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South Dakota Grain Grows Clean : Let's Keep It Clean

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

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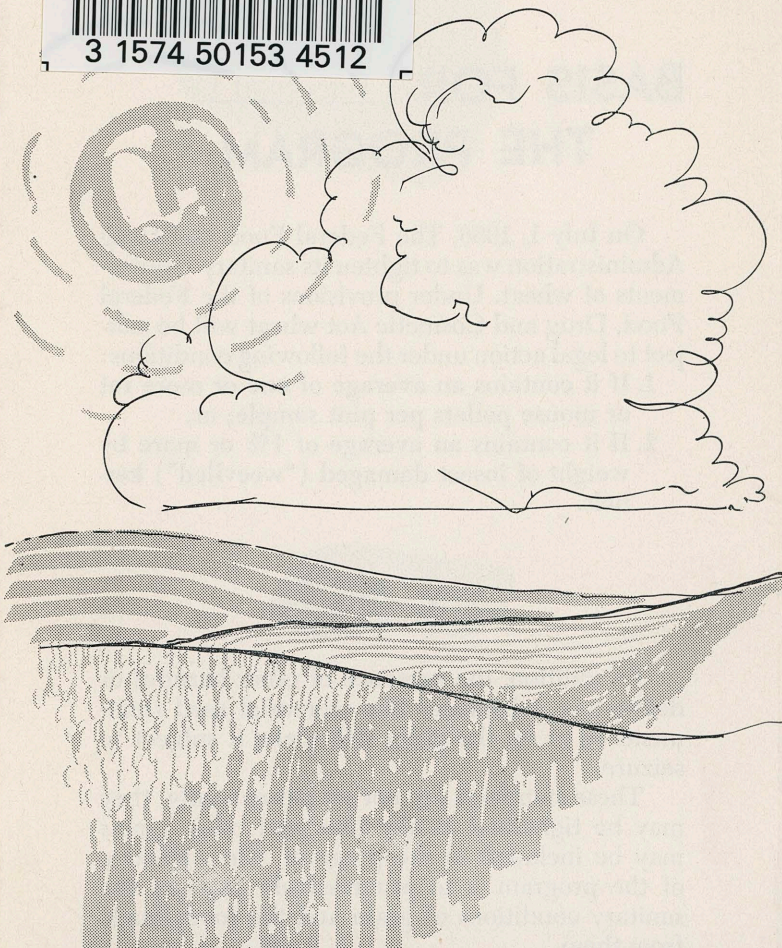
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SOUTH DAKOTA GRAIN GROWS CLEAN

Let's keep it CLEAN

**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

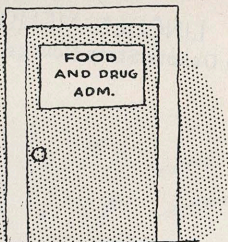
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BASIS FOR THE PROGRAM



On July 1, 1956, The Federal Food and Drug Administration was to tighten its sanitary requirements of wheat. Under provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act wheat will be subject to legal action under the following conditions:

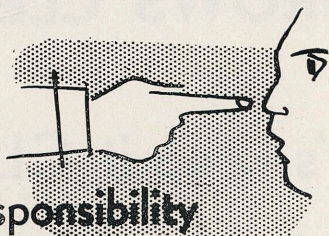
1. If it contains an average of one or more rat or mouse pellets per pint sample; or,
2. If it contains an average of 1% or more by weight of insect damaged ("weeviled") kernels.



In addition, the presence of other harmful or deleterious substances like mercurial seed treatments in or on the grain will make it subject to seizure.

These standards are not set permanently; they may be tightened at any time and other grains may be included in the program. The objective of the program is to **progressively** improve the sanitary conditions of grain and the foods made from them.

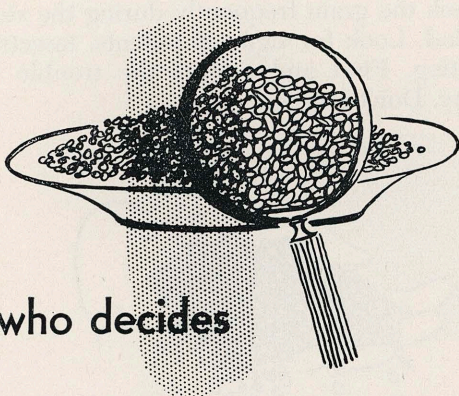
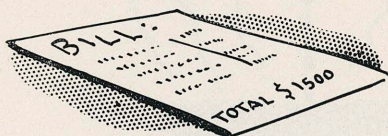
Grain which is contaminated cannot be legally sold for human food; it must go into non-food uses such as livestock feed or alcohol.



responsibility

The **shipper** of grain in interstate commerce is responsible for its condition. He is liable for costs involved in any legal action as well as loss

of value of the grain in the event of seizure. The bill will include lawyers' fees, court costs, possible fines, expenses of the Food and Drug Administration in the case, demurrage expenses plus loss of value of the grain. The total loss involved in a seizure of a single 1,800 bushel car of wheat could be \$1,500 to \$2,000.

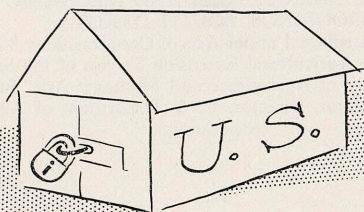


who decides

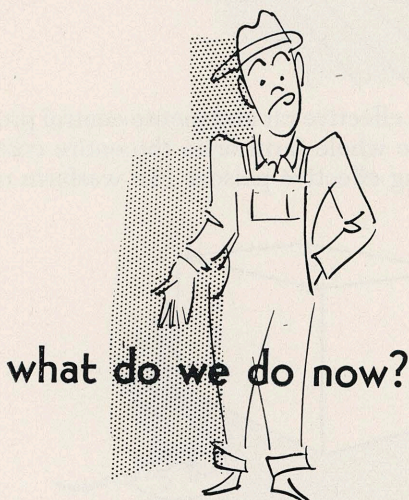
The local elevator operator who takes wheat from the farm must decide whether a particular load is "clean" or "contaminated." For his own protection he must either discount or refuse to take wheat which he believes to be contaminated. Another possibility is that he may buy all of his grain at a lower price to provide a margin for possible losses due to seizure. In any case the **farmer stands to lose** by allowing grain to become contaminated.

**what about government grain
or grain under loan?**

The eligibility requirements for price support loans have been revised to meet the specifications of the Food and Drug Administration. Farmers



sealing or resealing grain will be required to sign an affidavit agreeing that if the grain becomes contaminated while in storage it shall be sold as feed at whatever price it will bring. The farmer will then make up the difference in price in meeting the obligations of the loan. Purchase agreement grain must be delivered with the minimum contamination allowed by Food and Drug at the time the agreement was made.

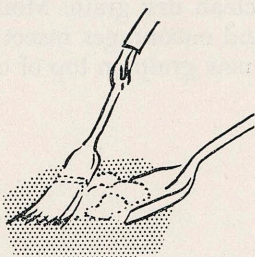


A high quality product will always be in greatest demand. Therefore, any efforts made to improve the quality of South Dakota grain will pay off. Insuring the cleanliness of food grain is an important part of this quality improvement. It can be done.

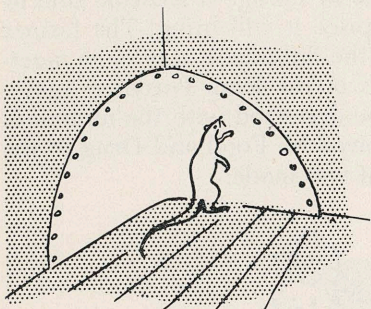
The most logical way to **prevent** losses from rats, mice and insects and to avoid the possibility of grain seizure is to do the **best possible** job of harvesting, storing and handling of grain.

HERE ARE THE STEPS TO CLEAN GRAIN

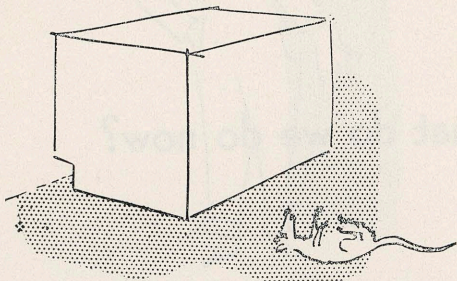
1. Remove food and shelter for rats and mice. Clean up the trash, rubbish and spilled grain and feed.



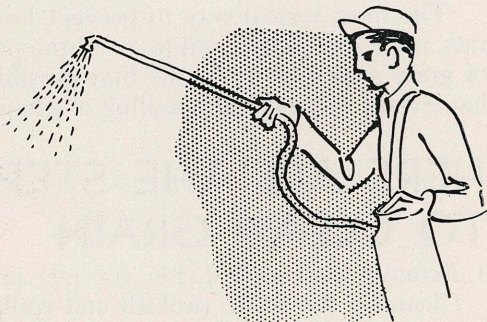
2. Repair, rodent-proof and bird-proof granaries.
Keep them out.



3. Carry on an effective rat and mouse control program on the whole farm or in the entire community using effective poisons like warfarin or pival.

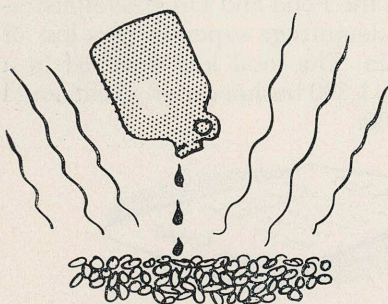


4. Clean out and spray all grain bins as soon as they are empty. Use a 2½% methoxychlor or DDT or some other effective bin spray. Grain protectants will give additional protection against weevils.

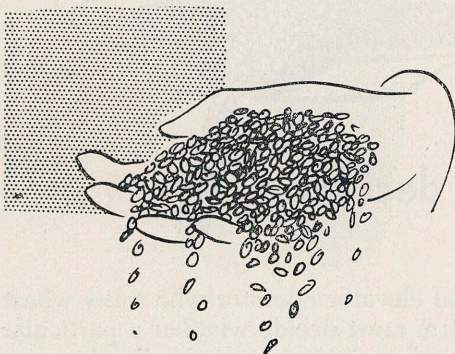


5. Store only **clean dry** grain. Moist grain spoils and heats and encourages insect development. Don't store new grain on top of old grain.

6. Fumigate thoroughly all insect infested grain. Use plenty of fumigant. Be careful.



7. Check the grain frequently during the storage period. Look for signs of rodents, insects and heating. Find and correct the trouble right away. Don't forget it!



8. Before hauling grain to the elevator skim off and destroy or feed the upper 3 or 4 inches of grain if rodents or birds have been in the bin.
9. Get more information. When you have a stored grain problem get some help. See your County Extension Agent, your ASC officials, a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service man or your elevator operator if you need more information on the control of rats, mice or stored grain insects.

GRAIN IS FOOD KEEP IT CLEAN

EXTENSION SERVICE, SOUTH DAKOTA STATE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

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