

THE NORTH CENTRAL IOWA **Farmer**

PUBLISHED BY THE ADVERTISER, 119 MAIN STREET, IOWA FALLS, IOWA

FILE COPY

VOL. 21

SEPTEMBER 10, 1981

NO. 37

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WEEK SEPTEMBER 13 - 19



NO - TILL CORN

Classified Clips

DIAL 648-4204 NOW!
CLASSIFIED ADS

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE: PUREBRED
York boars. Vaccinated for
PVR, LEPTO and ERP. LeRoy
Luhning, Aplington,
319-347-5525. f23utf

FOR SALE: DUROC BOARS.
We had the top indexing pen
at Ames, July 16th sale. All
pigs out of same sire. Willard
Klein, 648-9981. f33utf

STOP IN
Duroc Boars

Accredited  Vaccinated
Herd

4 miles N. of Aplington
on the blacktop.
Ph. 319-347-6184
NO SUNDAY CALLS
Dennis Sessler

FOR SALE: 7 YEAR OLD
Reg. Quarter horse, well
broke. Call 859-7639. f37p38

FOR SALE: YORKSHIRE &
Spotted boars and gilts, pro-
duction records available.
Duane Kruckenberg, Iowa
Falls. Ph. 648-4419. f6utf

FOR SALE: 2 SUFFOLK
rams, 20 Mahaska farrowing
stalls, 8 ft. corner posts &
braces. Ph. 854-2610. f38p39

FOR SALE: HAMP & SPOT
boars. Ph. 648-2260 or
648-9360. f38utf

J & J
DUROCS

Registered
Duroc boars
for sale.

JOHN A. & JANA
ANDERSON
648-5067 or 648-9016

FOR SALE: 9 BRED GILTS,
due October 1st, DeKalb
cross. Bill Scallon, nights
648-4488. f38u

FOR SALE: 9 CROSSBRED
ewes, 1 registered Suffolk
ram. Ph. 859-7711. f38u39

WANTED

CUSTOM COMBINING: 750
Massey H with chopper, 6-30"
cornhead. Beans - \$16.00 acre,
Corn \$20.00 + fuel. Call
Garden City, 893-2302. f36u39

WANTED: A GOOD WATCH
dog. Ph. 648-3894. f38u39

WANTED: CUSTOM COMBINING

Wide or Narrow Rows.
HAULING AVAILABLE.

JIM BAILEY
Hubbard
Ph. 899-7749

WANT TO DO BABYSIT-
ting, 8 month old & up, day or
night. Ph. 648-3652. f18utf

WANTED: FARM HELP TO
haul corn this fall - Must be
able to drive tractor and truck.
Call 648-9086, Kurt Kelsey. f38p

WANTED: FURNITURE
refinishing and repair. Call
899-7902 after 6 p.m. f38p39

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY OWNERS:
Sunny 3 bedroom antique
home with kitchen, dining
room, living room and parlor.
Garage. Corner lot near
Ellsworth College. Ph.
648-3486 or 648-3830. f38utf

FOR SALE: 80 ACRES IN
Jackson Township, January 2,
1982 possession. Call
648-9288 before 8 a.m. or after
9 p.m. f38p

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: TWO BEDROOM
mobile home, features fire-
place, kitchen appliances,
porch and deck. Ph. 648-2364.
f36utf

\$100 OFF 1ST MONTHS
rent if you enter into a 6 mos.
lease on one of our beautiful
apartments in Bradford, Iowa.
1 br. \$190, 2 brs. \$225. Call
648-3001. f36utf

FOR RENT: 1 BEDROOM
upstairs apartment. Close to
downtown. Stove, refrigerator
and heat furnished. Air con-
ditioned. Ph. 648-4775. f37utf

FOR RENT: NEW 3 BED-
room home in Alden with
stove, refrigerator and gar-
bage disposal. \$250 a month.
\$100 damage deposit. No pets.
Call during the day
303-238-4535. f37u38

FOR RENT: 3 ROOMS &
bath upstairs apartment. Utili-
ties furnished. Furnished or
unfurnished. No students or
pets. Call after 5 evenings, Ph.
648-3539. f37p38

FOR SALE: MOBILE HOME,
\$1600, 10' wide, partially fur-
nished, very good condition.
Located in Iowa Falls. Must
move. Ph. 515-752-4197. f35p38

FOR SALE OR RENT: 3
bedroom mobile home, central
air, deck, spacious, well cared
for, reasonable rent or priced
right to buy. Ph. 800-542-7985.
Leave message, will call back
after 7 p.m. f33utf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 2 G78-14 MUD
and snow tires on 14" wheels,
used 1 winter. \$75. Ph.
864-2640. f38u

**YOUR ALTERATIONS
AND
DRY CLEANING SERVICE**
Available at:

**The Stitchery
Shop**
318 Stevens St.
Across from City Hall
Phone 648-2219

FOR SALE: PORTABLE
power washer, 600 lbs. pres-
sure, per square inch. Reg.
\$339.95. Our Price \$289.00.
Krogh Feed & Supply, Hwy.
65 & 20 North, Iowa Falls, Ph.
648-9123. f19utf

FRESH APPLES FOR SALE:
Jonathon, McIntosh, Red &
Yellow Delicious, plus other
varieties as picked. Fresh
cider. Brown's Hillside, 1/2
mile E. of Iowa Falls on
Rocksylvania. Ph. 648-4472.

Irv Campbell Corp.
Siloam Ave., Iowa Falls

Used Equipment For Sale This Week--

- All models new McCulloch & Poulan chain saws in stock.
- Used 60" Yazoo, very good shape.
- Several Used Push Mowers.
- Yazoo, Dixon, Snapper, Ariens & Lawn Boy Lawn mowers.
- Used White riding mower.
- Used Snapper w/near new engine.
- A few good used chain saws.
- Good used 710 McCulloch chain saw.
- Good used 610 McCulloch chain saw.
- WE'RE THE MOWER HEADQUARTERS FOR THIS AREA - We have Ariens, Snapper, Lawn Boy, Yazoo, Any kind of mower you can think of!
- We will have in stock blades for all mowers & blade sets for John Deere & International mowers.

Genuine Mac Bar and Chain Oil
for all chain saws, in plastic
gallon jugs. \$4.95 gal.

WE'RE WORKING ON OUR USED
EQUIPMENT EVERY DAY & THIS
LIST MAY CHANGE DAILY.

**Irv Campbell
Corp.**

Siloam Ave., Iowa Falls
Ph. 648-9874

SEE US FOR BULK BAR AND
chain oil, gallon \$4.99; Com-
plete line of accessories and
chain made to fit your saw.
Small Engine City, Iowa Falls,
Ph. 648-4621. f34utf

FOR SALE: 4 MATCHED
tires, 8x25x20, very good; gas
barrel and stand, 300 gal.; 3"
pump; F350 with hydraulic
combination dump box. Call
859-7543. f35u38



FOR ARTS WAY
GRINDER MIXERS &
ELECTRONIC SCALES
See

KROGH FEED & SUPPLY
Hwy. 65-20 N
Iowa Falls f2utf

SEE US FOR 2 CYCLE OIL AT
bargain prices...six - 8 oz.
cans, \$5.99. Complete 2 cycle
engine repair. Small Engine
City, Iowa Falls, Ph. 648-4621.
f34utf

FOR SALE: 1980 1816B CASE
Uniloader, 28 hours. Ph.
648-9435. f37u38

FOR SALE: DUCK BOAT, 2
years old, excellent condition.
Ph. 648-3730 after 5 p.m.

RUMMAGE SALE

RUMMAGE SALE: FRI.,
Sept. 18, 9 to 3 in Alden.
Yellow building west, across
from Casey's store. Spreads,
all sizes; knick knacks; small
appliances; linens; girls' and
ladies' winter coats; children,
ladies' and men's clothing;
bathroom fixtures; small
wicker items; many misc.
items. f38u

RUMMAGE SALE: FRI.,
Sept. 18, 9 to 3, 134 S.
Stevens, Iowa Falls. 24" girl's
bike; 20" girl's bike; Bunn
coffeemaker; steam iron;
waffle iron; plants; toys;
clothes of all sizes; jeans;
knick knacks; and lots of misc.
f38u

TWO FAMILY GARAGE
Sale: Sat., Sept. 19, 8 a.m. to 1
p.m. 104 Mulford Dr., Iowa
Falls. f38u

MOTORCYCLES

FOR SALE: '72 YAMAHA
650 cc, total rebuilt engine,
lots of new parts, new battery,
good tires, must sell. Call
648-4973 after 6 p.m. f38p

Just A Few Of Our Used Bikes:

1978 Suzuki 750
1980 Suzuki 550
1981 Yamaha Maxim 650
1980 Kawasaki KZ1000 shaft
drive
2-1980 Yamaha Chaps, 1 -
Chappy
1979 Honda CB400 street bike
1974 Honda XL185 dirt & street
bike
1979 CM 400 automatic, nice
ladies' bike
1978 BMW, complete Krauser
system.
1978 750 Honda automatic with
fairing

1978 Honda XL250 dirt & street
bike
1977 Honda CB 550 with fairing
1977 Honda 550
1977 Suzuki 400 street bike. \$700
1975 GL-1000 Full dress
1975 550 Honda
1975 750 Honda
1974 - 350 Honda
1973 750 Honda

2-1972 Honda CB 350, street
bikes
Kawasaki KE250 dirt & street
bike, like new
Suzuki 100 nice dirt bike . . . \$200

chris n son
West Washington, Iowa Falls
[515] 648-5151 38u
Open Mon. Evenings f38u

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE: 1969 4 DR.
Impala, air, p.s., 350 4 bbl.,
new tires and brakes. Call
859-7639. f37p38

FOR SALE: 1980 CHEVY
Citation Hatchback, V-6
engine, a.t., a.c., p.s., excel-
lent condition. Ph. 648-2745.
f37p38

FOR SALE: 1974 MERCURY
Comet, 4 dr., a.t., p.s., good
work car. Ph. 899-7784 after 6
p.m. f38u

NOTICE

HYPNOSIS NOW IN IOWA
Falls. Loose weight, stop
smoking, control nervous ten-
sion. For appointment, call
David D. Pederson, M.A.,
515-423-5910. f45utf

THE GREEN THUMB
Florist & Greenhouse, Alden,
859-3985, hours are Tues.-
Fri., 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. f38u



AUCTION SALE

Mr. & Mrs. Russell McCoy
From Williams, Iowa 2 miles
west, 1/2 mile north, west side
of road.

Thurs., Sept. 17 - 5 p.m.
Adams Bros. & K. Winters,
Auct. & Clerks

Milton Faust FARM MACHINERY AUCTION

Fri., Sept. 18 - 1 p.m.
5 1/2 miles east of U.S. 65 on
the Union blacktop (D65).
Brinkmeyer Auction Co.
Philip Brinkmeyer, Auct.

FARM MACHINERY AUCTION SALE

Mr. & Mrs. Al Simpson
From Radcliffe, 2 miles north
on Buckeye, Radcliffe blacktop
Sat., Sept. 19 - 12:30 p.m.
Adams Bros. & K. Winters,
Auct. & Clerks

AUCTION SALE

**Real Estate - Household Items
- Tools**

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Sahn
1814 10th St., Eldora, Iowa
Sat., Sept. 26 - 12:30 p.m.
Adams Bros. & K. Winters,
Auct. & Clerks

AL ELLIS

Sat., Sept. 26 - 11 a.m.
On the blacktop east of
Radcliffe (S27) 2 miles north, 1
mile east, then 1 mile north all
on blacktop, then 1 mile north
on gravel.
Brinkmeyer Auction Co.
Philip Brinkmeyer, Auct.

**Having A
HALLOWEEN
HAPPENING?**

Halloween
is my
Favorite
Holiday of
the year!

Make it a
"Bring Your
Own Bat"
Party!

**The Iowa Falls
Advertiser**
119 MAIN STREET
IOWA FALLS, IOWA 50126

Be sure your house is
properly haunted with
ghosts and ghoulies
and things that go
bump in the night.

And see us for paper
plates, cups, table
paper and favors in
perfectly bewitching
colors and designs!



Cooks Corner

No. 419 of a Series
By Doris Skeie

Mrs. Julie Stewart



Mrs. Julie Stewart of Popejoy in the crafts part of her shop in Alden, The Alden Apparel and Crafts. She is painting this nativity set for their church.

Mrs. Harry, Julie, Stewart read an article on women in of Popejoy feels her business the Webster City Advertiser in Alden, The Alden Apparel and Crafts, provides a service fact that they need more two ways. The consigner gets money from clothes that are unused and the buyer can save money by buying used, but good as new clothes.

Julie has been co-owner of this business for three and a half years. Her former partner, Sheryl Pickering moved to Colorado. They had

get enough of them. They eased into the crafts part and have increased the amount of whiteware and give lessons on painting whiteware. They also provide another service, that of craft consignment. This gives people a chance to earn money by selling the things they make.

Julie recently acquired a new partner, one of her first consigners, Vicki Steen. She bought clothes there and also took painting classes.

Painting whiteware is one of Julie's hobbies. A new hobby is potpourri. She mixes dried flowers and spices together with orris root. The orris root is what makes the scent last. She reads a lot, historical romances her favorite. She just got started collecting antique ruby glass.

Harry has farmed for six years west of Popejoy park half a mile, 250 acres that he rents and 40 acres he owns. He also does custom combining, tractor work and grain hauling. Before farming, he was a lineman. Julie grew up on a farm near Owasa and Harry near Popejoy, so they are happy to be back on the farm.

Their three sons, Shannon 14, Brett 11 and Jeremy 8 are beginning to be young farmers already. They had a summer project of 1/2 acre of sweet corn and 1/2 acre of potatoes. They were responsible for planting, caring for and harvesting the crops and after paying the expenses from their first profits, the rest was theirs. They also had apples to pick and sell. They felt proud of earning their own money. The boys also help Julie in the shop. The two older boys mark clothes and clean, but Jeremy mostly entertains by singing and dancing. Shannon is start-

ing high school this fall.

They are members of the United Methodist Church, where she is Sunday School teacher and leader of the MYF group along with Eleanor Anders. They just got back from a two day retreat at Beed's Lake, learning how to be a better MYF member. They had a great time and got their entire year planned.

They had good leaders from Williams. Working for her church and her Lord is very important to her, and she says, "Church attendance is important and to keep in mind Christian values and the direction that Christ wants you to go."

Julie was the first coordinator of the volunteer program at

school and feels this has been a good program. Harry is a member of the Lions in Alden.

I hope you have enough tomatoes left to can some of her spaghetti sauce. If not, save the recipe until next year. Julie uses her blender a lot when she cans. "It's the easy way," she says.

APPLE BUTTER By Mrs. Julie Stewart

16 cups thick apple pulp [1 peel and put in blender]
1 cup vinegar
4 cups sugar
4 tsp. cinnamon

Combine and cook slowly until mixture is a smooth mass. [2 hours]. Pour hot into hot jars. Process 10-20 minutes. Makes 8-10 pints.

NO-ROLL PIE CRUST By Mrs. Julie Stewart

1 1/2 cups flour
Pinch salt and sugar
Scant 1/2 cup Mazola oil
5 T. milk

Put flour, sugar and salt in pie pan. Mix oil and milk and pour over flour. Stir. Press to sides.

(CLIP AND SAVE)

FRUIT COBBLER By Mrs. Julie Stewart

9 x 12 pan
Put fruit [frozen, fresh or canned] in bottom of pan
1 1/2 cups sugar
6 T. shortening
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder
2 cups flour
1 cup milk

Mix into a batter and pour over fruit.

Mix 1-2 cups sugar and 2 T. cornstarch together. Put with 2 cups boiling water or fruit juice. Pour liquid over batter. Bake for 1 hour at 375°.

(CLIP AND SAVE)

SPAGHETTI SAUCE TO CAN By Mrs. Julie Stewart

8 cups tomatoes [skinned and run through blender].
4 large onions, chopped
2 green peppers, chopped
4 garlic cloves, finely chopped
6 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
4 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

Bring to boil then simmer for 12 hours without lid. For thicker sauce, 12 ounces of tomato paste may be added. Process for 30 minutes in covered boiling water. Makes 4 quarts.

(CLIP AND SAVE)

WE'RE CELEBRATING AUTUMN WITH A

HARVEST FESTIVAL

OF COLORS!

Reds, Rusts, Oranges
Golds, Browns
Greens...
All the Colors
of Fall.
Also Designs of
Oak Leaves,
Maple Leaves,
Covered Bridges,
Acorns & Fruit

Available in Napkins and
in Matching or Coordinating
Table Paper, Plates, Cups,
Nutcups & Plastic Utensils.

The Iowa Falls
Advertiser

IOWA FALLS, IOWA 50126



forages require proper management

AMES, Iowa--Grass and hay meadow on sloping land require proper management to gain full conservation benefits, according to Steve Barnhart, Iowa State University Extension Agronomist.

Forage benefits are related to the adequacy of plant cover. Barnhart said there are two characteristics of plant cover to consider when evaluating pasture or meadow crops for soil erosion control--canopy cover and ground cover.

Canopy cover provides protection from falling raindrops. Plant canopies soften the impact of raindrops. This reduces soil particle dislodgement.

Barnhart said canopy cover can be visualized by imagining a bird's-eye view of the vegetation covering and the exposed soil. A pasture or meadow with 25 percent canopy cover may lose twice as much soil from erosion each year as one with 75 percent cover.

In the spring, pasture and forage land generally has enough canopy cover. But in the summer, overgrazed pastures and recently cut hay meadows have little canopy cover. Soil erosion from poorly managed forage lands during summer thunderstorms may be high.

Ground cover is more important in periods when canopy cover is poor. Ground cover is the living and decaying plant material in and on the soil surface. It slows erosion of

dislodged soil particles and aids water seepage into the soil, as well as softening raindrop impact.

An overgrazed grass pasture with only 50 percent ground cover potentially can lose 15 times more soil during a summer storm than a well-managed pasture with 90 percent ground cover.

Grasses generally have more living and decaying plant parts on the soil surface than do broadleaf plants, Barnhart said. Erosion losses from a good grass pasture are much less than from a weedy pasture with sparse grass growth. Waterways, buffer strips and terrace back slopes maintained in grass sod take advantage of the water-runoff slowing characteristics of good ground cover.

Proper fertilization, liming and weed control are necessary to keep dense, productive stands with good canopy cover. The goal of maintaining a full canopy cover during most of the growing season can be achieved by paying close attention to grazing and cutting management. Establishing thick stands of desirable grasses and legumes is a good beginning for achieving adequate ground cover.

"Production and management of good pasture and forage stands plays an important role in integrated soil and water conservation efforts," Barnhart said.

get ready for corn drying

AMES, Iowa--"It looks like the 1981 corn crop will be big and wet, much like 1979," says Larry Van Fossen, Iowa State University Extension Agricultural Engineer.

"If you remember that fall," Van Fossen continued, "you will recall that some corn growers had problems getting propane when they wanted it. They did not order until they needed the gas and so did just about everybody else. Now is the time to make sure your storage tank is full."

Propane prices are down one to two cents and dealer supplies are up. The supply of propane for the central states was 880,320,000 gallons on July 31, compared with 772,674,000 gallons on July 31, 1979--an increase of 14 percent, according to figures released by the American Petroleum Institute.

"Now is the time to make sure your crop drying equip-

ment is in working order and is ready to give you accurate drying," Van Fossen added. "Over-drying results in fewer pounds of grain to be sold, wastes propane and can actually lower grain quality."

Propane is a by-product of the processing of both crude oil and natural gas. Heavy processing of both fuel sources has resulted in the ample supply of propane.

combine adjustments reduce soybean losses

AMES, Iowa--Although soybean harvesting losses cannot be completely eliminated, it is possible to greatly reduce losses if combine operators know where losses occur, the reasons for these losses, and then make proper adjustments on the combine, states Jim Johnson, Hardin County Extension Director.

Soybean field losses include those created by careless production practices before harvest and losses occurring during combine operation.

Preharvest losses include pods and beans shattered from the plant before harvesting begins, explains Erdal Ozkan, Iowa State University Extension Agricultural Engineer. These losses are usually caused by overdrying soybeans in the field and by not controlling weeds.

Harvesting losses can usually be divided into header, cylinder, and separating losses.

Header or gathering losses occur at the front of the combine in various forms such as shatter loss, stalk loss, lodged loss, and stubble loss. A survey of 40 combines operating in central Iowa showed that gathering losses accounted for 89 percent of the total harvesting loss. Almost all of the gathering losses were shattered beans and loose stalks, Ozkan reports.

Cylinder losses are made up of unthreshed beans remaining in the pods after passing through the cylinder and beans cracked by the cylinder. Separating losses are threshed beans that are carried out the back of the combine with the straw.

Since farmers may lose up to 25 percent of their gross yield

to soybean harvesting losses, Ozkan suggests several adjustments and operating practices to use during harvest to reduce losses:

--Read your combine operator's manual for specific recommendations.

--Keep your combine in good repair.

--Harvest beans when they reach 12 to 14 percent moisture.

--Take advantage of damp pod conditions as influenced by light rain and dew to reduce shattering losses.

--Keep the forward speed between 2.5 and 3.5 mph in

clean standing beans. Reduce speed to 1 to 1.5 mph when operating in fields infested with green weeds.

--Don't use excessive reel speed in relation to ground speed. The optimum ratio of ground speed to reel speed is between 1:1.25 and 1:1.50.

--The reel axle should be 8 to 12 inches ahead of the sickle on a standard header.

--Vertical position of the reel should be such that the reel bars are just low enough to tipcut stalks onto the platform.

--Cut as low as possible to reduce stubble losses. Bean pods cut by the cutting sec-

tions will shatter and fall to the ground.

--Buy a header with a floating cutter bar. The extra cost of such a header will be paid off in one year by eliminating crop losses.

--Adjust cylinder-concave clearance according to your operator's manual; then adjust cylinder speed to meet threshing conditions.

--To reduce breakage, increase cylinder speed when the beans are tough; decrease it if beans are too dry.

--Check harvesting losses often and make one adjustment at a time.

MR. & MRS. AL ELLIS FARM MACHINERY, HOUSEHOLD & ANTIQUE AUCTION

SAT., SEPT. 26, 1981 - 11:00 A.M.

On the Blacktop [S 27] East of Radcliffe, 2 miles North, 1 mile East, then 1 mile North, all on blacktop, then 3/4 mile North on gravel or 1 1/2 miles West of Sherman and 3/4 North.

FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES

Large kitchen set w/formica top, 6 chairs & 4 leaves, like new	2 studio couches, radios, corner tables, end tables
Tan vinyl recliner, like new	Small wood caned antique rocker
Antique round oak table w/claw feet	MW 2 dr. refrigerator
4 occasional chairs	Good folding chairs
Portable RCA record player	Dehumidifier, elec. heater, elec. roaster, small kitchen appliances

GLASSWARE, ANTIQUES & MISC.

Beautiful antique picture album, cup & saucer collection, large cut glass vase, several pieces of Carnival, Hull & Roseville, 11 Carnival glasses, 5 Jewel Tea cups, 3 Fiesta cups, purple water pitcher w/12 glasses, matching candle holders & cookie jar, blue glass canister set, some hand painted dishes, old cake plate and a square glass dish, Fostoria cake plate, salad plates, candle holders, butter dish & sherbets, silver coffee service (like new), large chrome coffee server, good punch bowl & cups, silver candelabra, butter churn crock, crocks & jugs, 3 piece modern wall decoration w/clock, new GE food processor, elec. oven, copper casserole dish, large elec. warming tray, 12 place setting of Vernon dinnerware, wine glasses, kerosene lamp, lightning rod bulbs, insulators, small wood plane, wooden salad sets, ceramic lazy Susan relish dish, desk type manual adding machine, 3 piece set of Samsonite luggage, canning supplies, picture frames, beauty shop hair dryer, card table & chairs, kitchen glassware, utensils, stadium blankets, etc.

FARM MACHINERY & MISC.

IH 560 tractor, gas, 2 pt. narrow front end, w/duals in good condition.	
Westendorf loader mounted on 560	
P.T.O. Winpower generator	129 Cub Cadet w/44" mower and lawn roller
Trailer sprayer w/booms	
500 gal. elec. gas barrel	Rotary power garden tiller
JD #5 mower	

CONSIGNED BY OTHERS

2 Heider barge boxes w/8 ton gears	IH Cyclo 4 row planter w/insecticide
JD 4 bar rubber-tired hay rake	Regular Monitor & Schultz leveling bar
200 bu. Parker wagon w/8 ton JD gear	Case 18 1/2 ft. drawn field cultivator
2 wheel trailer	IH 2PR 2 row corn picker
JD 145 5-16 plow, IH 540 4-16 plow	Fiberglass saddle spray tanks w/brackets

Air compressor, Round Oak wood stove, tap & die set, walking plow, steel ear corn drags & tubes, steel posts, wood posts, steel gates, 2 - 16" steel gates, table saw, Skil saw, drill press, elec. drills & bits, 19" rotary push mower, copper flanging tools, pipe wrenches, hand tools, shop tools and garden tools, vise, anvil, ext. ladders, step ladders, elec. hedge clipper, weedeater, new horse blanket, new alpaca-lined trousers, 2 x 6's, planks, 3 - 4x6's, elec. fans, 2 older refrigerators, gas barrel, elec. drop cords, 10 x 12 brooder house, and many more items too numerous to mention.

TERMS: Cash day of sale. Not responsible for accidents or theft.

Radcliffe Music Parents will serve lunch.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE: All of the household items are of good quality and in excellent condition.

Order of sale; We will begin with household, glassware & misc., then furniture followed by farm misc., then machinery.

Brinkmeyer Auction Company
Philip Brinkmeyer, Auctioneer
Hubbard, Iowa

Phone 864-2298

WESTFIELD AUGER SALE

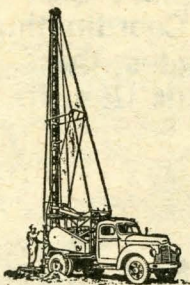
SETUP, READY TO GO

	List	Krogh
8' x 26'	\$1442	\$1185
8 x 31	\$1590	\$1290
8 x 36	\$1738	\$1410
8 x 41	\$1897	\$1540
8 x 46	\$2019	\$1725
8 x 51	\$2240	\$1820
8 x 56	\$2680	\$2175
8 x 61	\$2886	\$2340
8 x 71	\$3165	\$2565

**KROGH
FEED & SUPPLY CO.**

Hwy. 65 & 20 N., Iowa Falls
Ph. 648-9123

--GOULDS PUMPS
--PUMP REPAIR
--WELL DRILLING



ANDREW B. CROOT

Ph. 648-2139 or 648-2413
Hickory Heights
on
Siloam Road

conservation tillage for all seasons

AMES, Iowa--Changing weather patterns point out the need for effective soil and water conservation efforts on a year-round basis.

Min Amemiya, Iowa State University Extension Agronomist, cites the 1981 cropping season as an example. An open winter and warm, dry spring caused heavy wind erosion in Iowa, especially on fields that had been fall-tilled with a moldboard plow. Dry soil conditions worsened when excessive pre-plant tillage caused scarce soil moisture to be lost through evaporation. In late spring and early summer, intense rainstorms caused excessive runoff and soil erosion on many corn and soybean fields. Many fields required replanting--some more than once.

Soil erosion occurs when soil is not protected from the forces of blowing wind, rain-drop impact and flowing runoff water. On unprotected soils, erosion is a problem between harvest and the following spring until a crop canopy is established in early summer.

The critical period for wind erosion is during March and April when Iowa has its high winds.

Water erosion is critical between mid-April and mid-July. Two-thirds of Iowa's water erosion occurs during this period, with more than half occurring in June. This means that much erosion can occur after planting.

An effective means of minimizing excessive soil erosion is with conservation tillage. Amemiya said conservation tillage is essentially a residue management system that leaves a mulch of crop residue on the surface. The effectiveness of conservation tillage in reducing erosion hazards is determined by the distribution and quantity of residue on the soil surface during critical periods.

Some Iowa farmers have adopted conservation tillage systems to protect the soil. Some do no fall tillage; others substitute chisel plowing or disking for the moldboard plow to leave about half the residue on the soil surface after fall tillage following corn. In either case erosion-control benefits of crop residue can be further maintained by planting with a slot or no-till planter, or with light tillage before planting.

Erosion control starts in the fall. Amemiya said following soybeans absolutely no fall tillage should be done. In the spring slot or no-till planting can be done directly into bean

stubble, or, light spring tillage just prior to conventional planting can be done with a field cultivator or disk.

After corn consider delaying all tillage until spring, Amemiya suggests. This is especially recommended for soils high in silt and sand, and low in organic matter. In the spring or no-till plant directly into residue, or till lightly with a straight shank chisel plow, disk or field cultivator prior to planting.

On heavily textured, poorly drained fields where fall tillage is necessary, use a chisel plow or disk instead of a moldboard plow. Amemiya said these implements loosen the soil and leave at least half the cornstalks on the surface for erosion control. Tillage should be done on the contour or at least across the dominant slope. Keep spring tillage to a minimum--one or two passes with a field cultivator or light disking before planting.

In most instances yields from conservation tillage are comparable to those from conventional tillage. Exceptions can occur on heavily textured, poorly drained fields where high amounts of crop residue retard early crop growth be-

cause of colder and wetter conditions than a bare soil surface.

As with conventional tillage good stands and effective pest control are required with conservation tillage for maximum yields. Equipment, techniques and materials are available today to deal with these concerns in a residue environment, the specialist said.

"Conservation tillage is the single most effective and least costly means of reducing soil erosion," according to Amemiya. A growing number of Iowa farmers are discovering that it can be adapted to a broad range of soils and slopes. Conservation tillage alone on level to gently sloping ground can keep erosion losses within acceptable limits. On steeper soils the use of conservation tillage in combination with other soil conservation practices is necessary.

Conservation tillage requires high level management and greater attention to detail. But the benefits of reduced soil and water losses, fuel consumption, labor, field time and more timely planting greatly outweigh the increased management requirements.

soil survey many uses

The completed Soil Survey of Hardin County has the potential for a large number of agricultural and non-agricultural uses, reports Gerald Miller, Extension Agronomist, Iowa State University.

The completed soil survey is a comprehensive inventory of all of the soil resources of the county. The soil survey is based on the characteristics of the soils as they occur on the land. Since each soil type is defined according to its characteristics, interpretation can be made as to how soils will react to different types and levels of management. Therefore, the soil survey is not only an inventory of soil resources, but also includes ratings, limitations, and potentials for many uses for each soil type in the inventory.

The farmer can use the soil survey to obtain specific information for planning crop production systems. For example, the soil survey report is useful for planning herbicide application rates, irrigation rates, tillage systems, and soil testing programs. For each soil type in the soil inventory, information is presented for the range of organic matter, range of soil pH, the presence

or absence of lime, the amount of sand, silt, and clay, and the available water holding capacity. The availability of phosphorus and potassium is also given. Also, farmers can use the soil survey to plan and develop a soil and water conservation plan.

Engineers, land developers, realtors, and home builders can find answers to the limitations and potentials of the soil. The soil survey report rates each soil type for road fill and highway location, for foundation suitability, for sources of topsoil, sand, and gravel, for septic tank disposal fields, and for sewage lagoons. Other information presented in the soil survey which is important for non-agricultural uses includes depth to water table, natural internal drainage of the soil, and potential of the soil to being flooded.

Other groups which use the soil survey report, include land appraisers, banks and land credit agencies, oil and gas companies, public officials, and planning groups.

Local assistance in obtaining soils information is provided by the Soil Conservation District and the County Extension Office.

Extension Home Economist resigns



Sherilyn Hitch, Hardin County Extension Home

Economist, has resigned her position effective September 1. She has served as home economist since September 1, 1976.

Mrs. Hitch is a 1974 graduate in Textiles and Clothing from Iowa State University. She has worked closely with the ISU Textiles and Clothing Specialists in developing publications, slide sets and other teaching materials.

Mrs. Hitch and her husband, Jerry, farm east of Union. They have two children, a son, Brandon, and a daughter, Lindsay. Sherilyn plans to become a full time homemaker since the arrival of their baby daughter.

Applications for the 1/2 time Extension Home Economics position are available at the Extension Office. Filing deadline is September 14.



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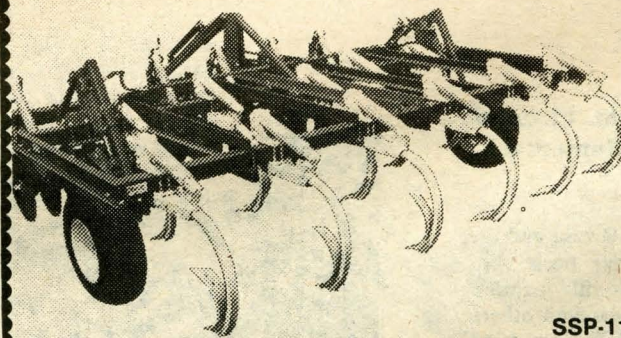
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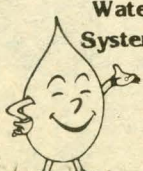
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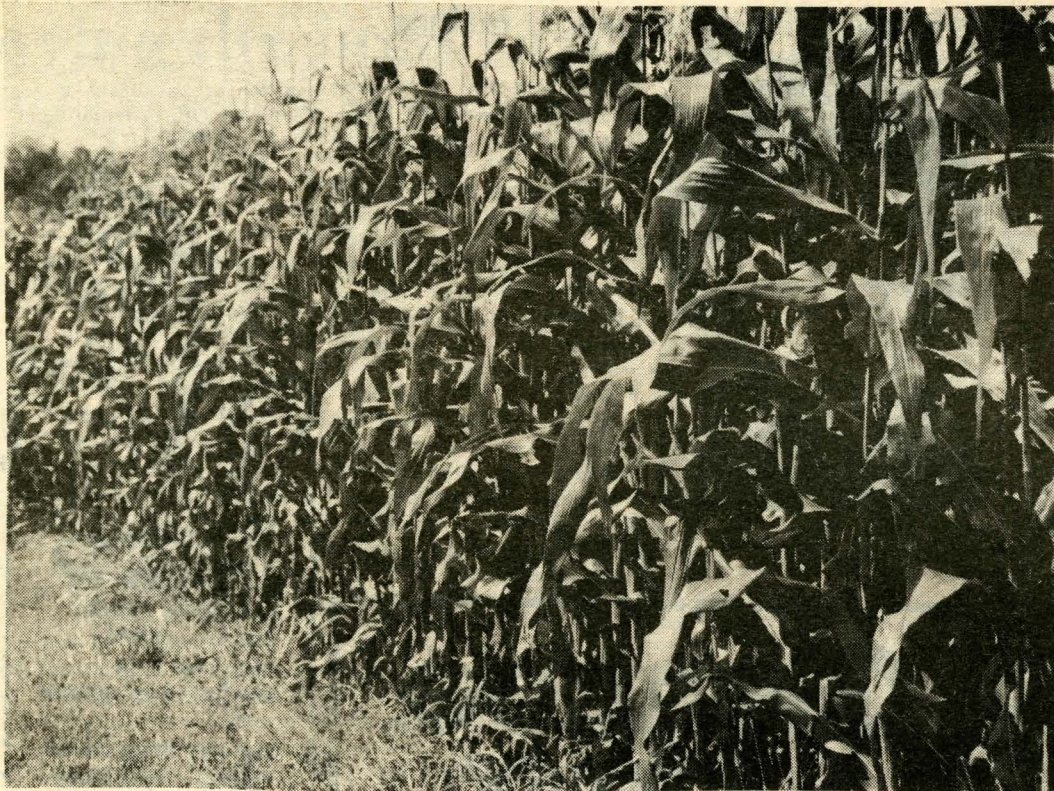
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Jack Smith No-Till Corn
Photos above and to the right. Pictured with Jack Smith is Steve Manternach, District Conservationist.

Jack and son, Mike, farm near Owasa and the Steamboat Rock areas. They have been very interested in till plant and no-till planting systems. In the past, they have watched others who are using these systems. In 1981 they tried both no-till and till plant systems. The land that was to be till planted was ridged with a Buffalo Till Cultivator during 1980. The planter used was a new International Cyclo Planter. When till planting, the planter was equipped with a set of trash whippers. When no-till corn was planted, the trash whippers were taken off and corn was planted into sod without any special attachments. Jack and Mike both had fields that were shown on a conservation tillage tour in June. For the first try at these systems, they did a good job. Conservation tillage systems, including no-till, are on the increase. This year, 350 acres of no-till were used in Hardin County, compared to 30 acres last year.



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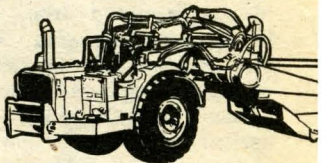
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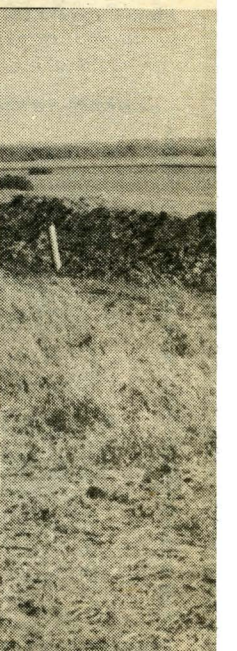
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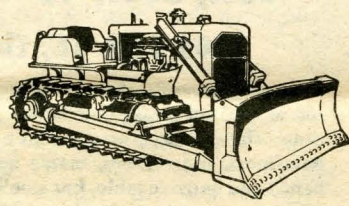


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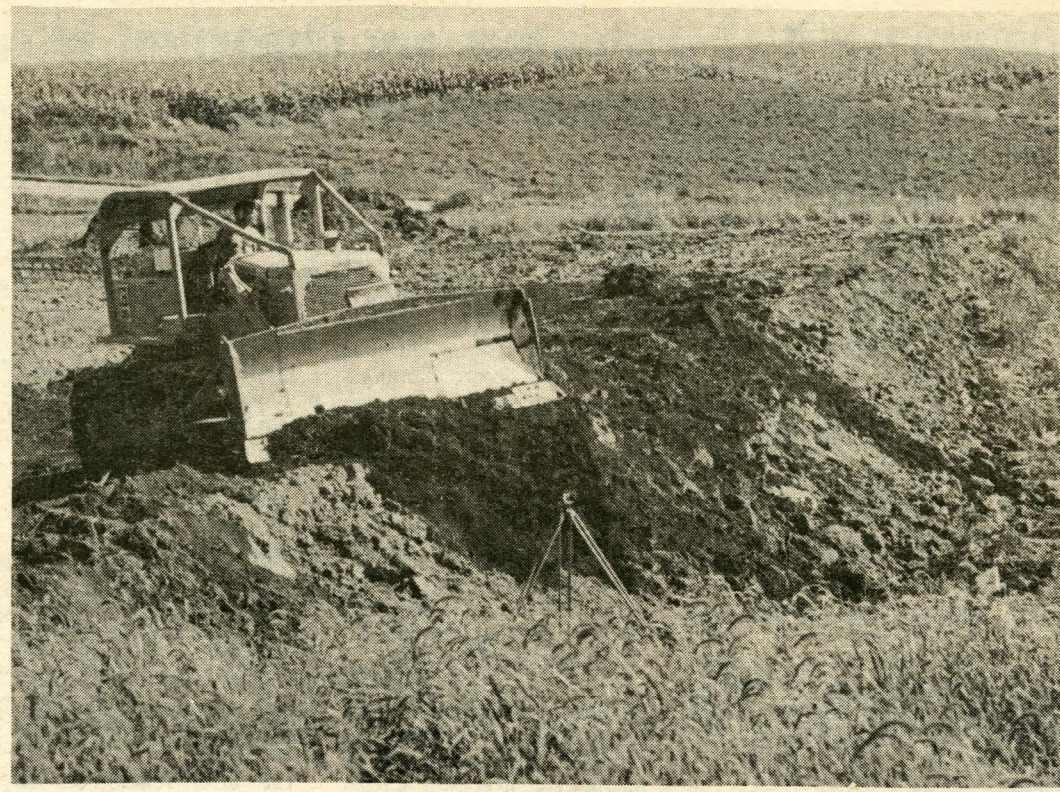
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Ed Palmer - Terrace Construction
[Above Photo]

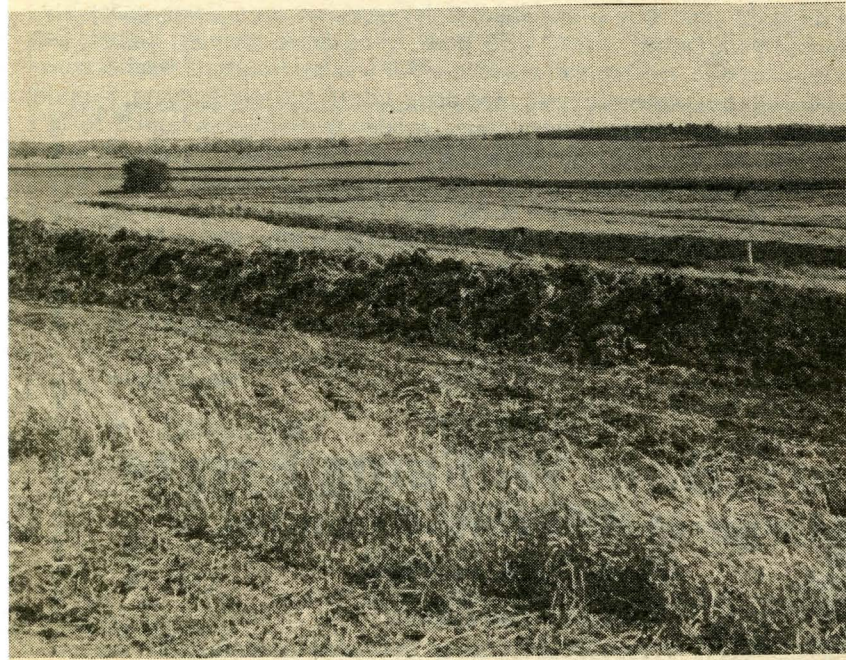
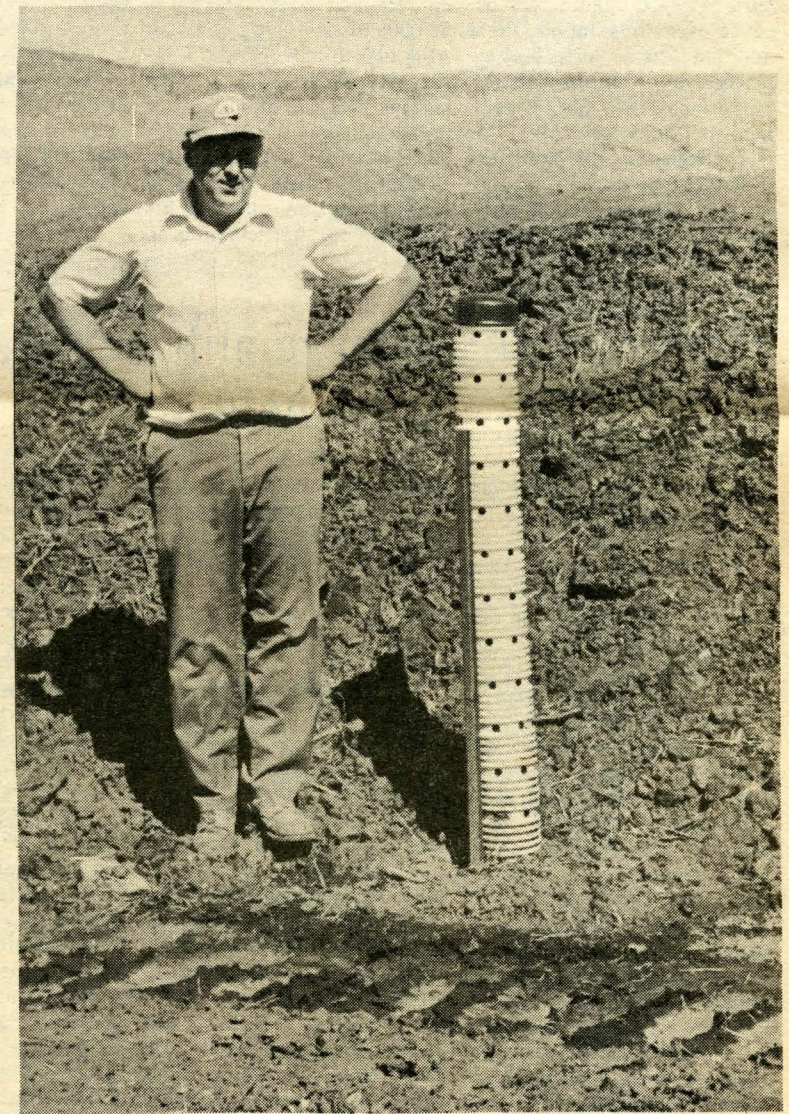
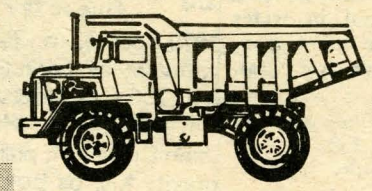
Ed and son, Kay, have completed part of the terrace system this spring and are going to complete their project this summer. Oats were planted in the construction area to allow for summer construction. Summer construction has received top priority for state cost share funds. Summer construction helps spread terrace workload out over a longer period of time. The construction season in the spring before planting and in the fall after harvest, is often too short to accomplish all the construction work. Giving summer construction top priority for cost share provides incentives for farmers to seed oats instead of corn or soybeans. The Palmer terrace system includes 2,350' that were built this spring and 2,600' that are being built this summer. When the project is completed, soil loss will be controlled on 24 acres of cropland. Conservation tillage will be used with the terraces to reduce soil loss to acceptable levels.

**Gary Walters - No-Till, Terrace,
Waterway, Structure**
[Photos to the right and below]

Gary is Chairman of the Hardin County Soil Conservation District Commissioners. Gary has many years experience with till planting, and tried no-till this year. These systems allowed him to plant early, in fact, he may start to harvest corn next week. Gary has explained his planting system to other farmers and one of his fields was featured on a conservation tillage tour in 1980. In 1981, Gary has done no-till planting for other farmers in the area.

The terrace system recently completed, consists of mostly narrow base terraces. Oats were seeded this year and last year for terrace construction.

Gary's erosion control plan includes terraces, contouring and conservation tillage.



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saving the land saves the lake planters are important in conservation tillage

HARLAN, Iowa—"Instead of snow banks, we have soil banks." That's how Duane Feltz, Shelby County Extension Director, described the heavy soil erosion problem in the Prairie Rose Lake Watershed near Harlan.

Prairie Rose Lake Watershed in west-central Iowa is one of 13 sites chosen in the United States as a Rural Clean Water Project (RCWP). In this program farmers sign a contract to implement best management practices on their land. In the Prairie Rose RCWP, farmers have until 1985 to sign a contract agreed upon by the farmer and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and 10 more years to satisfy the terms in the agreement. Cost-sharing of 75-25 percent on structural practices is also part of the agreement.

A 1977 study by the Environmental Protection Agency showed the Prairie Rose Lake Watershed is one of the 10 most erosive areas in the country. From 1968 to 1977 almost 12 acres of the lake's surface were eliminated because of sedimentation. Eight additional acres have become inaccessible to boats with outboard motors because of sediment buildup.

The source of this sediment is runoff from farms surrounding the 210-acre lake. Eighty-four percent of the 7.25 square mile watershed is in croplands and pasture; the rest is park area. Almost half the cropland and pasture area is Marshall silt loam soil with 11-18 percent slopes. The annual average soil loss in the area is 20 tons per acre, but 62 percent of the land has an annual loss of 30 tons per acre. At this rate one-inch of topsoil is lost every six to seven years.

In 1980 the Prairie Rose RCWP was initiated. Five contracts were signed the first day. Lowell Andersen, one of the first farmers to sign a contract, said the project "couldn't get started soon enough" as far as he was concerned. "I've seen enough slides and pictures of what conservation practices have done for other farmers, and if these practices can work for them, they can work for me."

Andersen has 95 acres in the watershed project. The SCS worked with him on a plan that includes 14,185 feet of terraces, 1,750 feet of terrace tile, a 1.6-acre waterway, 2,215 feet of waterway tile and a tile tube. Cost of these structures was \$18,000, but the 75-25 cost-sharing program reduced Andersen's cost to \$4,500.

Andersen also agreed to use

the best-management practices of headlands, contouring, crop residue, conservation tillage, integrated pest management (IPM) and nutrient management.

Best-management practices in the program are funded through technical assistance provided by SCS and the Cooperative Extension Service of Iowa State University. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) handles allocations for structural practices. Total cost of the watershed project is \$596,072.

Vic Hoogensen owns 80 acres of land in the watershed. This past year 200 feet of terraces were constructed on his land. Already he has noticed how efficiently the terraces stop water runoff and reduce rilling.

When Hoogensen completes his contract he will have 10,665 feet of terraces and 450 feet of terrace tile. He will also use best-management practices.

The total cost of structures on Hoogensen's land was \$8,000; his share was \$2,150. Although the Shelby Soil Conservation District has a cost-sharing program of 50 percent on installation of permanent conservation practices, Hoogensen said the 75-25 cost-sharing program was his incentive for participating in

the program. "At 50 percent many of us felt we couldn't afford it," he said.

There are 41 farms in the watershed project. Merle Lawyer, of the Harlan County SCS said 18 contracts have been signed and six more farmers have signed an intention for contract. This is 66 percent of the farmers who have made at least an initial step in participating in the project.

Iowa State University Extension Service is working primarily on nutrient management and IPM. One goal of the watershed project is to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus losses by 60 percent. Feltz said, "We're not advocating using fewer chemicals, but using the appropriate chemicals when and if needed."

Mary Feser, IPM intern for the Prairie Rose RCWP, and Maggie Smith, Council Bluffs Extension Area Crop Production Specialist, scout the fields for diseases, weeds and insects. Based on their findings they recommend timing and application rates for any necessary chemicals.

Feltz believes that once farmers see the benefits of the best-management practices they will continue using them even after their contracts expire.

water quality seminars to be held

There will be a "Water Quality for Animals" Seminar held in Knoxville, Iowa in September, according to Doug Henderson, Area Livestock Production Specialist. The meeting is a series of nine meetings that will be held in Iowa during the fall.

The meeting in Knoxville will be held on Thursday, September 24 at the Marion County Extension Office in Knoxville.

The meeting will start at 1:00 p.m. and adjourn at 4:00 p.m. The program includes the following presentations:

"Water Testing Results in Iowa", Dr. Roger Splinter, University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory, Iowa City.

"Problems with Farm Water Supply in Iowa", Dr. Tom Glanville, Iowa State University Extension Water Specialist.

"Is Water the Problem", Dr. John B. Herrick, Iowa State University Extension

Veterinarian.

"Water Conditioners - Types, Installation and Service", Dr. Dwayne Nolin & Dr. George Klumb, Iowa Water Quality Association.

The information presented at the seminars will be of particular value to producers who have water quality problems with their water supply, according to Henderson. However, since certain aspects of Public Health will also be discussed, the meetings will be pertinent for veterinarians, public health personnel and others concerned about water quality.

The meetings are open to all persons interested in water quality. They are being sponsored by the Iowa State University Extension Service, University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory, Iowa Water Quality Association and the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association.

AMES, Iowa--A planter is the most important part of a conservation tillage system. It performs a delicate job in crop production. To prevent residue, farmers should adopt a conservation tillage system that involves disking, chiseling or no tillage before planting.

Conventional planters are not able to penetrate plant residue to open a furrow and plant the seed deep enough, according to Erdal Ozkan and Stewart Melvin, Iowa State University Extension Agricultural Engineers. One of the major thrusts of research has been to develop planters for use in heavy residue cover.

Conservation tillage planters are modified versions of conventional planters. A common modification is to mount a rolling coulters in front of the furrow opener. The two most common types of coulters are fluted and ripple. The function of the rolling coulters is to cut through plant residue and till a narrow strip of soil. This lets the furrow opener penetrate the soil for seed placement.

In heavy soils and thick sod additional weight on the planter may be necessary for proper functioning of coulters and furrow openers. The planter frame must be strong enough to support this additional weight.

Another reason for designing planters suitable for conservation tillage, especially no-till, is to establish a uniform seed depth in spite of nonuniform soil surface. Conventional planters that use press wheels or transport wheels for depth gauging give nonuniform seed depth in no-till fields because they are designed to work on well-prepared, clean-tilled seedbeds. Ozkan and Melvin said depth control weeds should be

located on each row near the point of seed discharge.

Conservation tillage planters also must firm the soil properly over the seed. Plant residue interferes with this operation on many conventional planters.

While some brands of no-till planters are more popular than others, most implement manufacturers have planters suited for conservation tillage. Most of these planters work well under certain soil and climatic conditions. Generally, however, planters that give better results have narrow coulters, double disk openers, independent depth control between the units and angled press wheels with the weight concentrated on the lip of the furrow.

The effectiveness of soil erosion control is affected by the area of soil surface covered by crop residue rather than the weight of residue. Increasing soil cover by 15 percent reduces erosion by 50 percent.

Conventional tillage methods invert the soil and bury crop residue, leaving little or no residue. Conservation tillage requires fewer field preparation methods. This retains residue and saves time.

fuel and money.

It is unrealistic to expect a specific set of conservation tillage equipment to be suitable for every farm. Soil type, topography and climate play major roles in the selection and success of conservation tillage equipment, according to the engineer.

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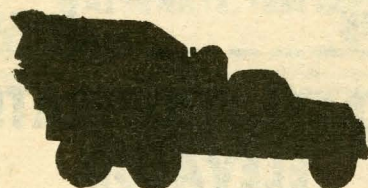
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educational meetings for 1981-82 agriculture/natural resources and community resource development

"Last Acre" Ceremony - Monday, September 14, 1981. 1:15 p.m., Setchell Area County Conservation Park.

A ceremony to recognize the final mapping of the Hardin County Standard Soil Survey.

Outlook Meeting on Grain and Livestock - Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1981, 7:30 p.m. South Hardin Recreation Center (Golf Course Club House), Union, Iowa.

For farmers and Pro-Ag people. An update on price outlook and marketing strategies for crops and livestock.

Soil Judging Clinic - Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1981, 9:00 a.m.

On a farm site near Iowa Falls for 4-H, FFA, college students and others interested in judging soils; identify weeds, understanding fertility, and learning about soil conservation practices.

Solar Retrofitting of Existing Homes - Monday, Nov. 23, 1981, 7:00 p.m. Hamilton Auditorium, Ellsworth Community College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

For homeowners interested in reducing energy costs by developing solar for their existing homes.

Weed Control - Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1981, 1:15 p.m. Youth Building, Fairgrounds, Eldora, Iowa.

For farmers - Presentations by I.S.U. Weed Control Specialists on herbicide recommendations, controlling troublesome weeds, why herbicides sometimes don't work, and mode of action of herbicides.

Consultations - on Solar Designs - Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1981, 9:00 a.m. Ellsworth Community College, Math-Science Building, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

For homeowners - individual consultations about solar design, retrofitting passive and active solar, underground homes, insulation, and other energy saving ideas - with a specialist from the Energy Extension Service. By appointment only.

Private Pesticide Recertification - Monday, Dec. 4, 1981, 9:30 a.m. - 12 noon. Youth Building, Fairgrounds, Eldora, Iowa.

For farmers wanting to renew their private pesticide certification to buy and use restricted-use pesticides.

Swine Enterprise Record Analysis - Monday, Dec. 14, 1981, 10 a.m. - 12 noon. Extension Office, Eldora, Iowa. (Kick off meeting for new cooperators).

For Swine Producers interested in keeping specialized swine record information, using Iowa State University Swine Record Book. Analysis help provided to cooperators, and record comparison sessions for those who participate. No cost.

Summary sessions to close records for those currently

enrolled in the program will be held in January 5, 22, 26, and February 3, 10, and 17. Individual consultations at the Extension Office.

On Wednesday, March 10, 1982 a meeting will be held at Hubbard, Iowa, for all those enrolled in the program, plus area lenders, to discuss the summary and interpret the results of all the swine records. Time: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; Place: Zion United Church of Christ (West Church).

Cattle Feeders Marketing Meeting - Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1982, 1:15 p.m. St. Mary's Catholic Church - Parish Center, Eldora, Iowa.

A program for cattle feeders about marketing alternatives, grading systems, types of cattle to feed, price cycles, costs of production, and other marketing strategies.

Corn-Soybean Clinic - Friday, Jan. 22, 1982, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Iowa Falls High School Auditorium, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Discussion on insect problems, weed control, conservation tillage systems, and other new ideas in corn and soybean production. Free noon lunch served.

Private Pesticide Recertification - Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1982, 1:15 p.m. Hamilton Auditorium, Ellsworth Community College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

For farmers wanting to renew their private pesticide certification to buy and use restricted-use pesticides.

Use of Computers in Agriculture - Thursday, Jan. 28, 1982, 1:15 p.m. St. Mary's Catholic Church - Parish Center, Eldora, Iowa.

Actual demonstration of micro-computers with presentations of various programs that can be used on the farm. "Iowa's new hired hand-using computers in agriculture."

North Central Quality Pork Show - Monday, Feb. 1, 1982, Iowa Falls Livestock Sales Co.

Swine Show for junior and adult exhibitors, featuring son-a-ray central and on-farm derby test, live and carcass show, and judging contest.

Crop Production Workshop - Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1982, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Extension Office, Eldora, Iowa.

By appointment only - individual consultations with crop specialists about your fertilizer program, tillage system, or other agronomy concerns. One hour per person.

Corn-Soybean Yield Contest Banquet - Thursday, Feb. 18, 1982, 6:30 p.m. Pine Lake Country Club, Eldora, Iowa.

For participants and their spouses who entered the Master Corn and Soybean Growers Yield Contests. Dinner and educational speaker.

Grain Marketing Seminar - Tuesday, March 2, 1982, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Location -

Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Includes hedging, forward contracting, marketing strategies, charting, and grain price outlook. Learn actual techniques.

Swine/Beef Nutrition and Facilities Workshop - Wednesday, March 3, 1982, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Extension Office, Eldora, Iowa.

By appointment only - individual consultations with livestock specialists about your swine/beef facility, or swine/beef nutrition and feeding questions. Rations analyzed. One hour per person.

Cow-Calf Management - Thursday, March 18, 1982, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. St. Mary's Catholic Church - Parish Center, Eldora, Iowa.

A program for men and women on calving management, and breeding programs for cow-calf producers. Extension Specialist, local veterinarians, and video tapes will all

be featured at the program. Correspondence Course materials will be reviewed.

Lawn Care Clinic - Monday, March 29, 1982, 7:30 p.m. Math-Science Lecture Room, Ellsworth Community College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Extension Horticulturist will present ideas on better lawns, including weed control, fertilizer programs, seeding, mowing techniques, and related lawn care management ideas.

Farm Leases Clinic - Monday, July 19, 1982, 1:15 p.m. Youth Building, Fairgrounds, Eldora.

A meeting for landlords and tenants on cash rent; crop share; flexible rents; pasture and building rents; who pays for what, and other questions on farm leases.

Outlook Meeting on Grain and Livestock - Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1982, 7:30 p.m. South Hardin Recreation Center (Golf Course Club House),

Union, Iowa.

For farmers and Pro-Ag people. An update on price outlook and marketing strategies for crops and livestock. Price forecasts.

Other Multi-county, Area, or State Programs - **Cattle Feeders Day, I.S.U. - Dec. 4, 1981; **Iowa Cattlemens Convention - Jan. 20-22, 1982; **Iowa Pork Congress - Jan. 26-28, 1982; **Home Sewage Conference - March 11, 1982;

**3-County (Hardin, Marshall, Story) Planning & Zoning Seminar, March 23, 1982; **State Ram Test Sale and Sheep Day, Eldora - July 10, 1982 (tentative); **Managing the Farm Corporation - Sept. 8, 1982; **Pro-Ag Outlook Meeting - Sept. 13, 1982; **Farm Women in the Business - Feb. 2, 1982, 10:00 a.m. - 3:45 p.m. - Scheman Continuing Education Building, I.S.U., Ames.

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specialist tells how to cut harvest losses

AMES, Iowa--Grain losses can be reduced if harvesting is completed during the optimum period for each crop, according to Erdal Ozkan, Extension Agricultural Engineer at Iowa State University.

High fuel prices encourage some farmers to let crops dry down longer in the field to save on drying costs. Fuel cost alone usually is not great enough to delay harvest very long, the engineer said. By letting crops dry too long in the field, there is greater risk of bad weather or insect damage causing losses.

Soybean losses are lowest if harvested when the grain moisture content is between 12 and 14 percent.

The ideal harvest moisture content for corn is about 25 percent if the grain is dried and stored on the farm. To minimize field losses, harvest may need to begin before corn reaches the ideal stage and may not be finished until moisture content is less than the ideal level. Ozkan suggests beginning harvest when the grain reaches 28 percent moisture content and finishing before it reaches 20 percent.

A timely harvest is possible without having to buy a larger combine or even owning a combine. One way is to custom hire. Although a custom operator may not begin harvesting as soon as you might if you have your own equipment, most custom operators have equipment with more capacity than a machine you could

justify owning. A custom operator allows the farmer to use his time to haul grain, do fall tillage or other work. Custom hiring may be most attractive for farmers with small crop acreages or for beginning farmers who do not have money to invest in a combine. Renting or leasing a combine is another alternative that may be less expensive than ownership.

sign-up for federal crop insurance

The sign-up for All-Risk Crop Insurance for winter wheat and barley ends September 30, 1981, in Hardin County.

This all-risk crop insurance is available through several local insurance agents. If your agent does not handle it, you may obtain a list of crop insurance agents by calling this office at 648-2533, or you may call the Federal Crop Insurance Corporations toll-free number 1-800-447-4700.

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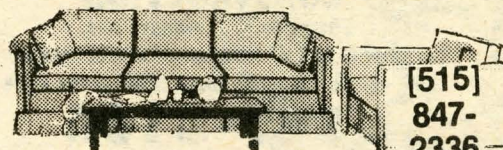
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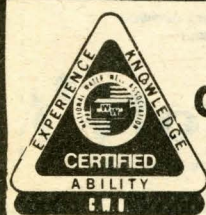
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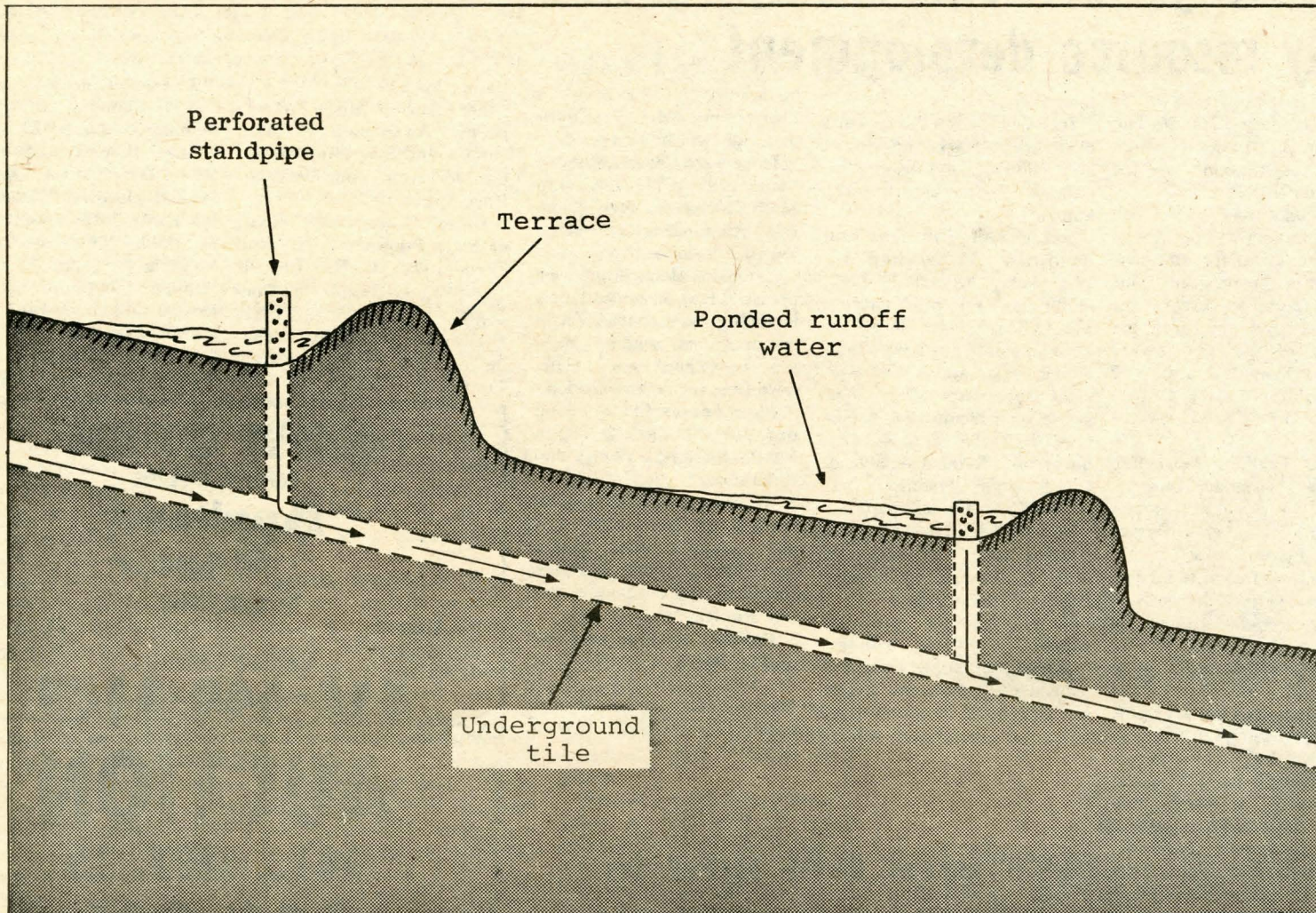
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This tile-outlet system is like the one Hagen uses on his farm. The combination of terraces and tile-outlet pipes reduces water erosion on the 12-14% slopes. The ponded runoff water drains through the perforated pipes to the underground tile to an outlet at the bottom of the slope.

WATERVILLE, Iowa--"My father was going to kick me off the farm," Walter Hagen recalled as he talked about the first terraces he built in 1936. Hagen's father, Albert Hagen, had gone to town the day that Allamakee County Extension Director Fred O'Riley and the younger Hagen built an experimental whirlwind terrace on the farm. The elder Hagen returned after dusk and did not see his son's work until the next morning. "He told us to put it back the way it was," Hagen said.

Neighbors also thought Walter Hagen's project was a bit far-fetched—at least until that fall. A severe drought struck that year and most corn yields were 10-15 bushels an acre. But not on the Hagen farm. On the field that had been terraced and farmed on the contour, the Hagens harvested 65-bushel corn.

Neighbors were so impressed that the next year Walter Hagen was helping them plan contour farming.

His father also had been convinced of the value of terraces. In a 1944 lease agreement between father and son, Albert Hagen stipulated that the 240 acres of land "shall be farmed and cultivated on the contour as much as possible."

In the past 45 years Walter Hagen has incorporated strip cropping, combination tile-

outlet and grass-backslope terraces, buffer strips, native grasses, forages, minimum tillage and timber with contour farming for an all-around conservation program.

These conservation methods are almost essential on Hagen's 370-acre farm in Allamakee County. The Fayette soil has a slope of up to 14 percent that results in severe erosion on row crops when conservation practices are not used. Hagen said using his methods he loses less than one ton of soil per acre each year. If no conservation was practiced, soil loss would be 20 to 70 tons per acre.

Hagen uses cropping programs to fit the soil conditions and terrain of his land. These include continuous corn, corn-soybean rotation and a corn-soybeans - oats - meadow - meadow rotation. He also has a beef cow-calf operation on 60 acres of permanent pasture.

On continuous corn Hagen begins his conservation tillage program in the fall. He broadcasts phosphorus and potassium according to soil tests and chisels in 140 pounds of anhydrous ammonia. Chisel plowing on the contour protects the soil from wind erosion, Hagen said, because it spreads the residue over the soil. Residue from his corn averages 2,000 pounds per acre or 50 percent cover.

In the spring he disks lightly

to level the soil and applies 2 quarts Lasso and 1½ pounds Atrazine as preplant herbicides. For quackgrass problems, he spot-applies Atrazine and crop oil. He uses corn rootworm control as needed.

Residue and reduced compaction from fewer field trips result in very soft ground in Hagen's fields. Hagen said another benefit is that "as the trash builds up on the soil, water soaks in and provides a better root environment for the crops."

Hagen does no fall preparation on corn following beans. Soybean residue is 1,000 pounds per acre or 20 percent cover. Any fall work would destroy this light cover and cause erosion. In the spring he chisels in 110-120 pounds of anhydrous and applies phosphorus and potassium according to soil test. After disking he plants with 100 pounds of liquid starter 8-16-12. He uses the same herbicide treatment as for continuous corn.

On soybeans following corn Hagen chops the stalks in the fall. In the spring he chisel-plows on the contour, disks and plants. He applies phosphorus and potassium according to soil test. Herbicide application includes Lorox and Lasso as pre-emergent and Basagran as postemergent on field bindweed.

Hagen's 1980 yields were 135 bushels of corn and 40 to

50 bushels of soybeans per acre.

Minimum tillage and soil conservation have saved Walter Hagen time and money. Because he farms around the hills he can use smaller tractors than would be needed for pulling equipment up and down the hills. He also reduces losses of pesticides, herbicides and nitrogen from erosion.

To stop water erosion Hagen says, "We put up all obstructions for water that we can." One method is buffer strips on the contour. These grass strips spread out the water and minimize channeling. He also uses brome grass on back-slopes of terraces. If water does top the storage pool formed by the terraces, the grass prevents heavy erosion.

Another method is the tile-outlet combined with the grass-backslope terraces. Six-inch-diameter metal pipes col-

lect rain and run it through tile to an outlet at the bottom of the hill to prevent some water flow over the soil.

Although terraces cost \$300-\$400 an acre, Hagen feels they are a good investment for land that sells for \$1,700 an acre. Reducing soil loss in runoff saves highly productive topsoil and retains applied herbicides and fertilizers. These two aspects combined lead to higher yields and profits. Hagen says, "We can do anything to soil, we can add nutrients that are lost, but we can't replace soil once it's eroded away."

Hagen also has planted trees since 1956 as part of his total conservation plan. Among those planted in his timber stand are scotch pine,

spruce, red pine, white pine, walnut, and black locust. Hagen sells some as Christmas trees; the rest he leaves as wildlife habitat.

Each spring Hagen cooperates with his soil conservation district to sponsor a Conservation Education Day for the sixth graders of Allamakee County. This year 180 students came to his farm to see the many conservation practices, native plants and flowers, pond management, soil profile cross-sections and tree-planting demonstrations.

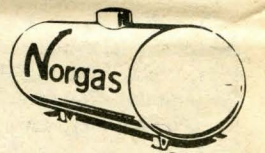
An additional benefit the Hagen family has derived from the conservation work is an area they call their "family fun acres." This is a pond with a shelter house beside it they use for year-round recreation. Hagen says "I remember floods in the '30s and '40s that took fences out of this bottom. But since I've had all these conservation practices we haven't had any problem."

Hagen's advice to farmers interested in soil and water conservation is to contact their county extension director, members of their soil conservation districts or representatives of SCS and ASCS offices.

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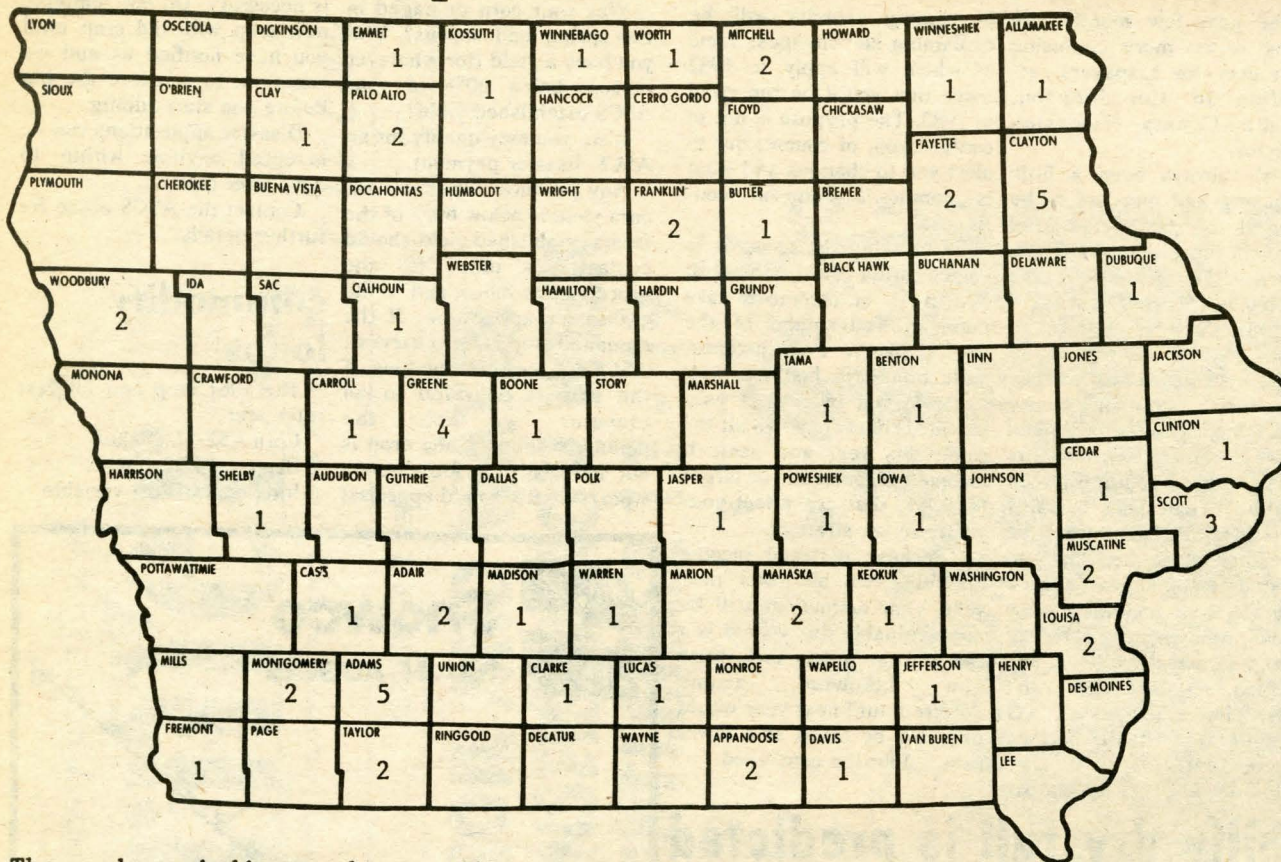
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borrow a no-till planter



The numbers indicate the no-till and till planters that were available in the indicated county for loaning to Iowa farmers in 1981. The planters were provided by soil conservation districts and machinery dealers. Additional districts and dealers are expected to have rental planters in 1982.

DES MOINES, Iowa--Iowa farmers who want to try no-till farming on a few acres with little investment will have an excellent opportunity in 1982.

The opportunity exists because of planter loan programs being conducted across the state. This year, soil conservation districts, implement dealers and others involved in no-till promotion made planters available in 45 Iowa counties.

There were 65 no-till planters and five till planters loaned to farmers at costs ranging from no charge to \$15 an acre. Most costs were between \$4 and \$7 an acre.

Tractors, operators and

monitors were furnished with many of the planters. Farmers were expected to furnish their own fuel, seed and chemicals.

William Brune, Soil Conservation Service state conservationist, said, "The program is an excellent way to get first-hand experience with no-till without a lot of investment." Farmers also could hire custom operators to do no-till planting in counties where the program is not offered.

In Adair County, for example, 1981 was the first year a planter rental program was available for no-till. Two conservation planters, a four-row and a six-row, were avail-

able from the John Deere dealer. The Adair Soil Conservation District and Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service helped in the program.

The charge for either planter was \$4 an acre. The price included a person from the dealership who adjusted the planter. An employee from extension service or SCS was also available to provide technical assistance.

In order to get planters to as many farmers as possible, the Adair County organizers limited each renter to 40 acres or less. About 40 farmers participated and planted about 1,200

acres of no-till corn and soybeans. Each farmer agreed to keep records on what was done, including yield checks.

Across the state about 650 farmers took advantage of the planter loan programs in 1981, planting an average of 30 acres each.

Brune urges interested farmers to contact their local soil conservation district or county extension service office to see if a program will be offered in their county in 1982. To participate in the program, no tillage (plowing, disking, etc.) should be done this fall after harvest or before planting next spring.

rules eased for special estate tax treatments under new legislation

AMES, Iowa--Rules for eligibility under a number of special estate tax treatments have been liberalized in new tax legislation passed in August.

Neil E. Harl, professor of economics at Iowa State University, says the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 eased eligibility requirements for corporate stock redemption from an estate and for the 15-year installment payment of estate taxes for estates involving closely held businesses.

Under Section 303 of the Internal Revenue Code, estates where corporate stock constituted more than 50 percent of the gross estate less deductions were permitted to sell stock back to the corporation in order to pay death taxes and settlement costs. In some instances, particularly where major assets such as land were not conveyed to a corporation, the 50 percent test was difficult to meet, Harl notes.

For deaths after 1981 the value of the corporate stock in the estate need only exceed 35 percent of the gross estate less allowable deductions.

Also under the old law, the stock of two or more corporations could be treated as stock of a single corporation to meet the 50 percent portion of the estate if the estate included more than 75 percent of the outstanding stock of each corporation.

"Few could meet that requirement," Harl added. "But under the 1981 amendment, stock of two or more corporations may be counted as stock of a single corporation if 20 percent or more of the outstanding stock is included in the decedent's gross estate.

In addition, stock representing the surviving spouse's interest in the property held in some type of co-ownership by the decedent and spouse, may be treated as though included in the estate for this purpose.

Another provision to help families preserve family business operations is the 15-year installment payment of federal estate tax, Harl continues. Since its enactment in 1976 this provision has required that the interest in a closely-held business exceed 65 percent of the adjusted gross estate.

"Unless carefully planned, few estates were able to meet this requirement. Again for deaths after 1981, the interest in the closely held business need only exceed 35 percent of the adjusted gross estate," Harl adds.

In addition the rules for terminating installment payments because of disposition of property after death were eased.

"With the liberalization of the eligibility requirements for the 15-year installment payment of federal estate tax, Congress saw little reason to continue the 10-year installment payment plan," Harl explains. "Accordingly, the 10-year installment provision was repealed effective for deaths after 1981."

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erosion affects crop yields

AMES, Iowa--Profits and yields are two factors Iowa farmers try to increase every year. But as soil erosion increases, profits and yields decrease.

Crop production yields are affected by four soil characteristics related to erosion, according to Gerald Miller, Iowa State University Extension Agronomist. These characteristics are percentage of clay distribution in the soil profile, topsoil thickness, amount of organic matter in the topsoil and soil slope gradient.

Percentage of clay distribution, topsoil thickness and amount of organic matter are affected directly by soil erosion, while soil slope gradient determines how much potential erosion can occur. A general rule is that as percentage of slope gradient is doubled, potential soil erosion increases 2.5 times.

As erosion increases, topsoil thickness is reduced. When topsoil thickness is reduced, clay from the subsoil is incorporated into the plow layer. This increases the percentage of clay content because, in most Iowa soils, 2 to 10 percent more clay occurs in the subsoil than the topsoil.

More than 27 percent clay in the subsoil decreases produc-

tion when combined with other factors affecting yields. Current studies show that a change in topsoil thickness from more than 12 inches to 3 inches or less can produce average yield losses in corn of 11 bushels per acre.

Soil erosion generates other losses during the growing season. In a study conducted in a field with various degrees of erosion, production costs were 56 percent greater per acre where severe erosion had reduced the topsoil to 5 inches than where little erosion had occurred and topsoil measured 12 inches.

In the severely eroded area corn plants were 22 percent shorter in early stages of growth. By harvest time the severely eroded area had a stand that was only 76 percent of the planting rate while corn growing on the soil with little erosion had a stand that was 87 percent of the same planting rate. The corn yield was 25 bushels per acre less on the severely eroded soil than on the ground with little erosion.

What can a producer do to maintain soil productivity on his farm?

"On sloping land all available residue should be left in the field," says Miller. "Incorporation of crop residue into the soil, especially on

eroded soils, is the key to maintaining soil productivity."

The rate of organic matter buildup in the soil depends on the amount of organic matter present and the kind and amount of crop residue available. "If a producer starts a residue program on soils low in organic matter--less than 2 percent--he should observe a sizable increase in the percentage of organic matter in the soil within five to 10 years, Miller says. "Increases in organic matter content for soils already having 4 percent or more organic matter will be very slow."

In an 11-year study conducted on sloping soil formed in losses in southwest Iowa, the initial percent of organic matter in the topsoil was 3.1 percent. Corn was grown each year. At the end of the study, it was determined that about 4,500 pounds of residue were needed annually to maintain the initial level of organic matter.

A corn crop yielding 130 bushels per acre produces about 7,300 pounds of corn residue per acre. A soybean crop yielding 45 bushels per acre produces only 4,000 pounds of residue per acre.

Miller says, "Once a producer decides to leave all

available crop residues in the form of reduced tillage or field, he must also manage his conservation structures are fields so organic matter is not some solutions to the erosion carried away by soil erosion," problem, he said.

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plan ahead and avoid wasted time a confusing year for taxes disaster-low yield payments

AMES, Iowa--It often seems next to impossible to get much done when a lot of time is spent waiting--for the doctor, for the bus, for a business appointment or for the children to finish a lesson.

But those waiting times don't have to be wasted time, says Cindy Fletcher, Iowa State University Extension Management Specialist. Many chores can be done during those short waits. Fletcher suggests making lists of tasks that must be done. List the tasks in priority order, and note the amount of time each one takes.

"For example, if you have five minutes to wait before you must leave to pick up your child from school, use that five minutes to make an appointment or write a short note to a friend," Fletcher says. Five minutes is enough time to skim the newspaper, water some plants or make a list of

things to do.

More time-consuming tasks can fill longer waiting periods. Picking out a birthday card, repotting a plant, starting a load of laundry, straightening a desk or exercising might take about 10 minutes.

Longer waits are easier to fill because you can get a good start on a big project during those times, Fletcher says. Thirty minutes is time enough to go through backed-up newspapers and magazines, work on a crafts project or review a report.

"When you have to wait for something or someone, it's easy to get frustrated. You might feel you are wasting a great deal of time," Fletcher says. "The key to avoiding the frustration is to plan tasks that can be done in short amounts of time. Be prepared for those waits and turn your frustration into a feeling of accomplishment."

proven yields

Now is the time to once again consider proving your 1981 corn yield. If you have taken part in this program in the past few years, you should continue so the actual yield records can be maintained. We have been advised the Proven Yields will possibly be considered by Federal Crop Insurance. It could be to your advantage to maintain a proven yield for your farm.

The proven yield basically

works this way: 1979 actual yield + 1980 actual yield + 1981 actual yield ÷ 3 equals the 1982 program yield.

You must be able to "Prove" the total production. This can be accomplished from summary sheets (if stored in elevator), ASCS measurements (if farm stored), and/or crop appraisal (if corn is used for silage).

For more information contact the ASCS office.

County completes soil survey

A 6 year effort to inventory all of the soil types in Hardin County will be officially concluded September 14 during a "Last Acre" ceremony at Satchell Area County Conservation Park, 3 miles northwest of Steamboat Rock.

State and federal soil conservationists will join city and county officials in the commemorative program marking a major update of the outmoded soil survey compiled in 1928.

The program will start at 1:15 P.M. and will include Bill Brune, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service and Larry Vance, Director, State Dept. of Soil Conservation both from Des Moines. Kennel Kassel, Ayrshire, a member of the Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, Jerry Miller, Extension Agronomist, and Sorrel Brown, Area Extension Crop Specialist, Iowa State University, Ames, will represent cooperating agencies assisting the Hardin County soil survey.

The field work started in September, 1975. The ceremony will mark the mapping of the final acre in Hardin County following the 6 years of field work. The soil survey team, under the direction of Kermit Voy, the soil survey party leader, mapped all 367,168 acres of Hardin County.

Jim Johnson, County Extension Director for Hardin County said, "Hardin County is the 70th county in Iowa to complete a modern soil survey. 19 counties are currently being surveyed and 10 counties have starting dates scheduled between now and 1982."

Johnson said that a publication approximately 1 1/2 inches thick can be expected in 3-4 years. In the interval an advance report will be available at the local Soil Conservation Service and County Extension Offices.

The public is invited to attend the "Final Acre" ceremony.

The next few months are going to be more confusing than ever for taxpayers, according to Jim Johnson, Hardin County Extension Director.

"It's always been a little confusing and one had to be mindful of tax years and payment times," Johnson continues. "For instance, 1981 income is reported and taxes paid in 1982."

But this year, taxpayers and preparers will have to pay even closer attention because of tax law changes contained in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 signed into law in August. That law contains provisions that are retroactive on estate tax matters back to 1977; a few changes on 1981 income tax, including new depreciation rules; a series of changes on tax laws that are effective in 1982, 1983 and 1984, plus a few estate tax changes that don't become effective until 1987.

"So income tax, specialists

in coming months will be explaining law changes, some of which will apply to 1982 taxes that you'll be reporting in 1983. The purpose is not to confuse you, of course, but to alert you to changes and what is coming," Johnson continues.

By knowing the changes to come, often you can shift deductions or income to take maximum advantage of the law changes. For instance, deductions will be more valuable to you in 1981 if your income is likely to be about the same this year and next. If income is expected to be larger for 1981, that can affect your year-end tax strategy.

"Because personal income tax rates will be lower next year, your deductions will be more valuable this year if you can arrange to pay such items now. Likewise, income deferred until next year would probably be taxed at a lower rate," Johnson concluded.

chilly dry fall is predicted

AMES, Iowa--The September forecast by the National Weather Service calls for below-normal rainfall and seasonable to slightly cooler than usual temperatures. Cooler temperatures are expected to continue through November.

Slightly below-normal September rain will benefit Iowa crops through improved harvest soil conditions and reduced development of some corn and soybean diseases, according to Elwynn Taylor, Extension Climatologist at Iowa State University.

The cool September temperatures, however, may result in above-normal harvest moisture for corn in eastern and northern Iowa, Taylor warns. But the cooler-than-normal 30-day forecast does not necessarily indicate a shortened growing season.

The first crop-killing freeze in Iowa normally comes during the latter half of September in northern Iowa and during the

first half of October in southern Iowa. The first freeze is often the result of a short-term cold snap and has little correlation with the 30- or 90-day mean temperature conditions, the climatologist explained.

Taylor said 75 percent of Iowa's corn and soybean crops will be safe from frost by the third week of September. A frost at that time would only reduce corn yields by 2 percent in the freeze areas, he estimates.

The climatologist said summer rains were sufficient to insure adequate moisture for the remainder of the 1981 growing season in most areas of the state despite lower projected September rainfall.

"The soil moisture outlook for next year is fair to good at this time," Taylor said, "although some additional sub-soil moisture is desirable in several central, northwestern and western Iowa counties."

Was your corn damaged in the spring hail storms? Will you have a yield (for whatever reason) below 60% of your ASCS established yield?

If so, you may qualify for an ASCS disaster payment.

Any producer who feels his corn yield is below 60% of the farms established yield should contact this office for the procedure to follow and to file a disaster application. If the damaged crop goes to harvest, ASCS will measure the bins. If the crop is delivered to an elevator, we need the summary sheet. If the crop is cut for silage or fed directly from the field, a field appraisal

is necessary. Do not combine new crop with old crop until you have notified us and we come out to measure the bin before you start adding.

Disaster applications can be accepted anytime within 15 days after harvest.

Contact the ASCS office for further details.

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Corn - \$2.37/bushel

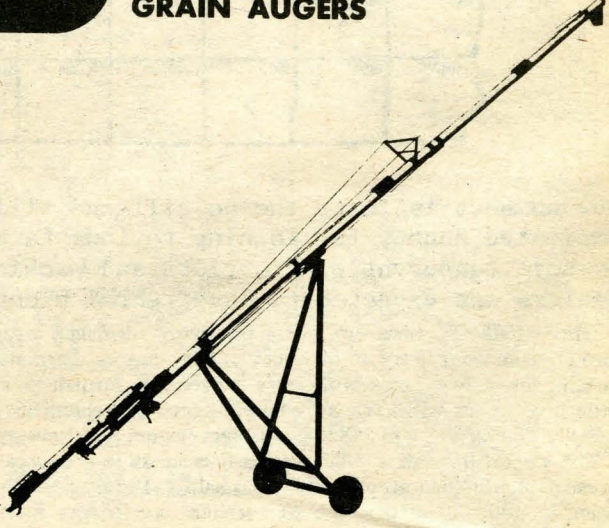
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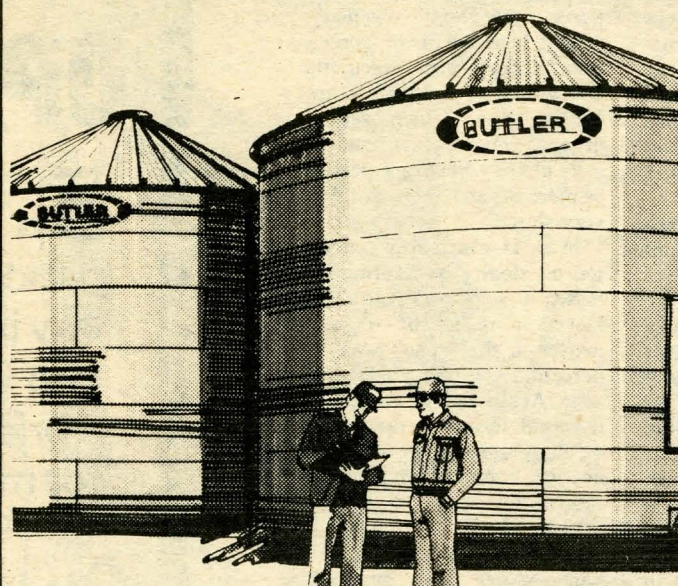
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