit for use according to the instructions of the authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture.

11. The producer shall deliver the animals accepted for use and the pelts of the animals not fit for use to a designated shipping point as instructed by the county director or authorized agent.

12. The authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture shall execute the voucher and the emergency livestock agreement upon delivery of the animals and/or pelts as provided for in paragraph 11. The producer, county director, or their authorized agents shall be present at the time of delivery.

13. No payment will be made for those animals not alive at the time of classification. Payment will not be made for animals until those accepted for use and the pelts of those unfit for use are delivered to the authorized agent and the performance of the producer completed. In no case will payment be made for pelts in excess of the number classified as unfit for use or for pelts showing evidence of having been removed prior to the time of classification.

14. The following schedule of prices will be paid in accordance with Administrative Ruling No. 1:

	SERVICE AND DISPOSITION PAYMENT	PURCHASE PAYMENT
Ewes 1 year old and older.....	\$1.00	\$1.00
Female Angora goats 1 year old and older.....	.70	.70

The money designated as "service and disposition payment" will be paid to the producer for the delivery of the animals and pelts, and that called "purchase payment" will be paid to the designated payee and producer jointly. In cases where there are no lienholders, the total payments will go to the producers.

15. Modifications in the above procedure shall be made only after appropriate administrative rulings have been issued.

RECEIPT FOR SHEEP AND/OR GOATS PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

Date _____, 193

We hereby certify that the animals listed in column 2 of table 1 of the Emergency Livestock Agreement

(Form Sheep 1) executed by _____, producer, whose post-office address

is _____
(R. F. D. No.) (Box No.) (Post Office)

(County) (State)

are animals delivered on this date to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation at:

(Place of delivery)

Sheep (ewes 1 year old or more) - - - - -

Female Angora goats (1 year old or more) - - - - -

TOTAL - - - - -

Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

DIRECTIONS TO BE USED IN FILLING IN EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

1. Voucher and agreement shall be filled in after delivery of sheep or goats for use (if any), and the disposal of sheep or goats not for use.

2. Use indelible pencil or typewriter in filling in the voucher. Carbons must be true copies of the original, and all copies must be made at the same time.

3. The original and the first carbon are marked to be forwarded to the field office of the comptroller, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as may be directed. The second carbon is to be delivered to the producer signing the agreement and the third carbon copy to the lienholder, if any.

4. Print the name or names of the producer on line "A" at the top of page 1, and the name or names of designated payee(s) on line "B". The producer's name should correspond to his signature to the contract. The name used by a party in signing legal documents such as notes or deeds should be used in signing the agreement. See 5(a) concerning lienholders.

5. If the ranch or farm is operated by a partnership, the partnership name should be entered on line "A" for producer's name, followed by the words: "a partnership of" and the names of the individuals composing the partnership, such as: "Brown and Co., a partnership of John Brown and Richard White." If the ranch or farm is operated by a corporation, the State of incorporation should follow its name, such as: "White and Co., an Arizona Corp".

(a) Where the lienholder is a partnership or corporation, like information should be supplied along with the signatures.

6. Be sure to give complete post-office address of the producer.

7. In describing the ranch or farm covered by the contract:

(a) In the space, "ranch or farm known as.....", insert the name by which the ranch or farm is commonly known in the community, such as "Twin Oaks", "The Old Clark Farm", etc.

(b) The miles and directions from town should be given with reference to the usual roads used in reaching the ranch or farm, such as, "two miles north and one mile east."

(c) The commonly used name of the road on which the ranch or farm is located, such as "Fulton Gravel", should be given. If the road has no well known name, give the official number of the highway such as "U S 40" or "County 3M."

(d) Fill in the county in which the sheep or goats are herded. If the land covered by a contract is in two counties, it should be included in the county in which the ranch or farm headquarters is located.

8. Agent of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration fills in table 1.

9. See that every written word and figure is entirely legible and all necessary blanks are filled in to avoid necessity of having agreement returned to county for additional information or for corrections.

10. No alterations may appear in the agreement without the initials of all parties to the agreement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 1—EMERGENCY
LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

1. *Service and Disposition Payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 5 of Table 1, "Service and Disposition Payment", shall be as follows:

Ewes 1 year old and over.....	\$1.00
Female Angora Goats 1 year old and over.....	.70

2. *Purchase Payment.*—The amounts per head to be entered in column 7 of Table 1, "Purchase Payment", shall be as follows:

Ewes 1 year old and over.....	\$1.00
Female Angora Goats 1 year old and over.....	.70

The above schedule of Service and Disposition Payment and Purchase Payment applies to both animals for use and those not for use.

The amounts due as "Service and Disposition Payment" are payable solely to the producer named in the contract, and are not to be regarded as subject to any lien.

APPROVED: September 4, 1934

H. Wallace
Secretary.

C. Davis
Administrator.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 DROUGHT RELIEF SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 2, 3, 4, AND 5—EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 2

Neither shorn sheep, goats, nor pelts to be purchased or accepted, except in designated areas.—Paragraph 9 of "Procedure for Sheep and Angora Goat Purchases" (Form Sheep 4) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No freshly shorn sheep or angora goats shall be purchased nor shall freshly shorn pelts and skins be accepted from sheep and goats classified as not for use under the Emergency Livestock Agreement except that upon the designation by the Chief of the Cattle and Sheep Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of areas in which it is customary to shear sheep and goats in the fall, freshly shorn animals may be purchased and freshly shorn pelts and skins from sheep and goats classified as not for use may be accepted in such areas from producers who customarily shear such animals in the fall, provided, however, no animals nor pelts therefrom shorn after October 15, 1934, shall be purchased or accepted."

Approved October 2, 1934.

H Wallace
 Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 3

Whenever sheep or goats assembled for sale under the Emergency Livestock Agreement designated "for use" by a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture die while being trailed to the designated shipping point or become unable to trail to the designated shipping point because of deterioration in condition while being trailed, thus necessitating their immediate slaughter, or, having reached the designated shipping point, are not in condition to withstand shipment to point of slaughter, necessitating their slaughter before shipment, the pelts or skins of such sheep or goats, respectively, should be accepted in lieu of the delivery of such sheep or goats. Where this is done, the agent of the Secretary of Agriculture should be certain that the pelts or skins accepted in lieu of sheep or goats have actually been removed from those sheep or goats that were

accepted "for use" on the ranch, and in no event should the number of pelts or skins thus accepted exceed, when added to the number of those sheep and goats, respectively, shipped from the designated shipping point, the total number of sheep and goats, respectively, accepted as "for use" on the ranch.

The authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture should insert the number of pelts or skins that were accepted in lieu of the sheep or goats, by the terms of the above paragraph, in the last section of the Receipt for Sheep and/or Goats Purchased under Emergency Livestock Agreement (Form Sheep 5), and such number may be included in the "Total." No entry should be made in that column of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement (Column 2) before the sheep or goats, respectively, are accepted at the shipping points. Thereafter the number of sheep or goats, respectively, whose pelts or skins have been accepted as a substitute in accordance with the above paragraph, should be subtracted from the number of head accepted "for use" on the ranch, and such difference shall be placed on the lines beginning "Sheep (ewes)" and "Angora Goats (female)", respectively, in Column 2. Thereafter on the first line below that beginning "Angora Goats (female)" shall be written the words "Sheep (ewes) Died between appraisal and delivery—pelts accepted", and the number of pelts accepted under the terms of the first paragraph above shall be entered in Column 3 headed, "Number Head Not For Use." In the second line below that beginning "Angora Goats (female)", shall be written "Angora Goats (female) Died between appraisal and delivery—skins accepted", and in Column 3 headed "Number Head Not For Use" shall be written number of skins accepted, under the terms of the first paragraph above.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

In cases where a producer has voluntarily abandoned female sheep and/or female Angora goats covered by a mortgage and abandoned farming operations and moved from the farm upon which such sheep and/or Angora goats were kept, the owner of the lien on such sheep and/or Angora goats coming into possession thereof after April 1, 1934, because of such abandonment may, for the purposes of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, sign the agreement as "producer" and upon approval of the Secretary or his authorized agent the "purchase payment" may be paid for such sheep and/or Angora goats. Such contract must be accompanied by evidence of abandonment, including statements signed by at least two disinterested parties and the owner of such lien. Such claim of abandonment shall be reviewed and investigated by the County Drought Service Committee, who, if such abandonment is established, shall attach to the contract a certificate by them that they

have investigated the claim of abandonment of such sheep and/or Angora goats and farm and that such claim is true. There shall be written clearly across Section 3(b) of said contract the following: "Sheep and/or Angora goats voluntarily abandoned as per attached claim", and there shall be written clearly across Column 6 of Table 1 the word "none." In no event shall any "service or disposition payment" be made under such contract.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 5

In order that the Emergency Livestock Agreement may be employed in the purchase of livestock from Indians under the jurisdiction of a superintendent, the following ruling is made:

Those Indians who are under the jurisdiction of a superintendent may appoint such superintendent to execute the Emergency Livestock Agreement and may also appoint such superintendent to receive payment on their behalf. Payment may be made in one check to a superintendent so appointed for any number of the payments due to all or any part of the Indians appointing him. It is understood that an Indian, in authorizing the signing of the Agreement, intends to represent by paragraph 3 (a) that where he is living on a reservation, he is participating in the activities of such reservation, and in authorizing the signing of paragraph 3 (b) represents that he has such ownership and possession in the livestock as the laws of the United States governing Indians may permit him to have. It is also understood that in paragraph 3 (c) the Indian does not represent that his right to sell such animals may not be limited by the laws of the United States. However, when the superintendent signs the Agreement it is understood that such superintendent represents that all right, title, and interest to such animals, as are contracted for under the Agreement, will be conveyed to the Secretary of Agriculture acting on behalf of the United States.

Approved October 29, 1934.

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary.

Number of copies—5.
Original to Commodities Purchase Section, Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, Washington, D.C.
First carbon copy to Authorized Agent, Agricultural Ad-
justment Administration.
Three copies to Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

RECEIPT FOR SHEEP PELTS AND/OR GOAT SKINS PURCHASED UNDER EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT

Date _____, 193

We hereby certify that the pelts from animals listed in column 3 of table 1 of the Emergency Livestock
Agreement (Form Sheep 1) executed by _____, producer,

whose post-office address is _____

(R. F. D. No.) (Box No.) (Post Office)

(County) (State)

have been delivered on this date to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation at:

(Place of delivery)

Sheep pelts (ewes 1 year old or more) - - - - -

Female Angora goat skins (1 year old or more) - - - - -

TOTAL - - - - -

Authorized Agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Agent, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 6—EMERGENCY
LIVESTOCK AGREEMENT**

Whereas, some of the goats which have been or may be purchased by the Secretary of Agriculture, for and on behalf of the United States, pursuant to the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, suffer from a disease commonly known as Malta Fever; and

Whereas, the flesh of such goats is unfit for human consumption; and

Whereas, the skinning of such goats to obtain their skins may injure and infect human beings connected with such operation:

Now, therefore, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, pursuant to the powers and functions vested in him, does hereby order:

1. That such goats suffering from said disease, as may be delivered in accordance with the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, shall be condemned; and

2. That the skins of such goats need not be removed from their carcasses; and

3. That the county agricultural agent or other person, in the county in which such goats are situated, who is acting on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture in the purchase or disposition of goats purchased pursuant to the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement, shall witness the slaughter of such goats; and

4. That such county agricultural agent or other person shall order and witness the destruction by fire or other suitable means of the carcasses of such goats with the skins thereon; and

5. That thereafter such county agricultural agent or other person shall make a note of the number of goats so slaughtered whose carcasses have been so destroyed; and

6. Such number shall be entered on the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement under which such goats have been purchased, as follows:

(a) On the third line in Column 1, headed "Classification", of Table 1 of such Agreement, below the line reading "Angora goats (female)" shall be written "Angora goats—Malta Fever"; and

(b) In Column 3, headed "Number Head Not For Use", of the said Table 1, on the third line thereof, corresponding to the

line on which "Angora goats—Malta Fever" appears in Column 1 there shall be entered the number of goats slaughtered and disposed of as described above; but

(c) The number to be entered on the second line of Column 3 of the said Table 1, opposite "Angora goats (female)", shall not be changed because of the number entered on the line opposite "Angora goats—Malta Fever", but shall include such number. Furthermore, there shall be no number entered on line 3 of Column 4, headed "Total Number Of Head" of this same Table 1, opposite the number appearing on line 3 of Column 3, whereon the number for the classification "Angora goats—Malta Fever" appears.

7. That payment shall be made for such goats pursuant to the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement and the rulings and regulations relating thereto as though the skins of such goats had been removed and delivered pursuant to the terms of the Public Voucher and Emergency Livestock Agreement and the rulings and regulations relating thereto.

H. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPROVED JANUARY 22, 1935.

A P P E N D I X D

**EXHIBIT 3. - Release of Contracted
and Rented Acreage.**

**Administrative Rulings to modify adjustment
contracts, already discussed on pages 97 to 100,
will be found on the next 8 pages.**

Corn-Hog Administrative Ruling No. 59
Tobacco Administrative Ruling No. 25

Fedder Corn and Forage Crops in Drouth Areas. Contracts for acreage reduction and production control of corn or tobacco, covering farms situated in areas hereafter officially designated as drouth areas by the Secretary of Agriculture, are hereby modified to permit the planting, in excess of the acreage permitted under each of such contracts, of fedder corn for roughage purposes only (not to be harvested as grain) and of forage crops (including barley and oats) for pasture or hay only. Provided, however, such plantings shall not be made on acres contracted or rented to the Secretary under any commodity contract, nor shall such excess plantings be made before the date established or to be established for each of such drouth areas by proclamation of the Secretary. Crops in excess of those heretofore permitted by such contracts, planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested for grain. At the time compliance is checked each producer will be required to designate the excess acreages of crops to be harvested as fedder or forage under this ruling. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration may designate the date before which fedder corn on excess acreages is to be harvested.

(Approved May 19, 1934)

Administrative Ruling -- Amendment

58. Amendment of Administrative Rulings Nos. 20 and 40. ---
Contracts covering farms situated in areas officially designated as 1934 drouth areas by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby modified to permit the pasturing of contracted acres planted to any pasture crop named in Administrative Ruling No. 20 (a) and Administrative Ruling No. 40, including sweet clover and old or new seedings, regardless of whether or not such pasture crops were planted with a nurse crop.

This Administrative ruling is for drouth relief purposes only, and the pasturing privileges contained herein extend only to July 1, 1934, except upon proclamation of the Secretary further extending such date.

(Approved May 23, 1934)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 60
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 26
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 35

Modification of Crop Acreage Restrictions because of Drouth

Contracts for reduction of production of tobacco, corn and wheat are hereby modified as follows:

1. To permit the planting, pasturing and harvesting in 1934 of pasture and forage crops except corn and grain sorghums on any land covered by such contracts, including rented or contracted acres.

2. To permit planting in 1934, on other than rented or contracted acres, of corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only, in excess of the acreage of such crops heretofore permitted under such contracts, upon the following conditions:

- (a) No excess plantings shall be made before a date proclaimed for each county by the Secretary.
- (b) Excess acres of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested as, nor used for grain. Harvesting shall include hogging down after ears develop.
- (c) When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers will be required to designate and specifically identify any such excess acreage of corn and grain sorghums planted for roughage purposes pursuant to this ruling.
- (d) The Secretary may designate a date for each county before which such excess acreage of corn and grain sorghums must be harvested, and if not harvested before such date, such excess corn and grain sorghums cannot be used for any purpose.

(Approved May 29, 1934)

INTERPRETATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 60

The words "forage crops" appearing in paragraph number one are interpreted to include any hay or other feed crop for roughage purposes only. Soy beans or similar crops planted for grain are not considered roughage, and the harvesting of clover, soy beans, or similar grains from the contracted acres is not permitted.

The dates referred to in paragraph 2 (b) are the dates given for some counties in Special Bulletin No. 21, and for other counties officially designated as emergency drought areas in special releases, or the date of the press release removing further restrictions as to planting dates, which was issued on June 8. For most counties, this date will be June 8.

Paragraph 2 (b) is interpreted to permit the use of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification for silage; provided, however, that such corn for silage must be cut before the date to be designated by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph 2 (d), and the use of such corn for silage must not be allowed to result in an increase in the number of acres of corn for grain. In determining the latter, the average number of acres used for silage in 1932-33 must be deducted from the permitted corn acreage for 1934 as set forth in paragraph 17A, item 5, of the contract. The resulting number of acres of corn for grain must not be exceeded in any case where corn for roughage purposes planted pursuant to Administrative Ruling No. 60 is used for silage.

(Approved June 13, 1934)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 62
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 30
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 38

Permissible to Plant Corn and Grain Sorghums on Contracted Acres.-----Contracts for reduction of production of tobacco, corn, and wheat are hereby modified as follows:

To permit planting in 1934 on the contracted or rented acres of corn and grain sorghums for roughage purposes only, in excess of the acres of such crops heretofore permitted under such contracts, upon the following conditions:

- (a) No such plantings on the contracted or rented acres shall be approved if made before the date of the approval of this Administrative Ruling by the Secretary.
- (b) Acres of corn and grain sorghums planted pursuant to this modification shall not be harvested as, nor used for, grain. Harvesting for grain shall include hogging down or pasturing after ears develop.
- (c) The Secretary may designate a date for each county, before which such corn and grain sorghums planted on the contracted or rented acres must be harvested.

(Approved June 30, 1934)

CORN-HOG ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 66
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 31
WHEAT ADMINISTRATIVE RULING No. 39

Modification of Restrictions because of Drought:

Contracts for reduction of production of corn, tobacco, and wheat, are hereby modified to permit harvesting in 1934 on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and sudan grass.

When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers may be required to designate any acreage of such crops harvested under this ruling.

(Approved August 2, 1934)

AMENDMENT TO COTTON ADMINISTRATIVE RULINGS NOS. 9 & 12.

Modification of restrictions because of drought.

The 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract is hereby modified for 1934 to permit:

1. Planting, pasturing and harvesting for unrestricted use as livestock feed and/or sale for livestock feed, of pasture, hay and roughage crops, on any land covered by any such contract, including the rented or contracted acres.
2. Harvesting on rented acres of the seed of soybeans, cow peas, forage sorghums, millet and Sudan grass, and meadow and pasture crops such as alfalfa, lespedeza, sweet clover and clovers, and grasses such as orchard grass, Dallis grass, rescue grass, carpet grass and similar grasses and legumes for use or sale as seed.
3. When compliance with such contracts is checked, contract signers may be required to designate any acreage of such crops planted or harvested under this ruling.

(Approved August 2, 1934)

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING

No. 40 -- UTILIZATION OF CONTRACTED ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT ALLOTMENT CONTRACT.

The acreage to be designated as contracted acreage for the crop year 1935 under Wheat Allotment Contracts may be used as follows:

- (a) For the seeding of any grass or legume crop other than emergency forage crops without restriction as to use for hay, pasture or seed production. (Such crops shall include timothy, red top, blue grass, meadow rescue, orchard grass, rye grass, bromo grass, crested wheat grass, dallis grass, bermuda grass, velvet grass, clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, and similar pasture and hay crops).
- (b) For the seeding of emergency forage crops for hay, pasture or roughage only. (Such crops shall include soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, millet, sudan grass, forage sorghums, barley, rye, oats and similar crops). Such forage crops grown on the contracted acre shall not be used for the production of seed nor shall such crops be allowed to reach maturity.
- (c) The contracted acreage may be summer fallowed, planted to forest trees, or left unplanted, if such action will not cause serious damage from soil erosion and provided that noxious weeds are controlled.
- (d) The contracted acreage shall not be used for the planting of any crop declared as a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, except that such crops as barley, oats, rye, or other grains except wheat, may be used as nurse or companion crops if pastured or harvested as hay before maturity or clipped when green and allowed to lie on the ground.
- (e) The contracted acreage for 1935 shall not include land which at the beginning of the 1935 crop year was already in pasture or meadow, nor shall any waste land, gullied or eroded land, or the like, be designated as contracted acreage. The contracted acreage for 1935 shall be the average of that on which wheat is ordinarily seeded on this farm and shall be a part of the cultivated acreage of the farm.

Nothing in this Administrative Ruling shall be construed as repealing or modifying paragraphs four, five, or six of the Wheat Allotment Contract; Section 506 of Wheat Regulations, Series 2, Revision 1; or Administrative Ruling No. 25, except as specifically stated herein.

(Approved September 13, 1934.)

A P P E N D I X D

**EXHIBIT 4. - Farm Credit Administration -
Regulations, Instructions, and Forms used.**

(To be completed)

The Governor, Farm Credit Administration

Acting Pursuant to the Act of Congress Approved June 19, 1934

EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN SECTION

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 19, 1934.*

Regulations Governing Loans in Drought Stricken Areas from the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration

The Governor, Farm Credit Administration (hereinafter called Governor), acting pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 19, 1934, will make loans for the purchase of feed for livestock and for the production of forage crops in the several States of the United States on the following conditions:

No such loan will be made, or if one or more installments have been advanced, further installments will not be advanced.

(1) To any applicant for the purpose of feeding livestock of any class or kind in excess of the number approved by the representatives of the Governor.

(2) To any applicant in an amount in excess of the maximum allowance per capita established by the Governor, or his authorized representatives, in any county or other designated area for any class or kind of livestock.

(3) To any applicant for the purchase of feed for livestock acquired subsequent to April 1, 1934.

(4) To any applicant who makes a material intentional misrepresentation for the purpose of obtaining such loan, or any installment thereof.

(5) To any applicant who fails to observe good faith in the disposition of any installment of the loan proceeds or in the care of his livestock and crops.

(6) To any applicant who encumbers his livestock, feed, or crops or waives his rights thereto contrary to his agreement with the Governor.

(7) To any applicant who fails, upon request, to provide available or obtainable information in connection with his land, livestock, feed, crops, or financial condition.

(8) To any applicant for the purchase of feed for livestock located outside areas designated by the Governor as drought-stricken. All livestock to be fed with feed purchased from the proceeds of loans must be located in areas designated by the Governor as drought-stricken.

(9) To any applicant who fails to submit with his first application, nondisturbance agreements in the form provided, duly executed by each of the chattel-mortgage lienholders listed in the application

(except Federal Land Banks, Production Credit Associations, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, the Secretary of Agriculture, or Governor).

(10) To any applicant who has been served with a formal notice of foreclosure on real or personal property listed in the application unless a nondisturbance agreement in the form provided duly executed by the party or parties having served such formal notice of foreclosure is presented with the initial application.

(11) To any applicant who has the necessary feed to maintain his livestock or has the means or other sources of credit available to obtain such feed.

(12) To any applicant who has the means or other sources of credit enabling him to undertake the production of a forage crop or crops.

(13) To minors or agents or without court order to executors and administrators.

(14) To a wife living with her husband unless the husband joins in each application and note.

(15) For any other purposes than those stated in the application.

(16) In a monthly installment greater than is actually needed in each case to purchase the feed for a period of 1 month for the livestock listed on the application, as determined and approved for maintenance by the representatives of the Governor.

(17) In the case of the production of forage crops at a rate in excess of \$1 per acre.

(18) To any applicant for the purpose of purchasing feed for livestock which subsequent to April 1, 1934, has been moved into any area designated by the Governor as drought-stricken. Where livestock is moved out of areas designated by the Governor as drought-stricken, into areas not so designated, further loan installments will be discontinued for the purpose of purchasing feed for such livestock; loan installments may be continued for the purpose of purchasing feed for that part of an applicant's livestock remaining in areas designated by the Governor as drought-stricken. Where livestock is moved from one area designated by the Governor as drought-stricken, to another area so designated, loan installments may continue to be advanced.

(19) To any applicant who is a part owner only of the livestock to be fed, unless all other parties having a beneficial interest in all of such livestock join in the application(s) and note(s).

(20) To any applicant whose principal business is the commercial feeding and fattening of livestock for market.

(21) To any applicant for the purpose of purchasing feed for livestock which are under contract to be fed.

(22) To any applicant which is a corporation, unless its principal business is farming, and unless the principal stockholders of such corporation endorse the note given for each installment.

(23) To any applicant whose first installment would be for an amount less than \$25.

The amount approved for loan by the Governor, or his representatives under these regulations, will be paid to the applicant by a disbursing officer upon receipt and approval of the following:

(1) Application on the form provided, signed by the applicant and verified by the designated representatives of the Governor. In the case of loans for the purchase of feed for livestock, each application, unless otherwise stated thereon, will be for a loan to purchase feed for the livestock listed for a period of 1 month. The representatives of the Governor may approve any application for an amount to purchase feed for any part of such listed livestock.

(2) Promissory note on the form provided executed by the applicant for the amount of the loan approved by the county committee, payable to the Governor, maturing November 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum. Such a promissory note must accompany each application.

(3) Where the application lists one or more chattel mortgages, nondisturbance agreements in the form provided must be submitted with or before the first application, duly executed by each listed chattel mortgage-lienholder except Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, Federal Land Banks, Production Credit Associations, Secretary of Agriculture, or the Governor.

Interest to maturity date of the note will not be deducted at the time the loan is made.

Definitions.—Farm livestock (cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, hogs) refers to animals raised in limited numbers on farms or ranches where the cultivated land, including that in tame hay, comprises at least one-fourth of the total land in use. Cattle kept mainly for milk production shall be classed as farm livestock.

The term "range livestock" (cattle, sheep, goats, and horses) refers to animals produced or maintained in relatively large numbers primarily on grass or browse and where such livestock constitutes the principal source of income from the land in use. Operating units having a ratio of more than 3 acres of grazing or pasture land to 1 acre of land in cultivation, including land in tame hay, shall be classed as a range unit.

The right is reserved to make further supplemental or amendatory regulations and to withdraw these regulations in whole or in part at any time.

W. I. MYERS.

Governor Farm Credit Administration.

APPLICATION FOR LIVESTOCK FEED LOAN

Code No. _____ (MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN OR IN INK AND EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE)

Applicant's correct name is _____
(First Name) (Initial) (Last Name)Correct post office address _____
(R.F.D.) (Box No.) (Town) (County) (State)Location of farm or ranch _____
(Legal Description)

Date _____, 1934.

(Usually known as) _____ (Range) _____ (Township) _____ (County) _____ (State) _____

(Miles direction from shipping point or town) _____ (Name of Shipping Point) _____

Type of loan desired (Put check mark in space) Farm ☐ Range ☐

The Farm Credit Act provides that any intentional misrepresentation for the purpose of influencing action upon the loan here applied for, or any installment thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

I, the undersigned, hereby apply to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., hereinafter called Governor, for a loan which, if granted, will be used only to plant a forage crop and/or purchase feed for livestock as follows:

(This application covers requirements for one month only except for seed for forage)

ALL LIVESTOCK ACQUIRED SINCE APRIL 1, 1934, MUST BE EXCLUDED FROM THIS APPLICATION

KIND	Number of Head		Allowed Per Head Per Month				Total		FOR REGIONAL OFFICE USE ONLY
	Farm	Range	Farm		Range		Dollars	Cents	
			Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents			
Cows, 1 to 8 yrs.									
Cows, over 8 yrs.									
Steers, 1 yr. & over									
Bulls									
Calves (1934)									
Total Farm		XXXXXXXXXX			XXXXX XXXX	XXXX			
Total Range	XXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXX XXXX	XXXXX					
Ewes, 1 to 6 yrs.									
Ewes, over 6 yrs.									
Wethers, 1 yr. & over									
Bucks, 1 yr. & over									
Lambs (1934)									
Goats, under 6 yrs., not including 1934 kids									
Total Farm		XXXXXXXXXXXX			XXXX XXXX	XXXX			
Total Range	XXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXX XXXX	XXXX					
Hogs, limited to brood sows, boars, and gilts									
Farm Horses and Mules									
Saddle & Pack Horses									
Poultry									
Maximum amount of feed loan allowable by regulations (a) _____									
bushels of seed for _____ acres of _____ (kind of forage crop) (b) _____									
(c) _____									
Total amount of feed and seed loan allowable—Total of (a), (b) and (c) _____									
Total amount of borrower's requests _____									
THIS APPLICATION APPROVED FOR (for committee's use only) \$ _____									

GENERAL INFORMATION

FEED ON HAND

Hay, Grain, Etc.		Forage			Pasture	
Kind	Quantity	Acreage	Kind	Condition	Acreage	Condition

I have received the following cash income during the past thirty (30) days from the following sources, viz:

(a) From Emergency Relief Administration \$ _____ (b) From benefit payments . . . \$ _____
(c) From Sale cattle to Government _____ (d) Other cash income _____

Net cash on hand and in bank available for purchases of feed \$ _____ TOTAL OF (b) (c) (d) \$ _____

STATEMENT OF MY PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS (If none, so indicate by check here ☐)

Encumbrances	Amount	Date and Year Due	Amount of Delinquent Installments	Name and Address of Creditors or Lienholders
First real estate mortgage	\$ _____		\$ _____	
Second real estate mortgage				
Chattel Mortgage				
Chattel Mortgage				
Chattel Mortgage				
Chattel Liens held by Landlord				
Judgment Creditors				

Total indebtedness \$ _____

Has any formal notice of foreclosure been served? _____ If so, by whom? _____

No payment will be made without presentation of non-disturbance agreement(s) in the form provided, signed by each of the above named chattel lienholders, except Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, Federal Land Banks, Production Credit Associations, Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor.

The undersigned, being duly sworn, says: (1) That he will not give any other chattel mortgage or lien instrument on or waive any right in or to any of the above described personal property to any other person, if the loan, or any part thereof, herein applied for, is made, except with the written consent of the Governor, until the said loan is repaid in full; (2) That he owns the property, both real and personal, set forth above, free and clear of all liens except those listed above; (3) That he is feeding the livestock above listed; (4) That he hereby certifies that he is unable to obtain a loan for feed for livestock or for seed for forage from any other source; (5) That failure to obtain the loan herein applied for will prevent him from feeding said livestock and/or from planting a forage crop; (6) That he agrees to give promissory note(s) as evidence of any advances made to him under this application; (7) That he will use any funds received in pursuance of this application only for the purposes indicated above; (8) That he agrees to furnish, upon request, any additional information in connection with the property above described which may be desired, and to allow agents of the Governor the full right and privilege at any and all reasonable times to inspect the property above described; (9) That he has not yet received from the Governor any advance on this application for which a note is attached.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19 _____.

My Commission expires _____

Notary Public

Approved for \$ _____
Committee sign here: _____Disapproved
Committee sign here: _____

State reasons for disapproval here: _____

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
GOVERNOR, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

By _____

APPLICANT NOT TO WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Check No. _____ Date of Check _____ Inspector's report _____

(Do not write above this line)

(This Instrument given to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Acting pursuant to the Act of Congress. Approved June 19, 1934)

PROMISSORY NOTE

\$ _____ Place _____ Date _____ 1934

On or before November 1, 1935, for value received, I promise to pay to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, or order, at Washington, D. C., the sum of

_____ Dollars
with interest thereon at the rate of five and one-half per centum ($5\frac{1}{2}\%$) per annum until paid.

This note is given as evidence of a loan made by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

County _____ (Seal)

(Borrower sign name here in ink)

State _____ (Seal)

(Borrower sign name here in ink)

APPENDIX E. LEGISLATION

A P P E N D I X E

EXHIBIT 1 - JONES-CONNALLY CATTLE ACT

48 Stat. 528; 7 U. S. C. 608 et seq.

(Public--No. 142--73rd Congress)

(H.R. 7478)

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include cattle and other products as basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "hogs" a comma and the word "cattle".

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 12 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to finance under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, surplus reductions and production adjustments with respect to the dairy and beef-cattle industries, and to carry out any of the purposes described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section (12) and to support and balance the markets for the dairy and beef cattle industries, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000,000; Provided, That not more than 60 per centum of such amount shall be used for either of such industries."

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (d) of section 9 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by renumbering paragraph (5) as paragraph (6) and by adding after paragraph (4) a new paragraph as follows:

"(5) In case of peanuts, the term 'processing' means the cleaning, polishing, grading, shelling, crushing, or other processing thereof."

(b) Section 11 of such Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "tobacco" a comma and the word "peanuts."

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SEC. 4. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the word "wheat" a comma and the words "rye, flax barley."

SEC. 5. Section 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended by adding after the words "field corn" a comma and the words "grain sorghums."

SEC. 6. (17) There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purchase of dairy and beef products for distribution for relief purposes, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis or Bang's disease, and to make payments to owners with respect thereto.

SEC. 7. The first sentence of subsection (2) of section 8 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "After due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements with processors, producers, associations of producers, and other engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, in the current of or in competition with, or so as to burden, obstruct, or in any way affect, interstate or foreign commerce."

Approved, April 7, 1934.

Note (17) Relates to but does not amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

A P P E N D I X E

EXHIBIT 2. - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1935

48 Stat. 1056

(Public - No. 412 - 73d Congress, Title II)

(Extract)

EMERGENCY RELIEF

To meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, to remain available until June 30, 1935 \$525,000,000, to be allocated by the President to supplement the appropriations heretofore made for emergency purposes and in addition thereto for (1) making loans to farmers for and/or (2) the purchase, sale, gift, or other disposition of, seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing and similar purposes; expenditures hereunder and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid shall be determined by the President, and may include expenditures or personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and for printing and binding and may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

If, during the present drought emergency, a carrier subject to the Interstate commerce Act shall, at the request of any agent of the United States, authorized so to do, establish special rates for the benefit of drought sufferers such a carrier shall not be deemed to have violated the Interstate Commerce Act with reference to undue preference or unjust discrimination by reason of the fact that it applies such special rates only to those designated as drought sufferers by the authorized agents of the United States or of any State.

* * * * *

Approved, June 19, 1934.

(Vacant)

APPENDIX F. SPECIAL DATA

APPENDIX F. - EXHIBIT 1

DATA ON DROUGHT AREA, BY STATES NO. OF COUNTIES, SQUARE MILES, AND HUMAN POPULATION

	Number of Counties			Area Sq. Miles			Human Population		
	Total in State 1930	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties	Total in State 1930	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties	Total in State 1930	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties
Arizona	14	14	-	113,810	113,810	-	435,573	435,573	-
Arkansas	75	50	15	52,525	34,615	10,443	1,854,482	981,244	520,196
California	58	19	-	155,652	89,962	-	5,677,251	3,420,471	-
Colorado	63	63	-	103,658	103,658	-	1,035,791	1,035,791	-
Florida*	(67)	(7)	-	(54,861)	(7,306)	-	(1,468,211)	(178,066)	-
Idaho	44	30	4	83,354	56,038	6,170	445,032	274,781	50,310
Illinois	102	12	72	56,043	6,313	43,399	7,630,654	496,649	6,752,666
Indiana	92	-	9	36,045	-	4,074	3,238,503	-	561,584
Iowa	99	40	59	55,586	21,590	33,996	2,470,939	958,067	1,512,872
Kansas	105	105	-	81,774	81,774	-	1,880,999	1,880,999	-
Louisiana	64	16	-	45,409	12,309	-	2,101,593	496,833	-
Michigan	83	-	41	57,480	-	25,104	4,842,325	-	4,040,979
Minnesota	87	68	14	80,858	64,240	8,531	2,563,953	2,243,216	280,517
Missouri	115	110	-	68,727	66,615	-	3,629,367	2,688,300	-
Montana	56	38	-	146,131	104,499	-	537,606	293,221	-
Nebraska	93	93	-	76,808	76,808	-	1,377,963	1,377,963	-
Nevada	17	17	-	109,821	109,821	-	91,058	91,058	-
New Mexico	31	31	-	122,503	122,503	-	423,317	423,317	-
North Dakota	53	53	-	70,183	70,183	-	680,845	680,845	-
Oklahoma	77	77	-	69,414	69,414	-	2,396,040	2,396,040	-
Oregon	36	13	-	95,607	54,402	-	953,786	127,369	-
South Dakota	69	69	-	76,868	76,868	-	692,849	692,849	-
Texas	254	233	8	262,398	244,713	8,087	5,824,715	5,201,714	300,836
Utah	29	29	-	82,184	82,184	-	507,847	507,847	-
Wisconsin	71	35	22	55,256	31,374	16,924	2,939,006	912,028	689,749
Wyoming	23	22	1	97,548	91,780	2,795	225,565	223,362	2,003
TOTALS	1,810	1,237	245	2,255,642	1,785,473	159,523	54,457,059	27,839,537	14,711,712

* Emergency Flood Counties; no included in total.

Compiled from data secured from Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Census Bureau.

APPENDIX F. - EXHIBIT 2

DATA ON DROUGHT AREA BY STATES
CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOAT CENSUS

	Cattle Population			Sheep (Ewe) Population			Goat (Angora) Population		
	Total in State 1934	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties	Total in State 1934	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties	Total in State 1930	Emergency Counties	Secondary Counties
Arizona	930,000	930,000	-	840,000	840,000	-	193,320	193,320	-
Arkansas	960,000	677,479	194,718	50,000	43,443	3,839	20,347	19,040	847
California	1,985,000	1,021,665	-	2,670,000	723,637	-	45,286	5,881	-
Colorado	1,713,000	1,713,000	-	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	10,134	10,134	-
Florida*	(494,000)	(94,460)	-	(31,000)	(2,398)	-	(897)	(19)	-
Idaho	736,000	520,963	107,411	2,199,000	1,803,227	277,207	768	236	77
Illinois	2,525,000	267,877	2,079,998	510,000	63,619	414,551	4,504	1,741	2,304
Indiana	1,515,000	-	163,371	624,000	-	33,049	2,216	-	180
Iowa	4,498,000	1,626,371	2,871,628	926,000	537,281	388,719	2,571	1,409	1,162
Kansas	3,671,000	3,671,000	-	373,000	373,000	-	3,198	3,198	-
Louisiana	839,000	204,922	-	115,000	3,918	-	1,516	501	-
Michigan	1,461,000	-	942,472	909,000	-	765,307	898	-	461
Minnesota	3,511,000	2,780,398	667,558	899,000	713,387	129,945	2,903	2,422	205
Missouri	2,770,000	2,747,191	-	999,000	998,272	-	78,839	78,784	-
Montana	1,543,000	1,178,738	-	3,866,000	2,904,607	-	1,141	571	-
Nebraska	3,592,000	3,592,000	-	225,000	225,000	-	979	979	-
Nevada	332,000	332,000	-	918,000	918,000	-	3,716	3,716	-
New Mexico	1,445,000	1,445,000	-	2,533,000	2,533,000	-	193,639	193,639	-
North Dakota	1,835,000	1,835,000	-	838,000	838,000	-	600	600	-
Oklahoma	2,462,000	2,462,000	-	151,000	151,000	-	26,166	26,166	-
Oregon	877,000	411,402	-	2,303,000	1,459,827	-	119,341	734	-
South Dakota	2,214,000	2,214,000	-	1,299,000	1,299,000	-	757	757	-
Texas	6,740,000	6,009,068	281,499	6,544,000	6,512,940	18,349	2,956,584	2,956,052	366
Utah	474,000	474,000	-	2,080,000	2,080,000	-	55,337	55,337	-
Wisconsin	3,230,000	1,311,565	1,188,864	349,000	162,100	150,773	1,905	1,095	678
Wyoming	1,023,000	1,009,862	13,138	3,580,000	3,572,727	7,273	723	696	27
Totals	52,881,000	38,435,501	8,510,657	37,495,000	30,450,985	2,188,982	3,727,388	3,557,008	6,307

* Emergency Flood Counties; not included in total.

Compiled from data secured from Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Census Bureau.

A P P E N D I X F

EXHIBIT 3. - THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT DROUGHT

Of the many physical environments that affect man's well being, climate is outstandingly important. Agriculture is the very foundation of civilisation, and the weather plays an important role in all farming activities. Yet some features of weather and climate often are a menace to growing crops and agriculture in general.

With regard to climates favorable for agriculture the United States is very fortunate in comparison with many other lands. However, in the western half of our country there are large areas which, because of insufficient moisture, are unsuited for crop growth unless irrigated. About 40 per cent of the land area of the United States receives, on the average, less than 20 inches of precipitation annually, in such regions the matter of drought is especially important. Operating under the climatic limitations found here and the vicissitudes of varying weather, two questions naturally arise: (1) "What is the cause of droughts", and (2) "Can man do anything to change existing conditions and avert calamities such as the 1934 drought produced."

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the recent situation. Those most frequently heard are extensive radio broadcasting and the drainage of small lakes, ponds, marshes, and the like.

The broadcasting theory can be disposed of quickly. It is definitely known that radio waves have no influence whatever on atmos-

-2-

perhic pressure conditions nor on the temperature. Consequently, they could not affect condensation, the major factor in precipitation. Furthermore, some long records show that quite similar, or even more severe, droughts occurred many years before the radio was even thought of. If broadcasting is responsible for the 1934 conditions in the midwest, what was the sinister influence that caused the drought centering around 1850 and that in the early nineties, which the records show obtained.

The drainage theory, sponsored by a good many thinking people, requires more deliberate consideration; on its face it appears logical and convincing. It is argued that, with the destruction of thousands of square miles of water surface, there is obviously less moisture contributed to the atmosphere through evaporation, and, consequently, less to condense and precipitate as rain. Competent meteorologists know that this theory is faulty, also.

Two fundamentals are necessary to produce rain; first, water must be gotten into the air through evaporation from moist surfaces and transpiration through the leaves of growing plants; and, second, the invisible water vapor thus supplied must be condensed into liquid form as rain drops. The drainage theory as the cause of the drought and local evaporation as a remedy overestimate the importance of the first phase of the problem. Many seem to think that all that is necessary to produce rain is to supply the air, or more correctly speaking,

space, with sufficient moisture. However, the second phase is by far the more important. In other words, there is nearly always enough moisture present in the air to produce rain in substantial amounts whenever the machinery of nature's rain factory is operating in a manner to cause sufficient condensation.

There is abundant evidence to support this statement, but only one example need be given, a comparison of conditions at a representative station in the Plains (Lincoln, Nebr.) in July and September, 1934. July, with an average of 4.9 grains of water per cubic foot in the lower strata of the air, had a total rainfall of 0.40 inch for the entire month, or only 10 per cent of normal. For September the moisture content of the air averaged 4.1 grains per cubic foot (as shown by the Weather Bureau records) or 16 per cent less than in July, yet September had 4.47 inches of rainfall, or approximately ten times as much as July. Obviously the extreme July dryness was not due to a lack of atmospheric moisture. Volumes of similar evidence could be offered.

The only effective method of producing rain is through the cooling of the air in volume and degree sufficient to extract from it a goodly portion of its valuable water treasure hidden in vapor form. Nature effects this cooling in a number of ways and usually on an immense scale, through the expenditure of enormous amounts of energy, far greater than man could ever hope to emulate. Air moves

- 4 -

from place to place over the earth's surface in mass formation. These masses are of two major sources, polar and tropical; those of polar origin are dense, heavy and relatively cold, and those of tropical inception, warmer and lighter. A mass of tropical origin moving northward may come in contact with a polar mass, and, being lighter, it naturally flows up over the opposing dense air just as it would flow up the side of a mountain that by chance may be disposed in its path. In its ascent, through expansion, the cooling necessary to produce rain is effected. This illustrates nature's method of producing rain in appreciable amounts; no other is effective. Under different circumstances the process varies, of course, often being decidedly local.

During the 1934 drought there was a persistent absence of dense, cool, polar air masses from the North until about the middle of August when a more normal movement began, definitely breaking the heat wave, and, in conjunction with more favorable cyclonic air circulation farther south, producing drought-relieving showers over the interior States. In other words, during the drought the atmosphere became stagnated and normal movements of air masses (cyclone and anticyclone) were interrupted for long periods of time. Just how these drought conditions definitely establish themselves and persist so long, as in 1934, has not yet been determined, but it is evident that any effort of man to effectively change the situation would be fruitless.

-5-

While man is in no way responsible for the drought, as such, he did contribute very materially to its damaging effects through extensive cultivation where it should never have been practiced. The greater the area of loose pulverized soil exposed to the wind, the more extensive and damaging will be soil erosion and dust storms during droughts. The answer here is, fewer cultivated fields; more natural vegetation; more grass lands without too close grazing, and any device that would diminish the surface velocity of the wind and conserve soil moisture. In such things as these man is not helpless.

--Joseph B. Kincer
Chief, Division of Climate
and Crop Weather
United States Weather Bureau.

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APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

July 7, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

There is attached hereto a memorandum prepared in accordance with your request by Colonel Philip G. Murphy, which was sent through my office for approval.

Copies of the attached memorandum have been furnished to:

Farm Credit Administration
Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation

and approval has been indicated by representatives of these organizations as follows:

Mr. A. T. Esgate,	Farm Credit Administration;
Mr. F. M. Garwood,	Farm Credit Administration;
Col. Lawrence Westbrook,	Federal Emergency Relief Administration;
Mr. Keith Southard,	Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Approval was indicated by having each person sign a copy of the memorandum and returning it for filing.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. Davis,
Administrator.

Attachment.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

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June 25, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At your direction, there has been discussed with representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, and Farm Credit Administration, the division of duties and responsibilities of the several agencies cooperating in relief activities in the drought area and the function of each agency in connection with the allocation of any expenditures from the \$525,000,000 fund appropriated by the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, part of which has been allocated by executive order.

1. The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation will receive from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration cattle purchased from Jones-Connally funds, and livestock purchased from funds allocated by the President.

Such cattle will be distributed for relief purposes, as follows:

- (1) Suitable cattle, if any, will be distributed as subsistence stock.
- (2) Approximately 75,000 head per week will be shipped by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to commercial packing plants for slaughter and canning, with provision for storage of carcasses over and above available canning facilities until such time as facilities are available.
- (3) To State Emergency Relief Administrations for processing in plants operated as work relief projects, or by commercial packing plants.
- (4) To State Emergency Relief Administrations to be pastured for grazing prior to slaughter or redistribution.

Other livestock donated by you for relief purposes may be distributed in similar fashion.

It is understood there will be available \$100,000,000 for the purpose of paying all feeding, handling, transportation, and processing costs after purchase by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of the total, \$25,000,000 has already been allocated.

- II. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will provide additional work relief for families and individuals in the drought areas, including projects to provide additional water supply in these areas now deficient in water resources.

It is understood that there will be available for this undertaking \$125,000,000, of which \$31,250,000 has been allocated by executive order.

In accordance with the established procedure, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocates funds to the State Emergency Relief Administrations. These funds are distributed to individuals as payment for work. In order to provide the families on relief rolls with sufficient amounts of money to feed livestock, which in turn provides the families with food for subsistence, funds may be advanced before the work is performed, or sufficient work may be given so that money will be available to purchase stock feed.

It has been agreed that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, through its agencies, shall provide not in excess of \$25.00 per month for maintenance of subsistence stock to destitute families eligible for relief.

Several state relief administrations and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are now buying stock feed for distribution.

It is proposed that such purchases will be discontinued and funds advanced for the purchase of feed requirements from local dealers by individuals on relief rolls.

- III. Farm Credit Administration proposes to make loans insofar as the administration of the \$100,000,000 emergency fund for loans for feeding and the planting of forage crops is concerned and in addition, for the movement of cattle to grazing areas and return, and to provide for the movement of cattle to grazing areas on feeding-in-transit rates of cattle which will later move to market. The policy determined upon is to make loans on unsecured notes with non-disturbance agreements from chattel lienholders.

Based upon information furnished by this office, the Farm Credit Administration has prepared basic tables of amounts per month to be loaned upon various classes of livestock.

Farm Credit Administration will make no loans where the initial loan is to be on a basis of less than \$25.00 per month. Such cases will be handled by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Where \$25.00 or more per month is required for livestock feed and seed for forage crops, Farm Credit Administration will make such loans.

It is understood that the whole program is being undertaken for the relief of those heavily burdened by drought or similar conditions. At the present time the Farm Credit Administration proposes to make emergency loans from this fund only to counties designated as emergency areas and only to those whose applications are approved by local committees, upon which the county representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration are represented.

It is proposed that applications for loans will be submitted to the Agricultural Drought Relief Director of the county in which the application is made by the representative of the Farm Credit Administration before the applications are submitted to the local committee for consideration and action.

Private agencies and established governmental agencies are expected to continue making advances to those who have credit facilities.

Of the \$100,000,000 requested for such loans, \$25,000,000 has already been allocated to the Farm Credit Administration.

IV. The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture and his agencies in connection with the administration of funds allocated by the executive order referred to above are:

- (1) To survey conditions within States and Counties and on the basis of reports from properly qualified personnel to determine which counties shall be included in drought areas.

- (2) The purchase and conservation of seed for future crop plantings in drought areas.

For this purpose, a fund of \$25,000,000 has been appropriated, all of which has been allocated.

- (3) The purchase of livestock for donation to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for relief distribution.

For this purpose, there was requested \$75,000,000, of which \$18,750,000 has been allocated.

This amount is in addition to the sum of \$100,000,000, appropriated under the Jones-Connally amendment and such part of the appropriation under the LaFollette amendment as is available for elimination of disease, probably \$30,000,000.

- (4) The movement of animals, if necessary, to assist in preserving the livestock industry of the United States, when it appears that without such action desirable breeding stock may be slaughtered.

This item contemplates the purchase and movement to grazing areas or feeding areas of superior stock, to prevent destruction or waste of such stock, the disposition thereof to be determined later at the discretion of the Secretary. It is intended that every effort shall first be made to aid and assist owners of such stock to secure financing and continue their ownership of such superior stock.

- (5) It is proposed that as a measure of assistance to Agriculture, and for the purpose of minimizing unwarranted price increases in feed stuffs, there be set up a regulating and control agency by which all requirements for feed and roughage in counties and states of the drought area may be compared with known available supplies above requirements in other

areas. By voluntary cooperation of all trade agencies, allocated purchases of requirements in various drought sections or communities to various markets and on the basis of competition. To arrange for the fulfillment of requirements on the best price basis with low service charges to be paid only to the final distributor, who will be assured of cash payment and prompt delivery by previous coordinated efforts of feed dealers and county committees to determine community feed needs and to provide sufficient funds from three sources:

1. The citizen with his own funds.
2. The citizen borrowing from Farm Credit;
3. The citizen receiving funds from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration,

all to be ready to accept delivery upon arrival of cars and prepared to pay local dealer upon delivery.

Such a Feed and Forage Regulating Office has been instituted within the Drought Relief Service and is prepared to function. The matter has been carefully presented and discussed with representatives of the trade, representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Farm Credit Administration, all of whom have united in the recommendation that the proposed coordination be attempted, and who have all expressed the belief that it is desirable, feasible, and workable with great possible benefits.

The representatives of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Farm Credit Administration have urged that it be undertaken.

- (6) Funds for the movement of animals and operation of the proposed service must come from the \$25,000,000 allocated by the President for seed or from the \$75,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of livestock.

-6-

The executive order reads "to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, there is hereby allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture or such agency as he may designate, the sum of \$43,750,000 for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed, and livestock, and for the transportation thereof."

- V. No reference is made herein to the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, nor to the land purchase program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Copy of the executive order attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Philip G. Murphy,
Associate Director,
Drought Relief Service.

Enclosure.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

ALLOCATING FUNDS TO MEET THE EMERGENCY
AND NECESSITY FOR RELIEF IN STRICKEN
AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

By virtue of, and pursuant to, the authority vested in me by the "Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935," appropriating \$525,000,000 to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas, there is hereby allocated to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the establishment and maintenance of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, the sum of \$12,500,000; to the Farm Credit Administration for making loans to farmers for seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing, and similar purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Governor thereof may prescribe, the sum of \$25,000,000; to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for making grants to states the sum of \$56,250,000, and for the purpose of increasing employment through the purchase of lands in stricken areas, the sum of \$12,500,000; and to the Secretary of Agriculture or such agency as he may designate the sum of \$43,750,000 for the purchase, sale, gift or other disposition of seed, feed and livestock, and for transportation thereof.

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 23, 1934

(No. 6747)

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 17, 1934.

MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION
FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

General Organization
To Meet Drought Conditions

(1) The President's Drought Committee.

Honorable Henry A. Wallace,	Secretary of Agriculture
Honorable Chester C. Davis,	Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
Honorable Harry L. Hopkins,	Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
Honorable Wm. I. Myers,	Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

(2) Livestock Feed Committee.

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover,	Chairman,
Col. Philip G. Murphy,	Vice-Chairman.
Col. Lawrence Westbrook,	(F.E.R.A.)
Mr. Keith Southard,	(F.S.R.C.)
Mr. A. T. Esgate,	(F.C.A.)
Mr. C. R. Arnold,	(F.C.A.)
Dr. C. W. Warburton,	
Dr. J. R. Mohler,	
Mr. W. F. Callander,	

(3) The Executive Secretary of the President's Drought Committee shall be ex officio the Chairman of the Livestock Feed Committee.

- 2 -

- (4) The Livestock Feed Committee shall function as the coordinating channel for the agencies engaged in drought relief, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Department of Agriculture.
- (5) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of the drought and formulate plans for relieving distress due to the drought. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close coordination of the work of the agencies in states and counties.

Organization
Within the Department of Agriculture

- I. 1. A Drought Plans Committee is charged with the responsibility of recommending action to most effectively meet the serious agricultural situation in drought areas.
2. This Committee shall be constantly advised of the recommendations and decisions of the President's Drought Committee, and shall arrange that any duty assigned to Agriculture by the President's Committee and approved by the Secretary shall be acted upon by itself or allocated to one of the special committees. The Chairman of the Drought Plans Committee shall be a member of the Livestock Feed Committee.
3. Other committees such as the

Area Designation Committee, the
Food Survey Committee, the
Seed Conservation Committee, the
Feed and Forage Committee, the
Livestock Purchase Committee

shall furnish to the Drought Plans Committee copies of all reports and recommendations of such committees. The chairman of each special committee shall be ex officio a member of the Drought Plans Committee.

- 3 -

4. The Drought Plans Committee and other committees such as those named above shall report through the chairman of the respective committees to the Director, Commodities Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
 5. The Drought Plans Committee shall make such recommendations to the Director, Commodities Division upon the reports of the other committees as shall appear necessary or desirable to effect complete coordination within one general plan for Agriculture, and in harmony with the joint program Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Agriculture.
- II.
6. Upon approval of the Administrator and the Secretary, the Director, Commodities Division, shall put into effect plans recommended by the committees.
 7. The County and State Organization comprising State and County Directors and County Committees to be organized by and under the control of the Director of Extension.
 8. Bureau of Animal Industry Functions - Cattle inspection, approval of appraisal and condemnation proceedings, acceptance of cattle for Government, and will obtain receipts from Federal Surplus Relief Corporation when cattle are delivered, Bureau of Animal Industry functions to be directed from Washington.
 9. Livestock Purchase to be directed by the Cattle and Sheep Section, with the Chief of the Section in charge of field operations with suitable staff in the field and offices in Washington.
 10. Conservation and methods of assembling and distributing feed and forage shall be carried out by a Feed and Forage Section with necessary field offices and offices in Washington.
 11. Seed Procurement to be carried out by the Commodities Purchase Section.
 12. Payments for purchases to be made after audit of vouchers by representatives of the Comptroller.
 13. The preparation of purchase orders, the preparation of letters of agreement to donate and the donation of livestock or other commodities to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and/or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the arrangement for such delivery, the accumulation of records of purchase and of transfer;

- 4 -

comparison of the records of purchase and transfer with records of payment, and the preparation of combined reports of acquisition and disposition of property shall be the responsibility of the Commodities Purchase Section.

III. 15. The Drought Plans Committee - Dr. C. W. Warburton, Chairman

Dr. H. R. Tolley
Dr. J. R. Mohler
Dr. M. A. Olsen
Mr. G. B. Thorne
Mr. D. P. Trent
Mr. J. F. Cox
Mr. R. C. McChord
Mr. A. H. Lauterbach
Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
Col. Philip G. Murphy

16. The Area Designation Committee - Dr. Nils A. Olsen, Chairman

Dr. C. W. Warburton
with assistants from the
Bureau of Agricultural Economics and
Extension Service,

17. The Seed Conservation Committee - Mr. J. F. Cox, Chairman

Dr. C. W. Warburton
Dr. N. A. Olsen
Dr. M. A. McCall
Col. Philip G. Murphy

18. The Livestock Purchase Committee - Mr. G. B. Thorne, Chairman

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel
Dr. J. R. Mohler
Dr. O. E. Reed
Mr. A. H. Lauterbach
Mr. R. C. McChord
Col. Philip G. Murphy

19. The Food Survey Committee - Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Chairman

Dr. H. R. Wellman
Dr. Louise Stanley
Dr. Hazel Stiebeling
Miss Miriam Birdseye
Mr. C. A. Burmeister
Dr. O. E. Reed
Dr. L. H. Bean
Mr. Thomas C. Blaisdell
Mr. P. L. Koenig
Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz
Col. Philip G. Murphy

- 5 -

20. The Feed and Forage Committee - Mr. D. P. Trent, Chairman

Mr. W. F. Callander
Mr. W. A. Wheeler
Mr. G. A. Collier
Mr. C. H. Cochran
Mr. E. C. Parker
Mr. H. W. Hockbaum
Col. Philip G. Murphy

(s) Chester C. Davis,
Administrator.

(s) H. A. Wallace
Secretary

APPENDIX F - EXHIBIT 6

July 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with my recent conversation with you and my understanding that you desire that I should continue as Chairman of the Drought Coordinating Committee and Secretary of the President's Drought Committee and Governor Myer's acquiescence, I have prepared a memorandum which is attached hereto for your signature and the signatures of the other members of the President's Drought Committee.

Because of the various shifts in personnel during the past year the Drought Coordinating Committee membership has been somewhat changed and it appears to me desirable that you approve this memorandum which represents the present membership of the Drought Coordinating Committee in accordance with the desires of the several agencies and the President's Drought Committee. This organization is in accordance with the action of the most recent meeting in your office.

Very truly yours,

Philip G. Murphy,
Executive Secretary,
President's Drought Committee.

PGM:HM

July 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION
FOR DROUGHT RELIEF
AND FOR RELIEF OF
STRICKEN AGRICULTURAL AREAS

This memorandum supersedes one dated August 17, 1934.

General Organization

(1) The President's Drought Committee

Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Honorable Chester C. Davis, Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Honorable Wm. I. Myers, Governor,
Farm Credit Administration.

Honorable Rexford Tugwell, Administrator,
As Adviser Resettlement Administration.

Colonel Philip G. Murphy, Farm Credit Administration.
Executive Secretary.

(2) Drought Coordinating Committee

Col. Philip G. Murphy,	Chairman, Farm Credit Administration
Dr. Calvin B. Hoover,	Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Col. Lawrence Westbrook	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Mr. Norman Monaghan,	Farm Credit Administration
Dr. C. W. Warburton,	Extension Service
Captain Carroll Power,	Agricultural Adjustment Administration

-2-

Drought Coordinating Committee (Continued)

Dr. J. R. Mohler,	Bureau of Animal Industry
Mr. W. F. Callander,	Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Mr. Hugh H. Bennett,	Soil Conservation Service
Mr. Frederick P. Bartlett,	Resettlement Administration.

- (3) The Drought Coordinating Committee shall function as the agent for coordinating the activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture and Resettlement Administration in relieving distress in stricken agricultural areas.
- (4) The Committee shall inform itself as to all phases of conditions in stricken agricultural areas and shall formulate plans for relieving distress due to such conditions. It shall recommend general policies to the President's Committee and when approved shall arrange the division of functions between the several agencies and endeavor to prevent overlapping of duties or neglect of any phase of the problem. It shall arrange for close and harmonious cooperation of the representatives of the various agencies in carrying on field activities in the various states and counties.

R. G. Tugwell
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

Chester C. Davis
Administrator
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Harry L. Hopkins
Administrator
Federal Emergency Relief Administration

W. I. Myers
Governor
Farm Credit Administration

R. G. Tugwell
Administrator
Resettlement Administration

A P P E N D I X F

EXHIBIT 7. - Tariffs -

315-A - Livestock

328-A - Livestock

Ark. R. C. No. 12
Colo. P. U. C. No. 124
Idaho P. U. C. No. 78
Minn. R. C. No. 178
P. S. C. Mo. No. 513
Mont. R. C. No. 57
Nevada P. S. C. No. 12
New Mex. S. C. C. No. 18
N. Dak. R. C. No. 41
Ore. R. C. No. 48
Texas R. C. No. 11
P. U. C. Utah No. 29
Wyo. P. S. C. No. 88

L. E. Kipp, Agent

L. E. KIPP'S I. C. C. No. A-2515

J. E. JOHANSON'S I. C. C. No. 2643

H. G. TOLL'S I. C. C. No. 1342

WESTERN TRUNK LINES FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A

L. E. KIPP, Agent

SOUTHWESTERN LINES TARIFF No. 121-A

J. E. JOHANSON, Agent

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT BUREAU TARIFF No. 54-B

H. G. TOLL, Agent

EMERGENCY FREIGHT TARIFF

PROVIDING

REDUCED RATES
DUE TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS

ON

HAY,

AND OTHER FORAGES LISTED IN ITEM No. 5, CARLOADS
FROM STATIONS ON LINES NAMED HEREIN

TO

DROUGHT STRICKEN AREAS

AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM No. 35 HEREIN

IN

ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, IOWA, KANSAS, LOUISIANA, MINNESOTA,
MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA,
OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH OR WYOMING ON LINES NAMED HEREIN

ALSO ON

LIVESTOCK

FROM DROUGHT STRICKEN AREAS AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM No. 35, IN STATES NAMED ABOVE
ON LINES NAMED HEREIN

TO

STATIONS ON LINES NAMED HEREIN

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 28, 1934

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1934

(Expires with April 30, 1935, except on Livestock
expires with December 31, 1934, except as
otherwise provided in Item 65.)

Issued under authority of Drought Order No. 18 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated September 28, 1934,
under Section 22, paragraph 1, of the Interstate Commerce Act and State Commissions, as provided on page 2.

H. G. TOLL, Agent
516 West Jackson Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. E. JOHANSON, Agent,
313 North 9th St.,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Issued by
L. E. KIPP, Agent,
516 West Jackson Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

(11,500)

(File 6-315-I)

Issued under authority of the following State Commissions:

- Arizona Corporation Commission Special Rate Authority 3096 of September 24, 1934.
- Arkansas Corporation Commission, telegram of September 27, 1934.
- Railroad Commission of California, Section 17 of the Public Utilities Act.
- Public Utilities Commission of Colorado, Authority 8741 of September 24, 1934.
- Public Utilities Commission of Idaho, Order A-1131 of September 22, 1934.
- Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, File L-874 of September 24, 1934.
- State Corporation Commission of Kansas, telegram of September 24, 1934.
- Public Service Commission of Louisiana, Authority 6086-R of September 23, 1934, and Amendment No. 1 thereto.
- Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, letter of September 24, 1934.
- Missouri Public Service Commission, Authority 3693 of September 24, 1934, one day's notice.
- Montana Board of Railroad Commissioners and Public Service Commission, Authorization No. 2055 of September 24, 1934.
- Nebraska State Railway Commission, Application 11047 of September 25, 1934.
- Public Service Commission of Nevada, telegram of September 24, 1934.
- State Corporation Commission of New Mexico, R. O. 1299 of September 24, 1934.
- North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners, telegram of September 23, 1934.
- Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, Authority B-0017379-3 of September 24, 1934, one day's notice.
- Public Utilities Commission of Oregon, Order 2579 of September 24, 1934.
- South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners, telegram of September 24, 1934, one day's notice.
- Railroad Commission of Texas, telegram, September 26, 1934.
- Public Utilities Commission of Utah, S. P. 2748 of September 24, 1934.
- Board of Equalization of and Public Service Commission of Wyoming, telegram of September 24, 1934.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
A. & S.	Abilene & Southern Railway Company	44		
A. T. & N.	Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corporation	39		
Alton R. R.	Alton Railroad Company, The	18		
A. & G.	Asherton and Gulf Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
A. B.	Asphalt Belt Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
A. T. & S. F.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, The	See Santa Fe System Lines		
B. E.	Bambrger Electric Railroad Company (Julian M. Bamberger and Lahman V. Bower, Receivers)	57		
B. S. L. & W.	Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
B. M. & E.	Beaver, Meade and Englewood Railroad Company	31		
B. F. & I. F.	Big Fork and International Falls Railway Company	41		
B.-R. I.	Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Company			2
B. A. & P.	Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company	62		
Can. Nat.	Canadian National Railways (Lines Port Arthur, Armstrong, Ont., and West thereof). (See Note)	W-60		
C. R. & I. C.	Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway	58		
C. C. W.	Charles City Western Railway Company	66		
C. & E. I.	Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company (Charles M. Thomson, Trustee)	A-55		
C. & I. M.	Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company	79		
C. & N. W.	Chicago and North Western Railway Company	107		
C. A. & E.	Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Britton I. Budd, Receivers)	47		
C. B. & Q.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company	152		
C. G. W.	Chicago Great Western Railroad Company	129		
C. M. St. P. & P.	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	32	15	
C. N. S. & M.	Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Britton I. Budd, Receivers)	45		
C. R. I. & G.	Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company, The (Frank O. Lowden, James E. Gorman, Joseph B. Fleming, Trustees)			58
C. R. I. & P.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, The (Frank O. Lowden, James E. Gorman, Joseph B. Fleming, Trustees)	257	249	
C. St. P. M. & O.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company	73		
Cis. & N. E.	Cisco & Northeastern Railway Company	29		
C. & S.	Colorado and Southern Railway Company, The	74		
C. & W.	Colorado & Wyoming Railway Company, The	64		
C. & G.	Columbus and Greenville Railway Company	41		
D. K. & W.	DeKalb & Western Railroad Company	42		
D. & P. S.	Denison and Pacific Suburban Railway Company, The			52
D. & R. G. W.	Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, The	64	47	
D. & S. L.	Denver and Salt Lake Railway Company, The	20		
D. M. & C. I.	Des Moines & Central Iowa Railroad	41		
D. M. & N.	Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company	54		
D. S. S. & A.	Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, The	71		
D. W. & P.	Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company	W-60		
E. J. & E.	Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company	108		
E.-N.	Eureka-Nevada Railway Company		8	
F. C. & G.	Fernwood, Columbia & Gulf Railroad Company	52		
Ft. D. D. M. & S.	Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Company (C. H. Crooks, Receiver)	81		
Ft. S. & W.	Ft. Smith and Western Railway Company (L. B. Barry, Jr., Receiver)	90		
Ft. W. & D. C.	Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company	92		73
Ft. W. & R. G.	Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Company			49
F. & N.	Fredericksburg & Northern Railway Company			20
G. N.	Great Northern Railway Company	85	75	
G. W.	Great Western Railway Company, The	60		
G. B. & W.	Green Bay and Western Railroad Company	74		
G. & S. I.	Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company	A-41		
G. C. & S. F.	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company	See Santa Fe System Lines		
G. M. & N.	Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad Company	72		
H. & N. E.	Hillsboro and North Eastern Railway Company	34		
H. & B. V.	Houston and Brazos Valley Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
Ill. Cent.	Illinois Central Railroad Company	242		229

Note.—The provisions of this tariff, in connection with the Canadian National Railways (Lines Port Arthur, Armstrong, Ont., and West thereof), only apply between stations on the Can. Natl., in Minnesota; also on traffic from or to stations on the Can. Natl., in Minnesota originating at, or destined to stations in the United States.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Continued.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
	(Illinois Terminal Company.....	54		35
	Lessee of:			
	Alton & Eastern Railroad Company.			
	East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company (O'Fallon Freight Line).			
Ill. Term.....	Illinois Traction, Inc. (Main Division).			
	St. Louis & Alton Railway Company.			
	St. Louis and Illinois Belt Railway.			
	St. Louis Electric Terminal Railway Company.			
	The St. Louis, Troy and Eastern Rail Road Company.			
I.-G. N.....	International-Great Northern Railroad Company.....	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
	(L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees.)			
I. S. U.....	Iowa Southern Utilities Company.....	62		
K. C. S.....	Kansas City Southern Railway Company, The.....	81		
K. O. & G.....	Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company.....	35		18
L. & M.....	Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.....	93		85
L. A. & S. L.....	Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company.....	See Union Pacific System		
L. & A.....	Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company.....	A-24		A-1
L. A. & T.....	Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company.....			A-4
L. S.....	Louisiana Southern Railway Company (Henry S. Fleming and Henry B. Curtis, Receivers).....	15-B		
L. & N.....	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.....	260		
Mid. C.....	Midland Continental Railroad.....	40		
M. V.....	Midland Valley Railroad Company.....	67		52
Min. R.....	Mineral Range Railroad Company.....	70		
M. & St. L.....	Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, The, (W. H. Bremner, Receiver).....	B-69		
M. N. & S.....	Minneapolis, Northfield and Southern Railway.....	64		
M.St.P.&S.S.M.....	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.....	76		
M. & I.....	Minnesota and International Railway Company.....	49		
Minn. W.....	Minnesota Western Railway Company.....	10		
M. & A.....	Mississippi & Alabama Railroad Company.....	33		
M. & S. V.....	Mississippi & Skuna Valley Railroad Company.....	17		
M. & W.....	Mississippi & Western Railroad Company.....	Z-41		
M. E.....	Mississippi Export Railroad Company.....	34		
Mo. & Kan.....	Missouri and Kansas Railroad Company, The.....	14		
M. & N. A.....	Missouri and North Arkansas Railway Company (L. A. Watkins, Receiver).....	AR-42		AR-13
Mo.-Ill.....	Missouri-Illinois Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	62		40
M.-K.-T.....	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company.....	41		
M.-K.-T. of T.....	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company of Texas.....	39		22
Mo. Pac.....	Missouri Pacific Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	77		
Mo. Pac., Neb.....	Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation in Nebraska (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	48		
Mo. Pac. Lines.....	Missouri Pacific Lines:			
	Asherton and Gulf Railway Company.....			25
	Asphalt Belt Railway Company.....	30		
	Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	91		78
	Houston and Brazos Valley Railway Company.....	78		66
	International-Great Northern Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	127		115
	New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company.....	49		38
	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	88		74
	Orange & Northwestern Railroad Company, The.....	71		58
	Rio Grande City Railway Company.....	18		
	St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	90		78
	San Antonio Southern Railway Company.....			26
	San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees).....	70		59
	San Benito and Rio Grande Valley Railway Company.....	41		28
	Sugar Land Railway Company.....	44		32

Z—Denotes FX8 Number.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Continued.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
M. & O.	Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (C. E. Ervin and T. M. Stevens, Receivers)	19		
M. & E.	Modesto and Empire Traction Company		122	
N. C. & St. L.	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, The	45-A		
N. N.	Nevada Northern Railway Company		20	
N. I. & N.	New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
N. O. N. & N.	New Orleans, Natalbany and Natchez Railway Company	47		
N. O. T. & M.	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
N. E. O.	Northeast Oklahoma Railroad Company	30		18
Nor. Pac.	Northern Pacific Railway Company	93	71	
O. C.-A.-A.	Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Railway Company			19
Okl.	Oklahoma Railway Company			41
O. & N. W.	Orange & Northwestern Railroad Company, The	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
O. E.	Oregon Electric Railway Company		25	
Ore. & N. W.	Oregon & North Western Railroad Co.	12		
O. S. L.	Oregon Short Line Railroad Company	See Union	Pacific System	
O. T.	Oregon Trunk Railway		X-6	
O. W. R. R. & N.	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company	See Union	Pacific System	
P. & S. F.	Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company	See Santa Fe	System	
P. V. S.	Pecos Valley Southern Railway Company			18
Q. A. & P.	Quannah, Acme & Pacific Railway Company			27
Q. O. & K. C.	Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company	53		
R. G. & E. P.	Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railway Company			D-33
R. G. C.	Rio Grande City Railway Company	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
Roby & N.	Roby & Northern Railroad Company			8
R. S. & P.	Roscoe, Snyder and Pacific Railway Company	44		
St. J. & G. I.	St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, The	See Union	Pacific System	
St. L. & H.	St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad Company	71		
St. L. B. & M.	St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
St. L.-S. F.	St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company (J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, Trustees)			
St. L. S. F. & T.	St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railway Company	251		
St. L. S. W.	St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company	X-27		
St. L. S. W. of T.	St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas	79		
Sac. Nor.	Sacramento Northern Railway	43		
S. L. & U.	Salt Lake and Utah Railroad Company (D. P. Abercrombie, Receiver)		33	
S. A. S.	San Antonio Southern Railway Company	54		
S. A. U. & G.	San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
S. B. & R. G. W.	San Benito and Rio Grande Valley Railway Company	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
S. D. & A. E.	San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway Company		1	
A. T. & S. F.	Santa Fe System Lines: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, The	A-73		
G. C. & S. F.	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company	A-44	A-28	
P. & S. F.	Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company			39
S. & E. V.	Saratoga & Encampment Valley Railroad Company	17		
S. Co.	Shelby County Railway Company	24		
S. N. W.	Shelby Northwestern Railway Company (Julius C. Houck, Receiver)	7		
S. P. & S.	Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company		30	
Sou. Pac.	Southern Pacific Lines: Southern Pacific Company (Pacific Lines—Dawson, N. M. and West; Ogden, Utah and West; Portland, Ore., and South)	92	74	
T. & N. O.	Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company			53
S. L.	Sugar Land Railway Company	See Missouri	ri Pacific Lines	
T. & T.	Tama and Toledo Railroad Company	39		
T. & N. O.	Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company	See Southern	n Pacific Lines	
T. & P.	Texas and Pacific Railway Company, The			83
T. E.	Texas Electric Railway (Jas. P. Griffen, Receiver)			1
Tex. Mex.	Texas Mexican Railway Company, The	56		
T.-N. M.	Texas-New Mexico Railway Company			3
T. S. L.	Texas Short Lines Railway Company			26
T. Sou.	Tidewater Southern Railway Company		24	
T. P. & W.	Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad	36		27

X—Denotes FX7 Number.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Concluded.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
	Union Pacific System:			
L. A. & S. L.	Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company.....	55	38	
O. S. L.	Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.....	87	71	
O.-W. R. R. & N.	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.....	34	24	
St. J. & G. I.	St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, The.....	64		
Un. Pac.	Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	72	52	
United.	United Railways Company.....		23	
U. I. C.	Utah Idaho Central Railroad Company, The.....	24		
Utah.	Utah Railway Company.....	32		
Wabash.	Wabash Railway Company (Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nico-			
	demus, Jr., Receivers).....	245		
W. C. F. & N.	Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern Railway Company.....	72		
W.M.W.&N.W.	Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company,			
	The.....	56		
W. S. S. & Y. P.	White Sulphur Springs & Yellowstone Park Railway Company.....		30	
W. P.	Western Pacific Railroad Company, The.....	67	52	
W. F. & S.	Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Company.....	45		
W. N. W.	Wichita Northwestern Railway Company, The (T. A. Fry, Receiver). ..	69		
W. V.	Wichita Valley Railway Company, The.....	79		
Wyo. Ry.	Wyoming Railway Company.....	24		
Y. & M. V.	Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, The.....	142		

Item 5. ARTICLES ON WHICH REDUCED RATES APPLY.

Reduced emergency rates authorized herein, apply on carload shipments of:

LIST "A"

Hay.
Alfalfa Hay.
Millet Hay (unthreshed).
Soya Bean Hay.
Cow Pea Hay.

LIST "B"

Beet Tops.
Cactus.
Corn Cobs.
Corn Stalks, shredded or not shredded.
Ensilage.
Fodder, including Cane Fodder.
Stover.
Straw, including Bean or Pea Straw.
Sorghum Cane.

LIST "C"

Livestock, viz.:
Cattle.
Hogs.
Sheep.
Goats.
Horses.
Mules.

Item 10. APPLICATION OF RATES ON HAY AND OTHER FORAGES, AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 5.

(a) Reduced emergency rates authorized herein apply only on shipments of commodities as described in **Lists "A" and "B"** of Item No. 5, carloads, for feeding Livestock, in the drought areas, as described in Item 35 and only when certificates in the form shown in Item No. 80 are duly surrendered to destination agent.

The certificates shall be issued by County Agent, authorized to act by the Drought Relief Director and/or County Director of Drought Relief Administration, as the case may be, or the county in which the destination station is located and shall be issued only to users of the commodities as described in **Lists "A" and "B"** of Item No. 5 living in the Counties in the drought areas as described in Item No. 35.

Exception.—Associations as designated in Item 40, whose headquarters are not located in drought areas, acting in behalf of users located in the drought areas, may have certificates issued to them by the Drought Relief Director or his duly authorized representative.

(b) On commodities described in **List "A"** of Item 5, sixty-six and two-thirds per cent (66⅔%) of the proportional, local or joint rate on **Hay** lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commission, except as shown in Item 50, paragraph (c).

(c) On commodities described in **List "B"** of Item No. 5, fifty per cent (50%) of the proportional, local or joint rate on **Hay**, lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commission, except as shown in Item 50, paragraph (c).

Item 15. MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Commodities named in **Lists "A" and "B"** of Item 5 are subject to minimum carload weights applicable on Hay.

Item 20. APPLICATION OF RATES ON LIVESTOCK, AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 5.

Reduced emergency rates authorized herein apply on shipments of Livestock, as described in **List "C"** of Item 5, from stations in the drought areas as described in Item No. 35. See **Exception**.

85 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not stocker or feeder rate), will be charged to the feeding point, with privilege of return from feeding point to original shipping point or an intermediate point at 15 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not stocker or feeder rate), to the original shipping point.

Exception.—Will not apply on shipments to or from "Public Livestock Markets or Yards", as follows:

Amarillo, Tex.	Norfolk, Neb.	San Antonio, Tex.
Canton, S. D.	North Kansas City, Mo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	North Fort Worth, Tex.	Scottsbluff, Neb.
Denver, Colo.	North Portland, Ore.	Sioux City, Iowa.
El Paso, Tex.	North Salt Lake, Utah.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Elwood, Kan.	Oakland, Calif.	South Omaha, Neb.
Ft. Worth, Tex.	Ogden, Utah.	South St. Joseph, Mo.
Grand Island, Neb.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	South St. Paul, Minn.
Houston, Tex.	Omaha, Neb.	South San Francisco, Calif.
Joplin, Mo.	Parsons, Kan.	Springfield, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.	Portland, Ore.	Stockton, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Wichita, Kan.
Los Angeles, Calif.	St. Louis, Mo.	Yankton, S. D.
Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Paul, Minn.	York, Neb.
Minnesota Transfer, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	

and other stations or sub-stations included within the switching districts of above named points.

Item 23. EXCEPTION TO APPLICATION OF RATES.

Reduced rates authorized herein will not apply where lower drought relief rates are authorized in individual lines' tariffs lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commissions.

Item 25. EXPLANATION OF TERM "TARIFF RATES" OR "COMMERCIAL TARIFF RATES."

The terms "Tariff Rates" or "Commercial Tariff Rates" when used in this tariff, mean the normal tariff rates lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commissions.

The reductions authorized in this tariff shall not be made in rates carrying provision that same are published to meet motor truck competition or rates published with expiration dates.

Item 30. MINIMUM CHARGE.

In no case will the final net charge to the lines participating in the reduced basis authorized herein be less than \$15.00 per car.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A.

Item No. 35.

DROUGHT AREAS AS SPECIFIED BELOW.

ARIZONA (Counties) Cochise Gila Graham Greenlee Maricopa Mohave Pima Pinal Santa Cruz Yavapai Yuma	ARKANSAS— Concluded (Counties) Van Buren Washington White Woodruff Yell	KANSAS All Counties	MINNESOTA— Concluded (Counties) Rock Scott Sherburne Sibley Stearns Steele Stevens Swift Todd Traverse Wabasha Wadena Waseca Washington Watsonwan Wilkin Winona Wright Yellow Medicine	MISSOURI— Concluded (Counties) Laclede Lafayette Lawrence Lewis Lincoln Linn Livingston McDonald Macon Madison Maries Marion Mercer Miller Moniteau Monroe Montgomery Morgan Newton Nodaway Oregon Osage Ozark Perry Pettis Phelps Pike Platte Polk Pulaski Putnam Ralls Randolph Ray Reynolds Ripley St. Charles St. Clair St. Francois Ste. Genevieve St. Louis Saline Schuyler Scotland Scott Shannon Shelby Stoddard Stone Sullivan Taney Texas Vernon Warren Washington Wayne Webster Worth Wright
ARKANSAS (Counties) Baxter Benton Boone Bradley Calhoun Carroll Clark Clay Cleburne Cleveland Columbia Conway Craighead Crawford Cross Dallas Drew Faulkner Franklin Fulton Garland Grant Greene Hempstead Hot Springs Howard Independence Izard Jackson Johnson Lafayette Lawrence Lincoln Little River Logan Lonoke Madison Marion Miller Montgomery Nevada Newton Ouachita Perry Pike Poinsett Polk Pope Prairie Pulaski Randolph St. Francis Saline Scott Searcy Sebastian Sevier Sharp Stone Union	CALIFORNIA (Counties) Fresno Imperial Kern Kings Lassen Los Angeles Madera Modoc Monterey Orange Riverside San Benito San Bernardino San Diego San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara Tulare Ventura	LOUISIANA (Parishes) Bienville Bossier Caddo Caldwell Caliborne De Soto Jackson La Salle Lincoln Natchitoches Ouachita Red River Sabine Union Webster Winn	MISSOURI (Counties) Adair Andrew Atchison Audrain Barry Barton Bates Benton Bollinger Boone Buchanan Butler Caldwell Callaway Camden Cape Girardeau Carroll Carter Cass Cedar Chariton Christian Clark Clay Clinton Cole Cooper Crawford Dade Dallas Davies De Kalb Dent Douglas Franklin Gasconade Gentry Greene Grundy Harrison Henry Hickory Holt Howard Howell Iron Jackson Jasper Jefferson Johnson Knox	
	COLORADO All Counties	MINNESOTA (Counties) Anoka Becker Benton Big Stone Blue Earth Brown Carver Chippewa Chisago Clay Cottonwood Dakota Dodge Douglas Faribault Fillmore Freeborn Goodhue Grant Hennepin Houston Isanti Jackson Kanabec Kandiyohi Lac qui Parle Le Sueur Lincoln Lyon McLeod Martin Meeker Mille Lacs Morrison Mower Murray Nicollet Nobles Norman Olmstead Otter Tail Pine Pipestone Pope Ramsey Redwood Renville Rice		MONTANA (Counties) Beaverhead Big Horn Blaine Broadwater Carbon Carter Chouteau Custer Daniels Dawson Fallon Fergus Gallatin Garfield
	IDAHO (Counties) Ada Adams Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Blaine Boise Bonneville Butte Camas Canyon Caribou Cassia Clark Custer Elmore Franklin Fremont Gem Gooding Jefferson Jerome Lemhi Lincoln Madison Minidoka Oneida Owyhee Payette Power Teton Twin Falls Valley Washington			
	IOWA All Counties			

Item No. 35—Concluded.

DROUGHT AREAS AS SPECIFIED BELOW.

MONTANA— Concluded (Counties)	SOUTH DAKOTA All Counties	TEXAS—Continued (Counties)	TEXAS—Continued. (Counties)	TEXAS—Concluded (Counties)
Golden Valley Hill Jefferson Judith Basin McCone Madison Meagher Musselshell Park Petroleum Phillips Powder River Prairie Richland Roosevelt Rosebud Sheridan Stillwater Sweet Grass Treasure Valley Wheatland Wibaux Yellowstone	TEXAS (Counties) Anderson Andrews Angelina Archer Armstrong Atascosa Austin Bailey Banderia Bastrop Baylor Bee Bell Bexar Blanco Borden Bosque Bowie Brazos Brewster Briscoe Brooks Brown Burleson Burnet Caldwell Callahan Cameron Camp Carson Cass Castro Cherokee Childress Clay Cochran Coke Coleman Collin Collingsworth Colorado Comal Comanche Concho Cooke Coryell Cottle Crane Crockett Crosby Culberson Dallam Dallas Dawson Deaf Smith Delta Denton De Witt Dickens Dimmit Donley	Duval Eastland Ector Edwards Ellis El Paso Erath Falls Fannin Fayette Fisher Floyd Foard Fort Bend Franklin Freestone Frio Gaines Garza Gillespie Glasscock Goliad Gonzales Gray Grayson Gregg Grimes Guadalupe Hale Hall Hamilton Hansford Hardeman Hardin Harris Harrison Hartley Haskell Hays Hemphill Henderson Hidalgo Hill Hockley Hood Hoop Hopkins Houston Howard Hudspeth Hunt Hutchinson Irion Jack Jackson Jasper Jeff Davis Jim Hogg Jim Wells Johnson Jones Karnes Kaufman Kendall Kent	Kerr Kimble King Kinney Knox Lamar Lamb Lampasas La Salle Lavaca Lee Leon Liberty Limestone Lipscomb Live Oak Llano Loving Lubbock Lynn McCulloch McLennan McMullen Madison Marion Martin Mason Maverick Medina Menard Midland Milam Mills Mitchell Montague Montgomery Moore Morris Motley Nacogdoches Navarro Newton Nolan Nueces Ochiltree Oldham Palo Pinto Panola Parker Parmer Pecos Polk Potter Presidio Rains Randall Reagan Real Red River Reeves Roberts Robertson Rockwall Runnels	Rusk Sabine San Augustine San Jacinto San Saba Schleicher Scurry Shackelford Shelby Sherman Smith Somervell Starr Stephens Sterling Stonewall Sutton Swisher Tarrant Taylor Terrell Terry Throckmorton Titus Tom Green Travis Trinity Tyler Upshur Upton Uvalde Val Verde Van Zandt Victoria Walker Waller Ward Washington Webb Wharton Wheeler Wichita Wilbarger Williamson Wilson Winkler Wise Wood Yoakum Young Zapata Zavalla
NEBRASKA All Counties				
NEVADA All Counties				
NEW MEXICO All Counties				
NORTH DAKOTA All Counties				
OKLAHOMA All Counties				
OREGON (Counties) Baker Crook Deschutes Grant Harney Jefferson Lake Malheur Morrow Umatilla Wasco Wheeler				UTAH All Counties
				WYOMING All Counties

Item No. 40. APPLIES ON HAY AND OTHER FORAGES AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM No. 5.

Shipments will be waybilled to destination at commercial tariff rate.

(a) Upon arrival at destination, Agent will make delivery on basis of reduced rates authorized herein, provided the shipments are consigned to parties designated below, and provided that certificates in the form shown in Item 80 covering the full weight of the contents of the car are delivered to the agent.

1. Farmers who will use the commodities for feeding Livestock owned or controlled by them.
2. Grazers or Feeders of Livestock who will use the commodities for feeding on the farm or ranch, Livestock owned or controlled by them.
3. Relief organizations established by the United States or State Governments which will distribute the commodities in relief work without charge.
4. Associations of Farmers or Dairy Producers which purchase the commodities for distribution to farmers, without profit.

The certificates should be attached to the waybill and forwarded to the auditor as authority for applying the reduced rates.

Exception.—On shipments consigned to relief organizations established by the U. S. or State governments, the certificate may be delivered at time of shipment, and such shipments will be waybilled to destination at the reduced tariff rate. The certificate should be securely attached to the waybill as authority for applying the reduced rates.

(b) When parties designated in paragraph (a) holding certificates, purchase Hay or other Forage, as described in Item No. 5 from dealer at destination, the certificate should be surrendered to the dealer who may make claim against destination carrier for refund to the basis authorized herein for the entire carload or such portion of its contents as are covered by the certificates. These claims must be supported with the certificates, copy of the account sales indicating the kind, quantity and price of the Hay or other Forage, as described in Item No. 5, sold and presented to destination Agent.

The certificates must represent sales made subsequent to date of arrival of inbound car at destination.

(c) When delivery is taken at non-agency station, under paragraph (a), a certificate as required in this item must be surrendered to the railroad agent at the adjacent station having jurisdiction who will make prompt refund based upon the reduced rates authorized herein and file station claim for relief of amount outstanding supported by the certificate.

Item No. 45. APPLIES ON LIVESTOCK.

(a) Shipments will be waybilled to destination at commercial tariff rate.

Upon arrival at destination, Agent will make delivery on basis of reduced rates authorized herein provided that certificates issued by County Agent, authorized to act by the Drought Relief Director and/or County Director of Drought Relief Administration, in the form shown in Item 85 of tariff, covering the full weight of the contents of the car are delivered to the Agent.

The certificates should be attached to the waybill and forwarded to the Auditor as authority for applying the reduced rates.

Exception.—When County Agent authorized to act by the Drought Relief Director and/or County Director of Drought Relief Administration at point of origin submits certificate in the form shown in Item No. 85, that shipment is being forwarded to destination due to drought at origin point, reduced rates as per Item No. 20 will be charged.

The certificates should be securely attached to the waybill as authority for applying the reduced rates.

(b) Return movement must be within one year from date of original shipment.

(c) At the time of return movement, freight bill covering original movement must be surrendered together with affidavit from owner that livestock returned is the same livestock as originally shipped.

Item No. 50.

(a) No transit privileges including handling through warehouses for weighing and inspection will be permitted in connection with reduced rates authorized by this tariff, except as shown below:

(1) Diversion or reconsignment privileges as published in tariffs lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commissions will be permitted in connection with shipments moving under reduced rates authorized herein when shipments are forwarded in original car.

(2) When shipments are unloaded from cars at points from which proportional or local rates apply, the reduced rates authorized herein do not apply to the rate factor from the origin point to point of unloading. When shipments have been unloaded and are later reforwarded, reduced rates authorized herein will apply in connection with the proportional or local rate from such unloading point to destination.

(b) No switching or accessorial charges will be absorbed. Agent should examine the waybills and if they show that switching charges have been absorbed, such switching charges should be added and collected in addition to the rates authorized by this tariff.

(c) This tariff is not to be construed as authorizing any reduction on shipments moving under joint rates with lines not a party hereto, but may be used from and to junction points with other lines; the reduced rates, as authorized herein to be the applicable basis from and to the junction point, plus commercial tariff rate of the connecting line to such junction.

(d) If it is found that certificates have been issued to parties not entitled to the reduced rate, such certificates will be disregarded and corrections issued restoring freight charges to the commercial tariff rate.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 315-A.

Item No. 55.

INLAND TOWNS.

On shipments to consignees located in towns in drought areas, as described in Item No. 35 herein, not served by a railroad, reduced rates, as authorized herein, will apply to the railroad station (which station may not be in drought areas), at which the freight is delivered, upon surrender of signed certificate, as per form shown in Item No. 80.

Item No. 60.

DISPOSITION OF FRACTIONS.

Where rates or charges are stated in amounts per 100 pounds, fractions of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent will be omitted.

Fractions of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent or greater, but less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent, will be stated as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Fractions of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent or greater will be increased to the next whole cent.

On shipments moving on combination rates, fractions for the separate rate factors will be disposed of as above.

Item No. 65.

Reduced rates authorized herein will be applied to shipments leaving point of origin on and after October 1, 1934, and when such shipments are stopped for transit privilege, or diverted or reconsigned, as authorized in Item 50, same must be forwarded from transit, diversion or reconsignment point on or before April 30, 1935, except Livestock, must be forwarded prior to December 31, 1934, except as per paragraph (b) of Item No. 45.

All certificates for reduced rates authorized herein must be surrendered to carrier's agent on or before May 10, 1935, except Livestock certificates, must be surrendered on or before January 10, 1935.

The provisions of Items Nos. 80 and 85 expires with May 10, 1935, except as to Livestock, expires with January 10, 1935, in order to permit holders of certificates to receive benefit of reduced rates on shipments moving from point of origin, diversion, reconsignment or transit point, on or before expiration date of this tariff.

Item No. 70.

Except as otherwise provided in Item No. 50, paragraph (c), the provisions of this tariff will not apply from and/or to stations located east of the Illinois-Indiana State Line, nor from and/or to stations located in territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, **except:**

The provisions of this tariff will also apply on Hay and other Forage, carloads, as described in Item 5, from all stations on A. T. & N. R. R., C. & G. Ry., D. K. & W. R. R., F. C. & G. R. R., G. & S. I. R. R., G. M. & N. R. R., I. C. R. R., L. S. Ry., M. & A. R. R., M. & S. V. R. R., M. & W. R. R., M. E. R. R., Mo. Pac. Lines, M. & O. R. R., N. C. & St. L. Ry., N. O. N. & N. Ry. and Y. & M. V. R. R., in territory south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, to stations in the drought areas, as described in Item 35 of tariff, as amended.

Item No. 75.

The Drought Relief Director referred to herein is the Director of Drought Service for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The County Directory of Drought Relief Administration referred to herein is the representative appointed to act, within the county, by the Drought Relief Director.

Item No. 80.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No.

.....193...
(Date of Issue)

DROUGHT RELIEF DIRECTOR, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

.....Pounds.
(Nor transferable until certificate is signed by the person to whom this is issued)

This entitles.....
address..... to freight discount
on above amount of Hay or other Forage, as described in Item No. 5, and which is to be used;

(a) Only for feeding Live Stock owned or controlled by the person to whom this certificate is issued.

(b) When purchased or handled by Relief Organizations or Associations of Farmers or Dairy Producers for distribution for feeding Live Stock.

This shipment is made and transported for charitable purposes as a part of a program for drought relief established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

By.....
(Authorized Representative)

When purchased through dealer at destination, certificate as below must be signed by the party to whom the above certificate is issued.

This will certify that I have received.....pounds of.....from....., 193...
(Signed).....

This certificate may be executed for less, but not more, than the face value printed on it. A separate certificate must be used for each commodity purchased, showing the kind and quantity.

Item No. 85.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No.

....., 193...
(Date of Issue)

DROUGHT RELIEF DIRECTOR, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This entitles.....
address..... to freight discount on
shipment of Live Stock in car....., which Live Stock is forwarded to destination due to drought at point of origin
and which Live Stock is not for slaughter within 30 days after arrival at such destination.

This shipment is transported for charitable purposes as a part of a program for drought relief established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

By.....
(Authorized Representative)

Ark. R. C. No. 16
 Colo. P. U. C. No. 135
 Cancels Colo. P. U. C. No. 130
 Idaho P. U. C. No. 86
 Ill. C. C. No. 237
 Minn. R. C. No. 185
 P. S. C. Mo. No. 529
 Mont. R. C. No. 60
 Nevada P. S. C. No. 15
 S. C. C. New Mex. No. 24
 Cancels S. C. C. New Mexico No. 20
 N. Dak. R. C. No. 49
 C. C. Okla. No. 9
 Cancels C. C. Okla. No. 8
 Ore. R. C. No. 53
 R. C. Texas No. 14
 Cancels R. C. Texas No. 13
 P. S. C. Utah No. 32
 Wyo. P. S. C. No. 94

L. E. KIPP, Agent.

L. E. KIPP'S I. C. C. No. A-2598
 (Cancels L. E. Kipp's I. C. C. No. A-2577)

J. E. JOHANSON'S I. C. C. No. 2722
 (Cancels J. E. Johanson's I. C. C. No. 2706)

H. G. TOLL'S I. C. C. No. 1362
 Cancels H. G. Toll's I. C. C. No. 1355)

WESTERN TRUNK LINES FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A

(Cancels Freight Tariff No. 328)

L. E. KIPP, Agent

EMERGENCY FREIGHT TARIFF

PROVIDING

REDUCED RATES
 DUE TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS

ON

LIVESTOCK, CARLOADS

(See Item 10)

FROM

STATIONS ON LINES NAMED HEREIN IN

COLORADO, KANSAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS

TO

STATIONS ON LINES NAMED HEREIN IN

ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, LOUISIANA,
 MICHIGAN (UPPER PENINSULA), MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA,
 NEW MEXICO, NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA,
 TEXAS, UTAH, WISCONSIN OR WYOMING.

Also providing

Time limit for return movement of Livestock from stations on Lines named herein to stations
 in counties named in Item 31.

ISSUED JUNE 4, 1935

EFFECTIVE JUNE 4, 1935
 Expires as indicated in Item 45.

Issued under authority of Drought Orders Nos. 20 and 21 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated April 20, 1935,
 and June 4, 1935, respectively, under Section 22, paragraph 1, of the Interstate Commerce Act.

H. G. TOLL, Agent,
 516 West Jackson Blvd.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

(13,500)

J. E. JOHANSON, Agent,
 313 North 9th St.,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Issued by
 L. E. KIPP, Agent,
 516 West Jackson Blvd.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

(File 6-328-1)

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
A. & S.	Abilene & Southern Railway Company	45		
Alton R. R.	Alton Railroad Company, The	18		
A. V. I.	The Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Company (Robert B. Campbell and Warren E. Brown, Trustees)	63		
A. & G.	Asherton and Gulf Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
A. B.	Asphalt Belt Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
A. T. & S. F.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, The	See Santa Fe System Lines		
B. E.	Bamberger Electric Railroad Company (Julian M. Bamberger & Lahman V. Bower, Receivers)	57		
B. S. L. & W.	Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
B. M. & E.	Beaver, Meade and Englewood Railroad Company	31		
B. F. & I. F.	Big Fork and International Falls Railway Company	41		
B.-R. I.	Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Company			2
B. A. & P.	Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company	62		
Can. Nat.	Canadian National Railways (Lines Port Arthur, Armstrong, Ont., and West thereof)	W-61		
C. R. & I. C.	Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway	58		
C. C. W.	Charles City Western Railway Company	66		
C. & E. I.	Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company (Charles M. Thomson, Trustee)	A-55		
C. & I. M.	Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company	79		
C. & N. W.	Chicago and North Western Railway Company	107		
C. A. & E.	Chicago, Aurora and Elgin Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Britton I. Budd, Receivers)	Ⓢ		
C. B. & Q.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company	152		
C. G. W.	Chicago Great Western Railroad Company	129		
C. M. St. P. & P.	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company	32	15	
C. N. S. & M.	Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad Company (A. A. Sprague and Britton I. Budd, Receivers)	Ⓢ		
C. R. I. & G.	Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company, The (Frank O. Lowden, James E. Gorman, Joseph B. Fleming, Trustees)			58
C. R. I. & P.	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, The (Frank O. Lowden, James E. Gorman, Joseph B. Fleming, Trustees)	257	249	
C. St. P. M. & O.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company	73		
Cis. & N. E.	Cisco & Northeastern Railway Company	29		
C. & S.	Colorado and Southern Railway Company, The	74		
C. & W.	Colorado & Wyoming Railway Company, The	64		
D. & P. S.	Denison and Pacific Suburban Railway Company, The			52
D. & R. G. W.	Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, The	64	47	
D. & S. L.	Denver and Salt Lake Railway Company, The	20		
D. M. & C. I.	Des Moines & Central Iowa Railroad	41		
D. M. & N.	Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company	54		
D. S. S. & A.	Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, The	71		
D. W. & P.	Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company	W-61		
E. J. & E.	Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company	108		
E.-N.	Eureka-Nevada Railway Company		8	
Ft. D. D. M. & S.	Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Company (C. H. Crooks, Receiver)	81		
Ft. S. & W.	Ft. Smith and Western Railway Company (L. B. Barry, Jr., Receiver)	90		
Ft. W. & D. C.	Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company	92		73
Ft. W. & R. G.	Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Company			49
F. & N.	Fredericksburg & Northern Railway Company			20
G. N. & A.	Graysonia, Nashville & Ashdown Railroad Company			16
G. N.	Great Northern Railway Company	85	75	
G. W.	Great Western Railway Company, The	60		
G. B. & W.	Green Bay and Western Railroad Company	74		
G. C. & S. F.	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company	See Santa Fe System Lines		
H. & N. E.	Hillsboro and North Eastern Railway Company	34		
H. & B. V.	Houston and Brazos Valley Railway Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
Ill. Cent.	Illinois Central Railroad Company	242		229
	Illinois Terminal Company	54		85
	Lessee of:			
	Alton & Eastern Railroad Company.			
	East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company (O'Fallon Freight Line).			
Ill. Term.	Illinois Traction, Inc. (Main Division).			
	St. Louis & Alton Railway Company.			
	St. Louis and Illinois Belt Railway.			
	St. Louis Electric Terminal Railway Company.			
	The St. Louis, Troy and Eastern Rail Road Company.			

Ⓢ Eliminate, do not desire to participate.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Continued.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
I.-G. N.	International-Great Northern Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees.)	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
I. S. U.	Iowa Southern Utilities Company	62		
K. C. S.	Kansas City Southern Railway Company, The	81		
K. O. & G.	Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company	35		18
L. N. P. & W.	Laramie, North Park & Western Railroad Company	20		
L. & M.	Litchfield and Madison Railway Company	93		85
L. A. & S. L.	Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company	See Union Pacific System		
L. & A.	Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company	A-24		A-1
L. & N. W.	The Louisiana and North West Railroad Company	62		
L. A. & T.	Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company			A-4
L. & N.	Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company	260		
Man. & O.	Manchester and Oneida Railway Company	49		
M. Ry. & T. Co.	The Mansfield Railway & Transportation Company			28
M. T. & W.	Marquette, Tomahawk & Western Railroad Company	57		
M.E.F. & S.E.	Marshall, Elysian Fields and Southeastern Railway Company			9
Mid. C.	Midland Continental Railroad	40		
Mid. Term.	The Midland Terminal Railway Company	44		
M. V.	Midland Valley Railroad Company	67 (Corr.)		52
Min. R.	Mineral Range Railroad Company	70		
M. A. & C. R.	Minneapolis, Anoka and Cuyuna Range Railroad Company	48		
M. & St. L.	Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, The (L. C. Sprague and John Junell, Co-Receiver)	B-79		
M. N. & S.	Minneapolis, Northfield and Southern Railway	64		
M.St.P. & S.S.M.	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company	76		
M. & I.	Minnesota and International Railway Company	49		
Minn. W.	Minnesota Western Railway Company	10		
Mo. & Kan.	Missouri and Kansas Railroad Company, The	14		
M. & A.	Missouri and Arkansas Railway Company	14		AR-13
Mo.-Ill.	Missouri-Illinois Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	62		40
M.-K.-T.	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company	41		
M.-K.-T. of T.	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company of Texas	39		22
Mo. Pac.	Missouri Pacific Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	77		
Mo. Pac., Neb.	Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation in Nebraska (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	48		
Mo. Pac. Lines	Missouri Pacific Lines:			
	Asherton and Gulf Railway Company			25
	Asphalt Belt Railway Company	30		
	Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	91		78
	Houston and Brazos Valley Railway Company	78		66
	International-Great Northern Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	127		115
	New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company	49		38
	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	88		74
	Orange & Northwestern Railroad Company, The	71		58
	Rio Grande City Railway Company			11
	St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	90		78
	San Antonio Southern Railway Company			26
	San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	70		59
	San Benito and Rio Grande Valley Railway Company	41		28
	Sugar Land Railway Company	44		32
M. & O.	Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (C. E. Ervin and T. M. Stevens, Receivers)	19		
M. & E.	Modesto and Empire Traction Company		122	
M. C. & E.	Mound City and Eastern Railway Company	14		
M.-N.	Murfreesboro-Nashville Railway Company	13		
N. C. & St. L.	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, The	45-A		
N. N.	Nevada Northern Railway Company			
N. I. & N.	New Iberia & Northern Railroad Company	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
N. O. T. & M.	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri Pacific Lines		
N. E. O.	Northeast Oklahoma Railroad Company	80		18

®Eliminate do not desire to participate.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Continued.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)	FX1 No. (Except as noted)
Nor. Pac.	Northern Pacific Railway Company	93	71	
N. W. Pac.	Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company	41		
O. C.-A.-A.	Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Railway Company			19
Okl.	Oklahoma Railway Company			41
O. & N. W.	Orange & Northwestern Railroad Company, The	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
O. E.	Oregon Electric Railway Company		25	
Ore. & N. W.	Oregon & North Western Railroad Co.	12		
O. S. L.	Oregon Short Line Railroad Company	See Union	Pacific System	
O. T.	Oregon Trunk Railway		X-6	
O. W. R. R. & N.	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company	See Union	Pacific System	
P. & S. F.	Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company	See Santa Fe	System	
P. V. S.	Pecos Valley Southern Railway Company			18
Pitt. Co.	Pittsburg County Railway Company	45		
Q. A. & P.	Quannah, Acme & Pacific Railway Company			27
Q. O. & K. C.	Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company	53		
R. C. B. H. & W.	Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad Company	52		
R. G. & E. P.	Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railway Company			D-33
R. G. C.	Rio Grande City Railway Company	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
Roby & N.	Roby & Northern Railroad Company			8
R. P. L. & N.	Rock Port, Langdon & Northern Railway Company	35		
R. S. & P.	Rosecoe, Snyder and Pacific Railway Company	44		
St. Francois.	St. Francois Railroad Company	30		
St. J. & G. I.	St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, The	See Union	Pacific System	
St. L. & H.	St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad Company	71		
St. L. B. & M.	St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Company, The (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
St. L.-S. F.	St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company (J. M. Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, Trustees)	251		
St. L. S. F. & T.	St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railway Company	X-27		
St. L. S. W.	St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company	79		
St. L. S. W. of T.	St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas	43		
Sac. Nor.	Sacramento Northern Railway		33	
S. L. & U.	Salt Lake and Utah Railroad Company (D. P. Abercrombie, Receiver)	54		
S. A. S.	San Antonio Southern Railway Company	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
S. A. U. & G.	San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad Company (L. W. Baldwin and Guy A. Thompson, Trustees)	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
S. B. & R. G. W.	San Benito and Rio Grande Valley Railway Company	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
S. D. & A. E.	San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway Company		1	
S. S.	Sand Springs Railway Company			31
A. T. & S. F.	Santa Fe System Lines: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, The	A-73		
G. C. & S. F.	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company	A-44	A-28	
P. & S. F.	Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company			39
S. & E. V.	Saratoga & Encampment Valley Railroad Company	17		
S. Co.	Shelby County Railway Company	24		
S. N. W.	Shelby Northwestern Railway Company (Julius C. Houck, Receiver)	7		
S. L. B. & S.	The Sibley, Lake Bisteneau & Southern Railway Company	67		
S. C. D. A. & P.	Spokane, Coeur D'Alene & Palouse Railway Company		12	
S. P. & S.	Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company		30	
Sou. Pac.	Southern Pacific Lines: Southern Pacific Company (Pacific Lines—Dawson, N. M. and West; Ogden, Utah and West; Portland, Ore., and South)	92	74	
T. & N. O.	Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company			53
S. L.	Sugar Land Railway Company	See Missouri	Pacific Lines	
T. & T.	Tama and Toledo Railroad Company	39		
T. & N. O.	Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company	See Southern	Pacific Lines	
T. & P.	Texas and Pacific Railway Company, The			83
T. E.	Texas Electric Railway (Jas. P. Griffen, Receiver)			1
Tex. Mex.	Texas Mexican Railway Company, The	56		
T.-N. M.	Texas-New Mexico Railway Company			3
T. S. L.	Texas Short Lines Railway Company			26
T. Sou.	Tidewater Southern Railway Company		24	
T. P. & W.	Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad	36		27

X—Denotes FX7 Number.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

ISSUING AND PARTICIPATING CARRIERS—Concluded.

This tariff is issued by L. E. Kipp, H. G. Toll and J. E. Johanson, as Agents, on behalf of the following lines, under authority shown opposite each line:

Abbreviation	CARRIER	Powers of Attorney to L. E. Kipp	Powers of Attorney to H. G. Toll	Powers of Attorney to J. E. Johanson
		FXI No. (Except as noted)	FXI No. (Except as noted)	FXI No. (Except as noted)
L. A. & S. L.	Union Pacific System:			
O. S. L.	Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company	55	38	
O.-W. R. R. & N.	Oregon Short Line Railroad Company	87	71	
St. J. & G. I.	Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company	34	24	
Un. Pac.	St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, The	64		
United.	Union Pacific Railroad Company	72	52	
U. I. C.	United Railways Company		23	
Utah.	Utah Idaho Central Railroad Company, The	24		
Wabash.	Utah Railway Company	32		
	Wabash Railway Company (Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nico-			
	demus, Jr., Receivers)	245		
W. W. V.	Walla Walla Valley Railway Company		24	
W. C. F. & N.	Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern Railway Company	72		
W.M.W.&N.W.	Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company, The	56		
W. S. S. & Y. P.	White Sulphur Springs & Yellowstone Park Railway Company		30	
W. P.	Western Pacific Railroad Company, The	67	52	
W. F. & S.	Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Company	45		
W. N. W.	Wichita Northwestern Railway Company, The (T. A. Fry, Receiver)	69		
W. V.	Wichita Valley Railway Company, The	79		
Wyo. Ry.	Wyoming Railway Company	24		
Y. & M. V.	Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, The	142		

Item No. 10.

APPLICATION OF RATES ON LIVESTOCK.

Reduced emergency rates authorized herein apply on carload shipments of **Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Horses and Mules** forwarded on or before July 20, 1935, from stations in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. (See Exception.)

Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep and Goats—85 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not stocker or feeder rate), will be charged to the feeding point, with privilege of return from feeding point to original shipping point or an intermediate point at 15 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not stocker or feeder rate), to the original shipping point.

Horses and Mules—85 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not special rates applicable on stock suitable chiefly for slaughtering purposes), will be charged to the feeding point, with privilege of return from feeding point to original shipping point or an intermediate point at 15 per cent of commercial tariff rate (not special rates applicable on stock suitable chiefly for slaughtering purposes), to the original shipping point.

Exception.—The provisions of this tariff will not apply on shipments to or from "Public Livestock Markets or Yards", as follows:

Bushnell, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Paul, Minn.
Canton, S. D.	Minnesota Transfer, Minn.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Chicago, Ill., and points included in the Chicago Switching District, as defined in Agent R. A. Sperry's Tariff 20-T, I. C. C. No. 242.	National Stock Yards, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Calif.
Denver, Colo.	Norfolk, Neb.	Scottsbluff, Neb.
East St. Louis, Ill.	North Kansas City, Mo.	Sioux City, Iowa.
El Paso, Tex.	North Fort Worth, Tex.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Elwood, Kan.	North Portland, Ore.	South Chicago, Ill.
Ft. Worth, Tex.	North Salt Lake, Utah.	South Omaha, Neb.
Grand Island, Neb.	Oakland, Calif.	South St. Joseph, Mo.
Houston, Tex.	Ogden, Utah.	South St. Paul, Minn.
Joplin, Mo.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	South San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Kan.	Omaha, Neb.	Springfield, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.	Parsons, Kan.	Springfield, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Peoria, Ill.	Stockton, Calif.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Portland, Ore.	Wichita, Kan.
	St. Joseph, Mo.	Yankton, S. D.
	St. Louis, Mo.	York, Neb.

and other stations or sub-stations included within the switching districts of above named points.

Item 15.

EXCEPTION TO APPLICATION OF RATES.

Reduced rates authorized herein will not apply where lower drought relief rates are authorized in individual lines' tariffs lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commissions.

Item 20.

EXPLANATION OF TERM "TARIFF RATES" OR "COMMERCIAL TARIFF RATES."

The terms "Tariff Rates" or "Commercial Tariff Rates," when used in this tariff, mean the full tariff rates lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Commissions...

The reductions authorized in this tariff shall not be made in rates carrying provision that same are published to meet motor truck competition or rates published with expiration dates.

Item 25.

MINIMUM CHARGE.

In no case will the final net charge to the lines participating in the reduced basis authorized herein be less than \$15.00 per car.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

Item No. 31—Continued.

County	Date	County	Date	County	Date	County	Date
ILLINOIS		ILLINOIS—Concl'd		IOWA—Concl'd		KANSAS—Cont'd	
Adams.....	June 13, 1934	Warren.....	June 6, 1934	Monona.....	June 6, 1934	Haskell.....	June 4, 1934
Bond.....	June 19, 1934	Washington.....	June 19, 1934	Monroe.....	June 13, 1934	Hodgeman.....	June 4, 1934
Boone.....	June 6, 1934	Wayne.....	June 19, 1934	Montgomery.....	June 13, 1934	Jackson.....	June 13, 1934
Brown.....	June 13, 1934	Whiteside.....	June 6, 1934	Muscatine.....	June 13, 1934	Jefferson.....	July 10, 1934
Bureau.....	June 6, 1934	Will.....	June 6, 1934	O'Brien.....	June 6, 1934	Jewell.....	June 4, 1934
Calhoun.....	June 13, 1934	Winnebago.....	June 6, 1934	Osceola.....	June 6, 1934	Johnson.....	July 12, 1934
Carroll.....	June 6, 1934	Woodford.....	June 13, 1934	Page.....	June 13, 1934	Kearny.....	June 4, 1934
Cass.....	June 13, 1934			Palo Alto.....	June 6, 1934	Kingman.....	July 18, 1934
Champaign.....	June 13, 1934			Plymouth.....	June 6, 1934	Kiowa.....	June 4, 1934
Christian.....	June 13, 1934			Pocahontas.....	June 13, 1934	Labette.....	July 18, 1934
Clark.....	June 19, 1934	IOWA		Polk.....	June 13, 1934	Lane.....	June 4, 1934
Clay.....	June 19, 1934	Adair.....	June 13, 1934	Pottawattamie.....	June 8, 1934	Leavenworth.....	July 12, 1934
Clinton.....	June 19, 1934	Adams.....	June 13, 1934	Poweshiek.....	June 13, 1934	Lincoln.....	June 6, 1934
Coles.....	June 19, 1934	Allamakee.....	June 13, 1934	Ringgold.....	June 13, 1934	Linn.....	July 18, 1934
Cook.....	June 6, 1934	Appanoose.....	June 13, 1934	Sac.....	June 6, 1934	Logan.....	June 4, 1934
Crawford.....	June 19, 1934	Audubon.....	June 13, 1934	Scott.....	June 13, 1934	Lyon.....	July 18, 1934
Cumberland.....	June 19, 1934	Benton.....	June 13, 1934	Shelby.....	June 13, 1934	McPherson.....	July 18, 1934
De Kalb.....	June 6, 1934	Black Hawk.....	June 13, 1934	Sioux.....	June 6, 1934	Marion.....	July 18, 1934
De Witt.....	June 13, 1934	Boone.....	June 13, 1934	Story.....	June 13, 1934	Marshall.....	June 13, 1934
Douglas.....	June 19, 1934	Bremer.....	June 13, 1934	Tama.....	June 13, 1934	Meade.....	June 4, 1934
Du Page.....	June 6, 1934	Buchanan.....	June 13, 1934	Taylor.....	June 13, 1934	Miami.....	July 18, 1934
Edgar.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Buena Vista.....	June 6, 1934	Union.....	June 13, 1934	Mitchell.....	June 4, 1934
Effingham.....	June 19, 1934	Butler.....	June 13, 1934	Van Buren.....	June 13, 1934	Montgomery.....	July 18, 1934
Fayette.....	June 19, 1934	Calhoun.....	June 13, 1934	Wapello.....	June 13, 1934	Morris.....	July 18, 1934
Ford.....	June 13, 1934	Carroll.....	June 13, 1934	Warren.....	June 13, 1934	Morton.....	June 4, 1934
Fulton.....	June 6, 1934	Cass.....	June 13, 1934	Washington.....	June 13, 1934	Nemaha.....	June 13, 1934
Greene.....	June 13, 1934	Cedar.....	June 13, 1934	Wayne.....	June 13, 1934	Neosho.....	July 18, 1934
Grundy.....	June 6, 1934	Cerro Gordo.....	June 13, 1934	Webster.....	June 13, 1934	Ness.....	June 4, 1934
Hancock.....	June 13, 1934	Cherokee.....	June 6, 1934	Winnebago.....	June 13, 1934	Norton.....	June 4, 1934
Henderson.....	June 13, 1934	Chickasaw.....	June 13, 1934	Winneshek.....	June 13, 1934	Osage.....	July 18, 1934
Henry.....	June 6, 1934	Clarke.....	June 13, 1934	Woodbury.....	June 6, 1934	Osborne.....	June 4, 1934
Iroquois.....	June 13, 1934	Clay.....	June 6, 1934	Worth.....	June 13, 1934	Ottawa.....	July 18, 1934
Jasper.....	June 19, 1934	Clayton.....	June 13, 1934	Wright.....	June 13, 1934	Pawnee.....	June 4, 1934
Jefferson.....	June 19, 1934	Clinton.....	June 13, 1934			Phillips.....	June 4, 1934
Jersey.....	July 26, 1934	Crawford.....	June 6, 1934	KANSAS		Pottawattamie.....	July 12, 1934
Jo Daviess.....	June 6, 1934	Dallas.....	June 13, 1934	Allen.....	July 18, 1934	Pratt.....	July 26, 1934
Kane.....	June 6, 1934	Davis.....	June 13, 1934	Anderson.....	July 18, 1934	Rawlins.....	June 4, 1934
Kankakee.....	June 6, 1934	Decatur.....	June 13, 1934	Aitchison.....	June 13, 1934	Reno.....	July 18, 1934
Kendall.....	June 6, 1934	Delaware.....	June 13, 1934	Barber.....	July 26, 1934	Republic.....	June 13, 1934
Knox.....	June 6, 1934	Des Moines.....	June 13, 1934	Barton.....	July 18, 1934	Rice.....	July 18, 1934
Lake.....	June 6, 1934	Dickinson.....	June 6, 1934	Bourbon.....	July 18, 1934	Riley.....	July 12, 1934
La Salle.....	June 6, 1934	Dubuque.....	June 13, 1934	Brown.....	June 13, 1934	Rooks.....	June 4, 1934
Lee.....	June 6, 1934	Emmet.....	June 6, 1934	Butler.....	July 18, 1934	Rush.....	June 4, 1934
Livingston.....	June 13, 1934	Fayette.....	June 13, 1934	Chase.....	July 18, 1934	Russell.....	June 4, 1934
Logan.....	June 13, 1934	Floyd.....	June 13, 1934	Chauteauqua.....	July 18, 1934	Saline.....	July 18, 1934
McDonough.....	June 6, 1934	Franklin.....	June 13, 1934	Cherokee.....	July 18, 1934	Scott.....	June 4, 1934
McHenry.....	June 6, 1934	Fremont.....	June 13, 1934	Cheyenne.....	June 8, 1934	Sedgwick.....	July 18, 1934
McLean.....	June 13, 1934	Greene.....	June 13, 1934	Clark.....	June 4, 1934	Seward.....	June 4, 1934
Macon.....	June 13, 1934	Grundy.....	June 13, 1934	Cloud.....	July 18, 1934	Shawnee.....	July 22, 1934
Macoupin.....	June 19, 1934	Guthrie.....	June 13, 1934	Coffey.....	July 18, 1934	Sheridan.....	June 4, 1934
Madison.....	July 26, 1934	Hamilton.....	June 13, 1934	Comanche.....	June 4, 1934	Sherman.....	June 4, 1934
Marion.....	June 19, 1934	Hancock.....	June 13, 1934	Cowley.....	July 18, 1934	Smith.....	June 4, 1934
Marshall.....	June 6, 1934	Hardin.....	June 13, 1934	Crawford.....	July 18, 1934	Stafford.....	July 18, 1934
Mason.....	June 13, 1934	Harrison.....	June 8, 1934	Decatur.....	June 4, 1934	Stanton.....	June 4, 1934
Menard.....	June 13, 1934	Henry.....	June 13, 1934	Dickinson.....	July 18, 1934	Stevens.....	June 4, 1934
Mercer.....	June 6, 1934	Howard.....	June 13, 1934	Doniphan.....	June 13, 1934	Sumner.....	July 18, 1934
Monroe.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Humboldt.....	June 13, 1934	Douglas.....	July 12, 1934	Thomas.....	June 4, 1934
Montgomery.....	June 19, 1934	Ida.....	June 6, 1934	Edwards.....	June 4, 1934	Trego.....	June 4, 1934
Morgan.....	June 13, 1934	Iowa.....	June 13, 1934	Elk.....	July 18, 1934	Wabaunsee.....	July 18, 1934
Moultrie.....	June 19, 1934	Jackson.....	June 13, 1934	Ellis.....	June 4, 1934	Wallace.....	June 4, 1934
Ogle.....	June 6, 1934	Jasper.....	June 13, 1934	Ellsworth.....	July 18, 1934	Washington.....	June 13, 1934
Peoria.....	June 6, 1934	Jefferson.....	June 13, 1934	Finney.....	June 4, 1934	Wichita.....	June 4, 1934
Perry.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Johnson.....	June 13, 1934	Ford.....	June 4, 1934	Wilson.....	July 18, 1934
Platt.....	June 13, 1934	Jones.....	June 13, 1934	Franklin.....	July 18, 1934	Woodson.....	July 18, 1934
Pike.....	June 13, 1934	Keokuk.....	June 13, 1934	Gary.....	July 18, 1934	Wyandotte.....	July 12, 1934
Putnam.....	June 6, 1934	Kossuth.....	June 13, 1934	Gove.....	June 4, 1934		
Randolph.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Lee.....	June 13, 1934	Graham.....	June 4, 1934	LOUISIANA	
Rock Island.....	June 6, 1934	Linn.....	June 13, 1934	Grant.....	June 4, 1934	Parishes	
Saint Clair.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Louisa.....	June 13, 1934	Gray.....	June 4, 1934	Bienville.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Sangamon.....	June 13, 1934	Lucas.....	June 13, 1934	Greeley.....	June 4, 1934	Bossier.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Schuyler.....	June 13, 1934	Lyon.....	June 6, 1934	Greenwood.....	July 18, 1934	Caddo.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Scott.....	June 13, 1934	Madison.....	June 13, 1934	Hamilton.....	June 4, 1934	Caldwell.....	Aug. 27, 1934
Shelby.....	June 19, 1934	Mahaska.....	June 13, 1934	Harper.....	July 18, 1934	Claiborne.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Stark.....	June 6, 1934	Marion.....	June 13, 1934	Harvey.....	July 18, 1934	Caldwell.....	Aug. 27, 1934
Stephenson.....	June 6, 1934	Marshall.....	June 13, 1934			De Soto.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Tazewell.....	June 13, 1934	Mills.....	June 8, 1934			Jackson.....	Aug. 24, 1934
Vermillion.....	June 19, 1934	Mitchell.....	June 13, 1934				

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

Item No. 31—Continued.

[illegible]

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

Item No. 31—Continued.

County	Date	County	Date	County	Date	County	Date
NEBRASKA—Concl'd		NEW MEXICO—Concl'd		OKLAHOMA—Concl'd		TEXAS—Cont'd	
Pierce.....	June 4, 1934	Torrance.....	June 8, 1934	Sequoyah.....	July 18, 1934	Cooke.....	July 25, 1934
Platte.....	June 6, 1934	Union.....	June 4, 1934	Stephens.....	July 18, 1934	Coryell.....	July 9, 1934
Polk.....	June 4, 1934	Valencia.....	June 16, 1934	Texas.....	June 4, 1934	Cottle.....	July 9, 1934
Red Willow.....	June 4, 1934			Tillman.....	July 18, 1934	Crane.....	June 19, 1934
Richardson.....	June 13, 1934	NORTH DAKOTA		Tulsa.....	July 18, 1934	Crockett.....	June 19, 1934
Rock.....	June 19, 1934	All Counties.....	June 4, 1934	Wagoner.....	July 20, 1934	Crosby.....	July 7, 1934
Saline.....	June 6, 1934			Washington.....	July 18, 1934	Culberson.....	June 19, 1934
Sarpy.....	June 8, 1934	OKLAHOMA		Washita.....	July 18, 1934	Dallam.....	June 4, 1934
Saunders.....	June 6, 1934	Adair.....	July 20, 1934	Woods.....	June 12, 1934	Dallas.....	July 9, 1934
Scotts Bluff.....	June 19, 1934	Alfalfa.....	July 18, 1934	Woodward.....	June 12, 1934	Dawson.....	June 12, 1934
Seward.....	June 6, 1934	Atoka.....	July 20, 1934			Deaf Smith.....	June 4, 1934
Sheridan.....	June 6, 1934	Beaver.....	June 4, 1934	OREGON		Delta.....	July 25, 1934
Sherman.....	June 4, 1934	Beckhan.....	July 7, 1934	Baker.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Denton.....	July 9, 1934
Sioux.....	June 4, 1934	Blaine.....	July 18, 1934	Crook.....	June 12, 1934	De Witt.....	July 9, 1934
Stanton.....	June 6, 1934	Bryan.....	July 20, 1934	Deschutes.....	Aug. 21, 1934	Dickens.....	July 9, 1934
Thayer.....	June 4, 1934	Caddo.....	July 18, 1934	Grant.....	June 30, 1934	Dimmit.....	June 19, 1934
Thomas.....	June 19, 1934	Canadian.....	July 18, 1934	Harney.....	June 4, 1934	Donley.....	July 23, 1934
Thurston.....	June 6, 1934	Carter.....	July 18, 1934	Jefferson.....	June 4, 1934	Duval.....	July 10, 1934
Valley.....	June 4, 1934	Cherokee.....	July 20, 1934	Lake.....	June 30, 1934	Eastland.....	July 9, 1934
Washington.....	June 8, 1934	Choctaw.....	July 18, 1934	Malheur.....	June 4, 1934	Ector.....	June 12, 1934
Wayne.....	June 6, 1934	Cimarron.....	June 4, 1934	Morrow.....	Aug. 14, 1934	Edwards.....	June 19, 1934
Webster.....	June 4, 1934	Cleveland.....	July 18, 1934	Umatilla.....	July 26, 1934	Ellis.....	July 9, 1934
Wheeler.....	June 19, 1934	Coal.....	July 20, 1934	Wasco.....	June 30, 1934	El Paso.....	June 19, 1934
York.....	June 4, 1934	Comanche.....	July 18, 1934	Wheeler.....	June 13, 1934	Erath.....	July 9, 1934
		Cotton.....	July 18, 1934			Falls.....	July 9, 1934
NEVADA		Craig.....	July 18, 1934	SOUTH DAKOTA		Fannin.....	July 30, 1934
Churchill.....	June 16, 1934	Creek.....	July 18, 1934	All Counties.....	June 4, 1934	Fayette.....	July 9, 1934
Clark.....	June 4, 1934	Custer.....	July 18, 1934			Fisher.....	July 9, 1934
Douglas.....	June 16, 1934	Delaware.....	July 18, 1934	TEXAS		Floyd.....	July 9, 1934
Elko.....	June 4, 1934	Dewey.....	July 18, 1934	Anderson.....	July 9, 1934	Foard.....	July 9, 1934
Esmeralda.....	June 4, 1934	Ellis.....	June 12, 1934	Andrews.....	June 12, 1934	Fort Bend.....	Aug. 4, 1934
Eureka.....	June 4, 1934	Garfield.....	July 18, 1934	Angelina.....	July 14, 1934	Franklin.....	July 25, 1934
Humboldt.....	June 4, 1934	Garvin.....	July 20, 1934	Archer.....	July 9, 1934	Freestone.....	July 9, 1934
Lander.....	June 4, 1934	Grady.....	July 18, 1934	Armstrong.....	June 28, 1934	Frio.....	June 19, 1934
Lincoln.....	June 4, 1934	Grant.....	July 18, 1934	Atascosa.....	June 25, 1934	Gaines.....	June 12, 1934
Lyon.....	June 16, 1934	Greer.....	July 18, 1934	Austin.....	July 9, 1934	Garza.....	June 28, 1934
Mineral.....	June 4, 1934	Harmon.....	July 18, 1934	Bailey.....	June 4, 1934	Gillespie.....	June 30, 1934
Nye.....	June 4, 1934	Harper.....	June 4, 1934	Bandera.....	June 25, 1934	Glasscock.....	June 19, 1934
Ormsby.....	June 16, 1934	Haskell.....	July 18, 1934	Bastrop.....	July 9, 1934	Goliad.....	July 9, 1934
Pershing.....	June 4, 1934	Hughes.....	July 20, 1934	Baylor.....	July 24, 1934	Gonzales.....	June 30, 1934
Storey.....	June 16, 1934	Jackson.....	July 18, 1934	Bee.....	June 30, 1934	Gray.....	June 28, 1934
Washoe.....	June 16, 1934	Jefferson.....	July 18, 1934	Bell.....	July 9, 1934	Grayson.....	July 25, 1934
White Pine.....	June 4, 1934	Johnston.....	July 18, 1934	Bexar.....	June 25, 1934	Gregg.....	July 9, 1934
		Kay.....	July 18, 1934	Blanco.....	July 9, 1934	Grimes.....	July 9, 1934
NEW MEXICO		Kingfisher.....	July 18, 1934	Borden.....	June 12, 1934	Guadalupe.....	June 30, 1934
Bernalillo.....	June 16, 1934	Kiowa.....	July 18, 1934	Bosque.....	July 9, 1934	Hale.....	July 9, 1934
Catron.....	June 16, 1934	Latimer.....	July 18, 1934	Bowie.....	July 30, 1934	Hall.....	July 9, 1934
Chaves.....	June 12, 1934	Le Flore.....	July 18, 1934	Brazos.....	July 9, 1934	Hamilton.....	July 9, 1934
Colfax.....	June 8, 1934	Lincoln.....	July 18, 1934	Brewster.....	June 19, 1934	Hansford.....	June 4, 1934
Curry.....	June 4, 1934	Logan.....	July 18, 1934	Briscoe.....	July 9, 1934	Hardeman.....	July 24, 1934
De Baca.....	June 4, 1934	Love.....	July 18, 1934	Brooks.....	July 9, 1934	Hardin.....	July 17, 1934
Dona Ana.....	June 12, 1934	McClain.....	July 20, 1934	Brown.....	July 10, 1934	Harris.....	July 9, 1934
Eddy.....	June 12, 1934	McCurtain.....	July 18, 1934	Burleson.....	July 9, 1934	Harrison.....	July 9, 1934
Grant.....	June 12, 1934	McIntosh.....	July 18, 1934	Burnet.....	July 9, 1934	Hartley.....	June 4, 1934
Guadalupe.....	June 4, 1934	Major.....	July 18, 1934	Caldwell.....	July 9, 1934	Haskell.....	July 12, 1934
Harding.....	June 4, 1934	Marshall.....	July 18, 1934	Callahan.....	July 9, 1934	Hays.....	July 9, 1934
Hidalgo.....	June 12, 1934	Mayes.....	July 18, 1934	Cameron.....	July 17, 1934	Hemphill.....	June 28, 1934
Lea.....	June 4, 1934	Murray.....	July 18, 1934	Camp.....	July 25, 1934	Henderson.....	July 17, 1934
Lincoln.....	June 12, 1934	Muskogee.....	July 20, 1934	Carson.....	June 4, 1934	Hidalgo.....	July 17, 1934
Luna.....	June 12, 1934	Noble.....	July 18, 1934	Cass.....	July 30, 1934	Hill.....	July 9, 1934
McKinley.....	June 14, 1934	Nowata.....	July 18, 1934	Castro.....	June 6, 1934	Hockley.....	June 26, 1934
Mora.....	June 8, 1934	Okfuskee.....	July 20, 1934	Cherokee.....	July 9, 1934	Hood.....	July 9, 1934
Otero.....	June 12, 1934	Oklahoma.....	July 18, 1934	Childress.....	July 9, 1934	Hopkins.....	July 25, 1934
Quay.....	June 4, 1934	Okmulgee.....	July 20, 1934	Clay.....	July 9, 1934	Houston.....	July 9, 1934
Rio Arriba.....	July 14, 1934	Osage.....	July 18, 1934	Cochran.....	June 12, 1934	Howard.....	June 12, 1934
Roosevelt.....	June 4, 1934	Ottawa.....	July 18, 1934	Coke.....	June 25, 1934	Hudspeth.....	June 19, 1934
Sandoval.....	June 16, 1934	Pawnee.....	July 18, 1934	Coleman.....	July 9, 1934	Hunt.....	July 30, 1934
San Juan.....	July 14, 1934	Payne.....	July 18, 1934	Collin.....	July 25, 1934	Hutchison.....	June 4, 1934
San Miguel.....	June 8, 1934	Pittsburg.....	July 18, 1934	Collingsworth.....	July 23, 1934	Irion.....	June 25, 1934
Santa Fe.....	June 16, 1934	Pontotoc.....	July 20, 1934	Colorado.....	July 9, 1934	Jack.....	July 9, 1934
Sierra.....	June 16, 1934	Pottawatomie.....	July 18, 1934	Comal.....	June 30, 1934	Jackson.....	July 14, 1934
Socorro.....	June 12, 1934	Pushmataha.....	July 18, 1934	Comanche.....	July 9, 1934	Jasper.....	July 17, 1934
Taos.....	June 30, 1934	Roger Mills.....	July 7, 1934	Concho.....	June 28, 1934	Jeff Davis.....	June 19, 1934
		Rogers.....	July 18, 1934			Jim Hogg.....	July 14, 1934
		Seminole.....	July 20, 1934			Jim Wells.....	July 9, 1934
						Johnson.....	July 9, 1934
						Jones.....	July 9, 1934

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 328-A.

Item No. 31—Concluded.

County	Date	County	Date	County	Date	County	Date
TEXAS—Cont'd		TEXAS—Cont'd		TEXAS—Concl'd		WISCONSIN—Concl'd	
Karnes.....	June 23, 1934	Randall.....	June 4, 1934	Young.....	July 9, 1934	LaCrosse.....	June 13, 1934
Kaufman.....	July 25, 1934	Reagan.....	June 19, 1934	Zapata.....	July 14, 1934	Lafayette.....	June 6, 1934
Kendall.....	June 30, 1934	Real.....	June 19, 1934	Zavalla.....	June 19, 1934	Langlade.....	June 4, 1934
Kent.....	July 7, 1934	Red River.....	July 30, 1934	UTAH		Lincoln.....	June 4, 1934
Kerr.....	June 28, 1934	Reeves.....	June 12, 1934	Beaver.....	June 4, 1934	Marathon.....	June 4, 1934
Kimble.....	June 25, 1934	Roberts.....	June 4, 1934	Box Elder.....	June 4, 1934	Marinette.....	June 4, 1934
King.....	July 9, 1934	Robertson.....	July 9, 1934	Cache.....	June 4, 1934	Marquette.....	June 4, 1934
Kinney.....	June 19, 1934	Rockwall.....	July 25, 1934	Carbon.....	June 26, 1934	Monroe.....	June 13, 1934
Knox.....	July 9, 1934	Runnels.....	July 9, 1934	Daggett.....	June 4, 1934	Oconto.....	June 4, 1934
Lamar.....	July 30, 1934	Rusk.....	July 9, 1934	Davis.....	June 4, 1934	Oneida.....	June 4, 1934
Lamb.....	July 9, 1934	Sabine.....	July 30, 1934	Duchesne.....	June 4, 1934	Pepin.....	June 4, 1934
Lampasas.....	July 9, 1934	San Augustine.....	July 9, 1934	Emery.....	June 26, 1934	Pierce.....	June 4, 1934
LaSalle.....	June 25, 1934	San Jacinto.....	July 9, 1934	Garfield.....	June 26, 1934	Polk.....	June 4, 1934
Lavaca.....	July 9, 1934	San Saba.....	June 30, 1934	Grand.....	June 26, 1934	Portage.....	June 4, 1934
Lee.....	July 9, 1934	Schleicher.....	June 25, 1934	Iron.....	June 4, 1934	Price.....	June 4, 1934
Leon.....	July 9, 1934	Scurry.....	June 12, 1934	Juab.....	June 4, 1934	Racine.....	June 6, 1934
Liberty.....	July 17, 1934	Shackelford.....	July 9, 1934	Kane.....	June 26, 1934	Richland.....	June 13, 1934
Limestone.....	July 9, 1934	Shelby.....	July 9, 1934	Millard.....	June 4, 1934	Rock.....	June 6, 1934
Lipscomb.....	June 4, 1934	Sherman.....	June 4, 1934	Morgan.....	June 4, 1934	Rusk.....	June 4, 1934
Live Oak.....	June 30, 1934	Smith.....	July 9, 1934	Piute.....	June 26, 1934	Saint Croix.....	June 4, 1934
Llano.....	June 30, 1934	Somervell.....	July 9, 1934	Rich.....	June 4, 1934	Sauk.....	June 13, 1934
Loving.....	June 12, 1934	Starr.....	July 17, 1934	Salt Lake.....	June 4, 1934	Sawyer.....	June 4, 1934
Lubbock.....	June 26, 1934	Stephens.....	July 9, 1934	San Juan.....	June 26, 1934	Shawano.....	June 4, 1934
Lynn.....	June 25, 1934	Sterling.....	June 25, 1934	Sanpete.....	June 4, 1934	Taylor.....	June 4, 1934
McCulloch.....	June 30, 1934	Stonewall.....	July 12, 1934	Sevier.....	June 4, 1934	Trempealeau.....	June 4, 1934
McLennan.....	July 9, 1934	Sutton.....	June 25, 1934	Summit.....	June 4, 1934	Vernon.....	June 13, 1934
McMullen.....	June 25, 1934	Swisher.....	June 28, 1934	Toosee.....	June 4, 1934	Walworth.....	June 6, 1934
Madison.....	July 9, 1934	Tarrant.....	July 9, 1934	Uintah.....	June 4, 1934	Washburn.....	June 4, 1934
Marion.....	July 30, 1934	Taylor.....	July 9, 1934	Utah.....	June 4, 1934	Waupaca.....	June 4, 1934
Martin.....	June 12, 1934	Terrell.....	June 19, 1934	Wasatch.....	June 4, 1934	Waushara.....	June 4, 1934
Mason.....	June 30, 1934	Terry.....	June 12, 1934	Washington.....	June 4, 1934	Wood.....	June 4, 1934
Maverick.....	June 19, 1934	Throckmorton.....	July 17, 1934	Wayne.....	June 26, 1934	WYOMING	
Medina.....	June 19, 1934	Titus.....	July 25, 1934	Weber.....	June 4, 1934	Albany.....	June 19, 1934
Menard.....	June 30, 1934	Tom Green.....	June 25, 1934	WISCONSIN		Big Horn.....	June 19, 1934
Midland.....	June 12, 1934	Travis.....	July 9, 1934	Adams.....	June 4, 1934	Campbell.....	June 4, 1934
Milam.....	July 9, 1934	Trinity.....	July 9, 1934	Barron.....	June 4, 1934	Carbon.....	June 21, 1934
Mills.....	July 9, 1934	Tyler.....	July 17, 1934	Buffalo.....	June 4, 1934	Converse.....	June 4, 1934
Mitchell.....	June 26, 1934	Upshur.....	July 17, 1934	Burnett.....	June 4, 1934	Crook.....	June 4, 1934
Montague.....	July 9, 1934	Upton.....	June 19, 1934	Chippewa.....	June 4, 1934	Fremont.....	June 21, 1934
Montgomery.....	July 9, 1934	Uvalde.....	June 19, 1934	Clark.....	June 4, 1934	Goshen.....	June 13, 1934
Moore.....	June 4, 1934	Val Verde.....	June 19, 1934	Columbia.....	June 21, 1934	Hot Springs.....	June 28, 1934
Morris.....	July 30, 1934	Van Zandt.....	July 25, 1934	Crawford.....	June 13, 1934	Johnson.....	June 4, 1934
Motley.....	July 9, 1934	Victoria.....	July 14, 1934	Dane.....	June 6, 1934	Laramie.....	June 19, 1934
Nacogdoches.....	July 9, 1934	Walker.....	July 9, 1934	Dunn.....	June 4, 1934	Lincoln.....	June 19, 1934
Navarro.....	July 9, 1934	Waller.....	July 9, 1934	Eau Claire.....	June 4, 1934	Natrona.....	June 19, 1934
Newton.....	July 30, 1934	Ward.....	June 12, 1934	Grant.....	June 6, 1934	Niobrara.....	June 4, 1934
Nolan.....	July 9, 1934	Washington.....	July 9, 1934	Green.....	June 6, 1934	Park.....	June 19, 1934
Nueces.....	July 9, 1934	Webb.....	July 10, 1934	Green Lake.....	June 21, 1934	Platte.....	June 13, 1934
Ochiltree.....	June 4, 1934	Wharton.....	Aug. 31, 1934	Iowa.....	June 6, 1934	Sheridan.....	June 4, 1934
Oldham.....	June 4, 1934	Wheeler.....	July 23, 1934	Jackson.....	June 4, 1934	Sublette.....	June 19, 1934
Palo Pinto.....	July 9, 1934	Wichita.....	July 17, 1934	Jefferson.....	June 21, 1934	Sweetwater.....	June 4, 1934
Panola.....	July 9, 1934	Wilbarger.....	July 24, 1934	Juneau.....	June 4, 1934	Teton.....	June 21, 1934
Parker.....	July 9, 1934	Williamson.....	July 9, 1934	Kenosha.....	June 6, 1934	Uinta.....	June 4, 1934
Parmer.....	June 4, 1934	Wilson.....	June 28, 1934			Washakie.....	June 21, 1934
Pecos.....	June 19, 1934	Winkler.....	June 12, 1934			Weston.....	June 4, 1934
Polk.....	July 9, 1934	Wise.....	July 9, 1934				
Potter.....	June 4, 1934	Wood.....	July 25, 1934				
Presidio.....	June 19, 1934	Yoakum.....	June 12, 1934				
Rains.....	July 25, 1934						

Item 35.

(a) No transit privileges will be permitted in connection with reduced rates authorized by this tariff, except as shown below:

(1) Diversion or reconsignment privileges as published in tariffs lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission will be permitted in connection with shipments moving under reduced rates authorized herein when shipments are forwarded in original car.

(2) When shipments are unloaded from cars at points from which proportional or local rates apply, the reduced rates authorized herein do not apply to the rate factor from the origin point to point of unloading.

When shipments have been unloaded and are later reforwarded, reduced rates authorized herein will apply in connection with the proportional or local rate from such unloading point to destination.

(b) No switching or accessorial charges will be absorbed. Agent should examine the waybills and if they show that switching charges have been absorbed, such switching charges should be added and collected in addition to the rates authorized by this tariff.

(c) This tariff is not to be construed as authorizing any reduction on shipments moving under joint rates with lines not a party hereto, but may be used from and to junction points with other lines; the reduced rates, as authorized herein to be the applicable basis from and to the junction point, plus commercial tariff rate of the connecting line to such junction.

(d) If it is found that certificates have been issued to parties not entitled to the reduced rate, such certificates will be disregarded and corrections issued restoring freight charges to the commercial tariff rate.

Item 40.

DISPOSITION OF FRACTIONS.

Where rates or charges are stated in amounts per 100 pounds, fractions of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent will be omitted.

Fractions of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent or greater, but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent, will be stated as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Fractions of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent or greater will be increased to the next whole cent.

On shipments moving on combination rates, fractions for the separate rate factors will be disposed of as above.

Item 45.

EXPIRATION DATES.

(a) The provisions of this tariff expire with July 20, 1935, on out-bound shipments of Livestock from stations in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

(b) The provisions of this tariff authorizing return privileges on Livestock expire with June 30, 1936.

(c) All certificates for reduced rates authorized herein, which must be issued on or before July 20, 1935, must be surrendered to Carriers' Agent on or before July 30, 1935.

Item 60.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No.

....., 193...
(Date of Issue)

DROUGHT RELIEF DIRECTOR, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This entitles
address to freight discount on
shipment of Live Stock in car, which Live Stock is forwarded to destination due to drought at point of origin
and which Live Stock is not for slaughter within 30 days after arrival at such destination.

This shipment is transported for charitable purposes as a part of a program for drought relief established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

By
(Authorized Representative)

APPENDIX G. COMMENTS

APPENDIX G

EXHIBIT 1. - State Directors' Comments on Drought Programs.

ARIZONA

The drought relief program was of major economic importance in Arizona as it affected one of the state's leading industries, that of raising beef cattle.

In June, 1934, all of the state, with the exception of three northern counties of Navajo, Apache and Coconino, was designated as a drought area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. On October 4 these counties too were added.

In counties in which agricultural extension agents were stationed, these workers were appointed drought relief directors, and in counties where agricultural extension work was not being carried on special directors were appointed as the emergency nature of this program permitted no delay in the organization of the set-up for any of the territory.

The Bureau of Animal Industry supplied veterinarians to inspect all cattle offered for sale and to designate those not strong enough to ship or those that were diseased. The county director in each case did the buying and shipping, and disposals were handled by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The three agencies worked harmoniously, and the range load was lessened in the state by 101,390 cattle, whose sale brought returns to the ranchers of \$1,448,840. Sheep raisers sold 11,347 individuals from their flocks for a total of \$22,694 and goat raisers received \$30,251 for 21,608 head of goats.

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Navajo county led the field in the sale of goats with 15,820 head. Maricopa, Graham, Mohave and Pinal counties contributed most of the remaining 5,788 head. The goat industry suffered from the drought even earlier than the cattle and sheep industry as much of the land used for this purpose is of an inferior quality.

The sheep men were the least affected by the adverse conditions as none of their flocks were sold until a shortage of feed on the winter ranges was indicated. In general, these flocks were reduced to avoid the buying of costly supplementary feeds.

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The Arizona cattle growers at their meeting last year presented the agencies responsible for the management of the drought relief program in Arizona with a letter of appreciation in which they highly commended the program and its administration.

-- P. H. Ross, Director,
November 2, 1935.

ARKANSAS

The 1934 drouth spread rapidly over Arkansas after the cessation of spring rains.

Cattle Purchases

Purchases were started in Sharp County, (the second week in August) where Joe E. Walker was County Agent and County Drouth Director.

The cooperation in the counties was very fine and the efforts of all were coordinated, making possible orderly and efficient handling of the work in the counties.

The F. E. R. A. constructed necessary additional pens, obtained cars for shipping, and furnished relief labor to assist in handling the cattle on purchase days.

The appraiser and veterinarian working together appraised and classified the cattle as they were received at the pens. Relief laborers branded the cattle according to the classification and they were then turned over to the F. E. R. A. for shipping.

The relationship of cooperating agencies was generally very fine.

The State F. E. R. A. officials gave a fine cooperation, kept in constant touch with County F. E. R. A. officials and made necessary arrangements and handled shipments promptly and well.

The Bureau of Animal Industry officials followed their regulations and did their part of the job well. The shortage of needed veterinarians slowed the program down some, but every effort was made to provide this help. Veterinarians were brought in from Missouri and Louisiana to aid in the program.

Other agencies gave needed cooperation and there was at no time any conflict or disagreements of consequence in carrying out the program.

The disbursing office in Kansas City gave prompt and efficient service in handling the papers and getting out checks, and this fine service made for a very fine feeling generally among farmers who received the checks promptly.

Complaints about the handling of the program, except those due to the withdrawal of allotments which were without the province of officials within the state, were very few.

The purpose of the program was to relieve distress among cattle producers, to remove many poorer animals from the herd, to make possible a conservation of feed needed to carry other animals through the winter, and to provide money for the purchase of additional feed needed. The price for other cattle kept on the farms was improved and a general strengthening of the morale of cattle producers resulted.

-- C. C. Randall, Acting Assistant Director.
November 7, 1935.

CALIFORNIA

The drought in California during 1934 was the culmination of a series of dry years. In most parts of the southern half of the state precipitation during the 1933-34 season was extremely low and in some sections later summer rains ruined otherwise fair range feed. A most acute period in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley came in May 1934 when drought conditions forced thousands of cattle and sheep out of that area. Early in the summer of 1934 the flow of the Colorado River went down to the lowest level on record, which brought acute distress to the Imperial Valley where all plant and animal life depends on water from the Colorado River. The Imperial Valley situation aggravated conditions in San Diego County where stockmen follow the practice of moving stock into Imperial Valley for grazing during the late summer and fall. In the mountain counties of the northeast section of the state, where winter hay feeding is necessary, the 1934 hay crop was the shortest on record and range conditions threatened movement of livestock back to home ranches earlier than usual.

Because of the foregoing by July many California stockmen whose livestock was already in poor condition faced the likelihood of a grave feed shortage during the fall months. As a result, during the summer 18 California counties were declared emergency areas. When the fall season came on the greatly feared situation did not materialize. Early fall rains followed by favorable growing weather quickly eliminated drought in the lower altitudes and favorable weather greatly alleviated the feed shortage in the mountain districts. Therefore the drought relief program in California was confined to small proportions when compared to many other states.

During the period from July 17 to November 19 * * * a total of 19,784 head of cattle were purchased, of which number 1,656 animals were condemned. During the period from September 25 to November 15 * * * a total of 23,523 head of ewes were purchased, of which 5,687 were condemned and their pelts delivered. Very little use was made in California of the emergency feed and livestock railroad rates. Through the Emergency Crop Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration and R. D. Bone, State Supervisor, quite a large number of emergency feed and livestock loans were made to stockmen and farmers in the emergency areas.

Stockmen participating in the livestock purchasing program were well satisfied with results and no serious complaints were registered by them. These men were especially well pleased with the promptness of the San Francisco and Denver Audit offices in making payments for their cattle and sheep which were sold to the government.

Throughout the livestock purchasing programs splendid cooperation was maintained among all agencies and individuals involved. At times belated instructions caused some delay but this did not seriously handicap the program in California.

- - B. H. Crocheron, Director,
By - L. H. Bachford, Assistant Director.
July 25, 1935.

COLORADO

Immediately following the Triple A organization, preparatory to the purchase of drouth stricken cattle, all county extension agents were brought together in June, 1934, for information and instruction on the program. Cooperating with the Extension Service was the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Relief Administration acting for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Buying was carried on in 58 Colorado counties.

Three field men from the State Extension Staff set up the program in the different counties and instructed committeemen on the proper buying procedure. To insure ready access to those in charge of the program, an office was set up in Denver which handled all correspondence, reports, and quotas. County quotas were issued to provide a working basis. The price schedule as determined by the administration was used at all times in Colorado. The buying prices for the entire program were very conservative in the state.

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Two outstanding results of this program were the almost unanimous approval of Colorado stockmen and definite price increases following the reduction in cattle numbers. The program is still rated as the best emergency program in recent years.

The sheep buying program started in Colorado September 15, 1934. This program was carried in 53 counties and a total of 207,196 sheep were purchased. Of this number 101,064 were condemned. In addition, 3,427 goats were purchased. The utmost satisfaction with the program has been expressed by sheepmen in the state.

In addition to the emergency livestock purchase program mentioned above, a service of inestimable value to Colorado farmers and stockmen was the emergency feed program initiated by Colonel Murphy while in Colorado early in May of 1935, and as a result of which large quantities of feed of various kinds were brought into the drouth area from various sources of supply. We have not made a compilation of the total amount of feed provided under this set-up, but assume that detailed information is available in the office of the Commodities Purchase Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington.

-- F. A. Anderson, Director
September 23, 1935.

FLORIDA

Due to flooded conditions in the fall of 1933, followed by a severe rainfall in July, 1935, a committee of Florida cattlemen succeeded in getting the Kissimmee Valley area designated as a stricken flood area. The purchase of cattle from this area has meant much to the cattle industry from these counties. From a financial standpoint, the buying program was a benefit not only to the cattlemen, by giving them funds to pay off obligations, but also to the entire section. This buying resulted in culling out undesirable animals and furnished money to buy new breeding stock for herd improvement. The State Director and the County Agents, who acted as County Directors in this buying, received no additional salary, and only received expenses in the total of \$970.11.

-- Walter J. Sheely,
Office of Extension Service,
Gainesville, Florida.

July 26, 1935.

IDAHO

The Idaho drought cattle and drought sheep purchase programs have been completed. They represent, in my judgment, a constructive enterprise in the interest of the permanent welfare of the livestock industry of this state.

I feel that I represent the general sentiment in Idaho in expressing my satisfaction with this program. It met a real need at a critical period in the state's livestock industry. It has saved many individuals from disastrous losses, and has been a constructive force in retaining for the state the best of its livestock breeding herds.

The personnel consisted for the most part of men regularly employed for other duties, but temporarily assigned to the drought cattle purchase program, together with additional clerical help and a small, but carefully selected group of county committeemen and paid field appraisers and sorters. In many cases long hours were required of all members of the staff, and considering the difficulties involved in such a comprehensive program, there was a high degree of effectiveness and efficiency.

I, personally, was able to see some of the cattle appraising, and looked over some of the cattle when delivered at points of slaughter. The cattle purchased in Idaho unquestionably were cattle in distressed condition because of the drought, and general success was had in retaining animals valuable for breeding purposes, and in sending to slaughter those animals that could best be spared from the herds. The same may be said of the sheep purchase program.

In my judgment, therefore, this program was effective, has resulted in material strengthening of the livestock industry as compared with the losses that inevitably would have been suffered without a purchase program, and has left the state's livestock industry in its present satisfactory condition. We are appreciative of the splendid cooperation we have had from the federal officers and offices.

-- E. J. Iddings, Director,
July 23, 1935.

ILLINOIS

Twelve counties in Illinois were designated as Primary and cattle purchases were authorized up to a maximum budget of \$43,000. 2,587 head were purchased for \$43,650 in nine counties during September and October 1934. Three counties did not participate because of late fall rains.

The railroads were very generous in granting reduced freight rates to farmers in need as a result of the drought. Two programs of freight reduction, from June 1st to September 4th, 1934 in 38 counties and from November 7th, 1934 to May 31st, 1935, in 10 counties resulted in savings of \$147,210.57 on 50,417 tons of hay, straw, feed and corn fodder.

The Seed Stocks Committee of the A. A. A. allocated 500,000 bushels of seed oats to Illinois. A preliminary survey showed 780,000 bushels needed in the state above visible supplies. However, prices were too high on Government seed and a very small quantity was sold. 12,999 bushels were shipped to four northern counties. The balance was disposed of in other states.

Approximately 30,000 tons of Soybean hay was contracted for by the Illinois Soybean Marketing Association on instructions from the A. A. A. This was disposed of largely to the Relief Administrators of Nebraska and Missouri. 259 tons of hay were shipped to Illinois County Administrators and 272 tons to Pure Milk Association members, a total of 631 tons. These Illinois purchases were financed by the Illinois Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

Because of acute drought conditions in the "Dust Bowl" of the southwest states, a hay survey was made by our office in Illinois. 1,200 tons were listed and reports forwarded to the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City.

A grant of \$520,000 of Federal funds was made to Illinois farmers in June 1934 to provide feed and seed needed because of the drought. A Drought Loan program was started July 1, 1934 and by June 1, 1935 \$658,475 was loaned for feed and seed.

At the completion of cattle purchases allowed by our budget, there were many farmers still forced to sell cattle because of lack of feed. To accommodate them we issued a bulletin service listing buyers and sellers of both cattle and hay to bring them together. 1,200 buyers and sellers were listed and many sales were made.

-- C. H. Humphrey, Director,

July 17, 1935.

IOWA

KANSAS

On August 8, 1934, the state of Kansas became an emergency section. About 325,000 head of transient cattle were pastured in Kansas from other states. Cattle buying actually began on July 9 in Meade County. Seven million six hundred twelve thousand dollars was the total amount of money allotted to Kansas for the entire cattle purchase program. The total number of cattle and calves in Kansas, January 1, 1934, was 3,132,147. The total death loss from January 1 to December 31, 1934 was 60,632. The total number of cattle purchased was 521,044 ***** . The total number condemned was 14,183 making the total number of accepted cattle purchased 506,861. The amount of payments was: benefit \$2,638,024; purchase, \$4,885,943; total payments \$7,523,967 ***** .

Plans to buy sheep in the drought states, * * * were announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration following receipt from the Comptroller General of approval of the expenditure of drought relief funds for that purpose. *****

On September 30, 1934, Kansas was authorized to expend a total not to exceed \$20,000. At \$2.00 per head, this would buy 10,000 head of sheep. A total of 18,965 sheep were listed for sale in 45 counties. There were also 411 goats listed in six counties. Actual purchases began October 1, 1934. ***** According to the final report, 122 producers sold a total of 9,569 sheep of which 1,704 were condemned. One hundred and forty-nine goats were purchased ***** .

The Seed Stocks Committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration November 15, 1934, accumulated about 18,000,000 bushels of grain for seed in the drought stricken areas. The grain was distributed exclusively through the County Agricultural Drought Committees. The grain offered for sale was accumulated to meet an emergency and was intended to supplement rather than to supplant locally obtainable supplies. Oats and barley were offered for sale in Kansas. Barley sold at \$1.10 and the oats at 80 cents. Seed was purchased by twenty-seven counties in Kansas. Approximately 70,000 bushels of oats were ordered and 12,000 bushels of barley.

Previous to May 9, a conference was held with Colonel Philip G. Murphy and E. O. Pollock at which time preliminary plans were made for providing emergency feeds in order to make feed available to farmers when they needed it at reasonable prices. An estimated requirement of 1,420 cars was made by the drought directors in 41 Kansas counties. This estimate was cut in one-half and submitted to the office of Colonel Philip G. Murphy of the Commodities Purchase Section, A. A. A. on May 9 and consisted of approximately 230 cars of grain hay, 228 cars legume hay, 221 cars corn fodder, and 31 cars of mixed molasses feed. A total of 170 cars of hay, 137 cars of legume hay, 128 cars of fodder, 45 cars of molasses feed and 30 cars of horse and mule feed were shipped into Kansas.

-- H. Umberger, Director.
July 20, 1935.

LOUISIANA

MINNESOTA

On June sixth, less than one week after the program had been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the first cattle were purchased in Minnesota. On June eleventh, August Hassler, a farmer in Traverse county, Minnesota, received the first check to be issued by the government in the cattle purchase program. The first part of the program extended through early October; it was renewed on January tenth, extending to February first.....

Only 23 counties participated in the sheep buying program. This was due to the limited number of sheep on farms and the need of keeping all available breeding stock.

The government cattle purchases did much to meet the drouth situation. There still remained the necessity of supplying feed for the remaining livestock, and seed for most of the farms in the territory. This is normally a feed and seed surplus area. There were no dealers established for the purpose of distributing roughage, nor was the total need of the area known. To meet the situation, a drouth committee of three to five farmers was set up in all counties in the state. In the worst drouth area a house-to house canvass was made by local committeemen. Individual producers were assisted in filling out feed and seed survey blanks and in making application for government seed.

On the basis of the survey, plans were made for obtaining roughage and other livestock feed. Where necessary, feed depots were established by the county committees in cooperation with the State Emergency Relief Administration. A total of 289,602 bushels of seed wheat; 1,426,805 of oats; 348,332 of barley; and 56,240 of flax, were ordered by farmers in 32 counties. The orders were compiled by the county agents and forwarded to the Seed Stocks Committee. Other counties made less extensive surveys. Some of them found their needs could be cared for locally, and in others there was a surplus of grain. A seed list from counties having surplus grains was sent to neighboring counties which had a shortage of seed.

The fine cooperation shown by the Washington office, the Agency for Deficiency Distribution, the State Emergency Relief Administration, and the Extension Service made it possible to winter necessary livestock with a minimum of loss and suffering. Farmers are especially appreciative of the work done by the Seed Stocks Committee. While it was impossible to distribute all the seed ordered because of the financial limitations, the leadership of this committee is responsible largely for the availability of sufficient good seed for the state needs at a reasonable price.

-- Frank J. Brown, Assistant Director
August 3, 1935.

MISSOURI

In Missouri the drought service included the purchase of cattle and sheep; the issuance of reduced freight rate certificates on feed, livestock and water; conservation of seed and feed supplies, and development of county livestock feeding programs.

Federal purchasing of ... cattle ... relieved the pressure on commercial markets and prevented a collapse of cattle prices

During the early part of the program it was not always possible to purchase immediately all the cattle offered, because of the limitation of daily shipments; but all cattle offered by distressed producers up to November 10 were accepted and paid for by the Agricultural Drought Service.

County drought committees considered each application for sale of cattle on the basis of the producer's need to sell; but, even with these restrictions, it was possible to purchase practically all of the cattle offered.

All of the railroads serving the drought area authorized shipments of livestock, feed, and water at rates one-half to one-third below normal rates, during the period starting with the inclusion of a county within the drought area and ending on September 4

While these reductions were in effect 36,724 applications of producers were approved by the Extension Service and honored by the railroad companies. Shipments thus handled included 6,245 carloads of livestock feeding concentrates, 1,129 carloads of roughage, and 869 tank cars of water. Savings on these shipments amounted to \$189,894.90

The livestock feed needs and available feed supplies of 79 Missouri counties were determined as of October 1, by means of a survey conducted by the county drought committees. Reports from 12,863 farmers indicated that there was then available in the state only 72 percent of the roughage and 16-1/2 percent of the concentrates needed for normal feeding of the livestock remaining in the state

As a result of an intensive campaign conducted by the Extension Service for the seeding of supplementary pasture crops, 1,200,000 acres of small grain were sown in the later summer and early fall.

-- Circular 319, Agricultural Extension Service.

... the approval of the Agricultural Drought Service by producers in Missouri's drought area is due to the prompt and efficient attention which Colonel Murphy's staff has given to their project.

-- James E. Crosby, Jr., Administrative Ass't.
July 19, 1935.

Carrying out the emergency drought programs, such as the purchase of livestock which resulted in the removal of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle and approximately a half million head of sheep in Montana in 1934, would never have been possible without the best coordination of efforts ever exhibited on the part of all cooperating agencies.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration furnished the funds for livestock purchase, and also necessary supplies, and through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, all stock purchased were distributed for slaughter.

The Bureau of Animal Industry had general charge of the cattle movement, issued shipping permits, cared for condemnations, constantly inspected for diseases, approved vouchers and assisted in supervising the appraisal program.

The State Brand Inspection Division passed upon brands, as cattle were loaded, in exact accordance with commercial practice and legal requirements.

The Montana Stockgrowers' and Woolgrowers' Associations gave valuable assistance through state advisory committees made up of representatives of each organization. These advisory committees, together with the State and Assistant Director of the livestock purchase program, met frequently throughout the buying period to consider matters of policy, to make adjustments in procedure, and to consider and approve county buying quotas.

The Montana Extension Service directed the purchase program, through county advisory committees set up in each drought county, and had general supervision of the entire purchase program for the state. Determination of counties to be included in the drought area was handled in cooperation with the Federal Crop Reporting Office of the state.

Without the splendid cooperation and coordination of each organization concerned with this wholesale purchase of livestock, it would never have been possible to carry out the program on the scale that was necessary in Montana.

-- J. C. Taylor, Director
July 27, 1935.

NEBRASKA

NEVADA

NEW MEXICO

The eastern side of the state of New Mexico was the most seriously affected by the drought. Due to the fact that the western part of the state is quite largely covered by forests, enabled the livestock owners of this section to hold on to their cattle much longer than those living in the eastern section.

In the latter part of November rains occurred over a considerable portion of the state, resulting in a great many of the cattlemen canceling their applications to sell cattle in the drought program, because they believed that range conditions would improve sufficiently for them to hold over their stock. These rains did not last, however, and frosts came early, making it necessary for a number of these stockmen to again make application and sell their stock.

When the program closed January 15, 1935, some rains had occurred over most of the state. Vegetation was thinned and weakened to such an extent that much of the range area had not recovered as yet.

The county drought directors, state Extension workers and others cooperated to the fullest extent with the Washington office in order to put over a quick job, and only necessary help to accomplish this purpose was employed. The Emergency Relief Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians, State Stock Growers Association, State Livestock and Sanitary Board, and all state departments cooperated to the fullest extent in expediting the entire program.

All counties in New Mexico participated in the drought program, namely, 31 counties. 17,749 producers participated.

The drought program was very beneficial to New Mexico, as rains have not been general, ranges are below normal, and the smaller number of livestock have permitted the stock held to be kept in better condition. Ranges in northeastern New Mexico are still far below normal. In western New Mexico, particularly the northwestern and the southwestern portions where conditions were fair last year, are getting quite poor now. In southeastern New Mexico where early rains occurred, the ranges are becoming dissipated. The remainder of the state is slightly below normal, excepting east central New Mexico where early rains and recent rains have brought conditions to normal. Generally, feed crops are small.

-- G. R. Quesenberry, Director
July 30, 1935.

NORTH DAKOTA

The drouth relief purchase by the Government of cattle and sheep in North Dakota, and its help in bringing in feed, was a great boon to North Dakota and our people generally appreciate it.

The relief buying made a market for the states live-stock that had to be sold. A week before the Government buying began "hawkers" were offering three and four dollars per head for cattle and a week after Government buying ceased cattle sold at the packing plant for barely enough to pay the transportation from the farm to the market.

The feed secured wintered our live-stock and we had a few tons of straw left over. It was very close judgment to gauge so well upon the requirement of a North Dakota winter.

Our federal statistician for North Dakota, Ben Keinholz, estimates that our live-stock average as high in condition on July 1, 1935, as they have for the ten year period, which means that the drouth damage is healed, except for the reduction in numbers.

The state's live-stock is greatly improved by the culling which has taken place. It is the first case that I have observed, in a life time, where both the buyer and the seller tried to take out the worst specimens in each herd. It was a state wide culling of herds and flocks.

-- J. H. Shepperd, President,
North Dakota Agricultural College,
July 18, 1935.

OKLAHOMA

The drought during the summer and fall months of 1934 was without question one of the most severe this state has experienced. The Panhandle counties along the western side of the state were the first to suffer due to ineufficient rainfall and severedust storms. A survey was made on July 20, and 21, 1934, and 21 counties were designated emergency drought counties. Cattle buying was started immediately. Conditions continued to grow worse, and in many sections of the state the livestock were in a very distressed condition due to lack of stock water. Ponds were drying up and wells were failing. It was nothing uncommon for stock to be moved from four to eight miles a day for water. This condition was pretty general over the state and even the counties having some feed were suffering from lack of water. Due to this, the remaining 56 counties were soon designated as being in the emergency drought area.

During the latter part of August and the middle of September, the northern and central counties of the state had enough rain that it was possible to put out late feed and this helped to relieve the distressed condition to a large extent in this section of the state. The counties along the western, southern, and eastern borders of the state did not get sufficient rain to help materially in growing any late feed. The water shortage was still acute, and cattle buying had to be continued.

Cattle were purchased in this state up to February 1, 1935. In the cattle buying program 503,469 cattle were purchased, and the money paid for these was \$6,741,805.00. Of this number purchased 211,401 were condemned. Sheep were also purchased in this program and 20 farms sold 2,270 sheep to the government, all of which were condemned.

The farmers, as a whole over the state looked on this program very favorably. It saved many of them financial loss in that all livestock taken were in a distressed condition and could not be taken care of. This program helped the farmers of Oklahoma because the cattle reduction program was based upon a culling or weeding out process of undesirable animals. Improved herds will mean much to the building up of the future livestock industry of this state.

The feed situation in this state, especially in the western part, is critical. Farmers in the Panhandle and adjoining counties have raised no feed for their livestock and in a conference with county agents of those counties it was learned that unless we are able to continue a triple A feed program in those counties, livestock will have to be shipped out or sold as was the case in the cattle buying program of last year.

-- Ernest E. Scholl, Assistant Director.
August 1, 1935.

OREGON

Twelve counties were classified as emergency drought counties in Oregon. In these twelve counties 12,482 cattle were purchased for \$184,300. In addition to cattle purchases a total of 162,779 sheep were purchased at a total expenditure of \$325,598.

The drought service program in Oregon was extremely helpful to owners of livestock in these emergency counties. Without the sale of these cattle and sheep to the government, there would have been a heavy loss due to the lack of summer grazing and hay for winter. Practically no hay remained in the drought areas at the end of the winter. The first allotment for the purchase of cattle in Oregon was \$179,000 and an additional amount of \$70,000 was authorized January 7, 1935.

The promptness with which the vouchers were paid in connection with drought service activities was extremely helpful to the growers in carrying on their ranching operations. Very often the checks in payment of vouchers were back in the hands of the growers in a week's time and seldom was it necessary for the producers to wait more than ten days for payment.

Cooperation between the livestock owners and the various agencies connected with the drought service, including banks, S. E. R. A. and F. S. R. C., made it possible to carry the program through to a very creditable conclusion.

Early in the season it was very apparent that stock water would be extremely short in the range area of the emergency drought counties. This meant that a considerable amount of otherwise available range could not be utilized by stock because of this lack of water. The drought service in cooperation with the S. E. R. A. drilled twenty-seven wells in seven of the counties, at a cost of \$2,920 per well. The water from these wells made feed available for 263,000 sheep and 12,600 head of cattle.

In addition to the well development, 300 springs were improved in the seven counties at an average cost of \$98. These 300 springs were of service to 591 families and watered 19,480 head of cattle and 318,400 sheep. As with the wells, the spring improvement is of a permanent nature. Concrete walls have been built, troughs for watering made of concrete and wood were constructed and in many places rock retaining walls were built to further protect the springs from filling in.

Much more work of this same nature is needed at the present time in order to completely supply the range country with ample stock water. There is an urgent call from stockmen in all parts of the dry areas in Oregon for this type of development.

The drought service program has been very popular with Oregon stockmen, not only because of the relief it gave during the immediate emergency, but because of the permanent improvements that have resulted.

-- H. A. Lindgren,
Extension Animal Husbandman.
July 25, 1935.

SOUTH DAKOTA

TEXAS

Texas turned the tragedy of a severe drought to excellent advantage when over four million animals were removed from ranches and almost two and one-half million of these used for food.

This vast conservation program was made possible through the cooperation of the A. A. A., the Federal, State, and County Relief Administrations and the A. & M. College Extension Service.

The Federal, State and County Relief Administrations provided for: the transportation and slaughter of cattle; refrigeration and delivery of the meat, and the employment of one State Canning Supervisor. The Extension Service had as its responsibility the following: the supervision (through A. A. A.) of buying the animals, the training of supervisors for the canning plants; and the directing, slaughtering, boning, refrigeration, cutting and canning through its State, District, and County Extension Agents.

Through the Drought Program 4,209,135 animals were purchased. Of this number 2,484,700 passed inspection for utilization as food. These animals were accepted after appraisal by about 480 men located in the various counties.

The cattle purchased numbered 2,015,612. Of this number 1,330,212 animals passed inspection and were sent to killing plants for processing. Texas had 22 Federal Meat Canning plants where 59,152,161 pounds were processed.

The sheep purchased totaled 1,910,278 with 1,082,538 shipped by the Texas Relief Commission to killing plants to be processed by the F. S. R. C.

The goats purchased numbered 283,245 with 71,950 accepted. These were utilized as fresh meat and for processing by commercial plants.

The Benefit Payments made on beef cattle purchased totaled \$10,206,738 and Purchase Payments \$14,334,555 making a total of \$24,541,293.

Service and Disposition Payments on sheep totaled \$1,091,278 with total Purchase Payment the same. Service and Disposition Payment on goats totaled \$198,271 with Purchase Payment the same. The entire total for Texas for sheep and goats amounted to \$2,579,099.

-- H. H. Williamson, Director.
July 19, 1935.

UTAH

In the early spring of 1934 it was recognized that the drouth would be serious in Utah because of the small amount of winter precipitation. In early July a survey was made to determine the possible feed that would be available for the winter demand. The survey disclosed the fact that feed available would not exceed 40 per cent of normal and several of the counties were almost entirely without feed.

A committee was appointed through the Governor's office to cooperate with the Extension Service and it was decided in view of the fact that the feed survey showed a 60 per cent deficiency that it would be necessary to make a 40 per cent reduction in the cattle to be fed for the winter. It was on this program that the drouth purchase was carried forward.

The outline set up by the Washington office was satisfactory. Immediately the program had the full support and cooperation not only of the Extension Service, but the Department of Agriculture, Farm Bureau, Horse and Cattle Association and cattle owners to be relieved.

The appointment of personnel to carry the program forward met with many difficulties. Through the fine cooperation of the Federal authorities the organization soon began to function.

Problems arose with reference to transfer of cattle from drouth areas to shipping points and points of slaughter. The F. E. R. A. authorities under Mr. Hindkley gave splendid cooperation in this regard and trucking lines were installed to haul cattle over those distances where it was impracticable to drive.

Slaughtering plants and canning plants were transformed into meat canning units with satisfaction. The program at one time was halted on account of the receiving and processing of the animals. Some difficulty arose in procuring sufficient number of veterinarians to do the inspection work. The Bureau of Animal Industry gave splendid support and under the leadership of Dr. F. E. Murray provided the expert inspection necessary to convert the program into an ordinary marketing procedure.

During the cattle buying program there was purchased in Utah 126,095 head of cattle. Of these 34,295 were condemned and 91,800 were accepted for use. The total purchase program amounted to \$1,755,458.

In talking with the stockmen today they look at the program as a salvation procedure. It gave the relief necessary and left the remaining stock of better quality than had been experienced previously. With all the program was a most satisfactory arrangement.

-- William Peterson,
Director Extension Service.
November 8, 1935.

WISCONSIN

The Secretary of Agriculture must have been in league with the elements for into the midst of this crop reduction program there fell upon the middle and western states the most devastating drought this nation has ever known. The country gave promise of drying up and blowing away. In fact much of the crop did dry up and the very soil upon which it grew did blow away. Here was the crop reduction with a vengeance. What were these poor farmers to do? After all the effort made in their behalf, were they to be left with nothing but government checks, and if so, how were their cattle to survive? Again the government -- now fully accustomed to doing something to meet every emergency -- stepped in. Cattle must be taken out and feed brought in. So the government instituted a great feed buying and cattle selling program. Who were to do this work? Manifestly the county agent was to be called on to direct the cattle purchase and the feed distribution within the county. Time limits do not permit undetailed discussion of all the agencies called into play.

The federal government with its men in the Bureau of Animal Industry was to take charge and the work in the field was to be done largely by the extension service assisted by farmers, local veterinarians, feed dealers, and the like.

As a net result, 60,000 head of surplus cattle were removed from the state and eight and one-half million dollars' worth of feed and seed were brought in and delivered to farmers to help feed the cattle remaining.

Our work with Colonel Murphy during the past year has been pleasant and we have received splendid cooperation from him. I, too, regret to see him go but I am looking forward also to continued pleasant relationships with him in the Farm Credit Administration.

-- K. L. Hatch, Associate Director,

July 19, 1935.

WYOMING

The Wyoming Extension Service made a large contribution to the Emergency Drouth Relief Program in Wyoming. Under its general supervision work to give drouth relief to farmers and stockmen -- surplus cattle and sheep removal, the purchase and distribution of feed for drouth stricken areas was carried out.

The purchase of surplus cattle proved a bigger job than any other piece of work that had come up under the Adjustment Program. It required not only long hours of close application to the job, but tact in dealing with skeptical stockmen, diplomacy in handling job hunters, scrupulous care in making reports and infinite patience in all relations with the public. It is gratifying to report that not a single agent or emergency assistant fell down on the job.

So well did the buying machinery function in the counties that agents met or exceeded their daily and weekly buying quotas and it is not too much to say that the work of agents and assistants in cattle purchasing has met with universal satisfaction on the part of stockmen... It is impossible to estimate the death losses that doubtless would have resulted from a scarcity of feed and water and the further financial loss in glutted markets and slump in price, had not the government come to the relief of stockmen and inaugurated its purchase campaign.

Just about the time that cattle buying had reached its climax, the campaign for removal of surplus sheep was launched. The same general type of organization was set up to purchase the sheep as had been used with the cattle. Representative sheepmen were employed. A daily buying quota of 5,000 head per day was first established and as the number of counties buying sheep was increased and as crews became proficient in this work, the quota was increased to 15,000. The job was done carefully and successfully in all counties and a total of 586,773 sheep were purchased from 1,626 different producers.

As winter came on making more acute the stockmen's need for feed in drouth areas, the Extension Service cooperated with the Federal Live-stock feed agency at Kansas City in setting up a drouth service reaching into all needy sections of the state. The Director of Extension was designated State Agricultural Drouth Director and each agent was designated County Agricultural Drouth Director in his county. A county drouth committee made up of a prominent cattleman, a sheepman and a farmer, was set to work with the county agent. A feed and seed survey was made to determine the needs of the stockmen and the feed resources of the county. This committee of which the county agent was secretary was charged with the responsibility of securing feed and seed supplies by cooperating with the Wyoming Rehabilitation Corporation and other government agencies or by pooling orders and purchasing through local dealers.

-- A. E. Bowman, Director.
August 20, 1935.