

NATIONAL BISON RANGE

NARRATIVE REPORTS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1944

ROUTING SLIP

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

DATE: Sept. 4, 1946

MR. SALYER

SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:

MR. ELMER

Mr. Griffith

~~MR. KRUMHES~~

~~Dr. Bourn~~

MR. DUMONT

Miss Cook

WR 9/8/46

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

Mr. Regan

~~Mr. Kent~~

Mr. Ball

Mr. Ackerknecht

Miss Baum

SECTION OF STRUCTURES:

STENOGRAPHERS:

Mr. Taylor

REMARKS:

NATIONAL BISON RANGE

NARRATIVE REPORT

Sept. - Dec. - 1944.

Return to: _____

INDEX

I. GENERAL	Page
A. Weather Conditions	1
B. Water Conditions	2
C. Fires	2
II. WILDLIFE	
A. Migratory Birds	
1. Populations and Behavior	2
2. Food and Cover	3
B. Upland Game Birds	
1. Populations and Behavior	3
2. Food and Cover	4
C. Big Game Animals	
1. Populations and Behavior	4
2. Food and Cover	6
D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents and Other Mammals	
Coyotes and Bobcats	7
E. Predaceous Birds, Crows, Ravens and Magpies	
Magpies	7
III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	
A. Physical Development	8
VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS	
A. Recreational Uses	9
B. Refuge Visitors	9
C. Refuge Participation	10
F. Violations	10
VII. OTHER ITEMS	
B. Photographs	10



NATIONAL BISON RANGE

Refuge Narrative Report

September 1 to December 31, 1944

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

1944

	<u>Snowfall</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>	<u>Maximum Temperatures</u>	<u>Minimum Temperatures</u>
September		.84	90	23
October		.70	73	22
November		.81	54	18
December	9"	.20	54	-23
		<u>2.55</u>		

1943

September		.26	84	25
October		1.37	76	18
November		.52	41	26
December	1"	.02	33	16
		<u>2.17</u>		

The period was decidedly lacking in rainfall. During no month did precipitation total one inch. The total rainfall for the four months period was 2.55 inches plus about 9 inches of snow which came during the latter part of December. The first snow of the season, 5 inches, came on December 20 and this was followed in the succeeding 10 days by several light storms with a total of 4 inches additional. Temperatures during the period were quite mild. The first 3 months the minimum temperature did not get under 20 degrees above zero. December continued mild until the 21st on which date zero was recorded. It remained cold until December 27 with recordings of 20, 23, 7 and two days at one degree, all were below zero. Weather was mild at the close of the period. The usual fogs prevailed but it is believed they were less dense and did not occur as frequently as during past seasons. The first fog of consequence occurred on October 8.

The period was very favorable for wildlife and while food conditions were not up to normal, range conditions were improved somewhat by a three day rain ending on November 11 with a recording of .78 inches.

B. Water Conditions

Water conditions were satisfactory. The main streams, Mission Creek and the Jocko River maintained the normal flow and remained open at all times. Neither froze over entirely even during the week of sub-zero weather.

The springs over the range, which largely supply the game animals with water, maintained a fair flow all fall. These provided an adequate amount. A number of the intermittent springs failed to function due the very dry summer but these do not flow the year around except where there is long continuous periods of wet weather. Snow in the mountains has been light so far but there is ample time yet for it to come in sufficient quantities to supply adequate run-off the coming year.

C. Fires

No fires occurred during the period. Electrical storms were not numerous and no strikes were observed. Dry range grass and lack of moisture in the forests required the retention of the Indian Service fire lookout at Hi-point until about September 20.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Populations & Behavior

There was a decided decrease in the waterfowl population, including both the resident and migratory birds using the waters of Mission Creek. Estimates during previous years placed their populations upwards of 10,000 birds during migration peaks which was usually reached in December. The peak of concentration this year, however, consisted of an estimated 1000 birds. After the migration was completed, the resident population was well under 50.

Of the above figures, mallards make up about 80 percent, American Golden-eyes 10 percent and with green winged teal, pintails and other varieties constituting the remaining percentage.

2. Food and Cover

Along the banks of Mission Creek which follows the entire north boundary of the refuge, there is always an abundant amount of food taking into account, of course, the number of birds which normally use the area. It is seldom this stream freezes over and during average seasons, the majority of the various food sources remain available. In addition, the adjoining grain fields carry large quantities of food for waterfowl.

B. Upland Game Birds

1. Populations and Behavior

No increase can be reported in the ring-necked pheasant population. For the past several years and up to the present season, these birds were steadily increasing. Observations now reveal no change over the previous year's estimates and also that there was a decided lack of new broods. Undoubtedly the reason for this situation is due largely to the presence of increasing numbers of magpies. It is believed that possibly 50 percent of this year's nests were robbed by magpies before they were hatched. In the headquarters area for example, no more than 5 broods were known to have reached maturity whereas formerly this number was over 25.

Hungarian partridges were frequently observed and estimates indicate them to be present in about the same numbers. No evidence of damage to the nests of the partridges has been found.

While Blue and Franklin grouse were observed occasionally during the roundup operations of elk, information gathered did not indicate any marked change either way in their population. There has always been only a limited number of these birds on the area. No ruffed grouse were seen during the period. When located, they are found mainly along Mission Creek and the Jocko River and while no observations were made, there is nothing to point out that they are not present in the small number as formerly.

A small flock, consisting of 6 sharp-tailed grouse were seen but no young broods observed.

2. Food and Cover

The range again provided sufficient food for upland birds. The crop of wild berries furnished a copious supply and along with an abundant amount of weed seeds, grasshoppers and other forms of insects, they have had little or no trouble securing food. It is planned to seed a small food plot this coming spring in the Alexander Basin area for upland birds, primarily for the use of the small flock of sharp-tailed grouse who are located in that area.

C. Big Game Animals

1. Populations and Behavior

Buffalo

On November 10 the entire buffalo herd was put through the chutes. At this time the butcher herd was cut out and an accurate count obtained by sex and age. Normally, this operation includes the vaccinating and branding of calves but a decision by the Central Office discontinued this practice until the end of the present emergency at which time it will be possible to secure proper help again.

The total count of new calves was 128, 58 males and 70 females.

The authorized disposal of 125 head was completed the latter part of December. All animals were butchered, for sale or donation--there being no live disposals. Butchering operations required 12 days and were accomplished by regular employees, and 3 temporary personnel hired especially for this work.

Every year applications for meat have been increasing and it was necessary this season to reject well over 100 orders that could not be filled. Of the meat sold, a wide distribution was attained from coast to coast. Sales included 114½ animals and by donation 10½ head. Those donated went to the Flathead Indians and were used for furnishing hot lunches to Indian school children and needy Indian families.

The buffalo are in very good flesh. Three losses occurred during the period of which two were from natural cause and the other was gored to death in the corrals. In the latter case, the carcass was so badly mutilated that it was unfit for sale and was turned over to the Indians who butchered it on the ground. It was not charged to the allotment of surplus animals. The deaths by natural cause were two very old cows. At the end of the period and after the surplus disposal was completed, we are carrying a total of 481 head.

Elk

The roundup and loading out of elk in connection with the annual surplus disposal program was accomplished in record time this year, only requiring $6\frac{1}{2}$ days. The operation was started on October 23 and by noon on October 31, we had completed the entire operation. No casualties to the animals resulted during the handling process.

Of the 100 head authorized for disposal, 93 were donated the Flathead Indians for stocking the Sepay Refuge and other game ranges all on the Flathead Reservation. At the time of the roundup our figures indicated that we had over 100 head captured but upon the completion of the loading, the count fell to 93. However, we did not feel that the importance of making up the additional 7 head would justify the time and expense involved in capturing the difference, so let it stand at the number already on hand. It is possible that several days would have been required in securing more animals, especially since prior working of this herd had left them wild and hard to handle.

The animals were loaded on trucks and hauled to the various points of liberation. Transportation was furnished by the Indian Service. The distribution included 31 head to Sepay Refuge, 32 to Lake McDonald area, 17 head to Hell Roaring range and 13 to the Big Coulee area.

Only one loss occurred during the period and this was due natural cause. After completion of the disposal program and at the end of the period, we are carrying as estimated total of 86 head.

Mule Deer

These animals during the early winter were in very good shape and by the end of December had fallen off in flesh only to a small degree. We are carrying an estimated total of 496 head of which 100 have been authorized for disposal. This operation will be completed during the coming period.

Losses during the period included 8 animals. Three were killed by coyotes, 2 died of natural cause and 3 were killed by poachers--a violator was apprehended in this connection and the case is covered under the proper heading of this report.

White-Tail

This herd consists of an exceptionally healthy group at most any season. Losses for the period included two animals which, in both cases, were very old.

We are carrying an estimated total of 86 head on our monthly census. No recommendations for a reduction have ever been submitted due their limited number. They do not appear to be increasing although normal numbers of births are recorded each year. This is no doubt due to their escaping from the enclosure.

They make very impressive show animals for visitors and a considerable number are held in the headquarters area for this purpose throughout the year.

Mountain Sheep

Of the 9 head being carried on the monthly census, 4 animals were observed during the period. These included 1 ram and 3 ewes. They were in excellent condition at the time of observation which was the latter part of December.

The loss of one ewe occurred during the period. This was an old animal and which no doubt was the cause of death.

2. Food and Cover

During early spring the new growths of range grasses started out well but due the lack of rainfall the latter part of the preceding period and the early part of this period their growth was greatly retarded. The older stands remained short, and while there is a sufficient supply for the animals, the lack of development in the new growths will go to slow up the general improvement which has been advancing the past several years.

On November 9 and lasting for three days, a slow beneficial rainfall bringing .78 inches was recorded. This done much for the forage growth.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents and Other Mammals

Coyotes

Coyotes were present again over the refuge in large numbers. The traps were put out on September 27, and within 4 days, 3 animals were taken. It was necessary to employ the trapper on other jobs in connection with the surplus disposal program and during November and December these operations were neglected to a certain degree.

During the period the total take of coyotes by traps was 43, 21 females and 22 males. In addition four dogs were caught in traps inside the range.

Bobcats

There was no apparent increase in population of these animals. Two were caught in traps set for coyotes, both were adult females.

E. Predaceous Birds, including Crows, Ravens, and Magpies

Magpies

Control measures on a small scale have been carried out by use of traps. This is a very slow method and not too satisfactory. There are large numbers of magpies over the entire area and they have been steadily increasing. This is also true of the whole Flathead Valley.

As a result of these birds, extensive damage has taken place to the nests of upland game birds, mainly the ring-necked pheasant. It is estimated they take well over half of the nests before they are hatched.

Formerly, control measures on the outside did much to hold the numbers down to a minimum but due the present emergency these operations have been almost completely curtailed. In our own case, it is planned to accomplish work along this line when the manpower situation has been relieved.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Development

This period being one of our heaviest during the year in relation to regular routine jobs, again the development work had to be disregarded to a certain extent. However, we did manage to accomplish several development jobs and many others in the character of maintenance during the early part of the period before starting the surplus disposal program of elk and buffalo.

The entire corral system at the slaughter house was repaired and alterations made to gates etc. Also sand was hauled and placed inside the various enclosures to eliminate mud caused by continuous handling of the animals during disposal. This feature greatly increases safety conditions for personnel engaged in this work and also reduces the possibility of injury to the animals. Badger holes were filled and the large rocks removed thus further reducing hazards to riders and horses.

In the machine shop, a 220 volt power line was installed for use with the arc welder equipment recently purchased. The heating system in the office building was repaired and improved. These jobs required the services of both an electrician and a plumber and they were assisted by regular personnel.

The railings and outside stringers of the bridge at headquarters was gone over with log wood oil. Picnic tables and benches were also repainted. The horse barn was fitted with stripping where possible in an effort to keep out to some extent the heavy concentration of sparrows.

A portable gravel and sand chute was constructed, which device enables us to load the dump trucks by use of the bulldozer and eliminates an extensive amount of hand work.

In connection with fire hazard reduction, dry and dead weeds and grass were cleaned away from all the refuge buildings, grease racks and other places which constitute a hazard. Items of property and equipment were checked for decals containing the property number and in cases where these had fallen off and had become detached, the numbers were stenciled on. Two rail cars of coal located on the Moiese siding were unloaded and hauled by dump truck to headquarters and stored.

In addition to the work outlined above, the annual disposal of elk and buffalo required the almost continuous services of all regular employees from early November until the latter part of December. In this connection much time was devoted to the care of riding stock which were used regularly and many other activities which are connected with the disposal program. After the completion of actual butchering operations, hides have to be cared for, wrapped and shipped. The trap line was maintained throughout the period and much of the time, was gone over on weeks ends. Upon accomplishing these activities, very little or no time remained for development work.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

The swimming pool and picnic grounds were used considerably as long as weather conditions permitted. Tourist travel has been very light the past two seasons due gasoline rationing and other restrictions. The majority of visitors to the range are local residents.

Up to late fall the exhibition herd of buffalo was held in a pasture at headquarters. These along with the many deer which are present in this area, draw much interest from visitors.

B. Refuge Visitors

Official Visitors

Mr. Knudsen, Lake County Sportsmen's Association, (Game matters)	1 hour
Mr. Pat Krieder, Ronan, Montana (Trespass case Pablo)	1 "
Mr. Gene Grand & E. K. Beebe, Service (Stored equipment)	1 "
Dr. Jellison, Tick Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana (Game matters)	1/2 "
Senator Burton K. Wheeler & party, Helena, Mont (Inspection wildlife)	1/2 "
Mr. K. F. Roahen, Service (Game matters)	1 "
Mr. Frank Lancaster, State Game Commission (Mule deer donation)	1 "

C. Refuge Participation

September 28, Attended meeting at Flathead Indian Agency of Indian Council and arranged details for donation of surplus elk.

October 16, Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

November 20, Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

December 18 Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

F. Violations

On December 26, Alexander Lamoose was apprehended for killing of a mule deer on the National Bison Range. He entered a plea of guilty in Federal Court at Great Falls, Montana and Judge Pray imposed a fine of \$50.00 and sentenced him to 70 days in jail. The sentence and fine were suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of five years. Indian Service officials assisted in the arrest.

VII. OTHER ITEMS

B. Photographs

No photographs are submitted with this report owing to the difficulty in obtaining film and lack of time to devote to this operation.

Respectfully submitted,

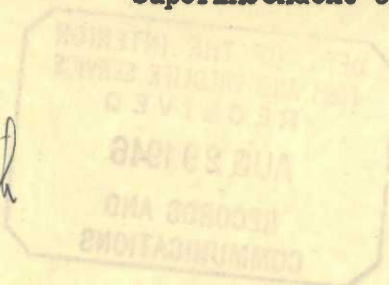
George E. Mushbach

George E. Mushbach
Superintendent of Refuges

August 23, 1946

Approved:

Alphonse Summerich
acting
Regional Director



C. Before Indication

September 28, Attended meeting at Flathead Indian Agency of Indian Council and arranged details for donation of surplus elk.

October 16, Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

November 20, Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

December 18, Attended noon meeting and luncheon of Federal Business Men's Association, Missoula.

F. Violations

On December 26, Alexander Lamone was apprehended for killing of a mule deer on the National Bison Range. He entered a plea of guilty in Federal Court at Great Falls, Montana and Judge Pray imposed a fine of \$10.00 and sentenced him to 90 days in jail. The sentence and fine were suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of five years. Indian Service officials assisted in the arrest.

VII. OTHER ITEMSH. Photographs

No photographs are submitted with this report owing to the difficulty in obtaining film and lack of time to devote to this operation.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Waples
Superintendent of Refuge

August 23, 1946

Approved:

Regional Director



Refuge National Bison RangeMonths of September to December, 1944

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Franklin Grouse	2518 A. Pine & Fir	29							85	
Blue Grouse	2518 A. Pine & Fir	72							35	
Ruffed Grouse	429 A. Juniper, Cottonwood & Aspen	28							15	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1020 A. grassland and browse	145							7	
Ring-necked pheasant	18,541 A. grassland timbered, browse etc.	5	5	25	Unknown		None		3700	
Hungarian Partridge	"	23							800	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

Refuge National Bison RangeYear 1944

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced	(4) Removals				(5) Losses			(6) Introductions		(7) Estimated Total Refuge Population as of Dec. 31	(8) Sex Ratio
Common Name	Cover types, total Acreage of Habitat	Number	Hunting	For Re- stocking	Sold	For Donation	Predation	Accident	Natural Causes	Number	Source		Percentage
Buffalo	15,121 A. bunchgrass, fescues, bluegrass etc.	128				114 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8			481	
Elk	2,518 Pine & Fir, 309 Juniper 40 Cottonwood & Aspen 61 Browse	30				93	1	1				86	
Mule deer	"	75		49		3	12	4				496	
White-tail	"	16						2				86	
Mountain Sheep	"	1						1				9	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-3 - BIG GAME

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name; i.e., Mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer. It is unnecessary to indicate sub-species such as northern or Louisiana white-tailed deer.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.) exclusive of fenced herds. Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated total number of young produced on refuge.
- (4) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the year.
- (5) LOSSES: On the basis of known records or reliable estimates indicate total losses in each category during the year.
- (6) INTRODUCTIONS: Indicate the number and refuge or agency from which stock was secured.
- (7) TOTAL REFUGE POPULATION: Give the estimated population of each species on the refuge as of December 31.
- (8) SEX RATION: Indicate the percentage of males and females of each species as determined from field observations or through removals.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR-8
CULTIVATED CROPS

Cultivated Crops Report Form NR-8 should be prepared on a calendar-year basis for all crops harvested or utilized during the calendar year and submitted with the December 31 refuge report.

Permittee - List each permittee separately. If lands of the refuge are farmed by refuge personnel or hired labor, this should be indicated in the Permittee column.

Permit No. - List the number of the Special Use Permit issued to the individual.

Use or Location - The Unit No. or name specified in the Economic Use Plan should be listed in this column.

Crops Grown - A separate line of the form should be used for each crop grown by each permittee or by refuge personnel. This is important, since if each crop grown by each operator is not specifically enumerated, the report will be of no value for statistical purposes.

Average Yield per Acre - It is important that the average yield per acre of each crop grown by each operator should be shown.

Permittee's Share - Only the number of acres harvested or utilized by the permittee for his own benefit should be shown under the Acres column, and only the number of bushels of farm crops harvested by the permittee for himself should be shown under the Bushels Harvested column. It is requested that all crops harvested be reduced to bushels wherever possible, or, as in the case with the harvesting of seed such as that of sweet clover, alfalfa, brome grass, etc., the total harvested crop in pounds may be shown. Timothy, alfalfa, or other hay harvested by the permittee should be shown on Form NR-10 and should not be shown in the Permittee's Share column.

Government's Share or Return - Harvested - Show the number of bushels harvested for the Government and the acreage from which this share is harvested, both for grain raised by refuge personnel and by permittees. Unharvested - show the exact number of acres of crops allowed to remain unharvested as food and cover for wildlife. An estimate of the number of bushels of grain that is available for the wildlife in such unharvested crops should be shown in the Bushels column.

Compensatory Services, or Cash Revenue - Show other services received by the Government in cooperative farming activities, the number of acres of food strips planted for wildlife, the amount of wildlife crops not otherwise reported that are planted by cooperators for the Service, or the cultivation of wildlife plantations. If the permit is on a fee basis, the total cash revenue received by the Service.

3-1570
NR-8a

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

Refuge National Bison Range

Months of September thru December 1944.

(1) VARIETY	(2) ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(3) RECEIVED DURING PERIOD	(4) TOTAL	(5) GRAIN DISPOSED OF			(6) ON HAND END OF PERIOD	(7) PROPOSED USE		
				TRANS- FERRED	SEEDED	FED	TOTAL	SEED	FEED	SURP.
Wheat	559		559			13	13	546		
Oats	550		550			190	190	360		

- (8) Indicate shipping or collection points..... Malheur National Refuge, Burns, Oregon
- (9) Grain is stored at..... National Bison Range Headquarters
- (10) Remarks.....

REFUGEE GRAIN REPORT

NR-8a REFUGEE GRAIN REPORT

This report should cover all grain on hand, received, or disposed of, during the period covered by this narrative report.

Report all grain in bushels. For the purpose of this report the following approximate weights of grain shall be considered equivalent to a bushel: Corn (shelled)--55 lbs., Corn (ear)--70 lbs., Wheat--60 lbs., Barley--50 lbs., Rye--55 lbs., Oats--30 lbs., Soy Beans--60 lbs., Millet--50 lbs., Cowpeas--60 lbs., and Mixed--50 lbs. In computing volume of granaries, multiply the cubic contents (cu. ft.) by 0.8 bushels.

- (1) List each type of grain separately: Corn, wheat, proso millet, etc. Include only domestic grains; aquatic and other seeds will be listed on NR-9.
- (3) Report all grain received during period from all sources, such as transfer, share-cropping, or harvest from food patches.
- (4) A total of Columns 2 and 3.
- (6) Column 4 less Column 5.
- (7) This is a proposed breakdown by varieties of grain listed in Column 6.
- (8) Nearest railroad station for shipping and receiving.
- (9) Where stored on refuge: "Headquarters grainary", etc.
- (10) Indicate here the source of grain shipped in, destination of grain transferred, data on condition of grain, unusual uses proposed.

(8) Indicate shipping or collection points

(9) Grain is stored at

(10) Remarks