

Farm Science Is Practiced—

Tyden Plans Fifty Years Ahead

"Look to the future. Build not for next year but for 50 years from now." That's the heart of the advice which Emil Tyden has for farmers in North Iowa.

This white-haired but mentally youthful owner of eight farms near Dougherty emigrated to the United States from a farm in Sweden when 17 years old. Here he built an industrial empire of his own, centered on the famous Tyden box car seal which is used round the world, and a score of other useful inventions.

But in spite of mechanical genius Tyden has kept his interest in agriculture. "Agriculture—there's the basis for all industry, for our very existence," he declares.

Through use of wise investment, careful use of land and sound management, the eight farms which he has acquired in the past 25 years have become among the best in the state, or the nation for that matter.

"Tell your readers that others can do what we've done," he said. "Don't give me a lot of publicity—all I want you to do is to get across the message that sound agricultural planning can make farming a happy and profitable business."

"Science with practice" is the motto of Iowa State college, the great center for agricultural knowledge and research in the midwest. "Science is practiced" on the Tyden farms.

Mr. Tyden operates on the principle that nothing is worth doing on the farm unless it can pay for itself in cash profit, in convenience and in better living.

Since many farmers have failed by neglecting to adequately build up their land, instead constructing beautiful houses which set a lien on the property that could never be redeemed, the Tyden farms don't get new houses until the land is well-drained and fertilized, the barns and sheds modernized, and proper equipment bought and paid for.

The land that is to produce crops is the farmer's first concern, Tyden believes.

25 Carloads Tile—and He Used 'Em

When he bought his first farm back in 1915 he noticed that it was badly in need of drainage. One of his favorite stories is of the struggle to improve this situation.

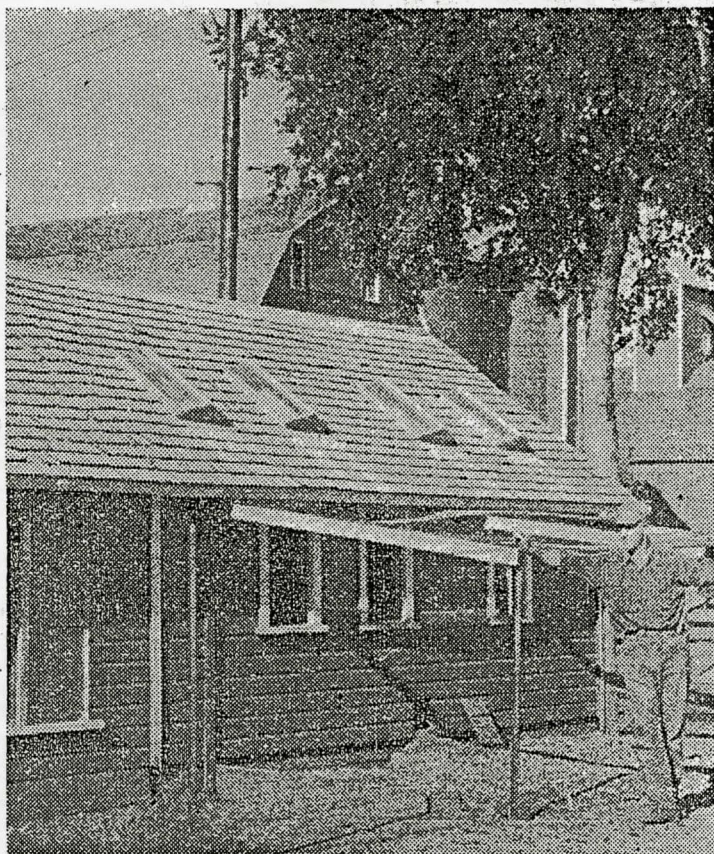
"The land was producing only 27 bushels of corn to the acre. We went to a dealer and ordered 25 carloads of tile, but the man seemed reluctant to sell so much to a stranger. 'You're spending a lot of money. Do you know what you're doing?' he asked."

"I haven't asked to borrow any money from you yet, have I?" was Tyden's answer. And he got the tile. Next was the problem of putting it in.

That first night the farmer-industrialist slept in a chicken house on what is now Tyden farm No. 2. The next day the 30 men he had hired to do the work (at 75 cents a day, good pay then) struck for a dollar a day because they claimed the cost of meals was too high.

Tyden hustled over to Greene, grabbed a cook and his wife, brought them back to serve meals to the men and halted the strike.

After the tile was laid—it took between two and three months—he sowed the land all to clover, planted nothing else for a year.



If there's one place on Emil Tyden's farms that ought to be enshrined, this chickenhouse is it—for here it was that the box car seal king spent his first night's slumber on his first farm. Under the tree at the right gathered the tilers who drained his first land. In the background rise scientifically built and arranged farm buildings, and beyond them are scientifically managed fields of Tyden farm No. 2—the foundation for the success of the project. (Lock photo, Kayenay engraving)

"Tyden's folly" the neighbors called it.

But the next year the yield of corn nearly doubled—50 bushels an acre—and now amounts to as high as 80 and 90 bushels in good years. Yes, science is practiced on the Tyden farms—and profitably.

Former Sheriff Manages Farms

Farmer Tyden was too busy with his box car seal business back in Hastings, Mich., to spend enough time managing his farms, so he started hunting for a man with similar ideas to his own on this scientific approach to farming to handle management.

Bluff and hearty Art Lindell, sheriff of Osceola county, Mich., was selected for the job, and has served continuously since then. Tyden himself is a member of both the Butler and Floyd county Farm Bureaus, Lindell of the Floyd county organization.

The manager is also a director of the Floyd REA co-op., is active in the AAA. He co-operates in extension work, makes good use of helps such as the college at Ames can offer.

Every Tyden farm makes the fullest possible use of electricity for lighting, elevators, etc.; concrete is in evidence at each one for floors of farm buildings, feed lots, drives, water tanks and for the tremendous concrete block grain cribs and some silos.

Tyden is a stickler for order. Farm lots on his places are laid out almost geometrically—all buildings on line and easily accessible from the road, the farm house, and to each other. Not only does it improve appearance—it makes for greater efficiency.

Tyden Farm "Eggs" in Many Baskets

Recently dairy barns on the farms have been going through a rebuilding process with new milkers, light, airy steel fitted stalls. Rather costly—some farm-

ers have barns that cost considerably less than the fittings alone in these new Tyden buildings. But "the boss" says they'll pay. And he's always been right before.

Tyden farmers don't put all their eggs in one basket. Not only do they rotate their crops regularly, using lime, score of loads of manure, and commercial fertilizer when necessary—they raise varied grain crops and all kinds of livestock, some farms specializing in one type, some in others. On every farm there is a large garden which supplies all necessary fruits and vegetables for table use and canning.

Together the farms own 22 horses and nine tractors. They use five bottom 16 inch plows drawn by a caterpillar tractor, a labor saving machine manure loader, and so on.

New System for Operation Planned

In November the Tyden farms go under a new system of operation. No longer will they be un-

der the single managership of Art Lindell, although he will continue to look after Emil Tyden's interests in them.

Instead of being employees of Tyden, farmers will lease the farms to operate in their own right.

Just as before, though, they will continue to co-operate in the use of farm machinery, will continue to help each other with

harvesting, plowing and such big jobs—and will continue to use methods of scientific agriculture, demonstrating that modern methods and equipment on the farm make country life happy and profitable.

Clover Worm Threatening 1942 Corn

AMES, (U.P.)—A new bug menace—the clover rootworm—threatens Iowa's cornfields, C. J. Drake, State entomologist, has disclosed.

The small oval-shaped beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, is known technically as the "grape colaspis."

Drake said it may eat into Iowa corn yields next year if precautionary measures aren't taken. He recommended fall plowing and keeping the ground black until frost—except in sections where erosion is prevalent.

A survey just completed indicated that the colaspis is most prevalent in parts of eastern Iowa. Drake warned that it probably is scattered through other areas of the state.

The bug feeds on the leaves of such legumes as alfalfa, red clover and soybeans, laying its eggs in the soil in mid-July. The grubs hatched from the eggs feed on legume roots until frost, when they hibernate for the winter.

In the spring when the legume fields are plowed and planted to corn, the grubs feed on the corn roots while the plants are small, stunting the corn or killing it outright.

Once this starts, there is no known control for the pest, Drake said.

Garner Man Named to Dairy Industry Advisory Council

GARNER — O. J. Kloock, manager of the Farmers Co-Operative creamery of Garner, was chosen a member of the state co-ordinating committee for the dairy industry in the national defense program. This honor was accorded to Mr. Kloock last week at Ames when representatives from the various branches of the dairy industry held a meeting at the Iowa State college.

Towering Corn on Tyden Farm



Art Lindell, manager of the Tyden farms, stops at one of his prize cornfields, pulls off a couple well developed ears and shows them to the cameraman. Art is well over six feet, but the lofty hybrid stalks tower above him. "Use of scientific farm practices has made possible blue ribbon corn like this," he'll tell you. (Lock photo, Kayenay engraving)

Farm Briefs

Imports of beef cattle by the United States in 1940 were down 16 per cent and canned beef imports declined 29 per cent, according to the United States department of agriculture.

One of the chief reasons why the practice of hogging-down corn is decreasing in Iowa lies in the increased use of mechanical corn pickers.

A large area of poison ivy may be eradicated by fencing the area and pasturing with sheep or hogs. Clean cultivated crops, such as corn or sorghum, also are a good control.

In the interest of national defense plow your wheat stubble now and cultivate it to keep down volunteer wheat as a control measure against Hessian fly.

Six hundred thousand American farms, with their 10 or more milking cows, produced 45 per cent of all milk produced, although they have but one-third of all dairy cows.

PHONE
5 0 2

Wiegmann Finance Company

11½ South Federal Ave.
MASON CITY, IOWA

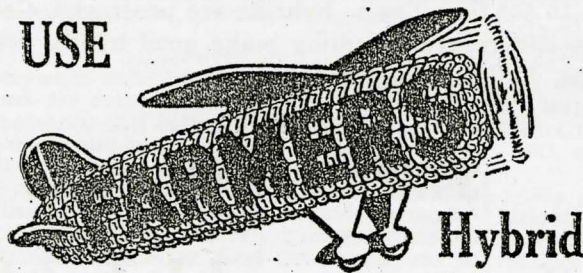
Long Time - - Favorable Term FARM LOANS ON REAL ESTATE AT 4%

... to purchase land ... to provide buildings or improve farm land ... to finance present indebtedness ... or for any other sound purpose.

You should take advantage of present low interest rates and liberal loan terms.

Why not refinance that Real Estate loan on a long term repayment Plan NOW?

USE



Dealers Wanted—Write Hampton, Iowa