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**Transcript of DARE Interview (1967): Grundy Center, Iowa; Primary Informant
IA001 (Tape 0345-S1)**

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INTRODUCTION: The following was recorded from Dictionary of American Regional English, tape zero three four five, side one.

FIELDWORKER: This is a tape made of Charles [beep] in Grundy Center, Iowa, August ninth, nineteen sixty-seven by [beep].

5 INFORMANT: Now wait a minute before you turn that on.

FIELDWORKER: How long has your family been around here?

INFORMANT: Now you're, you're talking about, uh, myself or my folks?

FIELDWORKER: Your folks or your grandparents, or {whoever came—

10 INFORMANT: Well,} my grandparents came from Illinois, and they settled here. Now I can't give you any dates, specially. I, uh, moved, uh, out on the f-, bought the farm out there for about ten dollars an acre, he plowed the first furrow to Cedar Falls in order to take, uh, wheat to Cedar Falls, so he w-, they wouldn't get lost on their trail. And, uh, previous to this, my grandfather was in the w-, in the Civil War. He was, uh, captured and spent, uh, I couldn't tell you without looking how many yea-, how many months in Andersonville prison.

15 FIELDWORKER: Is this your mother's father, or your father's father?

INFORMANT: It's my father's father.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

20 INFORMANT: And then he was turned loose, sent back home, and, uh, he had scurvy so bad that he lost his toe nails, and his finger nails, and, uh, then he was appointed sheriff here, and he was sheriff here for a good many years. And then my father went out on the farm that he d-d-, my grandfather bought. And he probably lived there thirty, probably thirty years. And then I moved on there, and I lived there, well I just moved, and I lived there forty-seven years. Now I have a son living on there and it's, living on there now.

FIELDWORKER: That's four generations (born on) the same farm, huh?

25 INFORMANT: That's right.

FIELDWORKER: Uh, what do you mean your, your grandfather plowed the first furrow to Cedar Rapids?

INFORMANT: Cedar Falls.

FIELDWORKER: Cedar Falls.

30 INFORMANT: Well, there was no prairie. There was nothing between here and Cedar Falls, see, and they had no way of knowing which way to go.

FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: You start out to Cedar Falls now, you know where to go, but in those days, there were nothing, that was all prairie, there was no buildings, no land between there. They had to
35 have some way to know how to get to Cedar Falls to take their wheat to the mill.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: So he plowed the furrow when he went. So that he knew how to find their way there.

FIELDWORKER: Huh. [cough]. Am, what was your grandfather raising mostly when he started
40 here?

INFORMANT: The same as now, corn and potatoes and oats. Of course potatoes were raised in those days.

FIELDWORKER: They raising many potatoes around the county now?

INFORMANT: No, hardly, very few. I don't know of any fields of potatoes, garden potatoes is all
45 that's raised around here anymore.

FIELDWORKER: Why is that?

INFORMANT: Well, there's more money in corn and beans. More work in potatoes, the potato bugs ate the man's potatoes up in this country.

FIELDWORKER: (Yeah.)

50 INFORMANT: And, uh, so they just got away from it. Then there was a, it was a late crop and in this particular area, people wanted to get their corn out before the weather gets bad, so they could plow their ground for the next year.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

55 INFORMANT: So they just done away with potatoes. They didn't got so they didn't yield too good here, anyhow.

FIELDWORKER: Um, how late do you leave corn in, in the field?

INFORMANT: All winter if ya don't get it out.

FIELDWORKER: Oh.

60 INFORMANT: We aim to get it out by, oh, it's finished anywhere from the tenth of November to the next spring.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Some people leave it clear till spring if it gets muddy and they can't get it out.

FIELDWORKER: Doesn't hurt it to stay out all winter?

65 INFORMANT: Oh, you lose some ears, yes. You lose part of your crop, but then if you can't get it, you can't get it. Snow comes, and gets so deep you can't pick it, and with power machinery, it just can't go through snow banks. And mud, it just can't go through mud. In days of horses you could plow through there with horses and pick a little, you know, and take it home, but, but these mach-, your machinery of today, you can't do that at all.

FIELDWORKER: What do they use most of the corn grown out here for?

70 INFORMANT: Oh it's sold commercially, I think majority of it, lot of feeding done, lot of cattle fed and hogs.

FIELDWORKER: What are, uh, the big problems raising corn?

75 INFORMANT: Corn borers and hail, weeds, mostly. N-n-now the western rootworm has got into this community which never has been before and, uh, some of people's corn is, anything over second- and third-year corn is pretty bad, pretty hit pretty hard right now by the western rootworm.

FIELDWORKER: What, what kind of bug is that?

80 INFORMANT: He's a worm, he's a little uh, can't tell you, he's uh, I think he's a white worm and he feeds on the roots and cuts the bottom of the roots off, and then when the wind comes, it blows it right over. And they have a, an insecticide for it, but it didn't work this year, and whether it'll work next year or not, that's what we gotta find out.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. What's the uh, worst kind of weather you could have for your corn? Oh, I'd say cold and s-, cold I guess. Depends on the time.

INFORMANT: Uh-huh.

85 FIELDWORKER: Normally it takes hot weather. And hot and humid makes, really makes corn.

INFORMANT: Uh-huh.

FIELDWORKER: How's this year been?

INFORMANT: Almost perfect.

FIELDWORKER: Is that right?

90 INFORMANT: Almost perfect. We've been awful close to droughts, but every time at the last minute, we got some rain and saved our skins. In a lot of place it isn't. Some places felt that people are suffering for want of rain, but we're not. We've had four inches in the last, well since last Saturday, so we're not suffering any here. [cough]

FIELDWORKER: What kind of weather do you like in the spring for planting?

95 INFORMANT: Oh, naturally you want dry weather, so you can get your crop in. You hurry to get it in so that you can, before, usually there's a rainy season comes in after, oh middle of May, and if you can get it in there, sometimes it rains all the time, but you like nice, warm, mild weather. Normally it's sometimes cold, sometimes it snows while you're planting corn.

FIELDWORKER: What are some of the different, uh, breeds of corn you use around here?

100 INFORMANT: You mean the kind?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Oh, Pioneer, Dekalb, Funks, Apollo.

FIELDWORKER: How do you, uh, how do you decide which one of these to use? You just take them and try them out, or what?

105 INFORMANT: Yes, and then they have a, your dealer, you kind of trust him. And course you go, they test plots, and you can go look at the test plot and see what it looks like, and if it looks good to you, why, you buy a certain number of one of these brands of corn. There's a lot more kinds, the Link Brothers and, uh, oh, Hagie's, oh there's lots of them. Probably twenty-five or thirty different brands of seed corn that you can buy. The, every man just starts breeding the
110 corn, and when he gets it where he wants it, then he puts it on the market. And if you like it, you buy it. [cough]

FIELDWORKER: What do you look for in, uh, ear of corn?

INFORMANT: Oh a deep kernel. And an early corn, that is a dry corn that don't get, have to wait too long for it to get dry, so you can start picking.

115 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: We dry an awful lot of our corn with a dryer, with a motor and air.

FIELDWORKER: Is that after it's picked?

INFORMANT: Yeah, it's shelled, picked and shelled. We pick it in the field, shell it in the field, then put it in a bin and dry it right in the bin.

120 FIELDWORKER: What sort of machinery you use with corn?

INFORMANT: To pick it?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Combine. Just like an oat combine, only you put a corn-picking head on it. You pick it and shell it all at the same time. Or you could pick it and put it in the wagon in an ear and put it in the corn crib.

125

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. [cough]. They use the, uh, the uh, cobs for anything? Or it goes to waste or {{xx)?

INFORMANT: Used} to, they're an awful good thing to put in dishes. To keep water from washing, but they've got now so they, they buy them.

130 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: And they have big cob sacks around the country that, they come, a truck comes and gets your corn and your cobs, and he pays you for, by the ton for, (in) haul.

FIELDWORKER: What do they use them for?

INFORMANT: Oh they're used for a lot of things, for commercial feed for cattle for one thing, and they use them in, in, uh, filler for feed. Why they're used for some other purposes, I know the make some household goods out of them. They go into plastics too, don't they? I believe they go in plastic.

135

FIELDWORKER: Probably could. They use soy beans for them, [laugh] (probably) use corn cobs.

INFORMANT: Yeah, that's right.

140 FIELDWORKER: Um, they use a lot of the corn grown around here for feeding hogs too?

INFORMANT: Well, it, a lot of it is, if a man's a hog feeder, he does, he feeds all his own hogs some, very few people have to buy any corn to feed hogs, they have enough of their own. But they feed their hogs out. All hogs practically are fed out here. A few of them are sold as pigs, but not very often. [cough]

145 FIELDWORKER: Why is that, more profit in it to feed them yourself?

INFORMANT: Well, that's a gamble. You might sell them when they're baby pigs, just weaned, and maybe you, uh, would get a good price for them, then again if the price went up, maybe you should've fed them till they weighed two and a quarter, two and a half and then sold them.

150 You might make more money on market, but that's a, just a chance you gotta take. Some people sell them baby pigs weaned and some people feed them out.

FIELDWORKER: How about, uh, how about for your beef cattle?

INFORMANT: For corn?

FIELDWORKER: Work about the same way?

155 INFORMANT: Yeah, it works them same way. You can sell your calves, if you think the market's good, you can sell them, and if you think you'll make more money feed 'em, why, you probably can raise your own beef cattle and make more money with a little more labor than you probably could if you sold them on the market bec-, when they're calves, because you naturally raise them yourself, you haven't got that much money tied up in to just go out and pay a high price for these, high-price cattle, and then feed them for a year to get your money back.

160 FIELDWORKER: What breeds are you using mostly around here?

INFORMANT: Angus and Herefords and shorthorns I suppose, mostly.

FIELDWORKER: How about the hog raisers?

165 INFORMANT: Oh, that varies an awful lot. They cross pretty near everything now, Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites and High Line and Tamworth and, oh, Yorkshire, Berkshire. They, they're all crossed up, they're bread back and crossed to make a better pig, it makes it a better market pig than a straight breed.

FIELDWORKER: Farmers look pretty prosperous around here, is it, uh, {are you all making money?

170 INFORMANT: Oh} I wouldn't answer that, cause I wouldn't say. Some farmers, if he's a good farmer I think he's gonna make money, but he's got to be a, a good farmer to make money. And uh, you c-, the price machinery is now, it takes a lot to run a farm. Probably, oh, it'd probably take thirty thousand dollars' worth of equipment to run a farm if you was gonna do it all yourself and that runs into quite a, quite a problem when a guy is young and he's trying to far-, start farming and starts, wants to start out the modern way. He can't go in debt that far,
175 nobody will take him on that much.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, I guess it'd be a big investment.

INFORMANT: It sure does.

FIELDWORKER: (Does it) require that kind of investment for beef cattle too?

INFORMANT: Machinery, you mean?

180 FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Oh no. Huh-uh. You don't have to have any(thing) for beef cattle. You put them on the pasture and let them run in the summer, and put them in the yard and feed them in the winter. All you gotta have is a wagon to grind your feed in and you can have that ground uptown, or you can have a grinder, and of course you're gonna have money involved when you
185 buy a grinder. And you got to have protein for them, no, uh, I wouldn't say there's anything involved at all except, uh, get your corn to feed them.

FIELDWORKER: Do you have a lot of trouble with insects around here on the farm?

INFORMANT: Yeah, that's the main trouble right now. With the insects and the corn. That's about, well they bother alfalfa a little, but most of it's in the corn. You have those, oh, there's
190 three or four different brands of insects. Grub worm and the rootworm and the cutworm and the wire worm and army worm, and they all work in different cycles.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. Get about one a year, huh.

INFORMANT: Well, yeah, just about. You get more than that, probably.

FIELDWORKER: Army worms bother corn a lot?

INFORMANT: No, but they bother the ground where the alfalfa is, see, then you got them there.
195

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: And, uh, you never know when they're coming. I had them two years ago. They haven't showed up this year, but I had them two years ago, and they just completely buried my
200 A-ground. Nothing left at all.

FIELDWORKER: We get them up in northern Minnesota, but there it's usually the trees.

INFORMANT: They don't bug the crop?

FIELDWORKER: Well, [laugh] you know there isn't that much of a crop up there, so.

INFORMANT: Oh well, that's possible too, but then they just ate the hay right off the, st-
205 stripped it right down to the bare ground. But not all over. Just a, maybe I had a block square, they just, then, then their, then their life cycle was over, see, and then they died, and I haven't seen anything of them since. [cough]

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. They're about once every ten years or so, up in northern Minnesota.

INFORMANT: But they do come every—

FIELDWORKER: About every ten years.
210

INFORMANT: Is that right? I've never, they've never been here before, till la-, two years ago. I didn't know what they were till they had my hay pretty near ate up.

FIELDWORKER: [Laugh] Yeah. I didn't know they went after hay and stuff, the only place I've ever seen them has been with trees.

215 INFORMANT: Well, is that, is that army worms that get in the tree?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah, they, well they call them army worms.

INFORMANT: Locusts, I thought that get in trees. Eat the trees up, you know the locust down in Japan, you know the—

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

220 INFORMANT: I didn't know army worms went in the trees. I know they go on the ground, maybe they do.

FIELDWORKER: Might be two different kinds of worm. The uh, do you have locust and stuff around here much?

INFORMANT: Very few. It's an oddity when you hear one.

225 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh. How about grasshoppers?

INFORMANT: Oh, runs in cycles, sometimes they're awful thick, and sometimes they're, never bad enough, so they, oh, few people have sprayed for them, but not bad, just very few people have sprayed for them.

FIELDWORKER: There any other names around here for grasshoppers?

230 INFORMANT: (Not that I) know of.

FIELDWORKER: Um, do you have any, uh, problem with insects with your cattle and stuff?

INFORMANT: No, because I take care of them. They have a block that you feed them that takes, uh, care of the grub and the lice and the mites, internal gru-, eh, in-internal block, er, bo- that they take internally.

235 FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

INFORMANT: Start feeding that in the spring of the year and that eliminates all the grubs, the lice and the parasites that get inside of them—

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

240 INFORMANT: —are killed and then passed off, see. They're dead when they, otherwise they hatch and they hatch in the droppings, see. Then they come out as blow flies and grubs, and they collect on their cattle. Course a lot of people have them quite bad, but I, maybe I'm a little different, but I feed early with that stuff and I control them pretty much. And I get some stuff from the veterinary to put on sacks that they walk under. You can have a rubbing post, you

245 know, for them, but I have, just put sacks across where they go in and out the pasture, and I put some stuff on that, and I don't have any flies. Face flies, yes, but nothing else.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. Um, do you leave your cattle out all, all summer? Or do you—

250 INFORMANT: Oh yeah, my cattle are out all the time. Year around. They never go inside. I think it makes rugged cattle. And then you'll find that you put them inside and that gets steamy and hot and they'll catch pneumonia or get sick and I never leave them in, no matter how stormy it is. The baby calves can run in.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: But the old cows themselves, I feed them hay, that's all they ever get. Hay and they stay outside year round.

FIELDWORKER: Do you have any little small buildings out for them outside?

255 INFORMANT: Huh-uh. Nothing more than baby calves, they go in themselves. The mothers can't get in there, see, in the, what I call a cattle shed. The baby ones go in there and I feed the cattle outside, usually, if the weather's fit, I feed them right out in the pasture where they live. All winter, in the bale. And then, uh, don't break the bale, just put them out there and they eat them up, (lick them) clean.

260 FIELDWORKER: You have pretty good luck with that way, huh?

INFORMANT: Yes I do, I have very good luck with it, they don't waste it, I don't feed them more than they want, I just, and they're fat, as long as they're fat, that's all I, necessary, I have a pretty good quality of shorthorn cattle, that's why maybe they stay fat. [cough]

265 FIELDWORKER: What do, what do you get for a, or what's a good price, last few years for cattle?

INFORMANT: Well, now, are you talking about uh, feeder cattle, are you talking about cows, by the pound or by the head? What do you want?

FIELDWORKER: [laugh] Just about any of them. What's a, what, what's a good price for a, a, a calf you sell for veal?

270 INFORMANT: By the pound?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

275 INFORMANT: A good price? Oh, twenty-s-six to thirty-two cents a pound, and a cow probably around twenty or twenty-one cents. She'll bring you around, a good cow, round two-sixty. Two-seven-, two hundred seventy dollars. Round twenty-one cents a pound. At this present time. Course them markets can change a lot, you know in, year to year. I've sold them for two and a half cents a pound.

FIELDWORKER: Two and a half? When's this?

INFORMANT: Well, there was a drought here, oh I can't tell ya, thirty-five or thirty-six. And I bought these cattle. I think I gave twelve and a half cents for them. And the drought come
280 along, we lost all our feed, didn't have any grass, we fed oats up, and I sold them back to the
guy bought them for two and a half cents. And then it rained and we had all kinds of grass. {But
I didn't have the cattle. Yeah.

FIELDWORKER: Just had to get rid of them. Just had} to get rid of them.

INFORMANT: Yeah, I didn't have any feed for them. My corn was gone and I'd sold all my corn
285 and this was probably in, oh, August, maybe right around August. And I had sold all of my corn,
or fed it to hogs, and I didn't have any corn, and I didn't have any oats anymore, I'd pastured all
of those. And the hay was all gone, cause I didn't have any hay, it was too dry. So I had nothing
to do but sell, I had no choice.

FIELDWORKER: What do you mean you pastured the oats?

INFORMANT: Well, I didn't have any pasture no more, so I turned them out in the oat field. I
290 thought maybe it'd rain, I'd, maybe pretty quick it would rain, surely sometime, and it just
didn't rain, so I had to s-, I had so sell them, that's all. [cough]

FIELDWORKER: Um, do uh, oats grow, uh, do oats require any different kind of weather than,
than corn to grow well?

INFORMANT: Oh, oats can stand cooler weather than corn can. Oats grow better with a little
295 cooler weather. That is they head out better, but it takes about the same I'll say, about the
same kind of weather. Course oats, uh, when oats is a, are ready to cut, corn is at the critical
stage. See, so you can't already judge that way, because you have your normal year of weather
and, and your oats, if it's fairly cool, why your oats make a good crop, and then your corn is just
300 a critical stage where it's making ears then see when the oats are ready to cut.

FIELDWORKER: They grow much sweet corn around here?

INFORMANT: Just for the factories is all. They have a couple of factories within sixteen,
305 eighteen, twenty miles of here, and they grow, oh I suppose maybe a thousand acres for each
one of those two places. I wouldn't know for sure. I used to raise it, but, used to be a factory
down there, but there isn't any more. So they don't raise around here.

FIELDWORKER: Uhm, how, how early do you oats come in?

INFORMANT: You mean how early are they ready to cut?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: Oh, let's see, what is this, the seventh, is this seventh of August?

310 FIELDWORKER: The ninth today.

INFORMANT: Ninth of August? Well, we combined them last week. And that's off the stem. If they'd been off the root, it'd been probably the first of August.

FIELDWORKER: What do you mean off the root?

INFORMANT: Well, uh, you windrow them like you do hay.

315 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

INFORMANT: And then you run them through a combine. Well we took them standing on the ground. We just, didn't cut them down at all, we just took them off the root, and they have to stand longer. So to get ripe, see, thoroughly ripe, if you cut them, put them windrow, they dry themselves.

320 FIELDWORKER: Oh, yeah.

INFORMANT: But you have to let them get ripe standing on the stem, and then we cut them with a, with a combine right off the root, see.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah I see. Uh, do they have any sayings around here for, uh, um, judging the progress of c-, of corn? (xx)

325 INFORMANT: You mean, uh, by the "knee-high by the Fourth of July," or something like that?

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

INFORMANT: That's about the only thing I ever hear is, if corn is knee-high by the Fourth of July, you get a corn crop.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

330 INFORMANT: But that's, it don't count anymore, because I've had corn tasseled out by the Fourth of July. Our, in fact I laid my corn by the twenty-sixth of June this year. It was big enough, so I laid it by. I planted it uh, the fifth and sixth of May. And I laid it by the twenty-sixth of June.

FIELDWORKER: What do you mean laid it by?

335 INFORMANT: Well, that's the last time I could get to it.

FIELDWORKER: Oh.

INFORMANT: It was too high, I didn't dare plow it anymore. Not the twenty-sixth of June. Twenty-sixth of May. It grew that fast.

FIELDWORKER: In three weeks, huh.

340 INFORMANT: Three weeks. No, wait a minute, I may, (may I) get this straight. Somebody might hear this.

FIELDWORKER: [laugh]

INFORMANT: I planted the f-first week in May.

FIELDWORKER: Uh-huh.

345 INFORMANT: No, the twenty-seventh. Huh, twentieth of June I think it was, I laid it by.

FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. What, uhm, what weeds give you the most trouble with corn around here?

INFORMANT: Oh, foxtail, mostly, smartweed, button weeds. There's a giant foxtail that's quite bad if you don't take care of it, get it stopped before it gets started. That's, and, course Canada
350 thistles and morning glory, but you can spray for any of those nowadays. You can spray for them if you wanna spend the money. And keep them all down. You don't have to have any weeds if you wanna spend enough money for it.

FIELDWORKER: Is it worth it?

INFORMANT: Oh, it depends on what kind of a farmer you are. If you're a good farmer and get
355 your crop taken care of, keep the weeds down before it gets started, you don't have to use it. But, uh, for thistle and, and, uh, button weeds, you pretty near got to spray it with two 2, 4-D in order to keep them down. You don't kill them, but you keep them down, button weeds you, you just have to spray them, because everybody's got them now. [cough]

FIELDWORKER: Do you have any other weeds that you have to worry about with other crops?

360 INFORMANT: No, that same weed that interferes with corn interferes with oats just the same way, but you usually get your oats in. If you get them in good, they come up and they smother out the, the hay crop that you put in with your oats, if you get your hay smothers out most of the weeds.

365 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm. Is the, will the corn, uh, smother out weeds if it, by the time it gets growing good?

INFORMANT: No, mm-hmm. Weeds will take care, will smother corn out, if it's bad enough. You won't get a good crop at all if you let the weeds get a hold of them. That's wha—

FIELDWORKER: Do you have to worry much about weeds, now like say you laid by your, your corn on the twenty-sixth of May. Do you have to worry about the weeds after that much?

370 INFORMANT: Cause there's no weeds in there when I, weeds have started to come and I plow them twice. So I've got the weeds all taken care of, that is, killed.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

375 INFORMANT: And there's a few comes up, but soon as the corn shades the ground that, weeds don't grow no more, they just stand there about, oh, maybe four or five inches high. That's the way stand.

FIELDWORKER: Huh that's a nice deal. What do you, uh, d-do you get a break in the middle of the summer? For a while? Between planting and, uh, harvesting?

INFORMANT: Oh, we, well, with the government program, you have very few oats, so you clip them for the government.

380 FIELDWORKER: Mm-hmm.

385 INFORMANT: So when your corn is laid by, we'll say mine was laid by whenever I said it was, twentieth of May, you don't have much a thing, thing to do until you, what few oats you have, don't take but a couple of days. Then you go from then on till the fifteenth of, oh, round the fifteenth of October. First you do your soy beans around the middle of September and October, and then you start in on your corn and then from then you try to get your corn done by the fifteenth of November, or the twentieth, and that's it. But then a f-f-farmer that's a good farmer can always find something to do all the time on a farm. There's always fixing to do, or work to do if you wanna find it. Which a landlord probably does more than a tenant. A man owns his farm will keep it up, and a tenant, some tenants will work and keep your land up, but, 390 or your farm up, but some of them are farming for the dollar (there is in) the corn, they don't care.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah. How do you spend the winter on a farm around here?

INFORMANT: Oh, planning for next spring, course that, that's all.

FIELDWORKER: Yeah.

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