

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



April 7, SUPPLEMENT TO

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

ON THE

## EUROPEAN CORN BORER

issued March 15, 1927

### List of Questions

1. What is meant by a complete clean-up, entitling the farmer to extra labor fee?
2. What does the farmer have to do to obtain the extra labor fee to which he is entitled?
3. Will \$2 per acre cover the extra labor required in all cases?
4. Can individual farmers obtain the use of Government equipment, and if so, on what terms?
5. How many times will farms in the clean-up area be visited by township inspectors, and what is the inspector expected to accomplish on each visit?
6. On what basis are the Federal county supervisors and the township inspectors being selected?

### Questions and Answers

1. What is meant by a complete clean-up, entitling the farmer to extra labor fee?

Ans. A complete clean-up entitling the farmer to extra labor fee is accomplished when all corn refuse of any kind, in the fields, around the buildings, in feed lots or barnyards not ensiled or shredded, has been completely destroyed or completely plowed under and the farm has passed the inspection of the Federal inspector twice; once at the time of the clean-up and once after June 1.

2. What does the farmer have to do to obtain the extra labor fee to which he is entitled?

(OVER)

Ans. The farmer must comply fully with the regulations. He should then request an inspection. The farm will be inspected by the Federal inspector when the farmer has completed the clean-up to see if the clean-up has been satisfactory, and again after June 1, to be sure that no plowed-under corn refuse has been raked up since the first inspection. If the farm passes inspection, the farmer makes a sworn statement as to how many acres have been cleaned up and how much of the \$2 extra labor fee he is entitled to. These vouchers will be forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture by the county supervisors, and the farmer will be paid from Washington.

3. Will \$2 per acre cover the extra labor required in all cases?

Ans. In most cases the maximum of \$2 will cover the cost of extra labor required in the clean-up, but in some cases it will very likely not cover the complete cost of extra labor involved.

4. Can individual farmers obtain the use of Government equipment, and if so on what terms?

Ans. The stubble pulverizer, with tractor to draw and operate it, is the only piece of Government equipment which will be available to the farmer. This is used in fields already plowed or seeded in small grains and can be obtained by farmers in the control area by application to the township inspector or county supervisor. The equipment will be transported to and from the farms free, and a charge of \$1 per acre will be deducted from the farmer's extra labor allowance for the use of it. Plows and other pieces of equipment needed will not be furnished by the Federal Government.

5. How many times will farms in the clean-up area be visited by township inspectors, and what is the inspector expected to accomplish on each visit?

Ans. Every farm in the township will be visited by the inspector several times or often enough to keep in touch with the progress of the work. The inspector will first visit every farm in his district to explain the clean-up regulations and methods of complying with them. During the course of the campaign, he will keep in close touch with the work being done on each farm by frequent visits, and inspect each farm as soon as the clean-up has been completed to see that all the control regulations have been met.

6. On what basis are the Federal county supervisors and the township inspectors being selected?

Ans. The Federal county supervisors and the township inspectors are local men selected on the recommendation of the local county and township corn-borer committees with the approval of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

(OVER)