

# S OIL and WATER



Official Publication of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners and the Iowa State Watersheds Association



**Iowa Soil and Water Features**

**Des Moines Soil District**

**Aug.-Sept.  
1961**



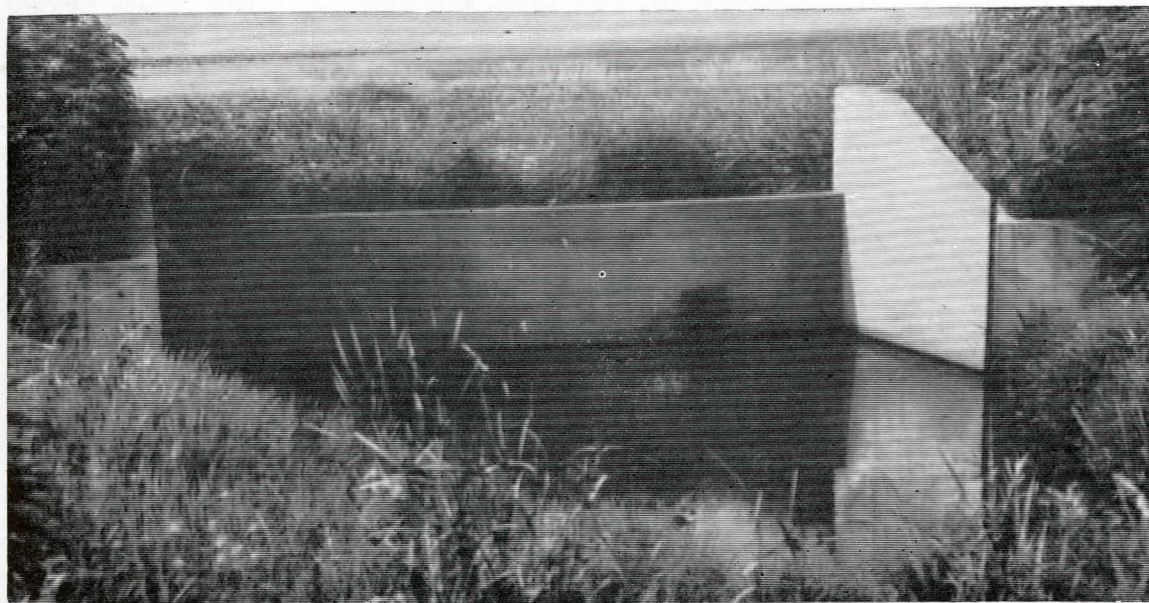
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Joe O'Hara, President of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners Inc., Sheldon, Iowa.

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Managing Editor, Garden Grove, Iowa,  
Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners, Publisher.

Iowa Soil & Water is published by the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners as information for proper conservation of each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities. The publication supplies information for commissioners and others interested in soil erosion control and flood prevention.

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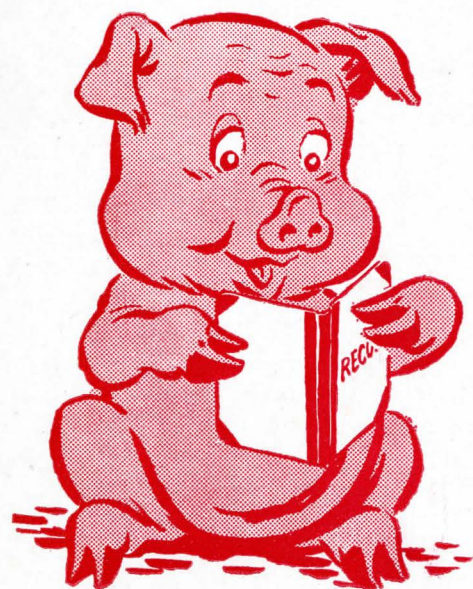
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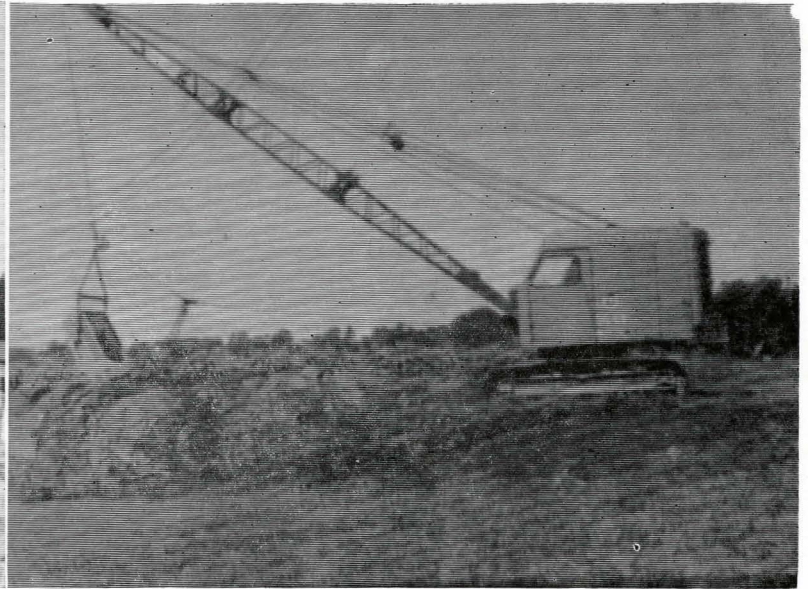
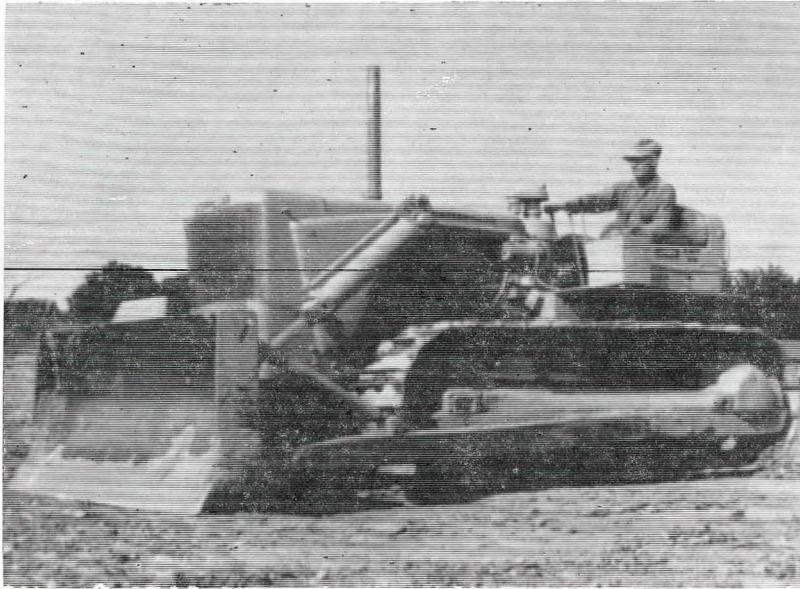
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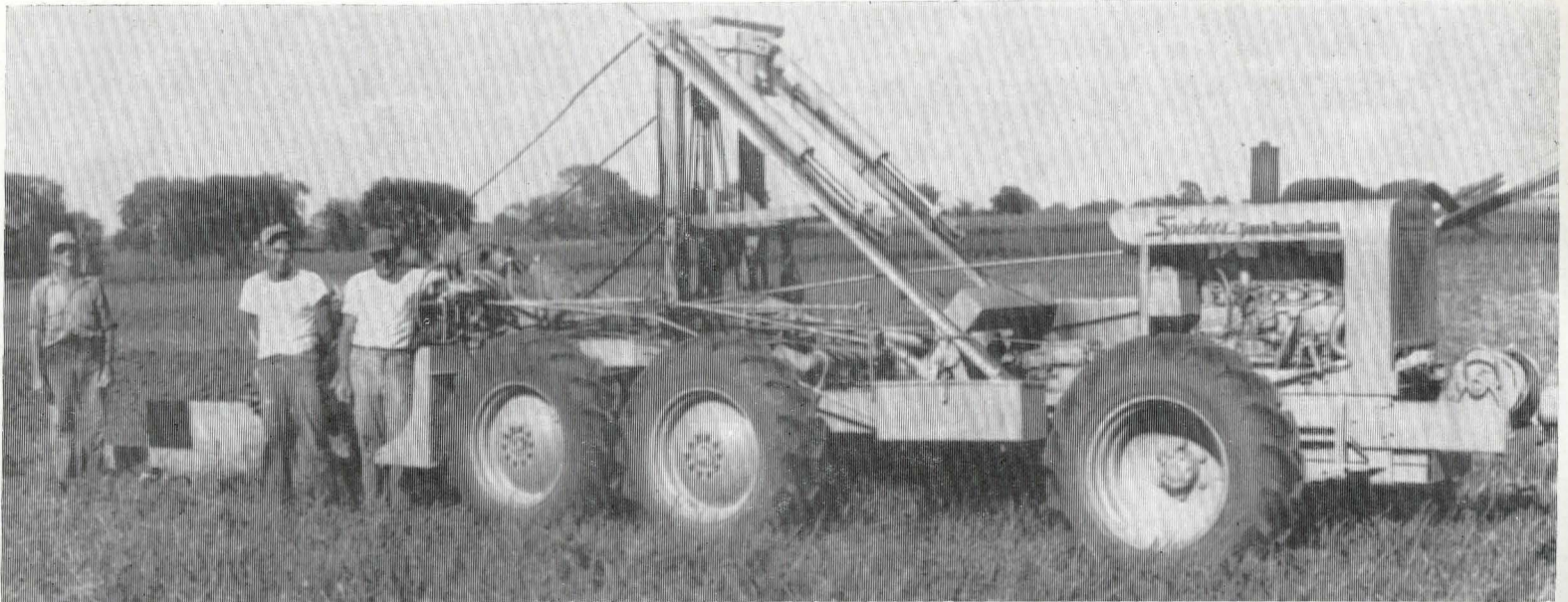
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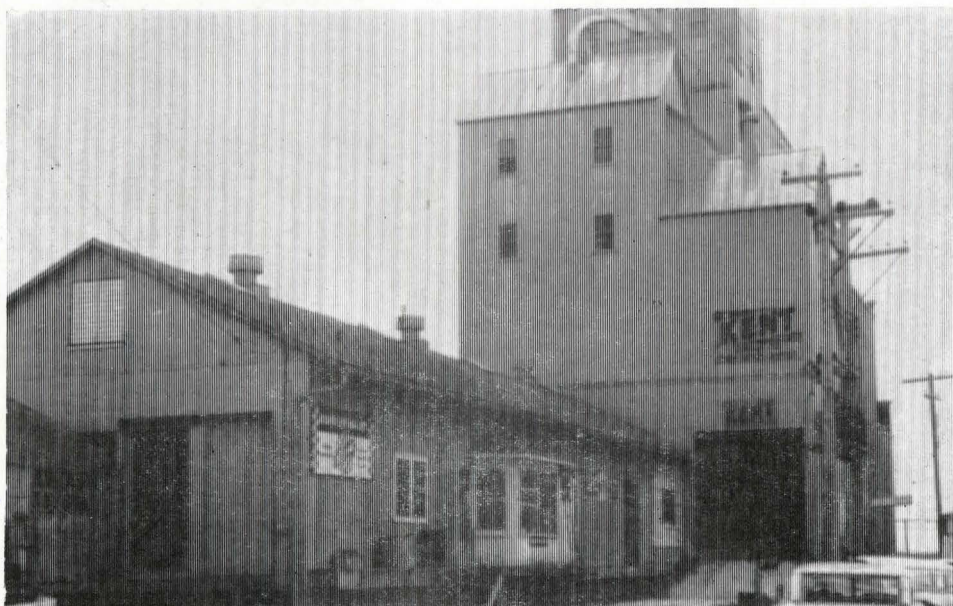
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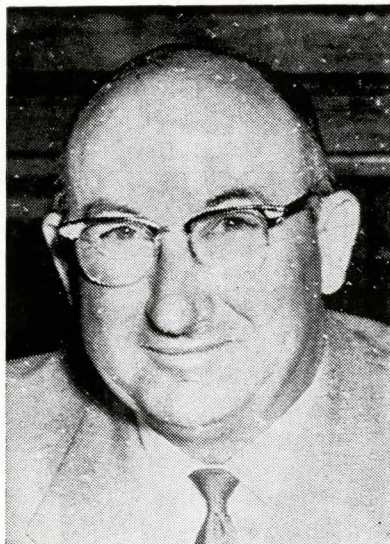
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President, I. A. S. C. D. C.

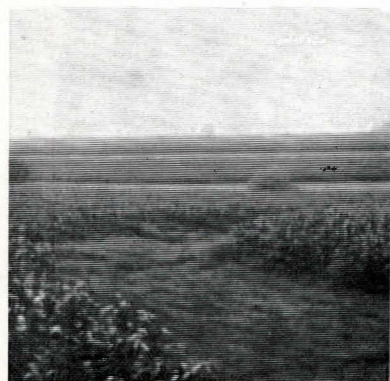
### O'HARA'S NOTES

Satisfaction of having done a job well. This expresses the feeling and thinking of the majority of tillers of the soil at this time of year. All around us we see the evidence of good soil fertility and the very latest in Soil and Water Conservation practices.

Across the length and breadth of our State we are harvesting or have prospects of harvesting one of the best crops in the history of our land.

As I write these notes I am on my way to an Area III meeting of Soil District Commissioners in upper Mississippi Valley at Kellogg Center, East Lansing, Mich. Northern Wisconsin and Michigan have been rather dry for them but have barely gotten along on short supply of moisture this season. Every place we go we see excellent corn and pastures, but more so it is very evident where good Soil and Water practice and planned management is applied to farmland the results are very plain to see at

## The Cover



Grassed watercourse and strips on Clifford Helt farm aids in the control of erosion.

IOWA SOIL and WATER

this season of year. Who will determine the success or failure of Soil Conservation efforts. Who has most to gain from land that is properly managed? Conservation is not a magic accomplishment; but if it is correctly managed and know-how applied, the results can be like a miracle.

Those of us who are Soil Conservation District leaders have an opportunity for great leadership in development and promotion of our program. Let's not forget to always tell our story as every year new faces and new operators are appearing on the scene, with the resulting change in management every few years.

Our Regional meetings the last week of July were very well attended, with outstanding Commissioners selected for each Region, Ladies' Auxiliary Speech Contest winners picked in each region for State Contest, to be held at our Annual Conference.

Some interesting and worthwhile points were brought out concerning our future programs, as they affect District Commissioners and their work. I am sure it is well that we talk over our mutual problems in meetings of this type.

The Queen of Conservation, in cooperation with Farmers Grain Dealers of Iowa (Cooperative) is progressing nicely with Regional winner picked to represent their respective area at State Queen of Conservation Contest, Sunday,

September 17, 1961, Hotel Savery, Des Moines. Close to 600 entries have been received from all parts of the State of Iowa. We appreciate the fine interest on the part of everyone concerned to help make this such a good success.

The Des Moines Register and Tribune Awards Contest is getting judged and final awards will be made on closing day of our Annual Conference, September 19, 1961.

I want to urge as many commissioners and wives as can possibly arrange their work to attend our Annual Conference September 17, 18, 19, 1961, Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa. We have an excellent program lined up including Don Williams, Administrator U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., and W. J. Klein, vice-president of Allis-Chalmers Mfg., Co., Director of Sales Promotion Tractor Group.

We have a large number of people working on committees, good entertainment, and a large number of other activities. A lot of work and planning has gone into this program to make it one of the best yet. Let's all try to attend.

Thanks a lot for your fine comments on my notes this past year and I am looking forward to seeing you at our conference, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 1961, Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa.

## Farewell

As this is my last issue as Editor of your magazine, Iowa Soil and Water, I would like to take this means to show my appreciation for the fine treatment and help I have received from you fine people.

This has certainly been five and a half years of the finest experience any man could ever have or hope for. My relationship with all of you will be long remembered.

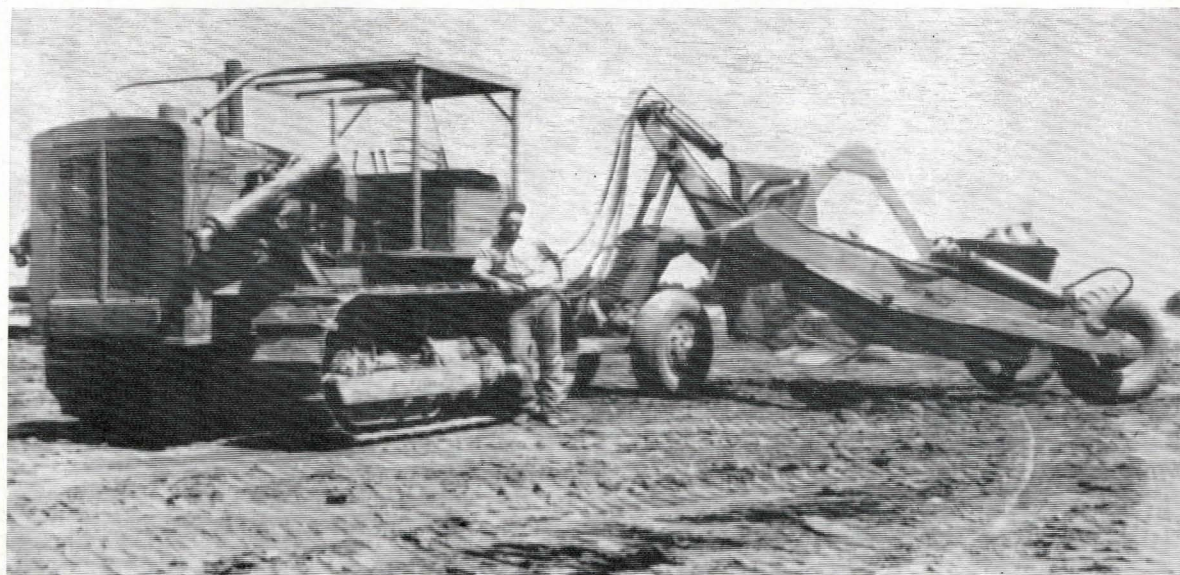
I have felt your magazine, the Iowa Soil and Water, has helped to build a better relationship between the different agencies that work in the field of conservation, and hope you commissioners feel it did some good in helping you promote soil and water conservation in your own districts.

I would like to express my thanks to some of you who have made the five and a half years with the magazine a most pleasant period in my life. First of all to Gilbert Fridley, who has been the greatest personal friend any man could hope to have. It's a privilege for anyone to know and work with Gilbert. To the present and past I.A.S.C.D.C. officers and directors, a fine group of men dedicated to the furtherance of soil and water conservation in Iowa, to Frank Mendell, Dick Wilcox and the present and past

—Continued on page 19

# CARL VANTIGER

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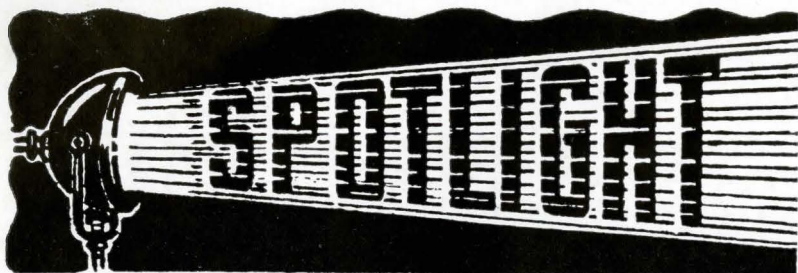


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## Meet Iowa Commissioners--- Conservation Minded People From Des Moines Soil District



**C. E. Pilling**—February, 1956—Six-Year Term Commissioner  
**Wife's Name**—Lottie.  
**Two Children**—Vera Mae Weyer, Richmond, Va.; Ray W. Pilling, Mediapolis, Ia.  
**Township**—Yellow Spring, 284 Acres.  
**Conservation Practices**—Nine miles terraces; toe-wall; contour; sod waterways.  
**Methodist Church**—Office - Steward.  
**Other Activities**—Member Mediapolis Mutual Telephone Board; Kosuth Cemetery Board.  
**Hobbies**—Reading.



**Theodore Berning**—February, 1958—Six-Year Term Commissioner  
**Wife's Name**—May.  
**Three Children**—Jim and Bill, at home; Mary Hepner, Memphis, Tenn.  
**Township**—Yellow Spring, 319 Acres.  
**Conservation Practices**—13 Acres tree farm—one-half mile terraces; 45 acres timber pasture renovated; sod waterways.  
**First United Presbyterian Church**—Offices - Elder; Clerk of session.  
**Other Activities**—President Mediapolis Lumber Co.

## Those Neglected Acres

By Theodore Berning  
 Commissioner, Des Moines  
 Soil Conservation District

Much has been written and said for the need for water and soil conservation. The soil conservation service has made us all more conscious of the need for protecting these valuable natural resources. Their help and technical knowledge has been available to anyone who had problems of this kind.

I believe we all feel the need to protect our cultivated acres, whether we have done as much as we should have or not.

What we have been neglecting still more is the lands and woody areas, some growing up in pure brush or scrub trees and being used for pasture.

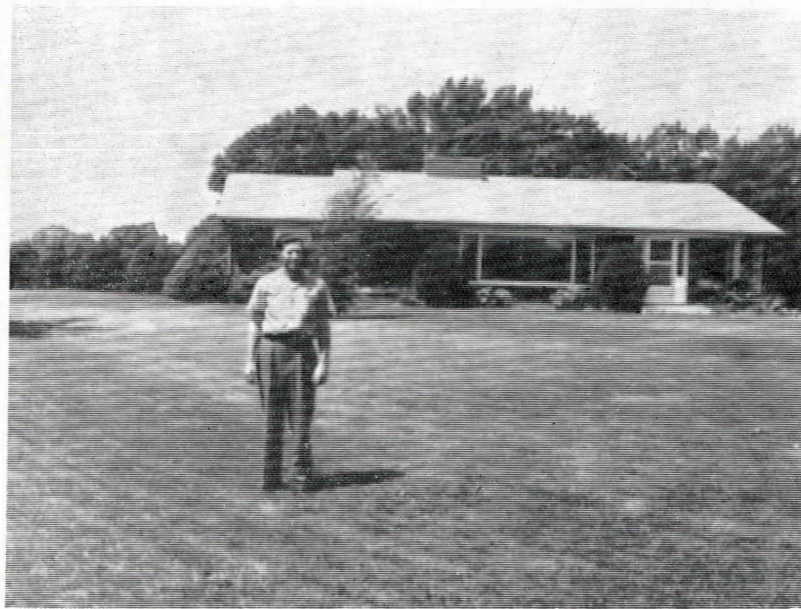
Many of these acres barely produce enough grass to pay the taxes, not counting interest on investment, upkeep on fences and so on. It has been proven that these neglected acres can be cleared, fertilized and reseeded to desirable legumes and grasses; and in so doing produce more and better pasture than ever before. In fact it ranks right up with grass on much better and higher priced land, and in so do-

ing increases the income of the individual farmer.

The value of good grass properly grazed has been proven to compete with the income of cultivated acres. There is no need for the production of more grain at the present time. These improved grasslands could run more beef herds, or pasture better, those that are on them. The time is here or not far away, that this part of the country will have to supply more of their feed lot replacements. Most of the time the asking price of feeder cattle from the west looks too high.

Some of these areas are inaccessible to renovate and would be more suitable to grow timber. It is quite essential to protect these woodlands from livestock and fire to give the desirable trees a chance to grow. These woodlands catch and filter the rainfall, giving clear water to streams and ponds and a place for fish to live. Woodland areas also are a habitat for many kinds of wildlife creatures.

It isn't hard to see that these forest areas with proper management can be recreational areas as well as a source for native lumber and other forest products. As the country's population grows



**Eugene A. Schulte**—February, 1960—Six-Year Term Commissioner  
**Wife's Name**—Frances.  
**Three Children**—At Home - Stephen, Mary Frances, Margaret Ann (Peggy)  
**Township**—Tama, 162 Acres.  
**Conservation Practices**—Erosion Control Dam; Farm Pond; Waterways; Pasture Renovation.  
**St. Patricks Church**—  
**Other Activities**—School Board, Trustee; Director of Livestock Feeders; 4-H Leader.  
**Hobby**—Athletics.



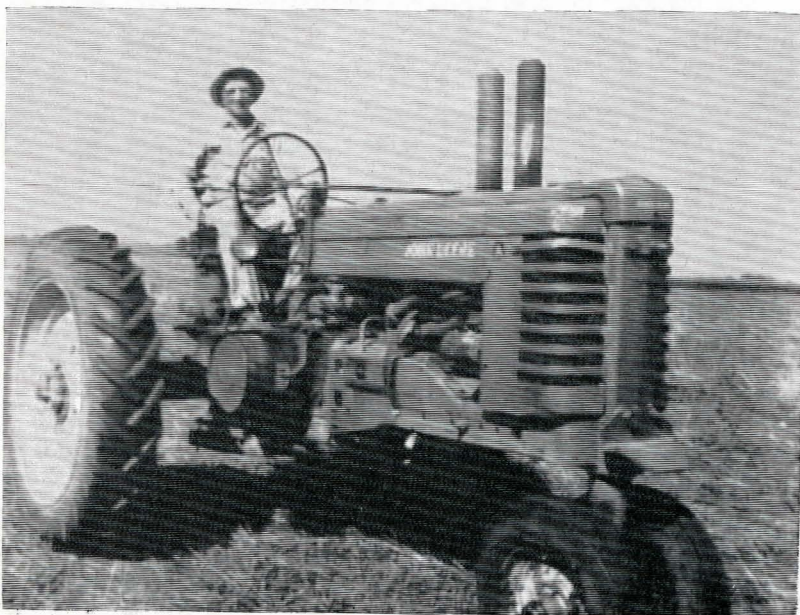
# Des Moines District Assistant Commissioners



**CURTIS DARBYSHIRE**  
Township—Washington



**LLOYD SCHMEISER**  
Township—Benton



**ROY F. ANDERSON**  
Township—Benton

this principle will be found increasingly important in serving the needs of a people who must have wood products as well as the full bounty of a well-managed forest.

## Editorial

### WILL SOMEONE EXPLAIN?

By Ray H. Audsley  
Work Unit Conservationist SCS  
Des Moines Co., Soil Cons. Dist.

Why will a man pay a much higher price for one piece of land than another, of similar topography, only because it contains IOWA SOIL and WATER

much more organic matter in the top few inches, and immediately set out to farm it in such a fashion so as to lose this extra organic matter through erosion? Many an area of good land has eroded until most of the organic matter is gone.

There were very few rolling fields this spring, that did not have poor stands of corn or beans on areas where the topsoil was washed away. This leaves the soil low in organic matter with poor tilth and therefore cloddy or hard packed. Poor tilth means poor germination and poor stands. This condition will become a reality on your farm if you continue to plow and plant clean tilled crops up and down the slopes. Most farmers do this without any thought of applying conservation

measures or practices to their land.

Why will a man spread manure on a field and then allow runoff water from a rain to carry more organic matter and plant food from his hillside than he applied. The same thing is done with commercial fertilizer.

So many men have told me that their neighbor on the poor, light-colored soils need erosion control practices but they, themselves, do not. This is no more reasonable than to say that an old, worn out or run down barn needs fire insurance but a new one does not. You fellows on the better land have more to lose than the man on the poor piece of land. Every ton of good soil lost, cuts production more than the loss of a ton of poor soil.

Soil with a high percentage of organic matter will allow water to infiltrate faster and will hold much more water than soils with low organic content. Organic matter in the soil is like cream on a bucket of milk, it is light in weight and will float off on running water. Organic matter is the life of the soil, it maintains and provides food for living organisms that aid in the breakdown and release of plant food minerals in the soil.

Subsoil farming is a very hard way to earn a living.

### CONSERVATION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

By Lloyd Schmeiser  
Assistant Commissioner

"Under natural conditions five hundred years are necessary to make one inch of soil." Therefore, I am quite concerned about

## Des Moines District Past Commissioners

NOAH SCHROCK

EDWIN CLING

KENNETH REDFERN

HUGH JAMISON

HOMER WOODWARD

WALTER EYRE

HOWARD GIESELMAN

JOHN BLAUL

(Deceased)

this soil of mine from which I take the basic necessities of life.

Many of my people are well aware of their role as caretakers of the soil; they know they must not only prevent its loss by wearing and washing away but they must also conserve its fertility and richness to pass on to future generations.

Across the countryside I see terraces, farm ponds and fields of strip farming. These are different methods of only one phase of conservation—that of keeping the soil from washing away. More problems are created as the topsoil or silt is deposited in our rivers and creek beds and on other farm land.

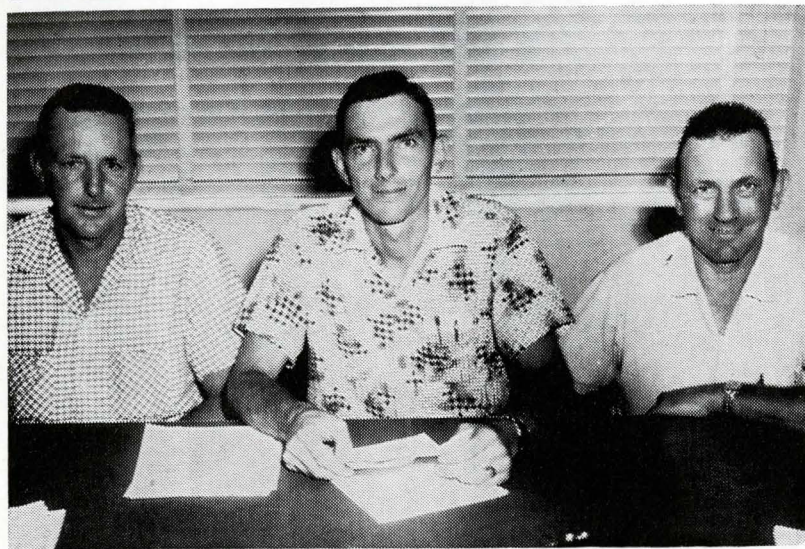
In parts of our country another phase of conservation is needed—that of keeping the soil from flowing away. Here, my fellow-conservationist plants trees and cover crops to hold the soil as well as moisture.

Still others who are anxious to protect our precious heritage, dig ditches, rotate crops and en-

—Continued on page 17



# DES MOINES COUNTY A. S. C.



Des Moines ASC County Committeemen: seated, left to right: vice Chairman, Ralph R. Kupferschmid; Chairman, Henry L. Otto, regular member, Gilbert A. Laue.

## ASC

**Des Moines ASC County Office**  
By V. Deane Thornton, Manager

The Des Moines County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee administer the following ASC programs purposing to stabilize farm income and conserve our natural resources of soil and water for present and future generations.

Agricultural Conservation Program—better known as ACP—provides a wide variety of soil and water conserving measures in which the farmer and government join together in partnership to share in the cost of needed practices. In general, the government shares approximately 50% of the cost for practices carried



Des Moines County ASC Office Personnel. Left to right, standing: Myrtle E. Arch, MQ and Allotment Clerk; Virginia L. Distelhorst, Grain Grader; Shirley T. Campbell, ACP and CR Clerk; Harriet M. Kennedy, Program Clerk. Seated left to right: V. Deane Thornton, Office Manager; and Iva M. Dotson, P. S. and Administrative Clerk.

out according to specifications.

Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas (AA & MQ) program administers the present wheat program. A total of 346 wheat farms have a current allotment of 3549 acres in 1961.

CCC Grain Storage Structures Responsibility for receiving and maintaining government-owned

grain stored in bin sites throughout the county is vested in this program. Des Moines county currently stores 1,429,000 bushels of corn at the various sites and has a total available storage of 2,253,811 bushels.

**Price Support**—Non-recourse loans are available to eligible producers of price supported commodities. Producers may deliver the loan grain in satisfaction of the loan or, in the event market prices rise above support rates, elect to redeem their loan and obtain this increase. Des Moines county farmers placed 1,580,968 bushels of corn and 63,179 bushels of soybeans under loan in the past year. Also, a record total of 713,000 bushels of corn was resealed which represented an increase of nearly 100% over 1959.

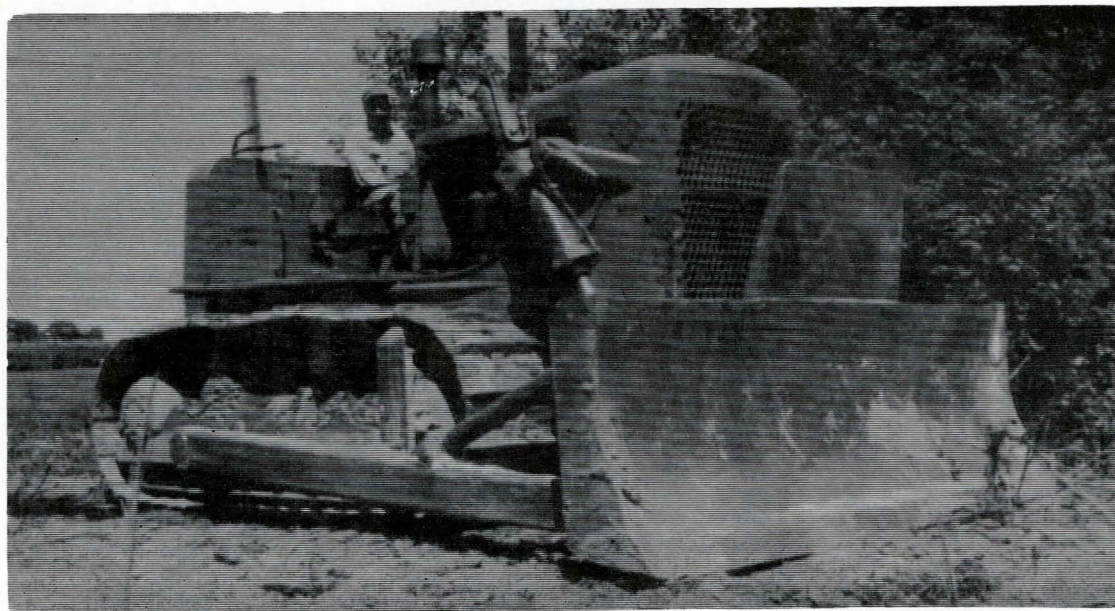
To provide an incentive for farm-stored grain, farm storage facility loans are available to farmers for erection of needed storage. Five-year loans at 4% may be obtained on a movable or immovable basis. Recent changes now allow loans to be made on 95% of the cost of a structure where the cost per bushel is 40 cents or less. Mobile drying equipment loans are also available at 4% interest for three years at 95% of the cost of necessary equipment.

**Wool Incentive Program**—Farmers are urged to file applications for incentive payments on shorn wool and on sales of unshorn lambs. Applications may be filled at any time the marketing year which is from April 1 through March 31 of the next year. During the past marketing year, 266 farmers received a total of \$13,782.38 under the incentive program.

—Continued on page 16

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# Soil Conservation Service State Personnel

## AREA STAFF



Lyall Mitchell, Area Conservationist for Area 11, and Margaret L. Tuley, area clerk, seated at their desk in area office, Fairfield, Iowa.

### AREA ELEVEN

By Lyall H. Mitchell  
Area Conservationist  
Soil Conservation Service

The Des Moines County Soil Conservation District is one of ten districts included in SCS Area 11 which is located in Southeast Iowa with the Area Office at Fairfield.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding or agreement, the Soil Conservation Service provides assistance to districts to work in the field of soil and water conservation. The Service's main responsibility is in making soil surveys, farm conservation planning, the application of plans and assisting on information activities. The Work Unit staff serves full time within the district while the Area staff provides supervision and specialist assistance to all ten work units.

In addition to Mrs. Tuley and myself, the area staff consists of Marion Clark and Gerald Hollander, Engineers, Oren Champ, John Norton, Stanley Simmons and Roderick Howarth, Engineering Aids, and Allan Hidlebaugh, Mack Miller and Robert Jones, Soil Scientists, all of whom serve in their respective duties throughout the area.

There is a wide variety of topography and soil conditions within the area and the same is true of Des Moines Soil Conservation District. In addition, however, it does have the steep bluffs and the wide river bottom lands near the Mississippi river that is common to only two other districts in the area. As a result of all this there is a wide variety of soil and water conservation practices that are planned and applied in the Des Moines District.

IOWA SOIL and WATER

There are three small watersheds that have been organized and the applications approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee which includes Yellow Springs Creek Watershed in this district. The other two are Rocky Branch Creek in Jefferson District which is the construction stage and Big Wyacondah in Davis District on which the preliminary survey is underway. Yellow Springs Creek Watershed has not been approved for planning as yet. In addition to the above, there are several more in the area in various stages of interest and organization.

The area staff finds it a pleasure to assist the Des Moines County Soil Conservation District and the Commissioners in their program. The interest on the part of landowners and farmers seems to be increasing from year to year. An additional encouraging item is the start of a small organized group of several landowners who join together to solve gully control and drainage which are common to their several farms.

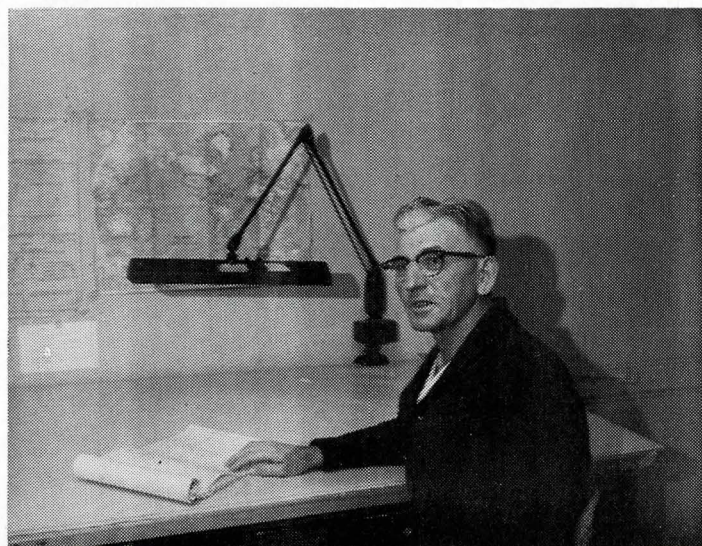
### Engineering Assistance In Area 11

By Marion P. Clark  
Area Engineer

Engineering Services are provided by the SCS on the Area level to Soil Conservation District cooperators, certain participants in the Agricultural Conservation Program, and to co-operators in organized watersheds. Area 11 covers ten counties in Southeastern Iowa with headquarters at Fairfield. The



Des Moines County Soil Conservation Service Personnel. Seated, left to right: Mildred Kleinkopf, Clerk; R. H. Audsley, Work Unit Conservationist. Back row, left to right: Dean Bergquist, State Aid and Jack Jacobs, Conservation Aid.



Marion P. Clark, Area Engineer for Area 11, Marion and his staff are headquartered in the area office at Fairfield, Iowa.

Engineering staff is composed of two engineers and four engineering technicians or aids.

The engineering team is assigned to take care of the larger and more time-consuming jobs of erosion control and drainage on the farms of individuals, groups of cooperators, and the flood control and land treatment measure under the small watershed program. Assistance from the engineers is requested by the Work Unit Conservationist through the Area Conservationist. The engineering team assigned to Des Moines County is composed of Marion Clark and Gerald Hollander, Engineers, and Oren Champ, Stanley Simmons, John Norton and Roderic Howarth, Engineering Technicians.

When a request for assistance comes from the Work Unit Conservationist, or farm planner, as some prefer to call him, the Engineers run a survey over the problem area as soon as they can. This gives the necessary information such as fall or steepness of the watercourse, size and depth of gully, tile outlets that may be adding to the problem and other points that must be considered in working out a solution to the problem. The survey is then plotted and various measures are considered for control of the problem. Cost estimates and recommendations are then sent to the farm planner so that he may present these to the co-operator. The cooperator then makes

—Continued on page 35



# Des Moines County Extension Service



Des Moines County Extension Personnel. Front row, left to right: James C. Hodges, County Extension Director and Beverly Datisman, County Extension Assistant. Back row, left to right: Ronald D. Sheetz, County Extension Associate; Lois Kimmel, Office Assistant, and Ivan Wikner, Extension Area Agronomist.

## DES MOINES COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

By James C. Hodges

### County Extension Director

The Des Moines County Extension Service is the educational arm of Iowa State University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture serving all Des Moines County residents. The program is planned and carried out as a cooperative project between Iowa State University and the Des Moines County Agricultural Extension District. The district's program is administered by a 14-member council representing all townships. Programs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H club, public policy and community development are planned and carried out each year.

Extension program planning committees have long recognized that the conservation, development, and wise use of natural resources are essential to the welfare of all citizens in the county.

The extension service has initiated a number of programs and cooperated with other agencies and groups in carrying out various conservation programs over the years. These educational programs have included crop demonstrations, conservation field days, fertilizer dealer training programs, and through the farm and home development program. A continuing program of educating the general public of the importance of soil and water conservation is maintained through radio and newspaper primarily. Some of the cooperative projects with other agencies and groups have included working with the Burlington Chamber of Commerce on such programs as the conservation cooperator recognition program and Farm Institute. The extension service has cooperated very closely with the Soil Conservation District with the educational phase of such

programs as the Yellow Spring Creek Watershed, pasture tours, conservation needs survey and field days.

The most recent educational activity of the extension service was the conducting of a county crop and soil survey. This survey revealed answers to such questions as, "What conservation practices do farmers use?" "Why don't farmers use conservation practices?" The survey revealed that 94% of the farmers were following a rotating system, 82% had tested their soil for lime, 69% tested for fertilizer, and an average of 18 acres of forage were plowed under on each farm each year. Seventy per cent of the farmers recognized that they had an erosion problem and most of these farmers said they were using some soil conservation practices to control erosion.

Practices mentioned most frequently were grassed waterways, crop rotation, and contouring. The predominant problem in getting practices adopted seemed to be the feeling that the practices were not needed and the economic problems involved in getting some of the practices established. This survey will help point the way for future programs in getting conservation practices applied to the land.

The extension service has several objectives in conducting education programs in the field of soil and water conservation. They include creating an awareness among all citizens of an appreciation of our natural resources, the providing of information and training to individuals and groups on the right use or control of natural resources to achieve effective coordination of conservation programs, and to carry out an effective educational program which will meet the immediate and long-range needs of the future.

## 4-H LOOKS TO CONSERVATION

By Ronald D. Sheetz  
County Extension Associate

It has been said that youth does many things which are soon past and forgotten. This may be true, but not always. A youth sees and practices conservation and does not forget because conservation is around him every day—a part of his life.

Nature is lovely, enjoyable and part of living—the outdoors and youth go hand in hand. Conservation holds our soil and controls our water for the benefit of nature, crops, wildlife . . . youth.

Des Moines County 4-H'ers understand conservation, its uses, needs and results. They, too, participate in conservation projects and activities. Building that pond in the back forty is just as important to the 4-H boy as it is to his Dad. This farm might be his some day and those grassed waterways and terraces above the pond mean better farm land for the future—his future. Besides, what better 4-H conservation project could you want in addition to a little fishing now and then?

Five-hundred-twenty-five boys and girls are enrolled in Des Moines County 4-H. Thirty-six 4-H clubs are led by 100 local volunteer adult leaders who know the value of good conservation practices.

4-H girls in their work with foods, clothing, and other home economics activities realize that home economics is derived from the soil by good conservation practices. 4-H girls appreciate the beauty of nature and its surroundings.

Des Moines County 4-H members, through conservation projects, activities, camps and many other conservation programs, are given the opportunity to develop a better understanding of conservation.

Youth does understand our land—its needs, uses and the place conservation plays in its role to make Des Moines County a better county in the future.

## IMPROVED FERTILITY CONSERVES SOIL

By Ivan A. Wikner  
S. E. Iowa Extension  
Area Agronomist

The modern farmer is aware that improved fertility actually conserves soil. An understanding of soil fertility and other phases of soil management has been an important factor to estimate the soil loss for the major soil types in Iowa.

—Continued on Page 26

IOWA SOIL and WATER

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# Farmers Home Administration



Jack H. Cowan, FHA, County Supervisor.

## FHA LOANS AND CONSERVATION

By Jack H. Cowan  
County Supervisor for the  
Farmers Home Administration

The success of families receiving loans from the Farmers Home Administration depends on many different things. Not the least of these, however, is conservation of the soil and sound management of the cropping system. Few FHA loans of any type are made without some money being allotted to conservation practices. In planning with families an attempt is made to encourage good conservation practices and money is loaned if needed for these purposes.

All FHA Supervisors work closely with the SCS technicians and exchange technical skills for the betterment of the families. Soil testing, land use maps of soil types, conservation plans, terracing, ponds, structures of all kinds, seeding mixtures, and the like, are examples of help received in setting up a sound loan.

The Farmers Home Administration has a loan designated as a "Soil and Water Conservation Loan." This loan was established to encourage and assist farmers who cannot get adequate credit elsewhere in the improvement, protection, and proper use of farm land by providing adequate financing for soil conservation; water development, and use; and drainage. The accomplishment of these objectives should assist farmers in making good use of land diverted from the production of surplus crops, protect their land resources against adverse weather conditions, and improve their economic circumstances.

Non-profit organizations such as incorporated drainage districts, IOWA SOIL and WATER

soil conservation districts, and related associations are eligible for a loan when they are unable to obtain adequate credit elsewhere and meet certain other requirements. For example, associations to be eligible must be primarily engaged in extending to their



Timmy Dwight, boy scout, and Jack Jacobs, Conservation Aid from SCS, looks over Livestock Pond in a pasture on the Dale Osborn farm in Flint River Township. Timmy helped in the surveying for and the staking of this pond last fall, while working toward his Soil and Water Merit Badge.

member services directly related to soil conservation.

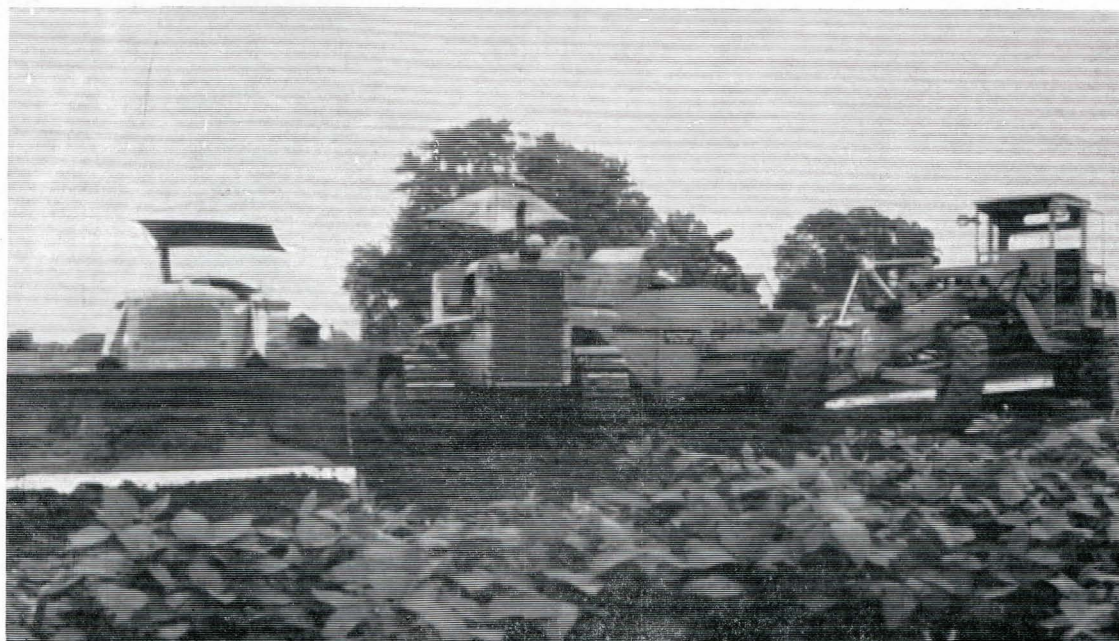
Conservation of our natural resources and Farmers Home Administration loans go hand in hand.

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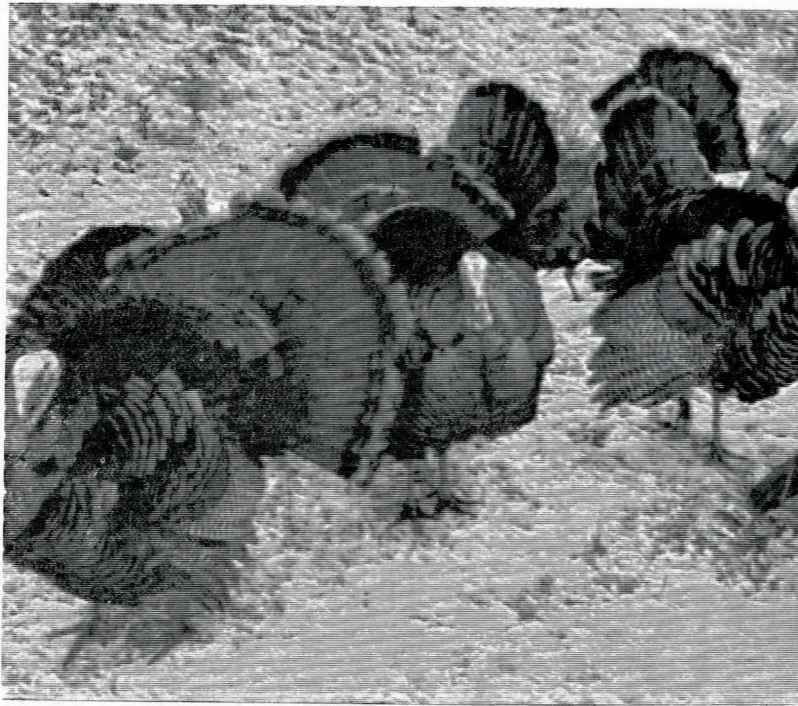
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# Wildlife Conservation



Wild turkeys raised and released by the Long Creek Conservation Club in the Iowa Ordnance Plant Park. Part of the birds were released in the Geode State Park. Pheasants and Chuckers have been raised, released and winter feed provided other years.



A small section of the 114 acre, Iowa Ordnance Plant Lake, as viewed from the Boy Scout Building site.

## RELATIONSHIP OF SOIL AND WATER TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

By Carl J. Anderson  
Executive Secretary, Long Creek  
Cons. Club, Iowa Ordnance Plant  
Burlington, Iowa

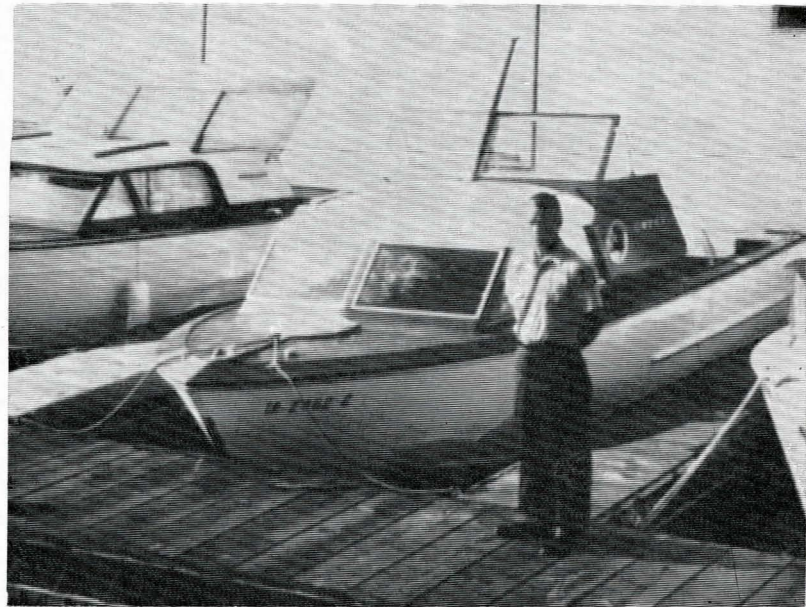
Wildlife may be regarded as a renewable resource subject to management by man. The foundation for this fact is the idea that good soil, water and forest  
IOWA SOIL and WATER

conservation contribute greatly to the welfare of wildlife.

We are indeed fortunate that Des Moines County, Iowa, has in such abundance the soil, water resources and native upland and bottomland timber so vital for wildlife habitat. It remains but for man to create as necessary the environment for the desired

—Continued on page 30

# State Conservation Commission



Kenneth Kakac, State Conservation Officer for Des Moines County, standing on boat dock, at one of the many boat Marinas along the Mississippi River. In the background you can see the 34 highway bridge across the river at Burlington.

## CONSERVATION AND GAME MANAGEMENT IN THE MODERN FARM PROGRAM

By Kenneth R. Kakac  
Conservation Officer  
for  
Des Moines County

One hundred years ago Iowa was a vast unbroken prairie, divided with tree-lined valleys and streams. The richness of the earth and the abundance of game seemed endless. Then the big push of civilization came, two great wars were fought and the resulting drain on our natural resources was tremendous. It became apparent that the abuses of these resources must be stopped, if we were to continue to be a wealthy nation in the years to come.

Wise farming practices are a must in the preservation of our soil. Rotation of crops, contour farming, strip cropping and gully control are but a few of the practices that must be followed. Fish and game benefit from wise farming practices. A badly eroded gully can be seeded down and planted with trees, thus protecting the land and at the same time providing a retreat for upland game birds and animals. Land not suited for cultivation should be seeded down or planted with pulp or Christmas trees, providing a future cash crop and at the same time splendid game habitat. Farm ponds, built primarily for water storage, provide excellent wildlife cover areas. Plantings of multiflora rose and conifers around these ponds, add to the value and beauty of the area. These are just a few of the

many ways that our soil and water can be wisely used.

Fish and game are a by-product of good farming practices. If the land is used wisely, game cover will be sufficient and our streams will be free from silt, resulting in good population of fish and game. This will provide, to thousands of Americans, the most healthy recreation of all, good hunting and fishing.

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in the Conservation of  
all resources within our  
County.



# SOIL STEWARDSHIP



## SOIL STEWARDSHIP

By The Rev. Edward J. Shepherd  
Diocesan Director of Catholic  
Rural Life, Diocese of Davenport  
Pastor, St. Mary's Churches  
Dodgeville - Sperry, Iowa

God created the world, of which the earth is a portion, with a purpose, and through his loving Providence He maintains the world for the good of human beings. Therefore, all human beings possess a direct natural right to have access to created natural resources. God's intention in creation is to enable man to live with dignity in accordance with his noble nature and destiny, to develop his personality, to establish and maintain a family and to be a useful member of society. Society exists to fulfill these aims.

God's greatest material gift to man is land. It is a fundamental source of food, fiber and fuel. God intended that it should be used for such purposes. The right to use such elemental source of life and development is essential for human welfare.

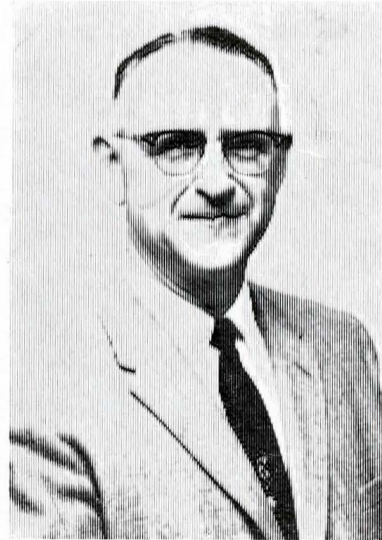
Since land is a very special kind of property, there is also a very special kind of stewardship attached to it. Ownership of land does not give an absolute right to use or abuse it. The owner of land is a special kind of steward entrusted with God's most precious gift to mankind—the land. This stewardship implies such a land tenure and use as to enable the possessor to develop his personality, maintain a decent standard of living for his family and fulfill social obligations. At the same time, the land steward has a duty to enrich the soil he tills and to hand it down to future generations as a thank offering to God, the Giver, and as a loving inheritance to his children's children.

Since the family is the primary institution, access to land and stewardship of land must be planned with the family unit in view. The special adaptability of the farm home for nurturing strong and wholesome family life is the reason for the universal interest in land use and rural welfare.

A unique relationship exists between the family and the vocation of agriculture. The farmer is in partnership with God, and so for this reason, the farmer's work on the land is not only wholesome for himself and his family but he shares a sacred trust with God for the proper use of this benevolent gift of the land. The farm setting is the native habitat of the family. The family's welfare must therefore have the first consideration in economic and social planning.

Efficiency in land use is not to be judged merely by material production but by a balanced consideration of the spiritual, social and material values that redound therefrom to person, family and society. The land is not to be considered as a source of benefit to a favored few and a means of servile labor to the many. Second only to making land available to the family is the responsibility of society to encourage and to educate the land stewards in the proper and most efficient use of the land and in such techniques as will make them masters of their own economic destiny.

The worker on the land and his family possess the first right to the fruits of their toil for a decent standard of living. Second to such right comes the right of any non-operating owner and of the state. Rural people have the right to receive directly their just



The Rev. John O. Edgar  
Pastor, Sharon Reformed  
Presbyterian Church  
Morning Sun, Iowa

## CONSERVATION AND CHARACTER

By The Rev. John O. Edgar

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof and the stone wall thereof was broken down." Prov. 24:30,31.

The writer of Proverbs pictures a vineyard that had become a veritable jungle, because the owner was lazy and lacked understanding. It is invariably true that land which is not properly cultivated will grow up to weeds. The field pictured in this passage had grown up to thistles because the owner lacked the character that is required of a faithful steward.

Stewardship is a recognition of Divine ownership, and it is implied that a good steward must be a man of character, whether his stewardship applies to time, money or soil. Since character is

share of the economic, social and religious benefits in organized society.

The stewards of the land owe sacred duties and obligations to God, the community and humanity. A faithful and honest fulfillment of their responsibilities goes hand in hand with their rights and privileges. The farmer's work is a lifelong stewardship over the land, and to pass the land on to future generations to continue its productivity. He will also realize that while the land was within his stewardship, he did all in his power to be a good and faithful steward and will look forward to his eternal reward from the hands of God for his role as the good and faithful steward.

so closely associated with stewardship it is evident that we must not neglect the most important factor in the conservation of our soil, namely, the character needed for men to have the vision and energy to carry forward the conservation program.

Many neglected areas of the earth have a soil that is as fertile as that which we find in our own State of Iowa, but the people of those neglected areas lack the understanding and character which is essential to productivity.

In America we have a heritage of rich soil, but we have an even greater heritage—a heritage of truth which has produced the kind of men needed to keep our soil productive. We must of course, point with shame to unwise practices which have led to the erosion of the soil. Much of this came about through a lack of understanding of good soil management. But it is to the credit of many of the farmers of our nation, who, when the principles of soil stewardship were made known, have had the character required to put those principles into practice.

A successful program of soil conservation should take into account the basic resource of character. It is on this level that the battle to preserve our soil may be won or lost. We must inculcate in our people, and particularly in the boys and girls, the principles of Eternal Truth set forth in the Word of God. If we are faithful in this commitment, we know that our fields will not grow up to thorns and thistles, and the walls surrounding our vineyard will not be broken down.

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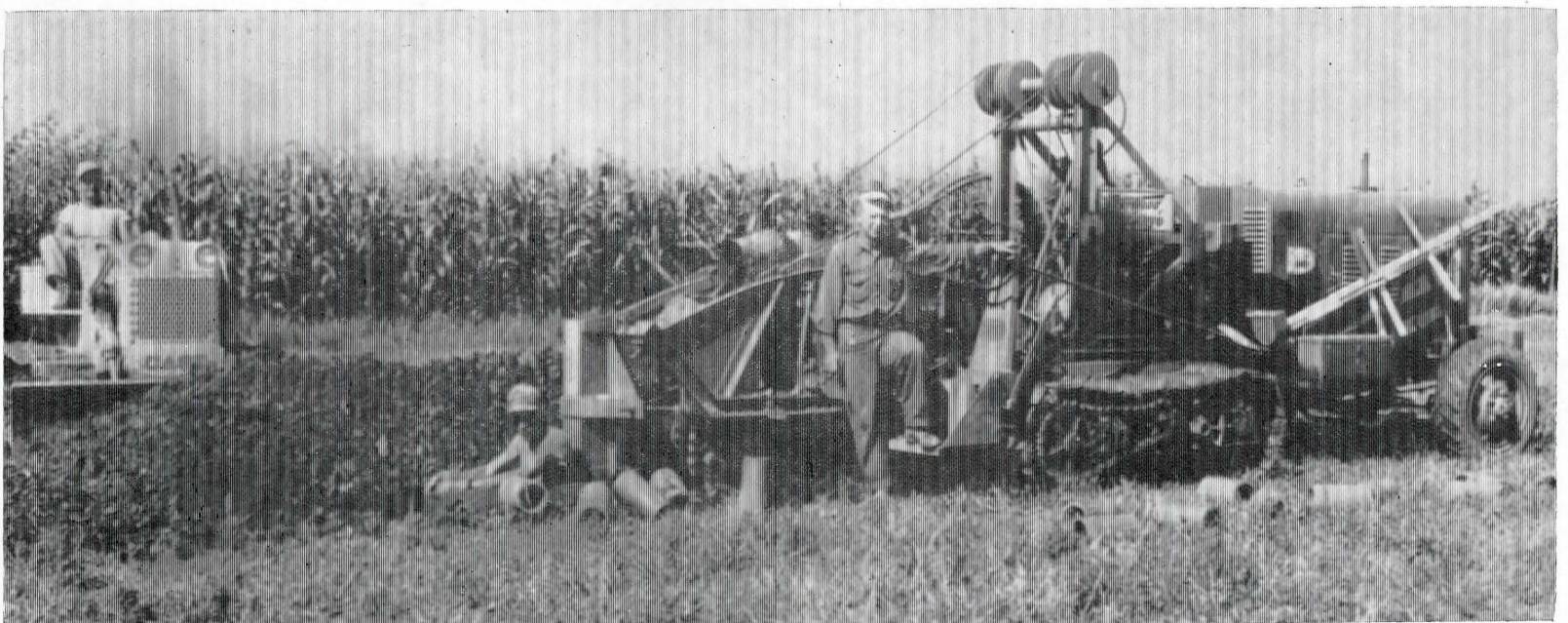
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# Woodland Conservation



Roy Hatcher, District Forester, with a back-drop of seven-year-old evergreen trees on the Traman farm operated by John Henry.

## "FORGOTTEN ACRES"

By Roy G. Hatcher

District Forester

Forestry Section

State Conservation Comm.

A few years ago the American Walnut Manufacturers Association printed a booklet entitled "Forgotten Acres." The booklet had reference to the thousands of acres of farm woodlands that had

been left out of the farmers' management program.

Today farmers in Iowa own 88% of Iowa's 2.6 million acres of forest land—more than two million acres. There are 40,000 acres of forest land in Des Moines County, which is 15% of the land area in the county. The majority of this forest land is not under a forest management plan.

The woodland owner in Iowa has available to him the service of a farm forester, who is employed by the Forestry Section of the Iowa State Conservation Commission. The farm forester will work with the woodland owner in developing a forest management plan which will cover plans for harvesting, reforestation, thinning, pruning and protection from fire, insects and disease, and grazing animals. He also indicates practices that will benefit wildlife.

Through good forest management practices the woodland owner not only improves his timber but at the same time he is conserving his soil. A well managed woodland will afford valuable watershed protection to his farm as well as to his neighbors' farms.

Good farming means the proper management of each acre. The best land is used for row crops and grain; it can be plowed without loss of valuable top soil. Somewhat steeper land grows grasses and legumes for pastures

and hay. The rougher land is best used for your woodland crops.

By carefully planning, some things of value can be grown on each acre of your farm in accordance with the capacity of the land to produce. Odd corners about the farm, ravines, or places along streams, become productive when planted to trees.

Your woodland acres and those acres not now producing income are the forgotten acres of your farm. They need not be so. Plan now to put Forestry into your farm plan.

—o—

## ASC—

(Continued from page 8)

**Conservation Reserve**—While this program is no longer available, 18 farmers are currently receiving \$22,637.64 a year for participating in the retirement of cropland from production.

**Feed Grain Program**—An emergency program enacted by Congress March 22 this year in which a farmer could voluntarily elect to reduce his average acreage of feed grains—corn and grain sorghum, up to 40% and thereby receive a payment on acres diverted as well as be eligible to seal feed grains at a higher level than last year. A total of 520 farmers signed intentions to divert 12,620 acres by June 1, and received advance payments of over a quarter of a million dollars during June. Only through a close cooperation of all employees and especially community committeemen was this program successfully completed.

Des Moines County ASC is administered by the following personnel; Henry L. Otto, Chairman; Ralph K. Kupferschmid, Vice-chairman; Gilbert A. Laue, Member of the county committee; Myrtle E. Arch, Shirley T. Campbell, Virginia L. Distelhorst, Iva M. Dotson, Harriett M. Kennedy, and V. Deane Thornton, Office Personnel; Irven H. Krieger, Richard L. Osborn, Albert J. Schulz and Donald L. Schulz, Bin Crew. District supervisors are Gene L. Hoffman, Farmer Fieldman and James W. Mullahy, Storage Supervisor.

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# Banker Views Conservation



Walter B. Eyre

## THE BANKER AND SOIL SAVING

By Walter B. Eyre  
Farm Representative Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank  
Burlington, Iowa

The banker has long been noted for taking a long hard look at the cold economic facts of life. The popular image of the banker of a generation ago was of a cold impersonal individual who would rather say no than yes. That image has changed, however. Most of the banks now dealing with farmers have a man who is well trained and experienced in working with farmers and their problems.

A farmer can now expect to talk over his credit needs and soil problems with a man who can tell a terrace from a grassed waterway and can discuss percentage of slope as intelligently as percentage of interest. He may be able to get some advice from his bank's farm man on the technical problems of soil conservation, fertilizer and crops as well as on his financial problems. The farm operator may need credit to put his soil saving practices into use. His banker can often make him a loan to help him carry out his farm plan that has been worked out by the soil conservation service technician.

His banker may be just as hard-headed about the use of money as his predecessor of a generation ago but he knows saving and good soil management are a basic part of any successful farm operation. The modern banker is more liable to encourage than discourage use of funds, even when credit is required, to establish practices to save soil, prevent water runoff and in-

crease yields of field crops or pasture.

Farm operating loans are most often used to pay for gasoline, seed and fertilizer. The modern banker is hard-headed enough and money-wise enough to know that gas, seed and fertilizer used where there will be soil losses and low yields, will be hard to pay for. He is interested in making loans to farm operators who will get the most production for the money spent. It is above average yields; yes, high yields that make loans easier to pay. The soil must be saved if a farmer is to make a profit above the cost of his operation.

The banker is hard-headed enough to know it is the farmer who is putting each acre to its best use that will have the highest yields.

Sound soil use, good management and efficient operation brings the highest returns. High production gives the biggest

## SOIL CONSERVATION A MUST

By Eugene Schulte  
Commissioner, Des Moines Soil Conservation District

In this age of modern machinery, Soil Conservation is a MUST on land with any amount of slope, if we are to raise cultivated crops. Even then, a good rotation should be followed if we are to leave our land better than when we started to farm it.

In 1948 I built my first terrace. Looking back, I am wondering why practices as simple as contouring and terracing weren't more prevalent when farming was done with horses. True, it does take more time to contour a field than to plant straight rows up and down slopes but the benefits of conserving soil and water, better yields, and satisfaction of upgrading land so it will produce with the best, certainly many times repay the extra time it will take.

Land doesn't need to be too sloping to warrant these practices. We often hear people say their farm isn't steep enough to bother with contouring or terraces. However, most of us who have observed the erosion on a field of cultivated corn or beans after an unusually heavy rain would have little or no sound argument against these conservation practices. This sheet erosion robs the soil of its nutrients along with the topsoil and certainly takes its toll.

Grassed waterways are prerequisites to all conservation methods used in growing row crops. Occasionally we see a cul-

profit. The banker knows it is the return above the actual costs that puts deposits in his bank, makes farm and home improvements, pays off the mortgage or puts the children through college.

The cold economic facts are that soil saving is fundamental to good farm operation. You will find the modern banker warm, not cold, toward soil saving and far more liable to say yes than no to the man who is saving his soil and putting each acre to its best use.

tivated field on which the operator neglected to leave a sod waterway, when the touch of a finger could raise or lower our modern tillage tools. Some years he may get by but sooner or later gullies will get started when fast heavy rains cause destructive water runoff. These are the rains we should always prepare for. For this same reason we build control dams on more sloping land, to let water off with least possible soil loss. Conservation practices naturally are more appreciated by those on rolling land where erosion makes such strides in a short time if we do not keep up our vigil.

Surpluses have been the main topic for conversation the past few years when in another generation the story could be reversed. Thus the need for farm plans by Soil Conservation Service Personnel where the soil is mapped and each field planned is urgent. In this we can have every farm prepared to produce at maximum capacity if and when the need arises and, at the same time, do our best in conserving soil and water for future use.

## CONSERVATION FOR FUTURE

(Continued from page 7)

rich the soil in various ways to grow three blades of grass instead of two. All of these are good farm practices but no one of them is enough in itself.

Soil Conservation, to me, is a combination of all these things. It means to leave the soil, water, timber and wildlife in better condition at the end of my life than at the time I acquired it. This is one of the greatest assets that I can pass on to the future generations.

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Plan on Your  
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### SOIL SURVEY IN DES MOINES S.C.D.

By Allen Ray Hidlebaugh  
Area Soil Scientist

Have you ever looked at the soils on your farm; not just the plow layer but to a depth of at least four feet? Soil scientists for the Soil Conservation Service have examined more than one-half (147,212 Acres) of the agricultural land in Des Moines County in detail and have recorded their findings in the form of soil survey maps. These maps show soil type, per cent of slope, depth or thickness of topsoil and many other features for each area mapped.

These soil survey maps can be of great benefit to you as a land owner or operator. They can be used as a guide for you and the Soil Conservation Service technician in planning conservation practices and a complete farm plan for your farm, as a guide for collection of representative samples for analysis of fertilizer needs, as a guide for general fertilizer recommendations when a soil test isn't available, as a guide to the engineer in planning erosion control or drainage systems, as a guide for estimating expected yields of various crops.

The Soil Scientist who made each of the soil survey maps used an aerial photograph with a scale of four inches/mile as a base map. He walked over the farm

—Continued on page 34



## FAREWELL—

(Continued from page 5)

members of the staff that make up the State Soil Conservation Service, for their ever present assistance. To the Area Conservationists that have helped me so willingly when I was in their area; to the Work Unit Conservationists for their fine cooperation when I was working in their County; to the Conservation Aids that always extended a helping hand; to the Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Past Commissioners who made possible the publication in their Area and certainly to the wives of the commissioners, assistant commissioners, work unit personnel, conservation aids and others in the district that so graciously prepared meals for me so I could reach the heavyweight stage that I am now carrying. But Ladies, it was sure fine eating and I am grateful to all of you. To the radio and newspaper men that have been most helpful and kind; to our monthly advertisers, Arnold Levine of the Levine Co., and Mr. Peterson of Midwest Metal Culvert, who were always willing and ready to help me on worthwhile projects, and the state association and fond memories of the beautiful friendship and fine support of our late Secretary of Agriculture Clyde Spry; to the ASC personnel and the County and State level for their cooperation; to the Farmers Home Administration, the State and County Extension Service, the State Conservation Commission, the Natural Resource personnel, the wildlife clubs, the Izaak Walton League, the ministers, the teachers, Vocational Agriculture instructors; to the present and past members of the State Soil Conservation Committee for standing behind me at all times; to their present and past personnel, Bill, Dick, Jack, Marilyn, Karen and Francis and others on their staff that have gone far beyond their duties to assist me in every way. To the district clerks that have done many hours of extra work helping me get the magazine out in their district.

To my fellow commissioners at home, Georgia and Clarence for carrying the load in Decatur District while I was away. To my wife and son for their long hours of hard work at home which permitted me to serve this long as your Editor; and to the associates of Bye & Bye, Inc., Holstein, Ia. Certainly I have missed naming many people that have been a great help and inspiration to me during my 5½ years as your editor.

Money could not buy the help that you people have given me so I'll just have to say a great big THANKS and hope you will accept this as payment for all you have done.

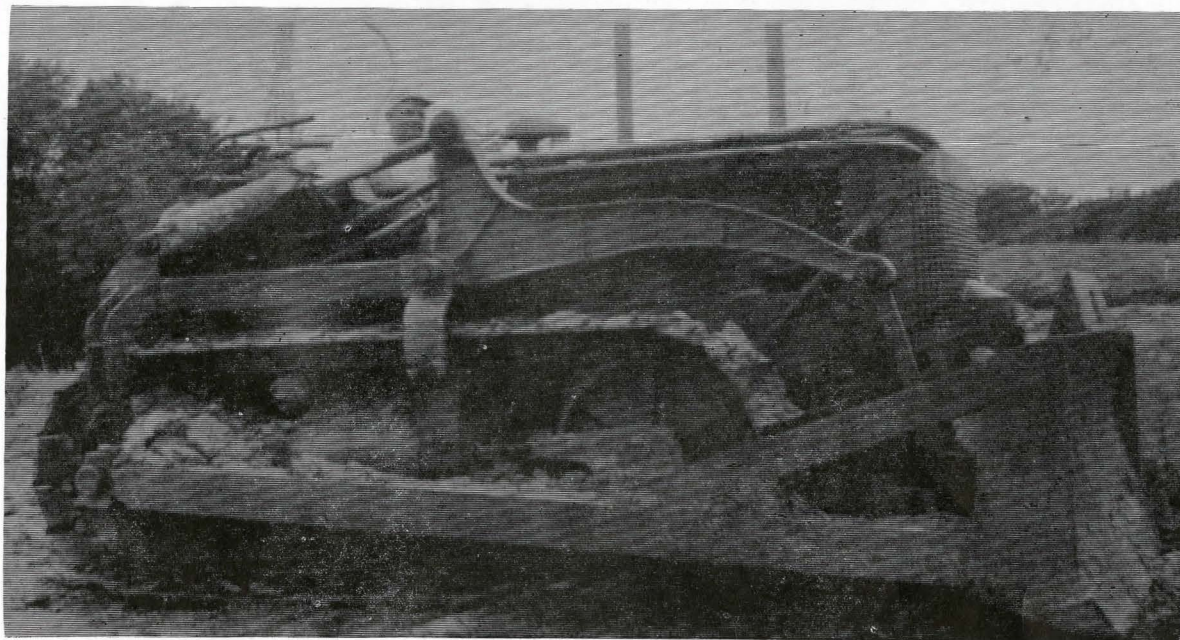
From the bottom of my heart, Thanks.

Hubert Beasley,  
Former Editor.

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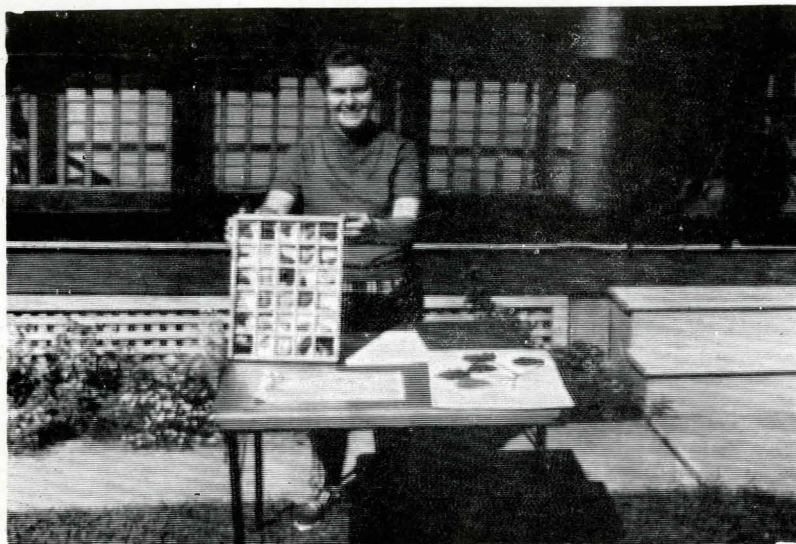


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# TEACHERS' CAMP



Betty Diercks, Elementary teacher in the Burlington schools, shown with rock and leaf collection that was a part of the Conservation course at Springbrook.

## Highlights of Iowa Teachers' Conservation Camp

By Betty Diercks

Grimes Elementary Kdg. Teacher  
Burlington, Iowa

On Thursday morning we had a field trip to a typical Iowa marsh, where we observed the plant and animal life, and helped three Conservation Officers trap sixty-five ducks and coots for banding purposes. This was certainly a thrilling experience and one I shall never forget.

Each morning, afternoon and evening we had very informative classes at 8:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., and 7:00 p. m., unless we were on a field trip. Various consultants spoke to us as well as our competent instructors, Ben Clausen, Bud Cansfield, Roger Fliger and Dr. Pauline Sauer.

Our first project was a rock collection consisting of Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic Rocks and Minerals. We hunted for these specimens on our various field trips around Springbrook State Park, and also at an abandoned coal mine. We also hiked around on our own in the various gullies and ditches around our camp site.

For my graduate project, along with four other graduate students, we reviewed about one hundred and twenty-five articles on minerals, soils forests, water and wildlife. We rated these articles as excellent, very good, or good, whether they were usable primarily by teacher, or Senior High, Junior High, or elementary students. A packet will be formed from these materials to send to teachers in Iowa.

Since all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, we also had some time for recreation. I spent one delightful Sunday afternoon and evening at the lake, along with others from the camp.

So you see for a delightful, interesting, different, and informa-

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# The U. S. Soil Conservation Service

By R. H. A.

For a long time folks have been asking us, "Just what is the SCS and what does it do?" That's the reason we finally decided to prepare this statement; not because we want to appear boastful but because this is your Service. You pay the taxes which support its program and you have a right to know how your money is being used.

In a number of important ways the SCS is different from all other agricultural agencies because it was designed to do a different kind of job. It is the branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which furnishes soil conservation districts and individual farmers the technical assistance they must have to apply an effective program of soil and water conservation on the land.

No two acres of land are identical as to the slope, kind of soil, and degree of erosion. That's why farmers can't order a farm conservation plan from a catalog. It must be designed to fit that particular piece of land, acre by acre, whether it's in crops, woods, or range, or used for wildlife.

For this reason the SCS has developed the only program in the entire Government which starts with a scientific analysis of the land. Then it helps the farmer adapt his operations to fit the natural requirements of every acre by giving him on-the-farm assistance.

It is also the only agency of its kind which maintains its own special research stations to guide its operations. These work closely with state college experiment stations.

Soil erosion is a national problem which cannot be solved by any one farmer, community or state. The SCS program enables all farmers, communities, and states to work together toward its solution.

The SCS program does more than conserve soil and water resources. It increases these resources by boosting productivity of the land. And it pays its own way by increasing farm income.

**WHAT SCS DOES**—Provides a highly qualified technical man who works personally on the land with each individual farmer requesting assistance. The SCS selects its technicians carefully. Most of them were born on farms and are graduates of state agricultural colleges. They work under nonpolitical Civil Service appointments. The SCS gives them special training in its own training centers. The SCS keeps its men currently informed on scientific discoveries arising from land and water research conducted by both state and federal agencies. They are also informed on new developments learned from practical field experience.

Produces a coordinated soil conservation program which solves the land and water problems peculiar to each farm, when properly applied. The complete farm conservation plan is developed with technical assistance from the SCS but is controlled by the farmer himself. It is designed for that particular farm. It is not compulsory. It boosts farm income. The farmer pays no special charge for technical assistance.

Cooperates in a program organized and directed by the farmers themselves. Farmers organize their own soil conservation districts under state laws; not federal laws. They elect their own local supervisors, usually neighboring farmers, to direct district affairs. This insures full local control. The Soil Conservation Service works almost exclusively through districts. When these districts ask SCS for assistance, full-time technicians are assigned to the district at no extra local cost. Federal funds pay them and furnish their necessary supplies and equipment. These technicians have no authority whatsoever over the district or the farmers in it. The SCS directs the work of its own men and develops their technical standards. But, it has no power of any sort over the farmers or their soil conservation district.

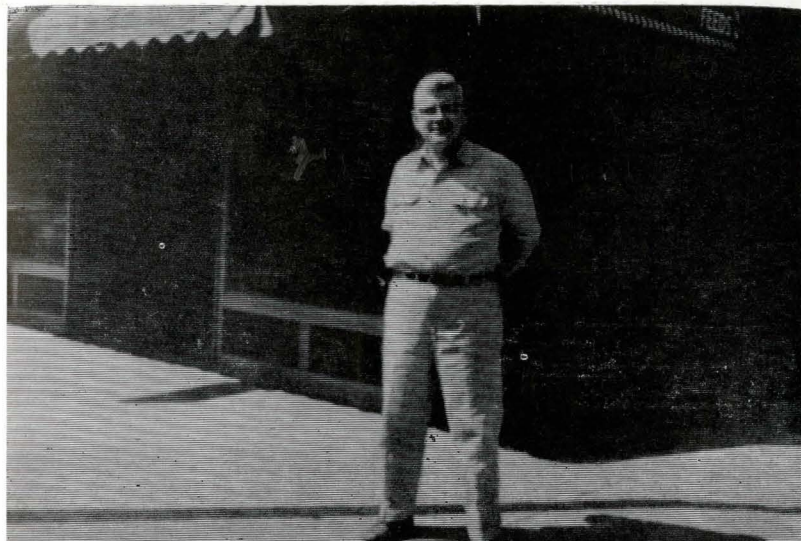
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## WHY NOT REVALUE YOUR MEADOW?

By Horace Sutton Jr.  
Treasurer of the Des Moines  
Soil Conservation District

Meadows ought to be revalued in terms of the current market. Much of the land devoted to raising corn would be more profitable raising various forages. They have become in recent times, unnoticed, quite valuable. An acre of meadow can provide at least one calf worth a hundred dollars. There is not much land yielding corn as high as a hundred bushels per acre. The Des Moines County average has risen to only seventy bushels per year.

Alfalfa and orchard grass reports indicate two five hundred-pound calves per acre can gain two pounds per head per day. Corn should be worth above \$1.50 per bushel to compare to income for the two calves at 20 cents per pound. It has been almost ten years since cattle on the Chicago Market were less than 20 cents and corn down from \$1.65 almost four years ago to current levels.

Why not pause a moment before turning into the dry lot and write down your guess of the average weight of the herd and later with ticket weights see how valuable your gain is, using 20c per pound for the gain. Revaluing would be down even better with a portable scale to weigh a few head in the absence of a good farm scale. There are several you can borrow. A useful average can be had with ten weights out of a herd of fifty or seventy-five head. Those of you who are good judges of cattle may be a little surprised how much under weight your guesses have been.

Compare this cost of a good meadow with further finishing needed with corn. It can provide further gain with additional supplement of perhaps seven or eight pounds per bushel. Yes, many farmers have suffered needless actual losses on high priced cattle by not recognizing what forage costs are.

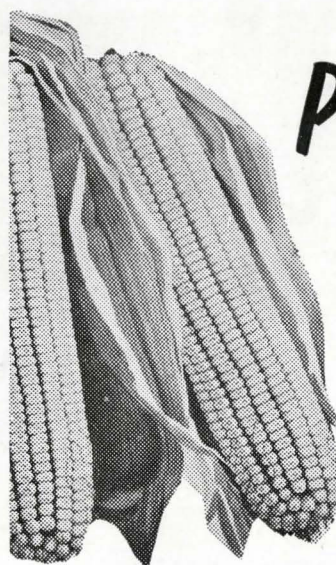
A good meadow will respond as well or perhaps better, to fer-

tilize than corn. Four tons of hay should be the least amount produced per acre. Recently 800# of 20-20-0 and 350# of 14-14-14 brought about twelve point six tons per acre in California with six cuttings. It surprised everybody that high nitrogen could be as valuable. By now, the use of nitrogen should be old stuff to everyone around here. Why be any more satisfied with starving meadow than happy with unthrifty stock?

Meadows ought to be revalued also in the light of what forages can do best for individual needs. Alfalfa can survive many more years so initial investment can be discounted longer. Newer strains which may not be termed hybrid, out of respect for images associated with hybrid corn procedures; bull rows, etc., will do better. Most alfalfa seeded today are those not even benefiting from pre-war (World War II) research, twenty years or more old, yet your favorite hybrid corn dealer has improved his offering at least a dozen times.

Birdsfoot trefoil with its bloat resistance would suit some of your needs better. There are other

—Continued on page 32



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# **Marshall Soil District Host to the 1961 Field Day and Plowing Match.**

**Annual event Co-Sponsored by WHO  
Radio and Television and the  
Soil Districts of Iowa.**

**Plowman's Banquet to be held  
on the eve of the 21st.**

Tickets for the State Contour Plowman's Banquet to be held at the Memorial Coliseum in Marshalltown at 6:30 p. m., September 21, the evening prior to the State Contour Plowing Match and the State Soil Conservation Districts Field Day, will be available to the public August 14.

The ticket sales will be handled by the Marshall County Farm Bureau Board of Directors and the Marshalltown Lions Club.

Program features will include the introduction of contestants, the State Queen of Conservation, musical entertainment and Robert Elgin, Des Moines, presenting his informative and entertaining program on falconry.

Reservations for tickets must be made by September 15. The banquet will be served by the American Legion Auxiliary. It is expected nearly 1,000 persons may attend.

Albert H. Quie (pronounced Kwee), 38, Republican Congressman from the 1st District of Minnesota, a dairy farmer who is rapidly becoming one of the nation's leading farm spokesmen in Congress, will be one of the principal speakers at the Iowa State Soil Conservation Field Day and Plowing Match to be held at the Marshall County Farm near Marshalltown on September 22, it was announced today by Tom Vickers, Chairman of the Marshalltown Chamber of Commerce Agriculture Committee who is arranging the program.

Quie is from Denison, Minnesota, where he attends public schools and is a Political Science graduate of St. Olaf College. A Navy pilot in World War II, he is married and the father of four children. Congressman Quie is a former Soil Conservation District Director and in 1958 was named the "Outstanding Young Man in Minnesota." His hobby is raising Quarter Horses.

IOWA SOIL and WATER

Vickers also announced that Congressman H. R. Gross from the 3rd District of Iowa and Congressman John Kyle of the 4th District of Iowa are planning to attend the Field Days along with Governor Norman A. Erbe. In announcing Quie's appearance, Vickers stated that the Committee hoped to finalize the appearance of a speaker in behalf of the Administration in the near future.

A mounted patrol has entered the plans for the annual State Conservation Districts Field Day to be held to be held at the Marshall County Farm, nine miles southwest of Marshalltown, September 22. The horsemen, some 30 strong, will be members of the Tallcorn Trail Riders Club and will lend assistance to traffic and parking committees as well as be circulating information personnel.

Other modes of transportation available for those attending the Field and Plowing Match will be wagon trains on scheduled tours of the day's activities and displays. A special wagon train will be used primarily for transporting several thousand school children on scheduled outdoor classroom tours.

Transportation to and from the local airport and a landing strip about one mile south of the event is also planned for those who fly to the event.

This year's crowd at the annual Soil Conservation Districts Field Day and the State Contour Plowing Match will be greeted with a communication system that would rival army maneuvers.

Not only will the event be relayed to those not in attendance by radio, television and newspaper facilities and personnel but communications with those on the grounds and those in charge of traffic control will be adequate and perhaps elaborate.

# **Annual Soil District Commissioners Conference September 17, 18 & 19, 1961 Savery Hotel Des Moines, Iowa. Let's All You Commissioners Attend & Bring Your Wives.**

## **FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCE**

It is time once again to start making plans to attend the Annual Conference for Soil Conservation District Commissioners. This will be the Fifteenth Annual Conference, and it is going to take place at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 17, 18, 19, 1961.

Several outstanding features have been included in this year's conference program, a few of which are the Ladies Auxiliary Speech Contest finals which will be held on Sunday afternoon, as well as the Social Hour which is planned from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday afternoon, and the Sunday evening smorgasbord. There will be a full evening's entertainment during the smorgasbord with the presentation of the winners of the Ladies Auxiliary Speech Contest and the state finals of the "Queen of Conservation" Contest. All of us are looking forward to the finals of these two contests which put the spotlight on the youth of our state.

The regular business sessions will begin on Monday morning and, in addition, a tour of the Des Moines Register & Tribune Building is planned. Two outstanding speakers have been secured for this year's conference; they are Donald A. Williams, Administrator U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., and W. J. Klein, Vice President Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In addition to these two men, several other outstanding individuals will be presented during the conference.

The Ladies Auxiliary has made plans for the ladies who will be attending the conference with their husbands. We sincerely hope a good representation of the commissioners' wives will be in attendance to take part in this year's activities. The ladies will take part in all of the Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening program, and on Monday they will tour the Meredith Publishing Company test kitchens and will be guests of the Meredith Publishing Company at a noon luncheon. In the afternoon they will tour the State Historical Building and later have their business meeting.



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## Soil — Our Entrusted Heritage

By Henry L. Otto  
Chairman of Des Moines  
Co. ASC Committee

God has richly blessed this country of ours with an abundant supply of productive soils of which Iowa certainly has its fair share. The soil is really not ours but has been entrusted to our safekeeping. Psalm 24:1, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the work, and they that dwell therein."

The vast reserves of natural resources were once thought inexhaustible, of which fertile soils played a principal role. An eroded and worn out farm could be abandoned for a different one. The supply of new land has long since passed from the American scene. Man must conserve the soil to retain what is left.

The Agricultural Conservation Program is designed to share a part of the cost of conservation practices while the farmer bears the rest. I was pleased to see an increase in the number of farms participating in the AC Program during 1960 compared to 1959. In 1959, 156 participated compared to 198 in 1960.

The following are just a few of the accomplishments made possible through ACP cost-sharing during 1959 and 1960; contouring 413 acres, standard terraces 21,500 linear feet, sod waterways 46.7 acres, 96 livestock ponds and erosion dams and planting 11 acres of trees for forestry purposes.

We cannot slow down now as a lot of work must still be done to do a satisfactory job of conserving the soil in the county. The millions of tons of topsoil saved from erosion in Des Moines county by good conservation practices and the increased income derived thereby may never be calculated.

The 1961 ACP allocation for Des Moines county is \$73,561. A total of 20 ACP practices are available to meet the conservation needs of the county.

Any farmer who wishes to receive ACP cost-sharing must make application before starting work and should familiarize himself with the requirements of the practice(s) in which he is interested. Applications are made through the ASC office in Burlington. Shirley Campbell, ACP clerk, is ready to take your application and to assist you with your individual needs.

Most ACP practices require SCS technical assistance. Anyone applying for a practice which requires SCS assistance will receive prompt attention by well qualified personnel.

Soil conservation, which is an integral part of good farm management, is of vital importance in preserving this entrusted heritage—the soil.

IOWA SOIL and WATER



# A Conservation Farm Plan

A Soil Conservation Farm Plan is a written guide developed by the farmer and the local Soil Conservationist, which, when followed will lead to the conservation goal he has decided will meet the needs of his land.

The development of a complete conservation farm plan must take into consideration the capability of the land and the need to control erosion, maintain productivity, conserve rainfall and maintain a program that will be financially profitable to the farmer. The plan of course takes into consideration the livestock program to be carried.

Each farm is different from all other farms. Your land is different than your neighbor's, even each field on your farm is different. You don't farm your land with exactly the same size or type of machinery. You don't have exactly the same crops. You vary from your neighbors in the kind of livestock or numbers. In no way is your farm operation exactly the same as any other.

There is one thing every farmer does, that is, makes plans to produce as much net income as possible, but where are your plans based on? One thing each farmer has that can't be changed very much, is his land. You can't change the soil type. The inherent ability of his soil to produce. The slope of the land. The erosion that has already taken place and the length of the slope. The effective length of slope can however be changed by terraces or diversions.

The farmer can and should vary his livestock and cropping program to fit his likes and dislikes only inasmuch as the planned program is compatible with the upkeep and preservation of his land. There is no sound reason why a farmer shouldn't maintain high yields and at the same time keep his soil from washing away.

The main job of the Soil Conservationist is to aid the farmers in developing conservation farm plans for their farms. Each plan is made especially to fit a certain farm.

If you want help with your soil and water problems, you may see one of the Des Moines Soil Conservation District or you may call at the Soil Conservation District Office and make a request for assistance. You will be required to sign a farmer District Cooperative Agreement, because the Soil Conservation District provides help only to those who request it and are interested in carrying on a conservation program. When your request has been approved, the Commissioners will see to it that you receive help from the Soil Conservationist in your District.

IOWA SOIL and WATER

The Soil Conservationist will provide a map of your farm, recording the kind of soil and its capability for safe use. This map shows area of pasture, cropland, woodland, streams, watercourses and also indicates what kind of treatment each soil type needs. This map or inventory of land assets is used as a basis for your decisions in planning the use and treatment of your land.

You and the Conservationist will walk over the farm with the map and discuss the problems and the type of soil in each area. You will be asked the type of rotation you want to follow and the livestock you desire to keep. He will discuss with you the areas to be farmed to produce the maximum feed units to feed the livestock and what areas should be renovated and possible areas to be permanently fenced and maintained as woodland.

You may wish to change some field boundaries so that all the soils in each field will be of the same capability and can safely be cropped to the same rotation.

You and the Conservationist will discuss the needed conservation practices to be applied with the selected rotation for each field to keep erosion within allowable limits. You will determine where and when to build ponds and grassed waterways and which areas will need drainage. You will want to figure the number of the desired livestock that can be carried under the new system and plan your livestock to fit the production of the land plus any feed you consider advantageous to buy.

You will know by this time if you intend to contour, strip crop or terrace, which water courses you will work in, if any, and the time best suited to accomplish any of the above. In fact, you will decide when and how you will make any changes and install any conservation measures. You will also figure about what it will cost and the benefits you will derive. The conservationist will give you many suggestions and alternatives but you will have to make the decisions.

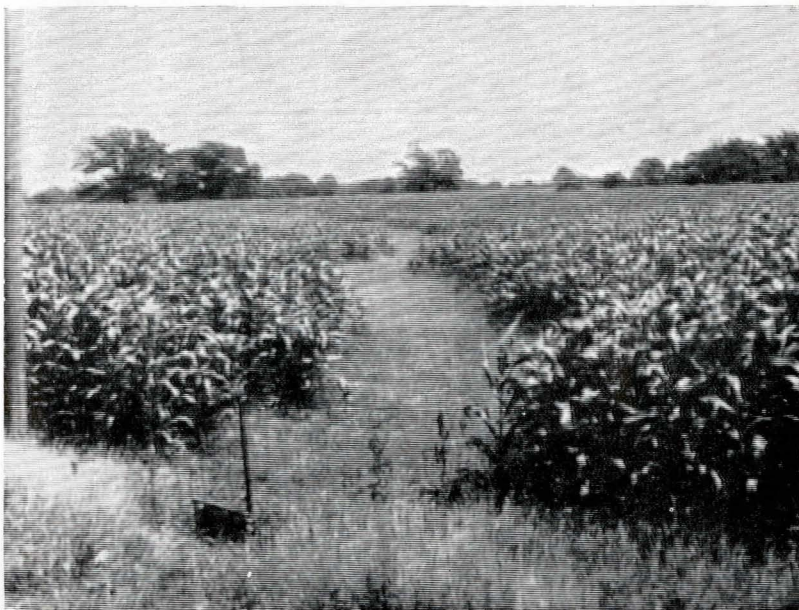
When you have decided on all the details of the plan, your decisions will be recorded in plain language by the Soil Conservationist. This will be your conservation farm plan for the treatment and use of your land.

The Soil Conservation District will help you in establishing your plan and can also advise you of other people who can give you specialized assistance. The plan may be changed at any time you deem it to your advantage to do so.

## Grassed Waterways



Reed Canary grass watercourse on the John Mecklenburg farm, drains some 100 acres safely across the farm and outlets over a weir notch to a five foot lower level.

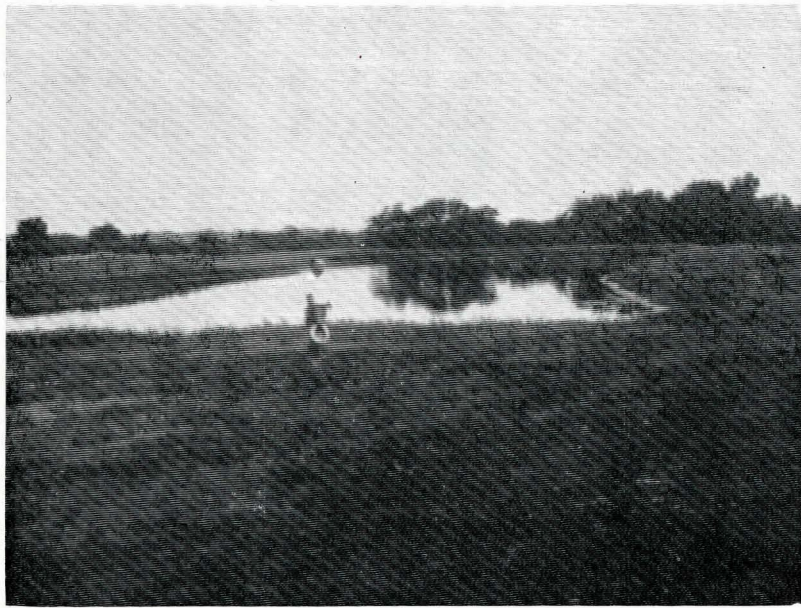


One of the many grassed watercourses on the John Perdelwitz farm.

The 17, 18 & 19th  
Is Annual  
Conference time for  
you District  
Commissioners  
& your Wives.



# Farm Ponds for Erosion Control,



Livestock pond on Homer Woodward farm is probably fished more than any other pond in the county. Homer, a former District Commissioner, is one of our top conservation farmers, as is his son, Marvin, operator of farm.



Erosion control and livestock pond on Mrs. Traman farm, operated by John Henry. Pond is completely surrounded with heavy stand of Reed canary grass which has allowed very little, if any, silt to enter pond.



Pond of water almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long made by putting a riser on a road culvert on the Harry Lucas farm. The tube is seven foot in diameter.

## IMPROVED FERTILITY—

(Continued from page 10)

Improved fertility may result from the effect of rotations, addition of manure, and applications of lime and fertilizer. Most farms do not supply adequate legumes or manure to provide nutrients for legumes or corn. Therefore, commercial fertilizer has been necessary to increase and maintain high levels of crop yields.

What are the results of a soil fertility program? The majority of the farmers are aware of the yield potential, however, other important effects would include increased residues, improved

stands of grasses and legumes, larger root systems, higher quality feed, and more effective use of available water supplies. All these effects actually improve the water-holding capacity, improve plant cover and improve soil conservation.

The following management practices are important considerations to improve fertility and soil conservation:

1. Obtain a soil map of the farm to identify the soil types. Each soil type has advantages and limitations that must be understood in order to manage the soil for profitable yields. By



An erosion control pond on the Everett Anderson farm and within fifty feet of the house. The pond controls an overfall at upper end and is outletted thru metal pipe.

making application at the Soil Conservation Office, assistance will be provided to develop a farm plan.

2. Soil samples should be taken to determine the available nitrogen, phosphate and potash and lime requirements. The recommendations are based on research and will provide profitable levels of fertilization.

3. A land use plan should be developed that will maximize income and conserve soil over a period of time. Each acre should be used according to its capability by determining the soil loss and selecting a rotation that does not exceed permissible soil loss limits.

its. For example, this may be intensive row crops on level well-drained productive soils and semi-permanent forage stands on eroded sloping timber soils. Trees are also considered for land use on areas not suited to hay or pasture. The Des Moines Office and Extension service are available to assist with developing land use plans.

4. Permanent conservation practices should be used to retard water loss and conserve soil. Terracing is the most effective conservation practice. With low earthen dams having a broad base, the water slowly flows down the channel and out of the field

IOWA SOIL and WATER



# Livestock Water & Recreation



This livestock pond was built during a field day on the Russell Nelson farm. Note the multiflora rose on the right of pond.



A simple livestock pond, fish, birds, wood duck boxes, boat, boat dock, fishing float, shelter, chairs, tables, fireplace, grill, chaise lounges, well kept bluegrass lawn, evergreen trees and nice clear cool deep water. What more could you ask. This nice lake is a livestock pond on the Warren Langwith farm, operated by Floyd Robertson.



Livestock pond on Edwin Cling farm is a source of recreation beauty besides providing fish and an abundance of water for livestock in a pasture beyond the pond.

by way of a waterway. Contoured rows around the hill are also effective to reduce runoff. Technical assistance is provided by the S.C.S., personnel to plan and layout the conservation practices.

5. Finally the crop management practices including selection of adapted varieties, control of weeds and insects, tillage operations and timely harvesting are important to crop production.

The manager has many resources available to produce crops, however, the soil is the basic resource on all farms. Yields are the general measurement

IOWA SOIL and WATER

that express the relationship of the soil and the crops. A good fertility program will improve yields, increase income and conserve soil.

## SOIL CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

By Noah Schrock  
Pres. Upper Mississippi  
Flood Control Assn.

I have been interested in Soil Conservation and flood problems for almost half a century.

My boyhood years were spent in Woodford County, Illinois, and our farm was of the rolling type. I have witnessed farms that were one time productive and fertile become so eroded they became almost worthless.

In those days the corn was all planted in rows, more often up and down hill. Often after corn was planted, we had heavy rains and the water followed the corn planter tracks and it was washed out and had to be replanted. I farmed on this type of land with my father until in my early twenties. I became quite dis-

couraged in seeing land being so eroded that I longed to get away from the hills and get on level ground.

In 1916 and until 1947, I operated a large bottom farm. I enjoyed this type of farming. However, the bottom land which was in a large drainage district, also had its troubles.

Diversion ditches were constructed to divert the runoff across our district where it was pumped into the river. These ditches silted rapidly and many times overflowed. It required constant removal of silt which came off the hill land. This created a serious problem and subsequent tax burden.

In 1934 I ventured to purchase some hilly land and by 1947 I increased these holdings substantially. I became interested in Soil Conservation as soon as I heard about it. A few of we farmers in the hill land asked the Extension Department to have the State Soil Conservation Committee to hold meetings. These meetings were quite poorly attended, but by 1946 we organized the first Soil Conservation District in our county. I consented after being elected, to serve as Chairman.

As soon as it got going quite well, on account of other duties, I resigned my office, however doing what I could behind the scenes to encourage soil conservation.

At this time, 15 years after our county was organized, I can see a wonderful difference, erosion has been controlled on many farms,

—Continued on page 28



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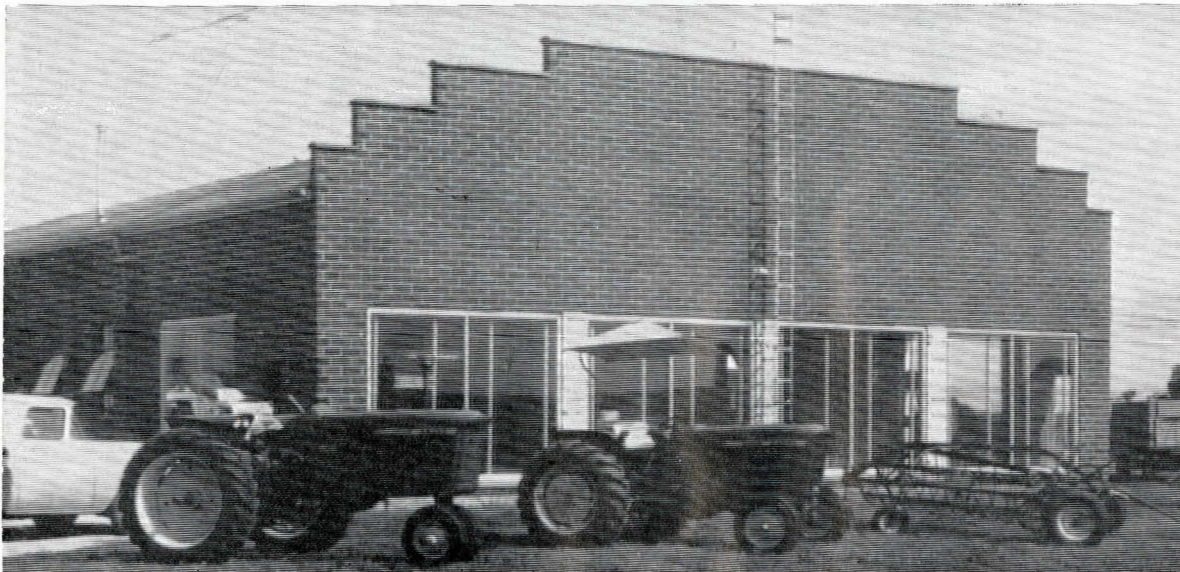
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### FLOOD CONTROL—

(Continued from page 27)

contour farming makes it possible to farm the land to crops by good rotation with yields that are comparable with level land. Improved pastures have also increased the yield of better grasses. The many farm ponds provide livestock water to permit rotation grazing, also recreation. Soil Conservation practices in our county have almost stopped overflow of our diversion ditches across the bottom land and lessened the silting problem.

I derived a great deal of satisfaction in being instrumental in promoting Soil Conservation on my own land and my neighbors'. We need laws of our land to make it a crime to allow soil to be depleted and ruined. If a man destroys the property of another he is liable for court action. However, there is no way to prosecute a man for depleting the soil which after all is not his.

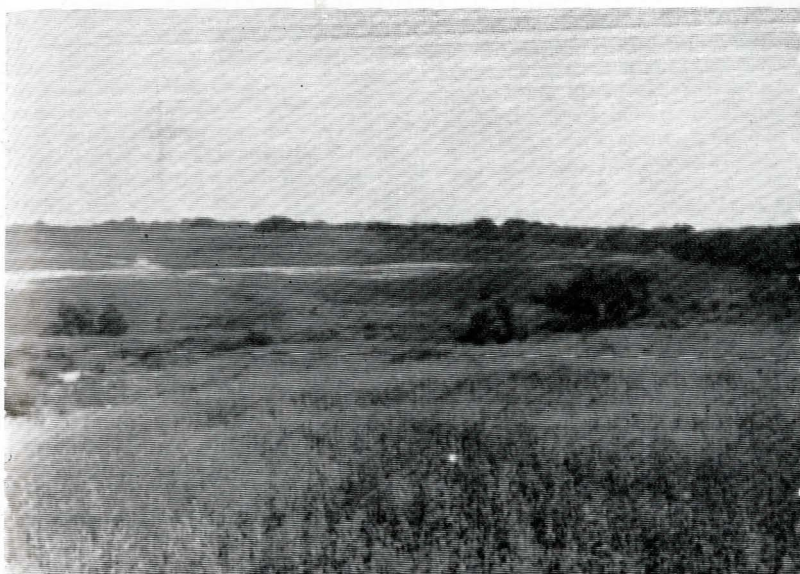
An ancient law of God (Leviticus 25) provided one year of rest every seven years and the justification and authority were the words of the Lord, verse 23 "The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine: for ye are strangers and sojourners with me." So we who till the soil are sojourners with Him who has a right to expect that we leave our land to the next generation as good or better than when we received it.

Let's All Be  
Marshall  
County Soil  
Districts  
Guests for  
the Field  
Day and  
Plowing  
Match  
Sept. 22.

IOWA SOIL and WATER



# TERRACES



Terraces constructed this spring on James Schrock farm to aid in the control of erosion on the steeper slopes below. There is over a mile of terraces on the field, part of them are parallel to each other and are of the broad base type, room for four row equipment on each slope.

## CUT AND FILL TERRACING

By Jack Jacobs

### Conservation Aid

Terracing in Des Moines County has not been a heavily applied conservation practice in the past, because of the short irregular slopes, that are typical of the topography in our county.

The new method of parallel cut and fill terraces which has been developed in the last few years will help advance our terracing program. These terraces are built parallel to each other by cutting through the ridges and filling in the low areas to give proper grade and alignment. Construction of this type terrace is done by tractor and scraper, and is built broad enough to permit use of four-row farm equipment.

Some people may ask, why go to all the trouble of terracing? My reply to this is, we buy and keep up on the new and modern more efficient farm equipment and then we have it repaired and maintained each year so we can make a good living. The soil we are working with this equipment is the most important item and should be worked and farmed the very best way we know how.

Conserving our soil is many times more necessary than the machinery, because we repair it or trade it in as it is worn out. Our soils are not that versatile. This generation must use it and then pass it on to the next generation. I would like to ask now, how do we want to leave it for our children?

I like to think of our soil as our bank account, we cannot keep taking out and not replace or we soon run out. With a good terrace system applied to our rolling land we can conserve about ninety per cent of the soil. When we apply commercial fertilizer to our

IOWA SOIL and WATER

soil, we do this to increase the crops we will harvest. The terraces then will keep this fertilizer and soil on the fields for the crops we use and not in the rivers and streams of our Country where it is a costly problem instead of a benefit.

Terraces also permit more intensive row cropping. Consequently with more intensive cropping systems and by growing crops that will give the highest economic return per acre, terraces will pay for themselves in four or five years. Farmers terrace then because they consider it good business.

With larger and more efficient farming machinery in use, it seems only reasonable that a little more should be spent to terrace our rolling land and thus conserve the soil for our future use and to leave it in as good condition as possible for our children.

Farmers wanting terracing information should contact their

# Is This Happening On Your Farm?



Erosion as we see it. Provided the same amount of soil was lost evenly from this slope, there would be no camera that could record the loss except in the lack of grass cover on the entire hillside. The loss of the same amount of soil evenly eroded from the hillside would, however, remove much more fertility from the field than has been removed in developing these gullies.

## REGION I QUEEN

### CONTEST WINNER

Miss Linda Shevel of Storm Lake will represent Region I of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners, Inc., at the Iowa Conservation Speech contest finals during the annual meeting of the Association at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines on Sunday, September 17, 1961. This work comes from Everett Rice of Storm Lake, Buena Vista SCD Commissioner and Region I Director in the Iowa Association. Miss Shevel was accompanied to Primghar by her mother, Mrs. Donald Shevel.

Miss Shevel's speech "How Conservation Affects My Future," theme for this year's com-

petition, won the Regional competition held at Primghar's Farm Bureau meeting room Tuesday, during the annual summer meeting of Region I of the Association, Rice said. Miss Shevel will compete against winners chosen in competition held this summer in the other eight Regions of the Association as Region I representative which includes the following eleven Iowa Soil Conservation Districts—Buena Vista; Cherokee; Ida; Clay; Woodbury; Plymouth; Sioux; O'Brien; Dickinson; Osceola, and Lyon counties.

Thomas Binder, the Plymouth SCD entry was named runner-up in the Region I Speech Contest, Rice added.

Mrs. Helen Lyle of Primghar served as hostess for the contest. Judges for the event were: Mrs. William B. Devine of Primghar; Theodore Pawlowski of Spencer; and Bernard L. Braband of Ash-ton.

local county Soil Conservation District Office. A technician will be glad to help work out a terrace system to fit your farm program.

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We wish to extend our congratulations to the Des Moines Soil Conservation District and the Soil Conservation Service personnel for the fine work they are doing in conserving our Soil and Water. We feel that the acres in the Iowa Ordnance Plant under a cooperative agreement with the District, is a part of this program which benefits the entire community.

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### WILDLIFE CONSERVATION—

(Continued from page 13)

wildlife adapted to this area. This includes for the hunter and sportsman primarily deer, rabbit, raccoon, ducks, quail and fish.

Farmers, sportsmen and wildlife enthusiasts can work together to create habitat. Specifically this means first of all, conserving the basic resource—the soil. Water resources such as the Mississippi River, the numerous farm ponds and lakes are here. We can make these waters more attractive to wildlife by preventing pollution by soil, municipal and industrial wastes. Plantings of food and cover plants around or near these waters do much to encourage wildlife.

As an example, the Long Creek Conservation Club, made up of over 400 employees of the Iowa Ordnance Plant and affiliated with the All Iowa Conservation Council, have an extensive action program for wildlife on the reservation. In the past season over 200 pheasants have been raised and released. These birds were provided by the State Conservation Commission. Over 100 wild turkeys were purchased, raised and released, almost half of which were released at Geode State Park. The club also purchased, raised and released 100 mallard ducks and 65 chukar partridges. Wood ducks are enticed by the 38 wood duck houses located on the lakes and farm ponds in the area. The club has purchased 500 lbs. of adult catfish for release in the IOP Lake. The Long Creek Conservation Club has over 20 food patches of less than an acre size scattered over the 20,000-acre reservation. These are planted to corn and grain sorghum. Other perennial food patches contain switch grass and lespedeza. Food patches are necessary since feed grains are now restricted on Government land for crop production.

Several of the 30-farmer lessees are also members of the Conservation Club. They, too, are cooperating by donating land or assisting in food patch production. Incidentally, all lands leased for farming and grazing, now over 10,000 acres and almost 80 tracts, are cooperative plans with the Des Moines County Soil Conservation District.

This certainly indicates that the farmer and sportsmen can work together to enjoy our wildlife heritage. Wildlife will continue to prosper as long as we remember conservation is the foundation of any wildlife program.

—o—

**Let's All**

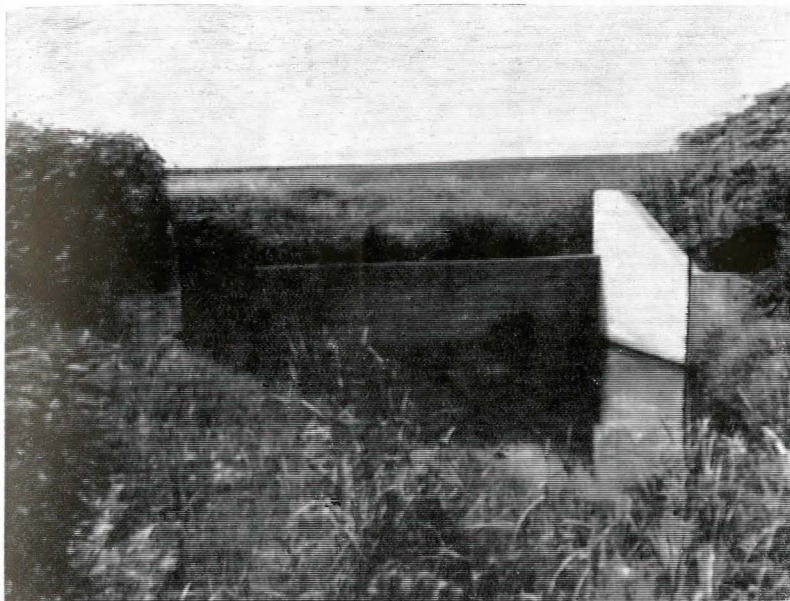
**Farm The**

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IOWA SOIL and WATER

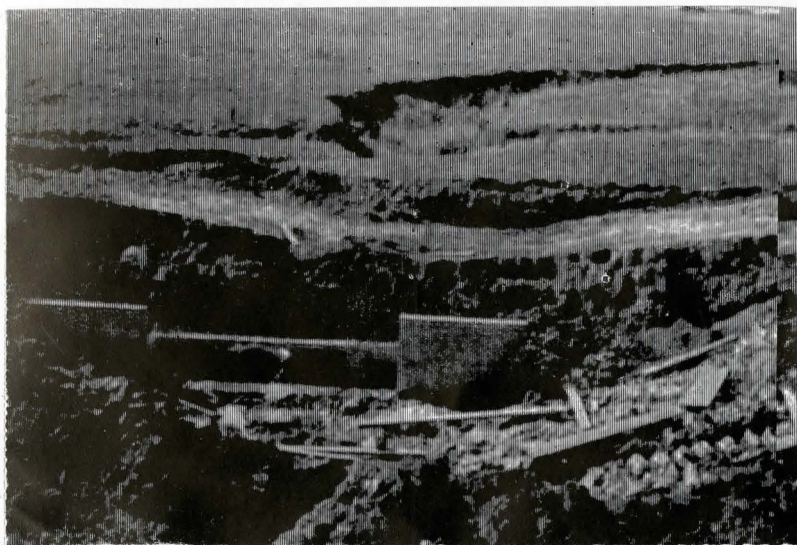


# Concrete Structures



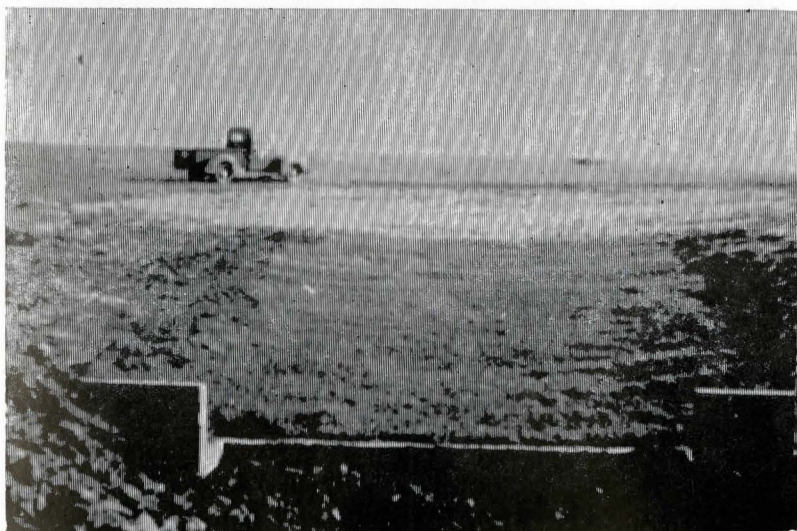
Weir notch and tile outlet to protect grassed watercourse draining about 80 acres on the Warren Langwith farm operated by Floyd Robertson.

**Before**



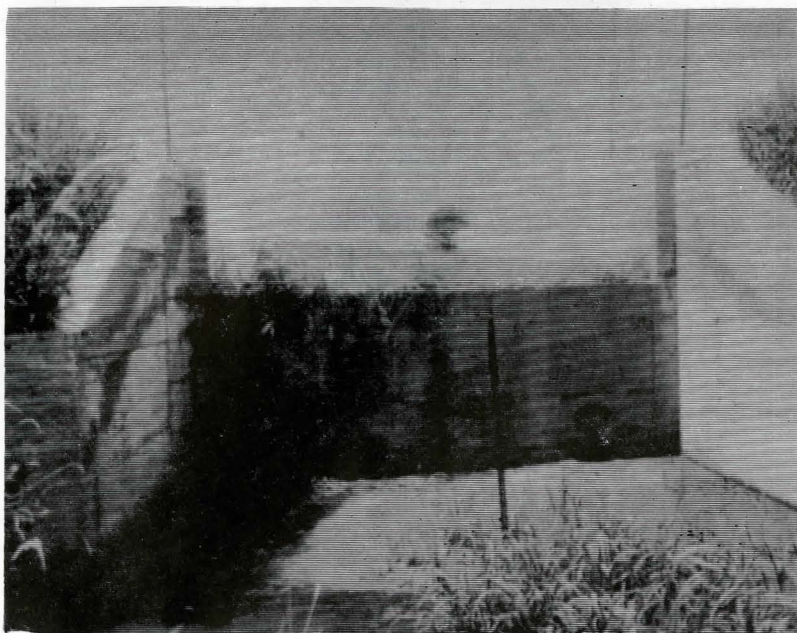
Picture of erosion in a watercourse on the Russell Nelson farm showing toe wall structure under construction.

**After**

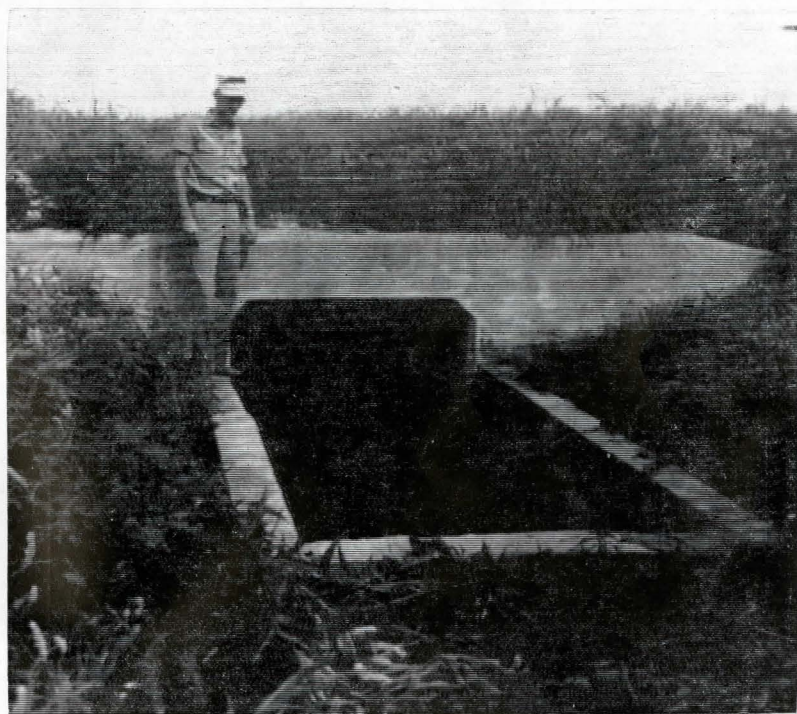


Same watercourse on the Nelson farm after completion of structure and shaping and seeding of waterway.

IOWA SOIL and WATER



John Mecklenburg empties one 10" and one 8" tile line thru five foot weir notch, draining two large grassed watercourses and an area of cropland. The watercourse can be crossed directly above the weir at any time the fields are in condition to drive over.



This is a Drop Box on a Road Culvert located on the Grace Kiehne farm in Washington Township, operated by Kenneth Redfern. This structure provides a permanent outlet for two large tile and protects a large, long-grassed watercourse from unraveling. Jack Jacobs, Conservation Aid from SCS in picture.

With The Privilege  
To Use Goes The  
Duty To Conserve



# Dry Drop Structure

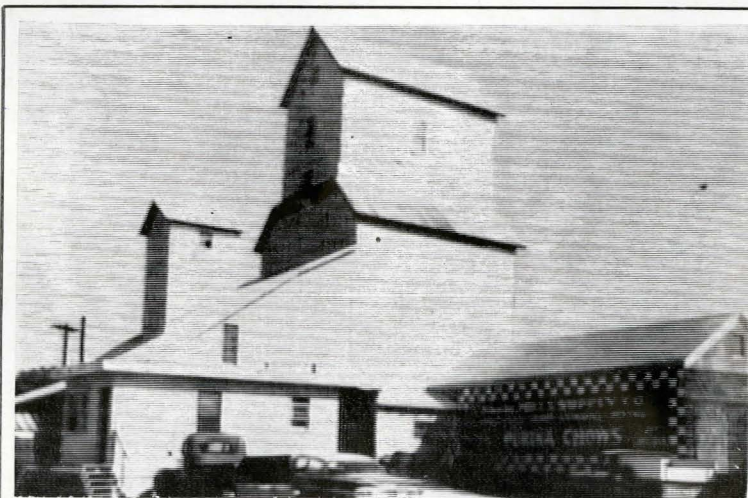
# Beautiful Iowa Boundary



Ray Audsley standing at opening to 18" drop inlet that allows water to run under earth fill at Ray's left.



View from Burlington's Mosquito Park of the Mississippi with two barges and several islands in the distance. The Yetter Marina in left center and one small boat going downstream.



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### MEADOWS—

(Continued from page 21)

newer strains in grass from timothy to orchard grass to consider as well as newer legumes for rethinking your need for more meadow. Why not visit your seedman today and examine newer selections of selected forages at your leisure between now and harvest.

Perhaps you, too, will be convinced this business of getting paid for doing something you should be doing, anyway is calculated folly.

Meadows ought to be revalued also in the light of current storage procedures. A discussion better left to the implement dealers, who would explain self-discharging silos and fork lift trucks for baled hay, or even pelleting devices. The thing which needs to be said, that much work budgeted as common labor or personal drudgery can better be done with a kilowatt hour worth less than ten cents directing the care and feeding of forages.

A good pasture is a commodity like corn, long undervalued and needs sharp revaluation upward. A greater appreciation of pastures would also simplify your soil conservation committee's work, too. By now without doubt, the Yellow Spring Creek Watershed project would be completed and saving you hard-earned tax dollars from further waste dredging the drainage ditches.

IOWA SOIL and WATER



# BURLINGTON IOWA BANK



We congratulate the Des Moines County Soil Conservation District and the Soil Conservation Service on the good progress toward putting every acre to its best use and the saving of our soil, our greatest resource.

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**SOIL SCIENTIST—**

(Continued from page 18)

using a soil sampling tube probing to a depth of four feet. He looked for features which when combined characterize a certain soil type. Some of the features he examined are as follows: soil texture, soil color, soil structure, soil consistence, soil horizon presence and thickness of, depth to restricting layers such as sand, gravel or bed rock. These features influence fertility, drainage, movement of air and water, root penetration and many other things.

After using the above features to identify the soil type; measure of thickness of the topsoil and measuring the per cent of slope of each soil area, the soil scientist draws out the soil area on the aerial photo and places symbols inside the area to show the soil type-slope-topsoil thickness. He also draws in on the photo such things as waterways, lakes, ponds, streams, sand spots, rock outcrops, railroad, churches, schools, cemeteries and several other surface features.

The soil survey is an inventory of the soil resources of your farm. It is an inventory which when properly used will help you make your farm more profitable. If you don't already have a soil survey of your farm, you can obtain one by signing up as a cooperator with the soil conservation district. One of the soil scientists working

IOWA SOIL and WATER



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for the Soil Conservation Service in this area will then make the survey for you.

## ENGINEERING—

(Continued from page 9)

the decision as to whether he wants to go ahead with the project.

When the cooperator decides to go ahead, final plans are drafted and sent to the Cartographic office of the SCS in Milwaukee where three prints are made from the original draft. These are for the cooperator, the contractor and the SCS technician who stakes the job out and supervises the construction.

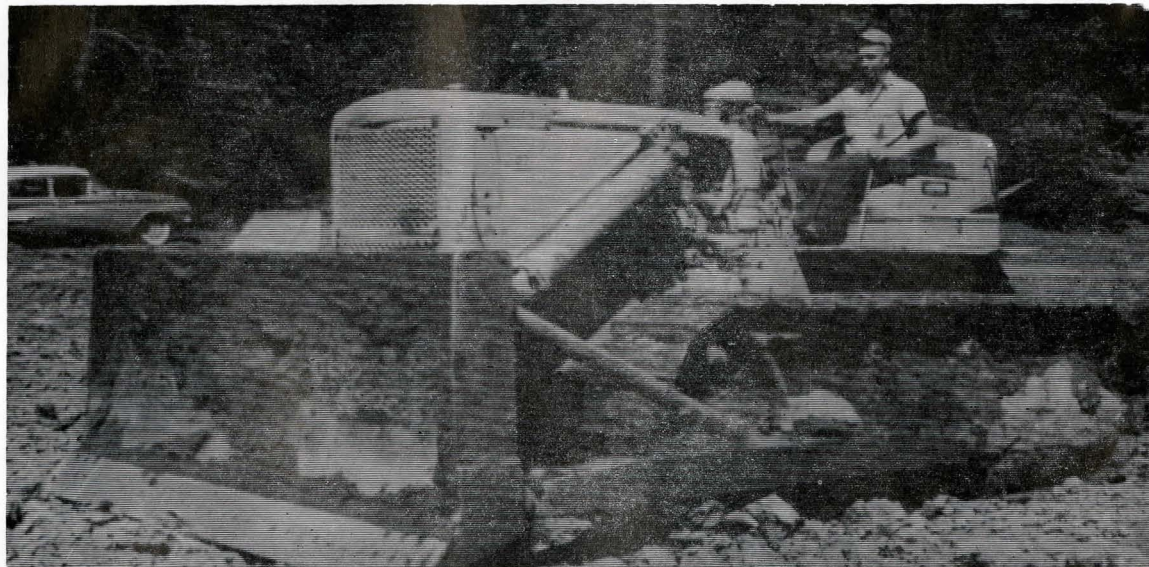
This gives an idea of the time required in the planning of these projects and, while it may be wrong to say, "Hasty Planning is not Good Planning," would be right to say that, "Good Planning is not Hasty Planning."

*With the  
right to use  
goes the duty  
to conserve*

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