**SPECIAL ISSUE**

Featured in this issue are the scientific and technological advances which helped to make agriculture in Iowa financially profitable during the first two decades of the twentieth century.
Many a Boy Has Paid His Way Through College

By the care he has given his hogs and as long as you care for your hogs you will have money to pay your way through life.

**Standard Hog Regulator**

The regulator without a filler a 100% Regulator will supply the ingredient that the hog’s system needs to regulate the bowels, expel worms, improves thrift, and assists in preventing disease, shortens the fattening period and saves food.

Standard Hog Regulator is the U. S. Govt. Formula with five additional ingredients which have been added as worm expellers and tonics after careful tests on our farm.

Write for free Circulars and Catalogue and also for free sample of Standard Dry Dip and Disinfectant.

**STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.**

*Omaha, Nebraska*

John W. Gamble, Pres.—U. of N. 1913
Benj. Harrison, Sec'y.—U. of N. 1913

---

**Short Courses For Every Member Of The Family**

Not a single interest of the farm or the farm home has been left out of the 14th annual short course to be held from Dec. 29-13 to Jan. 9, 1914 at **IOWA STATE COLLEGE**

FOR THE MEN AND BOYS the college will give courses in these subjects:

- Agronomy
- Poultry
- Animal Husbandry
- Dairying
- Botany
- Agricultural Engineering
- Horticulture
- Soils

FOR THE WOMEN AND GIRLS instruction will be given in:

- Domestic Science
- House Furnishings
- Sewing
- Special Lectures

There will also be short courses for men interested in clay working, cement construction, road making, drainage and similar subjects.

The Agricultural courses have been made to fit the needs of the practical men of the farms and they have been a success from the very beginning. They help men to deal with their practical problems of farm management.

For complete information write to

**DEAN C. F. CURTISS**

Ames, Iowa.
FARMING is a different proposition now than a generation ago and the boy who goes into it needs a different kind of training for it.

To meet the problems of decreasing soil fertility, new plant and animal pests and diseases, increasing land values, better marketing and others just as urgent, the farmer of the coming generation must have such training as is offered him in the two year and four year courses at IOWA STATE COLLEGE at AMES.

Educational Trains
now bring the facts from the Experiment Station direct to the Farmer.

The Experiment Station men are anxious to discuss the questions of most value to the people along the routes. Ask them to bring along an exhibit of fertilizer materials and to tell you how to get the most plant-food for your money.

Recently one train gave demonstrations of actual fertilizer mixing. Soon many will do so. Take your fertilizer dealer to these trains. Ask him to sell Potash Salts and brands containing six to ten per cent. Potash.

We shall be glad to send you, free, pamphlets prepared by the best practical authorities on fertilizers for various crops and soils. Write today, mentioning crops and soils that you wish to improve.

Write to Dean C. F. Curtiss for particulars.

Farmers learn to select the best corn to use for seed while attending a class inside an educational railroad car. Photo courtesy of Iowa State University Archives.
CORN SILAGE as a FACTOR in Beef Production

How the Silo is Helping the Iowa Farmer Make Cheaper Beef

By W. J. Kennedy

For almost a quarter of a century corn silage has been regarded as indispensable to the dairyman. He has long since learned that through the use of the silo he can keep more cows on a given area of land. His cows also produce more milk. The cost of the milk produced is materially lessened. The young stock makes more rapid growth and keeps in much better health and condition.

In Iowa we have many good dairy farmers. We are going to have a great many more in the next few years. Still the masses of our people have been and will continue for some time to come to be interested in some phase of the beef cattle industry. Some are breeders of pure bred cattle, some are concerned in the production of baby beef and a large number are engaged in the cattle feeding business. With high-priced land and high prices for feeding stuffs, the question of utilizing our corn crop is puzzling many of these men. Can they afford to burn the corn stalks? How can they best harvest these stalk fields? How can they cut down the hay bill for the breeding herd and the corn and hay bill for the fattening steers? How can they feed their pure bred cows during the winter months to insure a better flow of milk, thus getting larger and more growthy calves? How can they carry the breeding herd through a period of drought, in July and August, when there is a shortage of grass? These and many other questions must be answered. The silo is today, and will be more so in the future, the mainstay of the Iowa farmer. It will enable him to carry more cattle on a given area of land. It will cheapen the cost of maintaining the breeding herd of beef cows. It will cause his young stock to grow twelve months in the year. It will materially lessen the cost of producing gains in the feed lot. The higher the price of corn and the shorter the feeding periods the more helpful will the silo be.

IOWA SILO

Why a Vitrified Clay Tile Silo is the Best.

1. It is Fireproof.
2. It will not blow down.
3. It never needs to be repaired.
4. No bands to be tightened, no painting required.
5. It is absolutely tight.
6. It will not shrink with the weather.
7. It is permanent.

JOHNSTON BROS.
Clay Works
Clayworks, Iowa
DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF SOILS

W. H. STEVENSON.

Twenty years ago our present Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson said: "One third of the lands of this state (Iowa) would be greatly benefited by being under-drained. A considerable portion is useless without it. A thorough draining of Iowa would surely add one-third to the productive powers, and this is better for the farmers than adding one-third to their lands."

Although two decades have passed since these words were spoken, the farmers and landowners of Iowa have not yet drained their lands. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres in the state were partially or wholly unproductive this past season because of a lack of drainage. The losses resulting from these conditions have been enormous. In the aggregate they amount to many millions of dollars.

This great annual loss to the landowners of Iowa induced the Department of Soils of the Iowa State College to institute an extended investigation of the present drainage conditions in this state.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

1. Over four million acres of Iowa land would be greatly benefited by tile drainage.
2. A very large percentage of this number were wholly unproductive last year.
3. The direct financial loss to this State last season through lack of adequate drainage was approximately twenty million dollars.
4. The rapid rise in land values makes tile drainage a profitable investment.
5. Under-draining benefits rolling lands. It prevents the loss of the most valuable part of the soil through washing and by removing the surplus ground water prevents seepage.
6. Thousands of acres of our most fertile lands are undrained. These unproductive acres represent millions of dollars of unavailable capital. Considered as an investment their reclamation is highly profitable.
7. Thousands of acres of the most fertile soil in neighboring states have been reclaimed by drainage within the past two decades. It has proved a highly profitable investment. It will prove no less profitable in Iowa.

Forms of common drain tile, 2-inch flat-bottom, 2¾-inch cylindrical, 3-inch hexagonal, 4-inch octagonal.

Actual drainage scheme on a farm of 90 acres. Outlet ditch made with a dredge. All other drains are tile of sizes shown. Soil open; subsoil, joint clay.
THE FARM TRACTOR

The manufacture and use of gas tractors has increased by leaps and bounds during the last three years. On many Iowa farms the automobile has replaced the driving horses. When visiting an Iowa farm recently, the writer noticed that a reasonably good surrey was housed in the same building with the automobile. He remarked, "I suppose you don't use the surrey much any more." The reply was, "The old surrey hasn't been hitched to since we got the Ford three years ago."

It has been found that light road work can be done much more quickly and comfortably with the automobile than with horses, and the cost is moderate. A great number of progressive farmers have looked to the tractor as a possible means of working a similar revolution in the field work of the farm.

The use of animal power for the work of the farm brings up a good many problems. The cost of keeping a horse is high. On the average farm it takes 20 to 25 percent of the field products to feed the work animals. Caring for the work animals morning, noon and night takes from 10 to 15 percent of the working time of the men on the farm. Harness is costly, and still going up. In addition to high cost, the animal has the disadvantages of being "soft" in the spring so that he cannot stand hard work and is likely to develop sore shoulders and neck. Then in the summer, when the hardest work comes, the hot weather cuts down his capacity. These things, in addition to sickness, wire cuts and runaways, make the horse or mule a rather unsatisfactory source of power. We often do not think of all these disadvantages, because we have become accustomed to them and have learned to make the best of them.

Why, then, has not the tractor replaced farm work horses to the extent that the automobile has replaced driving horses? The chief reason is this: The work horse does a great variety of work under a great variety of conditions. It is a hard matter to design a tractor to do all of the work done by horses. The tractor has proven satisfactory for plowing, discing, seeding and belt work, with the exceptions that on a clay soil it gives some trouble about packing when the soil is wet, and it will not work well on hilly land. There are some tractors designed to use in cultivating corn. Most tractors can be used for pulling mowers and grain binders. The trouble in using the tractor for harvesting usually is that one man is required on the tractor and one on the binder. Then when there is no work for it to do, it will not be eating its head off. The tractor will be expected to reduce both horse and man labor. On most of the farms where it has been used successfully, it has replaced two or more horses.

IOWA FARM STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF FARMS</td>
<td>198,755</td>
<td>196,091</td>
<td>208,120</td>
<td>204,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND IN FARMS (ACRES)</td>
<td>32,951,056</td>
<td>32,006,647</td>
<td>32,979,149</td>
<td>33,071,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF TRactors ON FARMS</td>
<td>4,363</td>
<td>8,940</td>
<td>17,683</td>
<td>22,319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE FARM
Read Before the Harrison County Farmers.
Logan, Iowa

Just now a great deal is being said about the great number of automobiles sold to the farmers. When the farmer buys an auto, its because he has found it a paying investment. It saves his horses, which are high priced, saves time and labor and those are his two most valuable commodities. It affords recreation for his wife and family. It's a means of keeping the boys and girls on the farm.

Very often much time may be saved by having an automobile. For instance: It's haying time, everybody is in a hurry. The mower is broken. It may be 5 or 10 miles to town for repairs. The farm team if taken from the field could scarcely make the trip in half a day. Right here is where the auto is a great saving. The "gude wife" can lay aside her breakfast work for an hour and enjoy an hour's ride and be greatly rested for the rest of the day's work that is before her. They are in town by seven. Repairs are brought home by eight. Soon you are in the field and cutting hay by the time the dew is off. This is what I call business with a lot of pleasure attached.

Generally in the long summer days the chores are finished an hour before dark. This is the time for the boys and girls to go for a ride. Maybe to town on some errand, sometimes to a neighbor's many times no stops are made at all. Such rides as these are the ones that bring sweet sleep and pleasant dreams to the farmers' family.

We farmers do not buy automobiles for pleasure alone, which is all our city people can get out of a machine.

We can haul our cream, butter and eggs to town. We can detach the rear seat and take a few sacks of wheat or a plow to be sharpened. We can bring back a barrel of salt, a sack of sugar. Of course there are a few months in the year the farmer cannot use his auto and that is winter time.

AUTOS AND TRUCKS ON FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Farms</th>
<th>Autos on Farms</th>
<th>Trucks on Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>208,120</td>
<td>169,551</td>
<td>8,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>204,371</td>
<td>171,575</td>
<td>10,788</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tonford $325

Hogs are worth fifteen cents. Corn $1.00 per bushel. Transfer and teaming rates are climbing sky-high. You cannot afford to be without modern, quick, efficient and cheap transportation.

The best way to secure this kind of service and at once convert your hauling or transportation charge from a liability to an asset is to buy a Tonford guaranteed 1 1/2 ton truck attachment for Ford cars.

Now, Mr. Progressive Farmer, Business man or Merchant, think this situation over and if hauling enters into your business, call on us at once; for every day that you continue doing business without motor transportation you are losing profits that rightly belong to you.

We maintain a competent and efficient service department for your benefit. We would appreciate having you write, phone or call at our display room and allow us to solve your hauling problems for you.

Hippee-States Co.
Iowa Distributors
706-708-710 Mulberry Street
Des Moines

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
and we will send you illustrated, descriptive printed matter showing why you should own a Tonford Truck.

Your Name
P. O. Address
R. D. No. State
The Gasoline Engine for the Farm
Prof. E.W. Hamilton

Manufacturers have long utilized cheaper power to the exclusion of human power. The farmer also has made a beginning. Though he is no longer the man with the hoe, he has only as yet toyed with "power farming" and he is yet his own "chore boy." The gasoline engine, now rivaling old "Dobbin" in dependability, bids fair to lift much of the weary drudgery still clinging to farm life.

The one-horse engine, costing one-third as much as his hairy brother and asking no maintenance rations when idle, is strictly the farmer's "right hand man." It will pump the water for the stock for two cents an hour for fuel; it will turn the grindstone, the fanning mill, the washing-machine, the bone cutter, and the family grist mill more steadily than the farmer's son. It will relieve him and the farmer's wife from these irksome tasks or perhaps it may obviate the necessity of stopping the hired man and the team. For one cent per hour it will turn the cream separator and thus relieve the housewife of that unpleasant task in the hot summer evenings. None but the uninitiated can appreciate the value of being spared this "sweat out" just before trying to seek rest on a sultry summer night.

Indeed if the farmer is so fixed and the cows do not object, this same engine, by the aid of a milking machine, will do the milking for him. The churning too, is on its list of accomplishments and while the engine is doing the work the housewife reads the morning paper.

This little dynamo places a new range of possibilities in the hands of the country housewife. With it the electric sad iron is easily practicable. The sewing machine may be motor driven; and were it not for the personal factor, the rattle might be shaken and the cradle rocked by the same power.

Certainly the gas engine is capable of serving the farmer in many ways and more cheaply than any other prime motor. It will aid the farmer as a source of power to the end that he may better direct other power than that of his own sinews in the accomplishment of his daily tasks.
POULTRY MADE PROFITABLE

The first ten years of my housekeeping we kept a large flock of chickens, which I fed extravagantly on high priced feeds at any hour of the day when I found it most convenient to throw it out to them, and except two months in the spring, when the laying season was at its best, I bought eggs for table use. My own birds did not furnish a sufficient amount to supply our needs.

Then my husband suggested that we would not try to raise chickens that year, as we could buy them just as cheaply and save me the labor of caring for them. I quickly interpreted the statement as equivalent to saying I wouldn’t, or did not know how to handle them, which was mortifying to me.

I made up my mind that if the fault was mine I would find it out and I would also find the cure. We were taking a little poultry journal and I began studying its suggestions with a determination to win, and I did.

That year I hatched seventy-eight biddies. I saw that they were properly housed, that they had fresh water three times a day, that their pens were kept scrupulously clean, that they had access to plenty of sand and grit, that while they were young they were fed at regular hours on a dry feed and were never overfed. It was great to watch them grow. I lost only two of the entire lot.

Since I have adopted the more modern methods of handling my chickens we are never short of eggs at any season of the year. Our table is well supplied and always some for the market.

Mrs. D. Mc., La.

WATER FOR THE FARM HOME

There’s no excuse for carrying water into the home by pail from a pump in the barnyard. Every farmer these days has either a wind mill, or a gas engine, which can do the pumping better than the women can, and not only the pumping, but the carrying. It is possible to pipe water into the house and barn and by elevated tanks, or by air pressure, force the water wherever you want it.

Those fortunate enough to have a running stream with sufficient fall can install a system operated by a ram, pumping water from a spring, or well, for house use. Some may have a spring on ground high enough above the house to give a good water system by gravity pressure.

These systems can be operated by gas engines which are now on almost every farm, or by wind mills. By putting all pipes below frost, or inside the buildings where no frost can reach them, they will give good satisfaction. Be sure and keep all above ground pipes exposed so they can be reached if necessary. Never hide a water pipe in a wall unless you are dead sure that it will never freeze or leak.

Get a water system, have a bath and wash room, hot and cold running water in the kitchen, and live as you would live if you retired and moved to town.

A SURPRISE PARTY

Were you ever present at the supreme moment when the healthy, fluffy little fellows were hatched? If not, you have missed one of the pleasures of life. It is at this critical moment that you realize the advantage of using the

Successful Incubators.

Good Egg, Good Chick, Count for Count, that’s the way they come off. You’ll find this isn’t true of many so-called incubators now on the market. The Successful has stood the test of years, and is a safe machine to start into the poultry business with. We publish 5 different catalogues this year in 5 different languages. We send the English edition for 4 cts., the others free.

Eastern correspondence and orders attended to at the Buffalo office.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
Box 81 Des Moines, Iowa, or Box 81 Buffalo, N. Y.
AGRICULTURE IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS

How Page County, Iowa, Is Starting The Work

By Jessie Field, County Superintendent

One of the best farming communities in the State, four thousand bright country boys and girls, two hundred loyal and enthusiastic teachers, a large number of progressive farmers, and Professor Holden and the rest of the splendid extension department at Ames, have been the inspiration for the agricultural work that has been done in the common schools of Page county.

The work began in March, 1907. Professor Holden was present and in talking to the rural teachers suggested that it would be a good plan for a few of the strongest and most successful teachers, who were really interested in the work, to meet and make some definite plans for work to be done that spring. These teachers were selected the following week.

The teachers — fourteen in number — met with Professor Holden the Saturday following the county rally. Professor Holden came in with some cornstalks under his arm and spent several hours with the teachers planning for work to be done. Corn was examined and the germination test box explained. Before leaving everyone present had caught from Professor Holden the spirit that is proud to be seen carrying cornstalks. They took this spirit back to their schools. Seed corn tests were most successfully carried out. Some school gardens were made.

This fall the first work taken up was in regard to the harvesting and storing of seed corn. On the basis of material furnished by the extension de-

Examining the germination box to see how the corn is sprouting. It is not enough that the kernels simply sprout; they should show strong germination. (Holden.)
IOWA'S FIGHT ON HOG CHOLERA

1914 is witnessing a great battle for Iowa's hog industry

Herman Steen, '14

There is a strange war going on in Iowa this year. It is the fight on hog cholera, waged by science and its able allies against the forces of disease, which are aided by ignorance and doubt.

1913 came and cholera exacted an enormous toll; estimates compiled by the Extension Department of Iowa State College place the loss at over $33,000,000.

This is the present status of the fight on cholera. It is a fight which is extending the length and breadth of the state, for there are but few counties where the loss has not been considerable. Science is placing its main reliance on one weapon, and that weapon is the serum treatment. Cholera is depending on no weapon at all but the disease, and the aid which it gets from distrustful and ignorant men who do not rally to the standard held aloft by science.

Iowa, aroused by the losses caused in 1912, started to make provision for the fight. The legislature in 1913 appropriated $35,000 for the erection of a state serum plant. This was completed in October. It is the largest building of its kind in the world, being 116 feet wide and 178 feet long. It has a capacity of 1,000 hogs, and when running at full swing, is able to produce 1,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum per week. That amount of serum is sufficient to vaccinate 25,000 head of 100 pound hogs. Serum is sold at the cost of manufacture to the farmers of the state. Reports from serum sent out show that it has given excellent satisfaction.

The chief value of serum is preventive, not as a cure. Some interesting data have been gathered on this point in Scott and Dallas counties the past year. In Scott county 6,244 head were vaccinated before any cholera was in the herd; only 4 percent were lost. 3,205 were vaccinated after being slightly affected; 7 percent were lost. 3,516 were vaccinated when "quite sick" or three or four days later than they should have been; 39 percent died. 1,527 were treated ten days later than they should have been, or were "very sick"; 64 percent of these died. This shows that the longer the disease is established in a hog, the less effective the serum treatment is in treating it. Serum is further shown to be a powerful agent in preventing cholera, though of less value as a cure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOG CHOLERA STATISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HOGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. died of Cholera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value per head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a wonderful demand for free rural delivery routes all over the country at present. The time will come when all the counties in Iowa will be fairly covered with rural free delivery routes, and when every farmer will have his mail delivered at the door once a day.

FARM MODERNIZATION — 1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephones on Farms</td>
<td>183,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water in Farmhouse</td>
<td>33,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas or Electric Light</td>
<td>32,552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Telephone Saves Time and Money

It's easy! With a first-class telephone line from home to town you and your neighbors can talk direct to crop buyers every day without driving over those long miles. You can watch the market for top prices—ask the railroad station if your freight has come—order supplies from the store—find out what's doing at the stock yards—set a time with the gist mill for grinding your grain—get the doctor quick when you need him. Besides all this, you can talk business or pleasure without leaving your own doors.

Western Electric
Rural Telephones

are standard for use on the farm. Thousands are in daily use by progressive farmers everywhere. If you are still without telephone service, write us for information on how it can be secured. Write the nearest house below, and mention this paper.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

New York Atlanta Chicago Boston New Orleans St. Louis
Philadelphia Buffalo New York Los Angeles St. Paul
Chicago Cleveland Baltimore Chicago Philadelphia

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED
CEMENT WORK ON THE FARM
By A. S. Worth
(Before Harrison County Farmers' Institute)

The beginning of the twentieth century has witnessed rapid strides in the use of cement and concrete in a thousand and one different lines of construction work. Nor is it difficult to find the cause. The scarcity of timber and lumber is the principal cause. Then if you compare the lasting qualities of the two materials, cement is far the cheaper. The U. S. is fast losing her forest primeval. Therefore, we must find a substitute, and cement and concrete is fast taking the place of lumber as a building material.

Of late it has been most extensively used in the cities. But we can see no reason why the farmer cannot use it to great advantage to himself for it is much cheaper than either brick or stone and it requires but little skill to use it, the principal tools for making and applying it is a shovel and a trowel.

There are many ways and places that cement can be used on the farm to great advantage. It can be utilized in the construction of foundations for building, barn floors, especially in the cow barns, feeding pens for hogs. Even a hog is inclined to be clean if you give him a chance. A feeding floor can be swept clean or flushed once a day or better after each meal, and prevent disease in your herd.

CEMENT WALKS ON THE FARM

We stopped at a farm home late one afternoon not long ago, and found the oldest son, who was home for a few weeks on his vacation, busy making a cement sidewalk from the kitchen door to the pump, located one hundred and fifty feet away. He began by making a platform of comfortable size next to the kitchen door, and started the walk from this cement platform. The walk was two and a half feet wide, which is ample for farm purposes. It is needless to say that this boy's mother and sisters will appreciate this walk not only because it gives them a comfortable way to the pump, but because it will stop the tracking into the kitchen of a vast amount of mud and dirt.

The cement watering trough is supplanting the fast-decaying and leaky wooden troughs.

---

THE PLANT AND
THE PRODUCT

Both Examples of Superior Accomplishment

The large modern cement plant producing "Northwestern" cement assures a uniformly high-grade product. During ten years over 15,000,000 barrels or 60,000,000 sacks of this popular brand have been distributed widely throughout the Northwest. In 1908 this mill produced 493,899 barrels, in 1917 production to capacity was necessary and 2,059,111 barrels were manufactured. Such an enormous increase in the demand for any product is in itself sufficient proof of the satisfaction to be derived from its use.

"Concrete for Permanence"

NORTHWESTERN STATES PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Mason City, Iowa

General Offices, Sixth Floor, First National Bank Bldg.

Made in Iowa
KEEP THE BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM

Improve your family life. A good piano or Victrola in your home will keep the boys and girls on the farm.

VICTROLA IV—$25.00
Oak cabinet, 7½ inches high, 13 inches wide, 14½ inches deep. Nickel-plated Exhibition sound box, Victor tapering tone arm and "goose-neck" sound-box tube, brake and speed regulator. Newly designed, patented and improved, single spring, spiral drive motor (can be wound while playing). Improved floating wood horn and horn elbow.

2A BROWNIE
Price, $3.90

JUST the thing you need on the farm to take pictures of stock, crops, etc.—you can use it to advantage in your business. It is very simple to operate and works like its big brother, the Kodak. The film cartridge of six or twelve exposures can be put in or taken out by daylight, and you can do the developing and printing yourself without a dark-room, or send it to your dealer. Takes pictures 2½ x 4½ and you can make as many prints as you want.

Ask your dealer for catalogue or write us and we will mail it free.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
373 State St., Rochester, N.Y.
# Iowa Agricultural Statistics

## Farm Size Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td>228,622</td>
<td>209,163</td>
<td>217,044</td>
<td>199,755</td>
<td>204,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in Farms-Acres</td>
<td>34,574,337</td>
<td>33,228,448</td>
<td>33,930,688</td>
<td>32,951,056</td>
<td>33,071,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Acres Per Farm</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>162</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Livestock Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Horses</td>
<td>1,078,906</td>
<td>1,238,159</td>
<td>1,312,249</td>
<td>1,433,924</td>
<td>1,270,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Head</td>
<td>$72</td>
<td>$67</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$105</td>
<td>$96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cattle</td>
<td>3,385,822</td>
<td>4,755,041</td>
<td>4,029,820</td>
<td>4,121,425</td>
<td>4,292,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Value</td>
<td>$96,518,902</td>
<td>$91,019,753</td>
<td>$118,864,139</td>
<td>$140,978,731</td>
<td>$163,139,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sheep</td>
<td>727,169</td>
<td>500,743</td>
<td>823,664</td>
<td>514,141</td>
<td>926,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Value</td>
<td>$3,956,142</td>
<td>$1,987,364</td>
<td>$5,748,836</td>
<td>$2,866,848</td>
<td>$3,384,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pigs</td>
<td>3,535,833</td>
<td>6,447,630</td>
<td>7,197,671</td>
<td>9,361,882</td>
<td>10,001,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Head</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Poultry</td>
<td>23,482,880</td>
<td>22,409,837</td>
<td>33,069,202</td>
<td>35,754,910</td>
<td>26,478,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Value</td>
<td>$6,535,000</td>
<td>$8,831,184</td>
<td>$12,269,881</td>
<td>$13,800,363</td>
<td>$26,701,167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Farm Products Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pounds of Butter</td>
<td>84,965,062</td>
<td>75,345,028</td>
<td>101,907,315</td>
<td>89,834,005</td>
<td>90,915,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Pound</td>
<td>$2.22</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$5.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dozens of Eggs</td>
<td>99,621,920</td>
<td>79,456,462</td>
<td>84,798,980</td>
<td>101,054,497</td>
<td>107,340,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Dozen</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$0.19</td>
<td>$0.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Farm Crop Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>8,618,660</td>
<td>9,285,150</td>
<td>8,399,712</td>
<td>9,747,846</td>
<td>10,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Bushels Per Acre</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Bushel</td>
<td>$0.27</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>3,991,690</td>
<td>4,177,545</td>
<td>4,697,749</td>
<td>5,214,900</td>
<td>5,833,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Bushels</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Per Bushel</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$0.27</td>
<td>$0.41</td>
<td>$0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FARM CROP STATISTICS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1920</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHEAT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acres</td>
<td>1,492,630</td>
<td>420,068</td>
<td>546,179</td>
<td>735,065</td>
<td>595,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Bushels Per Acre</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value Per Bushel</strong></td>
<td>$0.61</td>
<td>$0.72</td>
<td>$0.86</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARLEY</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acres</td>
<td>501,740</td>
<td>505,700</td>
<td>324,571</td>
<td>280,520</td>
<td>433,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Bushels Per Acre</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value Per Bushel</strong></td>
<td>$0.33</td>
<td>$0.33</td>
<td>$0.56</td>
<td>$0.51</td>
<td>$0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTATOES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acres</td>
<td>149,680</td>
<td>111,335</td>
<td>132,640</td>
<td>85,140</td>
<td>65,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Bushels Per Acre</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value Per Bushel</strong></td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.48</td>
<td>$0.53</td>
<td>$1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAY AND FORAGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value Per Ton</strong></td>
<td>$5.75</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$9.75</td>
<td>$8.16</td>
<td>$14.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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