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July 1944 - Aug. 1944

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

In reply, please refer to:
Agricultural Section

July 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

I. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED:

A. Office, Research and Technical

1. Permanent Indefinite C.S. Appointment - one
2. Temporary (per diem) - none
3. Residents - 6
4. Seasonal leave - none
Indefinite leave - none
5. Adequacy of Personnel
Inadequate

B. Agricultural Production

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Permanent Indefinite C.S. Appointment | 5 |
| 2. Temporary (per diem) | 2 |
| 3. Residents | 232 |
| 4. Seasonal leave | 29 |
| Indefinite leave | 9 |
| 5. Adequacy of Personnel | |
| Inadequate | |

II. CURRENT WORK:

A. Office, Research and Technical

1. Weather

a. Daily weather reports submitted to:

Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Mr. W. Wendell Palmer
Mr. George L. McColm
U. S. Engineers
Topaz Times

- b. Minimum and maximum temperatures, amount and type of precipitation, character of day, and prevailing wind directions were observed daily and recorded.



II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

B. Agricultural Production

1. Crop Production

a. Land Preparation

During the month, we have kept two large track laying tractors working upon land preparation for the planting of fall grains and for the sowing of alfalfa. There has also been some preparation for fall vegetables.

There has been approximately 200 acres plowed for grain and alfalfa and about one half of it has been leveled. Approximately 130 acres of this is in Section 21 which will be sown to winter barley, 25 acres in Section 14 which will be sown to alfalfa with a thin sowing of grain, and about 45 acres has been plowed in Section 13 for grain.

It is planned to sow about 300 acres of alfalfa during August and September, and this will be sown with a small amount of grain so that next year the first cutting of hay will be greater. Approximately 40 acres of land was prepared for the seeding of fall vegetables which is now occurring.

b. Food Crop

1. Harvesting and Planting

About 80,000 pounds of vegetables were harvested and turned in to the Commissary this month. Crops were 4 acres of daikon, 4 acres of mustard, 1 acre of takana, 4 acres of peas, 1 acre of lettuce, and a small amount of swiss chard. The quality of these crops has been fair considering the fact that the month has been very hot and windy and insects have been very prevalent. Facilities have been lacking for the best cleaning, washing, and trimming, and we would like to have turned in a better quality pack to mess management.

Considerable seeding has been going on this month, some of which was the completion of our regular late spring planting and some of which was being made for the fall. The regular summer plantings were as follow: summer squash 2 acres, cucumbers 5 acres, cantaloupes 3 acres, carrots 7 acres, potatoes 12 acres and celery 4 acres. Plantings for late fall harvest were as follow: daikon 6 acres, nappa 2 acres, chard 2 acres, beets 2 acres, broccoli 4 acres and cabbage 5 acres. Also 2 acres of pepper and 2 acres of eggplant were transplanted.

2. General Conditions

The celery plants which were set out were those grown in the Topaz plant nursery. They were very fine and quality was in excess of those purchased. It has been a problem, however, to procure sufficient workers to get the planting made and most of it will be quite late. About 7 acres have been set out compared with 10 set as previous goal.

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

The onion, chard, and beet crops are the best appearing crops on the farm at the present time. Some green onions planted from seeds should be available for center use the latter part of August. Beets will be of sufficient size by August 1 so that a rather heavy harvest can occur of both roots and greens. Chard is exceptionally good and is being harvested now.

The stand of sweet corn is not the best because of rather deep planting and some trouble with corn planter, some of which will be late but there should be a fair crop produced.

The pea crop was only fair, and it has been definitely determined that peas are not practical for production here unless they can be planted very early. As soon as the hot weather arrives, alkali comes up and they dry up. Our early crop of daikon (tokinashi) made an excellent yield for center use. The variety sakurajima has made a top growth mainly and will only have material value as greens.

The tomato crop has not done well because of rather cold weather. The plants made no noticeable growth until the first week in July. It is questionable now whether we will have any tomato ripened before frost.

Summer squash is doing very well and some of this crop will be harvested the latter part of August. Cantaloupes are doing fair and will have their greatest value as green fruits for pickling.

c. Grain Crops

Harvesting has just started on our first field of winter wheat. This is, however, only a 38 acre field but the yield promises to be around 25 bushels per acre.

Because of rather late planting of spring grain, harvesting will be quite well strung out during the month of August and September. The grain that was planted latest or during the latter part of May is having a very hard time to make any material growth.

Weather has been very hot during July with temperature running each day around 96 to 100 degrees. If fields are over irrigated, scalding occurs and yet they have to be irrigated very often because they dry out very quickly.

Fifty-five acres of rather poor winter wheat was cut for hay this month in Section 22 because the stand was not good and because the field was seeded to alfalfa. As soon as it is

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

possible, we will irrigate this field so that the alfalfa can become well established.

Stands of sweet clover and alfalfa this year are generally good even though some of our grain crops may not turn out very well. If we get a good crop of alfalfa or clover started, this will be a major accomplishment.

The planting of field corn was about the latest thing to take place on the farm and the completion of it was about a month late. Our employees were tied up so thoroughly with other work that corn had to take the last priority. While we have 80 acres sown, it is not anticipated that any of it will mature sufficiently for silage, but it can be utilized very well for cattle pasture.

d. Haying

The putting up of alfalfa hay is going very slowly. There are about 350 acres which has been cut but only about 175 tons has been stacked or baled. We have been unable to secure sufficient workers, and all those we have been able to get are high school students, who are inexperienced in either stacking loose hay or operating a baler. We have one baler but it seems to be broken down about half of the time.

We are using 3 hay loaders, but it seems that the amount of loose hay we get up daily is not very great and there remains about 200 acres to be cut for the first crop.

Our alfalfa hay stands in the main were very poor from the beginning and this year, as well as last, fields have not been properly irrigated.

It seems that it has been impossible to get sufficient irrigators to cover the many scattered fields that we have. Everything has to be irrigated to make any sort of a crop, and irrigation is a real problem when considering all of our grain, hay, vegetables and pastures.

Alfalfa weevil has been bad and grasshoppers are very thick all over the farm. The quality of hay has been affected materially already. It is feared that all of our crops will be reduced by hoppers, unless we are able to scatter poison bait over all of the crop land.

2. Poultry

a. Production and Management

Egg production has held up fairly well during this month but now some of the poorer hens are molting and as time goes on these

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

birds will be culled and killed for meat.

The entire growing flock has been doing quite well this month. Losses have been reduced and as range houses are being built, pullets are being put out on alfalfa range.

We purchased 5900 sexed pullets but it appears that there are approximately 250 to 300 cockerel among them. These have been sorted out fairly well. During the month they will be killed for center consumption. On the monthly report these have been shown as pullets up-to-date because they have not been completely sorted out.

We have approximately 200 new hampshire red laying hens, and these will be killed in August to allow room for housing young birds. Some of our first pullets secured in March are now nearly 5 months old and will need to go into the laying houses before long. We are increasing the grain ration so that they will not come into production too soon.

b. Construction

Mr. Reed was here at the Project during the third week of July and a decision was made not to build anymore laying houses. Plans previously called for three more 20 x 100' house or space that would house an additional 2,000 hens. Labor condition caused this decision to be made. We have now approximately 16,000 square feet of floor space which will house about 5400 hens. Our flock of laying stock, not counting meat birds, was about 5800 as of August 1. We had planned, however, to save some of the pullets out of the meat chick, which are the barred rocks and new hampshire reds, to put in to the additional houses. With fairly heavy culling, we can house our laying stock satisfactorily with present houses.

Our greatest problem, at this time, is a lack of sufficient room for meat birds. We are attempting to construct our range houses as fast as possible but only 7 of these houses are built to date. We do not have any feed warehouse at the poultry ranch and feeds are scattered all around the farm and in the Project warehouses. The feed house must be put up soon as possible.

3. Swine

a. Production and Management

Our feeder hogs have been doing very well this month but small suckling pigs are not in the best of condition. We have had very hot weather and these young suckling pigs and sows have not had proper attention from the standpoint of watering, separation and shade.

The swine labor supply has been cut in half compared with last winter and it has been very hard to get proper management.

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

A decision was made this month to reduce the number of sows to be farrowed down to at least 50% as compared with our last plans. Plans previously were to carry approximately 100 sows and now we will reduce as fast as possible to about 40 head, gilts only will be used for farrowing.

The swine crew has had approximately 100 acres of grain to irrigate and approximately 50 acres of hay to put up. This has made our problem more serious and recently the hay and irrigation has had to be delegated to other workers. Another problem at the present time is that while the grain is being combined, it must be hauled from the fields and dumped into storage bins. Previous plans called for each unit to haul the grain from the field that were to be used. A good share of the grain is scheduled to go to the swine unit.

b. Construction

Plans have been submitted to Washington to improve an old farrowing house, but a decision was made this month to abandon this because of a need to reduce the number of sows to be carried. This building could be made into a desirable feed house which is needed badly at the present time, and Engineering is determining the feasibility of doing this instead of building a new house as previously planned.

It is almost impossible with the shortage of labor and the available employment to keep our old wooden garbage feeding racks clean. The most pertinent need now is to construct a concrete garbage feeding floors.

A severe wind during June practically wrecked all of our field lot and pasture shades, and we have not been able to repair all of these to date. Some of our hogs have not been properly shaded at this time.

4. Beef Cattle

a. Management

All of our cattle which are now on pasture are doing very good. However, some of our fencing is not as complete as it should be, and we are having some trouble with cattle breaking out of the fields. Cattle are not quite as fat as they ought to be because two things have held us up on carrying through the best type of pasture program. First, the spring was very late and pastures did not grow. Second, it was almost impossible to buy feeder cattle at the proper price all during the spring months.

We are meeting our cattle needs, however, and will be able to meet Minidoka's beginning next month.

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

To make good pasture we must irrigate all of our land, and this is a real job since, as a general rule, evacuees do not like to irrigate. The farm has a pasture carrying capacity of probably twice the number of cattle that we now have, which is 800 head. Were it possible to irrigate properly and could we increase the building of fences this goal could be reached.

Haying has progressed very poorly and the future of our beef cattle program, as far as winter feeding is concerned, is largely determined by the quantity of hay we can get up.

b. Future Program

We have approximately 800 head of cattle on hand now. Beginning with August we will need to slaughter 120 head a month to take care of our center needs and that of Minidoka. This means that we will need about 600 for killing up to January. Meeting our own center needs, it will take about 360 head to carry us from January to July. This number will need to go into our winter feedlot and hay must be available for them.

Because of poor stands of hay, improper irrigation to date, and probable damage from grasshoppers it is questionable now whether we will be able to feed sufficient cattle for our center and Minidoka.

This can be better determine the latter part of August and our future purchases for cattle will be based largely on the supply of hay that we get up.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Machinery

A great deal of repair is being done at the farm shop now, and while we have requisitioned for a set of taps and dies, to date we have not been able to procure them. Daily there is need of threading a bolt or nut for some machine for which we do not have the new bolts. We are in need of an electric drill to do most efficient work also.

Requisitions were submitted during the winter time to procure some sort of a fertilizer attachment for our farm tractors. We have not been able to procure these, and now many of our vegetables could be improved materially had we some method of applying fertilizer.

2. Construction

Construction needs have been referred to mainly under Current Work, and much planned construction has been cut from our program but there are certain phases that must go on. The following priority should be carried out:

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED: (Cont'd)

1. Completion of poultry range houses.
2. The putting up of a steel granary.
3. The putting in of 5 cattle guards.
4. Building of a poultry feed building.
5. The construction of concrete garbage feeding floors.
6. Construction or arrangement of a vegetable washing shed.
7. The completion of a swine feed building.
8. The installation of electricity in the poultry houses.
9. The improvement of the winter cattle feedlots.
10. The digging of a well to supply water at the cattle ranch.

The above items do not include some minor needs which are, more or less daily such as the putting in of headgates, bridges and some other small improvements.

3. Vegetables

Some program will need to be worked out to provide a better utilization of vegetable crates and boxes. We had a good supply of crates in good repair, but so far, we have not been able to procure a lot of these back from the commissary, since they are sent directly to the mess halls. The breakage of crates is enormous also, and we must work out a definite program immediately with Mess Management and Operations and Maintenance.

IV. PROBLEM AGENDA:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Employment

The lack of sufficient employees is our major problem in Agriculture. Our Project quota allow us 296 workers, but we only have 240 as of the end of July. Approximately one half of these are high school students. Practically all of the middle aged persons who were more adapted to doing such work as haying and irrigation have left the Center on leave. It is hard to visualize now how we are going to be able to do all of the work ahead particularly when the heavy vegetable harvesting time occurs in September and October.

We are now combining grain, and it will not be an easy problem to get the grain hauled off the fields and properly stored in our granaries.

2. Construction

The lack of range houses and poultry houses has been responsible for quite a heavy loss of growing chickens during the summer. Some construction is proceeding, but it has not been fast enough up-to-date.

More hogs are being lost at the hog ranch from disease that ought to be the case, because garbage floors have not been provided and other phases of minor construction have not been carried on.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Employment

There are many school children between the ages of 12 and 14 who would be glad to help on the farm, but so far, it has not been determined that they can be used if under 14. Some method should be devised where these children can be paid and also whereby they may be protected from a safety point of view.

2. Rearrangement of Program

It is impossible to make any great changes now in the Agricultural program to fit the declining labor supply, but it appears now that this will have to occur before next year. Already we are reducing the number of sows to farrow. It maybe that we will have to reduce our beef cattle winter feeding numbers. We have already made plans to reduce the poultry carried.

It now appears that for next year our vegetable program will need to be cut, perhaps, one-third, and we are now planning a very thorough survey of our fields to abandon some parts which may not be the best of stands. Vegetable production appears more of a problem daily. This is because of climatic conditions, and the high alkali content of the soil. Some of our vegetables are now drying up as the hot weather has brought the alkali more nearly to the surface. Tender crops, such as tomatoes, have made practically no growth even though they were set out in good time.

VI. PROJECTED ACTIVITIES:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Food Crops

We will not have nearly as large a supply of vegetables for August as was anticipated earlier. However, we will have all of the beets and chard that the Center can use. We will also have some kohlrabi, cabbage, lettuce, daikon, green onions, and some summer squash. There may also be some sweet corn. Plantings are now being made of spinach, radishes, lettuce, nappa and turnips for fall harvesting.

2. Field Crops

It is hoped that the first crop of hay will be finished about August 10. Because we are not able to secure a second baler and due to the shortage of labor, we requested approval for the contract baling of approximately 200 tons of hay. The contract baler pulled on to the farm on July 27 and with his work and our best efforts we should finish this job soon. Combining of grain has just started and it will be a continuous job throughout August and will not be completed until September.

The greatest attempts possible are now being made to follow the first cutting of hay with proper irrigation and to get more of our pastures irrigated. We believe that we can get a more thorough job done the

VI. PROJECTED ACTIVITIES: (Cont'd)

coming month than during the past. During August we hope to sow approximately 400 acres of alfalfa and grain.

3. Livestock and Poultry

Approximately 2500 pullets will need to come into the laying houses in August, and they will be old enough to begin production. Our supply of eggs to the Center should be double that of now by the latter part of the month. It will be possible to supply approximately 1000 meat chickens to the Commissary. About 250 of these will come from cockerels sorted out of the pullets, 300 from the culling of old laying hens and the rest from the faster growing meat chicks.

Considerable more pasture for cattle will become available during August as some of the grain fields are harvested. As a result, we will have ample feed to make our cattle gain as fast as is possible.

A new contract for the slaughtering of beef and hogs has been let to Mr. George Tolbert of Hinckley, who is erecting a new slaughterhouse. The beginning date of this contract is September 1, but it maybe that he will be able to handle some of our stock a week previous. This will be very advantageous to us, since now we have to haul all of our animals to Fillmore approximately 53 miles from Topaz. Our haul to Hinckley will only be about 12 miles one way.

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
W. W. PALMER**

W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Topaz, Utah

In reply, please refer to:

Agricultural Section

August 30, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

I. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED:

A. Office, Research and Technical

1. Permanent Indefinite C.S. Appointment - one
2. Temporary (per diem) - none
3. Residents - 6
4. Seasonal leave - none
Indefinite leave - none
5. Adequacy of Personnel
Inadequate

B. Agricultural Production

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Permanent Indefinite C.S. Appointment | 5 |
| 2. Temporary (per diem) | 2 |
| 3. Residents | 244 |
| 4. Seasonal leave | 3 |
| Indefinite leave | 5 |
| 5. Adequacy of Personnel | |
| Inadequate | |

II. CURRENT WORK:

A. Office, Research and Technical

1. Weather

a. Daily weather reports submitted to:

Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Mr. W. Wendell Palmer
Mr. F. L. Enlow
U. S. Engineers
Topaz Times

- b. Minimum and maximum temperatures, amount and type of precipitation, character of day, and prevailing wind directions were observed daily and recorded.



II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

A. Agricultural Production

1. Crop Production

a. Land Preparation

During the month we have kept tractors working upon land preparation for the planting of fall grains and for the sowing of alfalfa.

Twenty five acres in Section 14 has been sown to alfalfa with a thin sowing of wheat. Approximately 45 acres has been leveled in Section 2 and it is now being sown to alfalfa and wheat. About 130 acres in Section 21 has been leveled and diked and is ready for sowing to winter barley. Thirty acres of land in Section 14 has been plowed and is being prepared for alfalfa sowing. Also about 35 acres in Section 13 has been plowed and 45 acres is being leveled in this section that was plowed in July.

About 10 acres of early vegetable land in Section 13 has been plowed and will be sown to grain and probably alfalfa.

b. Food Crop

1. Harvesting and Planting

Approximately 211,055 lbs. of vegetables have been delivered to the Commissary this month, these vegetables consist of swiss chard, beets, lettuce, daikon, green onion, squash, kohlrabi, and cabbage. The quality of these vegetables have been very good except that they have not been trimmed and washed in the best manner.

Twenty five acres of spinach, nappa, daikon and turnips were planted for a fall crop.

2. General Condition

The general condition of the vegetable crops is fair due to slow growing conditions in some instances to late planting. Vegetables that are promising good yields are; daikon, onions, beets, swiss chard, squash, kohlrabi and celery. The sweet corn is good and harvest has begun.

Eighty acres of barley and 80 acres of wheat have been harvested producing 184,231 lbs. of grain.

c. Grain Crops

Harvesting of small grains has progressed fast as they have ripened.

The weather was very hot during August and although the fields have been irrigated, scalding occurred to some extent.

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

d. Haying

Approximately 425 acres of alfalfa hay has been cut and stacked amounting to 315 tons. Hay land has been irrigated at least once and in some fields twice during the month and we are now ready to begin the harvesting of some second crop. There are approximately 75 acres of late first crop yet to be harvested. This late crop is due to no irrigation early in the year.

We have baled approximately 20 tons of straw which will be used at the Poultry Ranch. We hope also to put up some loose straw for the Swine and Cattle Ranches.

2. Poultry

a. Production and Management

Egg production decreased during this month and the poorer hens which were moldered were culled and killed for meat. The growing flock has been doing exceptionally well during the month and losses were not so high as in previous months.

Our larger pullets are coming into production now and will be moved from range houses to laying houses.

Meat birds are doing fair but losses have been high due mainly to crowded conditions.

b. Construction

A 2250 bushel steel granary bins have been put up at the Poultry Ranch which will increase the storage facilities for grains.

At the present time a feed building, 20 x 60', is being put up to be used for storage of sacked feeds and equipment.

3. Swine

a. Production and Management

Due to the continuous hot weather, our suckling pigs are not in the best of condition. This is partly due to improper care from the standpoint of water and shade.

We are now starting to buy 300 feeder pigs to supplement our production for kill in the 3rd Quarter of this year.

b. Construction

The Engineering Section has recommended the erection of a CCC building for a granary instead of remaking the old farrowing house.

A concrete feeding platforms have been approved and will be constructed as soon as men are available for this work.

II. CURRENT WORK: (Cont'd)

4. Beef

a. Management

All of our cattle which are now on pasture are doing good. Our fencing crew, which has been released from haying, has completed a mile and a half of fence and have finished the constructing of a hay yard in Section 15 and at the Turkey Ranch.

We shipped our first load of 29 cattle to Minidoka on August 15.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Machinery

Due to the amount of repair which is done at the farm shop we are in need of some additional tools and parts. We need a set of taps and dies.

We have ordered an electric drill which we hope will arrive soon, this would help a great deal.

2. Vegetables

We are still having some trouble in obtaining crates back from the Commissary yet some improvements have been made through a cooperative pick-up program during the month.

IV. PROBLEM AGENDA:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Employment

Our employment quota is not up to what it should be but we are getting along fair.

We will lose about 100 workers when school begins the second week in September and how we will function from then on is problematical.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Crop Harvest

The foremost consideration now in the Agricultural Section is to devise some way to take care of our fall harvest. We will lose approximately 100 employees to high school the second week in September. We will likely be able to use some of these students part time but it is very questionable now what the status of our program maybe 20 days from now.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

We cannot afford to let crops become wasted by insufficient labor to harvest them. A harvest vacation should be planned when at least the high school will be out for a couple of weeks during the peak period. In spite of all the attempts to make better provisions of using young folks in the agricultural fields this summer, it has been felt by the project that we had to abide so rigidly to state and federal laws that full value from young labor has not been available.

There is some general feeling apparently in the center that the agricultural program is superficial and not an actual necessity as far as center operations is concerned. The Administration should clarify, at an early date, where the agricultural program stands as far as being a necessity compared with other phases of activities.

VI. PROJECTED ACTIVITIES:

A. Agricultural Production

1. Food Crops

Considerable harvest of food crops will occur in September, but in the main, such crops as onions, potatoes, squash, etc., will occur in October. Spinach, lettuce, nappa, kohlrabi, daikon, sweet corn, cantaloupes, squash, tomatoes, peppers and eggplants will be harvested during the ensuing month. Some of these crops even though they are not mature will need to be harvested before the normal frost killing date which occurs about September 20. It now appears that the tomato and cantaloupe crop will have to be harvested immature for pickling because sufficient growth has not occurred to date.

2. Field Crops

We should complete our grain harvesting in September. Almost all of our grain is late in ripening because of late planting. We are up to date on harvesting but we still have approximately 500 acres ahead of us for cutting. Our second crop hay will be mainly harvested in September.

We are now beginning to sow alfalfa either alone or alfalfa with a small amount of wheat for hay for next year. It is planned to plant around 300 acres. Planting has already begun and must progress fast because frost later on will kill late seeded fields.

Land for fall grain planting is rounding into pretty good shape with one large field of about 130 acres being ready for seeding and another one of about the same acreage being leveled.

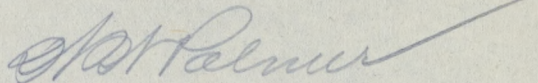
3. Livestock and Poultry

During September our poultry laying houses should be pretty well filled with new producing pullets. Pullets are now ready to come

VI. PROJECTED ACTIVITIES: (Cont'd)

off of the range and into the production units.

Our cattle should do exceptionally well from now on because new fields are opening up for pasture as harvest of grain occurs.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAHIn reply, please refer to:
Agricultural Section

September 29, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	5
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	1
C. Evacuee employees	185
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	13
b. Seasonal leave	10
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	89

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH:

A. Crop Production

1. Vegetables

Our first killing frost occurred on September 15, which was 28 days earlier than last year and which was a little more severe. The temperature went down to 25° F.

Our most tender crops; eggplants, peppers and cucumbers were completely destroyed. Tomatoes, cantaloupes, squash, sweet corn and potatoes were partially injured and approximately half a crop will be available if further freezes does not occur soon.

Tomatoes were just beginning to ripen, cantaloupes were near full size, potatoes were about one inch in diameter and squash was at its full height of yield.

Considerable quantities of green tomatoes and green cantaloupes have now been harvested for pickling.

During the month there was 142,046 pounds of various vegetables, not counting sweet corn, delivered to the Commissary. Varieties



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH: (Cont'd)

consisted of: swiss chard, beets, green onions, squash, kohlrabi, cabbage, green cantaloupes, broccoli, green tomatoes and celery. There were 8,848 dozens of sweet corn delivered.

2. Grain and Other Crops

There were 160 acres of winter barley (alone) seeded in Section 21, but it has not been irrigated. We hope to do this the forepart of October.

One-hundred-eighty six acres of alfalfa has been sown in Section 2, 11, 14 and 15. Where there wasn't a grain crop on the land this year, about 40 pounds of wheat was sown per acre with the alfalfa. This will increase the first crop of hay next year. It is hoped to sow up to about 250 acres before we will be forced to quit because of frost.

Approximately 130 acres is nearly ready for the sowing of winter wheat in Section 13.

Grain harvesting is going very slowly because we have only high school boys to run the combines. There are yet 300 acres of barley to be cut. Probably some of the weediest acreages will best be handled by pasturing.

Haying is going on now but with our labor shortage it is going very slowly.

With rather poor and scattered stands in the beginning and the impossibility, it seems to get our hay irrigated properly this crop is very disappointing.

B. Livestock and Poultry

Cattle are doing quite well. Yet in recent purchases we have had to buy stock carrying more flesh because earlier animals we bought were too thin.

Supplying Minidoka and our center calls for about 120 head per month, and this means that pastures must be the best and the stock must be doing good all the time.

It is necessary to continuously fence because pastures, in which cattle will gain well, are not out in the more open areas of the project.

Since we have reduced the number of sows being carried in our swine herd, it has been necessary to step up our feeder purchases. Feeder hogs are very hard to get. Needs called for a purchase of 300 head in the first quarter but we were only able to get 242 head.

We may need to resort to trying to ship them from Denver or mid-western markets.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH: (Cont'd)

The control of enteritis in our herd is still a problem with young suckling, weaner pigs and feeders we buy. A good share of all the feeders break down with it soon after we bring them on the farm. Sanitation is a problem and undoubtedly the main factor in enteritis. Engineering is now starting to construct our concrete garbage feeding floors and they should help a lot when completed to keep the pens more sanitary.

Our poultry flock is doing very well and pullets are now coming into high production. Nearly double the number of eggs was delivered this month compared with August.

C. Project Fair

A Community Harvest Festival or fair is to be held on September 30 and October 1.

Last year an Agricultural exhibits was held on October 9 and 10.

Agriculture will be represented with competitive classes of all of its crops, livestock and poultry. Judging is to be done by the Agricultural Extension agents in Millard county.

There will be classes also of Home Economic products, such as clothing, canning, baking, etc. The High School plans extensive exhibits.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Livestock

Our main needs are construction, all of which is planned and approved but sufficient labor has not been available to get the work done.

Garbage feeding floors are very necessary at the hog ranch, and they are just being started on now. A feed granary is also necessary there.

Gravel is necessary in the road yards at the swine, beef and poultry farms.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED:

A. Labor

Our main problem now is our lack of labor. The first week in September school started and we lost 82 boys who had been working full time.

Upon reassignment we have received about 50 back but they are limited in the main to 19 hours per week on the farm.

These boys were doing the main part of our tractor work, and those jobs requiring considerable activity such as on the beef ranch.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED: (Cont'd)

We will need some harvest assistance and to date we have been trying to get a part time crew from the high school, but we have not had any results.

Our workers are mainly, old and it is almost impossible to get jobs done of any heavy nature, such as hauling grain off the fields and irrigation.

B. Irrigation

Many ditches need cleaning on the farm, and it seems that we, in the Agricultural Section cannot keep abreast of our share and the same situation exists with Engineering.

One of our main troubles is that we cannot dry up ditches for cleaning. Practically every head gate on the farm leaks badly. At least this winter something will have to be done to correct this situation.

We cannot get sufficient evacuee irrigators to cover our larger acreages. As a whole our workers do not like to irrigate large areas. Also, we have never been able to get workers to stay with the water during the night, and as a result we have flooding occurring and certain amount of crops killed.

V. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

A. Crop Production

October will be the heavy harvest month for practically all of our vegetables. It will not be safe to have any crops in the fields in November, unless it is a small amount of greens such as nappa, spinach and similar varieties.

This means that our cantaloupes, potatoes, tomatoes, beets, cabbage, carrot, and celery harvests must be completed.

Haying will need to be finished and only about one half of our crop has been cut to date.

We should have planted at least 400 acres of grain during this period.

Irrigation must go on to the fullest extent because pasture, alfalfa land and new seeding must be irrigated.

We have never been abreast properly of our irrigation especially for hay and pastures.

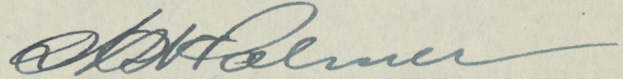
B. Livestock and Poultry^{ONE}

We will have at least ^{ONE} meal of poultry meat for the center in October, which will consist of about 5500 pounds of dress birds.

September 29, 1944

V. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

During this month purchase of cattle will be begun for feedlot fattening and carrying over to next summer pasturing. Needs make it necessary to buy about 350 head during this month and November.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

In reply, please refer to:
Agricultural Section

October 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	5
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	1
C. Evacuee employees	187
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	4
b. Seasonal leave	3
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	87

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH:

A. Crop Production

1. Vegetables

Vegetable harvesting has been progressing very satisfactorily this month, and 222,551 pounds were delivered to the Commissary. Some vegetables—beets, squash and green tomatoes went into storage.

Potato harvesting will begin next week but since part of our acreage was planted very late, all was effected by frost in September. The yield will be very low. A double picking is planned. The larger ones to be consumed by the Center and the smaller ones to be held over for seed till next spring.

Celery is very good at this time and there is more than the Center can consume. We are taking out two rows and leaving one. This one to be ridged and covered with straw and dirt for storage till next spring.

There are a few beets yet to go in storage and it is hoped that soon we will get into the onion harvest. The yield of dry onions will be very poor. Even though sets were put out quite early and good care given, no material growth has been



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

made. Onion thrips, however, have been very bad during the year. We planted the Utah Sweet Spanish but after two years' trials of this variety, it is very questionable as to whether we should attempt to grow them anymore.

A tentative plan for vegetable planting for the coming year has been drawn up, based upon the probable labor supply and the success or failure of certain varieties this year. These plans involve 130 acres compared with about 400 of this year.

Tomatoes have virtually failed with us, and an acreage cut is planned from 18 this year to five next year. For two years now, we have not matured cantaloupes. Therefore, only five acres is planned for next year compared with the planting of about 35 this year. Similar changes are involved for some of the tender crops and for two or three of the more hardy, such as daikon, increase are planned.

2. Grain and Other Crops

We completed the sowing of alfalfa with grain this month and the total amounts to 272 acres. In the main, we have good stands and unless the winter is too severe, our hay situation should be much more favorable next year.

We are about one third through irrigating 160 acres of winter barley previously sown for next year's harvest. We have sown 60 acres of winter wheat in Section 13 and irrigation will start on this the first part of November.

Harvesting of grain has gone on slowly during the month and to date approximately 434,016 pounds has been cut and put into storage. Some of the poorer acreage was left for pasture because it can be well utilized with cattle. Approximately 100 acres has been left to date in Section 13 and 24.

We still have 90 acres of spring barley in Section 1 and 23 to harvest. However, because this was planted very late, we will pasture 40 to 50 acres of this.

Goals of winter wheat and winter barley planting are aimed at 535 acres, and this would be easy to accomplish had we more tractor drivers and more irrigators. If weather remains good as it has been, we may accomplish this anyway.

Alfalfa hay harvesting was completed this month and the total crop for the year is very disappointing, but we hope we will have about enough hay to take care of the winter feeding of our cattle for center use.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We are baling some straw now for bedding and also that will have some feed value because the sweet clover growth in the field is very good.

Irrigation over the entire farm is moving very slowly. It is hoped perhaps by the 15th of November, if weather permits, that we can transfer several men from the vegetable unit to this job to make a fair coverage of fields before winter sets in permanently.

3. Project Fair

The Project Fair of Topaz Harvest Festival was quite successful in spite of some very windy and light rainy weather. Of course, all the crops and vegetables were exhibited inside and they were very fine. The livestock outside suffered some and the rodeo which was planned on Sunday, October 1, had to be postponed to October 8. All the crops that were in season were exhibited with at least three showing of each.

Visitors commented that they had never seen any better county fair exhibits in the State of Utah. Mr. George Whornham, County Extension Agent, expressed himself as wishing that every farmer could see the exhibits. Mr. A Bracken, Extension Agonomist, expressed himself as being amazed with the variety and quality of our exhibits and stated that he had seen no better at the larger fairs in Utah.

4. Livestock

- a. Beef cattle have been doing very well this month, since some additional fields have been opened as a result of grain and vegetable harvest. Also cattle have used the remnants of about 30 acres of sweet corn and have had 80 acres of immature field corn.

A rather definite determination as to kinds of cattle on hand was made during the month from the standpoint of the needs in our feedlots, the stock that will be over-wintered, etc.

When it is anticipated to go into feedlots about January 1, the supply of cattle on hand from present stock will be about 460. This is counting, of course, the kill that will be effected preceding January 1.

It will require about 360 head of feedlot cattle from January to July to take care of our center. This means that we will have 100 head of over-wintering cattle from the classes on hand.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

Our plans involve buying about 360 head so our overwintering herd will amount to about 460. Because we may buy steers of better flesh in some instances than the ones we now have, it may be that we will place in our feedlot some of the newly purchased cattle and carry more of our present stock through the winter.

b. Swine

We are in the middle of a hog cholera outbreak at the present time and what our swine situation will be cannot be determined definitely until this trouble is cleared up. On October 20, it was noted by some of the swine crew that more than a normal amount of hogs appeared to be sick. It was thought first that it might be an outbreak of flu or a heavier than normal outbreak of enteritis. By Monday, October 23, we were quite definite of the opinion that we had hog cholera. We immediately tried to get Federal and State veterinarians here and on Tuesday this was accomplished. Their diagnosis was cholera.

Because of the size of our herd, we have not been able to get sufficient virus and serum to vaccinate as fast as we would like to. We hope to have a sufficient amount by October 28. As of today, October 27, we have lost about 40 hogs and it is feared that before the trouble is abated, the losses may amount to 200.

From the beginning of the Project, crystal violet vaccine has been used and no previous trouble has occurred. It is evident since all hogs have been vaccinated that we can not depend on this product, and we have now switched to the double treatment and will continue on this basis.

c. Poultry

The poultry flock is in very good shape and egg production is increasing. It is questionable whether anyone has any better White Leghorn pullets than we have now.

During the month, we made the first major kill of meat birds killing 393 Barred Rocks and 220 cull Leghorn pullets and hens. Slaughtering of meat birds will continue regularly completing the same about December 1.

We have been attempting to have meat birds weigh three pounds dressed. With the completion of our feed houses and our poultry houses in quite good shape, it will not be long before we can show a very fine set-up of poultry operation.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Construction

Completion of construction is a continued need, but it is hoped that before severe winter sets in that much of this will be done because fair progress is being made now. One garbage feeding floor is practically finished at the hog ranch out of the four planned.

Beef cattle corrals need to be repaired and a well dug. The poultry feed house has been completed which is very favorable asset to us, but there are several small needed repairs to bring houses into proper condition. Electricity has been planned for the poultry houses and if we are to get any material benefit this winter, completion should be effected right away.

B. Machinery

While we have not had sufficient tractor driver to use more machinery than we have going, we plan by transfer of men from the vegetable unit to have more machinery operators by the middle of November. We have a D2 Caterpillar tractor and TD40 broken down as a result of lack of repairs, and we certainly need these in operation soon.

It seems that the Center's ability to procure parts for any machine is not too good and it seems that it takes months often to get a repair for drill, rake, or some other machine.

C. Livestock

We are in middle now of a hog cholera outbreak, and it is feared that our losses may run around 200. These hogs will have to be replaced after the disease is cleared up along with our regular purchase of feeder hogs in this quarter.

It will be necessary to buy about 360 head of cattle in November, the main part of which will be roughed through the winter and then placed on pasture next spring.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED:

- A. At this time we are short of labor to push through all of the phase of agriculture as it should be carried, especially the completion of the vegetable harvest. After about November 15, men can become available to other units from the vegetable set-up.

We are now operating shorthandedly in swine with about a dozen men, all of which are old in age. We are operating short in tractor and machine operation with only seven adult men and we are deficient in irrigators.

There are approximately 50 men in the vegetable unit and it is figured that only about 15 need to remain in this crew during the winter.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED: (Cont'd)

We have about 65 part-time high school students, and they are quite helpful but considering the need of picking them up at the center afternoon, it requires extra travel and when we are trying to reduce in gasoline usage and trucks and yet need their help, it is quite a problem. It is likely that soon we will have to stabilize our operations to meet more efficiency and therefore will need to drop students, in the main.

Previously to the beginning of school we had about 75 students, and we were very pleased to have as many return to us as did when school got underway. Their retention during the winter would undoubtedly be conducive to production next year because of their interest but very likely this cannot be.

With no overtime allowance after November 1, we may be effected to a considerable extent for sometime especially with tractor operations where men have been running long hours and with irrigators. However, it is believed that in the long run that this situation will iron itself out, and more and more our employees are looking at the job to be done instead of the hours worked each day.

V. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

A. Crop Production

Weather has been very favorable for harvesting, but it is definite that it will become more severe as time goes on, so it is necessary to push our vegetable harvest to a completion date of approximately November 15.

We hope to reach our goals of grain planting amounting to 535 acres.

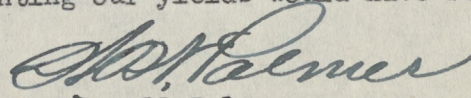
Several fields of alfalfa which have been cut for hay need to be irrigated, and if weather will permit, we hope to get a fair coverage.

Some pastures ought to be irrigated also. The entire production on the farm is to a great extent dependent upon proper irrigation.

Fencing is going on all the time to handle our large beef herd. Fences are now being constructed in Section 1 and this will enclose some alfalfa and barley land both in this section and section 2.

Purchases of our cattle should very likely be made or at least begun during the latter part of November. When the supply of stock is greatest in the markets or upon the ranches.

Within about 10 days we should be finished with our grain harvest. Our production will run around approximately 500,000 pounds and considering some of the grains being left in the field for pasture quite good results have been gotten. Had we not been hampered by a late spring which made us slow in planting our yields would have been surprising good.


W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

November 30, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	5
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	1
C. Evacuee employees	175
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	1
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	99

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH:

A. Crop Production

1. Vegetables

Harvest work moved along fairly satisfactorily during the month but not nearly as much was accomplished as in October. A heavy rain storm during the first part delayed work approximately a week and then during the later part cold freezing weather set in.

All the potatoes were dug except about two acres which were too wet to harvest, and considerable quantities of celery, onions, daikon, beets, chard and nappa.

On November 22 and 23, the temperature dropped down to 15° F. and destroyed all the celery yet standing in the fields. Some had been placed in the root cellar and some in pit storage but this was small compared with the loss. About five acres out of seven were destroyed.

The crop was too large considering the length of season in which it could be consumed. Attempts were made to get some



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH: (Cont'd)

of it covered in the field and reset in trenches but labor efficiency was such that this could not be done.

Every other row of our onions grown from plants are being taken out for center use, and the remaining rows are being covered to be carried to next spring. This job should be completed by the end of the first week in December.

There yet remains a small amount of daikon which is being harvested daily.

The potato crop was very poor and did not justify the expense put into the seed in the spring. The onions planted as plants fall into this same class of effort.

Very close scrutiny must be given to vegetable planting the ensuing year because two years of experience demonstrates that it is practically useless to plant some crops we have been attempting to grow.

2. Grain Crops

The harvesting of grain was completed this month. All grain was harvested preceding November except a 60 acre field in Section 23 and 30 acres in Section 2. Forty five acres were harvested and the remainder left for pasture. There were 462,316 pounds of grain harvested from the farm and placed in storage for feed and seed.

Of 724 acres planted during the fall of 1943 and the spring of 1944, there were 55 cut for hay, 144 left for pasture this fall and 525 harvested as grain. The yield per acre was 880 pounds of approximately 17.6 bushels.

Grain planting the past year was, mainly, late in the spring and considering parts of fields which were improperly irrigated and some which killed from alkali and other causes, we are fairly well pleased with the results.

Bad weather has delayed fall planting this month but 35 acres of wheat was sown on vegetable land in Section 13 and 125 acres are being prepared as fast as possible in this section and sowing is going on.

To date 95 acres of wheat have been sown and 160 acres of barley, not counting 305 acres of grain and alfalfa planted earlier in the fall which may be used next year as hay or to produce a grain crop.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH: (Cont'd)

About 35 acres of old killed out alfalfa land in Section 23 was plowed for grain during the month.

3. Livestock and Poultry

a. Beef Cattle

The main part of our beef cattle have not done so well this month, on account of bad weather and towards the end a general dropping off in the quality of feed. We have ample growing and maintenance feed but our good gaining pasture is about gone.

It is now apparent that all of our intended cattle for winter and spring slaughter must go into the feedlots if losses in flesh are prevented, within the next two weeks.

We have ample grain feed on hand but we may not be able to go through the winter on the hay we have.

During the month we bought 98 cows and heifers and 42 light steers. Our classes of cattle now on hand, 724 head, consist of 361 steers, 308 cows and heifers, and 55 calves.

Demand was made this month by Mess Management for more beef than we have ever supplied. We had anticipated that 360 feedlot cattle from January to July would supply our center or approximately 145,000 of dressed meat. It is claimed that the usual amounts of beef products such as corned beef, sandwich meat and etc., cannot be procured, therefore, the requested need for the 3rd and 4th Quarter is 180,000 of dressed beef and this will take about 438 head of 825 pound live weight slaughter cattle.

b. Swine

Our hog cholera outbreak was brought under control during the month and losses stopped about November 20. There were 134 head lost, 12 in October and 122 in November. It was feared that losses might exceed this number and the veterinarian, who assisted in vaccination, informed us to not be suppressed if we lost 200 head.

There were 604 head vaccinated and this constituted our entire herd, excluding 43 head that died or were killed because of advanced cholera preceding vaccination, and not counting approximately 35 young suckling pigs.

A general clean up program has been carried ever since cholera was discovered. Not having had any concrete

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH: (Cont'd)

garbage feeding floors and rather poor shelters preceding now, it has been impossible to keep very sanitary and healthful condition. One concrete garbage floor is now completed and a second one is being worked on.

Cholera only effected the garbage hogs and our losses were of hogs weighing an average of about 140 pounds.

Our whole herd has not done very well this month because of weather, vaccination and a certain amount of shifting around due to our trouble.

c. Poultry

We completed the slaughter of our meat birds this month.

Results from this production phase was not satisfactory. It seemed that counting our 5900 laying pullet chicks and our 5000 meat chicks, that we had too many to be properly handled. We were somewhat crowded throughout the entire season and losses of meat birds were far too high.

Some of the killing made this month were more or less of the forced type to provide room for laying pullets which had to come into the main houses.

Three hundred of the better New Hampshire Red pullets were retained for one laying pen.

Laying flock pullets and hens have been doing quite well but production percentage is not nearly up to where it ought to be. A steady increase is occurring however.

With the elimination now of meat birds a more concentrated effort is available for the egg production phase.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Machinery

The weather has been bad to do a great deal of tractor work this month but at the present time all three of our large track laying tractors are tied up in the shop.

It seems that undue delays occur in the procurement of parts and even though we offer to provide men to work on the repair, we still are not able to get them out.

B. Construction

Continuance of construction is very essential at this time particularly at the Swine and Beef ranches.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED: (Cont'd)

Cattle must go into the feedlots beginning this week and wind-break and feeder repairs must be rushed.

Concrete garbage floors must be pushed as much as possible because we only have one now and four are planned.

C. Livestock

We must purchase at least 300 feeder pigs very soon to cover our loss of 134 head from cholera and to fill our usual feeder needs for the Third Quarter.

Feeders are very scarce and it now appears that we will have to pay fat hog prices for them. Attempts have been made to buy as much under the fat price as possible.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED:

A. Machinery

While present weather permits the operation of tractors, hardly any time this fall have we been able to work efficiently because tractors have been laid up in the garage. Some plan ought to be worked out where repairs could be gotten more quickly.

We have been short of drivers but now provision is being made whereby men can be transferred from our Truck Crop Unit to this job.

B. Irrigation

Proper irrigation is always a problem with us and now freezing weather causes ditches to freeze over during the night and slow up water. About ten o'clock they thaw out and then perhaps there is too much water for a while to handle properly.

We plan to transfer some men from Truck Crop to this work and this will help cover more land.

V. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

A. Crop Production

Since our vegetable harvest is almost complete, our main work will be to continue grain planting and prepare vegetable land for next spring.

Approximately 100 acres must be plowed for vegetables and grain planting and preparation for the same can go on as long as weather will permit.

Irrigation must go as fast as is possible.

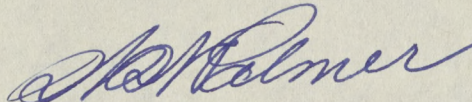
V. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

B. Livestock and Poultry

Cattle will be placed in our feedlots and our plan of feeding will be established for the entire winter.

Our Swine herd is now back to a normal feeding basis after passing through our cholera siege. More system and definite plans should go into regular effect.

Since meat birds have been slaughtered a more normal operation can now go into effect at the poultry farm. We only have our laying flock and one system of housing and feeding is all that is necessary.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

December 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	5
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	141
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	6
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING MONTH:

A. Crop Production

1. Vegetables

All harvest work possible was completed this month. Freezes destroyed whatever was in the field, at least as far as present use was concerned.

About 9,000 pounds of daikon was brought to Mess Management, but other field crops were frosted too much. Six acres of onions were left in the field and if the winter is not any more severe than last, these will be available as green onions next spring. There still remains some beets, celery, and potatoes in storage.

We had just reconsidered the vegetables to be grown next year, and were ready to submit the same to Washington when word arrived that the Exclusion Order had been lifted, and that no vegetable planting would be made in 1945. The schedule had involved 111 acres of the more hardy varieties.

As a result the Food Crop Unit has spent the latter part of the month in returning tools, seed, and equipments to Warehouses



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

and central places. A very large quantity of seed, fertilizer, and insecticide is on hand and at the present time a summary is being completed of these surpluses.

2. Grain Crops

There were 81 additional acres of winter wheat sown this month in section 13 bringing the total of wheat sown up to 176 acres. Preparation of land had been going ahead particularly in the afternoons when the frost was out of the ground, and about 100 acre was practically ready to be sown to winter barley when the word arrived that we should plant no more.

Freezes were quite severe during all the month but had our program not been stopped some field work could have gone on during the latter portion.

As our program now stands we have 176 acres of wheat, 160 acres of winter barley and 305 acres of alfalfa with grain sown for next year's harvest.

Freezes became so severe about the middle of the month that irrigation had to be stopped because ditches would freeze over, and water on the fields would not thaw out during the day.

The irrigation crew spent the latter part of the month in gathering canvas dams, cleaning up in general and giving some little assistance to some other units.

Since it appears that no more plantings will be made, there will be a considerable quantity of seed - winter and spring - barley available as surplus.

B. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef Cattle

Cattle intended for slaughter during the winter and spring months were brought into the feedlots at the beef ranch on December 15. There was still good rough feed in the fields but cattle were not gaining any. At the present time there are 112 cows, and 280 steers in the lots.

There are 126 weaned calves and light steers in the pastures. No more purchases of cattle were made during the month as a result of Washington advising us to make no further buys. There is more maintenance feeds in the fields now than our cattle can use.

Up to this month we had never slaughtered any veal calves. The few calves that were dropped were kept on the cows until

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

ready to wean and then were carried on our pastures. However, when going into the feedlots there were quite a few calves on hand which were not old enough to wean and that would have held down the fattening of their mothers. As a result, 20 head were taken off for slaughter. There will be a few more as the season goes on since in spite of the fact that we have attempted to buy non-calvy cows and heifers, a few calves have been dropped.

We have hit a rather low point now in the condition of our cattle for killing because slaughter requirements have been heavy previously, and also because we attempted to keep the cattle in pastures as long as possible.

Sufficient water was not on hand last year in the lots, and we had to wait about a week for the Engineering Section to complete a new well and properly attach it to the water lines. Even after our cattle were in, they were not watered properly for about a week.

Cattle are now doing nicely, however, and are up to 2 pounds of grain per head per day. We are feeding a mixture of barley, wheat and dried beet pulp.

We have only one more agreed shipment to make to Minidoka on January 1.

2. Swine

Our swine herd has been doing very well during the month after our overcoming the cholera outbreak in October, and going through a general clean up program.

Since we had been using the crystal violet treatment for preventing hog cholera up to our outbreak, there is question in our minds at the present time as to whether all of the losses occurring for about a year back has been enteritis as we have attributed it to. If the crystal violet broke with us in one general outbreak, there is no reason to believe but what it might have broken down in some of our hogs in the past. This could not have occurred, however, to any great extent because losses were not expansive enough and treatments for enteritis reacted favorable in most instances.

Upon advise from Washington that our future program was to be based to a considerable extent upon consuming all of our hogs during the life of the center, and having no young hogs at the end, some changes have now been put into effect with respect to our program. These changes are that there will be no more breeding of sows or gilts, and that all recently bred sows would be placed in feedlots and fattened out.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

A check up of hogs now on hand show 554 head counting all classes and including some newly born suckling pigs.

Basing our probable consumptive needs upon the expected Relocation Program, we will be out of hogs by around the first of May. If the swine program is to be continued to consume garbage and other feeds on hand, additional feeder hogs will have to be purchased in the third quarter.

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock has been doing quite satisfactory during the month - an increase in egg production has occurred.

The fullest production expected has not been reached, but some of the later pullets are now just getting into production and some of the earliest layers have molted. Also our year old hens are in a full molt. Production should increase in January.

Losses of birds are yet too high but it seems that from various causes - picking, blow outs, and other troubles that we have not been able to cut them down to the most possible extent.

Our poultry unit is in the best condition that it has ever been in because housing is about right. We have plenty of feed on hand and we have better feed storage and mixing facilities than ever before.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

A. Machinery

Considerable repair of machinery was necessary for next year's operations, but these needs now have been decreased assuming that no further plantings will be made.

For some time, however, we have had requisitions in for such things as side delivery rake repair parts, mowers, etc. These have not arrived to date, but we should have them on hand soon because the main job that we have for our machinery unit now is to repair equipment that we will use next summer.

B. Construction

As fast as is possible, the limited amount of construction now partially completed should be finished. At the hog ranch there is one concrete garbage feeder partly completed, and practically no work has been done on it for about a month's time.

The water supply at the Beef Ranch is not satisfactory to date, and it seems that a new plan is thought up every few days. A definite plan should be established and then all work should proceed toward that end.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS: (Cont'd)

At the Poultry Ranch most of the poultry houses have been wired for lights for sometime, but electricity is not available yet for any building. Since this job is so nearly completed, it ought to be finished immediately.

IV. PROBLEMS CONSIDERED:

A. General

There are no serious problems in the Agricultural Section at this time mainly because a great amount of our past activities have been stopped.

Cattle purchases were stopped last month; further planting this month, and a general recession is now occurring as a result of the announcement that the Project will close in 1945.

This announcement has made it necessary for us to transfer our entire truck crop unit crew and several of our men in machine operations and irrigations. The majority of these men have shown a great interest in the farm and would like to go on to their final time of relocation. They are now available to other jobs to which they are not use to, and it is rather a hard matter to see them all go.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. General

While the word has come through that we should make no further plantings, there are approximately 300 acres of land which could be put into grains very quickly. At least 1/3 of this land has been disked and only needs to be floated preceding drilling. There is none of the land that requires plowing, and the whole area could be easily planted. The question, of course, will be the probability of our being able to irrigate and harvest the crop. However, there is already 400 to 500 acres that will need to be harvested and ~~cared~~ ^{CARED} for any anyway.

It now appears that the sentiment among our farm workers is that there will be no quick relocation. Considering these conditions and since we have machinery and seed it would appear quite possible that a larger acreage of grain might be handled than that now sown.

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

A. Crop Activities

Because of the weather which prevents irrigation, and because of no more planting, the main activity that will occur in the crop program is to work on a declaration of surplus of seeds, supplies, etc. This has already been begun. Also a similar declaration of

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

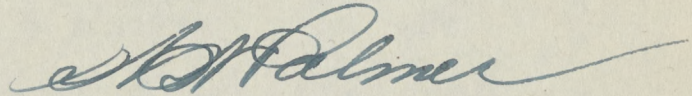
machinery will be made, holding only that equipment which is necessary for carriage of our livestock units, the putting up of hay, and the harvest of grain.

B. Livestock

Our main activity in the livestock enterprises will be to prefect better care and improve general management. Cattle in the feedlots will be brought up steadily on grain, and as a result, should be in better killing condition at the latter part of the month than now.

Our swine herd is smaller in number than usual, and those hogs on hand can be given better care. In the past, there had been times when too much emphasis was placed upon the caring for farrowing sows and their litters. We are now practically out of this phase of work.

Poultry results should become better because of a general improved situation as to housing, feed, and carriage of varied phases. We only have laying hens now at the ranch and each month has seen our equipment and housing conditions get better.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

AGRICULTURAL NARRATIVE

REPORT FOR 1944

Agricultural Narrative Report for 1944

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION RESULTS

Our Beef Cattle Program was well begun at the beginning of 1944 and aims were to carry sufficient cattle to supply the slaughter needs of this center, and Minidoka beginning August. The slaughter requirements of the two centers were approximated to be 1020 head, and for the year 1946 were used. Full demand of our center was met and nine carloads were shipped to Minidoka.

Two principle operations have gone on; one, the feedlot fattening of cattle for our center for the period January to June, and two, the carriage of cattle in pasture for growth and pasture fattening. Our feedlot program was very successful and some very fine meat was produced for the center.

There was a question in our minds as to the number of cattle that could be carried through the winter of 1943-44 on our rough pasture without the feeding of hay. As a result only about 170 head were purchased for this purpose. Even though we had a rather severe winter as termed in this section our pasture cattle did fine and we had more rough feed than we could use.

As soon as it was seen that the winter was gone through pretty well, attempts were made to make rather heavy purchases. It was found that cattle prices were advancing and stockman were getting as high as 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for good steers. It appeared that these prices were out of reason considering the fact that we could only procure ceiling price credit for our dressed meat and also perhaps this quality was a little too high anyway. Therefore, a decision was made to buy cows and heifers, in the main, and to buy steer only if we did not have to pay over 12¢ per pound. This policy was continued pretty well throughout the year, but we had planned to buy approximately 250 steers the forepart of December when we were advised by Washington to make no further purchases.

Our purchases of cattle amounted to 1060 head and just about offset our slaughter. Cattle killed for this center plus those shipped to Minidoka had a credit value of \$88,200.00.

The results from pasturing throughout the summer were quite successful although in most instances our purchases were not made sufficiently in advance of the time we needed the stock to kill.

Periods of good pasture gain varied considerable during the year. Our spring was later than usual and feeds did not grow well until June. We then had ample pasture but in September, preceding the time that we could get into many of our crop fields, older pastures dried up and gains were

going slowly. We were not able to irrigate some of this pasture land to the extent that it should have been to offset this drying up period. As fields opened up, gains became good again and results were fine until freezes began to get severe about the middle of November.

Cattle were placed in the Feedlots on December 15 and as of January 1 there were 441 head in the pens which are estimated as the needs for this center to July 1945. We are feeding a grain mixture of 20% dried beet pulp, 30% ground wheat, and 50% ground barley plus our alfalfa hay. Last year we fed a mixture of 60% wheat and 40% barley, but this year we thought it advisable to use some dried beet pulp because it was cheaper than grain and also bloat preventing.

PROBLEMS

Our greatest problem in connection with the beef program was the getting up of hay. First, it was impossible to get sufficient labor to irrigate our fields properly and second, most of our crop had depleted in quality to where good yields were only possible in a few fields.

We attempted to procure two modern hay balers, and had we gotten them, our haying program would have been quite successful. We did purchase, however, a second hand Ann Arbor but it was of the old hand blocking type and it never proved very advantageous. We hired the baling of 160 tons in the field. In all there were 316 tons put up.

It was thought that a beef crew was well established during the winter of 1943-44, but all of it, with the exception of one adult and some high school boys, left the center upon seasonal or indefinite leave in May. It was necessary to rebuild an entire crew and this was not done very successfully because in the main, our older residents have preferred other work. We had to depend almost entirely upon high school students for haying and cattle operation.

Ever since the project began, some fencing has gone on, however, more was done this year than ever before. This was necessary if our beef pasturing program was to succeed. There were approximately 10 miles of fence put up.

Losses of cattle have been held to a minimum throughout the year and only amounted to about 3%. Practically no losses occurred in the feedlots, but we had some heavy bloat loss in May and June when alfalfa and all feed was green and very tender. Losses then occurred, mainly as a result of some cattle breaking into the crop fields.

FUTURE PROGRAM

It is estimated that there are sufficient cattle in the feedlots to take care of our center to July 1. In addition there are 126 head in our overwintering pastures and they will supply sufficient meat for at least

two months. However, the pasture cattle are lighter in weight and about one third of them are calves weaned this fall. Whatever our program of farming is for the ensuing year, we will have to carry sufficient pasture land to care for these feeders.

SWINE ENTERPRISE

PRODUCTION RESULTS

Only fair results were gotten from our Swine Enterprise this year because several problems entered into the program.

The aim of the year's program was to fulfill the full needs of the center in pork and this was done through the supplying of 1640 hogs with an average live weight of 231 lbs. at slaughter. The center's needs had been estimated to be 1900, but slaughter weights turned out to be heavier than was anticipated, and a little more beef was used in lieu of hogs.

The Swine Program at the beginning of the project was based largely upon the carriage of a breeding herd, and thus the production of our own feeder pigs. Not the best results were being gotten from this type of program and at the beginning of this year our plans were reduced from about 200 sows down to 125, which it was estimated would produce approximately 1/3 of our feeder pigs.

A new farrowing house was completed in February, but this would not take care of any more of our sows than was planned in our program. However, as the year went our labor conditions became more severe, and the percentage of pigs being raised was not very high and thus a decision was made to cut the breeding herd further to about 30 to 40 gilts.

Feeder pigs could be purchased very easily during the forepart of the year because farmers had had an unfavorable feed price ratio and they were going out of the hog business. This situation, however, changed during the fall and at the present time feeder pig prices are high and pigs are hard to locate.

Losses were too high during the year amounting to about 15%, but the major part of the loss can be attributed to an improper properly equipped swine set-up.

PROBLEMS

The man-power situation at the Swine Ranch was quite serious during the main part of the year. Our younger residents have tended to want to work in some of the other enterprises instead of going to this unit. During the summer our employment got down to about 8 to 10 men and extreme efforts had to be put forth to procure transfers from other units and to get new workers out of the center.

Depletion occurred mainly as a result of men going out on leave and some being taken into the army through Selective Service.

This problem has been overcome to a large extent, but we have mainly the old residents working and some of them are not able to do much work.

Most of our sheds and pens at the beginning of the year were very poor since no new construction had been carried on. Sheds were always very poor and during the late winter and early spring, as a result of considerable stormy weather, our hog losses mounted higher than should have been the case. A heavy wind in June just about blew all the sheds away. They have now, however, been repaired and are in quite good shape.

All during the year we have been attempting to get construction of concrete garbage floors, but it was September before the Engineering Section got started. Now we have two garbage floors about complete which will take care of approximately 300 feeder hogs. We have been using small board garbage floors and sanitary conditions are almost impossible but no improvements were made since we have been waiting for the concrete.

All during the year we have had considerable trouble with necrotic enteritis. It has not only occurred in our feeder hogs, but also in our young suckling pigs. We have attributed the cause of this mainly to unsanitary feeding conditions and we should be able to help this situation from now on. Recently we have been using a Sulfaguandine treatment in the feed of sick hogs and this is giving us the best results of any treatment used to date.

In October a rather serious outbreak of Cholera occurred. When it was first observed it was thought for a day or two that perhaps it was enteritis, but soon the situation became too serious and determination was made that we had Hog Cholera. At first we could not get enough serum and virus to vaccinate, because our herd required more than was available in the state. It was feared that our losses would go very high, but they stopped at a total of 134 head.

We had been using the Crystal Violet single treatment vaccine since the beginning of the project and all hogs had been vaccinated. When this break occurred we were advised by Veterinarians to change immediately to the double Serum-Virus treatment.

FUTURE PROGRAM

There are sufficient hogs on the farm now to take care of the pork needs of the center until about May. All of our breeding program has stopped and only sows heavy in pig will be farrowed out. It will be necessary, however, to purchase approximately 200 feeder hogs to meet the center needs to about July 1, 1945. The Swine Unit is in the best shape from several

points of view to do a better job than in the past, but now with the lifting of the Exclusion Order, of course, our program is to recede in accordance with relocation and center closing.

POULTRY ENTERPRISE

PRODUCTION RESULTS

Results in our Poultry program have been quite good but the yearly income was not as great as it might have been because we did not have sufficient egg producing hens.

At the beginning of the year, we had 1482 hens from 1943 production, but this number dwindled down during the summer as a result of culling and death loss. Our pullets, which we produced this year, did not get well started into production until October, but now at the close of the year we are up to a high point, because egg production is nearing 50% from our 5,000 laying pullets and hens.

In February we finished the killing of our turkeys which we grew out in 1943.

Our kill in February consisted of 321 birds and 889 were killed in the fall and winter of 1943. This made a total kill of 1210 out of 1362 purchased and a loss of only 11%. These results we have thought were very good, but the weights of our slaughtered birds could have been a little higher; the average being 13.6 lbs. each.

At the beginning of the year, we only had sufficient laying houses to take care of our small flock. This was 4 adobe houses, but today we have 9 houses, 7 adobes-20'x40', 4 frame-20'x100', 1 frame house-20'x40', and 1 house 24'x100', or we have a total floor space of 16,800 feet which is sufficient room for our present flock. It was the middle of the summer before this housing was finished and at the beginning of the brooding season in March, we were crowded for room.

We procured 5,900 sexed chicks in March, April, and May and quite good results in brooding and the growing out of these pullets occurred. The first lot of 3700 arriving in March were by far the best and the remaining 2200 coming in April and May were not the best in quality and losses were quite heavy from them. In May we purchased 5,000 meat chicks, 4,000 Barred Rock, and 1,000 New Hampshire Reds. New Hampshire Reds did, by far, the best and the losses were very light. We had rather poor results with the Barred Rocks and losses were heavy. These chicks did not seem to have the vitality that they should have had, and considering our conditions they did not feather out well, and we had troubles in them all the way from paralysis to rickets.

At the time that our chicks were growing out, we were very much crowded for room since not all of our laying houses were finished and we only had

4 or 5 range houses. However in July, 12 in all range house were completed and we were able to get some of the pullets out and relieve some of our congestion. Our losses of the purchased chicks during the brooding and growing period amounted to approximately 23%, but it is believed had there been sufficient room that they would have been cut materially. The New Hampshire Red chicks did so well that we retained 300 of the best pullets for the laying flock.

At the beginning of the year, our aim had been to have 7,000 laying hens or pullets by fall. However, at the time of the purchase of chicks, we could not see sufficient housing room ahead, but thought that to fill this quota we could buy pullets later on in the season and that we could retain more pullets from our meat birds.

In July, Mr. Reed was here from Washington and thought it was best to discontinue any further house construction. We had three 20'x100' houses to build. These would have housed the additional 2,000 laying birds that we planned to have.

During the year, water lines were put in to all of the houses, a feed building 20'x60' was put up and at the present time we have a very fine poultry set-up. Recently also electricity has been put in each house for lighting but results from its use would have been best if it had been completed about November 1.

PROBLEM:

Most of our problems have been enumerated in the above discussion under results, but in addition during the heavy brooding season we were somewhat short in employment. At this time folks moved out to a considerable extent upon seasonal and indefinite leave.

The location of our poultry plant being approximately 3 miles from the center has always resulted in a considerable problem of having sufficient transportation and having men that would stay at the farm all hours of the day which is necessary when a lot of chicks are being taken care of.

Some losses occurred throughout the entire year from theft, however, only in one instance were we able to apprehend any thieves, but it seems that each month chickens disappear which the poultry men can not account for as disease or death loss.

Our poultry plant now is in very good condition and were the project to operate as in the past the most efficient results should be gotten. Only a few of the men we have employed have had previous poultry experience and none of them upon the large scale basis that we attempted to operate this year. There has been a tendency for our men to want to spend too much time upon details of individual house feeding and methods when perhaps better results would have been gotten adapting larger mass type operations.

Also there has tended to be a fear upon their part that if birds were put out in range houses or given less heat and more room that higher losses would be entailed. As a result some of our birds have not had quite the vitality that they should have had. These conditions have improved, however, and this year less men have taken care of more birds than were on the farm in 1943.

FIELD CROP ENTERPRISE

PRODUCTION RESULTS:

We didn't reach our anticipated goals in our Field Crop production this year partly because of weather conditions, because of the labor situation and because of a certain amount of deterioration in some of our perennial crops.

Our aims in the fall and winter of 1943-44 were to have near one thousand acres of grain but our total planting amounted to 744. It was necessary to abandon 20 acres just after seeding thus leaving us 724.

We went into 1944 with only 108 acres of winter wheat and 15 acres of barley. During the fall it had been very stormy and the land froze up before we could exceed this planting. There were quite a few acres, however, practically ready for sowing when we were able to get on the land in the spring.

In March there were only about 10 days of good weather and it was April before we got any material seeding done. After a storm occurs here it is usually several days before we can work the land because of the clay sticky nature of the soil.

Of the 108 acres of winter wheat, 55 were not irrigated until April, and it was quite apparent at that time that the crop would not amount to much. This, however, was in a field with 50 acres of barley, all of which we planned to sow to alfalfa during the year. In April we planted the entire area of 105 acres and later on because the wheat was very poor we cut it for hay. The field produced 30 tons of baled wheat hay. Earlier it had been necessary to abandon 12 acres of wheat and 8 acres of the fall planted barley because of winter kill.

This area is not considered to be a good spring wheat territory but we decided to try some anyway. We sowed 39 acres but the yield was only fair and not nearly as good as from winter wheat. The average yield for all of the harvested wheat was 23.2 bushels per acre.

Plantings of grains moved as fast as possible but it was about the first week in June when we finished with the last barley seeding. Sixty acres of oats and 522 acres of barley were planted in addition to the spring wheat. We knew that we could not expect the best results from the sowing of barley as late as June, but we had the land prepared and we felt that we could utilize the crop somehow whatever it turned out to be.

The earliest planted grain was, of course, the best and required less irrigation water during the summer. Some of the latest sown barley was short and pretty weedy, and it was felt that more utility could be gotten out of it by pasturing it with cattle. One hundred forty-four acres were pastured.

There were 385 acres in all of barley harvested as grain, giving an yield of 16.5 bushels per acre. This was not a good yield but considering the time of planting and our problems of irrigation, we have thought it was fair.

Our seven acres of winter barley yielded about 75 bushels to the acre which was indicative that good results can be gotten from winter grain if properly taken care of. A few acres of our early seeded spring barley neared the 50 bushel mark, but the later the sowing the less the yield.

Our oats was rather poor only making 13.6 bushels to the acre, but it was planted on a very unlevel field and irrigation could not be done well.

We started harvesting grains in July and it was November before we were finished. Because of our late sowings, however, the grain couldn't have been cut much faster because it was not ripe enough. Our harvest crew consisted of high school students, mainly.

With 299 acres of the spring barley, we planted sweet clover so that the fields could be utilized for pasture in 1945 or some of them might be plowed under with a good green manure crop. We got very good stands and considerable pasture was available for cattle during the fall.

The old alfalfa that has been on the farm since the Project began has been showing up as a continuing disappointment. Many of the stands were rather poor and the last two years, weeds have come in until we had been going out of the hay business pretty fast. Part of this deterioration has been due to our inability to get some of the acreage properly irrigated.

It was realized ~~that~~ past year that if the project was to go on any length of time and if we were to maintain a winter cattle feeding program that some good hay must be established. Therefore, we planned to sow approximately 300 acres this year. We, however, exceeded these plans in that we sowed 105 acres in the spring and then 305 acres during the early fall, beginning in August.

In all instances we sowed a small amount of winter wheat with the alfalfa planted during the fall. Under this plan we have thought that we could increase our first hay crop in 1945 and it would also give us an alternative that if the alfalfa did not show up good, that we could harvest a grain crop. About half of this acreage was sown in newly prepared fields and the rest on land that was in grain this year. There are approximately 100 acres of this grain and alfalfa that now shows a very fine stand of grain. This is mainly the first that was sown and the grain had plenty of time to stool out. These fields also show very fine alfalfa stands. In the fall all fields showed good alfalfa stands but it might be that some of the last seeded will not come through the winter in the best of shape.

Last spring we were handicapped considerably because we had a lot of trouble with the breakdown of our heavier tack-laying tractors. This

situation was alleviated considerable when we procured in April one HD10, one Farmall M, and one Farmall 20 from Jerome. We, in turn, shipped one Farmall H to Rohwer.

For the past fall we again have not reached our anticipated grain seeding goals. We, however, planted 160 acres of barley and 176 acres of winter wheat in addition to alfalfa-wheat seedings. All of the barley was irrigated and was up green when winter set in. However, only 70 acres of the wheat was irrigated, and it is questionable what our results will be from that not irrigated to date. We had to stop irrigating in the middle of November because freezing occurred so severely that streams would freeze up during the night and not thaw out during the day.

At the time that the Exclusion Order was lifted, we had approximately 300 acres of land that was nearly ready for seeding. We could have sown some of this since had we been permitted to do so.

PROBLEMS:

Our plan of getting up the years hay crop consisted of dividing the responsibility between several units. The Poultry Unit put up approximately 35 tons which was estimated as their needs for the winter. Likewise 80 acres of hay was assigned to the Swine Unit but labor conditions became so severe there that the Beef Unit had to take it over. The largest amount of acreage was left to our Beef Crew. However, our Machinery Unit was responsible for the cutting and raking of all hay. The Machinery Unit was also responsible for the operation of machines in the Food Crop Section and the handling of the entire grain crop with the exception of irrigation.

We established a separate irrigation crew that was to irrigate all the grain and go as far as they could on hay. We never could build this unit to sufficient size to get much hay irrigated. Poultry irrigated their share but about all of the rest plus the pasture had to be handled by men and boys attached to the Beef Unit.

Our grain yields would have been much higher had we been able to get better irrigation the 24 hours around. Most of our fields were flooded out on the bottom ends as a result of over-night watering.

We had a real job at hand in trying to get our hay put up since about the only persons we could get to work in the harvest were the young high school students. More hay would have been harvested, however, with the same effort, if the crop had all been good.

All of our land because of its heavy alkaline nature will not stand hardly any punishment from over irrigation or flooding. The water stands on the fields and kills out the crop. A considerable acreage of hay has been killed in this manner.

116
60
176

Very little of any of our crops have ever been irrigated properly. We have never been able to get effective night applications, and streams could not be turned off at the main head gates in the evening and then turned on in the morning and get any appreciable water to the crops.

FOOD CROP ENTERPRISE

PRODUCTION RESULTS

The vegetable production program was fairly successful during the year, but again as in 1943 our final results were effected by our growing of some crops that are questionable as to their adaptability to this section.

Approximately 280 acres of vegetables were planned but after the building of our plant houses, our workers became perhaps a little too enthusiastic and grew plants for crops that were not intended, and some seeding in the fields were a little in excess of that previously planned. As a result, about 320 acres were planted and abandonment amounted to about 30%. We attempted to raise 22 different classes of vegetables.

A rather unfavorable year as to weather occurred since we had a late cold and stormy spring, and a killing frost occurred in the fall ahead of the previous year.

Our vegetable workers spent most of their time during the first two months of the year in helping to build our two plant houses 96'x15' each; the building of 6 cold frames, and the making of plant flats, and covers for the houses. The plant houses were constructed near the hospital boiler room and excess steam from the hospital was used for heat. Covers for all of the plant houses were made from old muslin feed sacks by a group of women established as a sewing crew during the winter. Five thousand plant flats were made out of old ammunition boxes.

As a result of our plant houses, we only purchased sufficient onion plants to plant seven acres and enough celery plants to plant about three. We grew cabbage, broccoli, tomatoes, peppers, and celery in our own hot houses. The operation of these houses was very successful and the plants were of better quality than those that could have been purchased outside. They took, however, considerable labor especially when it came to re-setting of the plants from the seed boxes.

We had some little trouble, as a result, too much alkali and chlorine in the water that we had to use for irrigation. This was overcome by more thorough irrigation so that alkali washed out of the plant flats, and by our use of some iron sulphate to off-set the alkali.

There was only a short time in April when field work could be done. Only peas and some nappa were sown in this month. It was May when any major seed planting got underway in the fields. Such crops as mustard, onions, cabbages, daikon, spinach and lettuce were planted this month. May was quite stormy and it was really June before the greatest amount of planting got underway. At this time we were involved in getting a lot of direct seeding done in the fields as well as getting out all of our cabbage, tomatoes, broccoli, peppers and eggplants.

The fact is we had too much work in a short period for the man-power we had to get the job done and eggplants, peppers, and potatoes were not finished until in July.

Vegetables that were planted in June didn't seem to grow very much, since the weather was cold, and with tomatoes especially, it seemed that they really went backwards and did not get to growing until July.

Harvesting of peas, and early planted greens got well under way during July, and from then on until December it could be said that the center had more greens available than they were able to consume.

In the spring of the year, the food crop acreage was divided into five different units with a head foreman in charge of each. This worked out, we believe, better than an entire group method of production. An overall harvest crew was established but each unit helped this crew when it was not tied up with other work.

Better working relations were established with Commissary and meetings of their representatives and agriculture were held throughout the year at about three weeks intervals to establish prices and discuss vegetables to be harvested and quality problems. Commitments were made to the Commissary a week ahead and in practically all instances they were fulfilled as agreed upon.

Our acreage of all vegetables this year was about 30% under that of last year, but about 100,000 lbs. more were turned to the Commissary.

About half of the number of persons worked in the Food Crop Unit as compared with 1943. The fact is our average employment for the year of all units on the farm was 37% under that used in 1943. The average employed in 1943 per month was 313 and the average employed this year per month was 196.

Some of our crops were planted too late this year again to give best results. This was especially true with our potatoes, since we finished planting them on July 5, with all of our corn and some other crops such as celery, squash, cantaloupes, etc.

Crops did very well during July, August, and September until we were hit with a bad killing frost on September 15. This freeze went down to 25° and it was 28 days earlier than in 1943. Eggplants, peppers, cucumbers, and squash were completely destroyed. Vines of cantaloupes and tomatoes were all frosted and the harvest from these two crops was only green tomatoes and cantaloupes for pickling.

All corn were frost but a reasonable harvest had occurred up to this time. The potato vines were half frosted also and they were just in their prime for the development of tubers.

Harvesting from this frost period on proceeded as fast as was possible considering our man-power.

We were rather late with our potatoes and two acres were frozen in the ground in November. Also we lost about five acres of celery when final severe freezes occurred the middle of November.

Attempts were made to get some of the celery covered in the fields and some pitted, but we were not able to get very much of this done.

The green onion crop during the year was very good, but the Sweet Spanish onion plants that were set out in May did not seem to make very much growth all during the summer. One acre of the seven was harvested as green in August, but the remaining six acres have been left in the field with the thought that they might be used as green onions in the spring of 1945. Some onions were similarly left over the winter of 1943-44 and this year in May and June we had a very good yield from them, and they provided some food for the center at a time when nothing else was ready for harvest and when vegetables were hard to get from the outside.

Our best crops of the year were our green crops and the most outstanding were beets, chard, nappa, daikon, lettuce and mustard. Our celery crop was very good, but we raised too much for the period in which we could consume it from the field. We failed again this year in getting a good stand of carrots. After planting in May, we irrigated but then we had a very hard drying wind which sealed over the top soil and we were unsuccessful in getting the young starting seedlings out of the ground.

We had planned in reducing our acreage in 1945 to approximately 125 acres when the Exclusion Order was lifted and the word was received that we would plant no more. We had planned to eliminate all of the very tender crops such as peppers and eggplants and to reduce some of the other planting materially such as tomatoes, cantaloupes, and onions.

PROBLEMS:

There have been several major problems in our Food Crop Production, many of which we could do nothing about. Because of climatic conditions we have had extreme peak requirements of work at planting and harvesting periods, and during these times we have not been able to increase our tempo of work from our regular employment and we have not been able to secure efficient additional help. We had too many planting to be made in May and June of this year. Similarly we had too much harvest to do for about a month's time during the fall. It was thought by our regular employed persons that they could cover the jobs themselves but delays occurred that amounted to hazards in final production.

In 1943 considerable volunteer labor was used from other sections and from the High School, but much sentiment had built up against a recurrence of this throughout the center.

Because it has always seemed that the Commissary could secure ample vegetables from the outside or through the Quartermaster, our vegetable produced has never been too popular.

This year we still attempted to grow some crops that were questionable as to their adaptability to this locality. Our attempting to grow them turned out as a loss, and in addition, took time away from some of the other crops that would do best.

Ever since the Project began, we have been attempting to seek out the best lands for vegetables. The heavier soils contain more natural fertility and less alkali, but since they are heavy they remain colder during a late spring, and once they become alkaline a high concentration exists.

We have some sandy light soil but alkali has been more prevalent in them and of course it comes up faster. This year because of coldness and also perhaps because of additional alkali, some of our crops that were planted in the heavy soils such as tomatoes and onion plants grew very poorly throughout the season. Quite good care was given them but even late in the fall some of our onions planted for dry onion harvest were not much larger than they were in July.

This year we planted, mainly, the hardy types of vegetables on the sandier soils and they seemed to do much better there than when the same varieties were planted on the heavier soils. We had planned the coming year to divert over to the use of our lighter soils for the more tender crops using new land out of alfalfa. Alkali is a real hazard on the farm and it is apparent now that it is too plentiful to even attempt to grow such crops as cucumbers, peppers, and peas.

The production figures shown upon the statistical summary WRA-309 will not always check with figures arrived at by adding up the monthly reports. At the time of completing Form WRA-309 records were procured from the Cost Division and the Commissary to compare with ours. We found that in some instances we had erred in our monthly reports because delivery tickets didn't always check with the Commissary's tally-ins and also with records finally posted by the Cost Division from Form WRA-189. A complete analysis of all the reports was made and the figures reported in the Annual Statistical are correct. A corrected monthly report for December will accompany the January report to make past reports correspond with the annual.

Palmer Price Figures on

Budget Bureau No. 13-R045

Approval Expires: 7/31/45

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31 194 4Central Utah Relocation Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted ✓	Abandoned	Harvested ✓			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
✓ Beets (table) ✓	7	0	7	72,050	10,293	72,050	-	-	2.4
✓ Broccoli ✓	6	6	0	990	-	990	-	-	2.4
✓ Cabbage ✓	9	5	4	47,390	11,847	47,390	-	-	2.1
✓ Cantaloupes ✓	36	2	34	62,731	1,845	62,731	-	-	1.1
✓ Carrots ✓	23	22	1	10,165	10,165	10,165	-	-	2.1
✓ Celery ✓	7	5	2	45,710	22,855	45,710	-	-	5.0
✓ Chinese Cabbage ✓									
✓ Mustard, Spinach	30	10	20	77,779	3,889	77,779	-	-	2.8
✓ Corn (sweet) ✓	40	8	32	61,712	1,928	61,712	-	-	2.1*
✓ Cucumbers ✓	6	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
✓ Daikon-Radish ✓	32	5	27	99,535	3,686	99,535	-	-	3.5
✓ Eggplant ✓	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
✓ Kohl Rabi ✓	1	-	1	23,696	23,696	23,696	-	-	2.5
*Includes credit of \$4.00 per acre for cattle pasture.									

1729.20

22.76

995.19

690.04

213.47

2295.50

2177.81

1295.95

3483.73

592.40

#Field was abandoned but vegetable crew picked it over and got a little production.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 31 1944Central Utah Relocation

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb.
	Planted ✓	Abandoned	Harvested ✓			Used on Center	Shipped to other Centers	Sold	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(¢)
✓ Lettuce ✓	2	0	2	7,188	3,594	7,188	-	-	3.0
✓ Melons ✓	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
✓ Onions ✓	10	1	9	17,700	1,967	17,700	-	-	4.0
✓ Onions (plants) ✓	7*	0	1	4,150	4,150	4,150	-	-	5.0
✓ Onions ✓	10	0	10	30,270	3,027	30,270	-	-	5.0
✓ Peas ✓	10	0	10	9,120	912	9,120	-	-	6.7
✓ Peppers ✓	2	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
✓ Potatoes ✓	30	2	28	48,160	1,720	48,160	-	-	1.7
✓ Squash ✓	24	6	18	36,872	2,048	36,872	-	-	4.8
✓ Swiss Chard ✓	7	0	7	81,092	11,585	81,092	-	-	3.0
✓ Tomatoes ✓	18	0	18	18,752	1,042	18,752	-	-	1.2
Turnips	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
*6 acres left in field for 1945 harvest.									

215.64

708-

207.50

1513.50

611.04

818.72

1769.86

2432.76

225.02

329 319 92 231 755,062

Does not include 1943 onions

Total money checked 21989.09

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending December 194 4

Central Utah

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alfalfa (old)	395	-	395	572,000	1448	572,000	-	-	1.1
Alfalfa (alone) ✓	28	-	1945	Pasture					\$1.50 per A 42.-
(with									
Alfalfa grain) ✓	105	-	1945	Pasture					\$1.50 per A 157.50
(with									
Alfalfa grain) ✓	305	-	1945	Pasture					\$1.50 per A 457.50
Barley (grain) ✓	393	8	385	318,415	827	318,415	-	-	2.25 47164.33
(pastured)									
Barley ripe ✓	144	-	144	38,000	264	38,000	-	-	1.14 433.20
Barley	160	-	1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corn (field) ✓	83	10	73	Pasture	-	-	-	-	4.00 per A 292.-
Oats ✓	60	-	60	32,640	544	32,640	-	-	2.58 842.11
Pasture ✓	3000								\$1.50 per A 4500.-
(with									
S. Clover barley) ✓	299		1945	Pasture					\$1.00 per A 299.-
(with									
S. Clover wheat) ✓	150		1945	Pasture					\$1.50 per A 225.00
*55 acres of this was sown with wheat that was cut for hay but had pasture value after. The remaining 40 was with barley and barley was cut as grain.									
†Sweet clover was sown with barley in spring but had considerable pasture value after barley harvest.									

20704.64

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Crops

For Year Ending **December** 194 **4**

Central Utah

Center

Crop	Acreages			Total Production (lbs.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (lbs.)	Disposition of Produce			Average Price Per lb. (¢)
	Planted	Abandoned	Harvested			Used on Center (lbs.)	Shipped to other Centers (lbs.)	Sold (lbs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Wheat (winter) ✓	53	12	41	70,611	1722	70,611	-	-	2.5
Wheat (winter)	55	Hay	55	60,000	1091	60,000	-	-	1.0
Wheat (spring) ✓	39	-	39	40,590	1008	40,590	-	-	2.5
Wheat (winter)	176	-	1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straw (baled) ✓	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	.35*

*About 50 acres of grain stubble cut and baled for livestock and poultry use.

*About 50 acres of grain stubble cut and baled for livestock and poultry use.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 116.5 \\
 104 \\
 .566 \\
 \hline
 219.1 \\
 268.5 \\
 \hline
 487.6 \\
 534 \\
 176 \\
 145 \\
 \hline
 5101
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10900 \\
 1482 \\
 \hline
 123820 \\
 4436 \\
 \hline
 7846 \\
 8866 \\
 \hline
 5080 \\
 580 \\
 \hline
 4580 \\
 4436 \\
 \hline
 9016
 \end{array}$$

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Yearly Summary Report - Livestock

For Year Ending December 31 1944

Central Utah Relocation

Center

TABLE I

HOGS

✓ 53773.63

Beginning Inventory				Purchased				Litters Farrowed		Slaughtered		
Feeders		Breeding Stock		Feeders		Breeding Stock		Litters	Pigs Raised	No.	Av. Dr. Wt.	Av. Pr. lb.
No.	Est. Av. Wt.	No.	Est. Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	Av. Wt.	No.	No.			
1015 145	130	145	250	941	126.5	-	-	107	534	1640	165.6	19.8

1160

Death Loss			Closing Inventory			
under 6 wks.	over 8 wks. old		Feeders		Breeding Stock	
No.	No.	Est. Av. Wt.	No.	Est. Av. Wt.	No.	Est. Av. Wt.
362	401	85	516	150	15	325

TABLE II

CHICKENS

10957.97

✓ 3550.88

Beginning Inventory				Purchased				Eggs Produced		Butchered		
Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	Other No.	Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	Other No.	No. of Doz.	Av. Pr. pr. doz.	No.	Av. Dr. Wt.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.
-	-	1442	-	10200	-	-	-	27954	33.2	4436 X	2.09 X	28.5

Death Loss		Closing Inventory				HOGS - 5377 EGGS - 1097 CHICKEN 252 MINIDOK 258 UTAH 609 TURKEY 177
Under 6 wks. No.	Over 6 wks. No.	Chicks No.	Pullets No.	Hens No.	other No.	
820	2046	-	-	5080	-	

820

Hogs - 53773.63
EGGS - 10957.97
CHICKEN - 3550.88
BEEF - MINIDOK 258 12.82
UTAH - 609 83.96
TURKEY - 1771.92
1568 52.18

(up and over)

OK

60983.96

60983.96

25813.82

86797.78

TABLE III

BEEF CATTLE

Beginning Inv.		Purchased		Calves Born	Used on Center			Shipped to other Centers			Death Loss		Closing Inv.	
No.	Av. Live Wt. lbs.	No.	Av. Live Wt. lbs.	No.	No.	Av. Dr. Wt. lbs.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt. lbs.	Av. Pr. pr. lb.	No.	Av. Wt. lbs.	No.	Av. Live Wt. lbs.
567	600	1060	872	#57	783	421	18.5	*263	898	10.93	51	800	567	715

*Includes 20 head shipped on January 1, 1945. Included because of last shipment.

#This does not include calves born in December that will be shown in total number for JanOTHER 1945.

TURKEYS

1771.92

Beginning Inventory

Purchases

Butchered

Death Loss

Closing Inventory

No. Av. Dr. Wt. Av. Pr. per lb.

357

0

521

13.8

406

36

0

25801.63

62432.50

88234.13

62,432.50

25,813.81

88445.31

53772.63

142717.94

Value of Products

Hogs

\$53,772.63

Beef

\$62,432.50

Pork

\$25,813.81

Chicken

\$10,956.16

Eggs

\$3,550.98

Turkeys

\$1,991.92

Total \$158,297.10

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

January 29, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	5
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	85
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	0
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry Production

1. Beef Cattle

Our beef cattle program has been going along quite satisfactorily during the month. At the close of the month we have 125 cows, 5 suckling calves and 228 steers in our feedlots. These cattle are getting $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of grain per head per day now plus all the hay they can eat.

During the month 30 head were shipped to Minidoka - January 1 which was our final shipment - and 83 head were killed for Center use. The 83 head, however, included 9 veal calves. This is the second time that we have killed veal; 20 being slaughtered last month. About December 1 we weaned off all calves old enough to wean and from then on, the policy was adopted to kill calves dropped as soon as they were old enough to make good veal. There are only 5 small calves in the herd at the present time.

The demand for beef in the Center has been very strong during December and January and the 83 head killed provided 34,421 pounds of dressed meat. We were asked by Commissary to supply



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

90,000 pounds for the Third Quarter and were we to keep up the present rate of kill, we would exceed the previous request. We have had to kill cattle too fast during these months and the flesh of the stock is not as good as it should be.

One advantage we have this year in supplying meat to the Center is that all of the cattle going into the feedlot were approximately 100 pounds heavier than last year.

We have 125 calves and steers in our over-wintering herd. During the month we cut our light calves and thin steers from the main herd so we could feed them protein pellets and waste hay from the feedlots. This number consists of 52 head, and they are getting near 2 pounds of pellets per head per day plus the waste hay. There are approximately 40 of this number that are quite light calves weaned off about the first of December.

We had considerable trouble in getting sufficient water into our feedlots in December and during the first of this month. A new well was dug this year, but the Engineering Section was late in getting it connected up with the old one and then several plans of pumping the water were gone through before a final system was established, that worked out.

Last year our feedlots were pretty much improvised and established through the use of old lumber for windbreaks, feeders, etc. However, plans were approved by Washington for new windbreaks on two sides, west and north, of the lots and the first part of January this job was completed. We now have a very fine feedlot, perhaps unsurpassed by any in this territory.

The annual report was prepared during this month showing a rather interesting summary. During the year there was 783 head of cattle killed for our Center and 263 sent to Minidoka. The total credit value to us was \$86,798.00. We ended the year with exactly the same number of cattle on hand as we had when we began the year. Losses were light amounting to only approximately 3%.

2. Swine

The swine program has been going on fairly well; yet we still have losses beyond what we should have. Losses are quite heavy ahead of weaning, and it seems that soon thereafter we go through a siege of enteritis and when the month is finished, our losses have accumulated too high.

In accordance with plans advised by Washington we have reduced our breeding herd to practically nothing. We now have only 7 sows or gilts and 4 of these have suckling pigs on them. During

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

December we transferred all of the recently bred gilts into the feedlots and they have now been practically all slaughtered. The three herd boars were castrated this month also.

Our hogs have not been gaining as well as they should have and this is due undoubtedly to two factors; first, winter weather and second, disease infestation. The slaughtered hogs are turning out lighter in weight than was previously estimated.

The forepart of December it was estimated that most of our hogs on hand would reach a weight of about 230 to 240 pounds before we would have to kill them. This was figured on a basis of fairly good gain. Our present weights are now running around 190 pounds; thus, we have missed our intended goal approximately 30 pounds. It is probable that the hogs were guessed heavier in weight at the time this determination was made, and this is also a factor.

Demand for the pork for the Center is continuing very heavy, but we have not exceeded the delivery for this month as requested by the Commissary in the Third Quarter Budget, as has been the case with beef. We are short about 4,000 pounds in meeting this supply, but when we combine the beef and pork, we have exceeded the request made by Commissary.

Three garbage feeder floors are now complete at the ranch. Two are in use. A fourth floor was being worked upon when word was received from Washington to stop all construction. These floors, however, make conditions much better than ever before.

It is getting pretty hard to locate any feeder hogs; more feed is on hand this year, and hog prices have recently been strengthening fast. We have attempted to buy most of our pigs below the fat hog price but, however, now it is getting so that we cannot buy them even at the fat value. Another deterrent which we have, and which has always existed with respect to livestock purchase, is that the farmer is unable to get his money for approximately one month after we have received the hogs. We have attempted in every manner possible to try to get tallies through and to speed up the movement of papers, but it seems that by the time that all forms go through Procurement, Warehouse, and Finance that checks are not possible for a long while.

The annual report completed this month showed that we killed for the Center 1640 hogs in 1944 having an average live weight of 231 pounds and a total credit value of \$53,800.00. Our closing inventory was only half of the beginning inventory, but for the hogs on hand they are a little heavier per head than last year.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

The average dressing percentage was 71.7 which has turned out not too bad considering the fact that we have never gotten back the heart and liver from the slaughterer and in some cases the feet and heads were not returned. Losses ran too high amounting to approximately 15%. Our cholera outbreak in October ran the loss figure much higher than it would have been.

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock has been doing better this month and egg production has come up to about 52%. We estimated that we could supply the Commissary 15,000 dozen eggs in the Third Quarter. This month we supplied 5,670 dozen so it appears that we should be able to exceed our previous estimated goal.

Losses are yet too high, but it seems almost impossible to hold them down. No diseases are prevalent in the flock and causes of death seem to be a percentage from picking and blow out, but then there is a percentage of decrease from no definite trouble. All conditions at the Poultry Farm are the best that they have ever been from the standpoint of the best possible management.

The annual report recently summarized showed that the returns in dollars to the enterprise was not too good during the year amounting to about \$14,500.00, but a high income was not possible because we did not have enough hens in production.

We spent most of the year in growing out pullets for their major production in 1945. Losses were too high amounting to about 23%, but not too much out of line with the average losses sustained by outside producers.

4. Crops

No field activities were carried on this month because all such efforts have been stopped as a result of plans for Center closing. All of our vegetables in storage, beets, potatoes, squash, were used up this month. However, there are 6 acres of onions in the fields which we plan to harvest next spring.

A list of surplus seeds was prepared and the Warehouse Section was advised that we would have no further use for them. This amounted to a rather large quantity and much of it was vegetable seed on hand here since the winter and spring of 1942-43. There was also a very large quantity of insecticides, and fertilizer available for surplus.

Practically all of the seed and fertilizer was in the warehouses but it was necessary for us to check quantities and varieties or kinds.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

The annual report was completed for Washington. The report showed 319 acres of vegetables planted during the year, 92 acres abandoned and 755,062 pounds of produce delivered to the Commissary. The produce had a value of \$21,989.09. There were 744 acres of grain seeded for harvest in 1944. Of this 108 acres were seeded in the fall of 1943 and 636 in the spring of 1944. Of the acreage 20 were abandoned from crop, 55 were cut for hay, and 144 harvested as pasture in the field. As a result 525 were actually harvested from the field as grain. The total harvested grain amounted to 462,256 pounds having a value of \$10,785.96.

Plans have been going forward towards leasing a major part of the farm this year.

Two farming plans for us were submitted to Washington. One was a plan where only livestock units would be retained with sufficient pasture for over-wintering cattle; the other consisted of the first, plus our caring for and harvesting of all the grain planted now and our handling of about 300 acres of hay. In either instance a major part of the farm would be leased.

A new map of the farm was made showing the condition and use of all lands at the present time.

The check as to land use involved every section and the following totals were arrived at:

Old alfalfa for hay or seed	594 acres
New alfalfa seeded in 1944	413
Grain already planted (alone)	326
Crop land practically ready for seeding	438
Stubble land of value for replanting	115
Sweet clover (1944 seeding)	305
Irrigated pasture	<u>2375</u>
Total land for water use	4576
Land, non-irrigated, with pasture value	2258
Land, of relatively no value	<u>12046</u>
Total non-irrigated	<u>14304</u>
Total all project lands	18880

At the present time consideration is being given to the water needs of the proposed units of land, for lease. The project owns 19,971 shares of water and not over one half of this is needed for irrigated lands. We haven't used a considerable amount of our water this year and since no vegetables will likely be grown by lessees the water requirements will be reduced materially.

5. Machinery Operations

All farm machines have been checked as to probable needs for our operations in 1945. Since no further plantings are to be made

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

a large list of machines has now been declared surplus to the warehouse. This list will be increased if the minimum plan of farming is the one adopted for our operation.

Mr. E. H. Reed of Washington is to be here in February and it is presumed that several final determinations will be made upon his visit.

At the present time surplus machine parts are being returned to the warehouses from our farm shop. Soon all surplus machines will be brought into a warehouse yard.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

There are practically no need in the Agricultural Section at this time. This is due, of course, mainly to our withdrawing from any large plans of operation this coming year.

We're in need of approximately 200 feeder pigs soon, but even though they are scarce, we are making some headway towards purchases.

IV. PROBLEMS:

There are no material problems at this time. It appears, however, that we are going to have some little trouble in clearing property that we won't need anymore when returning it to the warehouse. The majority of the machines can well be accounted for but some tools are gone that have not been surveyed off and some small type of machines have been used to repair others, etc.

In several instances survey loss requests will have to be instituted because in the past practically no timely surveys have gone through.

Last spring we equipped a farm shop in the field and it has been of unlimited value to our operation, but now a majority of the materials there are not needed and must be brought back to the warehouse.

An evaluation of the land for lease and the type of leases that might be made will be problems that need to be clarified before actual rentals begins. Considerable work is being done on this matter now.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

It is likely that considerable time will need to be spent with problems involving the leasing of the farm. These are not all cleared from our points of view and at the present time there are many inquiries being

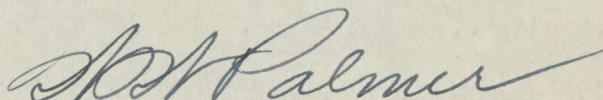
VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

made by prospective lessees. It would appear that most of the land can be leased if leases can be made at an early date so that farmers can get on to the place and begin to operate.

We plan the coming month to have practically everything of a surplus nature out of hands and transferred back to the warehouse. It is estimated it will take at least couple of weeks to clear up our machinery transfers.

The operations of our livestock enterprises will continue about the same as now, except that our cattle and swine herds will be steadily decreasing in numbers.

We are attempting to improve the cleanliness and neatness of all of our farm units. Our construction is now pretty well abreast of our operations and instead of our having to spend time in finishing sheds, building feeders, etc., we are now having more time to straighten up. Always before we've had so many jobs ahead, with plans for the future, that it seemed that we could never catch up.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

February 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	4
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	80
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	0
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef Cattle

Our beef cattle have been doing very fine during all of the month. The cattle in the feedlots are now getting in very desirable condition for our regular killings. Preceding this month the demand for beef in the Center was ahead of the quality of our cattle.

The feedlot cattle are now taking approximately 15 pounds of grain per head per day. This is a rather large quantity, but it is not too much considering the fact that we have needed to improve the quality as fast as possible.

Also we are rather short on hay and have plenty of grain. The price of hay compared with grain is not much different considering the relative food value.

We have 291 head of cattle in our feedlot now, with 96 of these being cows, 11 little calves, and 184 steers.



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

2. Swine

Our swine herd has been doing quite well and our month's loss was reduced to 12 head for February. These losses occurred from various stages of enteritis.

Our sow herd has been reduced now to only 6 head, part of which have suckling pigs on them.

We have been killing about 35 hogs per week, but mainly because of our hog cholera loss last fall in October and November, the weights have not been as heavy as they should have been.

The fact is the killing weights were getting down to about 190 to 200 pounds. As a result during the weeks of February 19 to 24, the Commissary was asked to attempt to buy their pork outside for one month's time. This would give us a chance to increase the hog weights 25 to 30 pounds each. This request was also considered in the light of the total supply of meat that we had been providing the Commissary.

In the Third Quarter we had agreed to provide 156,000 pounds of dress pork and beef. Because there has been a heavy demand of beef, we will reach this quota without supplying any hogs during this month's period.

It was agreed by the Commissary that they could get along with a rather favorable supply of beef and by purchasing some pork products from outside.

Considering the present number of hogs and supplying about 70 more for kill in this Quarter and about 350 in the Fourth Quarter, we would be out of the hog business by July 1.

Mr. E. H. Reed was here during the week of February 12 to 17 and it was decided to continue to buy feeder hogs to consume garbage beyond July 1. It was agreed that we should buy 250 to 300 head in the next Quarter.

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock has been doing very fine during this month and egg production has been running at about 56%. We will exceed our commitment to the Commissary to supply 15,000 dozen in the Third Quarter by approximately 3 or 4,000 dozen, it appears.

Losses were still rather high and it seems almost impossible to cut them down. There have been no prevalent diseases and troubles, comes mainly from picking, blow out, and unknown causes.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

B. Machinery

Practically all of our farm machinery has now been declared surplus to the warehouse. In January all of the planting type implements were declared surplus but we were holding some hay and grain harvesting machinery pending the visit of Mr. Reed during the month. It was determined while Mr. Reed was here that it was inadvisable for us to harvest any hay or grain, and therefore, most all of the machinery that would have been used for these purposes has now been listed.

We are holding a few machines which are necessary at the Beef, Swine, and Poultry Ranches in connection with the pasture lands. Main pieces of machinery being held are as follows:

5 Ferguson tractors, 2 Farmall H tractors, 1 Caterpillar D2, 1 TD40, 1 diker, 2 mowing machines, 1 hay derrick, 1 four section spike tooth harrow, 3 wagons with racks, 4 Ferguson trailers, 1 single and 1 two bottom plow, and 1 tandem disk.

Our farm machinery crew has spent almost the entire month in making some repairs, where parts were on hand, on the machines that we were declaring surplus and bringing them into a yard in the Center. Almost all the machinery is in now and the rest will be brought in in the next few days.

We are now getting ready to operate the land which we will run this year. The cleaning of ditches has already begun and we plan to start diking, and the harrowing of weeds and burning, right away.

We have declared a lot of other items as surplus that perhaps are not classed as machinery. Some of such are; 24 brooder stoves, 10 poultry range houses, a set of stock scales, some power plants, a lot of hand type tools such as Planet Jr. Cultivators and garden hoes, poultry drinking fountains, sprayers, electric fences, and binder twine.

C. Farm Leasing

Preparation for leasing a large part of the farm was carried forth to the fullest extent to the time of Mr. E. H. Reed's visit the week of February 12-17. Final determination was left for discussion with him, and during his visit the final decision was reached that all of the farm lands with the exception of some pasture should be offered for lease.

These lands involve 439 acres of old alfalfa, 409 acres of 1944 seeded alfalfa, 336 acres of fall planted grain, 432 acres of land partially ready for planting, 115 acres of stubble land, 305 acres of Sweet Clover (1944 seeding), 1585 acres of irrigated pasture and 9673 acres of non-irrigated pasture.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

The total land now being offered is 13,294 acres.

These lands were divided into 24 different farm units varying in size from 80 acres to 1840. Units were determined somewhat in line with existing fences, types of probable land use, and present crops.

A farm lease was prepared by the Project Attorney and was approved by Mr. Reed while here. However, it was sent on to Washington for final approval and up to the present time no word of acceptance or criticism has been received. Approval, however, has been received for the sending out of invitations to bid. Bids are to be closed on March 12.

That land that is not included in the proposed leases amounts to 5,586 acres. Of this, however, there are 3,240 acres which is outside of fences, and has no value whatever. Of the remaining 2,346 acres, there are approximately 1,200 acres of pasture varying in quality from good to poor. These latter acres are being retained for the pasturing of our cattle and saddle horses next summer.

Values for all of the different units have been pretty well arrived at and a conference was held with a group of disinterested farmers to determine their opinions of estimated values. It was found that their estimates were very close to ours.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

There are practically no immediate needs in the Agricultural Section. We do need, however, approximately 75 to 100 feeder pigs, but it is believed that these can be bought sometime before the close of this quarter in which we have the funds for the same. Prices, however, are high and feeder pigs are now quoted in the Los Angeles market as 20¢ to 21¢ per pound. So far we have been able to purchase at not to exceed 15.05¢ per pound.

It is likely that we will need to procure approximately 30 tons of hay to feed our cattle through to about July 1. While Mr. Reed was here, he thought it might be possible to send us a couple of carloads from Minidoka where they have some surplus on hand.

IV. PROBLEMS:

None

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

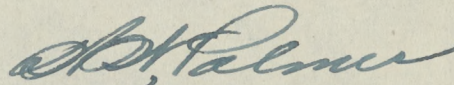
It is hoped that if weather will permit that we will be able to prepare our pasture fields pretty well for irrigation and get water started over them.

VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

While a good share of our machinery and equipment is now declared surplus and transferred back to the Warehouse, there are still many items here and there that can be moved from the field and yet placed on the surplus list. These are mainly small tools and parts for machines now declared.

Our livestock enterprises should carry along in about the same manner since our programs are well set on these phases.

It is anticipated that considerable time will need to be spent in connection with leasing the farm. For the past month it seemed that some farmer has been out here every day looking at lands to be offered and other people have been inquiring relative to how they might purchase some of the farm machinery.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

Agricultural Section

March 29, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	4
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	72
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	2
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef Cattle

Our beef cattle have been doing quite well during the month although we have had very stormy weather and more feed was consumed than would have been the case had conditions been more favorable. We still have 202 head of large cattle in the feedlots and considering the present demand for beef, these should last into July.

Our hay has been going fast and it has not been of the best quality. As a result, we've been feeding quite heavily on grain and the fact is the cattle are getting all they can eat at the present time. They are eating about 20 pounds per head per day. We believe that as the weather improves and the larger cattle go out that this amount will automatically cut down. If the condition of the cattle becomes too favorable, we will reduce the amount of grain, but should we do this, higher needs of hay will occur.



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We've had no troubles to speak of in the feedlot. However, at the beginning when they were eating more hay and less grain, we had some bloat. We lost only one steer, however, from this trouble.

We've had no spring weather yet that would start the growth of pasture in the fields. Our cattle overwintering in the weed pastures are doing good, but they will not make any flesh gains until good green feed is available.

2. Swine

Conditions have not been very favorable for the best improvement in our swine herd during the month. The entire month has been stormy and it has almost been impossible to keep the pens well bedded and dry enough to prevent trouble. We have had considerable flu and part of our loss of hogs this month is attributed to this cause. While our sheds are of fair size, they are not hardly large enough or sufficiently well constructed to give the best protection when continuous bad weather occurs.

We started back upon our regular schedule of killing hogs each week after going through a period of four weeks without any slaughter. Because our hogs have not been doing very well during winter and because of the loss from cholera last fall, it was determined advisable for the Commissary to purchase pork outside for a four week period. Only 30 hogs were killed the week of March 19 to 24.

We purchased 129 feeders during the month, and these will supplement our needs materially for future slaughter. Feeders are scarce, however, and high in price.

It is planned to purchase approximately 200 more feeders in the coming quarter, but visiting around the country to make past purchases indicates that we are going to have quite a job on our hands to find them. There are very few fall pigs in the country.

3. Poultry

The poultry flock has been doing very good during the month with egg production running at about 67%. There has been some fear on the part of our poultrymen that production would become too high, but we do not think this will occur because our birds are in good condition and more favorable weather is ahead.

We still have some trouble from natural causes and our death loss is too high. It seems, however, impossible to reduce it to the point that we would like to have it.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We have ample feed on hand and the fact is we have declared 200 bags of laying mash as surplus to our needs. We would not have had this surplus had it not been that we have mixed some of the left over chick feeds from last spring with some of our mash to use these materials up.

B. Farm Leasing

Considerable time has been spent this month in going over the farm with prospective lessees and helping in leasing the various units. Formal bids were opened for all units on March 12, but only 11 were granted and these were made to four individuals. Fourteen bidders bid on 21 units. No bids were received on units 5, 7, or 9. Most of the bids were quite low and were considered out of line with estimated values.

Following the formal bids, we negotiated with interested lessees and up to date we have leased 22 of the 24 units. These leased units involve 11,694 acres, 5,298 shares of water and a leased value of \$13,435.00.

The two units that remained to be leased consist of 1600 acres and have with them 407.5 shares of water. They are almost entirely pasture of not the best quality.

We had previously valued the 22 units now leased at approximately \$20,000.00. These values, however, did not take into consideration many of the outside problems that came to light when farmers indicated interest in leasing. These factors are shortage of labor, machinery and the location of the project lands. Also in some instances some of the crops are not showing up as well as they were thought to be during the winter when evaluations were set. A considerable quantity of alfalfa sown last fall appears to be killed out. The actual leased value so far is approximately 67% of the original estimated worth.

We are retaining 5,586 acres of land and approximately 1100 shares of water. However, of this area there are five sections that have no value whatever, and in the remaining acres there are only about 900 that have any pasture or hay worth.

C. Crops and Machinery

We have been delayed all during this month in getting started with any of our field work because of unfavorable weather. We just got started to cleaning some ditches and then bad weather occurred again. However, we started a crew of men on March 26 to cleaning some of

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

the ditches and getting ready to burn off some of the weedy fields. Intermittently during the month headgate repair has gone on.

We continued to turn back tools and implements to the warehouse and class them as surplus to our needs.

A good share of the farm machinery and equipment has been now declared to Washington as surplus and it is our understanding that already a considerable quantity has arrived in the hands of Treasury Surplus Section. It has been announced here at the project that a sale of farm machinery will be held on April 16.

We have also received information from the Warehouse section that some items are being disposed of by the Treasury Department. A team of horses declared surplus sometime ago has been sold and soon *the* buyer will be here to received them.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

No material needs exist in the Agricultural Section right now, but in approximately 20 days we will have to have some additional hay. We only have about 20 to 25 tons left and it has been going pretty fast considering the fact that there is a considerable quantity of fox tail and weeds in it. It is estimated that it will take approximately 60 tons to feed our 200 feedlot cattle out till they are all slaughtered. We've been informed that approximately 35 tons could be shipped to us from Minidoka and it is quite urgent that this shipment be facilitated as quickly as possible.

IV. PROBLEMS:

We are hoping that no serious break in continuity of good operations will occur as a result of losing two of our regularly employed appointive persons. Mr. A. S. Adams, Farm Superintendent, has resigned to accept employment in California as of April 1. It had been hoped that he would continue in his work for sometime or at least until summer when our livestock operations would get down to smaller proportions.

Preceding our knowing that Mr. Adams was going to leave, Mr. Sherman Tolbert, Beef foreman, requested permission to transfer to the Motor Transport Section because of a vacancy occurring there and because of a higher rate of salary. Mr. Tolbert's transfer was approved on the basis that he continue to live at the Beef Ranch and spend one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening to work with our resident employees. This basis of employment is to continue for two months.

Application has already been made for the transfer of Mr. Evan Johnson, who has had some farming experience, from the Engineering Section to the Agricultural Section as an Assistant Farm Superintendent. It is

March 29, 1945

IV. PROBLEMS: (Cont'd)

hoped that this transfer can be effected immediately because even though we have leased a major part of the farm, our livestock operations are not much different than what they have been and there is a considerable quantity of work occurring in connection with lessees.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

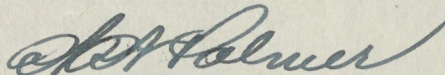
VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

Our plans for the following month will involve about the same type of work that goes on regularly because we have no material cropping program and our livestock units will be carried pretty much the same.

We do hope to get most of our pasture fields corrugated and diked and get the irrigation water going over them. All of the fields retained for pasturing by us need to be irrigated early and considerable improvement of ditches and fields is necessary.

Some better fields could have been retained from lease for our pasture use but it was felt most advisable for us to hold a continuous blocked area because of movement of our stock and the danger of our mixing with other herds of cattle that will be pastured by lessees.

We will need to purchase some additional feeder hogs to fulfill our previous plans, but our cattle numbers will be declining and work will become less in this phase.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

March 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

FROM: Alden S. Adams

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry Production

1. Beef Cattle

Our beef cattle are doing extra fine during this month. The feed lot cattle is in very desirable condition for killing. They are taking more grain than that originally planned due to poor hay. At the present time we are feeding approximately 20 pounds per head per day.

We have slaughtered 78 head of cows and steers during the month plus 10 calves.

We now have 52 cows, 5 calves and 150 steers in the feedlots. With 124 head of weaners and yearlings on winter pasture we have a total of 331 head on hand.

2. Swine

Our swine herd has been doing quite well. Our loss for the month was only 17 head for the period. Eight of these were small weaners.

At the present time we only have one sow left in farrowing house, her pigs being 10 days old.

We only killed 30 hogs during the month after having Commissary hold off for a month's time on delivery. This has helped a lot giving us a chance to put the desired weight on our hogs. The 30 head average approximately 266 pounds.

We purchased 129 head during the month which places our swine herd in pretty fine condition.

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock is still doing very fine although our losses are high. There is no prevalent diseases but trouble comes from picking, blow out and unknown causes.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

Practically no immediate needs in the Agricultural Section.

We could, however, use some Virus for next quarter feeder hogs purchased on outside. Our Serum is plentiful. We also have plenty of Virus, but it is now passed extra date.

We will also need 30 to 35 tons of hay to finish out our feed lot cattle.

IV. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

To finish grinding of grain for beef cattle and to finish needed repair on fences.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

Agricultural Section

May 3, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	3
B. Temporary employees (civil Service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	77
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	3
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef Cattle

Our beef cattle have been doing very fine during the month especially as the weather has become more moderate. We were about to run out of hay, but three carloads amounting to 55.95 tons were shipped to us from Minidoka. This hay is of very poor quality and were we to feed much of it the gains would be slowed up materially, but we can depend upon our grain to provide the food value necessary for gains.

We still have 161 large cattle and 7 calves in the feedlot. Considering present and estimated needs these should last the center to the second week of July.

One crew of our men has been working all during the month in repairing fences around pastures that we intend to use. Also some repair has been carried out on two units of land



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Con't)

that we are offering to lease, but for which we have procured no renters to date. These units are the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 24, 320 acres and Sections 33 and 34, 1280 acres. It may be necessary for us to irrigate and care for these for the present time with the hope of renting them to folks that may need feed later on.

Approximately 60,000 pounds of barley was ground for the cattle this month with the help of the Machinery Crew. We still need to do some grinding to finish up the fattening of our stock.

The season is late and pastures are just beginning to green up a little. It appears that there will be no material new feed until about the middle of May.

About 25 head of the smaller over-wintering pasture cattle were cut away from the main herd so that we could give them better care. These are calves and we are giving them two pounds of ground barley and the waste hay from the feedlots.

2. Swine

Our swine have been doing better this month, but we have had some carry over of flu and enteritis that got started during the more severe weather in February and March. We did not have too many favorable days this month, but we did have a few in which we got all of the hogs oiled and the yards cleaned up in pretty good shape.

About 35 head of the smaller weaners were put out on alfalfa pasture and on clean ground where they are doing very well. One hundred and forty-eight hogs were slaughtered with an average weight of 229 pounds.

We will have to attempt to purchase feeders immediately or the size of hogs for slaughter will become too small soon again especially if demand continues as it now is. Three hundred and twenty-eight hogs and sows that we now have would last the center for approximately two month and a half. We will attempt to buy a couple of hundred head soon which then should carry us to at least the middle of September for center needs.

Relocation is becoming so prevalent that we are going to watch our labor situation quite closely in determining the future of our hog enterprise.

Apparently because of the handling of garbage, it has been harder for us to maintain a favorable level of employment in this unit than in any other.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Con't.)

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock is continuing to do very well and our egg production is running very favorable.

At the conclusion of the month, we made a complete count of all of the birds to determine how close our monthly reported figures were. The count came out practically exactly or within 4 or 5 birds of that shown in the monthly statistical.

It has been the attempt to make a complete count once every three months and then, of course, to keep accurate records of loss and slaughter during each month.

From now on more attention will be paid to the culling of molting hens and we will slaughter unproductive birds regularly as they show up.

We have declared 10 of our 15 summer range houses as surplus, all brooder stoves, and we plan to move in all unneeded feeders for surplus disposal immediately.

B. Crop and Irrigation Work

Weather again has prevented any large accomplishment in our fields this month. It was thought that we would be irrigating, but it is only now, at the conclusion that we are getting streams started. We are hoping to run three streams as soon as possible. There are about 1,000 acres of pasture that need irrigation badly in the lands that we have retained from lease for our own use.

Ditch cleaning has been going on when the weather would permit and some head gate repair. Our Machinery Crew has been diking our fields, corrugating, and harrowing some of the most weedy fields so they could be burned. We are behind schedule on ditch cleaning and it seems that the Engineering crew who is carrying on such work is held up too often through lack of men or through broken down tractors.

We committed ourselves to the renters of our lands that we would clean all of the main head ditches once. This commitment was made largely because the ditches are large and farmers did not have proper equipment.

We are preparing approximately 10 acres of land in the 40 acres retained as the Poultry ranch for alfalfa seeding. This patch was seeded last year, but it was not possible to irrigate it properly because of a few high spots. These spots have been taken off with Fresnoes and now we intend to sow it anew.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

We will need to procure approximately 250 feeder hogs soon. Our supply of hogs at the ranch now would only last until about the middle of July but they are not sized properly for orderly continuity of kill. Feeders are scarce and we are not sure of what success we may have in trying to get them.

We need a few poultry supplies such as oystershell. It was thought that we would have sufficient of these to carry us till next quarter but it appears that we will have to make some purchases anyway.

IV. PROBLEMS

Our biggest problem now on the farm is to get the ditches cleaned and to get irrigation going properly. In our request for irrigators for the fourth quarter we asked for fourteen \$16.00 men and three foremen. Washington approved us for only 5 irrigators. We had planned to run three streams of water since we have about 1,000 acres of land to irrigate and using two men to the stream on an eight hour shift it takes 12 men per 24 hours, and then to make up for Saturday and Sunday work it takes approximately four additional. The lands needing irrigation are for our own pasturage and later on we could lease some of the same as we kill off our stock. Appeals have been made for irrigators because no more than one stream can be carried with the present allotment of men.

Washington's approval was for 56 men in all, and this is not hardly enough considering the fact that our poultry, swine and beef are still operating upon a good sized basis. We are irrigating, we have some land preparation to take care of, and there are other jobs of continuous clean up in the process of bringing in materials that we do not need anymore for surplus disposal.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

Plans for the next month involve carrying on our units pretty much as they now exist. However, we hope to have fields pretty well covered as to ditch cleaning and the burning of weeds so that irrigation can be moving fast.

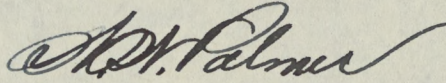
There are approximately 5 acres of onion in the field left over winter and soon we can determine whether they are alive and in good shape and if they are, a green onion harvest should be carried through the latter part of May and the first part of June.

May 3, 1945

VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH: (Con't.)

Last year we handled some acreage similarly and we had an excellent crop for the center in May and the first of June.

Our fencing should be pretty well completed and our beef crew which has been of quite good size can possibly be reduced some during the month.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

April 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. W. W. Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

FROM: Evan A. Johnson

SUBJECT: Livestock Report for April

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Cattle

The cattle has done exceptionally well this month. This was due to more favorable weather condition. Also they have been on full feed long enough to accustom their appetite to confirm with their present formular.

There is 39 cows and 131 steers still in the fattening pens. 13 cows will go to slaughter Monday. According to the word received from the Commissary, they will expect their usual kill every week for the next two months.

During the month the corrals have been cleaned and at the present are in excellent condition. We have on hand sufficient feed to carry us on through our anticipated feeding season. Cattle on pastures are doing as well as could be expected. Green pasture has just started. We expect good gain during the coming month. The pasture cattle have been closely sorted and 25 head of the smallest ones have been put on the light grain feed. This practice will continue until the pasture gets a better growth.

We are repairing fences around the various pastures and will alternate pasture as fast as needed for the growth of our cattle.

2. Hogs

The hogs have gained reasonably well the last month. 148 have been slaughtered at an average live weight of 240 pounds and dressing percentage of ~~76.9%~~ 73.7 ²³⁰

We have oiled all the hogs once this month trying to clean up mange and lice that exists in our herd.

Weaner hogs have been moved to the alfalfa pasture. Farrowing houses have been closed. We are at the present time receiving more garbage than the hogs can consume.

3. Poultry

The poultry flock are producing exceptionally well. An accurate count of the poultry shows 4,544 heads. New records form has been placed in each coop for the purposes of keeping a more accurate record of their production and number of lock in each coop.

233 cases of eggs have been produced this months.

280

B. Supplies Needed:

Purchase of 200 head of feeder hogs.

C. Problems Considered:

Continuing of feeding cattle in the fattening pen. Cleaning hog pens. Repairing garbage slabs. ~~C~~ulling hogs. Continuing fence repair.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITYCENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
TOPAZ, UTAH

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:

Agricultural Section

May 29, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	4
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	71
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	6
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef

Our beef cattle are doing very fine both in the feedlots and on pasture. The fact is our feedlot cattle are, perhaps, fatter than they need to be, but we have ample grain and our hay is not too plentiful.

Our fat cattle are going out for slaughter weighing as high as 1300 pounds. This is very good weight for any cattle, and it appears that our average weights will run around 1100 pounds. Of course, when we turn to the slaughter of the pasture cattle, these will be a great deal lighter.

This month the pastures have been growing very fast and now there is ample feed. During the forepart of the month only alfalfa was growing and we lost five head from bloat. It seemed that the cattle stayed only on the young growing hay and this loss occurred within two or three days. We had to move them to a field with only green foxtail in it and no



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

alfalfa to stop losses. We now have these cattle back in the field where the alfalfa was, but it is now six inches tall and other feeds are growing.

There is approximately 60 acres of fair alfalfa in the pasture fields that we have retained from rent and it appears that we will have to cut some of this acreage for hay to complete our feedlot fattening program which will run to the middle of July. We procured some hay from Minidoka in April, but about half of it was spoiled and the cattle would not eat it.

2. Swine

The swine herd has been doing very good this month, and as our numbers have been decreasing, we have been attempting to improve our methods and sanitation.

We purchased 89 feeders and with the number now on hand we can run to about September in filling the slaughter needs of the Center. We plan now towards the closing of the Swine Enterprise by October 1. By then, undoubtedly, relocation will have become so effective that it probably would be impossible to retain a working crew any longer.

We may buy 30 to 40 feeders in June which would provide a few extra pigs for October but at this time we are watching closely the intentions of our workers as to relocation.

We have now closed the farrowing house completely and our last litter of pigs was weaned this month and added into the feeder herd.

We have approximately 40 head of the smaller pigs out on the green alfalfa and ~~there~~^{they} are doing exceptionally well. All of the rest are on garbage with a few getting some grain because of recent purchase.

We are attempting to clean things up better as we have time for the same. Plans during the coming month are to tear down old shacks and sheds and to improve two or three fences.

At the present time the Engineering Section is digging a trench to provide some place for us to dispose of the course inedible garbage that comes out to the farm. Approximately one third to one half is green vegetables or leaves and the hogs will only eat a small portion of this. The finer materials left over from garbage feeding can still be hauled out on the lands and scattered with a manure spreader as has been the practice in the past.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock is continuing to do exceptionally well and we are getting 60 to 70% egg production. We are killing some culls and a few birds that are stopping to lay, but in the main, the whole flock is doing too well to justify any heavy slaughter. It is expected that it will be July before any heavy drop down in egg production will occur.

The birds have ample green alfalfa now and the weather has been such during the month that the hens can be allowed to run out in the open runways.

B. Crops and Pasture

1. Onions

Harvesting began the latter part of the month of approximately six acres of onions planted last year and allowed to go through the winter. To date 6,525 pounds have been harvested and this is about one fourth of the amount that we will get. About 20% killed out during the winter.

The onions that lived through are very good and only a small amount of last year's skin needs to be peeled away before getting down to good solid onions. The edible portion of the onion averages approximately three fourth of an inch through. It is expected that harvest will be finished by about June 4.

We are cutting the roots off of the onions and the messhalls are accepting them without final cleanings and trimmings. Manpower was not sufficient to do a final job of cleaning and washing in the field.

2. Pasture

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of land for irrigation and irrigating this month. Practically all of the land we have retained for pasture has been diked, ditches have been cleaned, and some corrugation has been done.

We are running two streams of water and we have hoped to run three but to date we have not been able to get sufficient help. There has been, however, about 450 acres of pasture irrigated to date. This is out of approximately 1,000 that we need to get over. It is hoped that when school is out and when high school students are available for full-time employment, we can get another stream taken care.

In the main, the cleaning of ditches is being done by the Engineering Section and now they are cleaning some of the main ditches on the lands that we rented out. At the time

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

of renting we agreed to clean some of the head ditches beyond the responsibility of the Irrigation Companies, mainly, because such ditches were large and farmers did not have equipments to clean them. It will take approximately two weeks to complete this job.

We have been taking care of all diking and corrugation in addition we are using our D2 with the bulldozer attachment to fill in holes around headgates, bridges, and ditches.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

There are no material needs in our section because our operations are declining. Our surpluses have exceeded our wants now for sometime.

We will need some oyster shell about July 10. Funds were requested in the First Quarter Budget for this purpose.

IV. PROBLEMS:

Our operations are running quite smoothly, but we are deficient in mature manpower help.

Schools will be out this week, and it is hoped that when students can be put on a full time basis that some of our labor gaps can be filled.

It has seemed that most all of the students have wanted to join our Beef Unit. At present there are sixteen, but we are terminating four and requesting them to transfer to one of the other units. The remaining twelve we plan to raise to full-time workers, but they will need to care for an irrigation stream of water, feed and care for the cattle, and do some clean up jobs of fencing.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

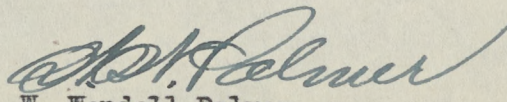
None

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

We hope to complete the onion harvest by June 4. We plan to complete all diking and ditching and to get irrigation going on a faster basis.

A clean up program can be put into effective progress at the Swine Ranch. Some haying will be necessary about June 15. We plan that approximately 25 tons ought to be put up.

Our regular work in the livestock enterprise must be carried on as usual.


W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

June 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	3
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	69
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	8
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef

Our beef cattle are doing very good both in the feedlot and on the pastures. The fact is all of the feedlot cattle are fat enough for slaughter.

The Center use has cut down now to about 10 head per week, and this means that we have a six weeks' supply of grain fed cattle before starting on the pasture stock. Our feedlot feeding program is rather long, but the pasture cattle will need this amount of time to get in slaughter shape. There are 64 cattle in the feedlot yet.

Pastures are very good and are ahead of our stock, but the main part of the cattle are quite young and light in weight and they are growing more now than fattening.

After the killing of our grain cattle, we will still have 114 head to kill off of grass or approximately an eight weeks'



June 27, 1945

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

supply. It may be that if the population of the center continues to decrease as it has been this last month that consideration should be given to shipping one load of cattle to another center. This should be considered in the light of how long this center is going to stay open and how long we should hold on to some part of the agricultural program. The requirements for labor will not be a large factor because once the feedlot cattle are disposed of, a couple of men can take care of the pasture stock very easily.

Our slaughter cattle are weighing very good and, in the main, they are grading AA. The average live weight for the past month was 1157 pounds, but had seven cows been excluded, the steers averaged about 1215 pounds. All of the cows and calves, except three rather old cows, have been slaughtered. These will probably get fat enough to kill in about a month. The dressing percentage is running about 56 to 57% and this is not bad considering the fact that cattle are weighed right after picking them up out of the feedlot and that we give the heart, liver and some inside fat to the slaughterer.

We are going to run out of old hay about July 15 and at this time we have started to cut about 25 acres of alfalfa from which we should get 10 to 15 tons; enough to finish feeding our cattle and to have a little hay on hand for saddle horses. We will be hauling this hay the first week in July.

The Beef Crew has been running a stream of water part of the month and has also continued with patch up fencing around some of the pastures we are retaining for use. Fencing is practically finished and our beef jobs will be down soon to just caring for the cattle.

Seven saddle and one work horse were sold the past week by the Treasury Surplus Division leaving us with four saddle horses on hand. These are enough to take care of the cattle we yet have.

2. Swine

The hogs are doing very well and the slaughter weights have been very favorable for the last two months. The average live weight this month was 261 pounds. In these weights now, it is only taking about 16 to 18 hogs per week for center use. The center demand is for about 5000 pounds of dressed pork weekly.

Seventeen feeder hogs were purchased the forepart of the month, but these were bought because they were quite handy to the Project.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

The 268 hogs that we yet have on hand should take care of our full needs, and allow for some loss to about the first of October. We had funds in the fourth quarter to buy 300 feeder hogs but only 106 were purchased.

As the hogs are getting larger and since we have eliminated farrowing, no death loss is occurring. It cannot be expected, however, but what there will be some loss from now on.

A trench was dug at the Swine Ranch to put the unedible garbage into but this is not proving very successful. The trench was dug only about 4 to 5 feet deep, but the ground water has risen in it to within about 3 feet of the surface. It seems that the water table is getting higher all over the farm this year than for the last two. The trench will have to be partially filled in.

Relocation has been taking place quite fast in the Swine Unit but after school closed several high school boys were available for work. There are now six boys in this unit.

From now on the work at the Swine Ranch will be cutting down fast, but we think that employment will hold pretty well in proportion to the hog numbers. Our clean up program is progressing quite well and this is consisting of tearing down old delapidated sheds that have no value to anyone, gathering up troughs, feeders and other equipment and arranging it for disposition later on.

3. Poultry

The poultry flock is continuing to do excellent. Egg production is holding around 70%. The birds are in good flesh and there is no abnormal breakdown from any cause in the flock. It is getting hot now, however, and it can be expected that production will go down some from hens stopping laying and molting.

Our plans are to kill the birds off as fast as production tends to cut down. The fact is, we are feeding fattening feeds now to about 450 New Hampshire Reds to get them in shape for killing the coming month. The flock is doing so well that it is impractical to perhaps enter upon any heavy killing program until the latter part of August and September. We have ample feeds too, which would be a surplus if we slaughtered before this time.

About 10 to 12 acres of alfalfa was clipped and hauled this month by the Poultry Crew. The hay wasn't really necessary but it would deteriorate in the field and it can be used by the hens in the houses and runways.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We are rounding up considerable equipment not needed at the ranch and returning it to the warehouse and unneeded poultry items have been pretty well declared surplus. Ten of the fifteen range houses are now on the surplus list, a couple of hundred trough feeders, poultry wire and brooder stoves.

B. Crops, Pastures and Irrigation

1. Onion harvest

We completed the harvesting of approximately six acres of onion this month. There were 15,165 pounds harvested and considering a harvest of 6,525 pounds in May, we procured a total of 21,690 pounds. This was not a very heavy yield but there was some winter kill in the field. These were onions planted last year and carried through the winter.

We were credited for them at $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ per pound by the Commissary and the total crop amounted \$325.35. This was rather a low price, but the onions were not cleaned and washed, but just brought directly from the fields. The variety was Sweet Spanish and they were very good since they were harvested before any seed balling took place.

2. Pastures and Irrigation

The irrigation of pastures has gone on quite successfully this month and the improvement was due to a large extent to our being able to get seven high school boys in this crew. Approximately 80 to 90% of our fields amounting to about 700 to 800 acres have now been irrigated once. It is our aim to try to irrigate twice and then we will abandon any further work of this type.

All ditches have been cleaned and all of the necessary dikes made. Also head gate construction is finished and there only remains one bridge for completion. There were 18 head gates constructed and 37 old ones repaired this spring on our lands. Engineering crews have been doing most of the construction work, but our Machinery crew has done all of the diking and part of the ditching.

The lands that we retained for pasture use were in more need of ditch construction and head gates than any on the farm. A lot of this area had not been watered since the Project began.

If we can keep up our irrigation going, we will not need some of the pasture that we have retained. It is likely that Section 15 can be rented very soon. Pasture growth is dependent here almost entirely upon a reasonable amount of irrigation.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

C. Farm Rental

All of the 24 different farm units of land have now been leased. The two final units, number 15 and 20, were rented this month. Eleven different persons or partnership leased all of the land. There are approximately 15 persons involved, however, since in at least three instances, lesses are partnerships.

The following summarizes the rental:

Acres Rented and Class of Land

Crop land (old alfalfa 439, young alfalfa 283, grain 462, plowed 432, stubble 115, s. clover 305)	2036 A
Pasture, classed as irrigated (largely native weeds and grasses)	1585 A
Brush land having some little value for pasture	<u>9673 A</u>
Total rented (24 farm units)	13294

Rental Value of Land

Total rent for land with water (cash)	\$14160.00
Value per acre of crop land	6.95
Value per acre crop land and irrigated pasture	3.91
Value per acre, all land	1.06

Water Rented with Land

Total shares of stock (Abraham 4928.25, Deseret 180, Delta 469.75)	5578.00
Shares Per A. Crop land	2.15
Shares Per A. crop land and pasture	1.54

We have considered the rental values as being quite good considering outside employment, the availability of machinery, and the quality of the land and crops that we had to offer. We had hoped to get more for it, but our originally estimated values had not allowed for due consideration of outside conditions.

There is plenty of irrigation water available generally to farmers this year. Also the spring has been quite wet and one to two less irrigations have been necessary so far compared with normal years.

After renting 5578 shares of water with the land, we still had 13,273.22 shares of stock for lease. We have been trying to rent this at \$1.00 per share, which will be the charges this year for one company's water, but to date we have only been able to lease 3850 shares.

June 27, 1945

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We also have a considerable quantity of water in acre feet carried over from last year which can be rented. There are some fair prospects to rent, but we will be very lucky if we are able to dispose of all of our surplus. A price of \$1.00 per shares was set after discussing values with Irrigation Companies. We did not want to be responsible for undercutting rental values common in the Delta area. Water in this territory is not ~~per~~ pertinent to the land and each year many farmers depend upon rented stock.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

None

IV. PROBLEMS:

None

V. RECOMMENDATION:

None

VI. PLANS FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

We hope to complete the putting up of the small amount of hay that we plan to harvest by about July 15.

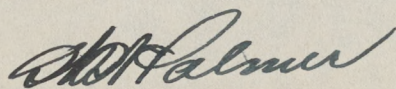
Irrigation of our pastures will continue and it is hoped that in August we will have irrigated them twice, and then we will probably abandon further work of this kind.

We will be able to transfer several items of machinery back to the warehouse and declare them as surplus the latter part of July. From our earlier declaration we withheld one dump rake, two mowing machines, two plows, one disk, one dike, one ditcher and two or three tractors that soon we will not need.

A general clean up and arrangement program will continue and this will be a job for us until our program is entirely closed. Originally there was an enormous quantity of equipment and materials out on the farm.

A fairly definite poultry slaughter program will be started in July. Our aim is to be out of the poultry business by about October 1.

Our regular work of caring for beef, swine and poultry will go on, but numbers of stock will become less. Employment needs, however, do not go down in exact proportion to the decrease in numbers. In other words, it takes just about as much effort to feed 50 head of cattle as 100 because the trips for feeding need to be the same for the small number as that for the large.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

June 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

FROM: Evan A. Johnson
Assistant Farm Superintendent

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

I. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef Cattle

The feedlot cattle are doing very fine; however, a large percent are now finished and could be slaughtered at any time.

They continue to consume approximately eighteen pounds of grain per day per head. In about ten days we expect to be feeding a better quality hay which may result in cutting down on the grain consumption.

The pasture cattle are showing exceptional good gains during the past month. The pastures are in good growing condition and are growing faster than the cattle are eating it down; this condition insures us ample pasture for our cattle for the remaining pasture period.

2. Swine

The swine herd has been doing very good this month. Weather condition have been favorable. Our sanitation problem has been improved. We have a good start on cleaning up the ranch in general. One of the delapidated sheds has been torn down. Some fences have been repaired. The road leading to the garbage feed stable has been put in good condition.

The hogs have been sorted according to weights and placed in the ~~three~~ front pens. These hogs are on straight garbage. Fifty head of the lighter hogs are on alfalfa pasture and some grain is being fed.

2. Swine (Cont.)

The alfalfa pasture was irrigated recently and is in excellent growing condition.

Eighty-four head have been slaughtered during June with an average live weight of 260 pounds. Seventeen head feeders were purchased which will be the last hog purchase we intend to make.

3. Poultry

Egg production has continued to be good this month; 7770 dozen being delivered to the Commissary.

Our death loss continues to be heavy; out of a flock of 4460 hen 68 died this month.

Two hundred sixty culler hens were slaughtered and delivered to the Commissary.

II. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

Supplies and materials are adequate.

III. PROBLEMS:

None

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

V. PLAND FOR THE NEXT MONTH:

1. Continue clean up program at hog ranch.
2. Continue fence repair.
3. Cutting and hauling of approximately 25 tons hay.
4. Regular work in caring for livestock must go on.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

July 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Roscoe E. Bell
Assistant Project Director

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	3
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	70
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	6
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef

Our cattle have been doing quite well this month, but it has been awfully hot and the pasture cattle are not fattening very fast. Of ~~these~~^{these}, these are young and they are gaining a lot in growth but not much in flesh.

We still have 45 cattle in the feedlots, but it is planned to ship 25 of the largest to Minidoka on July 27. Also arrangements have been made for Minidoka to take a load of our pasture cattle on September 7. We will still have ample beef for this center, but it is believed that the remaining quantity can be consumed.

Our cattle are now in our large pasture consisting of section 3 and 10, and there is ample feed. We used section 15 until about three weeks ago and this has since been irrigated and the feed is growing nicely again. It is doubtful, however, whether we will need to return to this pasture during the year. If it is decided that we will not need to, it will be offered for lease before long.



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We have had some pink eye infection in the pasture herd and it has been necessary to treat approximately 20 head several times lately. We have been using a 15% Argyrol solution and it is cleaning up the trouble satisfactorily.

The beef crew put up approximately 10 tons of hay this month which is sufficient for feeding saddle horses that need to be kept in the corrals and also to provide some hay for the end of our feedlot feeding. Our old hay will last approximately another week, but we will have cattle on our lots for about 2 or 3 weeks.

It is anticipated that we will be through with our feedlot feeding by not later than August 14. The 20 head that will remain after the Minidoka shipment can be killed at least by this time.

2. Swine

This month has been a rather hazardous period in our swine herd, since we had an outbreak of acute enteritis and also hog cholera.

All of the hogs had been previously vaccinated with the double serum-virus cholera treatment but apparently conditions occurred that caused a break in the treatment's effectiveness.

We had no loss in May or June but the weather became very hot during the first part of this month and has continued the same since.

At the forepart of the month we moved some hogs from the alfalfa pastures to the garbage feedlots and we began to get some loss. Symptoms were descriptive of enteritis and we began treating for this trouble. No loss seemed to be occurring in any of the other pens, however, soon trouble reached all lots in about the same proportion.

We became quite alarmed about July 15 because we had approximately 15 head that were sick. Symptoms were now appearing similar to those for cholera. We made post-mortem examinations of 3 or 4 head and found conditions that fit cholera in one hog and enteritis and pneumonia in the other.

We immediately procured the services of Dr. J. N. Allred, Veterinarian at Delta, and he autopsied about 10 head. Dr. Allred found conditions of cholera as well as those of enteritis. The following statement was made by him in writing a short note to the Survey Board: "Hot, dusty weather has probably been the underlying cause in lowering the resistance of the hogs and bringing on an acute enteritis break as well as a cholera break."

We were advised to vaccinate all hogs anew and between July 20 to 23, 108 hogs were treated.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

There are a few vaccinated hogs that are yet sick and we are now treating them for enteritis. In the main, the hogs look good and it is anticipated that our losses will not exceed more than 10 head from now on.

A complete clean-up program was again initiated in various yards with the graveling of all sheds and the smoothing up of all the grounds.

During the month the swine crew has been cleaning up some of the old pens and tearing down some of the old sheds that have no future value standing. The best lumber is being brought to the center and the old materials are being used, in the main, for burning dead hogs and various farm refuse.

We were anticipating that we would have more hogs than the center could consume, but now with a death loss of 45 and a possible further loss of 8 or 10, the center can likely consume all of the remaining number. We are hoping to close out our swine program by September 15.

3. Poultry

The poultry flock has been continuing to do very good and egg production has amounted to 60%. Some of the birds, however, were beginning to moult and we killed 987 for center use in the last week of this month.

Our number is now down to 3049 and since we want to complete our poultry program in September, we will make two killing at least in August.

Birds averaged dressed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and the center required 3,000 pounds to provide one complete meal.

It is apparent now that we will have some surplus grain and mash because our slaughter program is planned to be faster than previously intended.

B. Pastures and Equipment

More machinery was returned to the warehouse this month and placed on the surplus list. This was possible because we had completed putting up the hay we intended to harvest and because all of the fields and ditches had been completed for irrigation.

The principle machines placed on the surplus list were: a tandem disk, a diker, 2 tractor-Ferguson and Farmall, one mowing machine, 2 plows-a two bottom and a single, four sections of harrows, and some other smaller items.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

Irrigation is continuing on our pastures and we are going over the fields the second time. It is now planned that we should complete the second irrigation by about August 15 and then such work will be finished and the crew can be released. Were we going to pasture stock late in the fall, another irrigation would be desirable.

All of the ditching and headgate building was completed the forepart of the month and the Engineering crew doing some of this work was released for other activities.

The Machinery Operation crew cut and raked all of the hay for the beef cattle. Also they dragged the main laterals to remove the moss which was plugging up the ditches.

They are now working on bringing in items in the warehouse and listing them for surplus. The Farm Shop is to be closed out the coming month, and there are a lot of small items such as bolts, nails, and parts yet to be disposed of.

We will have approximately 300 to 400 fence posts to be declared surplus and they are being brought into the surplus yards now and stacked according to quality and size.

We yet have ^asmall amount of machinery on the farm, but it will be declared surplus as fast as we have no further need for it.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

None

IV. PROBLEMS:

We are not making quite as much progress in cleaning up our various farm units and getting items listed for surplus as we might. There is a certain amount of feeling among some of the evacuees that the center would not close as soon as it is planned. The main activities of feeding and care of livestock are going on satisfactorily, but there is some reticence in working towards closing out. This is not serious but in some instances, it is amounting to our having to make very strong demands that certain closing activities go on.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that as soon as it is possible that definite dates be determined for the closing out of each one of our units. In line with administration discussions, we are aiming at about September 15 but we believe it would be helpful if administrative dates were set. It might be necessary in determining these dates to have definite word from Washington and within the center Mess Management should be very much considered, since we have a certain amount of livestock yet on hand for their

July 27, 1945

V. RECOMMENDATIONS: (Cont'd)

use. Along towards the final dates, it may be possible to kill all of our remaining livestock and place it in cold storage.

It will take approximately a month after all the poultry and livestock are removed from the farm to make a complete clean up and to dispose of equipment that has to remain there as long as livestock and poultry are on the farm.

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

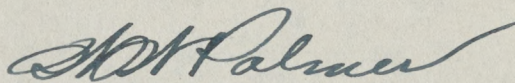
We plan to kill approximately 2,000 chickens for center consumption. One kill will be made about the second week in August and the second in the third or fourth week. This will leave us with approximately 1,000 birds yet to be disposed of in September.

With the shipment of one carload of cattle to Minidoka, our work at the Beef Ranch will be reduced to caring for only the pasture cattle at about the middle of the month. The beef crew which consists of about 10 persons now can then devote their time to clean up work or can, mainly, be released from the unit.

We plan to complete the irrigation of our pastures the second time over by, at least, the latter part of the month and then the irrigation crew which now consists of 11 men can be released.

We will continue to declare items surplus, and by the first of September there should ~~not~~ be very much equipment left on the farm.

It is planned as a result of previous discussions that the field kitchen will be closed by at least September 1.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

July 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

FROM: Evan A. Johnson

SUBJECT: Monthly Report

I. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. The feedlot cattle have done exceptionally well this month. All are in good condition for slaughter.

The pasture cattle are making good gains and by careful sorting will be ready for slaughter as fast as the center requires them.

Some pink eye infection has been encountered in the pasture cattle. Twenty head were affected. At the present time only nine head remain in the corral for future treatment. We expect to have them cleared up the coming week.

Approximately ten tons of hay was harvested this month, insuring ample hay for cattle and horses for the duration of our cattle program.

2. Swine

The hogs have been somewhat disrupted during the latter part of the month.

The pasture hogs were moved from the pasture to the fattening pen and started on some garbage, this was on Monday, July 9, by the end of the week the hogs were dying and not knowing for sure the reason for this. Dr. Allred from Delta was called to inspect the herd.

On Dr. Allred's recommendation all hogs were vaccinated. At present our losses are checked. We have on hand at present ninety-five head. One hundred and twenty eight have been slaughtered during the month and we have lost 45 head.

The swine ranch has been in fair sanitation during the last month and extra efforts are being made to keep the corrals free from all litter.

Some dilapidated sheds have been torn down, fences repaired, troughs and grain feeder have been assembled.

Scrap lumber has been gathered up around the farm, some for kindling and the usable lumber brought to the center.

3. Poultry

Our poultry flock is doing very good for this season of the year. They produced 61% this last month.

Sixty-nine were lost from picking, blowout, and unknown causes.

Nine hundred and eighty-seven birds were slaughtered for use in the center.

II. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

None

III. PROBLEM CONSIDERED:

Continue clean up of livestock ranches. Continue checking in unused materials and machinery.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:
Agricultural Section

August 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Wallace Crane
Acting Chief, Operation

FROM: Agricultural Section

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report

I. PERSONNEL STATUS:

A. Permanent employees (civil service)	3
B. Temporary employees (civil service)	0
C. Evacuee employees	37
D. Progress of Staff Relocation:	
a. Indefinite leave during month	7
b. Seasonal leave	0
E. Evacuee vacancies on staff	0

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH:

A. Livestock and Poultry

1. Beef

Our feedlot program was closed out during this month through the shipment of 25 head to Minidoka and the slaughter of 20 head for our use.

The cattle sent to Minidoka averaged 1,112 pounds and were choice quality. A report from the slaughterer at Twin Falls, Idaho, stated that the cattle were outstanding and dressed out 65.4%. He, also, stated, that he had never killed a higher quality load.

We now have 114 head of pasture cattle that will average about 700 pounds in weight. Of this number 44 were project produced since they were dropped as calves on the farm.

We were informed that Minidoka would take a load of these grass cattle on September 7, but they cancelled the shipment out. Now it appears that we will have about 40 head more than this center can use.



II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

We have recommended that the project produced stock be sold on the market.

The cattle are doing quite good, yet we are having some trouble with pink eye.

The cattle ranch has been cleaned up quite thoroughly; tools have been largely checked in, left over grain was taken to the swine ranch, and all our Beef crew has been terminated excepting 3 high school boys that are helping mainly in cleanup work at other units.

Two of the remaining four saddle horses were placed on the surplus list. Also one pasture, Section 15, that was used by us early in the spring, has been offered for lease for the remainder of the year. This pasture was irrigated twice and a good pasture growth has developed since.

2. Swine

Only a loss of 2 hogs occurred in our swine herd during the month. These were a carry over of a cholera-enteritis outbreak we had in July.

After the herd was vaccinated about the 20th of July, our losses stopped. Only the serum vaccination was given then, thus it was necessary to revaccinate the hogs that remained by August 20th. Sixty hogs were slaughtered before this latter vaccination.

We now have only 33 hogs left on the ranch and it is planned to kill these about September 10th.

Our Swine crew has decreased materially but there is sufficient cleanup work to carry it until all the hogs are slaughtered. Sheds and barns are being cleaned of all debris and manure and this material is being hauled to the fields and spread over the land.

3. Poultry

Through two main slaughterings this month, we killed all the birds left at the poultry plant. On August 7th and 8th, 1004 were killed and on August 20-23 the remaining number of 2,160.

It was planned to delay the last slaughtering to about September first, but the trend of relocation was such that we had to complete this job while we had workers. It was necessary to have all other units help out to get the work done.

According to the slaughter count 3164 birds were killed but by the monthly report there should have been only 3049. Evidently

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

too much loss was reported in previous months. Our head foreman, Mr. R. Yamane felt that the discrepancy occurred because workers counted sick birds as lost when they were taken out of the houses for treatment. Some became well and then were not added into the live count when put back into the houses.

It was a rather depressing feeling to see high productive hens killed with vitality yet to lay heavily. The flock had averaged about 60% production since January and this year's efficiency had reached a point not equaled before and questionable if beatable by any outside poultrymen.

A cleanup program is now in progress and it will take most of September to do a good job of this considering the fact that a steady reduction in the size of the crew is taking place.

It is planned to clean all houses, remove many small buildings, and check in all equipment as fast as possible.

B. Irrigation, Surplus and Miscellaneous

The irrigation of our pastures was completed about the middle of the month and this crew was terminated or transferred to other sections. Approximately 1,000 acres were irrigated twice over during the year.

The pastures are in good growing condition and we have more feed than we can use.

All the machinery on the farm except two Ferguson tractors, two manure spreaders, two scrapers, and two wagons have been transferred back to the warehouse. These have all been placed in the surplus class.

There are approximately 46,800 pounds of wheat and 71,200 of barley that were project produced and that will not be needed. The Procurement and Warehouse departments have been advised of this and offers to bid have been sent out. It was previously supposed that perhaps the project would remain open longer and that this feed would be needed.

Six steel graineries 2,000 bus. capacity each have been transferred to the warehouse and are being placed on the surplus list. It was thought that these should remain on the farm as material adjuncts to the property units and since they were bolted on concrete floor. We were advised by Washington, however, to place them on the surplus class.

The farm kitchen was closed on August 25th and all of setup is to be dismantled.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH: (Cont'd)

A great deal of time has been spent during the latter part of the month in preparation of materials for the surplus declaration of the project real estate. All the area excepting Sections 19, 20, and $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$ Section 21 are being included in the declaration.

III. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

An attempt is being made to close out the Agricultural program in September. No budget has been requested for the second quarter, except for one appointive person to complete some minor details and to watch over the ranch property.

At this time we have two office girls but both plan relocation soon. Our office manager relocated in mid-August and at the present we are unable to keep up with the various report typings.

We are taking the responsibility of typing the Real Estate Surplus materials and with other reports, such as the closing Agricultural Report, we are not able to keep up.

We haven't had a secretary that could take shorthand for approximately a year now.

If we are to make the best progress an additional secretary is necessary immediately.

IV. PROBLEMS:

None

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH:

We plan to have all of the major phases of our work completed.

By approximately September 15th the Poultry plant should be cleaned up and no further work will be necessary.

We plan to kill our last hogs during the second week in September and only a day or two of final cleanup and checking in of property will be necessary.

It is hoped that the project will be able to sell about 40 to 45 head of project produced cattle and that the remaining number can be slaughtered in September thus closing out this phase of work.

There are more materials at the farm to be placed on the surplus list than was previously anticipated. It is hoped that this can be cleared

August 28, 1945

VI. PLANS FOR NEXT MONTH: (Cont'd)

up and placed in the disposal category during the month.

We have moved fast during August in our program completion. There was some reticence at first among residents in doing this but now considering the events that have taken place, advancement is proving advantageous.



W. Wendell Palmer
Chief, Agricultural Section

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

August 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Gilbert L. Niesse
Assistant Project Director
Administrative Management Div.

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report - July 1945

1. Personnel Status

a. Permanent employees (Civil Service)	<u>1</u>
b. Temporary employees (Civil Service)	<u>0</u>
c. Evacuee employees	<u>1</u>
d. Progress of staff relocation	<u>0</u>
e. Evacuee vacancies on the staff	<u>0</u>

Narrative statement of personnel problems: On July 28 we recruited a CAF-5 Cost Accounting Clerk for the Activity Expenditure Unit, which completely staffs this activity. However on July 31, we received notification of the suspension of the majority of the Expenditure Analysis ledgers and reports. A study is being made on the actual saving that will result and the personnel saved will be utilized in other units of the Finance Section.

We transferred Mr. Cannon to the position of Assistant Property and Warehousing Officer which fills our key positions in this unit. However, we still require one property clerk and two clerk typists to handle the flow of documents.

2. Main activities during the month:

Considerable time was devoted to the study of Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945 and a summary of the pertinent provisions was prepared and distributed to the appointed staff. The first payroll under the new procedure was submitted as soon as disbursing funds were available and the payroll was only one day late. In many respect the new payroll procedure will be better and easier for preparation and audit after all the members of the staff understands the requirements.

On July 25 through 27, I made a trip to Salt Lake and discussed payroll procedures and disbursing funds with the Disbursing Officer, and discussed our surplus property problems with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Office of Surplus Property, Department of Commerce.

I find under the new SFB procedures it has taken approximately 60 days from the time that SFB-1 leaves this office for Washington until they arrive at the Salt Lake office of the disposal agencies. Declarations made by us the latter part of May were received by the disposal agencies on July 26. An informal discussion was held with disposal agencies as to the possibility of utilizing members of our Property Control and Warehousing staff as their property custodians at the time the center is closed and all property declared for their disposition.

During the month of July the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made their first disposal for the center when they sold a large stock of V Joint Siding and window sash. Their procedure is now settled whereby they can handle our surplus declarations more expeditiously. On July 31 we also received notification of sale of rye grass seed which was declared to the War Food Administration and then taken over by the Commodity Credit Corporation for disposal. This declaration was made in February 1945.

3. Supplies and materials needed: None

4. Problems Considered:

Considerable discussion has been held during the month and is continuing in the month of August as to the best method of handling evacuee property shipments from the project. Several letters and recommendations have been forwarded to the Washington Office as to suggested means of securing sidewalk delivery for evacuee property and to facilitate the movement of this property from the project warehouse.

At the present time we have four warehouses filled with evacuee property that is not moving as fast as it should. This problem has been discussed several times with the evacuee property officer and plans are being developed to work out some means of moving.

5. Plans for Next Month:

The Assistant Property and Warehousing Officer will devote his

entire time to determining the various surpluses in the warehouses and following through to see that property surplus documents are prepared.

We are also planning to make additional space available for the storage of evacuee property under the accelerated departure plan.

6. Recommendations and Suggestions to the Project Director on Needed Changes in Policy or Procedures:

None.

Doran B. Boyce
Finance Officer



1. The following information was received from the War Relocation Authority on August 6, 1945:

2. The information was received from the War Relocation Authority on August 6, 1945:

3. The information was received from the War Relocation Authority on August 6, 1945:

4. The information was received from the War Relocation Authority on August 6, 1945:



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

June 25, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Evan A. Johnson
Assistant Farm Superintendent

SUBJECT: Swine Monthly Report for June

I. CURRENT WORK:

A. Swine Ranch

1. Cleaning shelters
2. Cleaning pastures

B. Livestock Record

1. Total on hand, first of the month				345
2. Bought from outside 6-8-45	17 head	2205 lbs.		17
3. Weaned				<u>0</u>
				362
				70
4. Mortality				
5. Slaughtered	5-30-45	30 head	7600 live wt.	
	6-6-45	20 head	5400 live wt.	
	6-13-45	18 head	4600 live wt.	
	6-20-45	<u>16 head</u>	<u>4500 live wt.</u>	<u>84</u>
6. Total on hand end of the month				266
a. Weaner		15		271
b. Feeder under 100 pounds		60		
c. Feeder over 100 pounds		187		
d. Sows		0		
e. Gilts		0		
f. Boars		0		
g. Hospital		4		

II. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED:

A. Swine Ranch

1. Gravel for shelters
2. In front of garbage stand

III. PROBLEM:

A. Manpower shortage

1. A bookkeeper
2. Workers for care of hog (adult)
(Many present workers are going outside for relocation next month)

Genichi Hoshiga

MATERIAL DELIVERY TICKET

~~TOXSP~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~DELIVERXXNOX~~
~~RECORDSXXNOXXNOX~~

SWINE UNIT

DATE June 25, 1945 :

PROPERTY OFFICER

[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION:

Original: Property Control
1st Copy: Activity Cost Accountant
2nd Copy: Warehouse
3rd Copy: Budget and Accounts

Received:

By: _____

Title: _____

(IDENTIFY EACH PAPER WITH CHECK MARK) Del. Date:

Del. Date:

Swine July 1, 1943

Month report shows 248 head of hogs
Our actual count is 271 or three more hogs
to be observed by not showing any loss.

Cattle

on hand July 1.

Our month report shows 178 cattle on hand
Our actual count is 183

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT
Topaz, Utah

June 25, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Evan A. Johnson
Assistant Farm Superintendent

FROM: Rikiemon Yamane

SUBJECT: Monthly Poultry Report for June

FLOCK RECORD

Kind	First of the Month	Death Loss	Dressed	End of the Month
Layer	4400	68	<div style="text-align: right;">112</div> <div style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">115</div> <div style="text-align: right;">227</div>	4105

Cause Of Mortality	
Ruptured Oviduct	10
Accident	5
Blow out	15
Picking	18
Deteriorate	20
	68

FEED RECORD

Pound Feed Daily	100 birds x day x amount	Pound feed number of birds	amount fed
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Kind				
Mash	10 x 100	30 x	4105	12315 pounds
Grain	12 x 100	30 x	4105	14778
Barley	1 x 100	30 x	4105	1231
Oats	1 x 100	30 x	4105	1231
Alfalfa	5 x 100	30 x	4105	6125
Oyster shell	2 x 100	30 x	4105	2462
Fishoil				5 gallons

EGG PRODUCTION

Delivered to Commissary 257 cases
7710 dozen
\$3315.30

DRESSED CHICKEN

656 pounds
227
\$229.65

5/26 to 6/25 - 1945
 Memorandum to Mr Johnston
 Barley 33,958 16.2
 Wheat 15,796 ..
 Beet Pulp 946 ..

3/4 1 1/2
 3/4 1/2
 4 1/2