

S OIL and WATER



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



FEBRUARY

1959

Iowa Soil & Water Features

TAMA SOIL DISTRICT



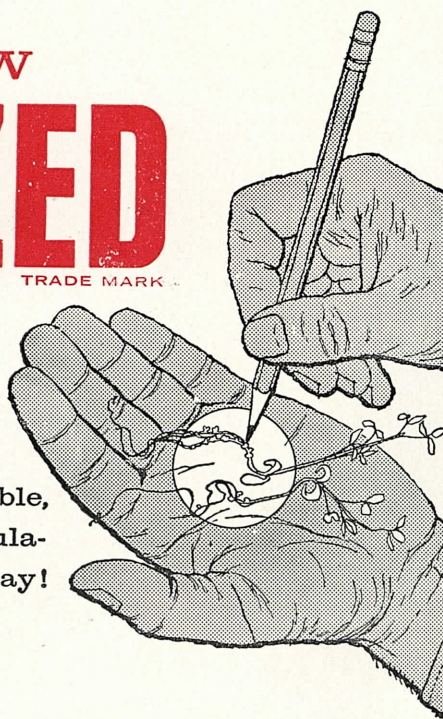
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Iowa Soil and Water

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

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President's Corner



By Gilbert Fridley
President I.A.S.C.D.C.

Again I want to remind Commissioners to attend regional meetings which will be held in March. Also please make an effort to get other agency representatives and local groups to attend with you, as these meetings are for everyone interested in Soil and Water Conservation. List of dates will be found on page 45.

Districts will soon receive a joint letter on the new procedure put in effect for the 1959 AC Program. This has caused quite a lot of controversy among District Commissioners, SCS Work Unit Conservationists and office personnel.

I have received quite an amount of mail on the subject and have met with some districts at their regular commissioners' meetings, but thought it better to study the viewpoints with all people involved and issue a joint statement about the facts.

I attended the National Association Annual Convention in Houston, Texas. Until you have

—Continued on page 21

The Cover



E. L. Hagedorn, Toledo, inspecting his Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed field following a treatment with Dalapon on a portion of the field for removal of the Alta fescue from the trefoil.

Iowa Soil and Water

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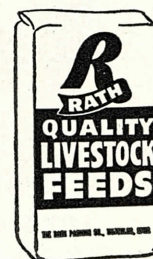
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GILMAN, IOWA

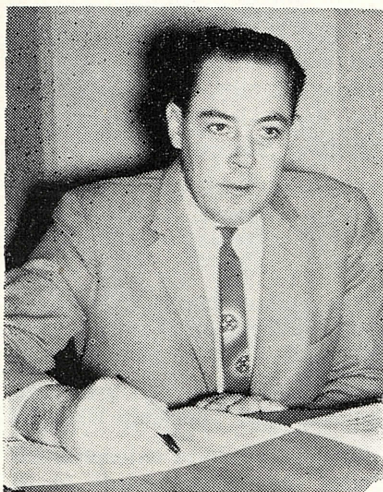
Tama County A. S. C.



Tama County ASC Committee. Left to right: Lyle Moeller, Gladbrook, Millard Lundt, Toledo, Chairman and Merle Cavanaugh, Dinsdale.



Tama County ASC office personnel. Back row, left to right: Vaughan Christensen, Price Support Clerk; Russell Lyon, Office Manager; Front row, left to right: Lois Reed, Price Support Assistant; Jean Anderson, ACP Clerk; Marion Cole, Soil Bank Clerk; Betty Thompson, Administrative Clerk and Deloris Riggs, ACP Assistant.



William Day, Keota, 4th Iowa ASC District Fieldman. Tama County is included in his District.

their fine efforts to bring a sound, expanding Soil Conservation Program which gives enduring benefits to the farmers of Tama County and are appreciated.

All agencies of the government working together can bring about the benefits intended and provided by the Congress. I wish to encourage all farmers to acquaint themselves with the practices available under the Agricultural Conservation Program. The employees of both of these county offices stand ready to help the farmer best adapt ACP practices to their farms.

CONSERVE FOR
THE FUTURE

A. S. C. Responsibilities

By Russell Lyon
Tama County
ASC Office Manager

The Tama County ASC office has the responsibility of administering the Agricultural Conservation Program in the county along with Price Support, Soil Bank and Wheat Allotment programs.

There are 2,850 farms in Tama County with every landowner and operator eligible to partici-

pate in the Agricultural Conservation Program. Eight hundred fourteen farms carried out one or more practices under this program in 1958, receiving \$110,069 in cost-shares. In 1957, \$130,072 was earned on 809 farms. The initial allocation of 1959 funds is the largest ever received in Tama County and amounts to \$127,900. This will allow more producers to take advantage of the ACP cost-shares in 1959.

The County Agricultural Conservation Program is developed each year by the County ASC Committee; Extension Director; Chairman of Township Committees; SCS Commissioners; County Work Unit Conservationist; and FHA representative. This group selects the practices from the State Handbook they believe should be applied in Tama County. In addition, they can add special requirements to any practice that will further restrict the practice.

Any farmer in the county can apply for cost-shares on any practice offered on the county agenda that is applicable to his farm. Practices available for 1959 program are: Establish Permanent Pasture; Limestone; Stripcropping; Pasture Improvement; Pond for Livestock; Sod Waterways; Grass Headlands; Standard Terraces; Diversion Terraces; Erosion Control Dams; Open Drainage Ditches; Tile; Vegetative Cover for Cropland; Above Normal Seeding; and Contouring. A farmer must make a request at the county office for any practice.

—Continued on Page 50

Iowa Soil and Water

Cooperation Is Essential

by William Day
ASC Fieldman

The producers of Tama County are very fortunate to have the services of the local county office of the Soil Conservation Service. The Tama County ASC office was honored as the outstanding ASC Office Operation for the State of Iowa for their last years performance. The cooperation of the county SCS office helped to make this possible. I wish to commend the Tama County Soil District Commissioners, Mr. Frank Reed, Work Unit Conservationist and the other SCS employees associated with him of

Page 8



Millard Lundt, Toledo, Tama County ASC Chairman presiding at the recognition dinner held in Toledo last fall honoring the Tama County ASC office as the outstanding group in the State during 1958.

Soil Conservation Service and State Personnel

Area Conservationist



Dale A. Shadle, Area Conservationist, SCS, 6th Area, covering 10 counties in East Central Iowa.

Let's Conserve Now

By Dale Shadle
Area Conservationist

The Tama Soil Conservation District is part of Area 6, which comprises 10 counties in East Central Iowa. There are two engineers and engineering aids, three soil scientists, an area clerk and area conservationist assigned to the Area office by the Soil Conservation Service to assist the Soil Conservation districts.

Your Soil Conservation District has a staff able and willing to as-

sist each farmer in Tama County with his land use and soil erosion problems. Not only is technical assistance available in helping you plan your farm, but also, to apply the practices necessary to make yours a more stable and profitable farm.

During this time when we have a surplus of grain, get your farm in condition to produce more when our ever increasing population will really put demands on the land if everyone is to be well fed.

Area Engineers



Area Engineers assisting the Tama District with erosion control structure work are Jim Kosar, Marion and George Fonken, Iowa City.

MODERN MACHINERY DEMANDS DRAINAGE

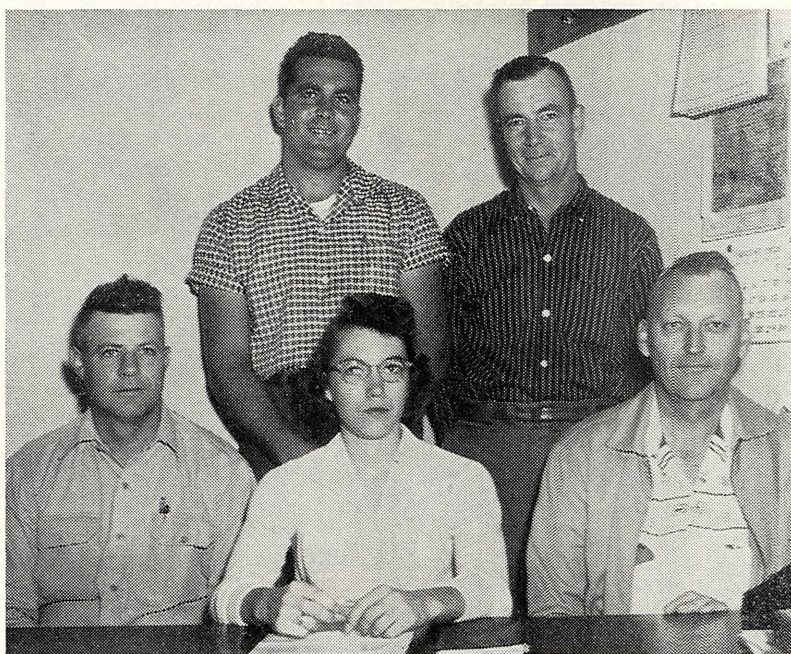
By George W. Fonken

"You don't have to fix the roof when it isn't raining" so the say-Iowa Soil and Water

ing goes, and I suppose you could say the same thing for drainage.

The past few years have been on the dry side in eastern Iowa, many fields have been cultivated

Tama District Personnel



Tama District Personnel. Front row, left to right: M. E. Sevde, Conservation Aid; Helen Wiener, Office Assistant; Frank Reed, Soil Conservationist; Back row: C. W. Norton, Conservation Aid and Robert Malin, Conservation Aid.

and many draws crossed, which under normal rainfall were considered 'wet'. I'm no prophet when it comes to the weather, but I firmly believe in cycles, and the time is coming when we will certainly see some wet years in a row. The value of drainage as to land use and increased yields is an established fact.

A point often overlooked is the development of farm equipment into large, heavy, and powerful machines. The advent of four row equipment, with larger units to come, is tied directly to larger farms, larger investments, maximum production, more output per man and machine hours.

A few years ago teams could wait or mud it through — there was time. Today time is of essence. Inadequately drained fields and wet draws result in bogged down machinery, repairs, lost time and lost dollars.

When we speak of drainage we normally think of tile and open ditches. Actually, drainage includes all forms of channels used to control or dispose of excess water. Thus, soil conservation practices of waterways, diversions, terraces, and land smoothing for better surface drainage are a part of the picture also.

The Soil Conservation Districts offer you Conservation Plans based on land inventories, proper land use, and farm enterprise needs. The plan will show the water disposal system needed to make more efficient use of modern machinery, in modern agri-

culture, within the capabilities of the land.

Now is the time to get a Conservation Plan for your farm. Now is the time to get your conservation and drainage jobs completed. Be sure your fields are ready for tomorrow's modern farm machinery.

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Tama County Extension Service



Tama County Extension Personnel, left to right: Office Assistant, Kar-na Smith; Extension Director Gress Rogers and Mina Olin, Home Economist.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN TAMA COUNTY

By: Gress Rogers

County Extension Director

"As men go, so goes the soil— as soil goes, so go the people" a phase which has been true from the beginning of time and no doubt will become more meaningful in the future. The existence of all civilization has been closely tied to the soil. Exploitation of natural resources has been the downfall of people for centuries and the present is no exception in spite of surpluses.

Modern science and research have proven time and time again there are economical ways of keeping the topsoil in place, fertile, and still farmable in a modern society. These methods are not always 100% effective but they are the best mankind knows anything about at the present.

This is what our Creator expected of mankind when he gave man dominion over the earth.

Tradition, inconveniences, and unwillingness to accept changes have wrecked civilizations of the past. There is no doubt the same will be true in the future. Progress calls for adjustment and change and change for the better is progress.

Thus — the Extension Service has as its basic philosophy the proposition of "Helping People to Help Themselves." Its duty is to bring the findings of research to the people in the county and to help them meet the challenges of a modern society.

Conservation of soil and water is one of the major areas of activity in which Extension works.

ASC, Soils District and Extension have "teamed up" to meet these challenges locally. Field days, demonstrations, tours and

Extension Council



Tama County Extension Council officers are Denzil Shaver, Tama, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. George Bahr, Dysart, Secretary; Sterling Tomlinson, Gladbrook, Chairman and Don Rehder, Gladbrook, Treasurer.

special projects have been carried on jointly.

The governing body of the County Extension Service is the County Extension Council. The Council consists of 21 elected people, one from each township, who serve a two year term. Activities of Extension are determined by the Council with the aid of many sub-committees.

Boys and girls 4-H club work, a part of the Extension program, has contributed to the over all soil and water conservation program. Soil judging, contests, study of soil types, use of mechanical practices and soil sampling have been a part of 4-H activities for several years. Over 600 boys and girls are members of 4-H.

Sterling Tomlinson, Grant township is chairman of the County Extension Council; Denzil Shaver, Columbia township is Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Bethal Bahr, Clark township is secretary and Don Rehder of Spring Creek Township is treasurer.

Other council members are: Dale Thierer, Buckingham twp; Ernest A. Herink, Carroll twp; Colon Paydon, Geneseo twp; Mrs. Fred Ferneau, Highland twp; Howard Rosfjord, Indian Village twp; Marvin Ohrt, Oneida twp; Mrs. Don McLean, Perry twp; Charles Schwab, Salt Creek twp; Mrs. Daisy Sires, Tama twp; Eugene Howard, York twp; William Scheid, Carlton twp; Earl Steiert, Crystal twp; Mrs. Roy Starn, Howard twp; Henry Wrage, Lincoln twp; John V. Benda, Otter Creek twp; C. W. Norton, Richland twp; Harry Anderson, Toledo twp.

The Boys 4-H County Committee is headed by Art Koester of Gladbrook and Mrs. Vern Dau Schmidt of Traer is chairman of the Girls County Committee. Other members of the 4-H committees are: Mrs. August Boldt, Traer; Mrs. Charles Dolezel, Toledo; Mrs. Fred Ferneau, Tama; Mrs. Loren Emke, Toledo and Mrs. Harold Higgins. Also Kenneth Wendt, Buckingham; Leonard Novak, Chelsea; Howard Lyon, Toledo and Wallace Squiers, Chelsea.

Extension activities in the conservation field go back to 1918 in Tama County. The introduction of limestone, alfalfa, birds-foot trefoil, orchard grass, brome grass and many new oat varieties as well as hundreds of practices in livestock production have all been projects in which Extension has cooperated.

Later the Soil Conservation District was established in Tama County with the help of Extension. Presently our team efforts are directed toward the same goal, that of getting conservation on the land. Which in turn provides a fuller, richer and more satisfying community and family life.

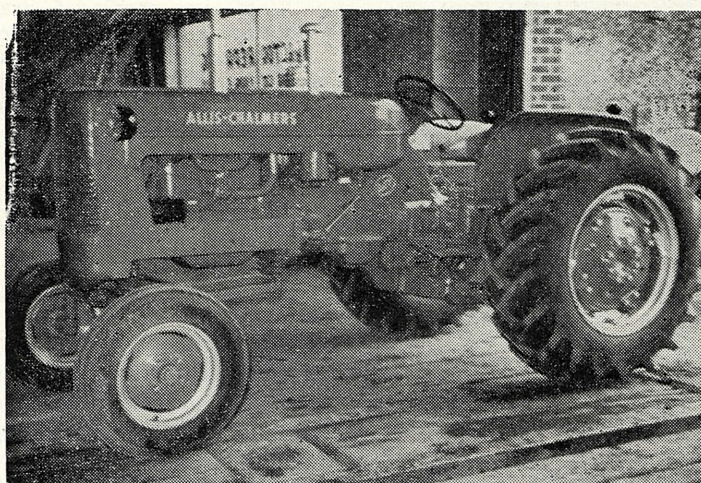
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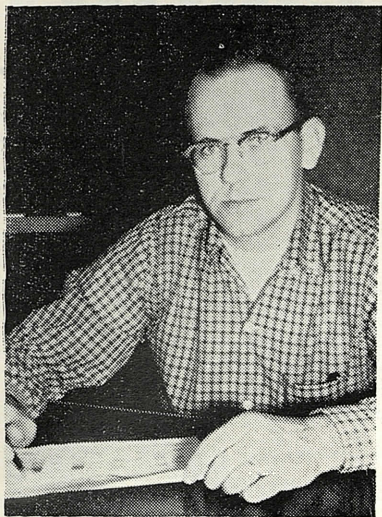
Sales & Service

PHONE 25

GILMAN, IOWA



Soil Scientist



JOHN HIGHLAND
Area Soil Scientist

TAMA COUNTY SOILS

John D. Highland
Soil Scientist

How long have the soils been in Tama County? Where did they come from? How long will they remain? These are good questions and should be given some consideration.

Tama County has been subject to three major glaciers or ice sheets. These glaciers formed in the north, in Canada. These were similar to those presently in Greenland and Antarctica. The ice, a mile or more thick, slowly moved out in all directions. This first ice sheet is what the geologist calls the Nebraska glaciers which covered the county some 750,000 years ago. This material has been completely buried by more recent glaciers. Some 500,000 years ago another ice sheet covered Tama County called the Kansan glacier. Some of this material is exposed on the slopes, mainly in the southern part of Tama County. Soil types, such as Shelby and Lindley develop in the glacial material. In general these soils are not quite as productive as some of the other soils in the county.

Then about 38,000 years ago another ice sheet covered part of Tama County, called the Iowan glacier. This material outcrops on many of the slopes mainly in the northern half of the county. It is from this material that the Carrington (Kenyon) soils were derived.

When the Iowan ice sheet melted and receded northward leaving the glacial drift of sand, silt, clay and gravel, much fine material blew off this massive sheet, similar to the way snow blows today; or many can remember how much soil was blown from the "Dust Bowl" of Iowa Soil and Water

Kansas and Oklahoma in the dry 1930. This silty material was deposited over much of the county. This is the material that soil scientists call loess. Loess covers nearly 80 per cent of the county and buries much of the glacial material we spoke of above from the depth of a few inches to nearly twenty feet. It is from the loess or windblown silty material that such soils as Tama, Muscatine, Fayette, Downs and other soils were developed. These soils are very good and among some of the most productive soils in the world. The Russians can't even boast of having a better soil than Muscatine silt loam for general agriculture.

The Tama series of soil was correlated and classified in the late 1930's and gets its name from Tama county. This soil, like the Muscatine series, is one of nature's most productive soils.

There is another important material from which soils developed in the county called alluvium or stream deposited material. This is the material that was washed out of the glacial material as they melted and off the loess covered hillsides and de-

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**What is of more
importance to
Iowa than the Soil?**

State Conservation Commission



William Boswell, Reinbeck, Conservation Officer for Grundy and Tama counties.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

by Bill Boswell

**State Conservation Officer
Tama and Grundy Counties**

In the face of some recent developments and trends, it seems so easy for us to assume an at-

titude of complete gloom in connection with our wildlife resources.

However when we take inventory of the supply of methods that we have developed or improved in recent years we can feel a definite optimism.

One of these methods must be included at the top of the list. Formal education in Wildlife Conservation can play one of the most important parts in developing the ability to understand and use wisely, one of our most important natural resources. Because of the easy to see dollar sign connected with our other natural resources, we overlook the fact that our wildlife resource and all of its ramifications represents a truly large force in our economic structure. Consider the fact that the annual hunting dog bill in the U. S. is greater than what the American public spends attending football, basketball, baseball, boxing, horseracing and all other spectator sports events. Also, hold on to your seat, sportsmen spent more on hunting and fishing than

—Continued on page 48

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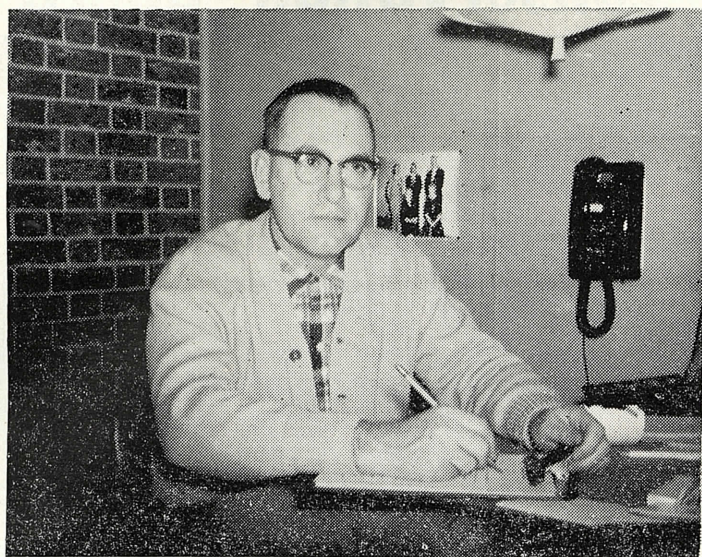
Coal

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE

PHONE 22

GARWIN, IOWA

Farmers Home Administration



Robert Koch, Marengo is FHA Supervisor for Tama, Benton, Iowa and Poweshiek counties.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

By A. Robert Koch

The Tama County Farmers Home Administration Office serves eligible farm operators with credit and needed technical assistance with farming problems. Operating loans made primarily to help farmers make improved use of land and labor resources on family type farms by making needed changes in their farming systems and adopting improved farm practices. Funds may be advanced to pay for equipment, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer and for other farm and home operating needs and to refinance chattel debts. Loans of this type are scheduled for repayment in accordance with the borrower's ability to repay over a period from one to seven years.

Farm Ownership loans are made to buy family-type farms, enlarge undersized farms, develop farms, and refinance debts. Loans are made from funds advanced by private lenders and insured by the Government or from annually appropriated funds advanced by private lenders and insured by the Government or from annually appropriated funds. In either case they are amortized for periods up to forty years and may be repaid in less time through larger payments in good years.

Farm housing loans are made to farm owners for the construction and repair of farm houses and other essential farm buildings. These loans are repayable over periods up to 33 years. The loans are made only on farms which produce at least a substantial part of the operator's annual cash income. These loans are not made to provide buildings that would cost considerably more Iowa Soil and Water

than adequate buildings on other farms in the community.

Soil and Water Conservation loans are made to individuals to carry out measures for soil conservation and to develop water systems for farm and farmstead use. The maximum repayment period is 20 years on this type of loan. The size of the loan varies considerably depending upon the

purpose of the loan and the actual needs of the applicant. This type of loan can be made for the cash cost of improvements directly related to soil conservation, water development, conservation, and use, forestation, permanent pasture, drainage and related measures. This includes such improvements as construction and repair of terraces, dikes, ponds and tanks, ditches for drainage and erosion control structures, also pasture improvement, brush removal, basic application of lime and fertilizer, fencing, tree planting and well drilling.

Soil and Water Conservation loans are made to carry out the only type of soil and water conservation practices that are in accordance with recommendations made by the Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. These loans will not be made for annual recurring costs generally considered as farm operating costs.

Some of the main requirements of an applicant to be eligible for a Farmers Home Administration loan are (1) to be a citizen of the United States; (2) be unable to obtain adequate credit through

the regular sources; (3) have adequate farm experience or training; and (4) have land resources sufficient to earn the major part of income from farming.

A committee of three persons, at least two of which are farmers, pass on the eligibility of all applicants. They also serve as an Advisory Committee. The present Tama County Committeemen are Adrian M. Neil, Chairman; J. Max Breakenridge and Walter Rich.

Technical assistance necessary for planning and installing the improvements for the various types of loans is obtained by the applicant from the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and other agencies, private individuals or firms.

If major land use adjustments and extensive reorganization of the farm business are involved, FHA personnel will help in the development and carrying out of sound farm and home plans when such plans are deemed necessary for the making of sound loans under the FHA program.

FHA personnel come to Toledo at 11:00 a. m. on the first and third Thursday of each month in the Farm Bureau building.

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Teachers Conservation Camp at Springbrook



Miss Jeanne Brunkan, Third grade teacher, Toledo Independent School.

My Experience at Springbrook State Park

by Jeanne Brunkan
3rd Grade Teacher
Toledo Public School

Our familiar Iowa hills and meadows took on a new fascination for me this summer when I attended the Teachers Conservation Camp at Springbrook State Park near Guthrie Center. Learning interesting new facts about ordinary things we see every day gave nature a new importance. Did you know that a milkweed has a botanical family name-Asclepias-derived from the name of the Greek god of medicine, Asclepios? Or that its young shoots are edible?

We concentrated on a study of soil for a few days with Joe Streitzel, Iowa State College, Ames, for our instructor. After studying the actual samples of different soils taken on field trips, we could tell by color and feel whether clay, loam, or sand was in the soil. An experiment with corn growing in soil that was fertilized in different ways showed clearly the need for correct use of fertilizers. We learned where and how soil tests are taken to determine this. One regret was that some farmer friends couldn't be there to see the need for such conservation practices.

A field trip to an area where a wildlife refuge is to be made

—Continued on page 46

Tama County Conservation Board



Tama County Conservation Board recently appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Standing left to right: Rel Morgan, Toledo; Ed Hix, Jr., Dysart. Seated: Wilmer Meek, Tama; Richard Beecher, Traer; and Stu Busch, Gladbrook.

TAMA COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARD ORGANIZED AND FUNCTIONING

By Wilmer Meek
Board Secretary

At the November 4, 1958 General Election the voters of Tama County approved the establishment of a County Conservation Board by the County Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors made the appointments for the new Board on December 10, 1958 and the Conservation appointees met for their organizational and first regular meeting on January 9, 1959. Members of the Conservation Board are: Richard Beecher, Traer, five-year term, and Mr. Beecher was elected President of the Board; R. L. Morgan, Toledo, four-year term; Ed Hix, Jr., Dysart, three-year term; J. S. Bauch, Gladbrook, two-year term; and

Wilmer Meek, Tama, one-year term, and elected Board Secretary. This meeting was also attended by Mr. Olen Irons and Mr. Lee Kienzle, members of Board of Supervisors, and Mr. William Boswell, Area Conservation Officer, all three of whom offered valuable advice and guidance.

Duties of the Board are many and varied, but are clearly set out by the Law permitting creation of County Conservation Boards which was passed by the 1957 session of the Iowa Legislature. Briefly, some of the duties are: establishing and setting up recreational areas such as parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, and any other projects of a similar nature; setting up public hunting and fishing areas, wild life preserves, providing cover for wildlife, establishing and promoting firearms safety programs, all of these and others, either as single projects or any two or more in combination with each other as a project. Board duties also include maintenance and supervision of operation of projects established by it or any going projects of a like nature which might subsequently come under the Board's jurisdiction.

After organization, the remainder of the meeting was taken up by discussion, in quite general terms, possible projects which the Board might start in the future, while at the same time remembering that merely starting

—Continued on page 23

Iowa Soil and Water

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The Rev. Harold Wagner, Pastor, Geneseo Methodist Church.



The Rev. O. C. Huff, minister serving the Montour Methodist and Fairview churches in Tama County.

A Legacy of Family Pride

By Rev. Harold E. Wagner
Geneseo Methodist Church

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." If these words of the Psalmist are true and no one can doubt them! For we acknowledge God as Creator of all things. Then it would seem that we should likewise heed the words that the Lord spoke to Moses in the wilderness as he came to Horeb, the mountain of God. "For the place on which you are standing on holy ground." All of God's creations were meant to be holy and good, but man has sometimes misused these creations for his own purposes. As one travels throughout our country it can be seen that this has often been the case with the great gift of the good earth. Great gullies now appear where once there were sloping pastures covered with contented cattle grazing on the luscious green grass. Man in his desire to pay off the mortgage in a shorter time worked the soil without regard for erosion or flood control. Now in place of the sloping meadows there are the ugly gullies gashed deep into the earth. Is this a legacy of family pride?

It was in the mid-nineteenth century when families in covered wagons began to migrate across this rich area of land; people in search of a home; people in search of land; people seeking to form a partnership with their Lord. They would give their daily labors and in turn they would receive the fruits of the soil. As the wagon trains passed through Iowa Soil and Water

this part of Tama County some saw the potential of the soil, stopped, staked off a claim, and settled. From that day until the present many of the homesteads bear the same family name.

People had not been settling in this area very long before one of the men proposed that it be known as the Geneseo community. This township still bears the name.

Since the very beginning the people have always felt the need for the church and schools. The church is of the Methodist denomination primarily because the Methodist Circuit Rider was the first religious leader to come into the area and also because many of the people were of Methodist heritage. The church has grown and prospered down through the years and remains as an effective guide for its people.

The people of this community have learned from their church and school that they are partners with God. If they are to prosper they must take care of that which He has entrusted to them. Therefore, many of our farmers are interested in, and actively support, the program of soil conservation and flood control. They realize that the top soil is the soil that produces the fruits of their labors. Several of our farm operators have won distinction and praise from the Soil Conservation District for their agricultural practices. The Lord has likewise rewarded them for their stewardship by giving of His increase until all bins, cribs, and mows are

Man's Responsibility to the Soil

By O. C. Huff
Pastor at Montour and Fairview
Methodist Churches

This whole program of soil conservation grows out of man's increasing sense of responsibility.

According to the Biblical account of creation, God made the earth. Then he caused the grass and trees to grow and the animals to appear. Finally he made man, and gave him dominion over all the earth.

The dominion which God gave carried with it the coveted gift of freedom. Man could do as he pleased with the earth. But that dominion carried with it much

full to overflowing. The people in turn show their gratitude by offering up some of the fruits at a Lord's Portion Sale, held each fall at the church. When people form a partnership with their Lord they grow and prosper in stature and in worth. We become happy and contented as we realize "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." People in such a state of mind seek to be God's helpers to feed a hungry world. Rather than trying to gain all this world's goods they see their role as that of a steward and are interested in leaving the soil in better condition than when they received it. Thus we see created, as it is passed from generation to generation, a legacy of family pride.

more than freedom. The power of dominion imposed upon man an appalling responsibility. For the way man exercises that dominion will determine the destiny of the human race.

If generation after generation exercises a careless, irresponsible dominion over the earth and waste its resources, the time will come when the depleted earth will yield nothing but poverty and misery for all who inhabit it. On the other hand, as mankind takes a reverent attitude toward dominion and assumes responsibility for preserving earth's resources and developing its possibilities succeeding generations have the opportunity for life and the privilege of building yet greater things for the future.

The human race is endowed with creative genius. There is nothing that man cannot achieve if his goals are sought through cooperative effort and with reverence toward God. The poverty of the world is not due to the inability of the human family to provide for its children. Its due to the wayward desire of mankind to accept the freedom of dominion without accepting the responsibility of dominion.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." But God has given man dominion over it. In thus honoring man, God has

—Continued on page 53

Tama County Personnel



Tama County Board of Supervisors with Ronnie Childs, County Engineer. Left to right: Childs, Olin Irons, Tama, Chairman; J. G. Powell, Traer and Lee Kienzle, Garwin.

WORKING TOGETHER

By Ronnie Childs
Tama County Engineer
Soil conservation and road maintenance are more closely re-

lated than would appear to the casual observer. Any method or practice which retains soil in its original position is a benefit to

all parties involved in control of a watershed.

High velocity run-off, with its resulting deposits of silt and debris on roads and adjacent property, causes loss of income to property owners as well as expense to Tama County. Cleaning ditches, replacing surfacing material, rebuilding grades and repairing culverts are items which would be reduced by watershed control. New structures could be reduced in size. All soil conservation practices tending to alleviate these conditions are a benefit to all and to the county road funds in particular.

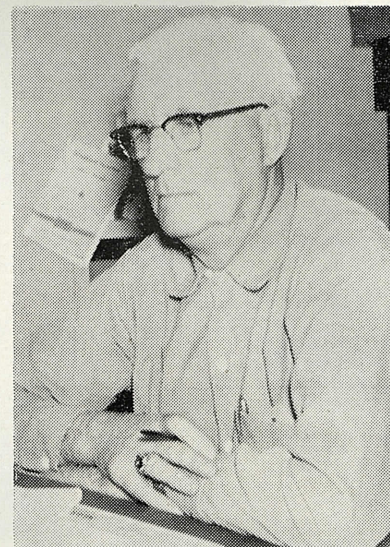
The Tama County Boards of Supervisors and Engineer believe that cooperation between the county and the Tama County Soil Conservation District to be in the best interest of both organizations.

CONSERVATION IN MANY FIELDS

By John R. Reid
Tama County
Weed Commissioner

Conservation for me, as a Weed Commissioner takes on a broader scope than soil and water, important as they are. Ten years ago Tama County hired their first full time Weed Commissioner and

TAMA COUNTY WEED COMMISSIONER



RALPH REID

Tama County Weed Commissioner and President of the Tama County School Board.

began to develop a program of weed control, not only on farm land, but on roadsides as well. As this developed the county began the clearing of roadsides of brush and unwanted trees, as
—Continued on page 20



**BE KIND
TO
YOUR
LAND!**

It's your greatest asset. Buildings can be replaced; so can worn-out machinery. But what can you do with land when its fertility has been destroyed?

Crop rotation, contour cultivation for erosion control, and similar modern methods of promoting farm prosperity are very important. This bank is strongly in favor of making safe loans, giving advice, or doing anything that contributes to the permanent welfare of our farmer friends.

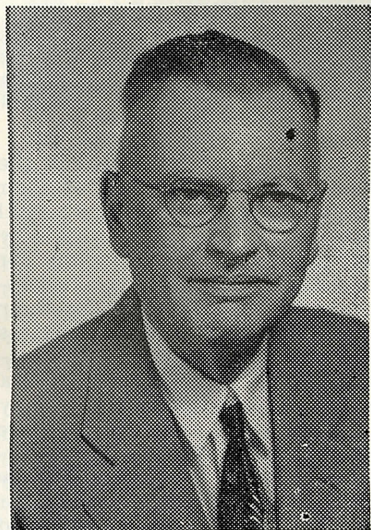
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DYSART, IOWA
Phone 6-4900

Press Plays Important Part In Conservation

Traer, Iowa Editor



HARRY TAYLOR
Editor, Traer Star Clipper

CONSERVATION

by Harry E. Taylor, Editor
Traer Star Clipper

I well remember the first organized effort to attract public interest in soil conservation in Tama County, when early in 1936 the Farm Bureau organizations of Tama, Benton, Iowa and Poweshiek counties and the Extension Department of Iowa State College formed the Four-County Soil Conservation Association. Its purpose was to promote better soil management and conservation, largely through demonstrations. Paul M. Burson, employed as the first soils agent, began work March 1, 1936. Some of the far-sighted men who helped to promote this association were: Emil P. Skrabble of Elberon; Fred K. Bruene of Gladbrook; Fay E. Wilcox of Tama; H. H. Lichty of Toledo; R. P. Young, Traer; H. C. Lorenz, Lincoln; John Pippert, Jr. of Dysart and others.

The Traer Star Clipper, which then as now published much news and a variety of features of interest to farmers, (about two out of every three of our subscribers were farmers) began reporting news of demonstrations of soil management, carload shipments of lime into the county for soil fertility, plowing on the contour, seeding grass waterways, building terraces and improving pastures. Some of these terms were mostly "Greek" to me as a news reporter at first, but gradually I came to understand what they meant. But my interest in conservation did not Iowa Soil and Water

extend beyond that of a reporter of news. I thought soil conservation was chiefly the concern of farmers and particularly farm owners.

Our personal interest in conservation increased with the establishment of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service office in Toledo in 1941, and the appointment of Bryan Boatman as area conservationist. He needed some publicity about the work he was assigned to do. I became a little more interested in the cause when the Tama County Soils District was formed in January, 1942. I was asked to cover a meeting at which Clyde Spry, then assistant State Secretary of Agriculture, explained the county soil district plan, and some of the possibilities that could come from this better-organized effort to promote conservation. Boatman coaxed me to go to see some soil-saving projects.

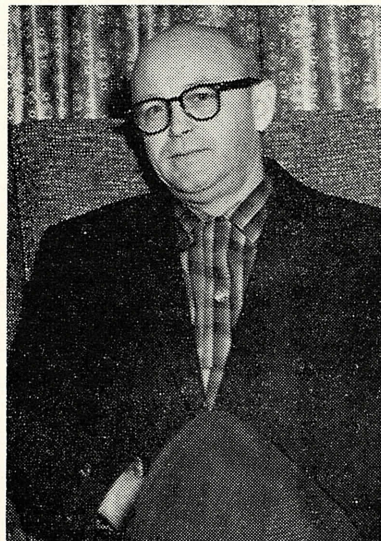
From him and various other friends promoting conservation I learned that it is not always possible for an individual land owner to accomplish much individually in solving his soil erosion and water conservation problems; that in many cases the cooperation of his neighbors is necessary. Permanent improvement is obtained by several neighbors working together. The Soil District technician develops a plan for each farm, and often it is tied in with the farm plan of a neighbor.

Our personal conviction that soil and water conservation is a matter of concern to every citizen, and a matter for the county, the state and the nation to become interested in, was not firmly established in my thinking until after lessons learned from some unusually destructive floods which struck areas in Iowa in the spring and early summer of 1944. I was particularly impressed by the estimate of the State Secretary of Agriculture that in one week in May of that year five million acres in 65 of Iowa's 99 counties had been badly washed, resulting in a terrific loss of irreplaceable top-soil. He claimed there were fields in some localities that had lost as much as 200 tons per acre.

Tama County escaped that serious flood in May, 1944, but received a bad washing on June 24 of that year. I recall driving out in the country within an area of 10 miles of Traer to survey the damage. It had rained 4½ inches in Traer in four hours, causing a flash flood of Wolf

—Continued on page 46

Gladbrook, Iowa Editor



Editor and Publisher of the Gladbrook Tama Northern and Garwin Sun, Cecil West.

CONSERVING OUR RESOURCES

By A. C. West, Publisher
The Gladbrook Times
and
The Garvin Sun

As we go into a new year it's a good idea for all of us in production business to consider our plants, our material, our equipment and other facilities to produce at a profit.

Every good producer makes such an appraisal at the beginning of the productive season, including the farmer. Indeed the farmer has the most serious problem, for while the manufacturer might replace his manufacturing plant, if it were destroyed, the farmer's most important asset, his soil, cannot be replaced by carpenters and steel workers.

Too, the farmer has the most vital problem, for his soil must produce food for an ever growing population. People might continue to exist without automobiles, TV, radios and even newspapers, but not long without nutritious foods.

Experts in the field of agriculture say there won't be enough food, with farmers producing at the present rate, to feed our ever increasing population by the year 1999. We disagree. There will be plenty of food if our soil is intelligently used and proper conservation measures followed.

What then should we do to guarantee plenty of food and prosperity for the farmer?

The farmer must practice intelligent soil conservation. Our agricultural colleges have been studying this problem for many years and by trial and error have come up with satisfactory answers. They have trained men in the all important job of conserving soil and water and sent them out to every county in the state.

District soil commissioners have overall charge of the job and work with trained fieldmen and with the farmers and land owners. Their slogan—"The better care we take of our soil, the better care it will take of us."

Many farmers, realizing the importance of soil care, ask for and receive aid from their district office. Surveys are made and a farm plan written down and recorded, and followed out. Other farmers go ahead on their own without a recorded plan but still do a good job.

Others join forces in a watershed movement, aiming to get all the land in a certain watershed under conservation measures. This tends to stop erosion on hills, control flooding of bottomland. These men are protecting their heritage, conserving the soil of their fathers so it can still be productive for future generations. In protecting themselves and their food manufacturing plant they are also protecting the food basket of all of us, we who produce other things than food.

Farmers today are good businessmen. They are engineers, scientists and chemists. They strive to be efficient and take good care of their production plants. They are constantly trying to prevent Iowa's "black gold" from piling up in roadside ditches or being swept away by rivers and streams. They are learning to make "Mother Earth" produce more and more per unit. We have no worry that by proper conservation measures and proper use of the soil they will produce enough food for millions of mouths for many years to come.

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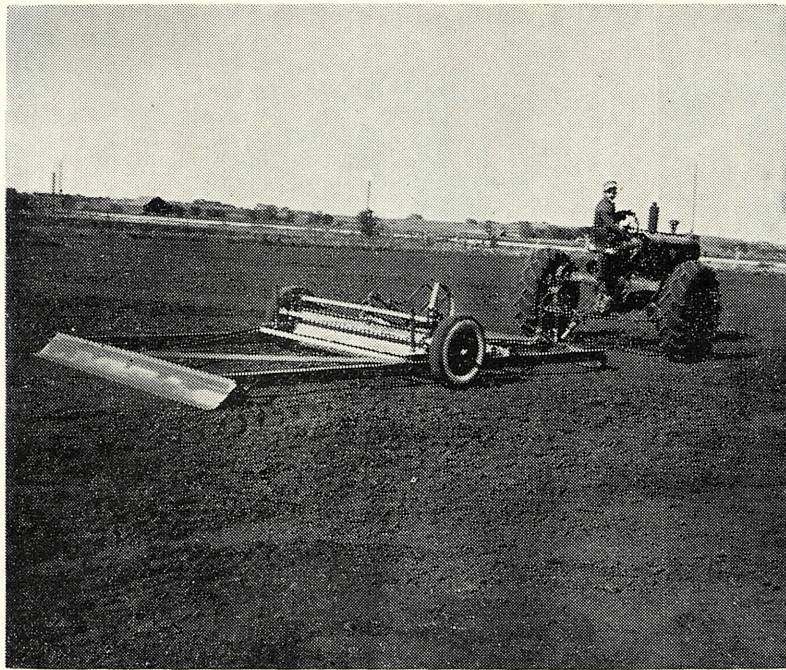
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LAND LEVELING



Max Gifford operating a land leveler on his farm east of Tama. The leveling permits making a uniform slope on the field to bring about effective surface drainage.

EDITORIAL—

(Continued from page 7)

tanks of water) is not in general use, and we depend on the soil for your plant food supply.

Let's take a look at this soil and the plant food supply it contains. Over the centuries our soil was developed from rocks and organic materials. Approximately the last 100 years we have been farming this area. During that time we have removed thru crops large amounts of plant food, and we have lost thru soil erosion as much or more plant food. It is true there are level areas where the latter does not apply but only about 30% of our District falls in this class.

What are we doing now to make up for these plant food losses? We fertilize. With legumes animal manures, limestone, phosphate, potash, nitrogen and in some cases the minor or trace elements are replenished. We spend thousands of dollars in plant foods. What do we do to keep this and the natural plant foods in place? I think you know the answer. Not nearly what should be done.

It is pretty well agreed the farmer who makes the greatest net return is the one who will progress and continue to be in a favorable position. It is certainly reasonable to assume such a farmer will take every precaution to insure the maintenance of his plant food supply by reducing soil losses to a minimum. He will not be able to afford losses.

He will use contour row crop practices including the use of contour strips and terraces on his sloping soil areas. It is just good business in farming to keep the soil you have. This is the basic fact that will bring a real use of soil and water conservation practices. We hope farmers will increase rapidly their recognition of this fact. The farmer and those who depend on him will all be in a more favorable position in this whirling world, when do does.

DYSART FFA—

(Continued from page 12)

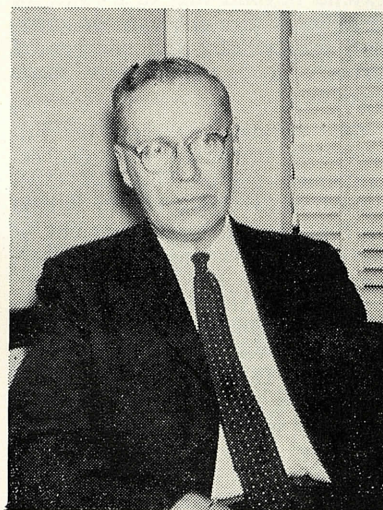
from a very limited number in the years when the chapter was organized, to the extent indicated in a survey taken recently of the members of the F.F.A. Chapter. Although our chapter is relatively small, the survey showed that there are 240 acres of terraces and 410 acres of contouring on the home farms of these boys. In addition, there were over 345 acres of improved pastures, and a number of windbreaks established with an estimated 600 or more trees. All or nearly all of the members reported the following good land management practices being carried out on their home farms. Nearly 2000 rods of grassed waterways, tiling, regular crop rotation, liming acid soils, use of commercial fertilizers as needed, and utilization of green manure crops.

Many of these improvements have been the result of soil conservation improvement projects

Banks Aid Conservation Program

A BANK'S PLACE IN THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

By Art Bird
Executive Vice-President
Tama State Bank



Art Bird
Executive Vice-President
Tama State Bank

carried on by Chapter members on their home farms, or of an interest gained by the father of the boy, through his work at school.

The Dysart Chapter has participated in many other activities, as well as soil conservation, including F.F.A. Speaking contests, F.F.A. Dairy judging contest, held in connection with Dairy Cattle Congress each year, with members winning Gold Emblem ratings on a district and state level. Many members have taken part in junior livestock shows winning recognition on County, State, Regional, and National levels.

Truly, the Dysart Chapter has lived up to the F.F.A. motto: Learning to Do, Doing to Learn, Earning to Live, Living to Serve.

WEED COMMISSIONER—

(Continued from page 18)

well as weeds. Thus we began a conservation program on at least three fronts. The most important was the "day lighting" of curves and blind corners making driving safer, tending to save injuries and possibly lives. The program conserves money in that it is not only harder for snow to lodge on the roads but makes it easier for equipment to remove it. A road that dries out quickly also conserves rock surfacing, cutting maintenance costs. Too, it is felt that the program tends to discourage game and other wild life from frequenting roadsides to become possible victims of traffic. In the future it appears that the county should work closer with the Conservation Service in working out problems raised by the construction and repair of roads. In the past the county has paid little attention to this effect

All banks are interested in the well-being and progress of their communities. One of the vital ways of aiding a community is by providing proper financing for productive purposes. Banks supply a variety of service for their customers, the principal services are providing a place for the customer to deposit money in a checking account so that he may pay his bills conveniently; a place to deposit surplus funds in a savings account, a place to borrow money for personal, business or farm needs and the providing of safe deposit boxes for the safe-keeping of valuables.

Banks are owned by stockholders and naturally have a profit motive. The principal source of income for a bank in a rural community is from interest on loans and the greater part of its loans are to farm customers for the purchase of farm land, the purchase of livestock, the purchase of farm machinery and for many other farm activities.

In making loans the bank is very much interested in the farming methods of the customer. As a general rule the progressive farmer is a very good credit risk and for that reason the bank is vitally interested in the manner in which the borrower operates his farm. The sounder the farming practices, the sounder the loan. All banks should be interested in soil conservation and the practice of it should be taken into consideration when making a farm loan. By using proper soil conservation methods and protecting the resources of the soil the farmer borrower adds additional basic collateral. It is a privilege for a bank to have even a small part in helping farm families to get ahead and providing financing for soil conservation is of help. Proper soil conservation practices should be encouraged by all banks as the program protects the investment of the farmer and the bank.

on adjoining lands. Much of this was due to the pressing need to get everyone on a surfaced road and the reluctance of land owners to see the benefits of better construction practices which, in many cases, require more right of way. A great improvement is now apparent in this situation, due largely, to the work and leadership of the Conservation Service.

Iowa Soil and Water



By Mrs. Cameron Stafford

Sec.-Treas. Ladies Auxiliary

This month your managing editor, Mr. Hubert Beasley, asked me to give you some particulars of our speech contest for the coming year. It is an opportunity I would welcome, because surely when we all share in spreading the word and realize that many youngsters will become aware of the need of soil conservation as they prepare their speeches, it is time well spent.

At our auxiliary meeting in Cedar Rapids last fall, we decided to again sponsor a state wide speech contest. The commissioners and our co-sponsor, the Midwest Metal Culvert Co., felt that the project was very worthwhile.

I will print the contest rules hoping that each of you who reads this will find some way that you can help in this project in your district.

Contest Rules

1. The contest is open to any boy or girl in the State of Iowa in Junior or Senior High. All of last year's contestants are eligible except the one first place state winner.

2. Title of the contest is "How Soil Conservation Affects My Future."

3. Speech to be at least 5 minutes long and not longer than 10 minutes.

4. Three prizes to be awarded on the District level—\$3-\$2-\$1.

5. First place winner on the district to advance to the Regional prize \$10.

6. First place winner on the Regional level to advance to the State contest which is to be held in conjunction with the Annual convention in the fall of 1959.

7. District contest to be closed before May 1, 1959.

8. Regional to be held prior to Sept. 1, 1959.

9. Prize of \$25 to be awarded to State winner.

Some of us who worked with this on a district level last year found that the English teachers in the schools, school superintendents, 4-H leaders and extension personnel were quite ready and willing to cooperate with this. In some instances, the teachers who had been to the Springbrook Conservation Camp were good boosters.

I sincerely hope that you commissioners' wives will accept responsibility of helping with this in any way that you can. My husband reports that there was much interest shown on the part Iowa Soil and Water

of commissioners at the Short Course in Ames this past month. In some cases, the commissioners felt it important enough that they had started the ball rolling in their own communities.

The educational committee of the auxiliary for the coming year is composed of the following women: Region 1, Mrs. William Hughes, Merville; Region 2, Mrs. Rassmussen, Harlan, Iowa; Region 3, Mrs. George Hosfelt, Mesina; Region 5, Mrs. Cameron Stafford, Blairsburg; Region 6, Mrs. Hubert Beasley, Garden Grove; Region 7, Mrs. Wayne Mark, Cedar Falls; Region 8, Mrs. John Garner, Davenport; Region 9, Mrs. Ed Kloot, Ottumwa. These women are responsible for the contests in their regions. We hope that you commissioners' wives in the districts will let them know how you are getting along with your contests.

Good luck to you and all your contestants! It's a real thrilling experience to hear these youngsters plead for the cause of soil conservation.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER—

(Continued from page 5)

attended a national convention you would never realize what effects one of these conventions can have on your conservation outlook and enthusiasm.

This was one of the largest conventions ever held. It was even too large for Texas to take care of. In fact, I doubt if rice is a surplus commodity in Texas now.

The Council made some needed changes in the by-laws and voted to have the committee study and report to the next convention a new constitution and by-laws.

The National president and vice-president will be elected for two-year terms and can succeed themselves once or serve four years in all.

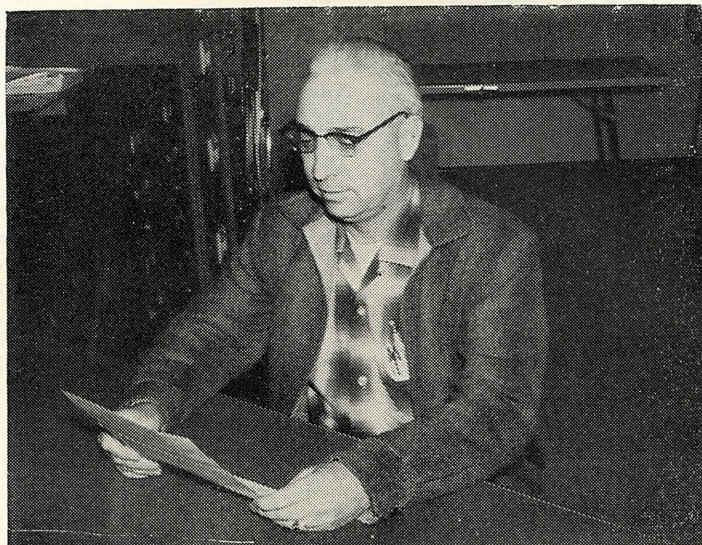
An Executive Secretary and Treasurer have been added to the executive committee with voting power only to the treasurer, who must be a District Commissioner or supervisor.

Offices have been opened in Washington, D. C., with Gordon Zimmerman, who is executive secretary, in charge. He is also in charge of all the activities of N.A.S.C.D., under direction of the President and Board of Directors.

Robert McClellan is in charge of the Denver office and one will be opened in Louisville, Kentucky very soon.

To finance this expanded operation the dues of N.A.S.C.D., have been raised ten dollars per district which makes dues in Iowa for 1959 at \$75 for districts with less than 1000 cooperators and those over 1000, \$100.00. Therefore, when you send your

Tama District Receives Award



Gilbert Fridley, President of the State Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners, reading one of Tama Soil District's Newsletters for which they received national recognition recently. Tama was the only Soil District in the upper half of the United States to win an award for outstanding work in the production and circulation of a newsletter to their cooperators. "Iowa Soil and Water" congratulates Tama District for the fine work they did to win such an honor. Story of award on page 34.

dues for National, make the check for \$75 or \$100 whichever class your district comes under. While we are on this subject your state dues are the same as last year, \$100.00. Twenty-nine districts have paid all or part state dues so far.

The discussion at committee meetings which were held all day Wednesday, were surely not lacking in enthusiasm and some got very heated on controversial subjects but in the end arrived at a good policy understanding in all committees for N.A.S.C.D., to work for in 1959.

I had the privilege of receiving the award given to Tama District for having one of the outstanding newsletters in the nation. This was quite an honor to the Tama Commissioners and not many states received an award.

I want to congratulate the Tama Commissioners on this award. An article on it will appear elsewhere in this issue.

We had an Iowa breakfast which was attended by all Iowans present. In attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Moreland of Guthrie District, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Pellett of Cass District, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Culver of Harrison District, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wahling of Shelby District, Mr. and Mrs. Don Trenary of Pocahontas District, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Weberg of Crawford District, Mr. and Mrs. George Eason of Plymouth District, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Kirkpatrick of WHO and Des Moines, Mr. and Mrs. William (Robert) Greiner, Ankeny, Wayne Prichard, Des Moines, Dr. George Browning, Iowa State College, Ames, Ray

Heinin of SCS Washington, D. C., formerly from Iowa, Newman Lyle, O'Brien District and myself from Warren District. I can say that it was a good group from Iowa and we had our part in all convention matters that pertained to conservation in Iowa.

Iowa is recognized for its leadership in the conservation field, both in effort, application and appropriation by the state legislature.

Maybe I can report on other phases of conservation later as Hubert says I can't take all the space for my column from Tama District issue.

Attend your regional meeting and send in your dues.

TOWNSEND

&

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B. P. Jepsen, Local Mgr.

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER

COAL

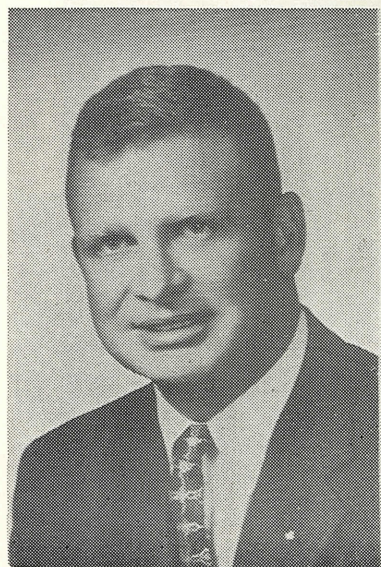
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DYSART, IOWA

State Representative



NEIL E. JOHNS
Toledo, State Representative
Tama County, Iowa Legislature

The Future Of Our Land Conservation

By Neil E. Johns
State Representative
Tama County

The citizens of Tama County should be proud of the fact that

their officers and working force of the Tama County Soil Conservation District are doing such a wonderful job in helping and advising us to conserve the soil and water resources for future generations.

Next to the education of our youth of America, soil conservation should be our most important endeavor. Whether we are land owners or renters, we have to fully realize that we are all tenants of the soil for a very short period of our lives. It is up to us as farmers to leave the land just as good as we found it and better yet to improve it while we are here. By using balanced practices in contouring, terracing, waterways, and strip cropping, it will help keep our soil where it belongs and preserve the soil so that top crop yields are possible.

In my experience with terracing and contouring, I have found that it works in well with the rotation of my crops which includes rotation pasture every fourth year. When we developed our first project, we eliminated all cross fences on the farm. Then fields were rearranged to fit in with the contour of the land and with access ability for the pasturing of the livestock.

Our second step after arranging contour lines was to begin building terraces. The terraces were built by two methods. One with the ordinary plow and secondly with the rotary whirlwind ter-

racer. The rotary whirlwind terracer is much faster and will do a more complete job of building a lasting terrace.

Since building the terraces, each year that this particular field is in corn, the terraces are again rebuilt and reshaped with

the ordinary plow. This is very important so as not to have break-throughs and terraces that seem to build up to accessive height.

In all, we have approximately six miles of terraces on the farm at the present time with about two more miles to be built before we have completed the project.

There was considerable tiling undertaken with some 200 rods yet to do. We have constructed tile outlet dams and have renovated a permanent blue grass pasture into Birdsfoot Trefoil.

One should always realize that conservation and soil practices are not established overnight. It takes several years of planning and construction and we feel that by doing part of the work each year, we have slowly but surely accomplished our soil conservation project.

Again, may I congratulate the men in the Soil Conservation office for the work they have accomplished in the past and also to that end which they are working for so that the soil of Tama County will remain in top condition for our future sons and daughters.

—o—

A FARM IS

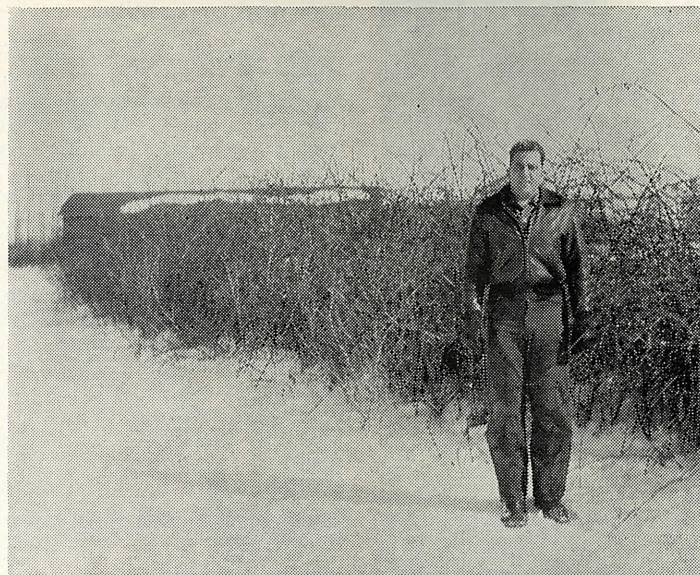
AS BIG AS

IT'S POWER

TO PRODUCE

Iowa Soil and Water

The Living Fence



Multiflora Rose fence on the grounds of Traer plant of Funk Seed Corn Co. Multiflora Rose serves as excellent cover for wildlife and furnishes living fence division. Billy Norton, Conservation Aid, who is a six-footer, indicates height to which fence grows.

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BUCKINGHAM, IOWA

Multiflora Rose For Wildlife



Source of food for birds during winter months when ground is snow and ice covered are the seed hips that hang on the Multiflora Rose stems. With winter nearly over those seed tips were still hanging ready for use by wildlife.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—

(Continued from page 17)

cent years. In our Tama County District the first steps were taken with the schools in 1947. That year a scrap book program was used in the rural schools to make a start on soil and water conservation education. Few textbooks on this activity were available and most of our science and geography books had little material in them about it.

The scrap book program was carried thru 1948. Then in 1949 the State Department of Public Instruction prepared Teachers Elementary Handbook XIV, "Teaching of Conservation." This handbook was available to all teachers and schools and they were encouraged to use it. At the time of its introduction there had appeared a fairly good supply of reference material and other aids available for teaching Soil and Water Conservation. However many of our teachers felt inadequately prepared to present the subject.

Frank Reed, Soil Conservationist assigned to the Tama District had an idea that following the outline of teaching in the handbook, why not prepare a work or activities book that the students could use. He solicited the help of Gress Rogers, Tama County Extension Director, and discussed its preparation and possible use with this office, the Tama District Commissioners and at that time his Supervisor H. Howard Oak, Marshalltown, who presently is the Soil Conservationist in the Marshall District.

It was agreed by all that the idea was sound, and the book was prepared. After viewing the Iowa Soil and Water

finished product, I agreed to encourage its use in the rural schools of the county, and made arrangements to contact the school superintendents and explore the possibility of using it in the town schools. This was done and the activities book has been used in all rural schools and most town schools since that time. After a year or two of trial and error as to the grades for which it was best suited, the books, a series of three was prepared for the 6th, 7th and 8th grades.

This is only one example of the way Soil and Water Conservation education is being carried on today. Many are interested in it and rightly so. The bread and butter for most in our county depends on the fruits of the soil. We waste and abuse soil and we reduce the soils ability to produce that bread and butter. I commend the District and the people who work with and for it on their efforts which haven't always been greeted with open arms. There is one effort worthy of your support.

How Long Has This Been Going On?

To those of you who receive the Tama District's newsletter, this is not a new story. It concerns two farm owners who came into the Extension Office with soil samples. Extension Director Gress Rogers was serving them and during their visit he asked if they would use the tests as a need for ACP cost-sharing for limestone. Both said they had not heard of it. Rogers explained. They both came back with "How long has this been going on?" And of course they were interested and visited the ASC office for details.

The moral to this conversation is, take nothing for granted. Something that is everyday old stuff to you, may be unheard of to someone else. Because **you** know does not mean others do. You have to continue to tell your story to reach everyone. No wonder the slogan "Advertising Pays."

This then is the reason for The Tama District being featured in this magazine. To tell you about the District's work. We would be amiss, however, if we did not include some facts about Districts.

A Soil Conservation District is a legal sub-division of the state government organized under State law.

It is organized by farm owners and operators.

It's purpose is to work with those within the District on Soil and Water Conservation problems.

The District has no taxing powers, but otherwise has most authorities granted legal organizations.

It receives assistance from all interested groups, agencies and individuals who have the facilities to assist it.

The District is governed by three elected Commissioners living within the District, and serve without pay.

The District is here to serve the public in the best way possible to achieve the goal of conserving our soil and water resources.

Participation by farm owners and operators is voluntary. Its progress is up to you.

CONSERVATION BOARD—

(Continued from page 14)

projects is only a small part of the Board's responsibilities; once a project is begun then comes the larger task of general maintenance and upkeep, and in many cases, perhaps, improvement. Since the Board was not authorized until the November election, there will be no projects started this year because of no funds with which to operate. Budgets are submitted in July and August of each year, and the tax levies are made in September which was too early to include anything for the Conservation Board.

The Board is conducting a Survey of the County to determine what people want in the way of facilities and projects, and at this writing distribution of the Survey Forms is well under way. The Survey is being made

through local service groups, schools, and any interested individuals who would like to help out, and the results will be used as a guide for future Board action.

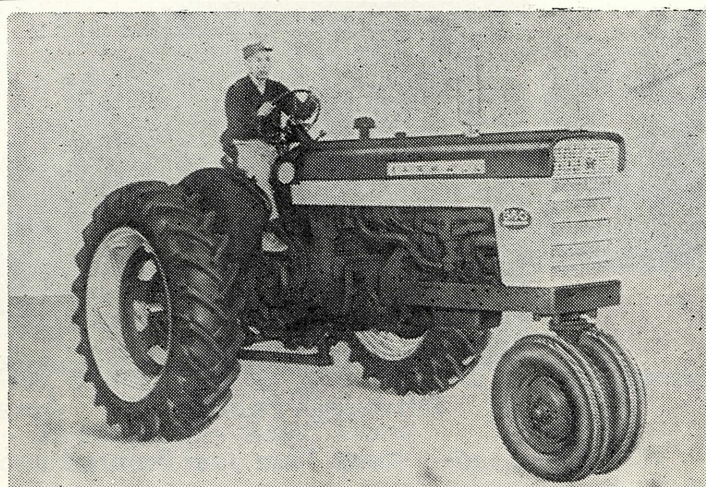
All of us are dependent upon soil and water for our existence. Conservation covers a wide field of endeavor, and in whatever form a Conservation practice may appear it will most often in one way or another involve one or both of these basic resources. The County Conservation Board is interested in all forms of Conservation, whether under its direct control or not, from the smallest recreational project to the largest farm terracing operation. With this thought in mind we believe the County Conservation Board can and will be of valuable assistance and service to the people of Tama County.

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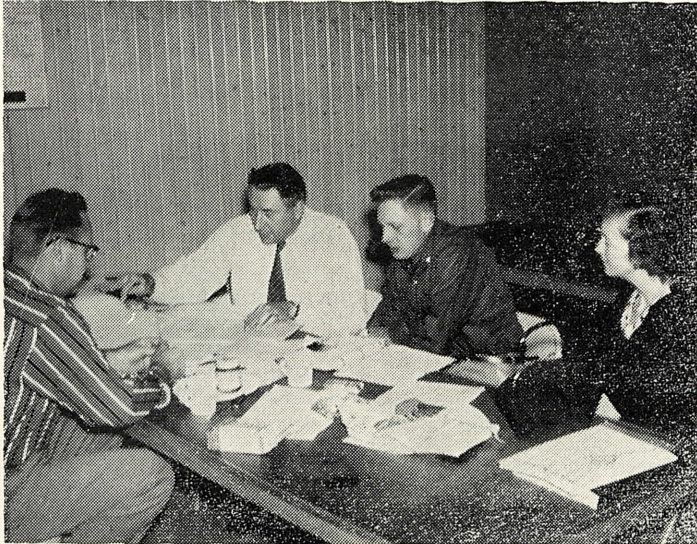
TAMA

IOWA



HOME PLANNING

FARM DRAINAGE



Tama County Extension Director Gress Rogers with Extension Economist Les Kral, Cedar Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Seda, Traer.

FARM AND HOME PLANNING

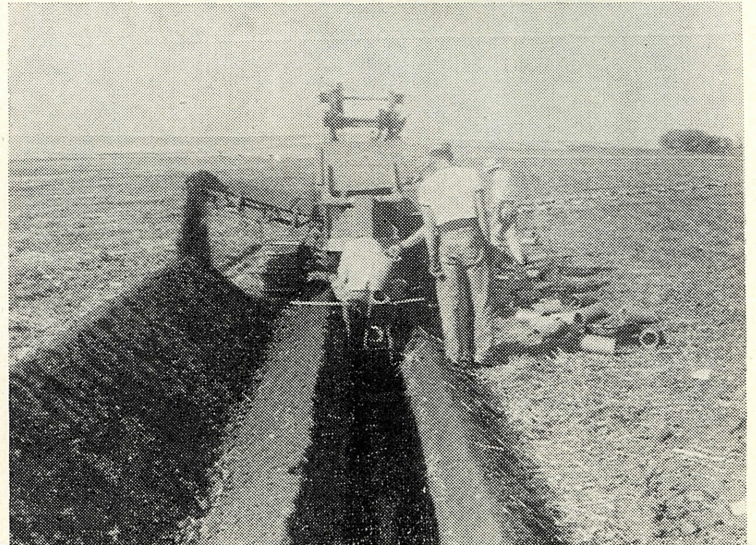
By Gress Rogers

Co. Extension Director

The Extension Service of Tama County has been conducting Farm and Home Planning meetings for young married couples for the last several years. The meetings, held in February, offer to them information on farm and

home management. Included are such items as crops, crop rotation, fertilization, land use and conservation, weed and insect control, feeds and feeding, purchasing of items for the home, meal planning and record keeping.

The program is under the direction of County Extension Director Gress Rogers and Home Economist Mina Olin., Extension



Tile being installed on Lloyd Pritchard and Son farm in Buckingham Township.

Economist Les Kral, Cedar Rapids and Frank Reed, Tama County Soil Conservationist, assist.

Selection of those invited to the series of meetings is made through Banks in the county, who recommend their participation.

One of the features of the series is a follow-up meeting a year later, where with Les Kral, a study is made of the year's oper-

ation by the couple. From this they are able to discuss improvements in the operation that will mean increased returns.

The program has been well received and present plans call for it to be continued.

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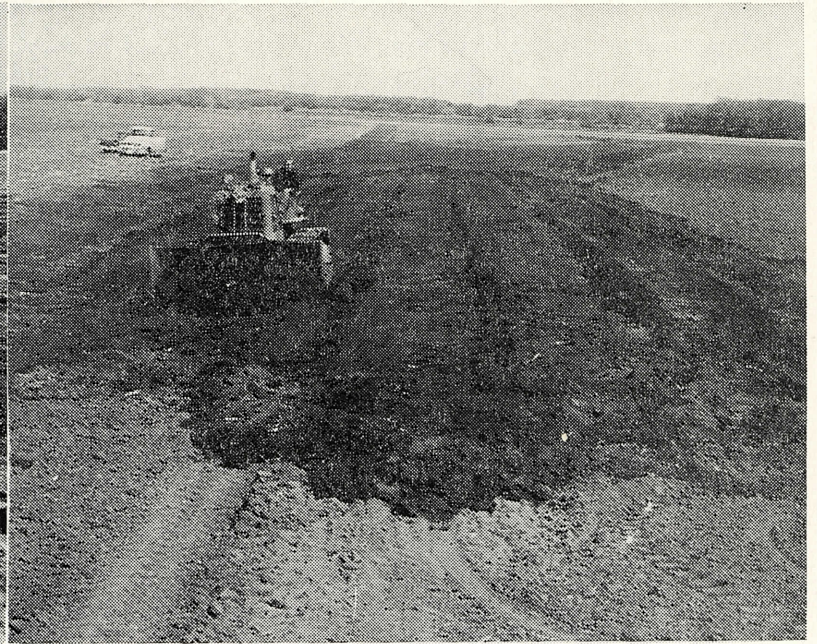
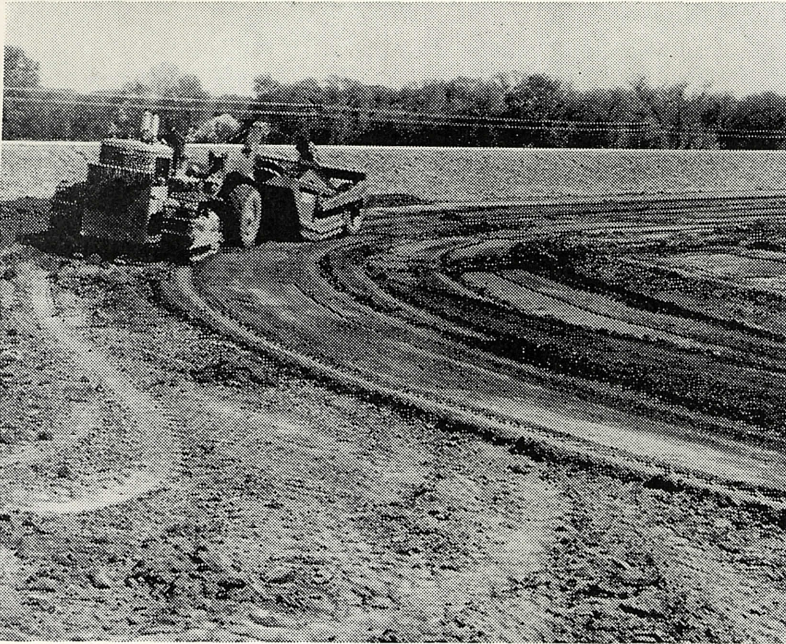
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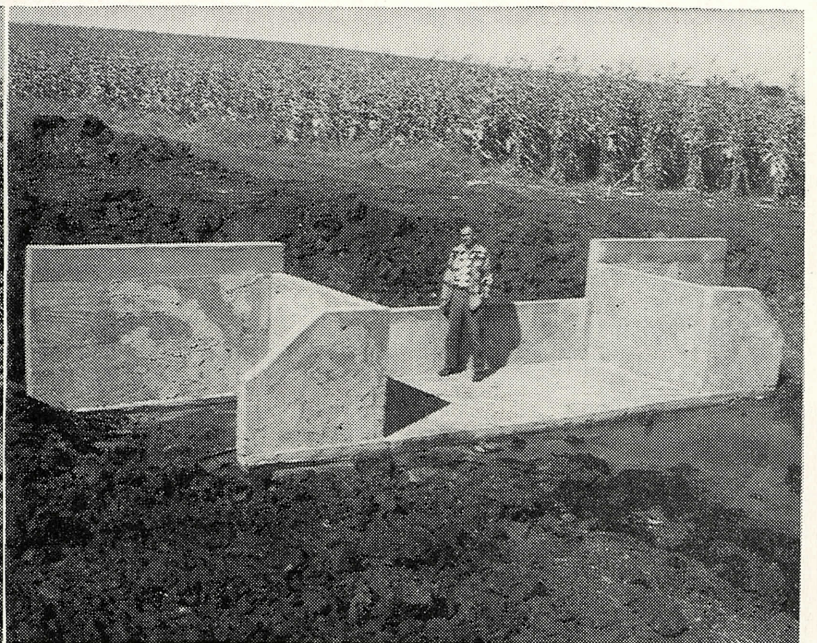
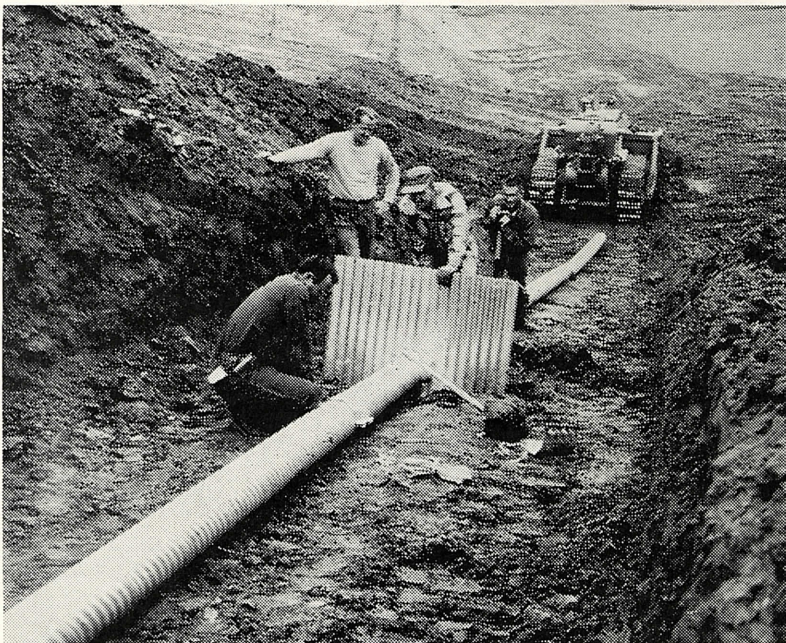
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We wish to congratulate the commissioners for their part in conserving our soil and water.



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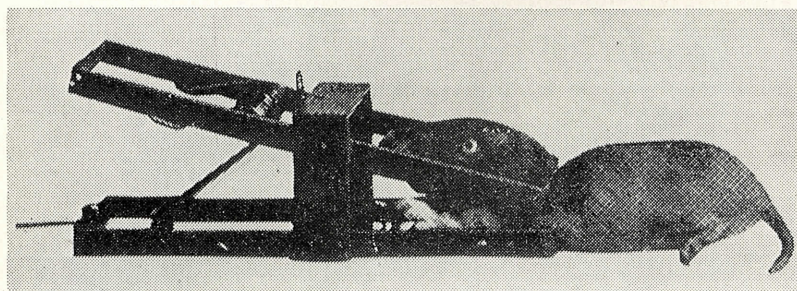
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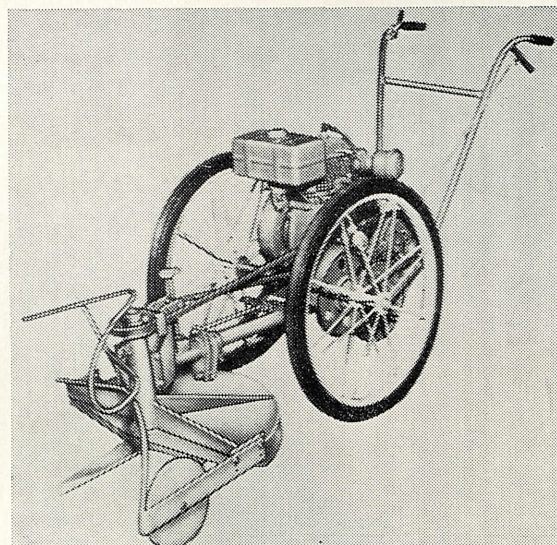


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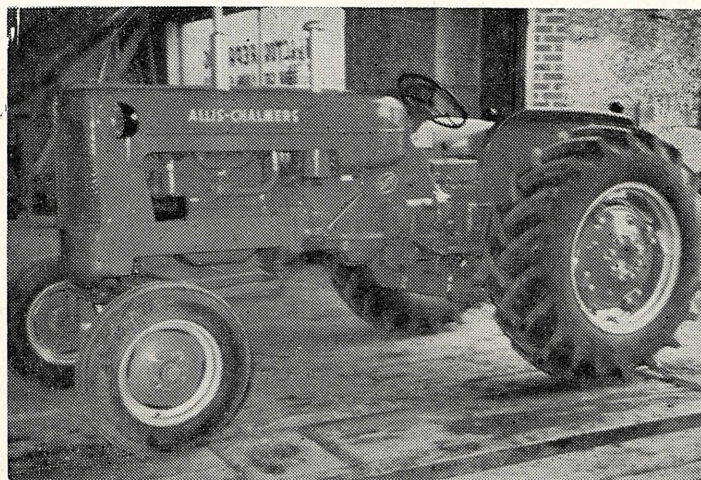
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TAMA COUNTY SOILS—

(Continued from page 11)

posited in the stream valleys. It is from this material that such soil as Bremer, Waukesha, Wabash and similiar soils were developed. These soils are found along the Iowa river, Deer Creek, Wolf Creek, Salt Creek and other streams in the county.

There is some sand in the county. Some of this material was blown up out of river valleys, and being heavier than the silty material it was deposited close to the river valley. An example of soil developed from sand is Chelsea. Chelsea is another soil that gets its name from the town of Chelsea in southeastern Tama County.

There is some limestone exposed along the Iowa River valley north and northeast of Montour. Limestone is one of the sedimentary rocks and was formed as a sediment in the area. The sea in which the limestone originated was one of the many with which Iowa and the Midwest was covered hundreds of millions of years ago. Soft at first the material gradually hardened to rock. The only place it is exposed is on the steep slope and this is what is called rough broken land.

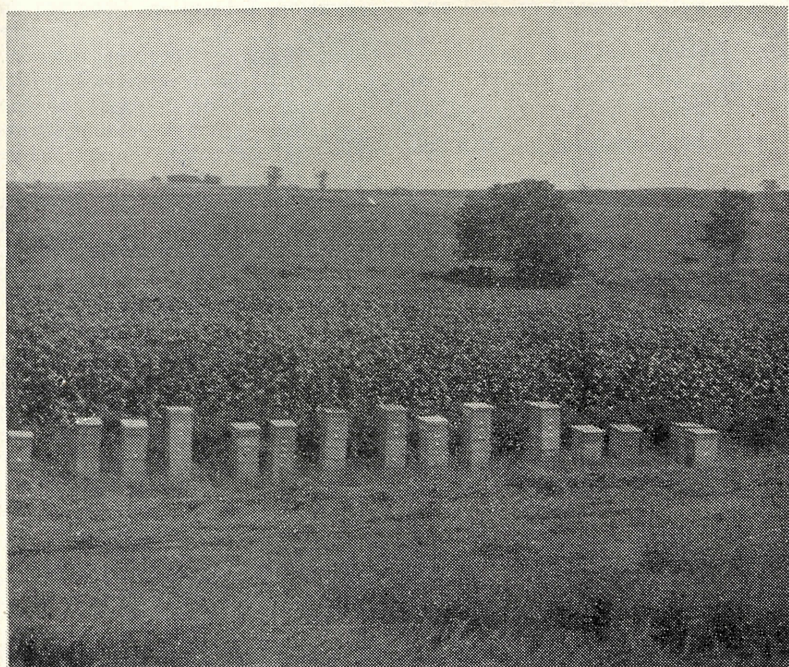
The geologist and soil scientist can predict where the soil material came from, how it got into Tama County, how long it has been there with a fair degree of accuracy. How long it will remain is entirely up to those who manage and farm the land. The productivity of a particular soil depends upon a large number of factors, climate, soil characteristics, and management are important. Of these, management is the only variable that can be controlled.

When the early settlers came to Tama County they found 12 to 14 inches of good balck top soil. How long does it take to make an inch of top soil? I don't know, but radiocarbon dates show most of the soil development has taken place in the last 14,000 to 16,000 years in Tama County. How long does it take to lose an inch of top soil? Sometimes in one good hard rain. Other times just a little each rain. This loss, being slow, is hardly noticeable, but over a period of years thousands of tons of good Tama County top soil finds its way into the Mississippi River.

If the farmers of Tama County are proud of their soil, and they have a right to be, they should take great care in seeing that soil losses on their farms are kept very low. Visit your local Soil Conservation District office to see how you can best keep your soil to home. It took many thousands of years to develop these soils and they will remain productive a long, long time if they are properly managed.

Iowa Soil and Water

Pasture Improvement



Honey beehives on the E. L. Hagedorn farm in Howard Township. Hives were placed near Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed Plot to increase pollination and resulting seed harvest.

Birdsfoot Trefoil & Pasture Improvement

By Gress Rogers and Frank Reed

Birdsfoot trefoil is a perennial legume with long life, that was introduced into Tama County in recent years. It is a good forage producer, but it has some growth habits that do not favor its use in crop rotation seedings. However, it does work well in permanent pastures where bluegrass is the companion crop. Because Tama County has several thousand acres of low producing blue grass pastures the use of birdsfoot trefoil offers an opportunity for farmers to greatly improve the returns from such areas.

There are two kinds of Birdsfoot Trefoil. The narrow leaf and the broadleaf. The narrow leaf was first used in the county by Sam Taylor and Chas. Mishek, Sr. But it was found to be unsatisfactory. The first of the broadleaf variety was seeded about 1947 on the farm now owned and operated by Robert Jacobsen, Columbia Township. It was seeded in a mixture on a severely eroded area. The trefoil was the only crop that survived and it covered that area indicating it could take some very adverse growing conditions. This also pointed out one of its faults, that it does not withstand severe competition, particularly during the seeding year.

Once established, trefoil is a tough grower. It will take severe grazing and withstand drought and cold winters. Its roots go deep to seek moisture and plant food. One growing crown will produce a large number of leafy

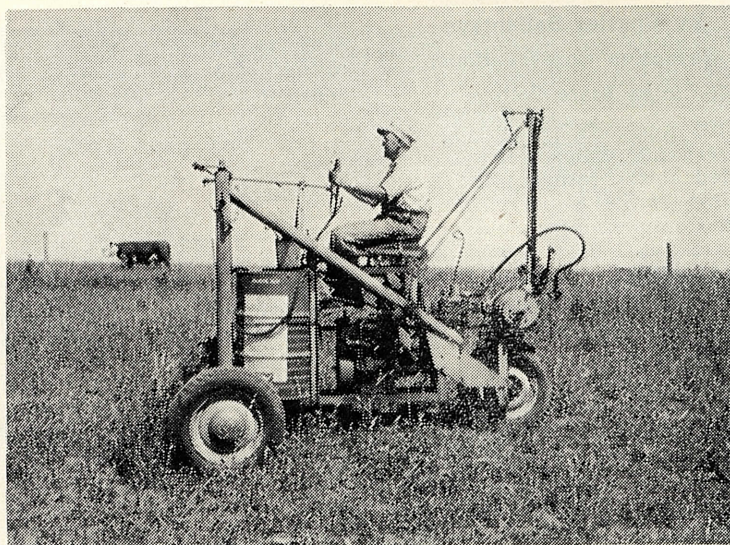
stems and it is a high seed producer, although the seed is difficult to harvest. Trefoil will grow on unlimed soils and areas that are low in fertility. However, it is like most other plants, in that it produces best on soils with good fertility.

Tama County has a large area of land in permanent pasture. Also, there are many areas now under cultivation that are nearly identical to the pasture areas. Everyone does not agree, but what we know of good land use, these latter areas are also best suited to permanent vegetation. The total of these areas is about 30,000 acres.

With this much land needing permanent seedings, it becomes evident Tama County has need of the legume, Birdsfoot Trefoil. In 1951, County Extension Director Gress Rogers working with Soil Conservation Frank Reed and the County ASC Committee developed a program of pasture seedlings using Birdsfoot as the legume. Assistance was offered to all who desired to make pasture seedings or improve their present pasture areas. This assistance took the form of recommendations for seedbed preparation, fertilizer and lime treatments, seeding rates and mixtures, seeding methods and handling of the area during establishment.

The number of men who have taken part in this program has now passed the 300 mark. The area seeded to trefoil has increased from Jacobsen's original

Seed Production



Steve Earley, Traer spraying dalapon on the crown vetch seed plot on Franklin Earley's farm southwest of Traer.

Seed Increase Plots

By Gress Rogers:

Co. Ext. Director

Tama County has a wide variety of soils and topography. It has some very fertile nearly level soils and some areas of hilly, rugged land. Some of this latter is fertile but some is not so fertile. And of course there is a larger area of land between these two extremes. Most of the hilly land should not be cultivated. There are many acres that are in pasture but many more could well be seeded to permanent types of grasses and legumes.

Since much is in pasture and more should be, the Tama District Commissioners since the start of the District have been interested in introducing legumes and grasses, that will survive our climate, and bring about the greatest forage production. This has been done co-operatively with District Co-operators, and the Soil Conser-

area of about 7 acres to nearly 4000 acres. Harold Read, Spring Creek Township has over 100 acres seeded to Birdsfoot.

Trefoil is not an easy cure-all to pasture problems. Slipshod methods of establishment and handling will not bring productive results. However with reasonable care and sensible handling it will bring from 2 to 4 times the production from similar areas in blue grass alone. The need is there and the results are worthwhile. There is little doubt trefoil will continue to find favor and use by Tama County farmers.

vation and Extension Services.

One of the first legumes introduced was narrow leaf Birdsfoot Trefoil. Sam Taylor, Carroll Township and Chas. Mishek, Sr. made the first plantings. This did not prove successful since its forages production was not high. However it does have the same long life as our presently used broadleaf Birdsfoot, since you can still find plants of the narrow leaf on the Taylor farm. And these first plantings were made in 1945, fourteen years ago.

At later dates Fischer Brome Grass, a high producing strain, was introduced and a seed plot placed on the Norman Mitchell farm in Genesco Township. Following later were Broadleaf Birdsfoot plots on the E. L. Hagedorn farm (see front cover), John Norton's farm in Richland Township and Robert Malin's farm in Columbia Township.

The most recent seed increase plot was made this past season on the Franklin Earley farm in Perry Township. This was a seeding of crown vetch. It is being grown to furnish seed for trials on steep, poorer soils that are severely eroded or have a very low fertility. There is much to learn about this legume plant and how it may be of benefit in our District. We may or may not find it has real application for our farmers. If it is, we will be pleased that the District has had a part in it. If not, we will shed no tears but feel that failure with such trials is never a loss. It is only a step of elimination in our progress towards finding the best for our farming community.

Summary of Short Course

By Charles Ballantyne
Extension Conservationist
Iowa State College

Fifty-nine of Iowa's 100 soil conservation districts were represented at the 14th Annual Short Course for Soil Conservation District Commissioners held on the Iowa State College campus January 13 and 14. A total of 88 Commissioners and 22 Assistant Commissioners attended the two-day event.

Those in attendance deemed the program outstanding this year. It opened with three presentations designed around "Points of View" on the Soil and Water Conservation Program. R. C. Smith of Harvestore Products Corporation, Kankakee, Illinois, gave an impressive picture of why business has an interest in the Conservation Program. Mrs. Margaret Weberg of Kiron, Iowa, gave real meaning to the place of conservation of our many natural resources in family living and community life. She drew upon the beauties of nature and of our home and community surroundings, all of which follow wise use of our soil and water resources. Carl Hertz, President of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers of Nevada, Iowa, left no doubt in

the minds of those present that conservation of soil and water on rolling farm lands makes sense because there is profit in it. He drew from his long experience as a farm manager to prove his points.

The first afternoon was devoted to a study of the many aspects of soil and water. With Dr. William H. Pierre, Head of the Agronomy Department of Iowa State College presiding, the group heard Dr. Wayne H. Scholtes, Professor of Agronomy, tell a fascinating story about the glacial origin of Iowa's soils. This was followed with Dr. Frank Schaller, Extension Agronomist, who brought to the group the latest thinking and developments in land use. Another excellent presentation was given by Lloyd L. Harrold of the Agricultural Research Service of Coshocton, Ohio. He stressed the importance of water and water use by crops in today's agriculture. The afternoon was brought to a close with Dr. George M. Browning, Associate Director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station giving the group a stirring presentation on research needs in soil and water conservation.

Governor Herschel C. Loveless was featured speaker at the first evening banquet and gave an ex-

cellent talk, (illustrated with his own slides) on his recent trip to the Middle East. Governor Loveless is well informed on soil and water conservation and he very ably told the story of the impoverished soil resources of the ancient world.

The second day began with the theme "Soil District Administration." Dr. John Timmons reported on a study which has recently been completed under his direction in the Jasper Soil District. The study was entitled "Progress and Problems in the Iowa Soil Conservation District Program." Dr. Robert Parks followed Dr. Timmons with a statement regarding his extensive (nation-wide) findings in the research work which led to his published book, "Soil Conservation Districts in Action." Following this a panel discussion on the findings and statements given above occupied most of the remaining time before lunch. For many Commissioners, this was easily one of the highlights of the Short Course. Clyde Spry, Secretary of Agriculture, presided at this session and very ably brought the important elements out in the open.

The last afternoon with Bryan Weberg of the State Soil Conservation Committee presiding was devoted mainly to Conservation Education and Highway Construction programs. W. Lawrence Blair, County Extension Director

and Cecil Gillespie, District Commissioner from Winterset reported on their outstanding Conservation Education Program in schools. L. M. Clauson, Deputy State Highway Engineer and W. E. Reed of the Bureau of Public Roads held the interest of the group when they told of the new highway program. Other interesting presentations of the afternoon were reports on the Western Iowa Flood and on Conservation Contests by Walter Weiss and R. A. Wilcox respectively. Those men are with the Soil Conservation Service.

Topping off the two-day event at an early banquet on the second evening was a very interesting talk by J. S. Russell, Editor of the Iowa Farm and Home Register who related his recent experiences while in Europe.

Tama District Receives Award For Newsletter

The National Association of District Commissioners in cooperation with the National Farm Equipment Institute awards annually, recognition to Districts for newsletters prepared and sent regularly to cooperators and others interested in Soil and Water Conservation.

The Tama District began sending out a newsletter January 1, 1958. Information in the newsletter is about activities of the District, cooperators and those working with the District. It is usually information that does not find its way into regular news channels.

The judges, one of whom was Ralph Wennblom, Associate Editor of Farm Journal, selected the Tama District newsletter as one of the award winners. Three top prizes were made to Districts in Texas, Utah and Florida. Tama was one of twenty-five honorable mention winners and received a \$50.00 cash award. The District's Commissioners have been pleased with the way the newsletter has been received and plan to continue its preparation.

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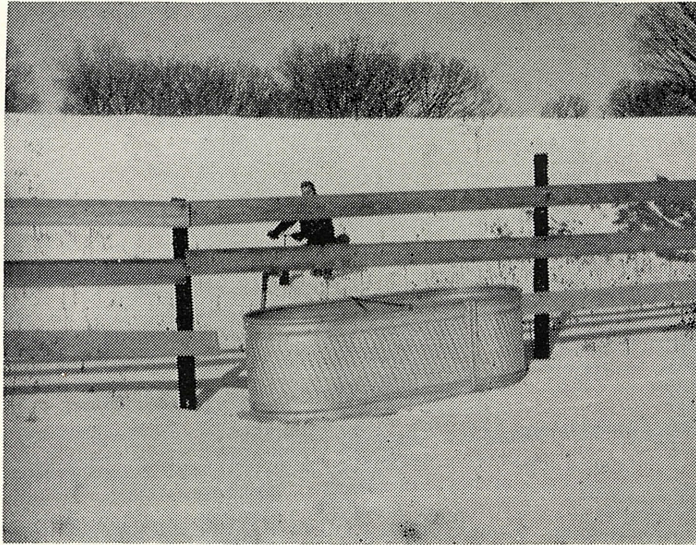
CONGRATULATIONS, COMMISSIONERS

Good soil management means added wealth for everyone . . .

For the Farmer . . . For the Community . . . For the Nation . . .

And For The World.

Ponds



An important feature of ponds built for livestock water is the system installed to furnish water to the stock. Below the pond fill on the Louis Adams farm in Salt Creek Township, Billy Norton, Conservation Aid, is trying out the shut off valve in the pipe line, leading from the pond to the stock tank. Notice the fence to keep the livestock away from the earth fill of the pond and away from the water in the pond.

Two Western Iowa Watersheds Toured By Advisory Board

Six members of the State Watershed Advisory Board toured two watersheds located in far western Iowa on December 18, 1958. The two watersheds visited were Hound Dog Creek located in Fremont County Soil Conservation District and Bee-Jay Watershed, located in East Pottawattamie Soil Conservation District. A tour such as this is a preliminary step which is taken prior to the review of the applications for Planning Assistance under P.L. 566 by the State Soil Conservation Committee. Action will be taken on both of these applications at their January meeting.

Members of the State Watershed Advisory Board which toured the watersheds were: Charles Ballantyne, extension soil conservationist of Iowa State College; Frank Mendell, state conservationist, SCS; Ronald Hermanson, representing the Hubert Beasley, editor of Iowa Soil Iowa Natural Resources Council; and Water magazine representing the IASDC; William Greiner, executive secretary and Richard Prestemon, assistant secretary representing the State Soil Conservation Committee.

Hound Dog Creek Watershed is 5,580 acres in size and its major drainage basin is the Nishnabotna River. It includes all or parts of 32 farms, of which 28 are district cooperators. Nearly 100 miles of terraces have been constructed in this watershed, and 2,688 acres Iowa Soil and Water

of contouring have been applied. There is considerable damage to bottomland in the watershed due to flooding and silting, as well as severe gullying in the uplands, with some of the gullies being 50 feet in depth.

The Old-Fashioned Way



Steam threshing on the Frank Frahm farm in 1958. Frank Frahm owns this Case steam engine and separator and enjoys getting a field of oats shocked on his farm so that the public can attend the threshing bee. Henry Michelsen is operating the engine (center) along with local kibitzers. Frank and Henry are steam engine hobbyists and attend steam threshers reunions about the state. They live at Garwin, Iowa.

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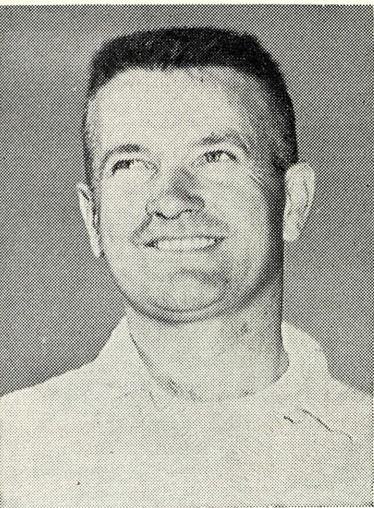
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Toledo Pioneer Plant Manager

Soil Moisture and Your Corn Crop

By Allen Leffler, Agronomist
Pioneer Hybrid Corn Co.
and
Irwin Heller, Toledo
Plant Manager

How many remember the summer of 1956, particularly those of you in the south one-quarter of Tama County? Why should you remember it? Drought, if you have forgotten.

A lot of the blame for the drying of the corn on many farms was placed on the lack of rainfall during the summer months. But, a partner in the crop failure for 1956 was the dry fall of 1955.

A dry fall such as 1955 doesn't add much water to the ground. So the job of "recharging" the soil moisture supply falls to March and April rains, with some possible help from snow.

While hoping for good spring rains, it's a good idea to plan how to make good use of the moisture you have. To do that, you should understand corn's appetite for water—when it needs water and how much—and the rainfall pattern.

Maximum corn yields take about 25 inches of water during the growing season. This can come from either rainfall or stored moisture. Naturally, to utilize the moisture supply, you need an adequate stand and enough plant food.

The importance of stored moisture really comes into focus when you compare corn's water use "timetable" with the rainfall pattern. Normally there's more rain than corn needs in April, May, part of June, September and October. But normal rainfall is almost always short of corn's needs in July and August.

Subsoil moisture can help make up this shortage. It also tides corn over short dry spells that occur even when monthly rainfall totals are normal. While good corn crops can be made allowa Soil and Water



ALLEN LEFFLER
Agronomist
Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Co.

most strictly on summer rains, your chances of high yields are better when you have a reserve of soil moisture.

How much water your soil can hold depends on its type and condition. Soil contains both available and unavailable water. Plants can use the available supply but can't "pull" hard enough to make use of the unavailable moisture. This unavailable water, seldom leaves the soil except from the top foot or so of ground. In that case, some of the next rain would go to replenish it.

A typical Tama silt loam can hold more than eight inches of available water in the top five feet of soil. A few soils can hold more—up to two inches of available water per foot. A sandy soil able water per foot. A shady soil may hold only about half this. Another interesting fact about soil moisture: You can have a good supply at three or four foot level—but unless the soil above it is moist, corn roots can't reach the deep moisture. A dry layer of subsoil keeps roots out of the moisture below.

The crop that preceded your corn affects the soil moisture supply. In a dry year, you can look at corn and just about tell if the field was in alfalfa or sweet clover the year before. Deep rooted legumes do a more complete job of pulling out subsoil moisture. If you plan to raise corn on legume sod after a dry year, better plow the sod in late August or early September. That stops growth—and water use—and allows for absorption of fall rainfall. On sloping fields you can contour plow to prevent soil washing.

Your best soil moisture supply is following shallow-rooted crops like oats or soybeans. Second best: After corn. The poorest moisture supply situation follows alfalfa, sweet clover, or red clover.

All these factors—rainfall, soil type, previous crop—affect subsoil moisture. To prove the importance of subsoil moisture, look at this chart.

Working with Boy Scouts



Group of conservation workers and Boy Scout executives taken at Conservation Camporee for Boy Scouts held at Union Grove Lake, Tama County, in the spring of 1955. Left to right, standing: Gress Rogers, County Extension Director; Frank Reed, Tama Soil Conservationist; Howard Oak, Marshall Soil Conservationist; Harlon Backhaus, Assistant State Conservationist, SCS; Ron Davis, Marshall Conservation Aid; John Maas, Conservation Officer; next person, name not known, was former custodian of the Union Grove Park; Harry Porter, TaMaHa District Scout Executive. Kneeling, left to right: Homer Rinehart, Marshalltown District Scout Chairman; Ivan Stansbury, State Conservation Commission, and Walt Harvey, Conservation office, Marshall County.

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Potatoes, Apples, Peaches
By the Carload at Lowest Prices
McCulloch Chain Saws,
Wire, Twine, Posts
TAMA IOWA

Irrigation Experiment	
Ames, Iowa, 1956	
Extra Water Applied—Inches	Corn Yield B./Acre
None	20.6
6"—before planting	63.7
11.6"—after June 29	86.8
15.5"	101.8
Stand—14,000	
Rainfall—10.9"	
Nitrogen—40 lbs.	

These figures are from an irrigation experiment at Ames, Iowa, in 1956. Rainfall totaled less than 11 inches that year. Note how six inches of water applied before planting tripled the yield. On another plot, 11½ inches of water applied whenever corn began to wilt boosted the yield to nearly 87 bushels.

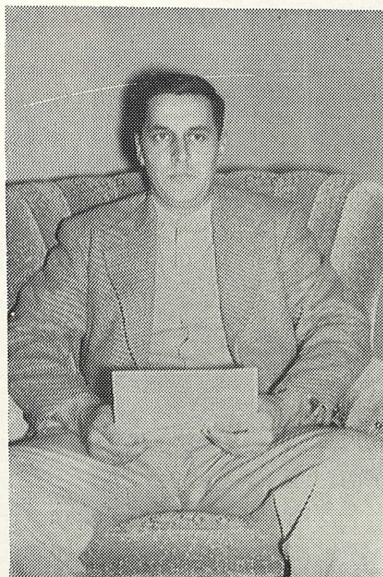
Nature could replace that first irrigation this year in the dry areas. If subsoil doesn't get recharged, the corn crop will have to get nearly all of its water supply from rainfall. The Ames experiment bears out the rule that

The Fabled land of Canaan, once flowing with milk and honey, is now a desert.

BOB McCOY
EARTHMOVING CONTRACTOR
Conservation Work
Pond Building
Terraces
Waterways
Landscaping
Brush & Timber Clearing
PHONE 26 on 70
MONTOUR, IOWA

—Continued on page 51

Farm Management



James Shaff, Toledo, representative of the Farmers National Company.

FARM MANAGEMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

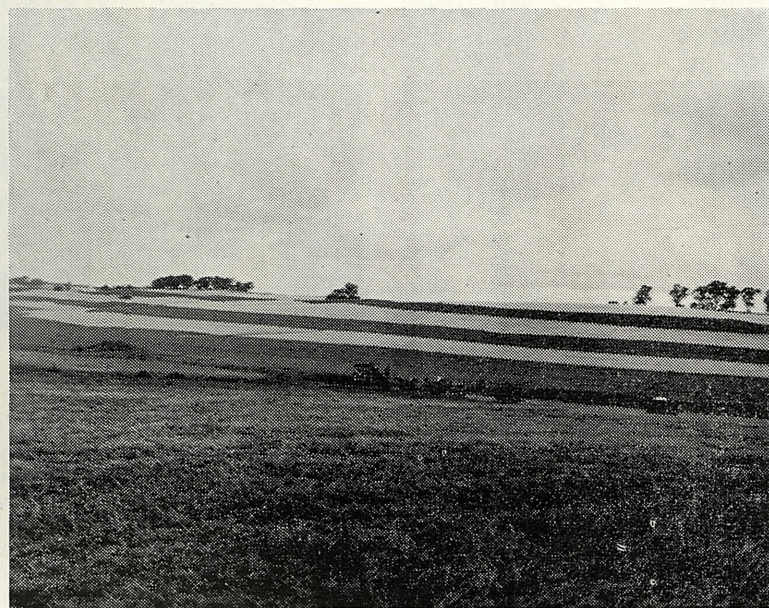
By James H. Shaff

Farmers National Company

In professional farm management there will be found an ex-

tensive use of soil conservation methods. This is because the farm manager must show an increase in yields and profits in order to justify his management fee. Fertilizer and lime applications are all part of the conservation program but they alone are not enough for bringing about a steady increase in yields. These increases in yields are brought about further by the conservation of the soil itself. The top soil layers took thousands of years to develop. Once they are eroded away it will be very difficult in most soils to regain the original fertility or even get satisfactory yields for many years to come. There are many acres of land in Tama County which have had mild to severe erosion. It is not too late to bring back much of this land to high productivity through the continuous use of recommended soil conservation practices. The more severely eroded soils will need very intensive conservation practices applied and it will take many years to make them productive. The farm manager is also concerned with the over-all looks and value of the farm he manages and requests assistance from the soil conservation service in filling gullies, developing waterways, erecting erosion control dams and building ponds for soil and water conservation.

Soil And Water Conservation With Strip Cropping



Contour strip cropping on the L. C. McKeen farm in Richland Township.

The Tama County Soil Conservation District is set up to give free technical assistance and guidance for all kinds of conservation practices. The soil conservation office in this county has been extremely cooperative in

setting up complete conservation plans for the farms under our management.

Tama County has one of the newest soil survey maps in the state and it is very useful in determining soil types, their descriptions, capabilities, uses and area outline.

All absentee owners, owner operators and tenants should be aware of the profits to be had from the use of soil conservation but not only that they should not forget they have a responsibility to preserve the soil for future generations. Maintaining, building up and leaving a profitable well developed soil is as sensible as carrying a large amount of life insurance for you as the benefactor will also share in the profits in your own lifetime and still have full value to leave to your beneficiary.

Soil conservation is not a 'one-shot' deal to be used for a year or so and then forgotten. Rather it is the application of proven methods of soil management which should be carried on perpetually.

Elberon Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

R. M. Mills, Manager



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PHONE 35

ELBERON, IOWA

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Iowa Soil and Water

The Study of Conservation Needs in Tama District



County Extension Director Gress Rogers leading discussion at Tama County Conservation Needs Inventory meeting relating to the land use and cropping expected in the county by 1975. Attentive gentlemen in the background are Frank Schaller, Iowa State College Extension Agronomist and Franklin Earley, Traer.

Conservation Needs An Inventory

By Frank Reed

Soil Conservationist

The Soil and Water Conservation needs for Tama County are many and varied, according to a study now in the progress of being completed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1957 called for nationwide inventory of such needs using the inventory of each county in the United States. The inventory, to be completed by 1960, is being made by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA. SCS, as it is commonly called, asked for and received aid from other agencies, groups and interested individuals.

The inventory used, as a basis, soil surveys. With the additional background of practical experiences, and experimental results, a total needs for Soil and Water conservation in the county was developed. Following this an estimate of what could be reasonably be accomplished by 1975 was made.

Some very interesting discussions were held in developing the inventory and estimating possible accomplishments by 1975. Some of the information developed is of interest. The needs inventory indicated the following:

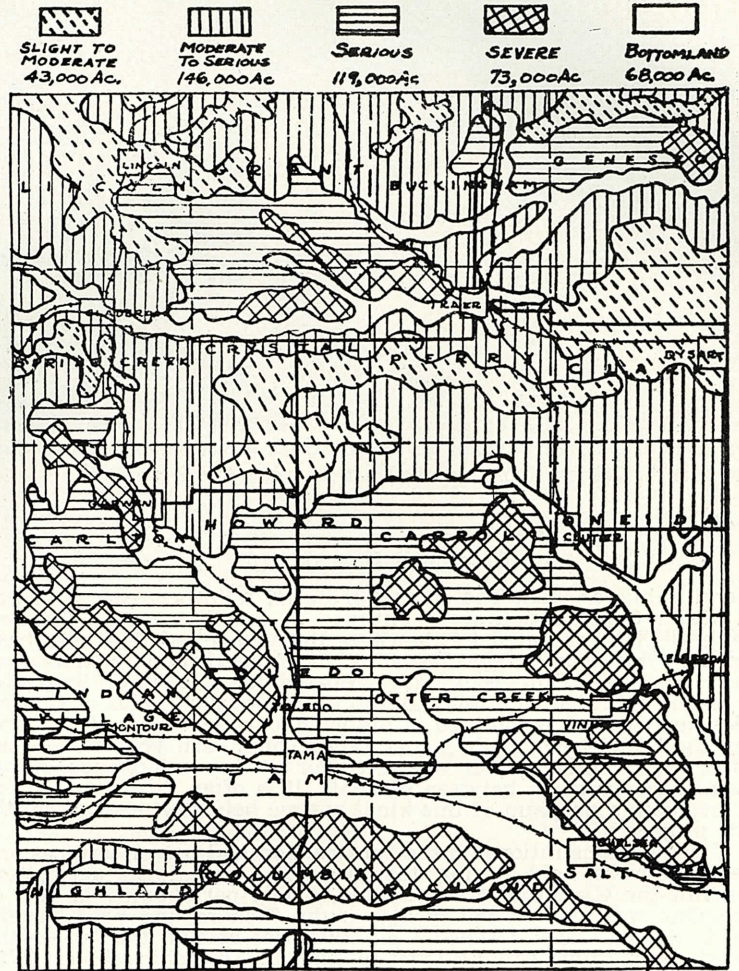
Acres needing terraces ---130,360
Acres needing contour strips ----- 21,960
Iowa Soil and Water

Acres needing contouring annually ----- 85,425
Acres needing pasture renovation ----- 29,775

Presently there are 378,272 acres of cropland out of a 460,800 acre total in the county. And did you know that farm buildings occupy 13,275 acres and more than 9,000 acres are in roads in Tama County?

The estimates of what can reasonably be accomplished by 1975 came in for much discussion. An example of this was terracing. Figures ranged from 10 to 100 miles per year. It was finally agreed a total of 750 miles by 1975 should be a reasonable estimate. That is about 10 times what is on the land now. Estimates for other practices found like divergence of opinions and similar final answers.

The question is, will Tama County progress that fast in the application of Soil and Water Conservation practices. It is hoped it will.



The scope of the Soil and Water Conservation needs in Tama County becomes apparent from the above map. It indicates erosion problem area of the county.

We should all stop once in a while and take a look at the Conservation Needs on our own farms.

Farmers Savings Bank

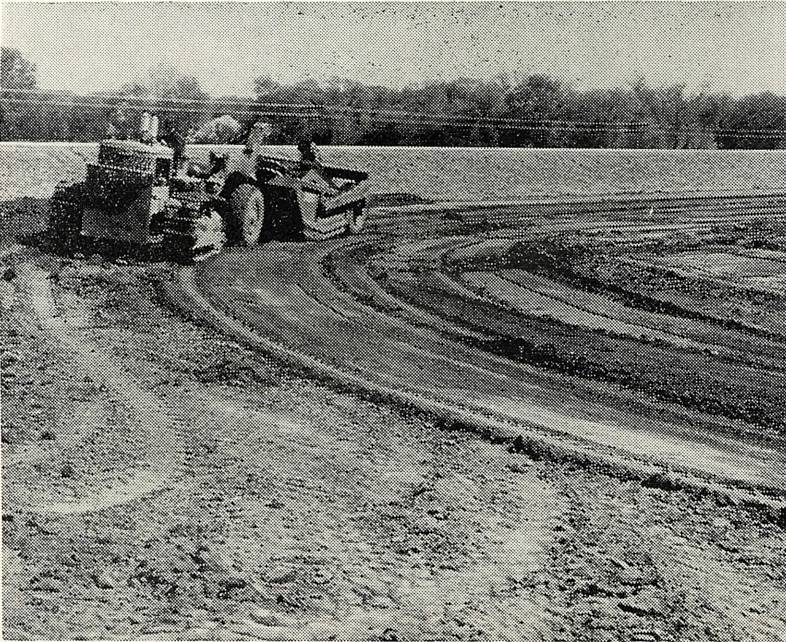


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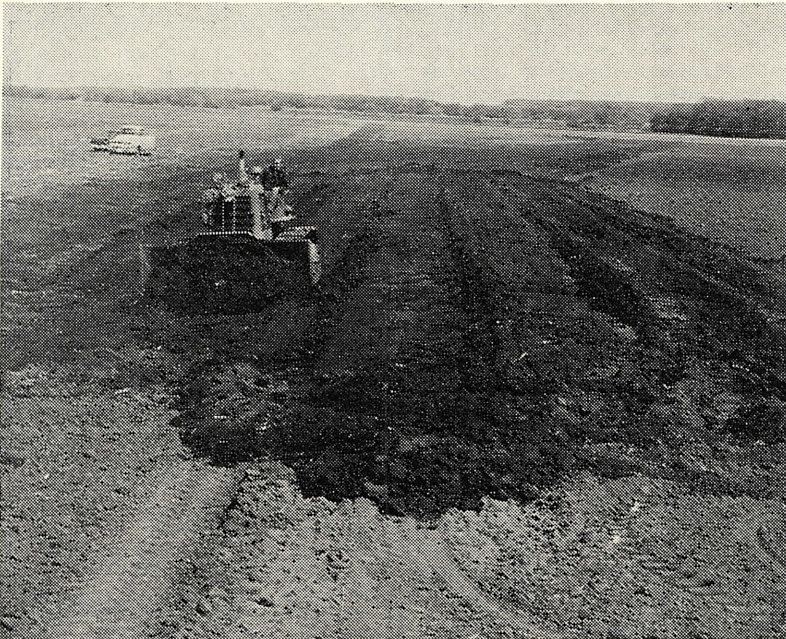
Control the Water with Diversions



Carry-all scraper being used to construct diversion terrace and waterway on the Carrie Ebert farm north of Traer, operated by John Kvidera.



Garwin Consolidated School sixth, seventh and eighth graders inspecting outlet from diversion terrace on the Erv Hagedorn farm east of Garwin. Erv is explaining the purpose of the diversion and how it will help maintain the water level in his pond shown in the background.



Finishing upper part of diversion terrace with bulldozer on the Carrie Ebert farm, Buckingham Township.

Diversions

By M. E. Sevde

Conservation Aid

One of the supporting practices in soil conservation work is called a diversion. It is a terrace-like structure shaped preferably by dozer equipment. Needs for a diversion are limited but very effective in their place and generally not farmed except where a broad ridge exists on lower slopes. A diversion should have an ample cross-sectional area in its channel, a ridge height from 1½ to 2 feet and contain from one to two cubic yards per foot depending upon the steepness of slope.

Most farmers know what the term 'terrace' means so, in the parlance of soils men terraces are broad-based ridges built hor-

izontal to the slope and designed to carry water to a grassed outlet. Diversions no less, are terraces too and is the big brother to the field terrace. A diversion does exactly what the word implies, it diverts water like a terrace or can be used to intercept water from a set of terraces. Its application in another form can be used on gullies and waterways and also serves as a final control, with the exception of concrete structures, in carrying water on the field.

Diversions are over-built terraces to withstand heavy runoff loads. They may be used to protect farmstead buildings from hillside drainage. Their use in gully control diverts water to more protected areas where the farmer can then slope side banks and establish a grassed area. They can be successfully applied near tops of steep slopes to carry water to grassed outlets or pond sites. Diversions serve a purpose on steeper pasture areas to help break up the slope into smaller units and control eroded draws within the unit. They are laid out like a set of terraces.

In Tama County diversions are laid out on a grade, rather than level, due to soil characteristics. Soils in Tama County are unlike those of western Iowa where level terraces hold water till it soaks away. Our more slowly permeable soils makes it necessary to provide a graded water-course to get rid of concentration. Diversions can serve the farmer in either capacity as a temporary or permanent part of his operations and become a measure of his rich heritage.

Iowa Soil and Water

N. S. Beale & Son Company

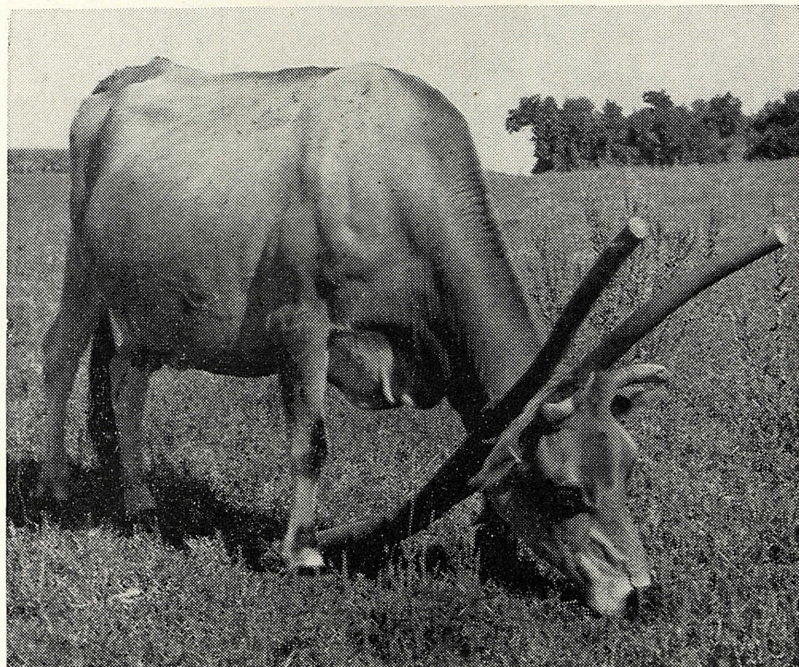
GRAIN — FEED — SEED — COAL

TAMA, Phone 11

TOLEDO, Phone 192

Which Picture was Taken in Tama County?

The sad truth is both of them were. With the proper land treatment and a good crop rotation you won't have to weight the old cow down to keep her in the pasture.



This cow, shown grazing on unimproved pasture, as you can see by the yoke, is not at all the "Contented Cow."



Cows grazing on Reed's Canary Grass seeded on wet bottomland along the Iowa River.

TERRACES—

(Continued from page 41)

gether. This is done because a volume of water gathers more quickly as the slope increases.

Farmers object to the contour farming necessary with terraces. They do not like the point and short row areas. Point and short rows mean more turning and a losing of time. The professional conservationists have been overcoming some of this objection by laying out parallel terraces whenever possible. This can be done on many, but not all fields. The way the land lays does not permit it on all fields.

Most farmers who have terraces report them not too difficult to farm. They agree additional time is used. But they also report the time involved has little or no evident effect on the net result of their years operation. Men such as; Fred and Richard Bruene, Gladbrook; Don and Herb Thiel, Dysart; Wilbur Weiss, Elberon; Gerald Ewing, Buckingham would undoubtedly rather farm without terraces. They have them on their land to do a job and they are not displeased with the results.

Time is important in farming. The question is how important in relation to the resource protected. All of us prefer taking the easy way and let those who follow work with the problem. Some sacrifice is in order if the challenge of Soil and Water Conservation is to be met.

Iowa Soil and Water

Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co.

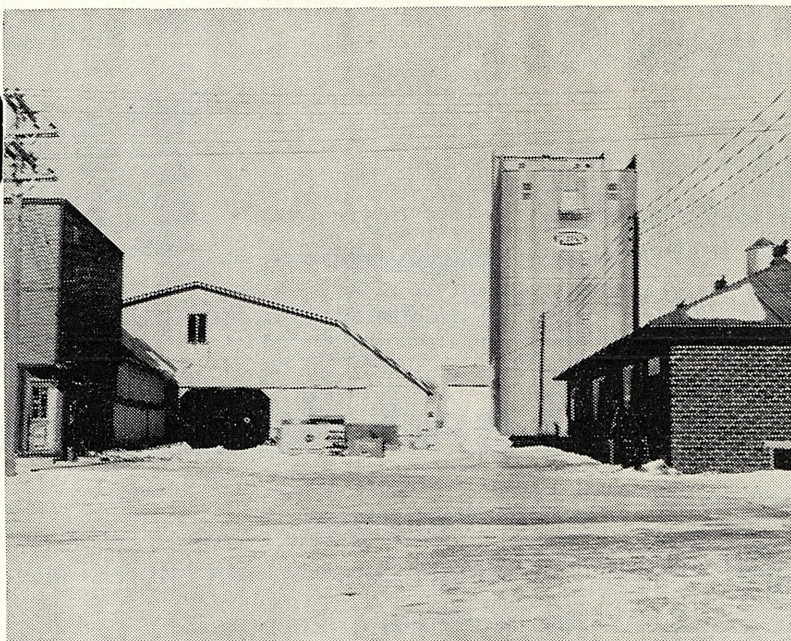
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SPRINGBROOK—

(Continued from page 14)

from a waste acreage with a huge gully, brought out how we can convert such an area into a haven for wildlife and a recreation area. We mapped out the gully and upon returning to camp, we planned the extent of the pond, best location for the dam, trees, shrubs, etc. It took little imagination to see the pond inhabited with wild fowl and stocked with fish, surrounded by multiflora rose and a variety of trees.

A frightening rainfall of nearly ten inches within a few hours gave us the opportunity of seeing the extent of damage rushing flood waters can do to fields, homes, bridges, and roads. This first hand experience was one we would have preferred not to have but it proved how unpredictable and powerful the forces of nature are when uncontrolled.

Our individual collections of insects or native plants found us chasing elusive insects with butterfly nets or digging up plants in swamps and prairies. Aided by microscopes, we could see the tiny veins in the wings of insects, or recount the stamens and pistils in a flower head. This really made our laboratory and library a "Happy Hunting Grounds" of interesting informa-

tion about plants and insects. We were made aware of reasons for conserving or destroying them.

As teachers, this understanding and interest gained at camp will make us better able to interest pupils in nature. Once they are interested, it is easy for them to learn. The more our next generation knows about nature and the need for conservation, the more they will do about it.

This "first hand" study of soil, insects, and plants; roughing it in cabins with teachers from all over Iowa; bird hikes at 5 o'clock some mornings; and a coon hunt through the rough terrain made camp a wonderful experience for a teacher. For all of these experiences and information invaluable to a teacher in making all classes—reading, science, social studies—more enjoyable, I am grateful to Tama County's Conservation District Commissioners and the Dyersville Sportsmen and Conservation Society for sponsoring me.

CONSERVATION—

(Continued from page 19)

Creek and Twelve-Mile Creek and other streams. We were without trains on either railroad nearly a week because of many washouts of track. Tama County had suffered a staggering loss of bridges and culverts, some of which could not be put back into

service again for several weeks or months.

When I went into the country to survey the storm damage I was chiefly interested, I thought, in reporting the losses of crops of individual farmers, and the livestock and poultry drowned and scattered by the flood. But what impressed me more after that storm was the great number of new furrows and gullies on sloping land north of Traer that had not been there two days before; and of the good top soil I saw going downstream in creeks which were as muddy as the Missouri river. Compared with the tons and tons of black soil which was permanently lost in that flood, the losses of individual farmers of growing crops, seed, labor, livestock and chickens seemed trivial.

I remember asking Bryan Boatman how a soil technician estimates a loss of top soil in tons. He explained that one inch of top soil weighs about 150 tons. Some Iowa farms in those May and June, 1944, storms, had lost as much as two inches of top soil, and the loss from floods for those two months for the state as a whole was estimated at 3,000,000 tons. Boatman said Iowa in the 25 years since World War I had lost an estimated 50 per cent of its original top soil. He explained that it takes 100 years to build up an inch of top soil by the best

known conservation methods—too long for most of us living now to get much good from it. I agreed with him that a sensible approach was to try to stop the losses and save as much as possible of what we have left.

I asked Boatman about the soil erosion problem in Tama County at that time. This is what he told me 15 years ago:

"About 73,000 acres in Tama County are already so badly eroded that their future use should be restricted to grass and trees. Another 127,000 acres of rough, rolling land has lost between 50 and 75 per cent of its original top-soil. And about 200,000 acres—close to one-half of all of the farm land of the county—will be useless for cultivation 50 years from now unless erosion control and better land use practices are adopted."

* * *

This is an account of how one Iowa county weekly newspaper editor became a convert to the cause of soil and water conservation, and to accept the theory that conservation is a problem of all our people and not merely a concern of the owners of farms.

The owners of farm land are only temporary custodians; they can't take it with them when they leave this world. In what condition will it be left for the use of future generations? The present generation has a responsibility to safeguard our rich Iowa soil for the use and benefit of generations to come.

Many developments and changes during recent years indicate that water conservation in Iowa in years to come may be as important to all of us as is soil conservation. I believe we have a duty to our Creator and to all who follow us as residents of our much-blessed state of Iowa to leave our rich soil and water resources, when we end our stewardship, as good or better than when they were entrusted to us.

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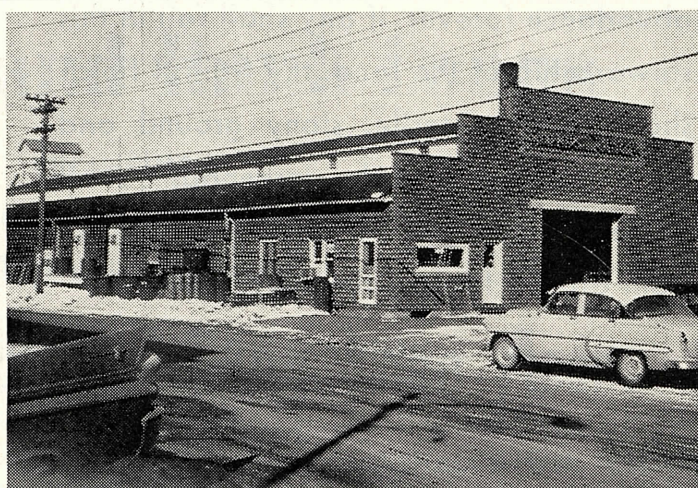
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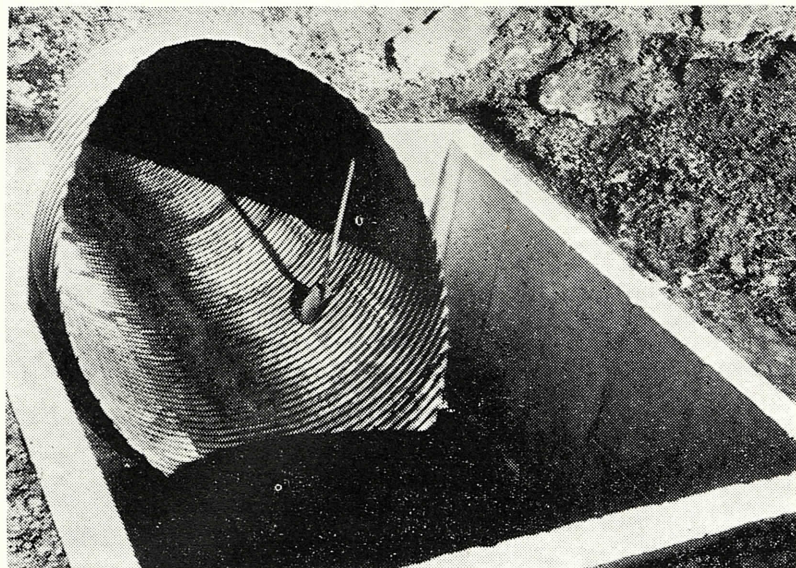
Dealer

R. R. No. 2

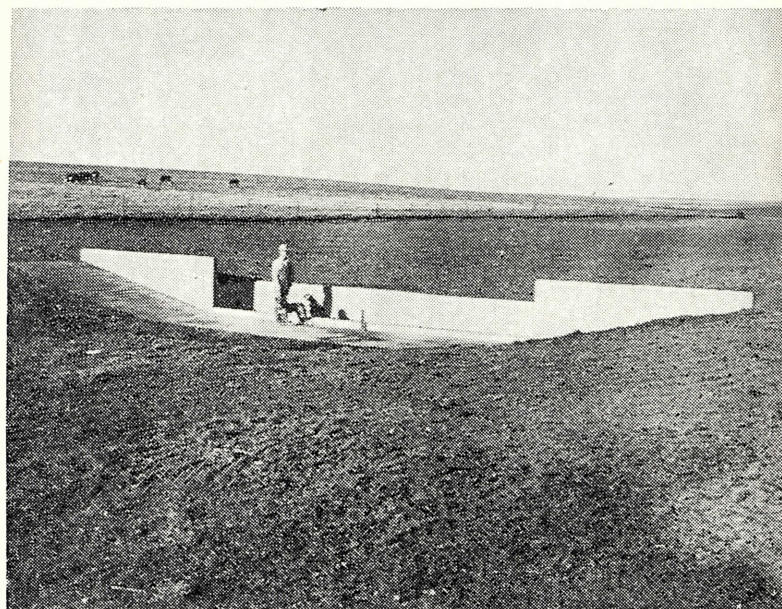
TOLEDO, IOWA

Iowa Soil and Water

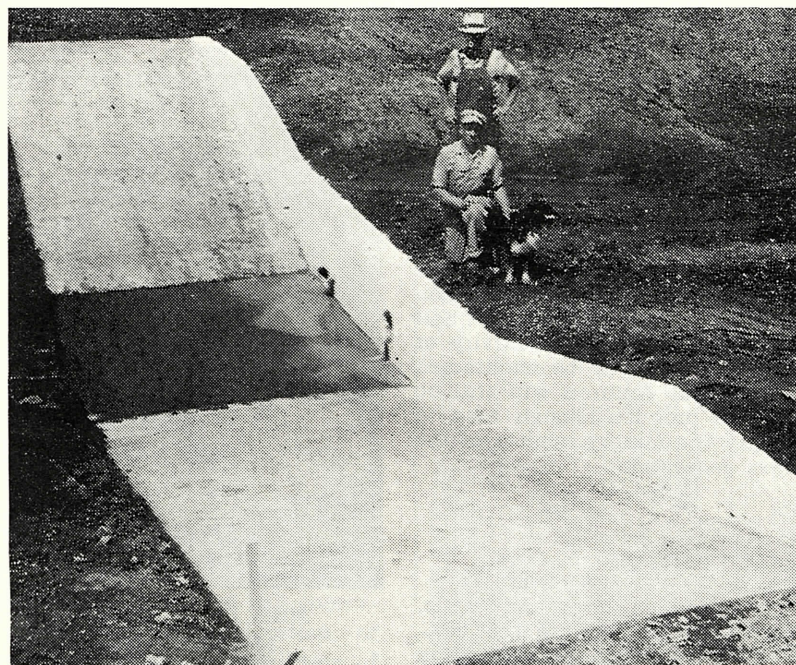
Soil Conservation Structures



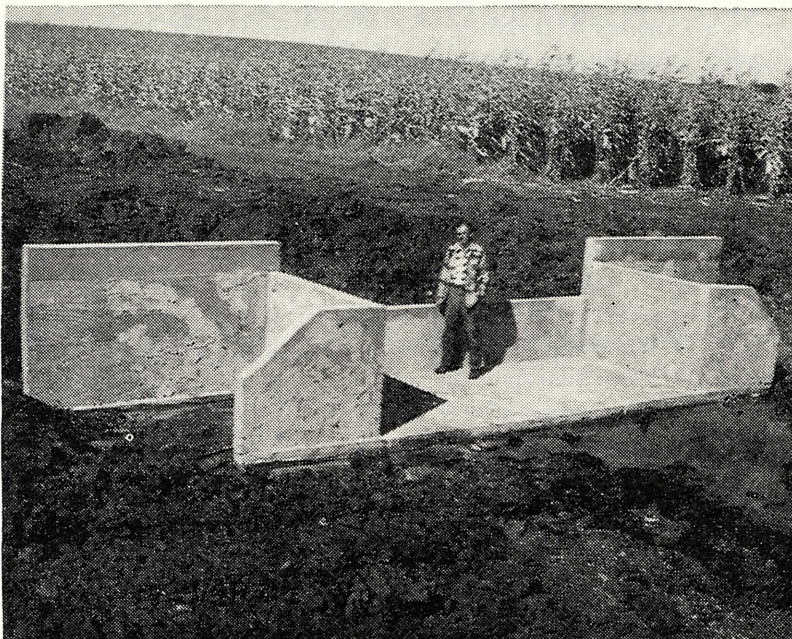
Drop box erosion control structure built on corrugated pipe road culvert in Geneseo township. The structure furnishes outlet protection for a grassed waterway and tile lines leading from the farm of Eunice Rueppel and managed by Dr. E. W. Rueppel of Toledo.



Notch structure on the Eldon Weiss farm southwest of Gladbrook. Eldon is shown on the ramp constructed to keep livestock out of the mud as they use the trough on the structure floor for drinking water.



Ramp type concrete structure protecting waterway and tile outlet on the Wm. and Art Lohse farm in Spring Creek Township.



Concrete weir notch structure built on the Vernon Hauser farm in Carlton Township. View was taken prior to backfilling around structure with earth and with Conservation Aid, Robert A. Malin.

SAFETY LETTER

By Lester A Bostock
Nevada, Iowa

Safety can probably be described best by saying in the slang of an Englishman that it is a "Bloody" subject. Safety is something one cannot see, you cannot hear, and neither can you smell it or feel it; yet, if we are to accomplish our work, it must be observed.

Injury to an employee not only loses his time to the organization, but has an effect on those around him. It causes a little loss of time to each of them and a saddened Iowa Soil and Water

feeling to many more which tends to lessen the effectiveness of everyone.

We should always look for danger for it is quite different.—You can see it, you may feel it and so on. Therefore, practicing safety is doing something about a danger signal. I believe everyone has a warning ahead of an accident. That little scratch is a warning of what it may turn into. Accidents don't happen, they are caused by failing to do something one knows they should or should not do. Always keep tools that are supposed to be sharp, sharp, and dull ones dull. A safe worker always remove the danger item before an accident happens.

A lady driving down the highway reached over to get Johnnie off the floor so he wouldn't get his clothes dirty. Yes, she got Johnnie off the floor, but when she looked back to the road instead of the road being there, it was a tree. Result—Mother and son are all bruised and slightly cut by flying glass and the automobile was a wreck. She knew better, but it was too late. She had a warning, many of them, for just such accidents happen every day. Only about a minute to stop and put the boy on the seat, and then proceed on home would have saved many hours of labor and suffering, and would

not have been missed. Time saved by risk is always lost. An off-the-job accident is just as serious as one on the job, "It Hurts Too!"

This is the season when driving to remember the road may be slippery in spots, so take plenty of time and distance to stop.

This is the hunting season. Be on the lookout for hunters while in the field, and if any, be sure they know where you are working.

Be sure all exhaust equipment is in good shape on the vehicle you are driving or riding in. Be doubly sure that safety checks are carried out on all vehicles.

TAMA COUNTY FARM BUREAU



Tama County Farm Bureau officers are John Erickson, Traer, Treasurer; Don Dirks, President and Eldon Weiss, Gladbrook, Secretary.

Protecting Our Heritage

By Donald D. Dirks
County Farm Bureau President

Tama County Farm Bureau consists of over 2,000 families living in an agricultural county containing 460,800 acres of highly productive land. All of these members believe that it is the responsibility of each generation to preserve for the future generation, our resources and heritage.

Here in Tama County our heritage is our land since we have a predominantly agricultural county with no large cities. Most of the population depends directly upon the soil. We are very fortunate to have a large percentage of a productive soil type, Tama Silt Loam. Some time during the formation of the earth, nature pulled some geological tricks upon this county. It is rumpled up in a few sections and consequently with many acres having a higher degree of slope than is desirable, conservation practices play an important part in the preservation of our good soil.

The productivity of any particular soil depends upon a large number of factors, among which climate, soil characteristics, and management are important. Of these, management is the only variable that can be controlled. A system of management consists of many practices and combinations of these may be made to constitute several systems of management. The farmer must select a combination of practices in order

to perfect a system of management best suited to conditions on his farm. In a county with topography such as we have, much thought and effort must be used to prevent our heritage from becoming a part of the Mississippi river delta.

Although we live in a land of plenty, with surplus farm products being our chief economic problem, there are many empty stomachs in the world today. Each year in the United States alone, there are three million new mouths to feed. And each year there are fewer farmers on the land to produce the necessary food. Nevertheless, farm output still increases faster than the population in this country. The same is also true of Western Europe, but as we look ahead into a new age of Atomic Energy and space explorations and travel, the size of this old earth seems to shrink. Countries, which, during the immediate past generation, were too distant to be of much concern to us, are now brought within the range of a few hours.

As distant countries become closer to us through advanced means of travel their problems also became much closer. World population now increases at the rate of about 48 million a year, and about 30 million of these are born in areas where the income is less than one-tenth that of the United States. These people in the countries of India, China, North Africa, present a political and economical problem that is of an intensity so great that we find it difficult to foresee the future.

The production of food, which is the responsibility of every farmer in this country, will be an ever increasing charge placed upon the tillers of the soil. With this in mind, we must do everything



Farm Bureau Fieldman Howard F. Swanson and Farm Bureau office assistant, Mary Ann Cartwright.

possible to protect our heritage from the devastations of erosion and unwise management. We, the members of Farm Bureau, along with everyone else in Tama County and Iowa who is associated with the soil, should take a good look at his own operation to determine if we are preserving our heritage for the generations of the future. Through cooperation with our existing agencies of Soil conservation, the productivity of Tama County can be maintained so that our children will still be able to produce enough food to supply the hungry mouths of the next generation.

WILDLIFE—

(Continued from page 11)
was spent on hogs and cattle. (about \$9,200,000,000 to 8,558,000,000.) Even with these startling comparisons we must admit the fact that some of lifes most prized assets are largely intangible. Try to picture the American of the not too distant future if he couldn't occasionally enjoy the great outdoors and the pursuit of a small part of its inhabitants. When one considers the many factors involved, it is cause for concern that many school systems have ignored or failed to sense the high value of including Wildlife Conservation instruction in the school curriculum.

The close relationship between soil and wildlife conservation plus the high interest of the students in this subject surely justifies such a course. As an included part of this course, Firearm Safety would certainly fit in well. John D. Bressler,



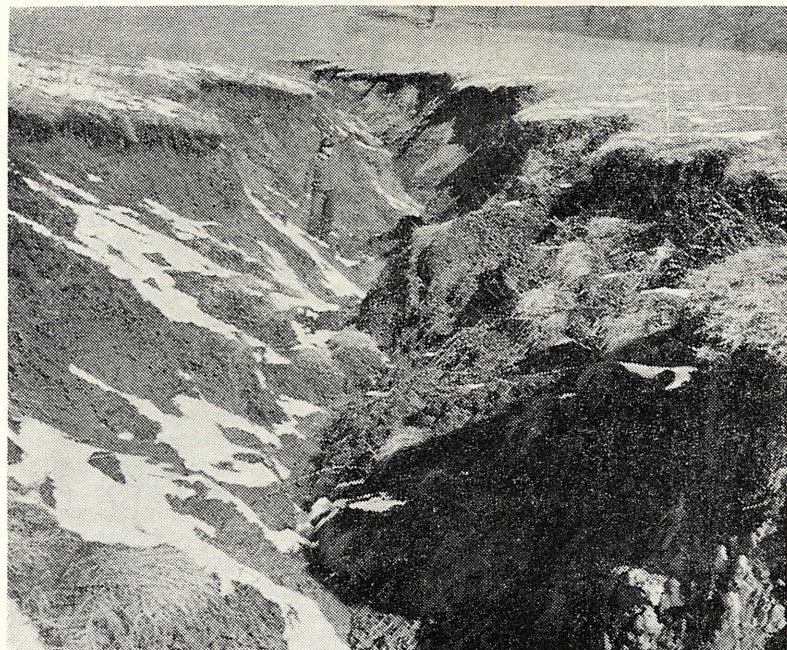
MRS. LYLE GREEN
Montour, Iowa

Tama County Farm Bureau
Womens Chairman

Grundy County Supt. of Schools realized the value of this and planned a program of instruction for the students in the Grundy County school system. In the future it is our plan to see that every student reaching Junior high level will have had at least one course of instruction in Firearm safety. At Conrad-Beaman, girls as well as boys took part in the instruction. At the present time State Conservation Officers act as instructors for this course in an extra curricular bracket.

In preparing for the future in Wildlife Conservation education the State Conservation Commission in Cooperation with Iowa State Teachers College sponsors Iowa Soil and Water

Without Conservation This Can Happen to You



It can happen here. John Norton, Jr. former SCS Aid in the Tama District standing in a gully on a Tama County farm.

a yearly Teachers Conservation Camp. During the past few years this course, for which academic credit is given, teachers have finished the course with a new and powerful realization of the potential of Wildlife Conservation education.

Actually some of the duties of a State Conservation Officer could well be used as the pattern for important sections of this course. Laws pertaining to wildlife and their enforcement, fish and game management, public relations and education, correlation of Wildlife and soil conservation practices, education of students as to the connection of wildlife with all of the natural resources.

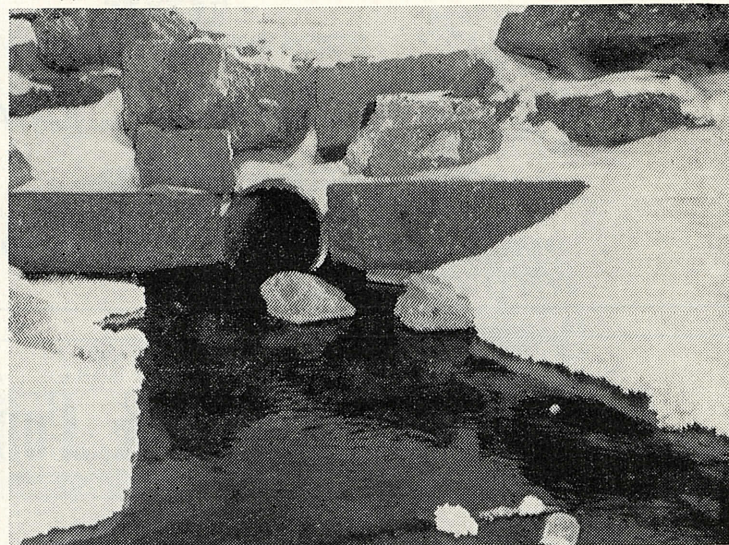
I am sure that the average Iowan takes the benefits of wildlife quite casually because they have been so easily available to us. However, this in no way lessens our responsibility in taking an active, intelligent part in promoting wildlife conservation.

As a State Conservation Officer, (better known as a game Warden to most), in the field we often hear men and women express the fervent desire to leave their children and to their children's children an assured supply of outdoor recreation facilities, a good supply of wildlife, and most important **THE ABILITY TO CONSERVE, TO USE THEM WISELY.**

Let's hope it's not a great deal later than we think and give Iowa Soil and Water

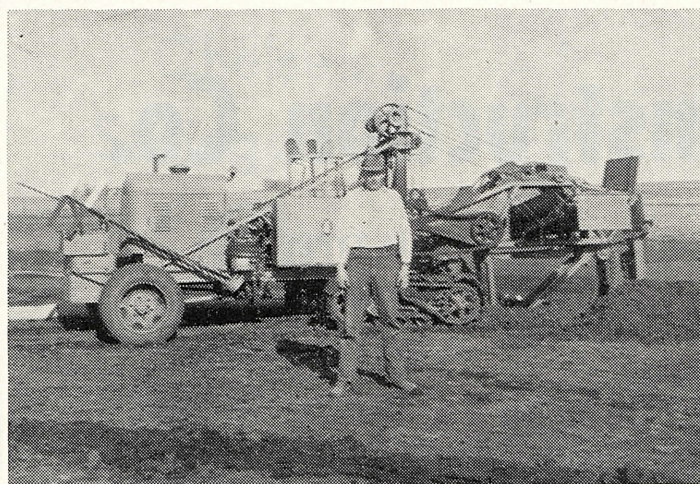
some extra serious thought to education in Wildlife Conservation.

TILE OUTLET



Protected tile outlet on the George Bahr farm on the north edge of Dysart. Outlet pipe is corrugated galvanized iron. Plans call for broken concrete to be replaced by drop box to be attached to culvert below outlet at a future date.

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Harold Carr

Drainage Contractor

Tile Drainage

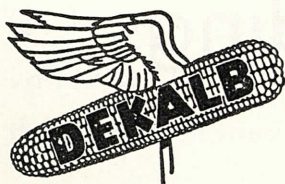
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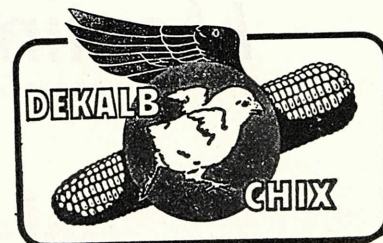
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Gladbrook, Iowa

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ASC—

(Continued from page 8)

tice he wishes to carry out on his farm prior to starting the project. All practices except seeding practices may be carried out by use of a Purchase Order, which should be requested when application is signed although it may be issued any time before the farmer pays the vendor. The Purchase Order procedure is gaining popularity in the county as evidenced by these figures. In 1957 ACP year, \$54,893 was paid direct to the vendor out of total cost-shares of \$130,072—41.9%. In 1958 the Purchase Order claims totaled \$61,555 out of \$110,069 government cost-shares paid to farmers—55.9%.

The advantage of Purchase Orders to the farmer is that the government share is paid direct to the vendor as soon as his claim is filed at the county office and processed through the pay office. Without use of a Purchase Order the farmer must pay the vendor and wait six to twelve months until cost-shares are paid directly to him. All requests for cost-shares must be approved by the County Committee before work begins. The Committee will act on all requests and either approve or disapprove, cancel or defer until later. There are several practices which will be approved ahead of others when money is in short supply. There are: contours, contour strips, terraces, and permanent pasture practices. After the County Committee approves a practice the farmer will receive a final approval or a tentative approval if the practice is one for which SCS furnishes technical supervision for the practice. If final approval is issued, a practice can be carried out and upon completion reported to ASC office.

Tentative approvals must be inspected by SCS for eligibility and technical lay out prior to starting work. The farmer should contact SCS as to a time for this inspection. After SCS approves the practice and determines the amount of work necessary to carry out the project, a final approval can be issued and work carried out. On completion, SCS should be notified so final approval can be given for completed work. The farmer must then report completion of practice to the county ASC office. The SCS office has trained personnel to lay out contours and strips in addition to the practices for which they supply technical supervision.

Another phase of conservation carried out in County ASC office is the Conservation Reserve Program. This program is designed primarily to take land out of production but does accomplish considerable conservation. Sixty-four farms have signed contracts or have an application for a con-

—Continued on page 52

Iowa Soil and Water

SOIL MOISTURE—

(Continued from page 37)

"you can grow nearly 2/3 of a corn crop in a dry summer if you have a good supply of water in the ground, but only 1/3 of a crop without it."

Short of irrigation, what can you do to lessen the effects of dry subsoil?

First, steer away from putting corn on legume sod. If you have a good stand of alfalfa, such as you might with winter-hardy Ranger or Vernal, use it for hay or pasture another year. Your best soil moisture supply will be on old soybean or oat ground. Corn ground is next best.

Then early in the fall—August or early September—plow down the alfalfa for next year's corn crop. This tops the use of water, gives the soil a chance to store up water from September and October rains.

Second, save all the moisture you can get when getting land ready for corn. When spring plowing, pull a drag behind the plow. This smooths the soil and leaves less surface exposed to the air. When moisture is scarce, "ration" your trips across the field. "Is this trip really necessary?" is a pertinent question. Better to have a few clods if you can save moisture.

Third, plant a stand to fit crop prospects. Three kernels every 33 inches plants more than 14,000 per acre. That should give a final stand of about 12,000 plants—which will stand drouth better than a heavy stand. What's more, if rains come, it will still produce a good yield.

Pioneer's seed fields averaged 95 bushels per acre in 1958 with stands averaging 13,000. An average like that on more than 20,000 acres proves moderate stands can really yield.

If spring rains are plentiful, of course, you can go to a normal stand. For most farmers, that means up to about 18,000 kernels per acre. That would produce a final stand of about 15,300. Or you can plant one kernel per hill (or its equivalent) for each 20 or 25 bushels of expected yield. The 1-per-20 bushels is for optimists who don't mind small ears.

Fourth, conserve moisture during the growing season. Use the best methods possible to control weeds. Weeds use twice as much water, per pound of dry weight, as does corn. And the market for weeds is poor.

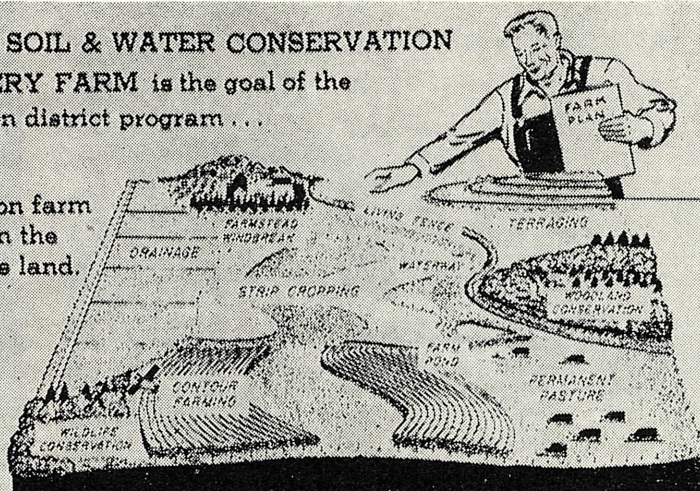
Make good use of the harrow and rotary hoe. Used at the proper time (which is before the field is green with weeds), a drag or hoe can kill a lot of weeds at low cost—without drying out the ground.

Cultivate shallow. You don't cut off so many roots that way—and you save moisture. If rains keep you out of the fields until weeds have a good start, 2-4,D Iowa Soil and Water

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT'S CALLING CARD

A COMPLETE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION PLAN ON EVERY FARM is the goal of the soil conservation district program . . .

The conservation farm plan is based on the capability of the land. Each practice contributes to this plan.



U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

assisting the

TAMA COUNTY DISTRICT

Representatives or calling card, developed by Felix Summers, SCS artist, for use in the Soil Conservation Districts of Iowa by Soil Conservation Service personnel.

can be a help. But be sure to spray when corn is 1 to 4 inches high—or else wait 'til it's laid by. Use drops to get the spray close to the ground in big corn.

Farmers use the moisture they have in different ways. It's a little like money. Some waste it; others save it. Especially in a dry year, or when subsoil moist-

ure is short, you'll have more money if you save the moisture you have, and, conservation farming is a useful way of saving much of that moisture.

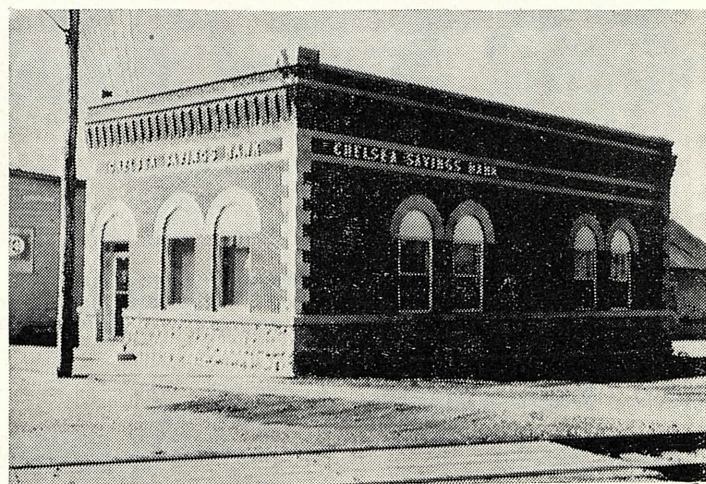
Chelsea Savings Bank



Save Your Soil
It Will Pay Dividends

PHONE 26

CHELSEA



As I am quitting the business, with the exception of my dragline, to devote full time to farming I wish to thank the Farmers of Tama County for the work they have given me in the past. I heartily endorse Conservation work and congratulate the Tama Soil Conservation District for the fine work they are doing.

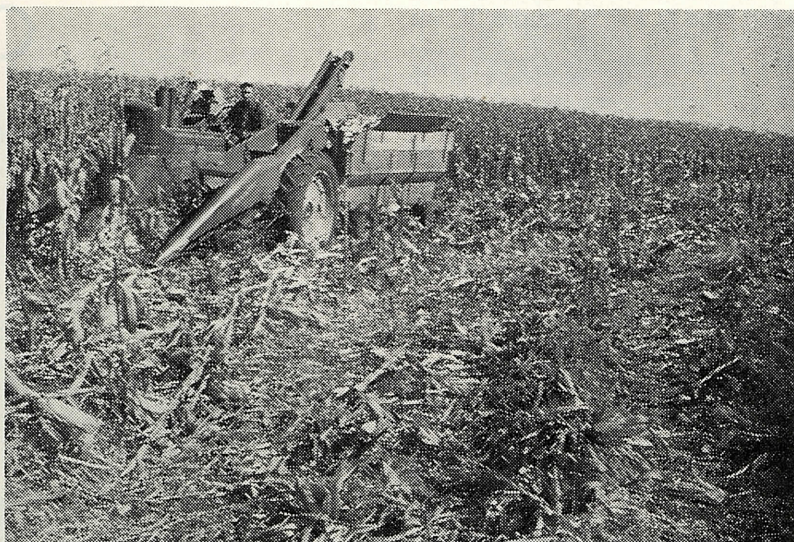
Franklin C. Earley

Traer, Iowa

FARMING ON THE LEVEL



Contour division between strips on the Joens Estate farm in Crystal Township, operated by William Posusta.



Carl Kouba picking contoured corn on his farm in Howard Township. This particular 40 acres is the one once owned by Abraham Lincoln.



Rows leading around the hill on the contour on the Robert L. Wilson farm in Clark Township south of Dysart. Picture snapped from Highway 21 looking towards the buildings on the Floyd Dunlap farm.



Contour cornfield on the Dr. A. P. Synhorst farm in Oneida Township, operated by Louis Benda of Elberon. Farm buildings in the background are on the Ed Norden farm operated by Marvin Monroe.

A.S.C. Responsibilities

—Continued from Page 50

tract under the 1959 program. Thirty-one of these farms are whole farm contracts. The annual payment or rent amounts to \$93,240 with estimated practice payments for seeding, liming, and fertilizer amounting to \$15,411.

Other work in the County office, while not of direct benefit to conservation, is important to Tama County farmers. The soybean loan program on 1958 crop beans is the largest in history. The corn loans are the highest on record in recent years and shows prospect of exceeding all previous years by May 31, 1959, the final date for sealing corn. Farm storage facility loans are increasing each year and show prospects of increasing again this year.

DON'T FORGET

OUR REGIONAL

MEETINGS IN

MARCH.

URGE THE

MEMBERS OF THE

OTHER AGENCIES

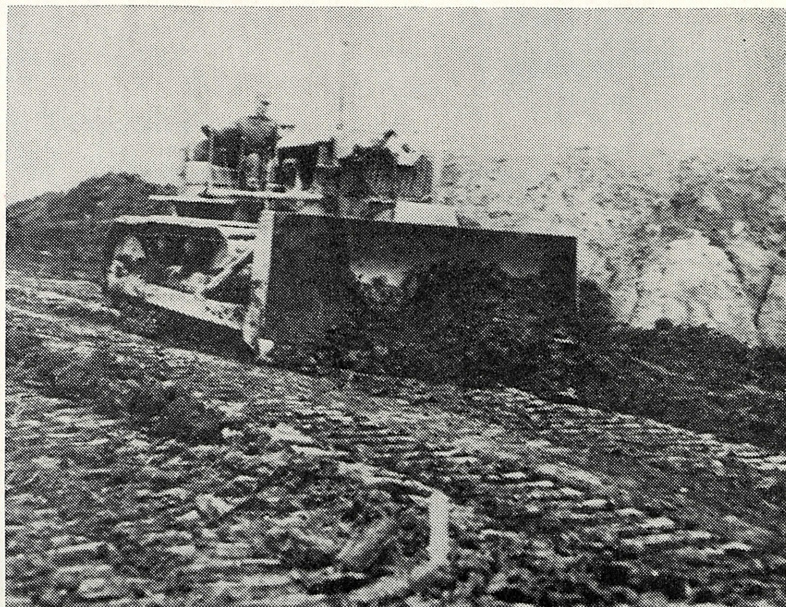
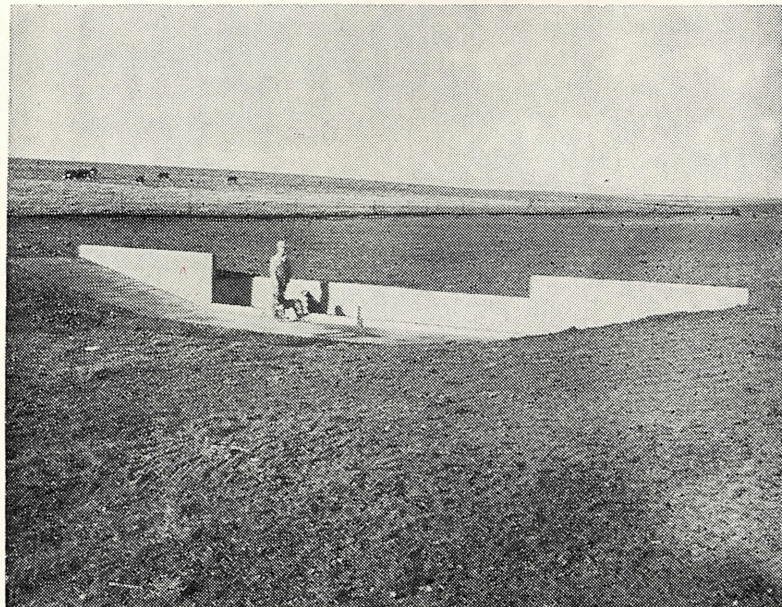
TO ATTEND.



Contour corn rows below a contour division on the Milo Kupa farm northwest of Chelsea.

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GLADBROOK, IOWA

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY—

(Continued from page 15)

limited his own powers over the earth. He cannot answer the universal prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," until man exercises his dominion in such a way as to make the answer possible.

Fortunately, in our generation we have seen a growing sense of responsibility issue in a great, new enterprise actively conserving and developing earth's productive resources. It has taken on the aspects of a crusade, with a vast number of paid and volunteer helpers, banded together in team work, to save two of the nation's most valuable assets, its soil and its water. The Soil Conservation Service has given us an example of what the ingenuity of man can do in creative work, improving the earth and increasing its productive possibilities.

What has been done, however, is small in comparison to what is too be done. The need for soil and water conservation is wide spread and urgent. The movement should grow. And it will grow as men more and more learn to accept their high station as responsible co-workers with God to improve and perfect his creation; which has as its ultimate goal the health, happiness and general well-being of the human race.

Iowa Soil & Water



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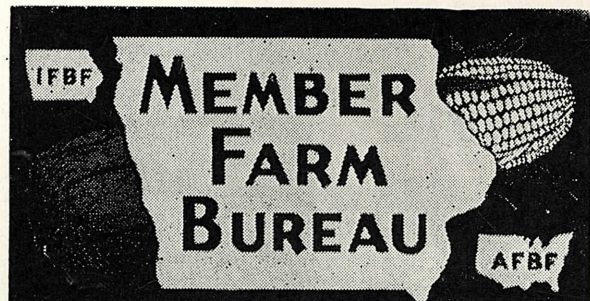
WETMORE — GEHL — OTTAWA

PHONE 600

TOLEDO, IOWA

Tama County Farm Bureau

Congratulations to the Commissioners of the
Tama Soil District



The VOICE of AGRICULTURE

PHONE 255

The future of Agriculture depends a great deal on the conservation of our soil and water resources today.

The Tama County Farm Bureau is proud to sponsor the Soil Conservation contest in the county each year.

Recipients of a \$25 Savings Bond in 1958 were: Fred and Richard Bruene, Family Operator Division; Yother Estate Farm, Harry Hill, Tenant Operator Division; Tony Kubik, New Co-Operator Division.

TOLEDO, IOWA

Tama County Farm Supply Company

TOLEDO

BILL LAZAR, Mgr.

PETROLEUM SALESMEN

Dale Holmes

Jim Sienknecht

Jim Pavelka

Ken Hatch

John Healey



Serving The Tama County Farm Bureau Member

Phone 23

DALE JOHNSON, Asst. Mgr.

PRODUCTS

- Petroleum Products
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- Seed (Clear Tag)
- Serum Products
- Feed (Closed Formula)

Farm Bureau Insurance Service

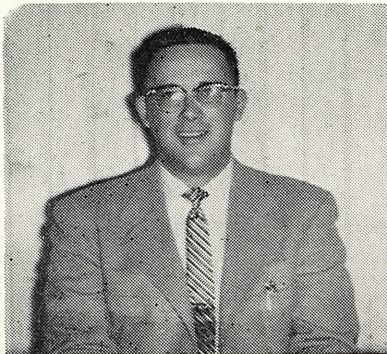
LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERYONE

Auto, Farm Protector, Fire, Wind, Hail, for Farm Bureau Members.

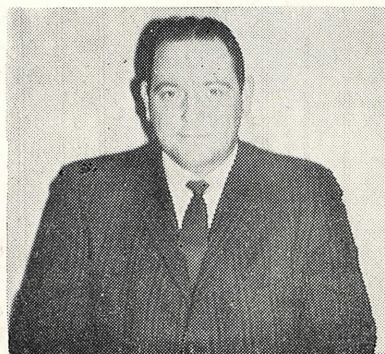
Get Acquainted with our Qualified and Courteous Agents



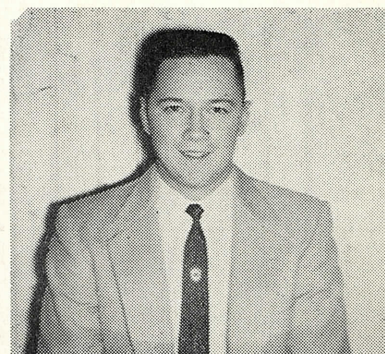
FRED PIEPER
Agency Manager
TAMA, IOWA



DAROLD FEUERBACH
Special Agent
TOLEDO, IOWA



DILVER FEUERBACH
Special Agent
DYSART, IOWA



DALE BRANDT
Special Agent
BUCKINGHAM, IOWA