

1977
Thirty-Fifth Annual Report
CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Ia-SCD-27
Atlantic, Iowa.

6661

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7 to Ken Olin (1 for self, 6 to Brune)

1 Extension Service,

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(list in Directory)

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99 Soil Conservation Districts

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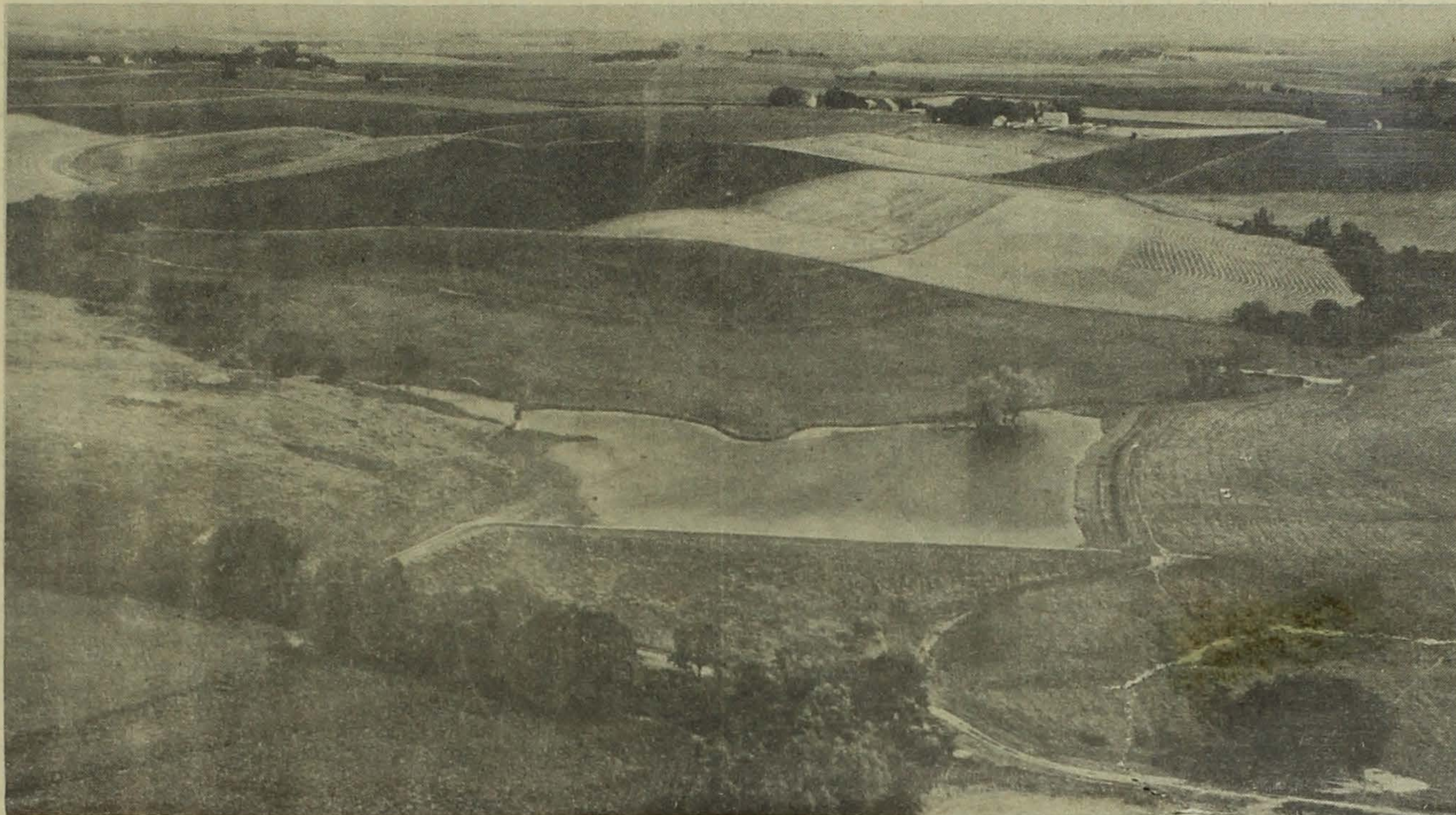
99 Soil Conservation Districts

ATLANTIC NEWS-TELEGRAPH FARM MONTHLY

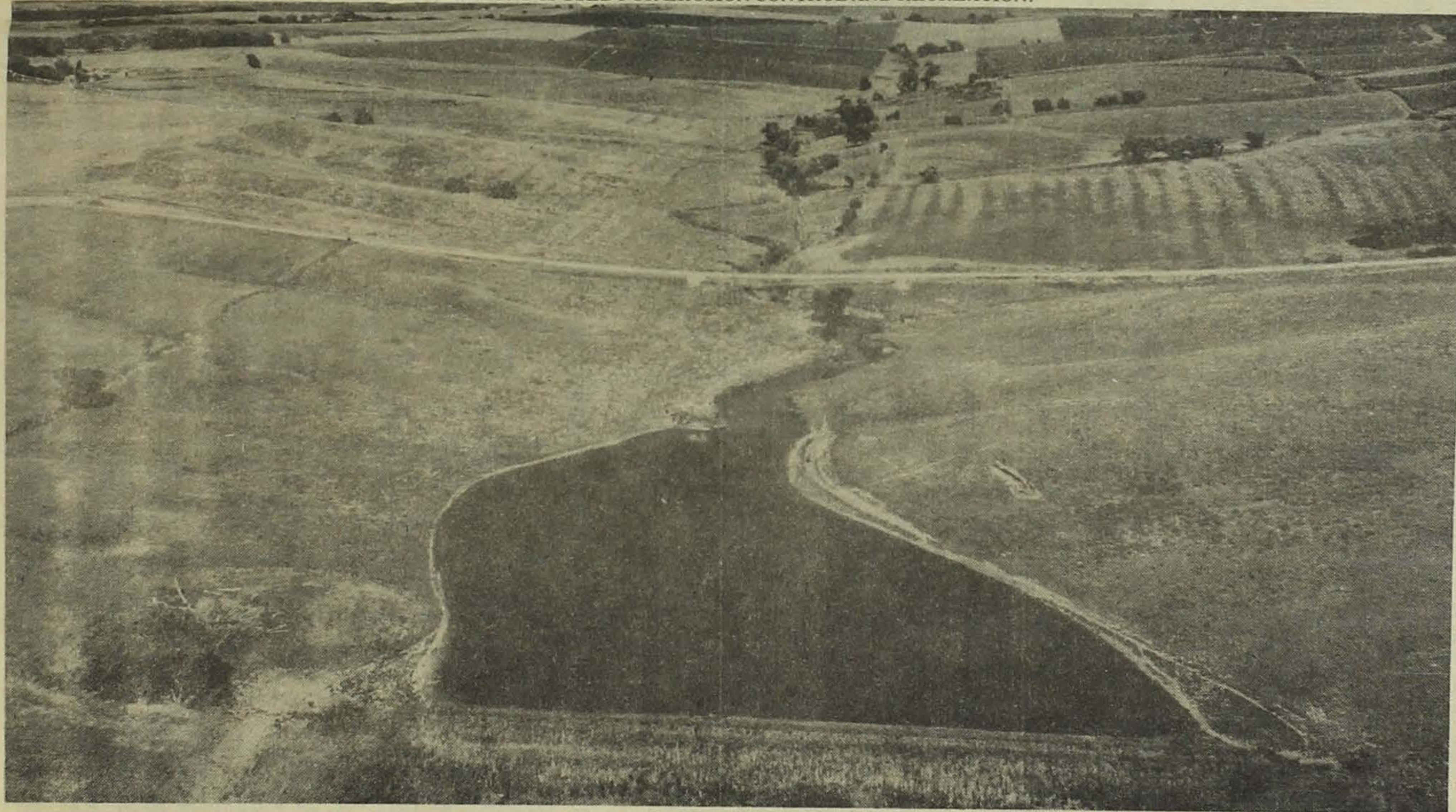
ATLANTIC, IOWA

JANUARY 28, 1978 ISSUE

Iowa — The Land Indians Called Beautiful



FARM POND IS USED FOR EROSION CONTROL AND RECREATION.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF A GULLY CONTROL STRUCTURE.

The editor of the "Cass County History of 1884" had this to say about Iowa, the land called beautiful by the Indians: "The traveler, in winding his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its schoolhouses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its

streams."

Iowa's land still presents a beautiful view to the traveler, but there is danger that for future generations it might not be as beautiful as it is today.

This issue of The Farm Monthly is devoted to the work of soil conservation, particularly as it relates to Cass County. However, each county in the state has a similar story to tell of the efforts to conserve Iowa's beautiful land. The articles were supplied by the Cass County Soil Conservation District.

Poets Corner

MY FRIEND

Did I ever tell you,
Of a friend of mine
Who left New York state,
With one thin dime?

He put all his trust
In the Lord,
And headed West
In that old green Ford.

He started early,
And drove late,
As he rolled along,
From state to state.

Up hill and down hill
And on the level,
He drove just
Like the devil.

He went through towns
Large and small
He went right on,
And left them all.

He seen the rich,
And he seen the poor,
And he drove right up
To "Peace Haven" door.

He walked right up to Izetta's
desk
"Do you have rooms for rent?
I need to rest."
She replied, "We have the
best."

"That one, close by,
Is the one I'll take."
"Just one moment, sir,
You'll have to talk to Mr.
Drake."

He got the room,
And all was fine.
What more could you get,
With one thin dime?

Written by:
Lloyd B. Woods
(Deceased 1/4/78)
Peace Haven Home,
Walnut

'IF'

If I could tie the leaves so they
wouldn't fall,
I'd never have to rake at all.
And if I'd cut down all the
trees,
No place to sit out in the breeze.

If I could stop a North wind
blow,
If I never had to shovel snow
If I never washed my dirty face,
I couldn't go a single place.

If I had no neighbor or a friend
Many things would come to end.
If I had done what I shouldn't
do,
I'd be in distress. Wouldn't you?

If I had never believed in
prayer,
My life be always in despair.
If I never had a Home Sweet
Home,
I'd had no place to write a
poem.

If is a complicated word,
Try avoid it, is just absurd.
If I'd done this or I'd done that,
I'd really have things done pat.

—Esther Miller, Hamlin

THOUGHTS

Thoughts repose within my
mind.
In my subconscious thoughts
are turned about.
My questions range, and the
answers vary.
I sit and think.
A long time passes.
When I have all the answers, I
will stand—
Therefore, I am destined to sit
forever.

—Nadine Molgaard, Brayton

'A TRIBUTE TO
EDDIE ELMQUIST'

We knew him from boyhood to
manhood.
He loved his family as much as
anyone could.
I s'pose when he grew up we
should've called him Ed,
He was always Eddie to us, no
matter what was said.
My last words with him, were
on Labor Day,
And when I saw him, I knew he
was in a bad way.
He said, "We'll see you the
22nd of November, that's
Henry's birthday."
He'd always remember.
Eddie didn't make it to our
last birthday,
And for his parents and family
we'll always pray.
He was a true friend, kind and
caring.
Now with his family his
memories we're sharing.
Our lives are far richer by
knowing him,
And as I write this, tears make
my eyes dim.
I know Eddie will be at the
Golden Gate
Where Shirley, Dad, George
and all our loved ones wait.
Someday soon we shall see
them again.
"Till then God bless them all.

Oletta Rudolph, Exira

AN ANIMAL'S
REFLECTION ON
PEOPLE

People are tall, people are
short,
There are people of every sort.
People are mean, people are
kind,
Some poor people are even
blind.

People are fat, people are thin,
People are somewhat alike
within.
People are happy, people are
sad,
And sometimes people are even
mad.

People are fair, people are not,
People will often get quite hot.
Some people are good, and
some people bad,
But you're the best people I've
ever had!

—Nadine Molgaard, Brayton

A NEW
BEGINNING
(Dedicated to Mr.
And Mrs. Wilbert Kahl)

Forty-five years ago today.
These two people were married.
It wasn't much of a day for
some,
But one for "them" to cherish!

They started out their lives
together—the day had a chill
But the warmth they held for
one another,
Turned a chill into a thrill!

Yes, that was "A New Begin-
ning"
All they said was, "I Do",
The love, trust and faith they
had back then
Have always held them true.

Those smiles of sincerity
That was there a few years ago,
They have never been erased
from their lips.
Those smiles seen then, have
now turned to gold!

We don't hear "I love you"
That stuff older folks don't do—
But ways, acts, and deeds done
for each other,
We all see and know, they still
do!

Those people I'm writing about
The're the folks we're hosting
today,
They haven't changed from
years ago

Just turned a little gray.

A Mom and Dad
They can come any time,
Like four days before your
eighth birthday
That's when, they became
mine!

So Mom and Dad,
These words are for you—
May your life end together
And God's blessing be upon you
both.

—Janet Hildreth, Atlantic

LONELY

You are you
I am me.
But where is
The we of me?

He likes you.
Who likes me?
Yes, where is
The us of thee?

He asked you.
No one asked me.
I am filled
With jealousy.

You are you.
He is he.
But am I
Even me?

You have he.
He has thee—
And I am
Very lonely.

—Nadine Molgaard, Brayton

TOBACCO

Tobacco is an Evil weed
From the Devil it does proceed
It burns your money, also your
clothes
And makes a smoke stack out
of your nose

Plus

It causes cancer in your lungs
Heart attacks
Bad nerves
Throat cancer
It offends your friends, also
GOD.
It causes many other things.
(Is it worth it?)

Original author unknown.
(Sent in by
D.L. Bailey, Guthrie Center)

'THE CHASE'

I got up shortly after dawn,
Saw a dog chase a cat across the
lawn.
The cat was going about 60 per
That dog behind right after her.

I watched in awe at that fast
pace,
Good thing a tree was on this
place.
She shinnied up the tree so fast,
While the dog skidded on past.

She got up high out on a limb,
For that dog his chance was
slim
To do no harm to that poor cat,
He'd never harm her where she
sat.

The cat was spitting and showed
her teeth,
At that barking dog beneath.
Her fur had raised way in
midair
Her tail so big to none compare.

If on the ground they had met,
This be a different story yet.
It was a sight I had to tell,
It all turned out very well.

The dog just barked and
pranced and jumped,
The cat just crouched, her body
humped.
As if to challenge him up the
hatch,
She was ready with paws to
scratch.

His antics' never brought the
cat on down,
So he got tired of messin' roun'.

Rural Water Districts
Gaining Support In Iowa

By John Mathew
Iowa Daily
Press Association

DES MOINES — (IDPA) —
Many rural Iowans no longer
worry about having an
adequate supply of good water
for use in their homes and for
their livestock.

That's because of the state's
vast system of rural water
districts, most of which have
been formed in the last eight
years.

With the financial and
planning help of the Farmers
Home Administration, more
than a dozen rural water
districts have already been set
up, and eight more are in
planning stages.

"The purpose is to give safe
and ample water to rural
residents for domestic and
livestock needs," said Lloyd
Scott, chief of community
programs for the FmHA.

Scott said most rural water
districts are formed in areas of
the state in which farmers
aren't able to obtain a con-
sistent, safe water supply from
wells or ponds. Two areas of
Iowa — the extreme northwest
and the southern two tiers of
counties — contain the majority
of the state's rural water
districts.

First District

The projects were launched
eight years ago when farmers in
the Hoppers area of Sioux and
O'Brien counties banded
together to form a rural water
district when they found their
water supply to be inadequate,
Scott said.

The Hoppers district was the
first one funded by the state
FmHA office.

"Most of the districts are
started locally. Generally,
people contact their county
FmHA supervisor first," Scott
said.

Then, a canvass of potential
users is conducted to determine

Later on the cat crawled on
home,
Gave me inspiration to write
this poem.
When'er I see cats on my
place,
I'll remember this almost fatal
chase.

—Esther Miller, Hamlin

the feasibility of setting up a
district. The state FmHA office
then makes "rough cost
estimates" for the project, and
finally an engineer is hired to
design the district.

"After that, we try to finance
the project," Scott said.

Most projects receive 40-year
loans from the FmHA and begin
re-paying the loan by charging
fees for the water.

Scott said the FmHA has
funded about \$68 million for
rural water districts so far, and
has \$121 million requests
pending.

The water users themselves
elect a board of directors from
among the membership of the
district, and the district is
operated on a non-profit basis,
Scott added.

Methods

Some rural water districts
obtain water from reservoirs or
wells. Others purchase water in
bulk from a municipal water
district.

Among the established
districts in Iowa is one that
Scott said is the largest in the
nation — the Rathbun Regional
Water Association based in
Centerville. It serves 6,300 rural
users and several small com-
munities.

The Rathbun district includes
Appanoose, Monroe, Lucas and
Wayne Counties and also serves
parts of Decatur, Clarke,
Marion, Mahaska and Wapello
counties. It will soon add Davis
County when the project under
construction there is completed.

"We've got 2,350 miles of
pipeline and 13 water towers
with four more under con-
struction," said Ken Owen, a
former state secretary of
agriculture now serving as
executive director of the Rath-
bun district.

Drought

Owen said rural users in the
district were thankful for their
hook-ups during the drought of
the past two years.

"It helped hundreds and
hundreds of farmers. Some had
been caught short in dry times
and heavy freezes."

Some, however, object to
rural water districts, said Scott.

Some complain that districts
aren't designed to expand, and
others don't like the relatively
high rates that have to be
charged.

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days, \$479, Waikiki. Fly from Minneapolis.

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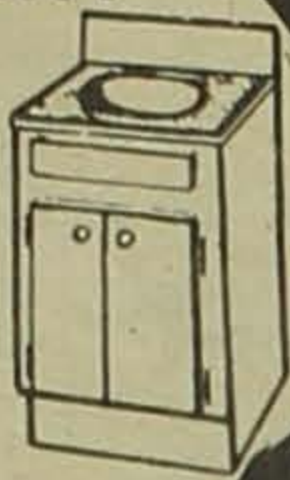
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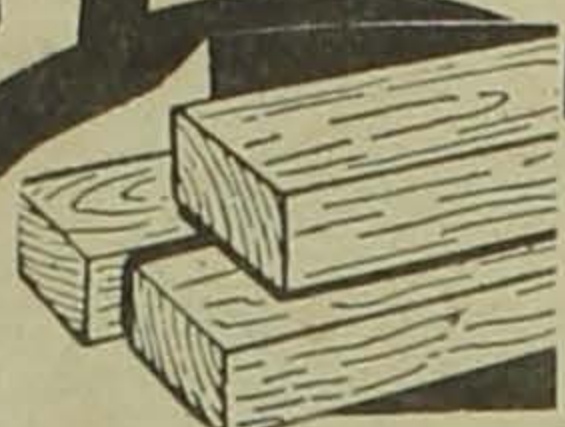
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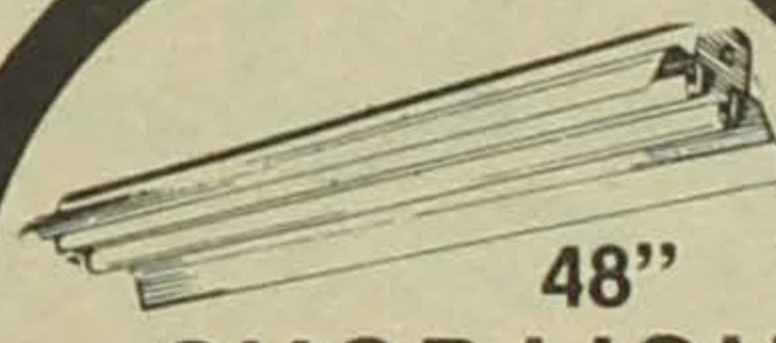
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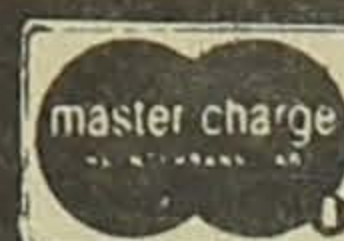
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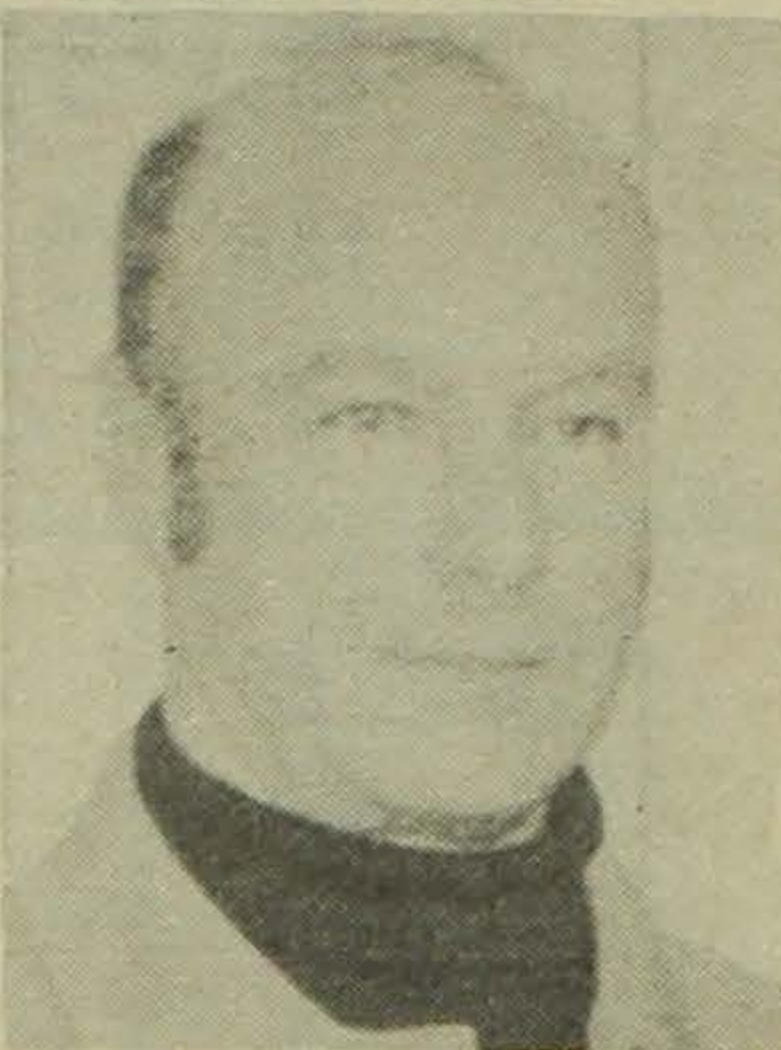


Cites Need For Conservation

By Max H. Miller,
Chairman
District Commissioner

Do the farmers of Cass County want to conserve the soil themselves or have it mandated by the state or from Washington? The SCS and ASCS have over the years worked with each farmer to install conservation practices at the individual's own pace.

Now federal agencies, DEQ-EPA and Public Law 92-500 known as Congress Clean Waters Act of 1972, say we are too slow in stopping erosion. Where do we go from here? This is an important question for every landowner in the country. Section 208 of Public Law 92-500 gives any interested person a



chance to have some input in the future policies the government takes in regard to soil erosion and its control.

Until about 1840, most beaver pelts were used in the manufacture of hats, coats and accessories. It is estimated that from 1753 to 1777, the Hudson Bay Trading Company sold

nearly 3 million beaver pelts on the London Market alone. As a result the animal was in danger of becoming extinct until restrictions were put upon the trappers.

Stewardship Of Soil Vital To Nation's Farmers

By Lawrence E. Blunk
District Commissioner

The year 1978 looms as another challenge with the wonders of nature and the man on the farm is probably as involved in nature's quirks and fancies as any occupation.

He must not only have to deal with the weather which the last year has shown to be very inconsistent but he has to cope with uncertain markets.

I know of no other occupation that buys at retail, sells at wholesale, and has the faith to continue sowing and reaping for a whole lifetime, depending on his own efficiency and ingenuity to survive and at the same time produce enough food and fiber not only to feed ourselves, but to be able to export a sizable amount of products as well.

With the expanding population throughout the world the need to be better stewards of our soil is of the utmost importance. Our precious soil must be preserved.

We have spent too many years just harvesting and reaping and not considering the consequences of losing our good topsoil because of the increased need for food and fiber. Now we



must do everything within our ability and means to save this God-given soil so generations to come may have the privilege of saying that we still live in the land of plenty. I will end with this little verse:

"To make one little yellow grain
Requires the sunshine and the rain
The hoarded riches of the sod —
And God."

Report On Conservation Education

By Sharon Goff, Chairman
Cass Co. Conservation
Education Committee

The Cass County Soil Conservation Education Committee was formed by the district commissioners to promote conservation and environmental education in the schools of Cass County.

We are in the second active year for this committee. There are 11 members on the committee representing the SCS Office, district commissioners, Cass County Conservation Board, and various schools in the area.

The committee strives to meet once a month to plan and discuss various issues.



In 1976 the Cass County Conservation Board purchased land for the development of an outdoor classroom site. Plans were drawn up through the assistance of Ben Clausen of University of Northern Iowa. Approval was granted for development of the site for use as an outdoor classroom. An advisory board was formed to help monitor the work of this site.

In addition, the access was opened last summer with a horseshoe curve entrance and exit for easy school bus entrance. This project will be a continuing effort for a number of years.

The committee sponsors a coloring contest in the fifth grades of the county during January, February and March.

A sixth grade workbook contest is held. This year we hope to have an inservice for teachers to introduce the contest. This is followed by a field trip by the classes.

Prizes for both of these contests will be presented at an award dinner or similar event in May. We also hope to honor the teachers who have worked with the children.

Our work has only just begun, but we are making headway and building an awareness of the needs of conservation and environmental education in Cass County.

Hire the handicapped worker. It pays!

Farm Monthly Book News

By Grace Rasmussen
Of Manilla

Do I have a New Year's book for you. We have 335 days ahead of us and how many readers have leafed through either the pages of a weekly calendar or casually flipped the 12 months of 1978 over? Were there thoughts of anticipation and accomplishment there?

David Campbell, who holds the title of vice-president of the Research and Programs Division of the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, N.C., and a national leader in vocational guidance and testing, has written a book to show us how to become a genuinely creative person throughout 1978.

This book is for the six or 60-year-old. The fascinating pages of acknowledgments and the annotated bibliography alone, will spark your interest.

"Take the road to creativity and get off your dead end" is the long, but blunt, title of the 136-page paperback that sells for \$2.25.

It follows another best-selling book that dealt with experiences. It was titled, "If You Don't Know Where You're Going You'll Probably End Up Somewhere Else."

Leadership

David is promising us another book to follow the ones on experience and creativity. This one will deal with leadership. I hope it has the word "end" in its title, too!

The author buoys the reader's confidence by maintaining that risk and failure are companions of the creative person. Other traveling buddies are flexibility, self-control, achievement and hard work.

Fear of failure is listed first in the chapter of "Blocks to Creativity in Organizations."

A parting thought in large print on the back cover reminds us that "You've got to combine experience, energy and planning to turn on the idea light bulb."

Newspapermen

Joan Bunke, an editor, critic and reporter on the Des Moines Register has joined George Mills, a free-lance writer and political analyst, in compiling material for the book, "Harvey Ingham and Gardner Cowles Sr., — Things Don't Just Happen."

It is published by Iowa State University and tentatively priced at \$7.95.

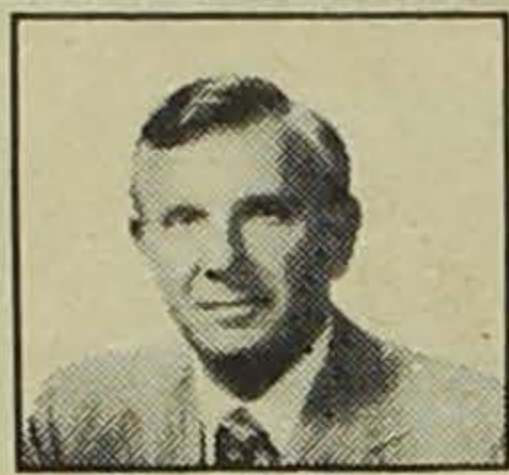
The two men, vastly different in their personalities, managed to compliment one another and nurtured the paper into a position of leadership for various good causes such as good roads, civil rights, fair prices for farmers and conservation. The latter effort was supported by the pioneer ecologist J.H. "Ding" Darling in his drawings.

Children

I'd like to hear from a few readers who purchased "The Family of Children." Granny Grace ordered three to give as family gifts and faltered because it was altogether too graphic. Did anyone else share my hesitance?

It encloses the meaningful moments of life and perhaps we in the Midwest of our country are unrealistic and tend to ignore the hostility, despair, sadness and alienation in the lives of our children of the world?

The mako shark is a deliciously edible game fish.



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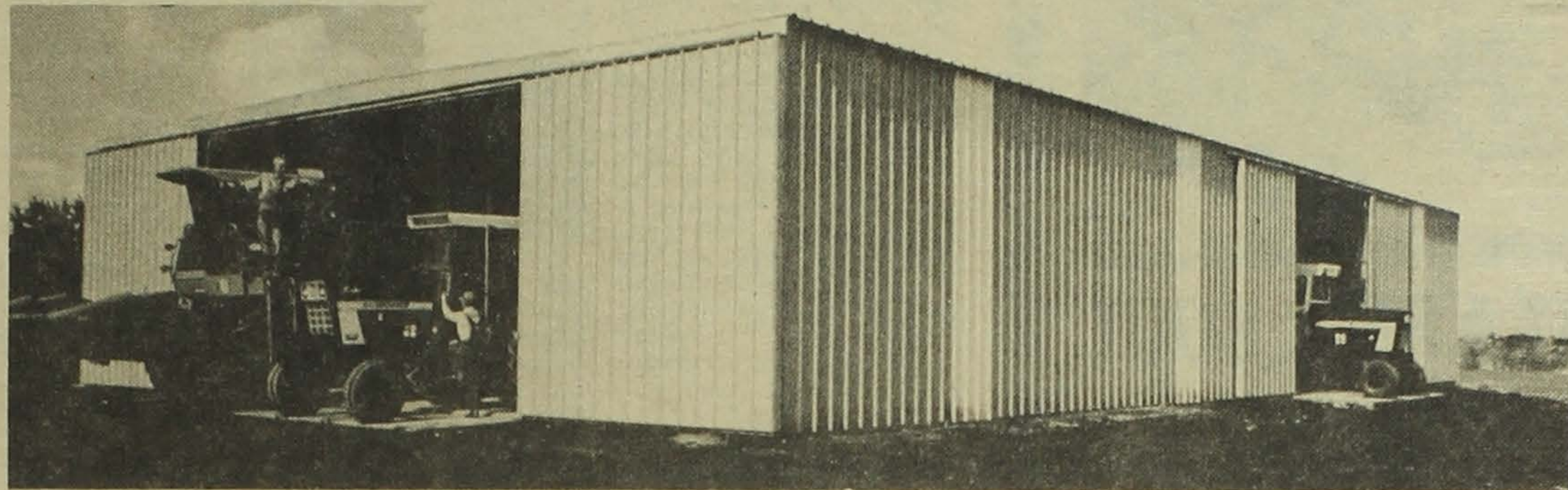
O.W. SHAFFER & SON

Anita

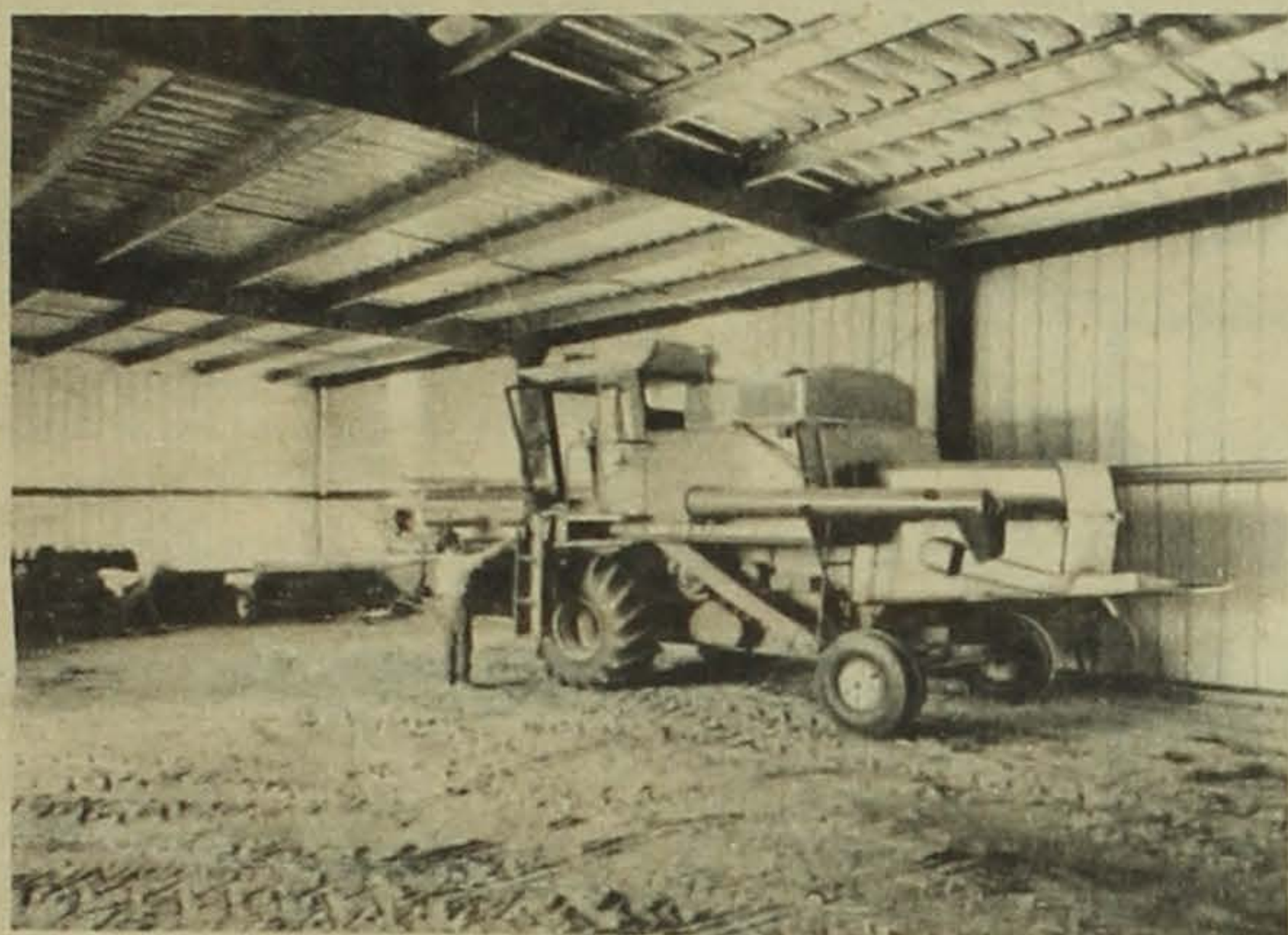
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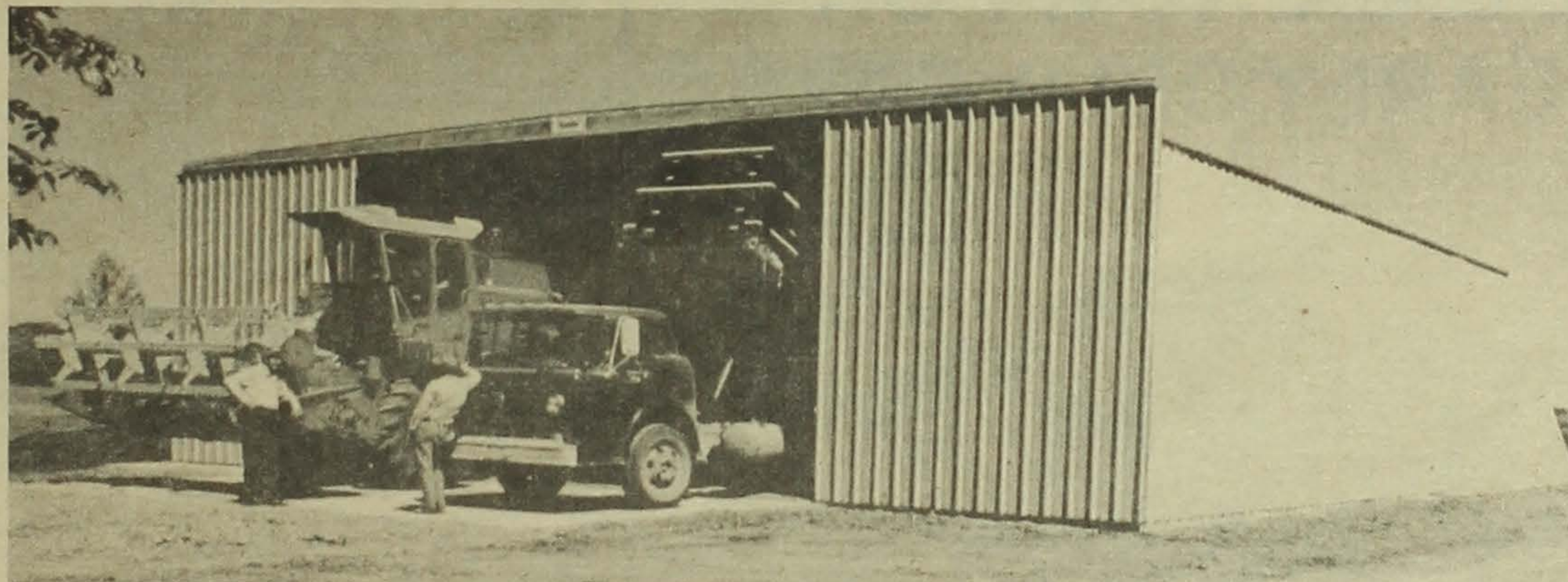
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Outline Duties Of New Policy Group

By G.M. Baier
District Commissioner

The 1977 Iowa Legislature passed a Land Preservation Policy bill known as House File 210. Some of the issues taken care of by this bill have been debated and studied in committee for three or four years. The House of Representatives passed a land use bill three times before leadership could be found in the Senate to support land use.

The bill authorizes the formulation of a Temporary Land Preservation Policy Commission in each county. These boards are to hold public hearings to learn what the public thinks a land use bill should include. After the hearings, the LPPC will consider the results and submit a plan to the Iowa Legislature. This plan is to be completed by July, 1978. The committee will disband Jan. 1, 1979.

Row Crop

There is much to be considered. First, we have a limited amount of land suitable for crop production. Anyone who drives this county or the state can easily see the land is being farmed more intensely row crop than at any other time in our history.

The population continues to grow and some economists think the nation will need 20 million more acres in production by 1985. This all points to the fact that our prime agricultural land will have to be preserved for the production of food and fiber.



There are many problems to solve in preserving prime agricultural land — some are urban sprawl, strip development, urban core renewal, public utilities and highway right-of-ways. Some others are human rights, economic growth and recreation.

Decisions

These decisions can be made right here at the county level. It will require the efforts of many of us to support the Temporary Land Preservation Policy Commission. If we cannot accomplish our own plans, there are those who will do it for us. We have often in the last five years witnessed the efforts of federal government to adopt policies and regulations that are designed by people who have no practical experience in the area they are trying to govern. Sometimes inflicting one policy on all the nation with little regard for regional differences. The answer to land use is local control.

New Rulings On Disaster Loans In Iowa

DES MOINES — Drought-stricken farmers of Iowa who have an SBA disaster loan approved may now be eligible for an increased loan amount if the applicant so requests in writing to the SBA before April 19. The deadline for filing physical damage disaster loan applications remains Feb. 23.

SBA Disaster Branch Manager Boyd Corder indicated in cases where the application is not yet approved, the adjustment to the new prices will be made automatically.

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has increased its average price of commodities used for determining eligibility for an SBA drought disaster loan.

Corder indicated approved applications will be adjusted prior to final disbursement of loan proceeds only upon written request from the borrower before the April 19 deadline.

New FmHA prices are corn, \$2.25 bushel; beans, \$7.75 bushel; oats, \$1.55 bushel; hay, \$61 ton; wheat, \$3 bushel; milo, \$1.88 bushel.

Ninety-two of the 99 Iowa counties have been declared a disaster area and farmers are eligible for disaster assistance. Any farmer who has not filed an application is encouraged to do so before the Feb. 23 deadline.

Farmers with approved applications should write to the SBA Disaster Branch Office, Third and Keo Way, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

About 35,000 requests are filed annually for activities that would make use of wetlands in America.

Soil Loss In America Reaches Staggering Heights In 1977

By William A. Fudge
Assistant District Commissioner

As we drive along highways and farm roads we see large storages of grain in silos, wood structures and large metal bins. Some groups of storage will hold millions of bushels of corn and beans.

When one's eyes catches these enormous structures we can't help but think of where all this came from and what type of farming was performed to grow such sizable amounts. Our minds go back to 1976 when June rains did such terrible damage to crops and soils.

Ratio Of Loss

Now when we gaze upon these large amounts of grain lets let our minds wonder a little more. In 1976 it was estimated that for every bushel of corn raised we lost two bushels of top soil. When looking at one grain storage of one million bushels, picture a pile of soil of two million bushels piled beside it.

When looking at the grain it warms one's heart but the image of twice that much top soil gone to low land or some on to the sea, we wonder what can be done to help this situation.

The survey is out for 1977 and the figures are just as staggering. The 1977 state and federal official estimate of two bushels of soil lost for each bushel of corn raised should be taken seriously for those of us that till the soil.

Present Rate

The figures are out that after 140 years of farming three-fifths of the top soil is gone and the rate we are losing it, in eighty



more years the rest of the original top soil will be lost.

The new year is upon us so as we plan our finances and livestock operation why not plan to protect our top soil with new conservation practices. Anything that is done to hold or protect our topsoil is a good plan.

There are scores of practices that can be used to hold or protect soil. If you are one who has not tried these why not give it a try?

Some of the more commonly used practices are terraces, waterways, strip farming, minimum tillage and scores of other practices that could work on your soil.

As 1978 draws near why not make a resolution to do something to help keep your farm from washing away?

Hire the Handicapped.

New Museum To House Cargo Of Bertrand

By J. T. Breslin
Drake University
Journalism Student
(Distributed by the Iowa
Daily Press Association)

MISSOURI VALLEY — Planning is going ahead to build a museum to display and store cargo from the sternwheeler Bertrand, which sank in the Missouri River near here 112 years ago.

The museum will be built in the De Soto National Wildlife Refuge, just west of Missouri Valley. Preservation work on the cargo has been going on since the ship was found in the late 1960s inside the refuge area.

Department of the Interior representatives at the site said that there had been some arguments over the eventual home of the artifacts, but that an agreement had been reached which would keep the items near the site of the wreck.

Iowa's junior senator, John C. Culver, is one of the major proponents of keeping the cargo in the state. Culver's efforts resulted in congressional appropriations to fund the building and operation of a museum, and obtained an agreement between two government agencies regarding control of the cargo.

In January of this year, Interior Department officials (they oversee the wildlife refuge) and National Park Service personnel (they control

federal parks and historical sites they may house) reached an agreement on the operation of the museum and the handling of the cargo.

Tourists

Kathleen Strain, a public use aide with the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, said that many tourists find the temporary museum when they come to see the more than 250,000 wild fowl which use the refuge for rest, food and regrouping as they migrate during the year.

Dan Brownlee, Culver's press secretary, said the senator had been interested in historical preservation for some time and for that reason he got involved with the Bertrand project.

"Senator Culver has been out to the museum, and keeps us up to date as possible on the situation," said Brownlee. "He realizes that this isn't an Iowa resource, but simply a historical find which should be preserved."

Brownlee said he thought that the Bertrand's cargo did offer Iowans an insight into the lifestyle on the frontier of 100 years ago.

While the cargo is varied and in relatively good shape, the main claim to fame of the Bertrand cargo is the extensive number and variety of bottles found in the wreck. Most of them were in excellent shape, offering historians a first-hand source to study technology from

the last century.

Rough Wood

The small, modern, Butler-style building housing the temporary site looks more like a tool shed than a museum. In the refuge setting, the brown building looks desolate in the fall background.

The interior of the shed is a neo-frontier style; rough wood simulates a store front from the Bertrand's time.

Speaking of the temporary museum, Strain said, "We hope in four years time to have a new museum building to display the cargo in. This just doesn't do it justice. We can only show a small part of it in here."

The store front has sealed glass windows that protect and display off some of the artifacts, such as clothing and whiskey bottles.

A small card identifies each item, the use and any unusual historical information about it. Another window shows a portion of the work room, where shelving has been erected to hold the many boxes of cargo. Each box is marked with a number to identify the contents.

High Cost

Originally, the salvagers had hoped to raise the ship for a permanent display, but the structure proved to be in poor shape and the cost for such a venture was restrictive.

Charles Nelson, of the Drake University History Department, said he felt the treasure

was in the cargo and not the ship.

"Drawings of the ship, done at the time of the salvage work, indicate that the boat is not very different from others of the period. I don't believe raising the ship would be of any value," said Nelson. "The cargo is the important part for us to look at today."

Fifty-eight ships met a fate similar to the Bertrand in a 20-year period from 1842 to 1862, and 400 ships were lost on the Missouri during the steamboat period.

The river was filled with snags and shallow spots which could wreck a boat in minutes.

Of the ships, the Bertrand is the only one that survived time to offer a glimpse of the heritage of the mid-19th Century.

The silty composition of the Missouri preserved and protected the Bertrand and its cargo, leaving a valuable wealth of history of life on the frontier.

The Monarch butterfly is a migrant insect whose species occur over most of the U.S. and northern Canada. In September it migrates southward in great swarms and spends the winter, half asleep, from Florida to California. In early spring, it flies northward again. The females lay their eggs on milkweed plants before they die.

BEE-DEVILED

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—A wedding rehearsal at Messiah Lutheran Church recently was attended by the bride-to-be, the groom-to-be and several hundred bees.

This created a problem for the Rev. Dr. Arthur Homburg, pastor of the church. More than a few times he had to delay the rehearsal to flick the little creatures of the bride-to-be.

Until then, the church thought it had merely a honey problem. For two years, honey has been dripping from one of the interior walls behind the altar. But now the bees have apparently found a way from behind the 18-foot wall and into the church along a beam jutting from the top of the wall.

Dr. Homburg hired an exterminator to get the estimated 70,000 bees and 70 pounds of honey.

HELP FOR KAREEM

LOS ANGELES (AP) — When the Los Angeles Lakers of the NBA signed Jamaal Wilkes, a 6-6 forward who had played out his option with the Golden State Warriors, they did so with an eye to helping their great center, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

"Having a shooter like Jamaal around is going to stop a lot of the double coverage other teams have been throwing at Kareem," Laker Coach Jerry West said.

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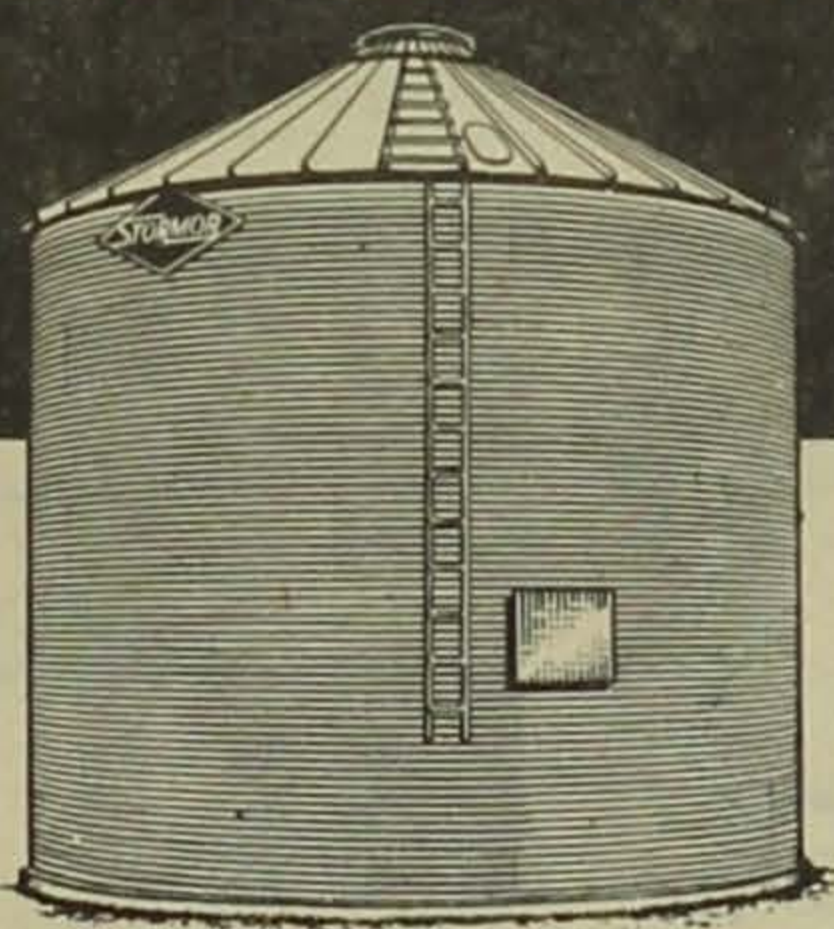
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LANDOLL CHISEL PLOWS

Cass District Is Cited For Work Programs

By Kendell W. Olin,
Area Conservationist
Council Bluffs

I want to congratulate the commissioners and staff of the Cass County Soil Conservation District for the tremendous progress made in soil conservation during 1977.

Soil conservation work put on the land in the way of tile outlet terraces and erosion control structures showed a great increase.

The watershed program, also moved ahead in 1977. Land treatment and land rights activities went ahead in Turkey and Troublesome creeks. The West Nodaway and PACS-Indian Creek watersheds still await planning, but additional land treatment was installed in these areas. A large part of Cass County is now covered by organized watershed organizations.

Soil Conservation Service assistance is provided to the Cass District by the local staff, Bill Willis, Gene Eyberg, Duane Ortgies and engineers and technicians on the area staff in Audubon and Council Bluffs.

Another very important member of the team is Gayle Johnson, office employee.

It is rewarding for us to work with the people in the Cass district because we know that the desire to move ahead and make progress is there.

11TH MOON

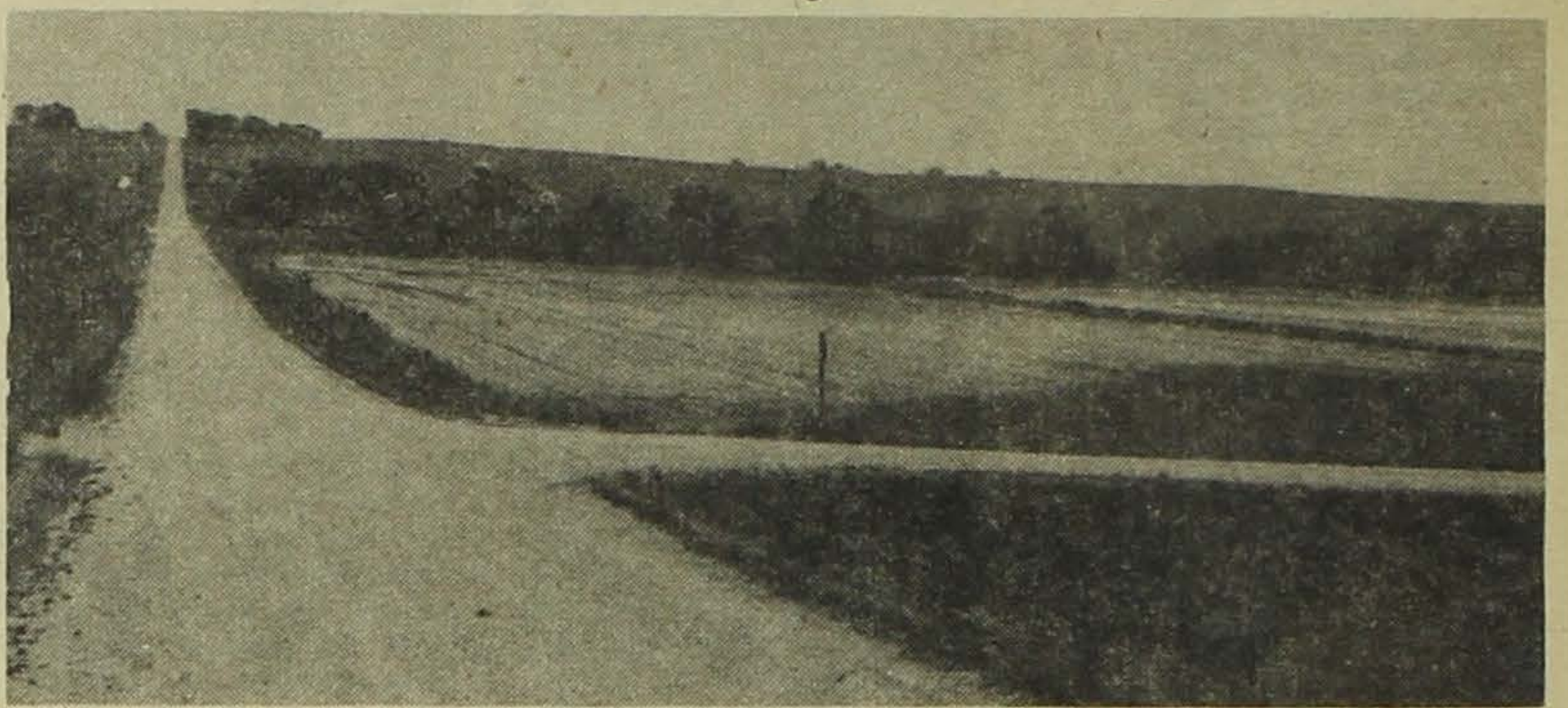
TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — The discovery of an 11th moon circling Saturn, the second largest planet in our solar system, has been announced by two University of Arizona astronomers.

The scientists, John Fountain and Stephen Larson, said the satellite, named Saturn XI or SXI, is small, between 12 and 300 miles in diameter.

The two were trying to find additional evidence of Saturn's 10th moon, Janus, when they spotted the 11th, they said.

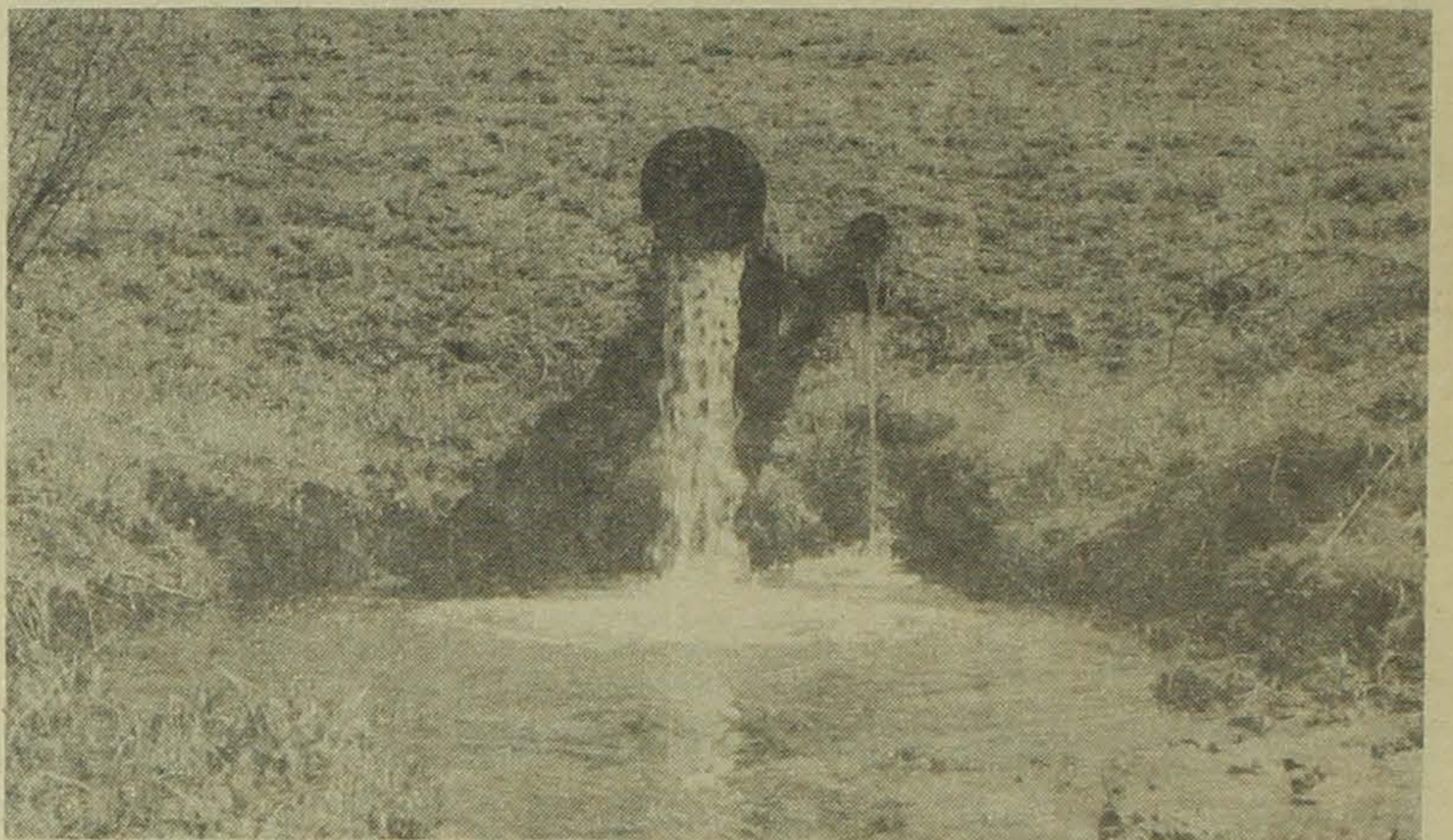
SXI and Janus are about the same size and are very close together, accounting for the late discovery, Larson and Fountain said. The scientists said the two small satellites may be part of Saturn's rings, which may extend 186,300 miles into space.

Watershed Projects Pay Off



Lowland flooding on the West Nodaway River in Noble Township. Flooding occurs on streams

like this almost every year causing considerable damage.



Controlled discharge of excess rainfall from this completed Crooked Creek Watershed struc-

ture on the Gerald Thompson farm in Benton Township.

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Small watershed projects where local landowners work together with local, State, and Federal Agencies are the answer to controlling gully erosion and lowland flooding. Every year, bottomlands on streams like Turkey Creek, Troublesome Creek, Indian Creek, and the West Nodaway suffer from flooding resulting in damaged crops, bridge damage, road damage, and streambank erosion. At the same time, heavy runoff causes gullies to enlarge and to move further up the slopes.

Landowners and farmers working closely with local sponsors such as the Cass County Board of Supervisors and the Soil Conservation District can cause watershed projects to become realities. The watershed program is quite simple in theory: local landowners install the necessary upland treatment and provide easements for the dams and impoundments, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

provides the money for construction of the dams, and the watershed sponsors are responsible for long-term upkeep and maintenance of the dams.

Cass County currently has one completed watershed project on Crooked Creek located northwest of Anita. Two other projects are in construction on Turkey Creek and Troublesome Creek. Cass County also has two more projects awaiting SCS and state approval for planning and construction starts for Indian Creek and the West Nodaway River. In all, about 60 percent of Cass County is included in a completed, operational, or future watershed project.

There are a total of 103 watershed structures planned in Turkey Creek Watershed of which 31 structures are built. One more structure will be built in 1978, along with another construction contract which will probably include several structures.

Troublesome Creek watershed project includes 33 structures in Cass County and over twice that many in the Audubon and Guthrie County portions of the watershed.

Watershed work plans will be developed for Indian Creek and the West Nodaway as funds become available. These plans will recognize the need for flood control and gully control. However, they may also include some extras such as municipal water supply, water supply for a rural water district, or recreation.

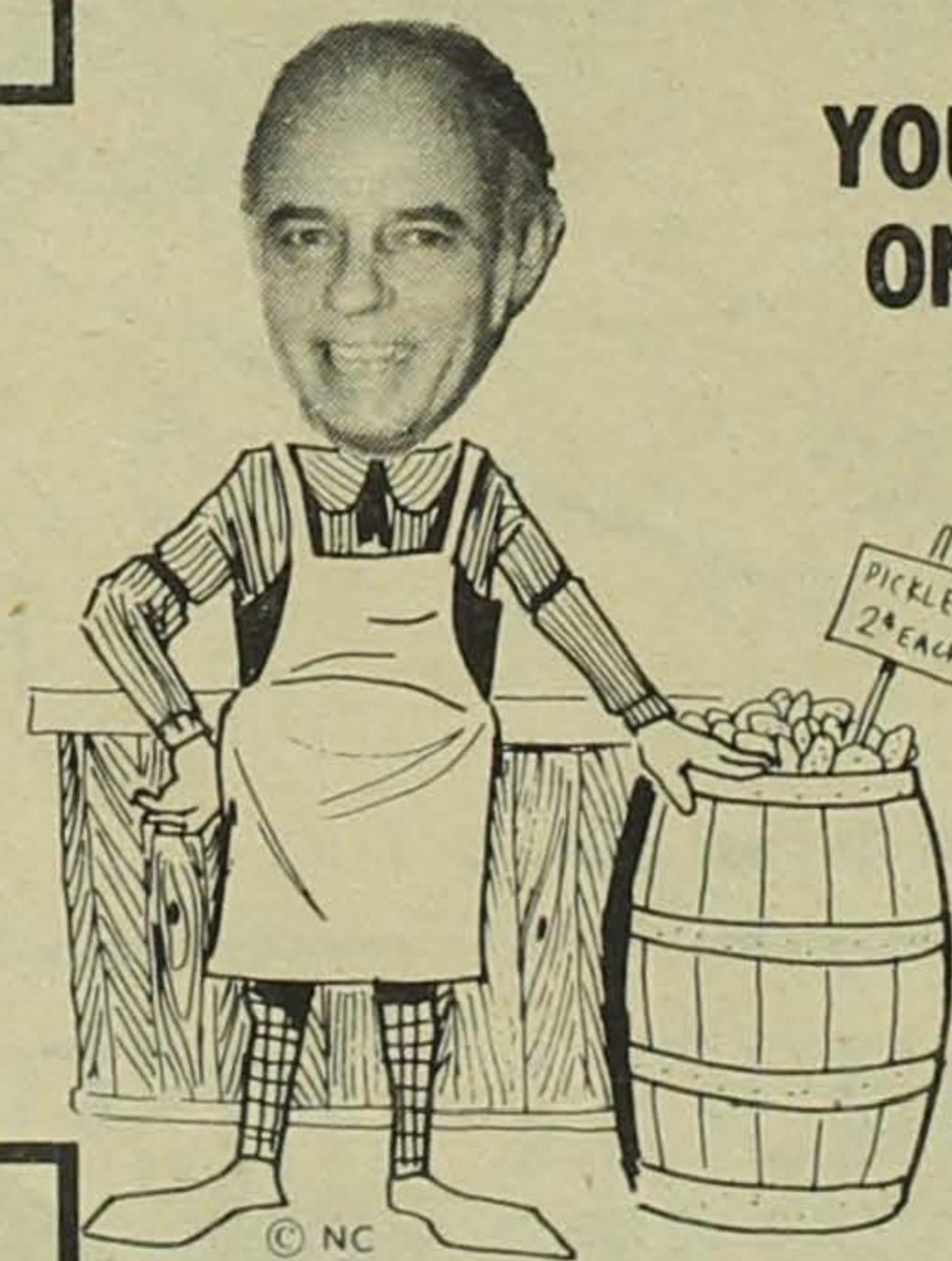
A completed watershed project represents a lot of investment of time, labor, money, and cooperation by a lot of people. Watershed projects mean the difference between a big flood or a little trickle as shown by the pictures above. The flood is reduced to a trickle with the cooperation of everyone working together with a dedication to getting the job done.

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County Landowners Give Views On Value Of Ponds

By Bill Willis,
District Conservationist

Ponds for livestock water are a part of any successful pasture program to provide water in an adequate amount at the places water is needed. Cass County farmers installed 21 ponds in 1977 to help supply their livestock water needs.

Several Cass County farmers were asked for their ideas and comments about ponds:



Lary Mills
Victoria Township

Lary has built three ponds in the last three years in different pastures to aid him in proper pasture management. Lary states, "My ponds were built for livestock and water and to keep the ditches from eroding more. A pond cuts down your expenses and overhead since you don't need electricity to pump water. My ponds also help me to be able to rotate pastures," Lary also adds, "Ponds need a fence around them and the livestock should water out of a tank below the dam. The fence improves the looks of the ponds and insures the purity of the water."



Royce Kitelinger
Benton Township

Royce has recently built three new ponds and participates in the long-term agreement program with ASCS. Royce's interest in ponds is inherited from his grandfather who also believed in ponds for livestock water. The following are Royce's comments: "I run a stock cow herd and ponds are the easiest and best ways to insure a water supply. The right management above a pond you will always have a good water source."

"Pastures without water are useless. We found this out this past summer. A well in one of our pastures went dry and we hauled water. The pond near our house took care of the livestock last summer and took a load off our house well."

Indians of the Americas can be credited with giving many foods to the world. These include corn, sweet potatoes, sun flower seeds, squash, cranberries, maple syrup, peanuts, hominy and succotash.



Varel Bailey
Lincoln Township

"Ponds provide a water reserve. The bottom of the pond in the second year of a drought cycle is where the real valuable water is," explains Varel. "One of our ponds was eight feet below permanent waterline beginning last spring and it still provided livestock water this summer."

Varel prefers a well for the purity of water, but from a volume standpoint favors a good pond. "We have a problem getting a well in this area so ponds are real valuable. The volume of water we take from ponds would be hard to get with a well," Varel states.

When asked if ponds are essential to pasture management Varel commented, "There's no question about it, if you can get a pond in the right place a pond is almost essential to correct pasture rotation. There are times when you can't use pasture a pasture because the creek goes dry. Ponds are a solution to this problem."

Varel also answers the question of how big a pond should be, "the key to a good pond is having it in the right location and plenty big enough. Wet weather ponds go dry in a drought season so you need a pond that drains about 60 acres to get the amount of water you need."

If raising cattle is limited by the supply of water, one or more good ponds may be the answer. Help in finding a site, surveys, layout and design are available from the Cass County Soil Conservation District Office.

WOLVES RELOCATED

GRESHAM, Wis. (AP) — Seven wolves who had been living here for the past nine years — the only gray timber wolf pack believed in existence in Wisconsin — recently were moved to an undisclosed destination by a group of scientists representing the U.S. Forestry Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The wolves had been raised on a two-acre farm by Larry Gehr, a photographer and naturalist, and his wife, Joen. "The pack was getting too large for us to handle anymore," Gehr said of his decision to turn over the wolves to the scientists.

The scientists said the pack was unusual because it was started from unrelated parents. There were 11 wolves but only seven were caught and put aboard a twin-engine airplane. The other four remained in an earthen den. They will be captured later and moved.

The scientists declined to tell where the wolves were going because of an earlier incident in which wolves released in Michigan were hunted and killed.

Color Infrared Photos Used To Study Floods

By Lorraine Ventura
Drake University
Journalism Student
(Distributed by the Iowa
Daily Press Association)

DES MOINES — Color infrared photographs of Iowa, taken from planes and satellites, are being used to study flood plains and document river systems.

The Rock Island District Corps of Engineers (whose district includes all except the western part of Iowa) from 1974 to 1976 took color infrared images of Iowa's Mississippi, Des Moines, Iowa and Skunk rivers from altitudes of 8,000 to 12,000 feet, to document Iowa's waterways.

And photographing crop damage from flooding has helped the Corps of Engineers and the Iowa Geological Survey in Iowa City more accurately measure flooded areas.

The state Department of Environmental Quality, Chemical and Water Quality Division, is considering using color infrared in 1978 to study ice cover of Iowa waterways, said Ralph Turtle, environmental engineer.

Infrared is a longer wavelength in the light spectrum than is visible to the naked eye. Color infrared film is sensitive to reflected solar infrared radiation. (Most people who work with color infrared use the term images rather than photographs.)

The longer wavelength of color infrared penetrates haze and reflects differences in vegetation. For instance, it distinguishes between the types of crops planted, and the height of crops, and can indicate healthy, diseased and dead vegetation.

"We're optimistic that (color infrared) might be very helpful to agriculture in the future," said Thatcher Johnson, deputy secretary of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Johnson said it may "help a great deal"

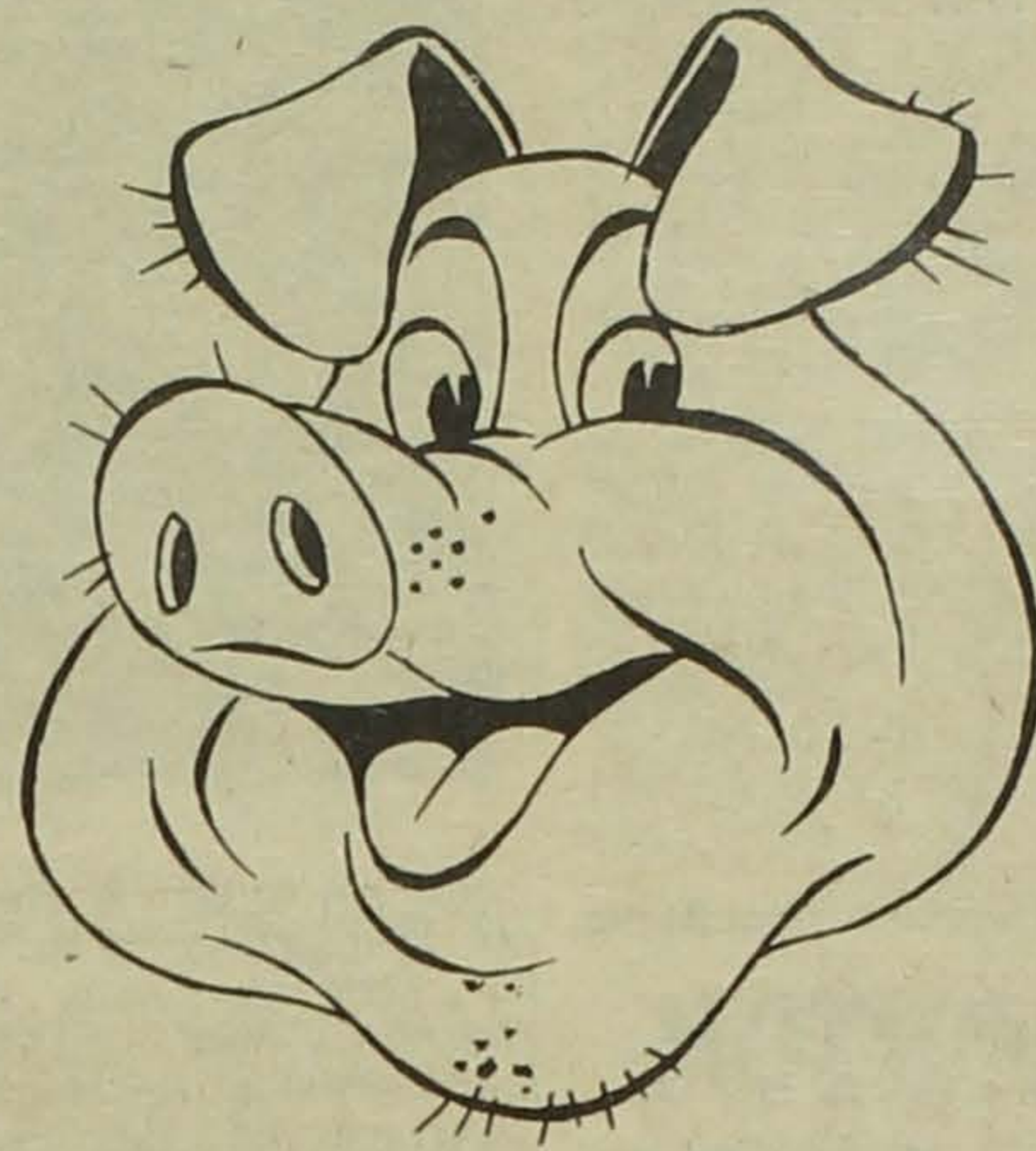
in projecting crop yields, studying subsoil moisture or detecting pesticide residues.

Present applications of color infrared images in Iowa include studying flood plains, classifying trees and documenting soil erosion along river banks.

By filtering reflected light, the images can measure the sediment suspension in rivers. If pollution discolors the water surface, the problem will show on the images.

Be careful with fires.

A subterranean monster-machine called a continuous miner, does the work of 10 men, over 500 feet below the ground in Pennsylvania. It chews 8 tons of bituminous coal from a 6-foot seam every minute of operation. The machine's lobster-like arms scoop the loosened coal on a conveyor and the coal travels to nearby Pittsburgh. There, it is processed into coke to fire giant blast furnaces of the steel corporation that owns the mine.



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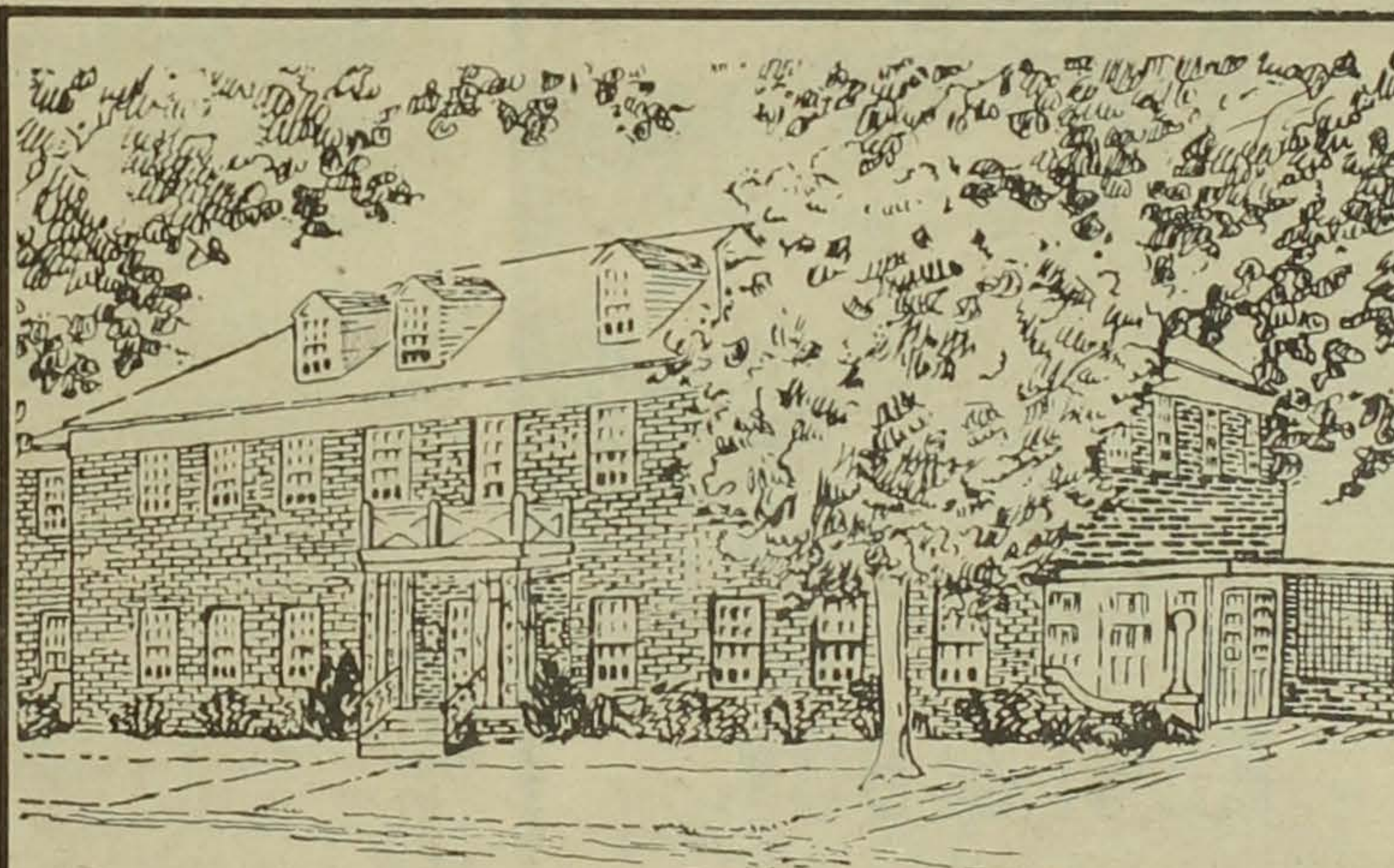
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DIDN'T GIVE UP

JOPLIN, Mo. (AP) — This Southwestern Missouri mining town has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, despite the fact that the rich lead and zinc ores which fueled its existence have long been played out.

Between 1850 and 1950, Joplin was the center of a region from which more than a billion dollars worth of ore was extracted. The area provided 50 per cent of America's zinc and 10 per cent of its lead.

When the mines played out in the early 1950s, city fathers had already begun to make plans to attract varied industries to replace the mines, according to Mayor Bill Mauldin. So while other nearby towns, such as Picher, Okla. and Galena, Kan., all but disappeared, Joplin thrived.

Today it is the center of an area that boasts a 350,000 population within a 50-mile radius. Joplin has more than 100 medium and small industries which employ some 50,000 persons. City officials estimate that only 4.5 per cent of the total available work force was unemployed in 1976.

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34.8 Miles Of Terraces Built In Cass County

Cass County farmers built 183,820-feet of terraces in 1977. This past year was a banner year for terraces putting enough footage on the ground to stretch across the county once and halfway back again.

More than half of the cropland in Cass County is on sloping

land subject to erosion. Terraces provide the most effective means of controlling soil loss on sloping land. Combined with cultural practices such as minimum tillage, terraces can easily control soil loss to within allowable limits.



Rill erosion.

Soil loss on sloping cropland can easily amount to 20-30 tons per acre per year. Heavy erosion is evident in all parts of the county after intense rains.

Terraces reduce the length of

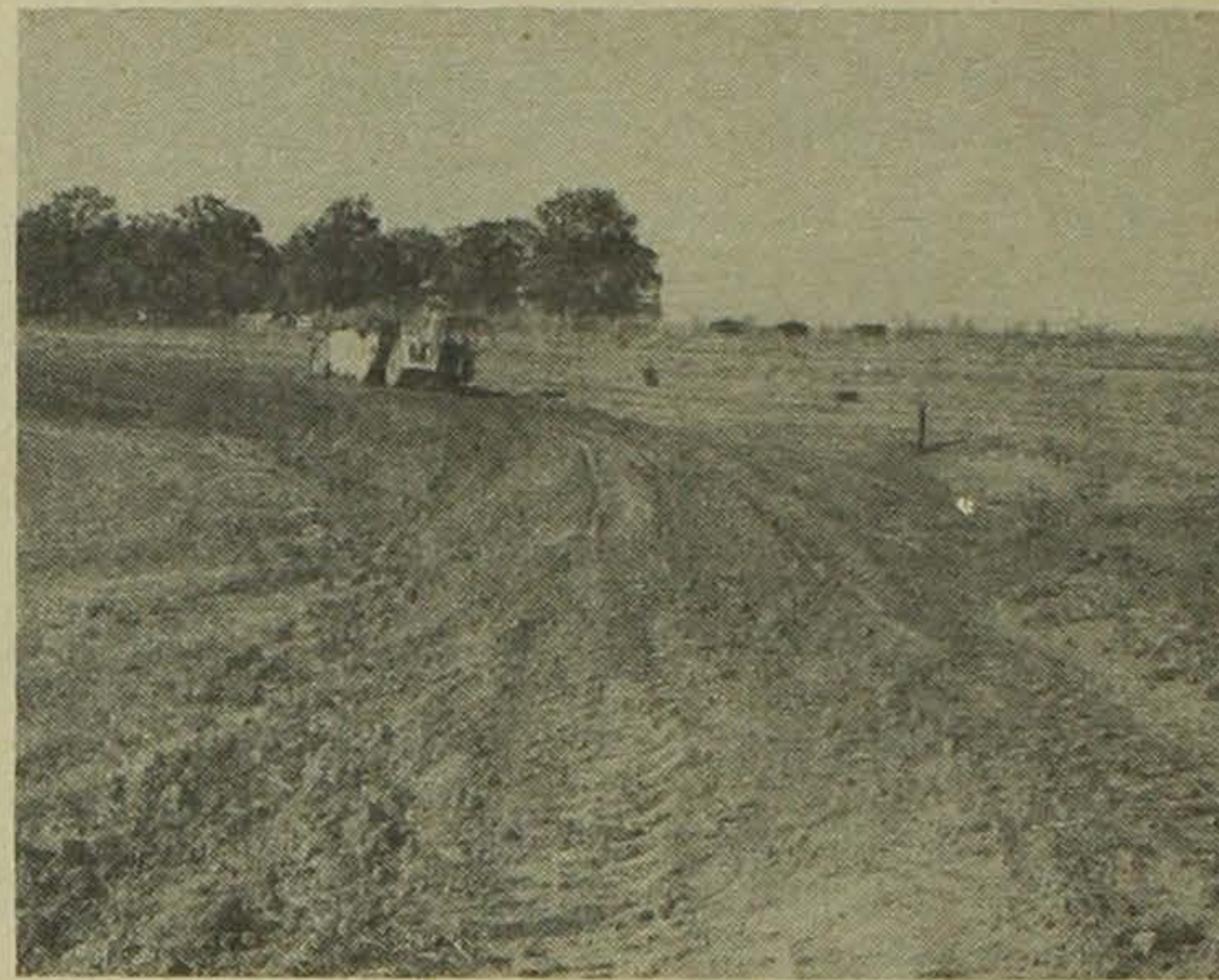
slope runoff can travel across the cut away at the soil surface. Excess rainfall is slowly discharged by one of several means instead of flowing away in large, destructive amounts.



Terrace channel with water.

This tile outlet terrace has stopped a large volume of water which will both soak away and be carried off by the tile. A

large amount of silt and sediment were also trapped by the terrace.



Terrace construction.

Cass County farmers are looking for ease of farming in terraces to match the size and type of farm machinery. Parallel, tile outlet terraces fit the bill for farmability with an even number of rows between each terrace.

Parallel, tile outlet, steep backslope terraces under construction on the Lawrence Blunk farm in Benton Township. Several miles of terraces have been built on this farm in the past few years.



Parallel terraces.

Completed terraces on the Dick Malone farm in Franklin Township are good examples of parallel terraces protecting the soil resource. Another example of caring enough to do the very best for soil conservation.

The Cass County Soil Conservation District congratulates the impressive number of

farmers who have recognized the need for effective erosion control and have built terraces on their farms this past year. "Protect more while we produce more will preserve the

valuable soil resource of Cass County," states Max Miller, SCD chairman.

Many Working For Farm Family Who Seek Loan

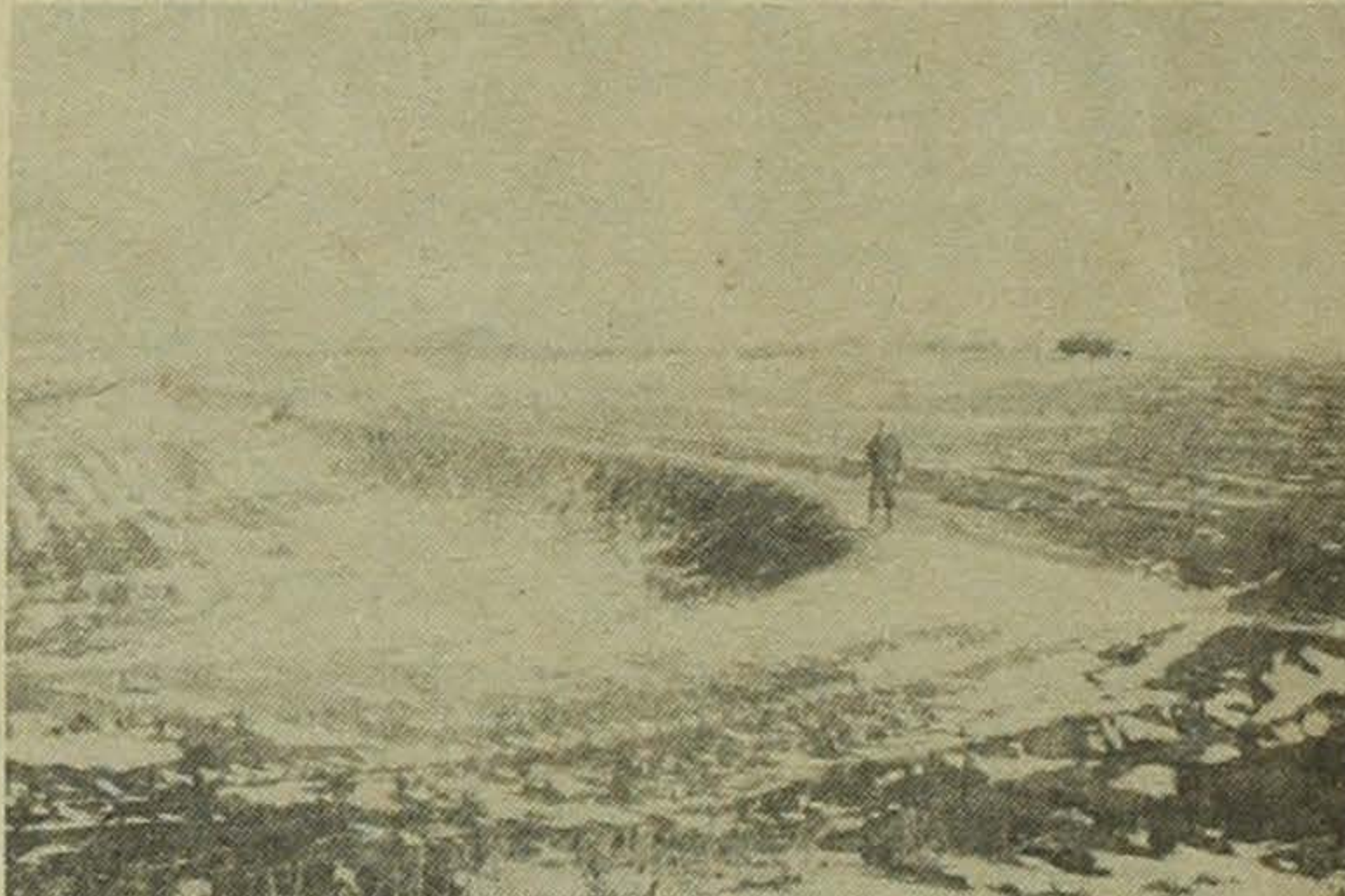
By Forrest Vermillion
FmHA County Supervisor

A couple years ago, the Clifford Merk family of rural Anita applied to the Farmers Home Administration for a loan to buy a farm. It wasn't long until the loan was approved and another young farm family had a foothold in agriculture.

This family discovered when applying to FmHA, a lot of people are working for their benefit. They learned that FmHA participates with Federal Land Bank for total credit needs and both Federal Land Bank and FmHA are interested in farm planning and things like "cash flow."

They also learned how FmHA teamed up with the Soil Conservation Service and the ASCS to develop needed soil and water conservation practices and acquire supplemental funding for these projects.

The Farmers Home Administration has been helping rural America for many years with its many different loan types. These loans help farm families acquire the resources and skills they need to improve their operations, raise their standard of living, increase their income and participate in new enterprises. This assistance, in turn, stimulates business activity and



Clifford Merk views the recently completed conservation work which included nearly 14,000 foot of terraces, the badly eroded ditches pushed in the seeded and new waterways established with appropriately placed tile.

in general, helps the farm families and the communities of which they are a part, make an

important contribution to the strength of the nation's economy.

THE REASON CATFISH SUFFER BROKEN BACKS

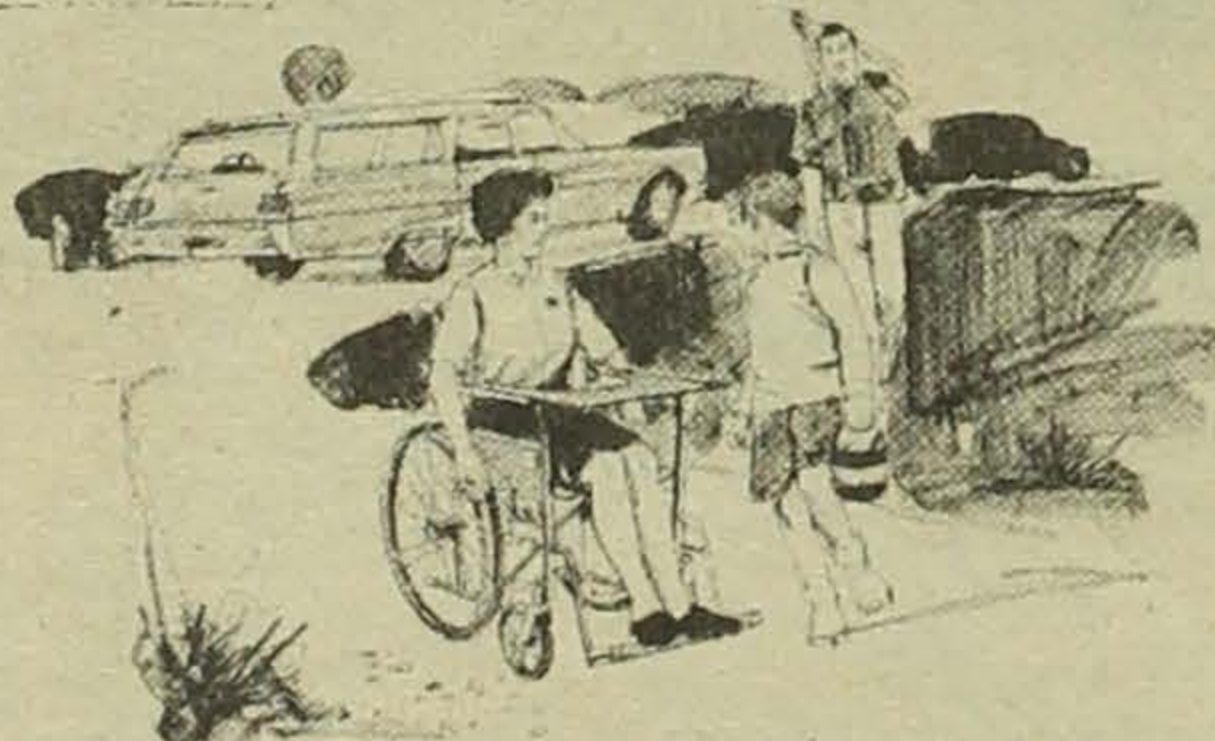
WASHINGTON (AP) — It's been no secret that captive catfish suffering from broken backs can be helped by food rich in Vitamin C. Now the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service scientists have determined that the fish are deformed because their livers rob the rest of their bodies of the vitamin in an

attempt to counteract the effects of the insecticide toxaphene. Vitamin C is needed in bone development as well as in liver processes. This is all very interesting to the scientists, and possibly helpful to fish farm fish, but not much use to free swimming channel cats which must still contend on their own with poisonous waters.

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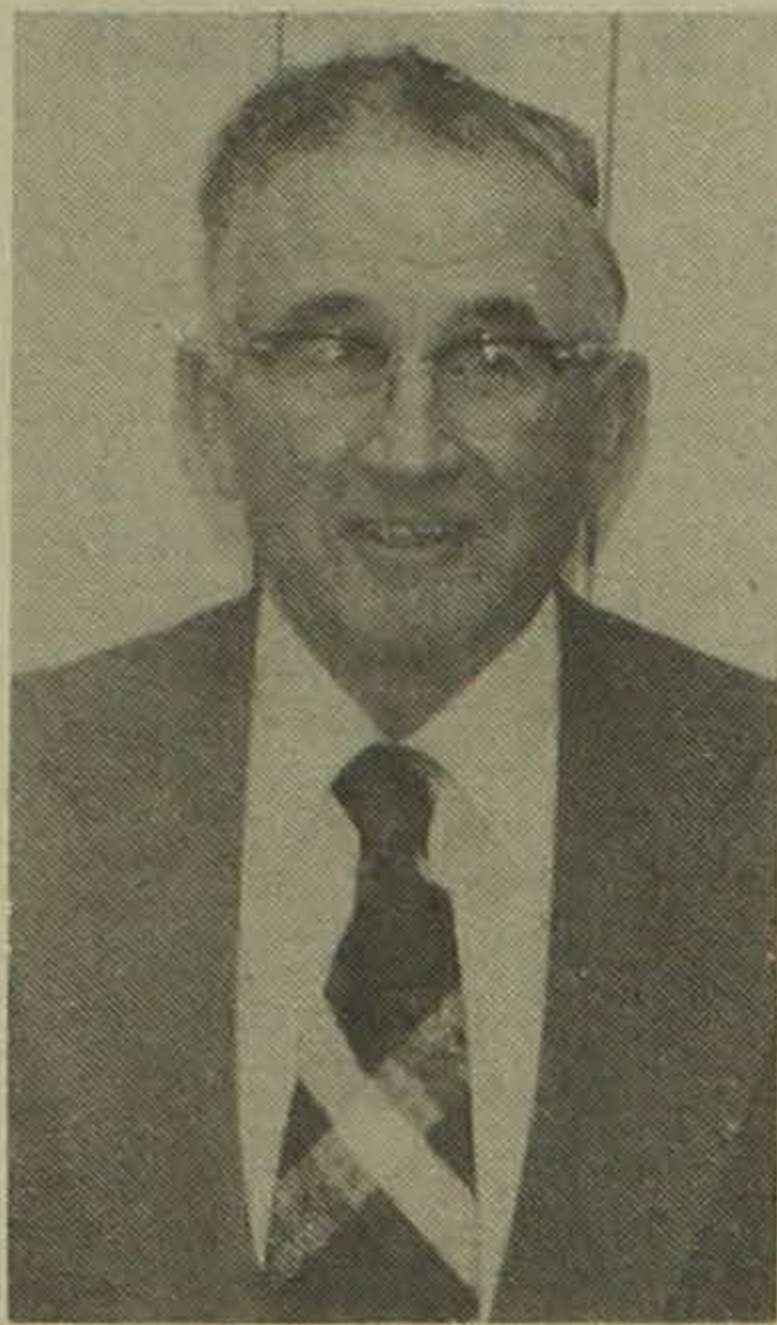
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Land Use Planning Makes Great Strides During 1977



By George W. Hoffelt
District Commissioner

Land use planning and recognition of how our soil resources will be used in future years took on added importance in 1977. Moves by the Iowa legislators and continued implementation of the Federal Clean Waters Act brought about this enthusiasm.

The Iowa Legislature in 1977 caused a specified group of people to organize in each county to carefully consider land use issues. The group in each county is called the Land Preservation Policy Committees (LPPC). This action by the Legislature was necessary to begin, at least, to get a handle on a realistic approach to land use planning.

The Cass County LPPC is composed of three soil conservation district commissioners, two members of the board of supervisors, and four elected officials of the cities and towns.

Members

The members of the committee are G.M. Baier, Max Miller, Forrest Teig, Hugh Anstey, Sharon Brown, Maynard Hansen, Don Karns, George Hoffelt, and Don Wilkinson. We are required to hold a minimum of three public hearings throughout the county of obtain public comment. Two hearings have been held.

At the conclusion of the series of hearings, the LPPC will send recommendations to the Iowa Legislature. Our job at home is then done, but the bigger job in Des Moines is just beginning.

On the federal level, the Clean Waters Act of 1972, known as Public Law 92-500, has caused other things to happen in regard to the use of natural resources. One part of that legislation known as Section 208 requires that every state identify the extent of "non-point sources" of pollution. This is generally defined as any form of contaminants, such as sediment exclusive of municipal wastes, that detract from the quality of water in ponds, lakes, rivers and streams.

Big Task

There is already activity under way in every county in Iowa to comply with the requirements of Section 208. This is a big task that will not be accomplished quickly. By the same token, identifying the types and amounts of pollutants coming from agricultural land and how to control it cannot be taken lightly.

Little publicity has been given to the Culver Amendment, drafted by Iowa Sen. John Culver, that would substantially increase the amount of cost-share funds available to land-

owners to put conservation practices on their land. A total of \$600,000,000 is specified in the Culver amendment to come from Washington which is much, much more than is currently being spent. This is a move to do something to comply with Section 208 of the Clean Waters Act.

New Meaning

Protection and preservation of soil is taking on a whole new meaning. We have to start remembering that soil is not something that can be replaced after our mistakes are made. Soil does not come in an inexhaustible supply. Even though the process seems complicated with committees, bills, acts, and amendments the emphasis is in the right direction.

Last year brought some interesting steps ahead to help save our soil. One thing remains the same, every one who farms is still responsible for soil stewardship. There are still things we can do such as minimum tillage and contouring that will reduce soil loss without costing us much out of our pockets. We can do these things ourselves while a more permanent solution is being worked out.

BUILDS VILLAGE

EAST NASSAU, N.Y. (AP)—Eastfield Village looks as though its residents recently ran off to fight the war of 1812.

That's the way Donald Carpentier intended it to look, and that's the way he wants it to remain for students who will attend his workshops in history, historical preservation and folklore.

Carpentier started the village six years ago when he was 19, by carting his first antique house to the site. It now includes a tavern, doctor's office, meeting hall, print shop, weaver's house, blacksmith's shop and a cabinet maker's shop.

Carpentier, who has a bachelor's degree in historical preservation, says everything in the village was scrounged from some scrap heap or purchased for a modest sum at auction or garage sales.

To amuse a small child who is ill, give him a magnifying glass and an assortment of small simple items to look at.

Extension Echoes

By
Mrs. L. Fay Eblen
Cass County
Extension Home Economist

Clothing Prices To Go Up

Clothing costs are up and are likely to keep rising. Reports from the recent National Outlook Conference show that consumers spent about \$18 more in 1977 to clothe each person than the year before. Rising clothing prices accounted for \$12 for that \$18 and the rest was due to consumers buying more clothes.

There are many reasons for the price increases — some more visible than other. One big contributor to price hikes is labor costs in the fiber, fabric and clothing industries. Now that the minimum wage is going up, some of that increase will show up on clothing and fabric price tags.

The clothing industry must also cope with costly consumer protection demands — so consumers pay the bill. Safety and pollution requirements as well as flammability and other kinds of research all cost money. The rising fuel costs for industry production will also add on to price tags.

Clothing styles are a more visible reason for higher prices. The longer fuller fashions, like tiered skirts and blouses, require more fabric. The continuing multi-layered look also means more clothes for an outfit and more price tags to pay. However, you can cut corners and costs with the layered look. Use separates to mix and match and make many different outfits.

Because many of our current styles are really classics — like blazers — the tailored jackets, vests, pants and skirts — you can inexpensively update last year's wardrobe. A few blouses, shirts or sweaters can build last year's outfits into new ones.

The continued popularity of the natural look in fabrics for clothes is also a reason for rising clothing prices. Natural fiber supplies of wool, cotton, silk and cashmere have been scarce. So the demand for clothes made of these fibers is driving those clothing prices up.

To keep costs down look for the more reasonably priced clothes made of fiber blends. Many man-made fiber companies are making fabrics that look and feel like the natural ones. More new fibers and blends are likely to show up on the market.

As clothing prices continue to rise, consider looking at a more expensive higher-quality classic outfit as an investment.

Its durability and basic look make it a great wardrobe extender year after year.

Home Furnishings Forecast

There's good news and bad news in the home furnishings outlook for 1978. The bad news is not surprising: prices will continue to rise.

The good news is that some designers and manufacturers appear to be trying to keep costs down by attempting to avoid petroleum-based products, such as man-made fibers and costly imported raw materials. There is emphasis on using American products in an effort to eliminate import and transportation costs. We should see upholstered products and draperies containing more of the natural fibers — particularly cotton.

In carpets, we'll note an emphasis on wool fibers — and on American rather than imported wool. In fact, this use of American wool may actually mean prices of wool carpets may not rise greatly — or may even be slightly lower than last year.

Reverse Mortgage

If you're past retirement age and a homeowner, you soon may be able to obtain another source of income in a rather unique way. It's call a "reverse" mortgage.

With a regular mortgage, you pay the loaning institution. With a reverse mortgage, they pay you.

Sound too good to be true? Well, it's not possible to do this year. But it may be soon if Congress passes some legislation enabling savings and loan associations to do this.

You would be borrowing money from them that eventually has to be paid back through the sale of your home while you're living or through your estate. But meanwhile you can take advantage of the equity your home has built up by borrowing on it and getting a monthly check.

Here's how it's likely to work:

Say, you own a home worth \$30,000. With this as collateral, the loaning institution could lend you a portion of that amount — perhaps \$10,000 for a five-year period. So, for five years you can get an additional income of \$65 or so per month.

At the end of the five years,

you would either have to pay the lender \$10,000 or negotiate for another reverse mortgage. Your home would likely be worth more at the end of that period and you would be able to borrow more.

So, watch for this legislation. It's likely to pass within the next year.

House Plant Program

There are so many places to put plants in your home — on tables and plant stands, of course. But there are other places, too. Plants can go under tables as well as on top of them, or on bookshelves, mantles, and even on the walls. Those hard-to-decorate corners of a room are also ideal places for a lush display of plants. Or how about a stairway landing ... in the bathroom, bedroom and non-public areas of the house? You can get many ideas for places to put house plants from Iowa State University's newest package program. It's called "Home, Sweet Green Home" and it includes color slides, a cassette tape, and several take-home publications. The program is available for small group use. To schedule it just call the Cass County Extension Office. When your group views the "Home, Sweet Green Home" program, you'll get many ideas for selecting plants and coordinating them with your room decor as well as tips on plant placement, lighting, and plant care. Call us at 243-1132 to schedule the program.

ABOVE MILSTREAM

WALDRON, Ind. (AP)—Ruth Jester's home has water running through the basement.

Mrs. Jester isn't complaining. She lives in a house converted from an old mill alongside Flat Rock River.

"We bought it back in 1954," said Mrs. Jester, widow of Major Jester, a department store chain owner and realtor. "My husband wanted to be on the water."

Inside, the mill's original 16 hand-hewn wooden pillars remain intact. Each has been covered to blend into the decor of the home. The millrace flows under the drive at the front door and beneath the house.

Historical records indicate the mill was built in 1866.

Henningsen's Processing



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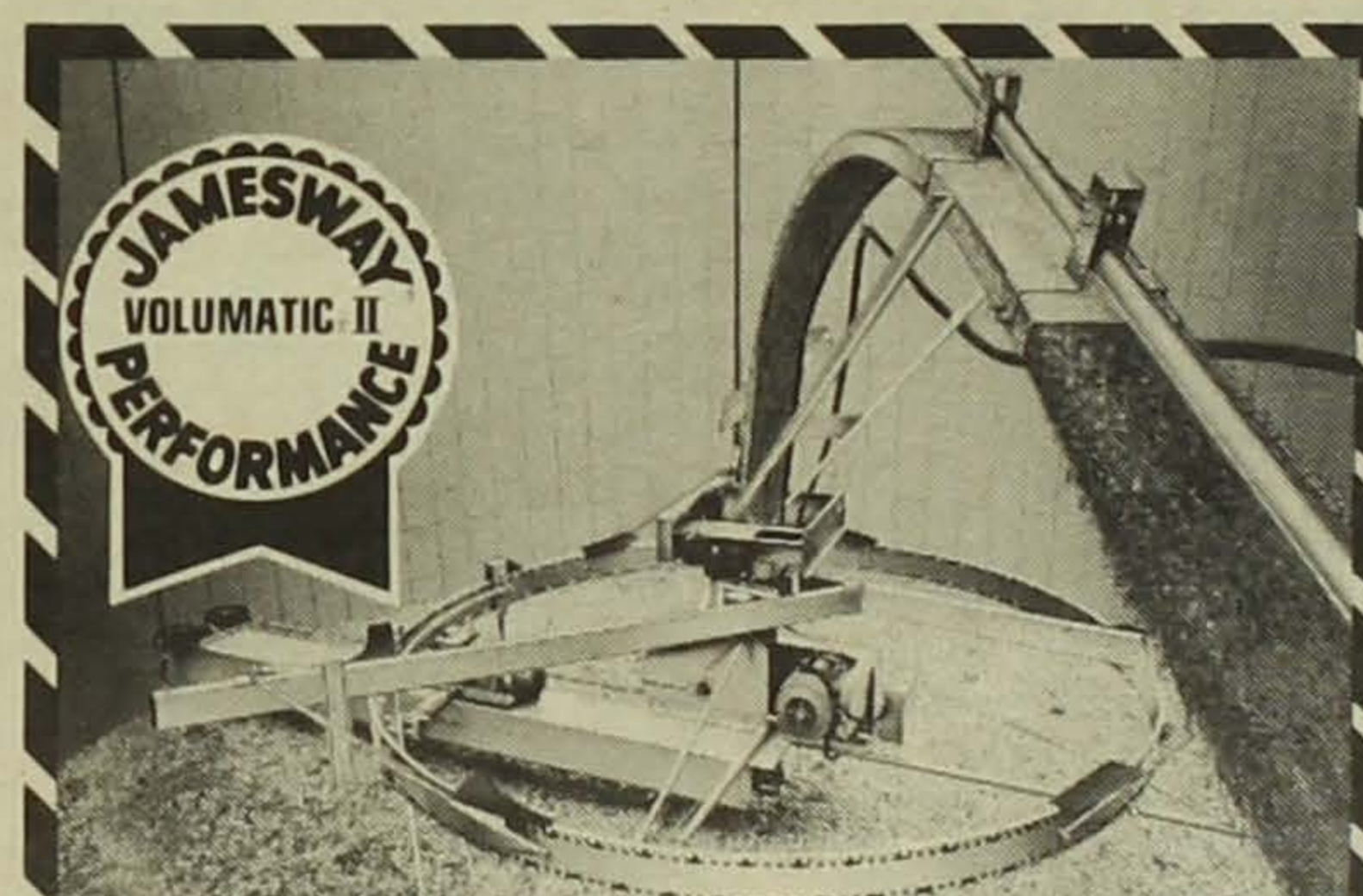
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Heritage Recipes From The N-T Gals

Mrs. Leonard Hutchinson
N-T Food Editor

Heritage Traditions — That's what this recipe page is all about! These recipes are some of the family favorites, contributed by The News-Telegraph gals. They have been handed down for many generations. It's fun to try new recipes and surprise your family with delicious meals these cold winter days. Good luck and have fun!

CRANBERRY SHERBET (JoEllen Arn)

6 cups raw, washed cranberries
2 cups water
Juice of 1 lemon
2 1/4 cups sugar
1 egg white
1 quart whole milk

Cook the cranberries and water until the cranberries are soft. Put through a collander or sieve. Add lemon juice and sugar. Put this mixture in pan (a bread pan is a good size). Freeze until firm. Remove from freezer and allow to soften. Whip with an electric beater. Add 1 egg white and continuing whipping for 1-2 minutes. Add milk, blend. Pour into pans and freeze. Makes about 3 quarts.

MOTHER'S VEGETABLE SOUP (Colleen Hansen)

1 soup bone
1 can (1 pound) stewed tomatoes
1/2 package (1 pound) frozen mixed vegetables
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 small onion, chopped
1/4 cup chopped celery

Place bone in a large sauce pan or Dutch oven. Cover with water. Bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer for about 2 hours. Add remaining ingredients. Mix well. Cook for 30 minutes.

LEVER-PAA-STEJ (Liver Pate)

(Martha Pedersen, Danish)

1 pound hamburger
1 pound liver (cut in small pieces)
1 large onion
1 cup water
1 teaspoon garlic salt
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon black pepper
4 tablespoons oleo

Into heavy skillet put oleo and chopped onion, cook, add ground beef and liver which has been cut into small pieces. Cook. Don't overcook liver. Into blender put water and seasonings, add cooked meat and drippings, put on No. 8 speed for a few seconds. Chill.

Molasses Cookies (Pearl Martens Campbell) (German)

1 cup sugar
3/4 cup lard
1 cup molasses
1/2 teaspoon salt
Flour (see below)
1/2 cup milk
2 level teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Pinch of cloves

Cream sugar and lard, stir in molasses and salt. Dissolve soda in milk. Sift spices in first cup of flour. Add enough flour, so dough can be rolled. Roll quite thin, and cut with cookie cutter. This makes a thin, crisp, cookie. Can substitute, part oleo or other shortening.



Buttermilk Soup (By Marsha Hebron Melnichak)

This is ideal for weekends when everyone is running and no one seems to be eating at the same time. Some who don't like buttermilk or raisins will find they like this soup.

3/5 cups rice
1 1/2 cups water
1 cup raisins
2 eggs
3/4 cup sugar
2 quarts buttermilk
1/2 tsp. salt

Put rice, water and raisins in a double boiler and cook until rice is done, stirring occasionally. When it is about done, beat the eggs. Add sugar to egg mixture. Pour over rice and raisin mixture. Set aside. Put the buttermilk in a thick bottom pan and stir continuously until it reaches a rolling boil. Remove from heat. Stir in the raisin and rice mixture. Stir in salt. Good hot or cold.

If you use instant rice, boil the raisins until done. Don't put the salt in the buttermilk with or before the raisin and rice mixture as it will curdle the buttermilk.

BOILED SALAD DRESSING (Leta Hutchinson)

Heat 1/2 cup vinegar (white preferred) and butter, size of a walnut, in double boiler. Beat 2 eggs, add 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon flour, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon dry mustard. Add this mixture to boiling vinegar and cook until thick. This is delicious.

RULLEPOLSE

(Martha Pedersen, Danish)

1 flank of beef
1 white onion minced
1/4 teaspoon allspice
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1/4 teaspoon saltpeter
Salt sprinkled over meat

Lay beef on counter, trim off fat, then cut into shape to roll up. Sprinkle above ingredients over meat, roll and sew all edges together. Rub with salt. Make a brine strong enough to float an egg. Add 1 teaspoon saltpeter in brine. Place meat in brine for two or three weeks. Drain. Wrap roll in cheese cloth and cook for three hours slowly

in water. Remove and press under heavy weight until cold. To serve remove cheese cloth and string and slice very thin for sandwiches.

CREAM CHEESE TURNOVERS

(Kathy Jacoby)

4-ounces cream cheese
1/2 cup butter or margarine at room temperature
1 cup flour

Combine cheese and butter, add flour and blend until smooth. Chill for 2 hours. Roll dough 1/8 inch thick, cut into rounds with 2 inch cutter. Place a teaspoon of filling in each and fold dough over filling. Crimp edges with fork, prick top with fork. Place on ungreased baking sheet and bake at 450 degrees for 10-15 minutes. Serve warm. Makes 3 dozen.

Turnover Fillings

Mushroom:

1 large onion, finely chopped
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1/2 pound mushrooms, finely chopped
1/4 teaspoon thyme
1/2 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
2 tablespoons flour
1/2 cup cream

Saute onion in butter until lightly browned; add mushrooms, stirring constantly about 3 minutes. Add seasoning and sprinkle with flour; stir in cream and stir until thickened.

Ham and Pickle:

Combine 1 (4 1/2-ounce can) deviled ham with 2 tablespoons pickle relish.

Shrimp:

Combine 1 (4 1/2-ounce can) tiny shrimp, mashed, 2 teaspoons mayonnaise, 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice and 2 teaspoons finely chopped green onion.

BUTTERMILK AEBELSKIVER

(Martha Pedersen, Danish)

2 cups buttermilk
2 cups flour
3 eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon soda

Beat egg yolks, add sugar, salt, flour, soda and baking powder. Add buttermilk and

stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in Aebleskiver pan to which a tablespoon of oil has been added in each hole. Fill each hole half full of batter. When half baked turn with a nutpick or pointed fork. Serve with jam, jelly or syrup.

Kumla (By Shirley Wierson) (Norwegian)

3 1/2 cups grated raw potatoes
1/2 cup oatmeal
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 cups flour (may need more) Make broth from ham bone. Mix ingredients, shape into medium size ball. Drop carefully into boiling broth. Cook 1 hour. Serve with melted butter.

Chinitz Family Noodles (Trena Chinitz)

2 cups flour
2 eggs
2 tablespoons water

Mix 1 1/2 cups flour with eggs and water. Use other half cup flour for mixing dough on board. Then roll out thin, cut and let dry 3-4 hours. Keep snitchers away. Cook noodles in boiling broth.

QUICK COCONUT MACAROONS (Nellie Diven)

1 1/2 cups shredded coconut
1/2 cup sifted powdered sugar
1 egg white
Dash of salt

Combine coconut and powdered sugar. Beat egg white until stiff with the dash of salt. Add to the coconut mixture, blend well. Drop by teaspoon on a greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350° for 15 minutes or until golden brown. Makes 12 macaroons.

DANISH FRICKADELLER (Jan Clausen)

1 pound ground beef
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
1 tablespoon onion (grated)
2 eggs

Cream to moisten

Add flour to ground beef. Season with salt and pepper and onion. Mix thoroughly, add eggs and enough cream to make a soft mixture. Beat thoroughly, long beating makes better meat. Fry by tablespoons in hot fat. Serves six.

Nut Fruit Cake (Pearl Martens Campbell) (German)

2 cups sugar
3/4 cup butter
1 cup milk
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Grind 1 cup raisins, 1 cup citron and 1 cup nuts and add to first mixture. Last, add 5 beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf pans, or Angel food cake pan. Must bake at least 2 hours in 250 degree oven. No spices.

DANISH PASTRY (Jan Clausen)

Crust

1 cup flour
1/2 cup butter
1 tablespoon water

Filling:

1 cup water
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon almond flavoring
3 eggs

Combine crust ingredients and pat in 2 (10"x2") strips on ungreased cookie sheet. Set aside. (Do not bake without filling.)

Heat water and butter to boil and add flour and mix well. Remove from stove. Add eggs, 1 at a time and beat well. Spread on the above unbaked strips. Bake at 350° for 45 to 50 minutes. If brown too fast after first 25 minutes, reduce heat to 325° for the remainder of time. Frost with almond icing.

Almond Butter Icing

2 cups powdered sugar
2 tablespoons hot water
1 teaspoon almond flavoring
2 teaspoons butter

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ASCS Assists In Conservation Programs

By Paul D. Peterson
County ASCS
Executive Director

The Cass County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Committee and office staff appreciates the opportunity to present its report as a part of the Cass County Soil Conservation District annual report for 1978.

The county committee composed of Dean Eilts of Wiota, Folmer Nelsen of Anita and Charles Miller of Massena, are the policy and decision making body of ASCS programs in the county.

The office staff includes myself and program assistants, Elaine Martens, Marilyn Smith and Sharon Boken, who are responsible for the day to day operations of the County ASCS Office.

Cost-Sharing

One of the major programs of ASCS is the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). This program provides federal cost-share assistance to county landowners to establish conservation practices on their respective farms. For the 1978 program \$75,000 was made available to county producers to provide 50 percent cost-share assistance.

The Soil Conservation Service received \$3,750 through ASCS for technical and lay-out services for the practice applications approved by the Cass County ASCS Committee.

Practices cost-shared include permanent vegetative cover seedings, terrace systems, diversion terraces, sod waterways, combined lime application and two-year seeding, livestock water wells and pipelines, livestock ponds, erosion control structures, wildlife habitat and forest tree plantings.

During the 1977 calendar year the Cass County ASCS cost-shared \$79,000 to county producers to repair conservation practices that were damaged by the excessive rains in the spring of 1976.

In 1977, ASCS cost-shared, under the Emergency Conservation Measures (ECM)

program, \$29,000 to producers to construct practices to provide water for livestock on pasture for better grassland management.

\$77,000

Under the Drought Conservation Program, Cass County farmers received cost-share assistance amounting to \$77,000 in 1977. This program was available for farmers to construct livestock water wells, pipelines and ponds to provide water for livestock on pasture for better grassland management.

Cass County still has 10 long-term agreements in force to carry out a complete conservation program on those farms. During the life of those agreements federal cost-share funds, through ASCS, amounting to \$111,861 will be paid to the producers to complete the construction of the called-for practices. The number of long-term agreements in Cass County exceeds the number for any county in the state.

Practices

There is a 1978 Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). Practices that will be cost-shared include:

1. Permanent vegetative cover established, permanent vegetative cover improvement, terrace systems, diversion terraces, grazing land protection (wells, pipelines, dug outs), windbreak restoration or establishment, conservation tillage systems, vegetative cover on critical areas, water impoundment reservoirs (livestock ponds), erosion and water control structures, sod waterways, permanent wildlife habitat, forrest tree plantings and improvement, application of lime and two-year seeding.

In 1977 the Cass County ASCS Committee with the assistance of township ASCS committees, soil district commissioners and USDA agency personnel reviewed the conservation problems of the county. In planning the 1978 program, the following problems served as guidelines in the program development:

Sheet and rill erosion on cropland.

Too extensive row crop rotations.

Need for livestock water on permanent pasture.

Inadequate habitat for wildlife.

Practice specifications too



ASCS Personnel

Shown in the top picture are the Cass County ASCS Committee, from the left, Charles Miller of Massena, Dean Eilts of Wiota, and Folmer Nelsen of Anita, with Paul Peterson, ASCS director. In the lower picture are, from the left, Elaine Martens, Sharon Boken and Marilyn Smith, ASCS office staff members.

strict to be practical for farmer application.

Cost-share maximum of \$2,500 is outdated.

Amount of funds exceeds demand.

The question often arises whether federal cost-share assistance should be made available to conserve water and soil for future generations. To assure adequate food supplies in the future we all have a stake, rural or urban, in making sure the soil, our most vital natural resource, is conserved for the future.

COSTUMED

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Acting the role of a Confederate soldier named Sam Blalock, has become a hobby for Dr. Barbara Myatt, an assistant professor of library science at Virginia Commonwealth University.

"Two years ago I went to a Halloween costume party dressed as a bearded confederate soldier," Dr. Myatt explained.

Since then, the six-foot-tall professor has been using the characterization to speak about the Civil War to local history classes.

Sam is based on a real person. "He was actually a woman named Malinda Blalock," she said. "When the Confederate army recruiters came, her husband, Keith, said he'd join if Malinda could go with him. So the recruiters signed up Keith and his 'younger brother, Sam.'"

According to Dr. Myatt's research, Keith later came down with a disease and was sent home. Malinda went to the commander and confessed that she was a woman. She was let out of the army immediately.

Ferocious Police Dogs May Be On Way Out

By John Mathew
Iowa Daily
Press Association

DES MOINES — (IDPA) — The ferocious police dog used to aid law enforcement may be becoming a thing of the past, at least in Iowa.

The Iowa Crime Commission, a state agency which provides financial help to law enforcement agencies, has decided not to fund canine units unless a specific need can be demonstrated.

"There has to be justification and documentation," said Marcia Cohan, an evaluator at the crime commission who did an in-depth study of canine units throughout the country. "We won't fund units just because people want them."

Some dogs are used in police work in Iowa even though the program is not funded through the Iowa Crime Commission. Currently, the largest unit is in Woodbury County, where six dogs are being used by the sheriff's department.

Dope Sniffing

Other canine units are in Pottawattamie County, Linn County, Waterloo, Sioux City and Cedar Rapids. In addition, a dog is shared by the communities of Conrad and Grundy Center through the Grundy County sheriff.

The dog in Waterloo has just started work, said Bob Beener chief of police there.

"It's going to be used in tracking," he said. "We hope to improve it to use it for dope sniffing, too."

The Waterloo dog and the

Grundy County dog were previously used by the Polk County Sheriff's Department, but the program there was dropped earlier this year.

Police dogs aren't usually used in an attack role. Instead, most of them are used in search procedures.

Cohan said typical uses for police dogs include building searches for possible burglars, drug searches, missing persons searches, crowd control such as in riots and bomb detection.

Despite their advantages, dogs can also cause problems, Cohan added.

Lawsuit

"There's always a chance of a lawsuit if the dog attacks or bites someone it wasn't supposed to," she said.

In addition, she said some persons living in high-crime areas feel threatened by the mere presence of a police dog.

Cost is also a problem. First the dog must be purchased, trained and housed. An officer also must be trained to handle the dog and paid a salary for his work with the dog.

Figures supplied by the Sioux City Police Department estimated the total cost of maintaining one dog for one year at more than \$14,000.

Included in that total is more than \$12,000 for the officer's salary, \$1,350 for training of the officer and dog, \$250 for veterinarian services, \$175 for food and \$150 for a harness.

LIST SMALL GRAIN PRODUCTION

Small grain production of wheat, oats, and rye was three percent less than produced in 1976. Acreage harvested in 1977 was five percent less than the 1976 acreage. Yields were above a year ago for wheat and rye and the same for oats; however, production was below the previous year.

Iowa's oat production in 1977 was 81.1 million bushels. The average yield of 59 bushels is unchanged from 1976.

Wheat production amounted to 3.15 million bushels, 31 percent less than 1976. The average yield of 37 bushels.

Rye production amounted to 116,000 bushels and the average yield was 29 bushels.

A SAD, SAD STORY

LOGAN, Utah (AP) — When linebacker Claude Nelson of Utah State was asked his most embarrassing moment he had a sad story to tell.

"At a football game here," he said, "I looked up in the crowd and saw a girlfriend from back home. But my girlfriend in Logan is a cheerleader. I went to a friend at half-time and asked him to help. He sure did. After the game my girl from back home was gone, my friend was gone, and I couldn't find the cheerleader, either."

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303 Chestnut 243-4502 Atlantic, Iowa

Iowa's Top Soil Half As Deep As In 1878

By William H. Greiner,
Director Iowa
Department of Soil
Conservation

The State of Iowa constitutes an important part of the highly productive Corn Belt region of the United States. The productive agriculture of this state is made possible by large areas of high producing soils, favorable climate, and some very able managers — Iowa farmers. The ability of Iowa soils to continue to produce farm crops in abundance is dependent on a strong conservation program of permanent land treatment measures which are necessary to maintain the soil resource base.

Soil scientists have reported that before the prairie and timber soils of Iowa were broken for agricultural production, there was an average of 12-16 inches of topsoil over most areas of the state. When agricultural production began in the state of Iowa more than 100 years ago, there were less than 1,000,000 acres of cropland and pastureland; and in most cases 12-16 inches of topsoil were available at that time. Today after 100 years of farming, the story is much different.

13-Ton Loss Rate

Soil scientists report that the state has an average of only 6-8 inches of topsoil in many sections of the state and in some areas it is even less. Soil conservationists and others during the past two or three years have stated that Iowa is losing soil at an average rate of 13 tons per acre per year on unprotected sloping lands. The term unprotected simply means there are no conservation measures being utilized and the method of farming leaves these slopes very vulnerable to erosion.

The state average for all soils on unprotected sloping lands is approximately 10 tons per acre per year. This, of course, will vary from county to county, with the more level counties in north central Iowa averaging approximately five tons of soil loss while the counties with steeper slopes in western Iowa will lose up to 25 tons per acre.

A loss of 13 tons of soil per acre is equivalent to approximately 230 bushels an acre, which means on unprotected sloping lands there are two bushels of soil lost for every bushel of corn produced.

Another way to look at it is that an inch of topsoil is being lost from unprotected sloping lands every 12 years. At that rate Iowa could lose a good portion of its topsoil on sloping lands in the state within the next 80-100 years if corrective measures are not taken.

Protection

It has been estimated that only a third of Iowa's croplands is adequately protected against soil erosion. This means that soil erosion is held to a minimum on these lands and acceptable soil losses are generally not exceeding five tons per acre per year. Soil will replace itself at that rate.

It is well documented that sediment, by volume, is the greatest pollutant of the nation's waters today. An estimated 200,000,000 tons of sediment washes from Iowa croplands each year.

If this nation intends to attain the water quality goals established by the Congress, it



is evident that an accelerated soil and water conservation program will have to be initiated. We cannot continue to allow the resource that provides the tax base of this great state and its wealth to erode away.

Exports

The United States is exporting billions of dollars to oil producing countries for oil. It is evident to many people that agriculture offers the best prospect to assist this country's balance of trade in the years ahead. Therefore, the need to conserve the soil and water resources of this nation cannot really be questioned.

The question can logically be asked, what should be done to accelerate this program? There is no simple answer to this question. Soil erosion is not only a problem in the state of Iowa, it is a universal problem throughout the United States.

It is a problem that simply has not received as high a priority by the Congress of the United States and the executive branch of the government that it should. Granted, millions of dollars have been spent during the last 40 years for soil conservation practices, but much more needs to be done. It has been estimated that the job in Iowa alone would require an expenditure approaching \$2,000,000,000.

Iowa has been a leader in soil conservation programs for many years. It was the first state in the nation to inaugurate a state soil conservation cost-share program. This program began July 1, 1973, and since that time the Iowa General Assembly has appropriated a total of \$14,723,000 for the state cost-share program.

Assistance

Since the state cost-share program was initiated it has provided assistance for the establishment of approximately 3,090 miles of grassed backslope terraces; 428 miles of other terraces; 1,875,000 lineal feet of grassed waterways; and 1,230 erosion control structures; plus other minor practices.

Pessimists would look at the total soil conservation job in the state of Iowa — what has been accomplished and what needs to be done — and concede that the task cannot be conquered. This is not true.

It is a job that must be done because if it isn't the consequences are too grim to consider. The production of food and fiber on land barren of its topsoil is a difficult, if not impossible, task; and additional food and fiber will certainly be needed in the decades to come to help feed and cloth an increasing world population.

1977 ANNUAL

COMMISSIONERS ACTIVITIES

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

The Education Committee held a monthly meeting. The Commissioners met with the State Legislators at Van's to discuss upcoming legislation affecting Soil Conservation Districts. Contractor's meeting was held at the 4-H building for all soil conservation and earthmoving contractors. Free pancakes were served to all present. The Spring Regional Meeting of Soil Conservation District Commissioners was held at the Holiday Buffet in Harlan with all Cass Commissioners present. The Turkey Creek Watershed Board held their Annual Meeting at the Extension office meeting room. The Indian Creek Watershed Board met at the Colonial Inn in Walnut. Bill Willis presented a program on Land Use to the United Methodist Women in Anita.

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Commissioners attended the Annual Meeting of the Board of Crooked Creek Watershed held at the Allen Ticknor farm, Guthrie County. Commissioners attended the hearing on Revenue Sharing funds. "Groundbreaking" ceremonies were held at Littlefield Park for structure Site D-47 Troublesome Creek watershed. The lake will provide recreation for the park, in Audubon County. The Education Committee and the Conservation Board with assistance of the District Commissioners established an outdoor classroom near Lewis.

MAY

The District Commissioners through their Education Committee sponsored bus tours for students from Jackson and Lincoln schools. Commissioners sponsored a Poster Contest for all 5th grade students in the County. Prizes were awarded each month for winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd place. Commissioners sponsored a Workbook Contest for all 6th grade students in the County. Prizes were awarded each month for winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd place.

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AUGUST

Commissioners prepared and maintained a booth at the 4-H and F.F.A. Fair August 1-5th. The Turkey Creek Watershed Board met at the Extension meeting room followed by a Special Commissioners meeting. Commissioners held a dinner meeting with Congressman Tom Harkin at Odin's. Congressman Harkin was interested in comments and views of the District Commissioners concerning Federal cost-share programs and other legislation.

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OCTOBER

5 percent spot check was conducted on applied conservation practices. State cost-share funds were allocated for terrace and diversion construction. Application of applied practices are reported elsewhere in this report. The Education Committee met and formulated plans for the fall term of school.

NOVEMBER

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Technician Duane Ortgies attended a training session in Des Moines on December 5, 6, 7, and 8. 12 regular and 1 special meetings were held by the Commissioners. Radio programs were shared by the Audubon District with 26 programs being prepared by the Cass District and 26 by Audubon. KJAN broadcast "Your Conservation Report" each Saturday morning at 11:00 A.M. These programs will continue to be heard in 1978. State cost-share funds expended and accomplishments of the District are indicated elsewhere in this report and are a good indication of the amount of conservation being applied on Cass County farms in the continuing effort to save our precious natural resources—soil and water.

Wendy C.
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Gene E.
Duane

A. Dan
LaVon
Sharon
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Paul D.
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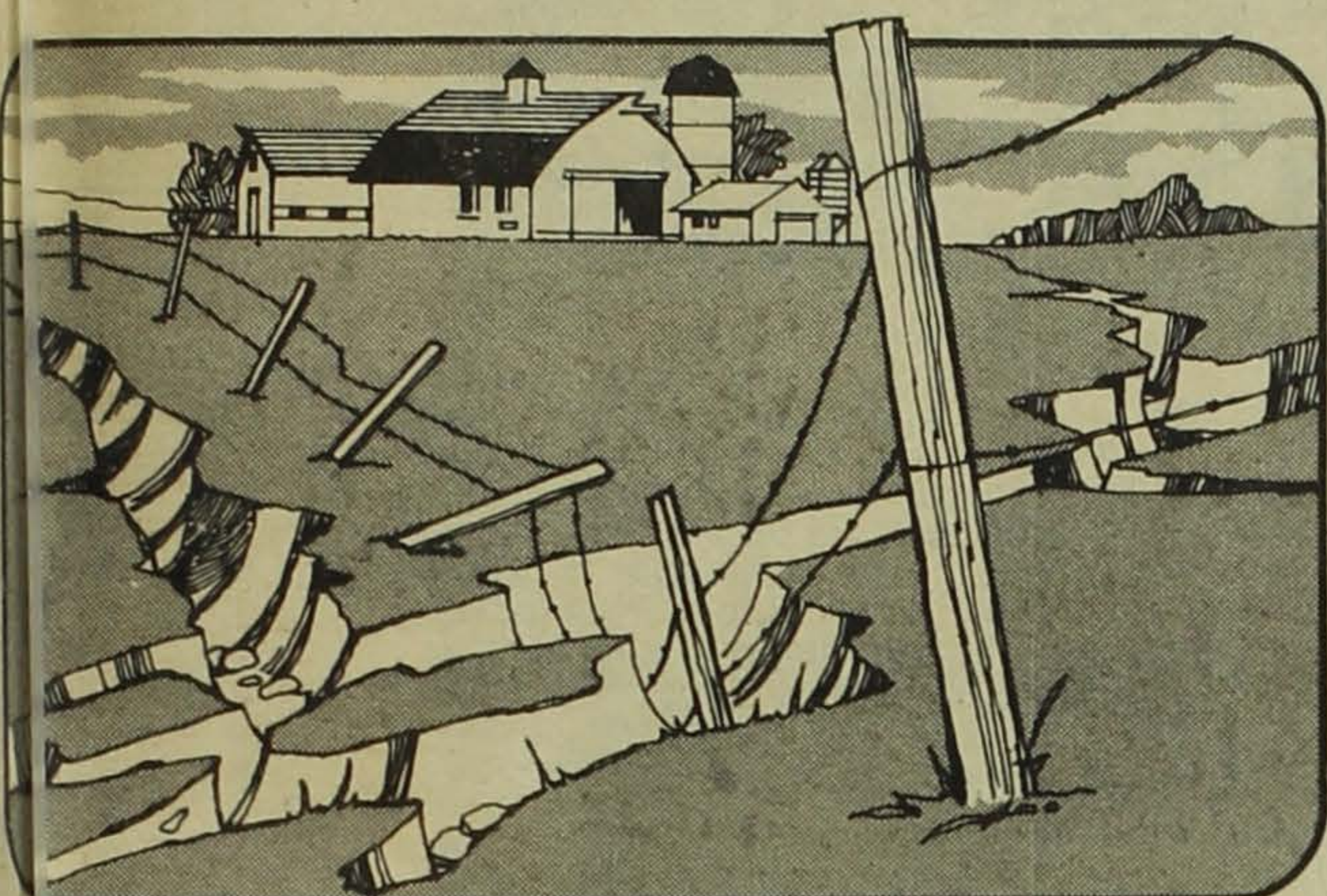
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Forrest
John Ha
Gary W.
Samuel
Shirley
Madonna

REPORT

PREVENT

SOIL EROSION



C. Pellett, Max H. Miller, George W. Hosfelt, Lawrence E. William A. Fudge, G. M. Baier, Gilbert Wehrman, Tom

Cass County Soil Conservation District Commissioners, wish to express our thanks to the farmers and landowners named below, as well as many others in the area, for their fine cooperation over the years in helping to advance the cause of Soil and Water Conservation in Cass County. We feel a responsibility in conserving our most valuable natural resources — the soil and water — for future generations and only with the help of everyone can this goal be realized. We thank all who have helped us to advance in this great enterprise.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

DISTRICT PERSONNEL

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

District Clerk
District Conservationist
Conservation Technician
Soil Conservation Tech.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr. Erick, Co. Extension Director
Mr. Baier, Extension Home Economist
Mr. Miller, Office Assistant
Mr. Anderson, Office Assistant
Mr. Fudge, 4-H & Youth Asst.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Mr. Miller, County Executive Director
Mr. Baier, Administrative & Feed Grain
Mr. Fudge, ACP & Price Support

COUNTY COMMITTEE

Folmer Nelson, Vice-Chm.

Charles Miller

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Miller, County Supervisor
Mr. Baier, Ass't. County Supervisor
Mr. Fudge, District Director
Mr. Anderson, Construction Inspector
Mr. Miller, County Office Assistant
Mr. Nissen, County Office Clerk

CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CONSERVATION PRACTICES APPLIED IN 1977

	Unit	Amount
New District Cooperators	No.	41
Number of farms assisted	No.	220
Farmers developing Conservation plans	No.	24
Revised Conservation plans	No.	8
ASCS referrals serviced	No.	140
Ponds	No.	21
Terraces	Ft.	183,820
Grassed waterways	Ac.	22
Minimum tillage	Ac.	1,973
Tile drainage	Ft.	153,787
Wildlife Habitat Management	Ac.	46
Cropland Adequately Treated	Ac.	1,493

The above are practices installed with the assistance of the District.

FINANCIAL REPORT

	Receipts	Disbursements
1-M Budget		
Allocation	\$1,750.08	
Commissioners mileage		\$1,685.08
Office supplies		30.00
Materials for demonstrations		35.00
Totals		\$1,750.08
2-M Budget		
Allocation	\$17,530.00	
Clerical and Technical salaries		\$17,365.81
Travel		57.16
Insurance		41.50
Released		65.53
Totals		\$17,530.00
3-M Budget		
Allocation	\$94,000.00	
L.T.A.'s		\$9,750.00
Disbursed to date		\$71,936.67
Allocated balance		8,934.17
Released		3,379.16
Totals		\$94,000.00
District Revolving Fund		
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1976	\$ 703.74	
Reimbursement	400.33	
Income	18.00	
Totals	\$1,122.07	
Post Office		\$331.19
Office supplies		34.14
Fair Booth		35.00
Totals		400.33
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1977	\$721.74	
Cooperator Club		
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1976	\$2,029.60	
Receipts	1,815.30	
Disbursements		\$2,049.35
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1977	\$1,795.55	

Atlantic State Bank

First Whitney Bank & Trust

Anita State Bank

Houghton State Bank Cumberland Office

Farmers Savings Bank Massena

Agricultural PCA



Home Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

Heritage Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE SPONSORS OF THIS REPORT

The Commissioners thank the sponsors of this report as it is through their consideration that the District can widely publicize the program that was carried out in 1977.

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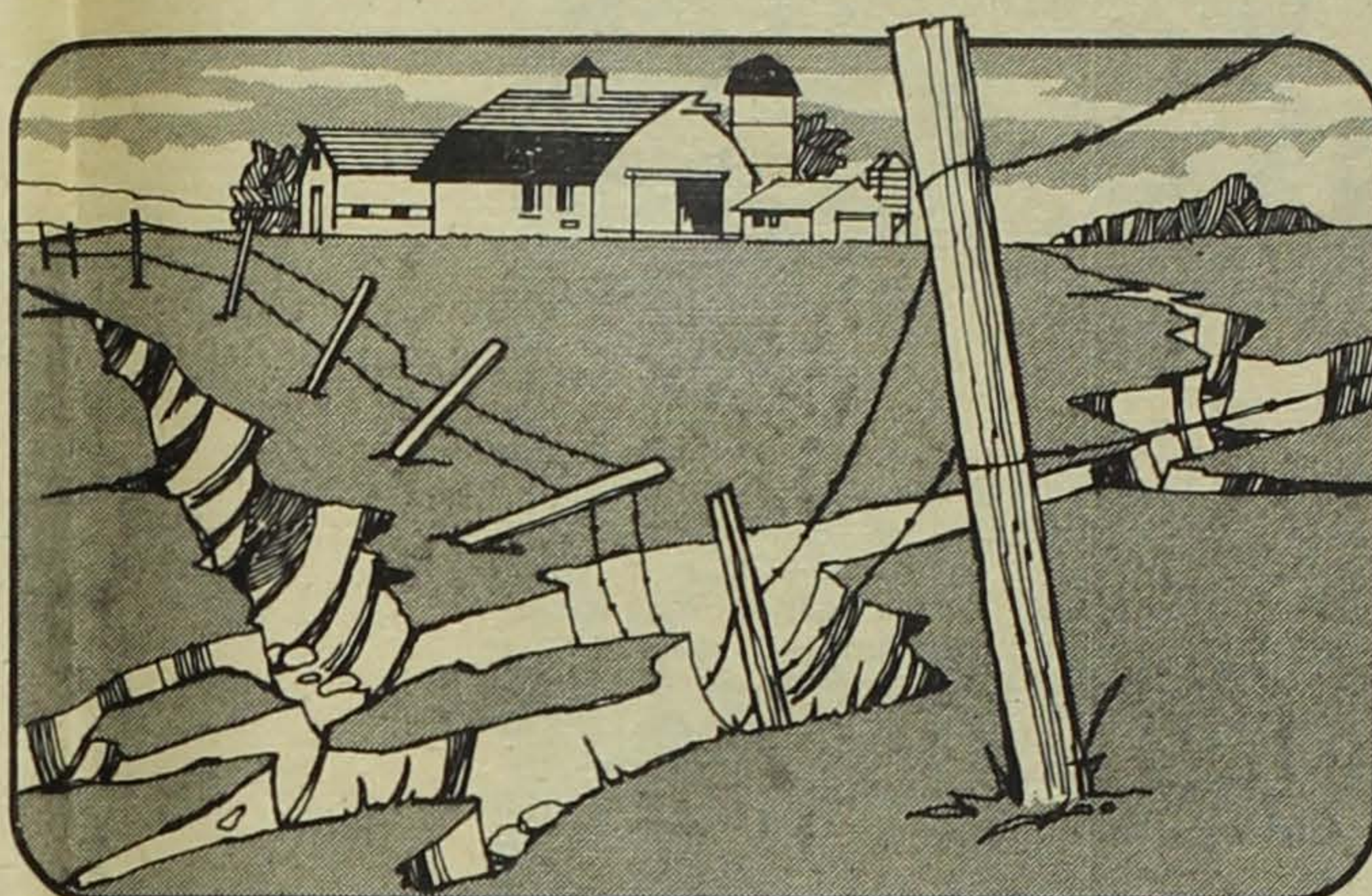
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SOIL EROSION



Wendell C. Pellett, Max H. Miller, George W. Hosfelt, Lawrence E. Blunk, William A. Fudge, G. M. Baier, Gilbert Wehrman, Tom Magill.

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SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

DISTRICT PERSONNEL

Gayle R. Johnson		District Clerk
Bill Willis	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	District Conservationist
Gene Eyberg		Conservation Technician
Duane Ortgies		Soil Conservation Tech.

EXTENSION SERVICE

A. Daniel Merrick, Co. Extension Director
LaVon Eblen, Extension Home Economist
Sharon Brown, Office Assistant
Beverly Gunderson, Office Assistant
Mary Ottmar, 4-H & Youth Asst.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Paul D. Peterson, County Executive Director
Elaine Martens, Administrative & Feed Grain
Marilyn Smith, ACP & Price Support

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Dean Eilts, Chairman	Folmer Nelson, Vice-Chm.	Charles Miller
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Forrest D. Vermillion, County Supervisor
John Hartford, Ass't. County Supervisor
Gary W. Ludington, District Director
Samuel L. Irvin, Construction Inspector
Shirley A. Winston, County Office Assistant
Madonna R. Nissen, County Office Clerk

CATTLE INVENTORY UP IN IOWA

Iowa cattlemen had 1,690,000 cattle on feed Jan. 1 for the slaughter market, reports the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

This is up 11 percent from a year ago and 47 percent above the Oct. 1 inventory.

A total of 807,000 grain fed cattle were marketed during the October-December quarter, 14 percent more than a year ago. Iowa producers indicate they will market 750,000 cattle during the first quarter of 1978.

Cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market are estimated at 8,927,000 head in seven states, up four percent from Dec. 1 reportings. Marketings during December were up nine percent from a year ago.

FREEZER SAVINGS

Take advantage of sales when you're shopping and bring extra pork home to freeze. Fresh pork cuts held at 0 degrees can be stored 3 to 6 months; ground pork 1 to 3 months. To assure top flavor, cured and smoked pork such as ham, picnics, smoked loins, shoulder rolls and fresh pork sausage should not be kept in freezer storage longer than 60 days. Sixty days is also the recommended time limit for left-over cooked pork.

Use a cream furniture wax on plastic covers for gliders and similar outdoor furniture.

Landowners Tell Views On Area Watershed Programs



Gail Burke

The small watershed program which results in small dams being built on private lands is not new in Cass County. The Turkey Creek watershed project began in 1965 and proposes a total of 103 small dams to control flooding and heal gullies. With the project about 30 percent complete, it is interesting to hear the reaction of people who are directly involved with dams on their farms.

Gail and Ray Burke operate a cow-calf operation in the Anita area and have a substantial part of their farming operation devoted to forage or pasture production. Site 50-D of Turkey Creek Watershed, a 16-acre floodwater retarding structure, was built on their farm in 1975.

"Watershed structures save two things — soil and water. Water in our own lifetime is becoming more important. I would rather have a body of water than a crooked, dirty creek full of weeds and fallen trees," Gail explains. "Our watershed structure gives us ducks, geese, and fish we didn't have before. I also remember the floods when water was over Iowa 83 for two miles west of Anita," says Gail.

Gail goes on to say that "a landowner can compensate for the acres taken out by a structure by producing more pounds of beef on the remaining acres. If we can't increase the value of our land as our generation passes through we haven't done our job. If a man can't leave the land better than he found it, he should have been in some other occupation other than farming," remarks Mr. Burke.

Each structure is inspected every year to detect any damage early before any extensive repairs are needed. The Soil Conservation District Office can provide information about any of the structures left to be built in both Turkey Creek and Troublesome Creek watersheds.



Hal Simonton

Hal Simonton has a structure on his farm in Grove Township and has some definite feelings about the water impoundment it created. "Our watershed structure is good for recreation for fishing and hunting and for livestock water. We have a lot of cattle down there and they would be out of luck without the pond. The kids use it a lot for swimming."

"We feel a watershed structure increases the value of the farm by quite a lot. I think a farm would sell for more with a structure on it. Our watershed structure covered up three or four ditches with a pond of water," Mrs. Simonton adds. "I think it is the answer to a lot of this flooding. The land it takes up is usually not that valuable."

Claus Fitschen

The structure on the Claus and Evelyn Fitschen farm in Franklin Township was completed in 1976. Claus feels good about his structure as his comments show: "It is the most wonderful thing to have the water. Last summer, some people even came to me asking to get some water if it was needed because of the drought."

"I think it is a good idea to keep the water where it falls. I was willing to put terraces around my structure to keep my pond clean. The land around the pond is more beautiful because the water covered up the old ditches. If you want, you can make plantings around the pond and make it even better. All these things would automatically improve the farm for value."

"The land one of these ponds takes out really isn't all that valuable. The pond always gives you the value of the water," Claus concludes.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) pay 100 percent of the construction costs. Upkeep and maintenance of the watershed dams is taken care of through the flood and erosion control funds in the county budget.



Arnold Ihnen

Arnold Ihnen, owner and operator of the Norway Center Store and Garage, comments about the watershed structure on his farm: "We had a six-inch rain right after the structure was built and it was all held back by the dam. The heavy rains this past fall were also

held back. The structure has also reduced a lot of road and bridge damage that used to occur before the structure was built."

"A watershed structure should increase the value of a farm. It sure doesn't make it decrease in value. These structures provide livestock water and additional recreation. We had people swimming in our pond almost every night last summer."

"The fact that these structures hold the water back and provide the recreation they do should be recommendation enough to encourage any landowner to allow one to be built on his farm." The pond has been stocked and in time will provide even more recreation in the future," concludes Mr. Ihnen.

Costs More To Operate Vehicle On Bad Road

AMES — Does it cost more to operate vehicles on a bad road?

Yes, according to a recent study done by the Iowa Department of Transportation in which a nine-mile segment of primary highway was analyzed.

The results of the study done on Iowa 2 from Donnellson to Fort Madison showed that the savings of operating costs by motorists were greater than the costs of the up-grading project.

The study showed that operating costs went up on fuel, tires, tread wear, engine oil, vehicle maintenance, and vehicle depreciation on a bad road. Other costs affected were measured in vehicle occupant time and amount of accidents.

A "bad" road is one that drivers don't like to drive on because of steep hills, sharp curves, poor surface conditions, blind intersections, narrow bridges and narrow pavement.

An operation cost per mile comparison was made for both automobiles and trucks. Cost per mile for an automobile on a bad road was 9.7 cents compared to 8.2 cents on a good road. This resulted in a per mile savings of 1.5 cents on a good road.

As a truck weight increases, so does the cost per mile on a bad road. For example, a six-ton truck costs 3.8 cents more to operate on a bad road than good one while a 25-ton truck costs 8.8 cents more per mile on a bad road.

A bad road has factors affecting operating costs such as grades, curves, surface conditions, roadway width, length of route and intersections at grade points.

Pancakes plus pork: Slices of hot Canadian-style bacon served with fruit-filled pancakes provide enjoyable breakfast eating. Cut Canadian style bacon in 1/4 to 1/2 inch slices and broil or pan-fry.

Wheel Chairs - Walkers

RENT or SALE

also

Other Convalescent Supplies

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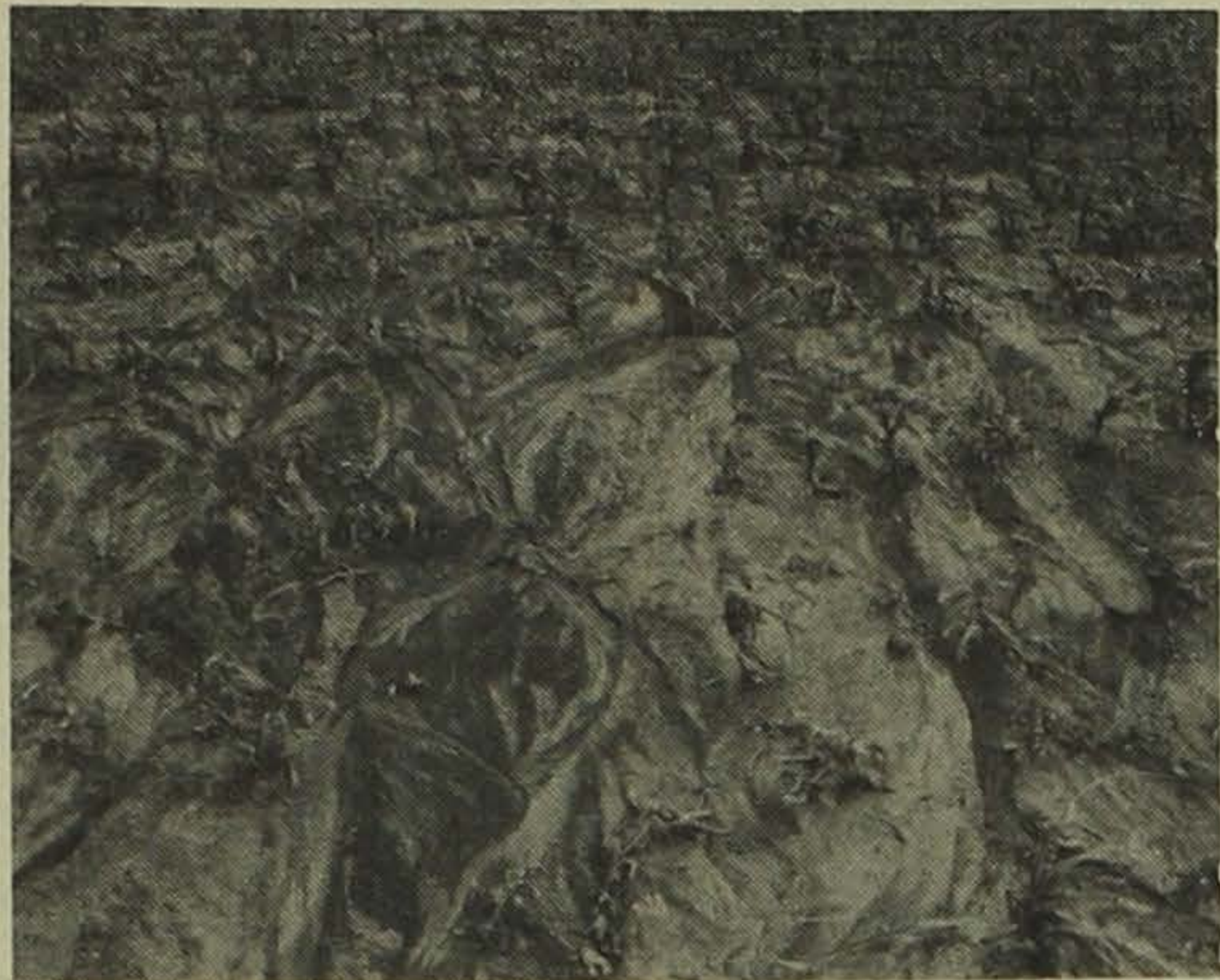
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**SLOW DOWN
and SAVE...**



Minimum Tillage Effective Way To Reduce Soil Erosion

Minimum tillage systems that leave last year's stalks and stubble on the soil surface can provide effective reduction in soil loss.



Sheet and rill erosion.

Clean tillage using a plow leaves nothing to protect the soil surface from falling raindrops. It takes a long time for the growing crop to provide enough cover.



Gene Eyberg checks erosion at fence line.

Clean tillage results in visible evidence that soil erosion takes place. This loss took place after just one heavy rain.



Chisel method in use.

3,000 pounds of residue left on the soil surface can reduce soil loss by up to 30 percent in some cases. If used with other practices such as contouring or terraces soil loss can be reduced even more.

Rebuilds Fire Trucks For Business And Fun

By Michelle Becker
Drake University
Journalism Student
(Distributed by the Iowa
Daily Press Association)

BETTENDORF — Not all fire trucks answer fire alarms. One Iowa man uses them for "joy rides" for children.

Lawrence "Joe" Whitty of Bettendorf has been collecting retired fire trucks for the last four years and now has close to 20 vintage models.

Whitty studies the fire truck market year around, buying the trucks at fire department auctions.

More Expensive

Fire departments typically notify Whitty about auctions because he has developed a reputation for his collection, but Whitty said, "Now that they know I'm buying, they make

them more expensive."

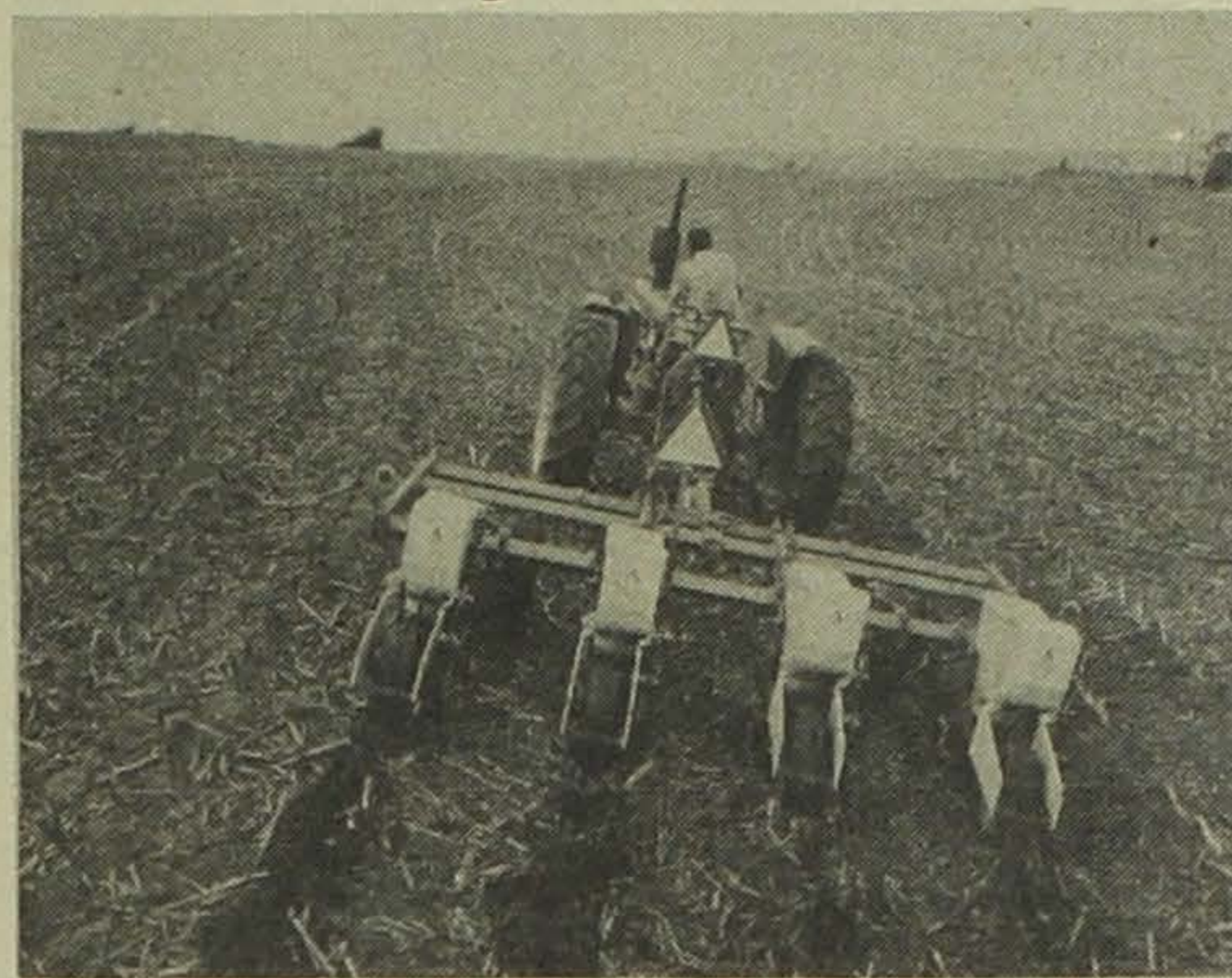
As the president and owner of Happy Joe's Pizza and Ice Cream Parlors, Whitty uses the trucks as a business gimmick. Whitty said the trucks are decorated and in high demand for use in parades, church festivals, community celebrations and shopping center displays.

The oldest in Whitty's collection is a 1924 model which was purchased in his home town, Minot, N.D.

The newest model is Whitty's most recent addition to the collection, a 1954 Seagrave pumper.

To rebuild a truck, Whitty said, "From the time I get it, I spend probably \$1,500 if I have to paint it. If I don't it's probably \$500."

Whitty said the first truck he



Using a fluted coulter no-till planter.

Fall or spring chiseling is the most popular form of minimum tillage. The chisel and disk combination can leave as much as 4,000 pounds of residue after planting.



Residue

No-till planters can easily leave 4,000 pounds to 6,000 pounds of residue. Special cultivators are available to operate with residue on the surface.

purchased is his favorite, a 1936 Persh.

Whitty, who is gradually becoming educated on the history of some of the trucks, said: "A lot of the old firemen, when they see the old trucks, say 'Gee whiz! I remember when I used to drive that old truck.'"

"It doesn't take a whole lot to rebuild. They're made so well, but we do have to sandblast them," Whitty said.

"They're quality made and their working parts were made to be operated a long time."

Part of rebuilding includes making the trucks attractive for children who often talk "Joe" into a ride around the block.

Gives Rides

Noting that he gives a lot of rides around town, Whitty said, "When a truck pulls down the street, there are a few kids outside. By the time you drive to the end of the street, there's about 20."

Whitty said it is not unusual to pack 35 children in one truck and he said no one has ever been injured while riding one of the trucks.

Whitty keeps a watchful eye for retired trucks throughout the states.

"I recently looked in Colorado. I'll probably end up buying one or two of 'em. They're really beautiful," said Whitty.

Hoping to purchase five fire trucks a year for the next 10 years, Whitty said, "The ideal situation would be to have one for each of my 80 stores."

Izaak Walton, whose "The Compeat Angler" was published in the 18th century, has been called the patron saint of anglers.

Duck Winter By Taking Cruise

By Carolyn Neel
Drake University
Journalism Student

DES MOINES — Does a Caribbean cruise sound better than shoveling snow this winter?

Paula Scholten, travel consultant for AAA World Travel in Des Moines, said the best months for vacation are November through March.

"Many people do not want to face Iowa's winters," said Scholten, "so they decide to travel to the warmer climates."

Sheri Brige, consultant for Hawkeye Tours in Des Moines, agreed and said Hawkeye has much more business in the winter because of people wanting better weather.

Scholten said the most popular places to go are Hawaii, the Caribbean, Florida and California.

Scholten said the agencies offer services such as bus tours, charters, cruises and almost any other kind of vacation.

"Travel agencies can give clients airline prices, tours and routes, all in one phone call or visit," said Scholten.

Birge said Hawkeye offers tours for groups or individuals, with or without a guide.

Scholten said not only do people fly, but many people are taking cruises to the Caribbean and other places.

As for the cost, both consultants agreed there is no comparison because flying only involves traveling, while cruises include meals, housing and entertainment for as long as the person stays on board.

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Report On Iowa's Cost-Share Program



By Leon Foderberg,
Resource Conservationist
Department of Soil
Conservation

The Iowa cost-share program has now been in operation four years and has proved to be a valuable program to get per-

manent erosion control practices applied on agricultural land.

The Iowa Legislature has appropriated a total of \$10.5 million in the first four years of the cost-share program and \$4,230,000.00 for this year, making a total of \$14,230,000. Iowa is the first state in the nation to provide state funds to assist landowners with the construction of permanent erosion control practices.

Approximately \$8.5 million of the funds had been paid to cooperators as of last June 30, by local soil conservation districts since the program started July 1, 1973.

Impressive amounts of permanent soil conservation practices have been cost shared with the available funds.

Terraces
Commissioners have approved and landowners have built 3,090 miles of parallel terraces; 428 miles of other types of terraces; 1,875,000 lineal feet of grassed waterways; and 1,230 erosion control structures.

In addition, small amounts of the following practices were approved: 3,865 acres of pasture and hayland planting (permanent conversion from cropland to vegetation); 77 acres critical area planting; 2,200 lineal feet of field wind-

break; 2½ acres of tree planting; and 21 sediment and water control basins.

These funds were provided to 9,654 of the 16,000 landowners, who requested assistance from their district. Considerably more practices were applied during this four-year period, but these were the amounts on which Iowa cost-share funds were expended.

Serious Problems

We hear many reports that Iowa is experiencing serious erosion problems. This cannot be denied. However, these reports fail to point out the progress being made in the soil conservation program.

Perhaps the reason is that the job is so big. When you consider the acreages needing protection, current programs do not make the impact that is considered newsworthy. The impression should never be given that accomplishments are not being made in the soil conservation program.

The accomplishments are impressive. What is important is that most of this work has been completed through voluntary programs. The voluntary programs consist of landowners and operators on their own requesting assistance for the installation of conservation measures to protect their lands. Soil conservation districts, the Department of Soil Conservation, and other state and federal agencies have used available resources to provide this assistance.

Records

The records show that the Cass County Soil Conservation District has been a leader for many years in getting permanent conservation on the land.

Much remains to be done in the soil conservation program in Iowa. Soil conservation is a dynamic program that demands constant attention because the relentless forces of nature — wind and water — never quit and pressure for more efficient production continues. We must, therefore, continue our efforts to adapt our programs to provide adequate protection to Iowa's lands.

AGRIBUSINESS CAPITAL
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—This city's claim to being the "Agribusiness Capital of America" received strong support by two economic impact studies recently released here by the Midwest Research Institute.

Dr. Charles N. Kimball, chairman of the institute says the studies revealed that there are more than 94,000 persons in the Kansas City area employed in agribusiness, with a total payroll of \$369 million. "That aggregates to more than \$7 billion a year in the Kansas City metropolitan area," the scientist pointed out.

Kimball said the studies reported that sales and receipts from agricultural products topped \$5 billion, while wages, transportation and related manufacturing activities contributed to the overall total. The American Royal, one of the nation's largest livestock and horse expositions, generated \$15 million in direct or derived income in only 12 days last year.

Hot soups, stews or chowders—mixed with meats, fish or beans—are good additions to the sandwich lunch. An individual insulated bottle for them may be a good investment if these hot dishes cannot be bought at school or at work.

Tip of the Hat to 4-H CLUB MEMBERS



Lori Turner

Lori Turner, Cass County Junior Leader of the Month, says "Being a junior leader is a great opportunity to meet and work with people of all ages. Most of all, I've learned to regard others' feelings, which is something everyone needs to do, whether they are a junior leader or not."

Lori, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gail Turner, has been a member of the Gay Grant Gals 4-H Club for eight years. During that time she has served as secretary and vice-president of the club, organized several overnight campouts, given program features at meetings, and helped with all day meetings and crafts, including a foreign food taste-o-rama. Lori has had several exhibits at Iowa State Fair.

On the county level, Lori served as a member of the 1977 Youth Council, was a junior superintendent at the Cass County Fair and helped with day camps, junior play day, and the senior citizen's hayride.

Lori currently is a member of the Southwest Iowa Area Council and the area's representative on the State 4-H Council.

High points in Lori's 4-H careers include citizenship shortcourse in Washington, D.C., getting blue ribbons at

Iowa State Fair, the Heritage House hayride, serving on the state council and participating in the club's share the fun presentation at State Fair.

Lori said, "4-H is a fantastic organization with opportunities galore! All you have to do is get involved, because you'll only get out what you put in. It's a growing experience of learning to give and take, sharing your talents, building up self confidence, gaining new friends, learning skills, but mostly it's just having fun!"

Daydreaming Is Good For Health

By LEE LINDER

Associated Press Writer
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Daydreaming is good for the health and people can slip into any situation that is pleasant for them without using hypnosis or transcendental meditation, says a researcher who studied how to relax.

"All work, not one better than another," said Dr. Louis Dubin, a dentist who teaches a course on hypnosis at the Temple University School of Dentistry. He was part of a four-man relaxation study team for 18 months.

Dubin likened relaxing more to a flight into fancy, a mind-visiting trip to somewhere else — or doing something you like, which always makes a person feel better.

Comfortable Chair

"It used to be if you closed your eyes, sat back in a comfortable chair, maybe listened to music, that this environment of doing nothing was regarded as relaxing," Dubin said in an interview.

"We now recognize that is sometimes a mistake, that relation is unique to the individual, that it means different things to different people. Some people are geared to move rapidly. They have to be doing something. Their best way of relaxing is doing what pleases them the most — playing tennis or scuba diving, skiing or driving a racing car.

"Relaxation is a pleasant emotional state which subsequently results in a pleasant physical state," he said.

Seashore

"Suppose you enjoyed the seashore," Dubin suggested. "You conjure a mental picture of a beautiful balmy day, the sun shining, the water rolling up the beach, the seagull flying by."

"With no other thoughts you

let yourself go into whatever is pleasant for you. You leave your body where it is and transport your mind to another location and experience.

"If you stop being on guard as you do in the course of your business, your professional or your social life, and let go physically and emotionally, all the tension, all the apprehension, all the facade you create for the people around you, you are completely free of all responsibility.

Muscles Relax

"The muscles relax, the mind relaxes, the physical well-being of the person is almost divorced from his body and he will relate to what pleases him the best."

Dr. Donald Morse, an associate professor of endodontology at Temple's dental school, headed the team that measured the physiological body responses of 37 men and 11 women.

"The real shocker was that the instruction to relax did achieve deep relaxation," Morse said.

EXTENSIVE CAREER

NEW YORK (AP)—The frequently controversial George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the New York Yankees, has a long background in sports. It stretches far back beyond the time he purchased the Yankees.

A quarter of a century ago, Steinbrenner coached an Air Force basketball team from the base at Lockbourne, Ohio. He also coached high school basketball and football in Columbus, Ohio, and spent a year each as an assistant on the football staffs at Northwestern and Purdue.

Steinbrenner was also a competitor. On one occasion he set an Armed Forces record in the 400-meter hurdles.

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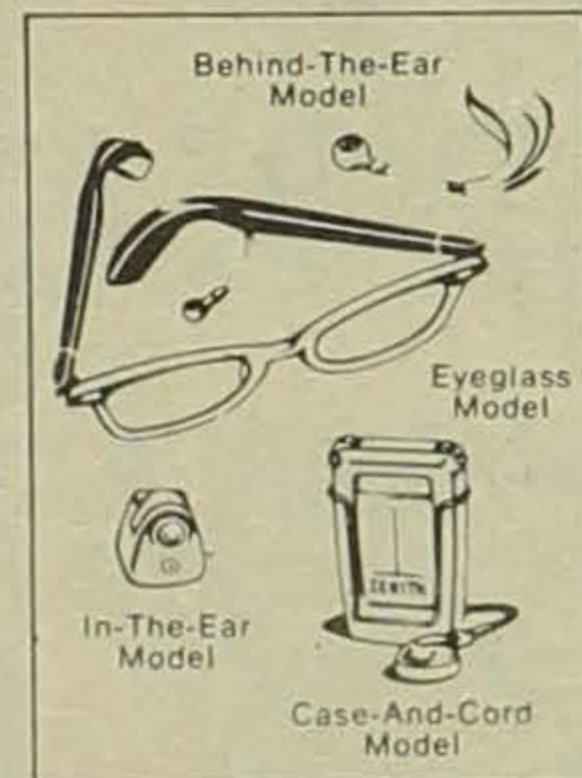


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1930s Actress Maligns Atlantic, Residents Claim She Lied

Estelle Taylor, actress and at one time Jack Dempsey's wife, and Atlantic residents had different stories to tell of Miss Taylor's 1929 visit to Atlantic and performance at the Bacon Opera House which stood where the Atlantic Theatre now stands.

An article in the March 11, 1930, issue of The Atlantic News-Telegraph noted Miss Taylor "doesn't like us in a big way. But she doesn't stick very close to facts. In fact, she utterly disregards them."

Miss Taylor appeared at the Bacon Opera House during the fall of 1929 and gave an account to the nation in the April, 1930, issue of "Screenland."

Her Story

She arrived at Des Moines about midnight and chartered a car for the all-night drive to Atlantic arriving in the early morning hours, according to the newspaper account, which quoted the Screenland article.

"Driving up to a little hotel, I asked for four rooms and four baths. The little lady who runs the hotel there shook her head dolefully:

"What kind of people be you that you can't all use one bathroom? There ain't but one."

"Well, I was pretty tired and worried by that time so I said: 'All right. Just give us what you have.'"

"I rolled into bed, dead to the world — but not for long.

"On the bed there was what I learned to call a musical spring. Everytime I turned over, the coils in these springs snapped and gave out a sound like a circus calliope."

Miss Taylor finally got to sleep, but it seemed like no time before her maid was waking her for the evening performance.

Her account continues, "When I got to the little theatre, I found there was no orchestra."

"The theatre manager, who had had a pretty tough year, was willing to do anything in his power to help us out, so out into town he went and within an hour had organized an orchestra."

"And what an orchestra!

"The first member I saw was the trombonist. He walked in in overalls carrying an old trombone, all taped up. And I heard him mutter as he sat down where the pit is supposed to be: 'Well, this is better than greasing cars in the garage at 10 below zero.'"

'Soda Squirter'

Miss Taylor related that she later heard he was a mechanic, the violinist sold electric light fixtures and the pianist was a "soda squirter with a love for his music that almost proved disastrous."

She said the Hollywood troupe also learned that the only baby grand piano in town belonged to an undertaker. Miss Taylor's manager told the theatre manager to "Get it at any cost" because an upright would throw the backdrop and costumes out of proportion.

While negotiations were under way for the piano, Miss Taylor reports in "Screenland" that, "The stage manager had rigged up a dressing room of sorts under the stage." She complained that it was "cold for my California blood" and there was no hot water.

The actress said she and her maid heated a pail of water on a "little electric heater" which she then carried to the bathroom to wash up when "the largest rat in captivity skidded out of the bathroom door." She said she had heard rats attack people and was frozen with fear but the rat "turned a flipflop and ran."



Estelle Taylor in 1931
(Associated Press Photo.)

"My nerves by this time had the better of me," she remarked in the magazine article.

Miss Taylor, said she heard the orchestra play the overture, but didn't hear her accompanist play the opening bars of her first song, which was the cue for her entrance. She did hear the accompanist whispering loudly, "Come on, come on!"

'Warm Applause'

"I made my entrance to a nice little round of warm applause and waited for the opening bars of my song. Nothing happened. I saw my accompanist pressing down on the keys. Still nothing happened. Finally, with a mighty effort, he played the first few bars of my song, and how they jangled. I opened my mouth to sing.

"But before I could get out a single note I heard an awful crash. The piano had fallen to pieces."

"My accompanist hissed, 'Don't leave the stage.' And I didn't, trying to smile while giggles were mounting rapidly in the audience."

According to Miss Taylor's account, the accompanist rushed to the pit, leaped onto the piano seat and started to play but the local pianist "clung to his art" and refused to leave the piano bench.

"While two large bodies struggled to occupy the same spot at the same time, I put on my first professional song."

"The audience applauded and whistled and I took eight encores," she said.

She then explains to the readers what happened to the piano, saying, "When the theatre manager went for the piano, the owner was tuning it but neglected to say part of the instrument was tuned in the upper register and part in the lower register. Also, he had



This picture of Jack Dempsey and Estelle Taylor was taken in 1927 when Dempsey started training for his second fight with Gene Tunney. Estelle, first wife of Dempsey, is riding Cotton, believed to have lived 50 years. Dempsey used to feed candy bars to Cotton and Satan, the burro team. (Associated Press Photo).

taken screws out of the pedals.

Thus, when the accompanist hit the first few bars, the sound was awful and when he tried the pedals they came off and the piano lurched to the side.

Poor Estelle

The News-Telegraph account remarks, "So much for poor little Estelle's experiences in the great cornbelt. But doesn't that yarn reach the height of ludicrousness?"

It goes on to look at her account "under a microscope."

The trombonist was not a garage mechanic nor was he a trombonist. He was a cornetist and his cornet was not taped up but was a popular make purchased just two weeks before at a cost of \$180.

The violinist and pianist did not hold the jobs she attributed to them and O.C. Johnson, the theatre manager, did not have a bad year. The grand piano was in fine shape, was not tuned by a mortician and did not collapse. There was no struggle between two pianists for one piano seat, there was plenty of hot water at the Bacon Opera House and Miss Taylor was a "decided flop," The N-T reported.

The newspaper reports she received no such round of applause, was a failure as a drawing card and that the manager was \$400 in the red after paying her.

It also notes that noisy bed springs and rats can be found everywhere, even in Hollywood.

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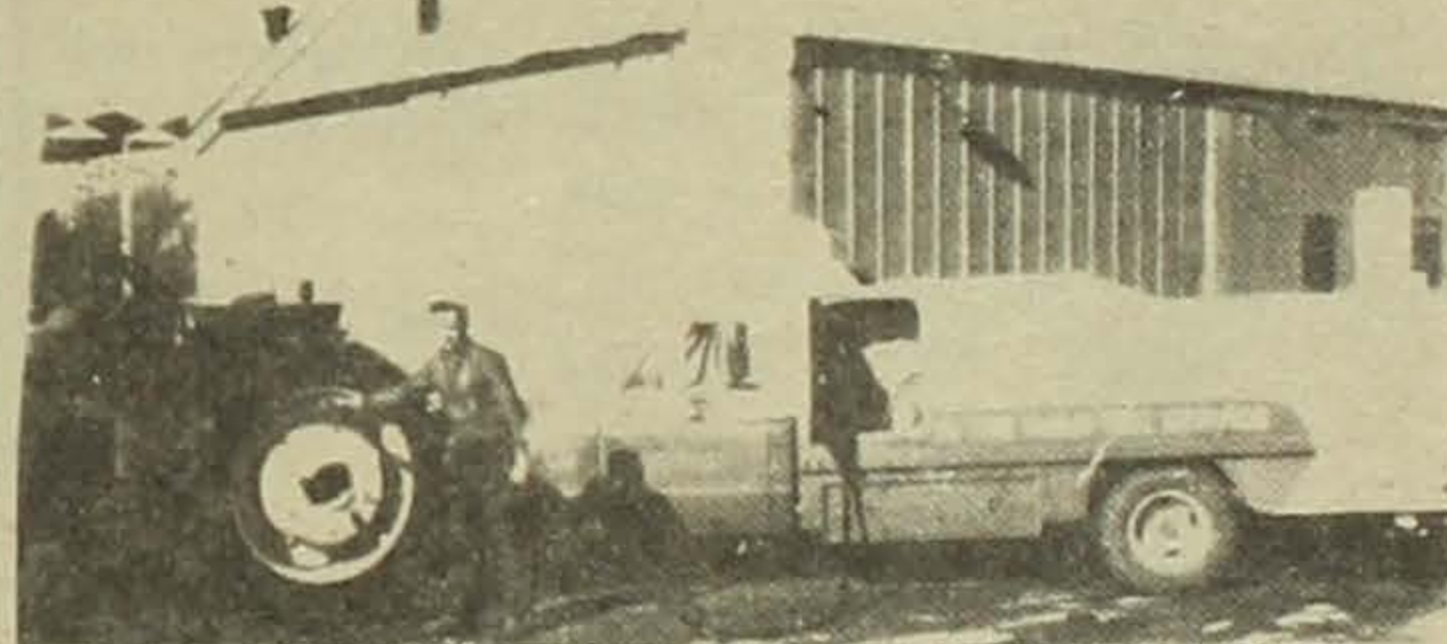
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Warm Season Grasses Are Big Benefit

Cattle need plenty of forage throughout the growing season to put on the most pounds of gain. Providing forage in July and August can be a real problem without planning ahead. Warm season grasses can pick up where brome and bluegrass leave off to supply summer pasture forage.

If your gains per day on pasture average less than 1.0 pounds per day, the chances are your pastures are leaving you short too often. There are two methods for supplementing in adequate pasture — feed hay or grain or switch to better grasses or legumes. Feeding hay during the summer is costly and requires extra labor and increases the cost per pound of gain.

The most economical gain with cattle comes when they harvest the forage themselves. Establishing warm season grasses for mid-summer



grazing will provide the needed forage. A rule-of-thumb indicates that one acre of switchgrass is needed for every two acres of bluegrass or brome. This ratio of two to one will present overgrazing and provide plenty of forage throughout the season.

Permanent and productive

grass is good soil conservation also giving a protective sod cover to the soil surface. Productive pasture is usually profitable pasture also giving the most pounds of gain per acre.

Information about warm season grasses and full season pasture programs is available from several sources, including the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Office, and your local seed supplier. An informative color booklet on full season pasture and warm season grasses is available at the Soil Conservation Service office.

Report On Crops

Iowa's farmers harvested a smaller corn crop in 1977 than a year earlier, while soybean production increased substantially from the 1976 level.

For the 11th time on record since 1919, Iowa was outranked in corn production by Illinois. Iowa also ranked second to Illinois, the annual leading state, in soybean production.

Due to adverse weather conditions and fewer acres harvested, Iowa's 1977 corn production at 1.09 billion bushels was seven percent smaller than the 1976 crop.

Yields were quite variable across the state with the lowest yields experienced in the southern half of the state. Iowa's average yield at 88 bushels per acre was three bushels below 1976 and 28 bushels short of the record high of 1972.

The 1977 soybean crop was 23 percent larger than a year earlier as the result of an increase in acreage and average yield. The 7.23 million acres harvested was 12 percent more than 1976, but six percent short of the record large acreage harvested in 1973.

The 1977 average yield of 34 bushels per acre was three bushels above the yield experienced in 1976, but two bushels below the record high yield set in 1972.

Area Council Has Role In County Planning

By Bob Donels
SWIPCO Director

Recently much attention has been given to the preservation of prime agricultural lands. Various public agencies are now interested in how their decisions affect the preservation of prime agricultural lands. With this concern the Soil Conservation Service, USDA has determined which soils are considered prime. Additional agricultural lands of state importance, those lands within the state that are important agriculturally but of lesser quality than the prime lands, also were specified.

Throughout the nation a few of the rapidly urbanizing counties were selected to participate in a prime ag land mapping program. This program involves color-coding of county soil survey maps. A few counties in Iowa have completed these maps.

As a special project the Southwest Iowa Planning Council assisted the new Golden Hills Resource Conservation and Development program by providing these maps for Cass and four other counties. The Cass County soil survey maps were color-coded by high school students at the SWIPCO office in Griswold during the summer of 1977. Cass County is the first county in western Iowa to have these maps.

Maps

SWIPCO has provided these maps to the Cass County Land Preservation Policy Commission (LPPC) for their use in determining what recommendations the LPPC will make to the State LPPC. The LPPC's main role is to develop recommendations to the Iowa Legislature from citizens and local governments on courses of action to achieve orderly use and development of the land and related natural resources. The effect of potential recommendations from Cass County can be weighed using the color-coded maps.

The Southwest Iowa Planning Council is also assisting Cass County in the updating of their comprehensive plan. This plan will reflect the kind of environment the people of Cass County desire with the input from citizens and local governments at Cass County Land Preservation Policy Commission meetings and hearings.

Future land needs, community facility needs, location of needed housing are all factors considered in the comprehensive planning process. An examination of the role of



prime ag lands will be one of the considerations in the plan.

SWIPCO is one of many councils of governments throughout Iowa assisting local governments in setting priorities to meet community needs. The concern for prime ag land preservation is an important part of several innovative regional planning programs across the state.

Association

The Southwest Iowa Planning Council is an association of local governments created in 1975 for the purpose of promoting intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. Within Southwest Iowa the six counties of Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Montgomery, Page and Shelby and 54 communities in these counties have the option of SWIPCO membership.

One SWIPCO activity is assistance to these communities in preparing applications to develop projects with federal funding. Another SWIPCO activity of local interest in Cass County is coordination of all the rural transit systems in Southwest Iowa, including the Cass County Handi-Van.

Each of the six counties has three representatives on the SWIPCO Policy Council. These representatives are elected at each county's council of governments. One representative must be a county supervisor, one a mayor or city council member and the third, a private citizen, county supervisor, mayor or city council member.

Cass County's representatives are Forrest Teig, Cass County Supervisor; Don Karns, mayor of Anita; and Don McCunn, mayor of Massena. Forrest Teig is the policy council chairman. My office is located in the Griswold State Bank Building.

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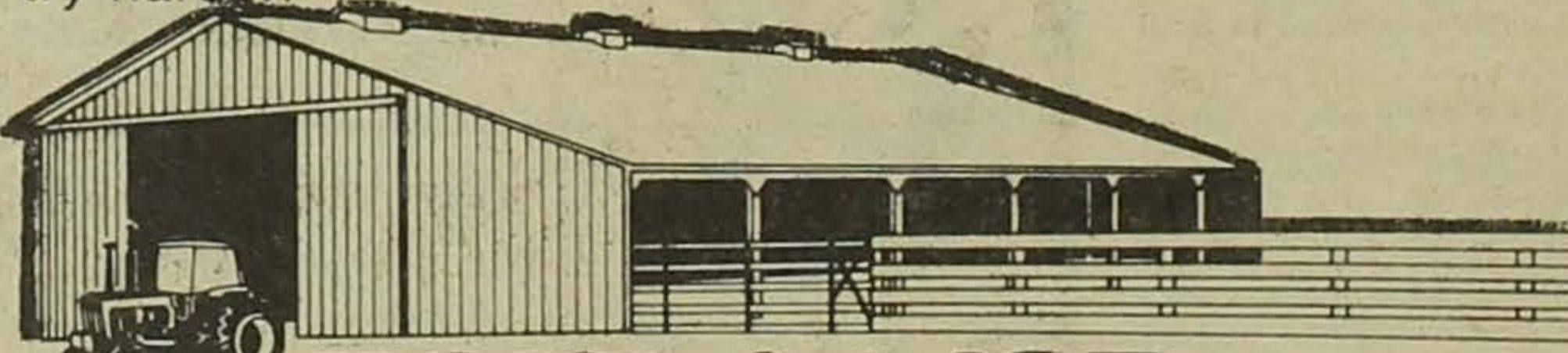


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1. Our energy efficiency has (increased) (decreased) over the last 10 years.
2. In 1970, the U.S. imported 23 percent of the oil used at a cost of \$15 per capita. In 1976, the import was (30 percent) (37 percent) (44 percent) (50 percent) of the oil we used at a cost of (\$25) (\$40) (\$75) (\$150) per capita.
3. Our dependence on imported oil will probably (increase) (decrease) over the next five to ten years.
4. What is the difference between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion? When could each be a viable source of energy?
5. Well under one percent of the energy used now is direct solar energy. The U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) goal for the year 2000 is for solar energy to provide (3 percent) (7 percent) (12 percent) of energy requirements.
6. Over the past 25 years, (1 percent) (2 percent) (5 percent) (10 percent) of Iowa's farmland was converted to non-farm uses such as housing and highways.
7. There is a generally accepted definition of prime agricultural land. (True) (False)
8. The Land Preservation Act passed by the 1977 Iowa Legislature requires all counties to implement a land use policy within two years. (True) (False)
9. The Land Preservation Act passed by the 1977 Iowa Legislature established temporary county land preservation commissions which will be dissolved at the end of 1978. (True) (False)
10. Who "owns" underground water supplies?
11. Is a permit needed to drill a well in Iowa capable of producing 5,000 gallons of water per day? (Yes) (No) If yes, who issues the permit?
12. Is a permit needed to drill a well for household use? (Yes) (No) If yes, who issued the permit?

Answers:

1. Increased.
2. 44 percent, \$150.
3. Increase.
4. Nuclear fission releases energy by splitting the atom as is done in existing nuclear power plants, nuclear fusion releases energy by fusing atoms together as is done on the sun but producing plants are probably 40 years away;
5. seven percent.
6. two percent.
7. False.
8. False.
9. True.
10. The answer is not clear.
11. No permit needed to drill the well, need permit from Iowa Natural Resources Council to withdraw over 5,000 gallons of water per day.
12. Some county boards of health require permits to use the water.

The largest living animal is the blue whale with a weight of more than 200 tons and 100 feet in length. There were about 40,000 blue whales in 1930, but this has diminished to less than a thousand as a result of hunters.

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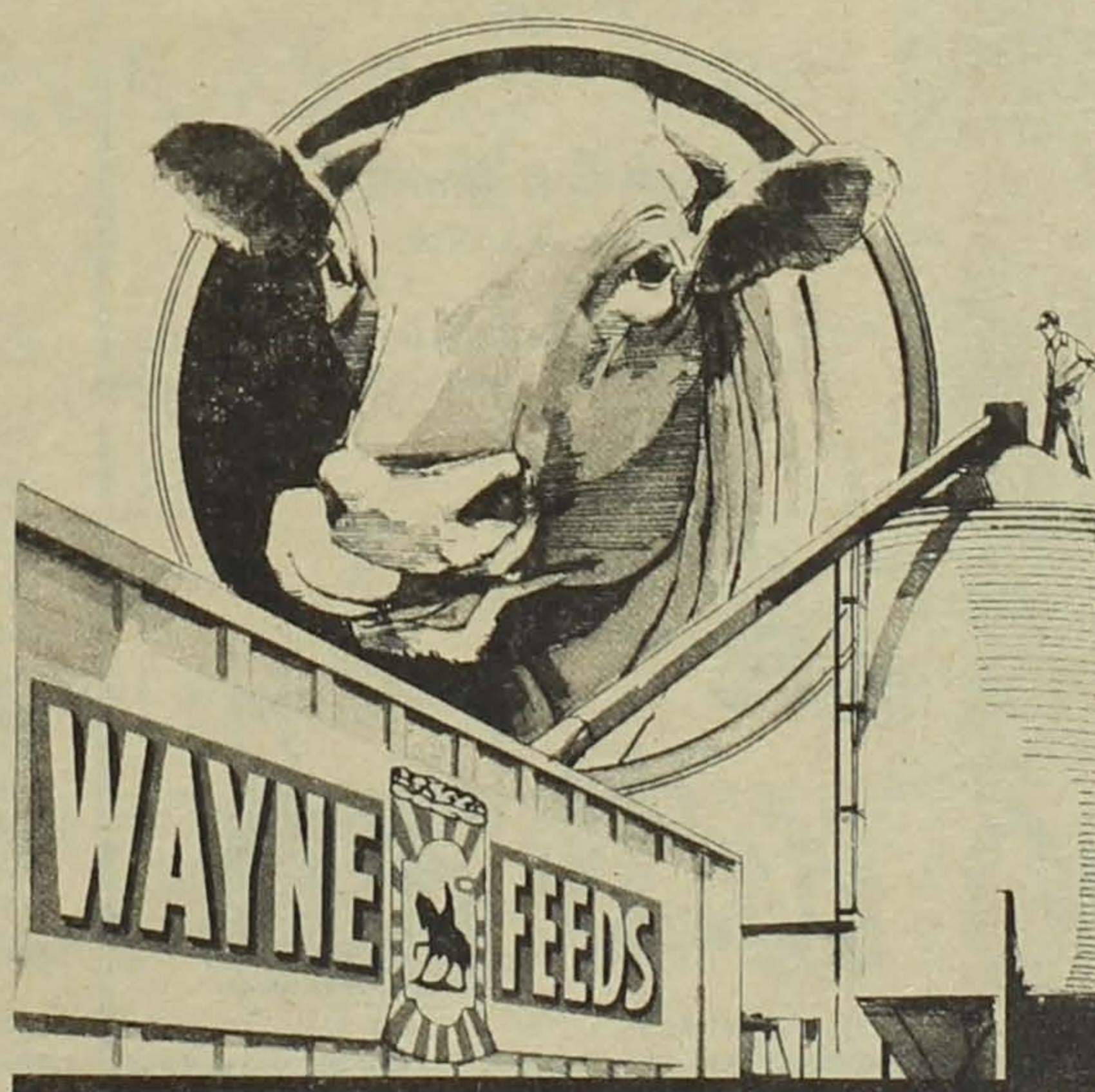
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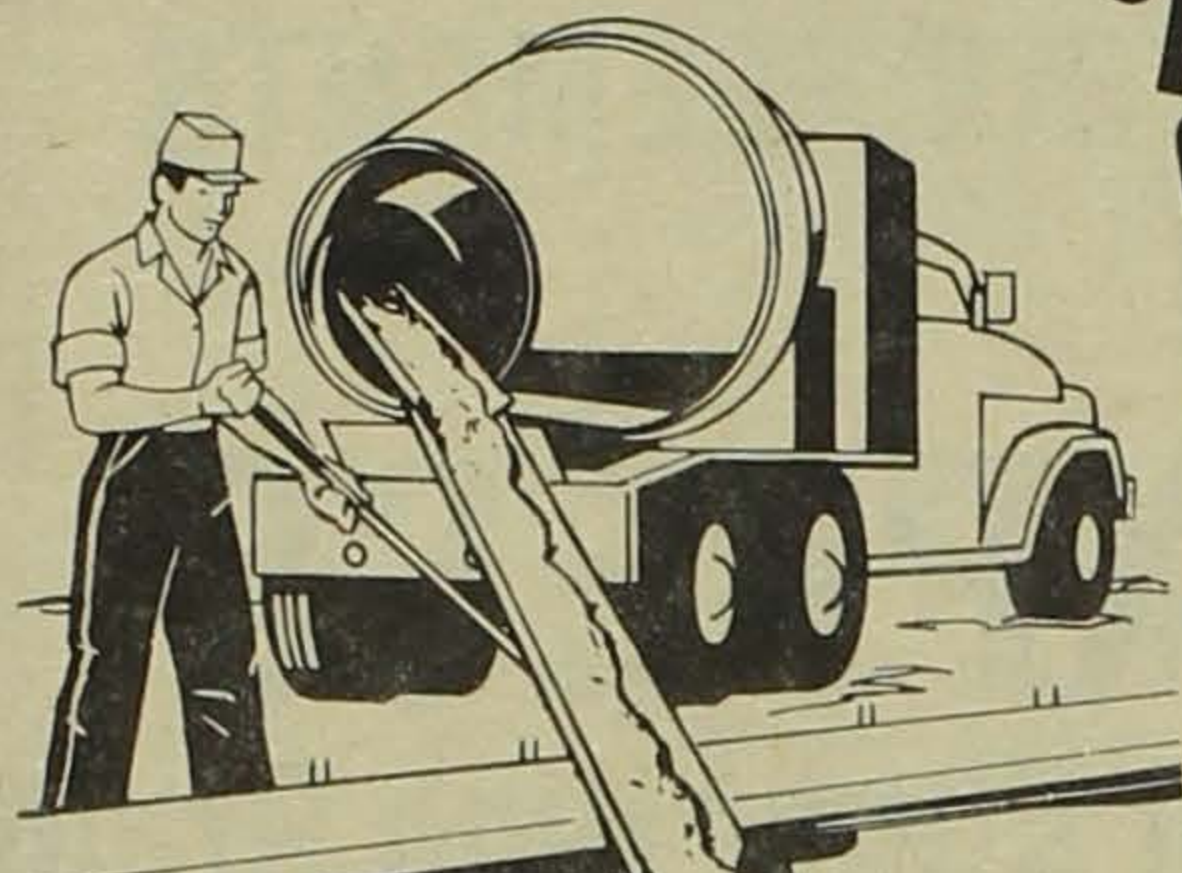


A TIME TO FORGET
LOS ANGELES (AP) — Wide receiver Willie Miller of the Los Angeles Rams put his time in during the Vietnam War and doesn't even like to think about it. Miller won the Silver Star, the Soldier's Medal and the Purple Heart in "Nam."

All he thinks about now is catching footballs. "I don't appreciate being reminded of my days in Vietnam," he said. "Football is my life now and so is catching passes thrown in my direction."

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Conversion To Metric Is Slow On Farms

By Sheila Brune
Drake University
Journalism Student
(Distributed by the Iowa
Daily Press Association)

DES MOINES — Hectares and meters are slow coming to Iowa farms despite a two-year-old federal law ordering implementation of metrics in the United States within 10 years, Iowa farm experts say.

The Marketing Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture published a farmer's guide to metrics two years ago but has since dropped the project.

"We decided to stir up a bit (the metric education) because we had been dragging our feet. But we have not done anything more at present," said Gail Danilson, director of the Marketing Division.

"We haven't gone all out to put money into this thing (educating farmers in metrics) because we are on a very limited budget. But maybe we should be doing more," Danilson said.

Farmers Affected

Iowa farmers who export grain are affected economically by not converting to the metric system, Danilson said.

"In agriculture a lot is at stake (in metric conversion) from the standpoint of usage in production. Why, one out of three (acres) in production is exported. That comes to about \$1.7 billion for our farmers," he said.

Since all foreign markets deal in metrics, Iowa farmers must double-package their exports, said Danilson.

Some grain is packaged once in double calibrated bags while some is removed from English-stamped bags and placed in metric bags, Danilson said.

"Whenever you're paying for two types of packaging, that's going to cost you more," he said.

"And if it's going to cost (the

farmer) more, it's going to cost the (Foreign) consumer more," he said.

But a representative for Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., an Iowa seed company, discounts the claim that maintenance of the double measurement standard is raising the price of Iowans' grain overseas.

"We package our grain right here in the plant, so there is not double-packaging except in only about 10 percent of our grain sales," said Bob Walker, Pioneer's sales coordinator for overseas exports.

And most Iowa farmers do not deal directly with foreign markets but with larger feed and grain companies, said Mohamad Khan, extension associate with the Iowa State University County Extension Service.

"(Farmers) sell to elevators who then deal with larger companies who sell to foreign markets. So the individual farmer has very little contact with the foreign market," Khan said.

Herbert Harmon, 61, a farmer in Granger, said in a telephone interview, "(metrics) haven't concerned me too much. Some of these changes we know about anyhow."

Major Problems

Harmon said major problems for Iowa farmers in converting to metric measurement "won't be in land or gasoline, but in weight (and measurement) and, particularly for livestock farmers, for shots and syringes."

But Iowa farm officials see potential snarls in land deeds, weight and volume measurement of farm goods with metric conversion.

Massey-Ferguson, Inc., a large farm implement dealer in Iowa, is "maintaining a look 'n see" attitude" toward implementing the metric system, said Jim Hill, general planning manager for the firm.

"We have been doing our advertising, brochures and other literature in both metric and English for about four years but not very religiously. But we're getting more religious about (including both) in the last year and a half because we definitely see (the metric conversion) coming," he said.

"It's like French — it's very expensive to change because you have to change everything. But (the metric system) is coming," Hill said.

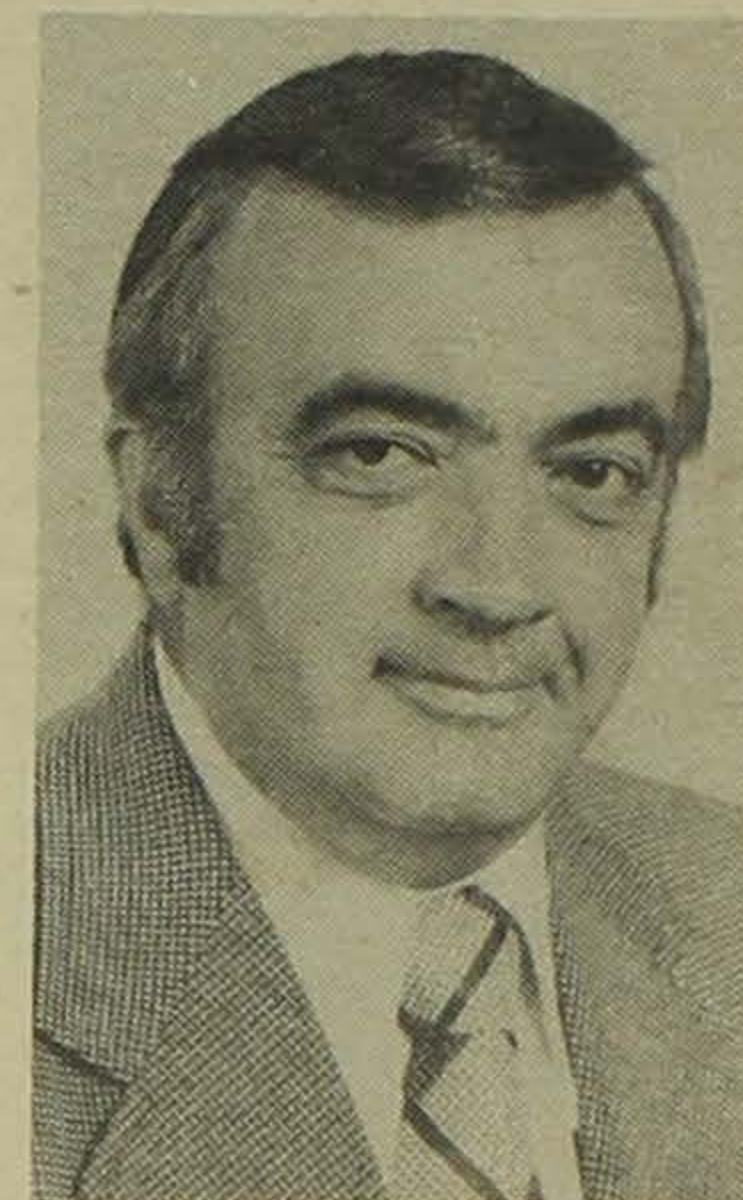
TOY TRAIN DEPOT

NEW YORK (AP)—Some of the world's smallest railroad trains have pulled up to a mid-town terminal here. These include engines to cabooses—both steam and diesel—and all in scale model size.

Almost every aspect of trains and the railroad hobbyist's life is being featured at the exhibit at the Kodak Photo Gallery. The show, "The Fun and Fascination of Trains," traces the growth of model railroading through the years and also takes a look at the love of trains from childhood to adulthood. The exhibit includes more than 100 photographs, scores of scale model, several train layouts, railroad memorabilia, slide and movies. Also featured is a train constructed out of clock parts, antique miniature trains, railroad calendars, locks and lanterns. The gallery is open free of charge six days of the week.

Drive safely, the life you save may be your own.

Plan Seminars On Land, Water And Energy



Dan Merrick

Land, water, and energy will serve as topics for three seminars to be held Feb. 7, 14, and 21 at the United Church of Christ in Atlantic, reports Dan Merrick, Cass County Extension director. The seminars will be presented by Iowa State University and the Extension service.

The seminars are directed at anyone interested in the preservation, conservation, and future use of land, water and energy.

The three topics should be of vital concern to rural and town residents alike in view of the importance of land and agriculture for our community. Likewise with the drought of last summer, water resources pose questions for the future concerning industrial needs, livestock, water for human consumption, both in town and the rural areas, as well as irrigation potentials for our county.

Real Facts

What are the real facts on energy, and how will future energy decisions affect residents, businesses, and industry, or how will energy be used on the farm? These are some of the questions posed by many individuals.

Vast amounts of research have been conducted by Iowa State University during the last 12 months to collect data as a background for presentations for the land, water, and energy series. Each day will feature a topic with presentations given and time allowed for participants to discuss and react to the presentations. Each session is slated for a three-hour period, running from 1-4 p.m.

Confusion

Much confusion exists in the county along with disbelief of information that has been presented in the past. However, the public is now being asked to decide policies on these three important topics, for example the recently formed temporary Land Preservation Policy Commission which deals with the future use of land.

Farm programs are constantly asking public input relating to conservation, water laws, and energy allocations. Sound decisions by the public can only be made by the study and use of facts.

Merrick said this is the purpose of the meetings so the public may be better informed to make decisions concerning future policy.

The meetings or seminars are open to the public and the public is encouraged to attend. For additional information, contact the Cass County Extension Office, 1205 Sunnyside Lane, Atlantic, 243-1132.

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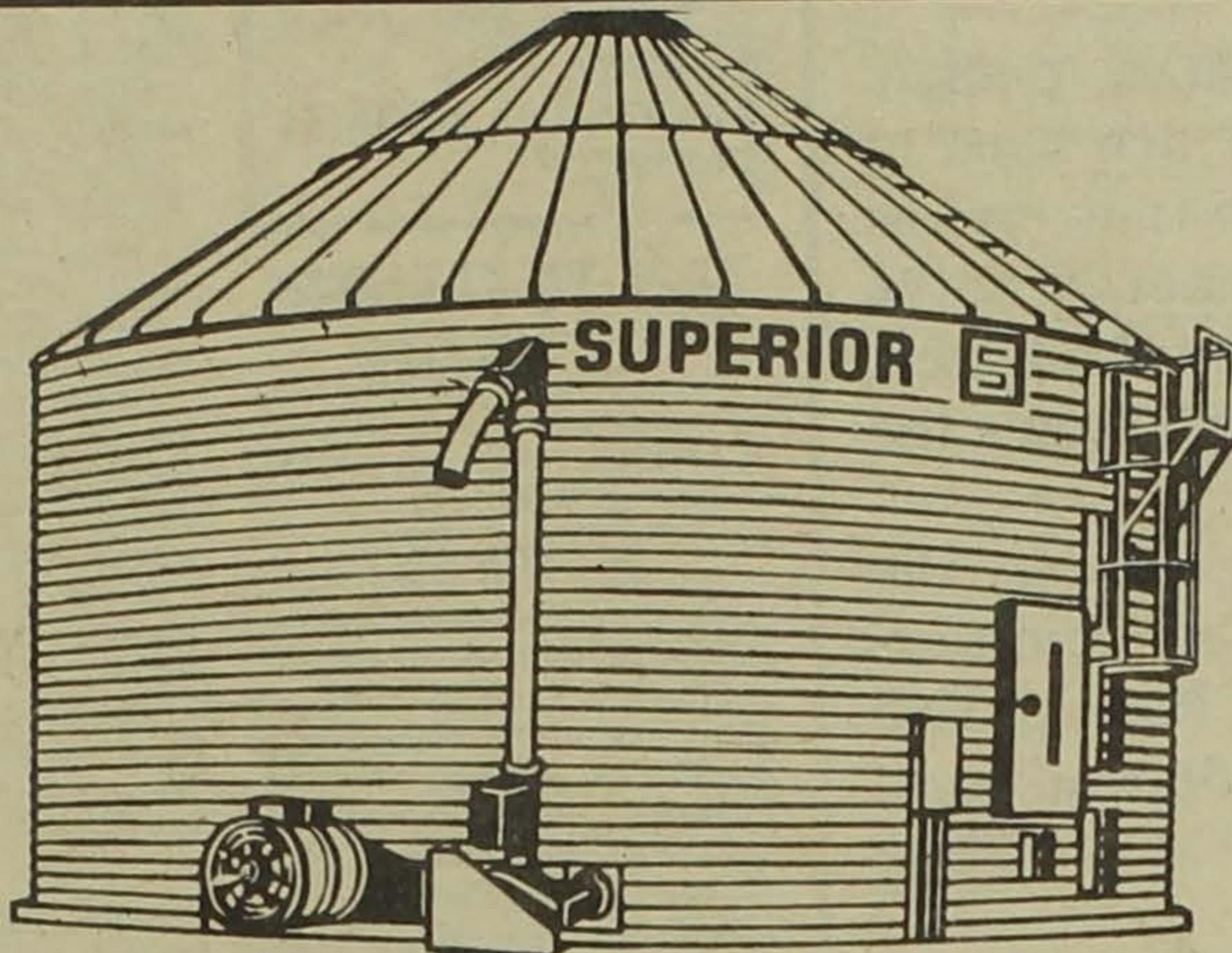


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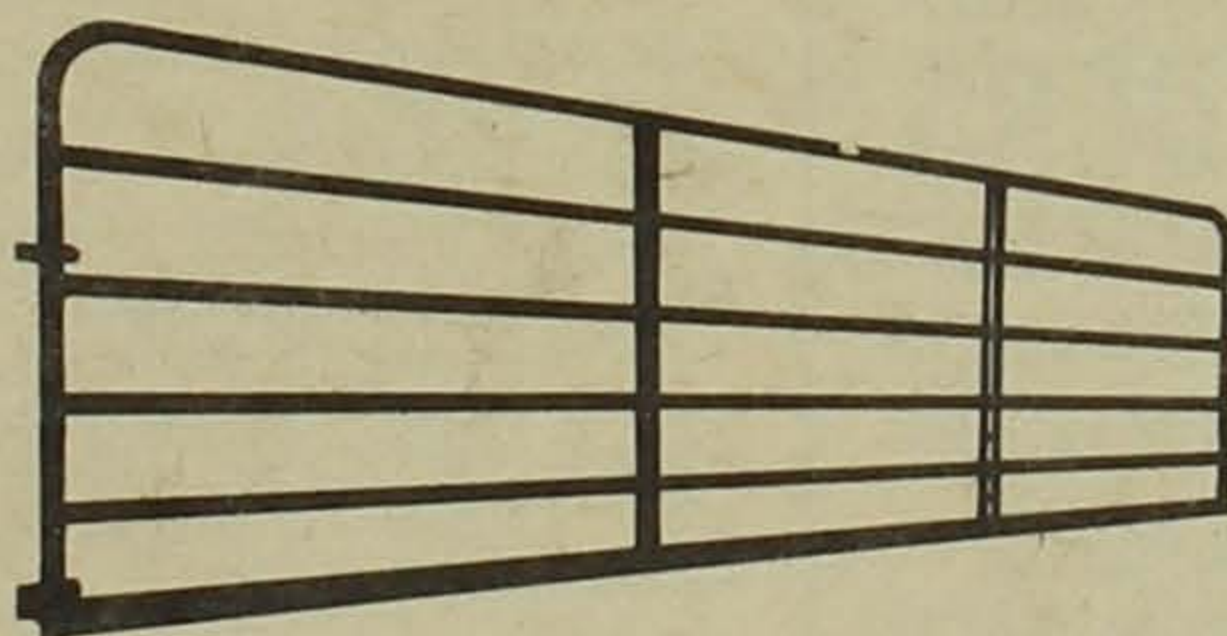
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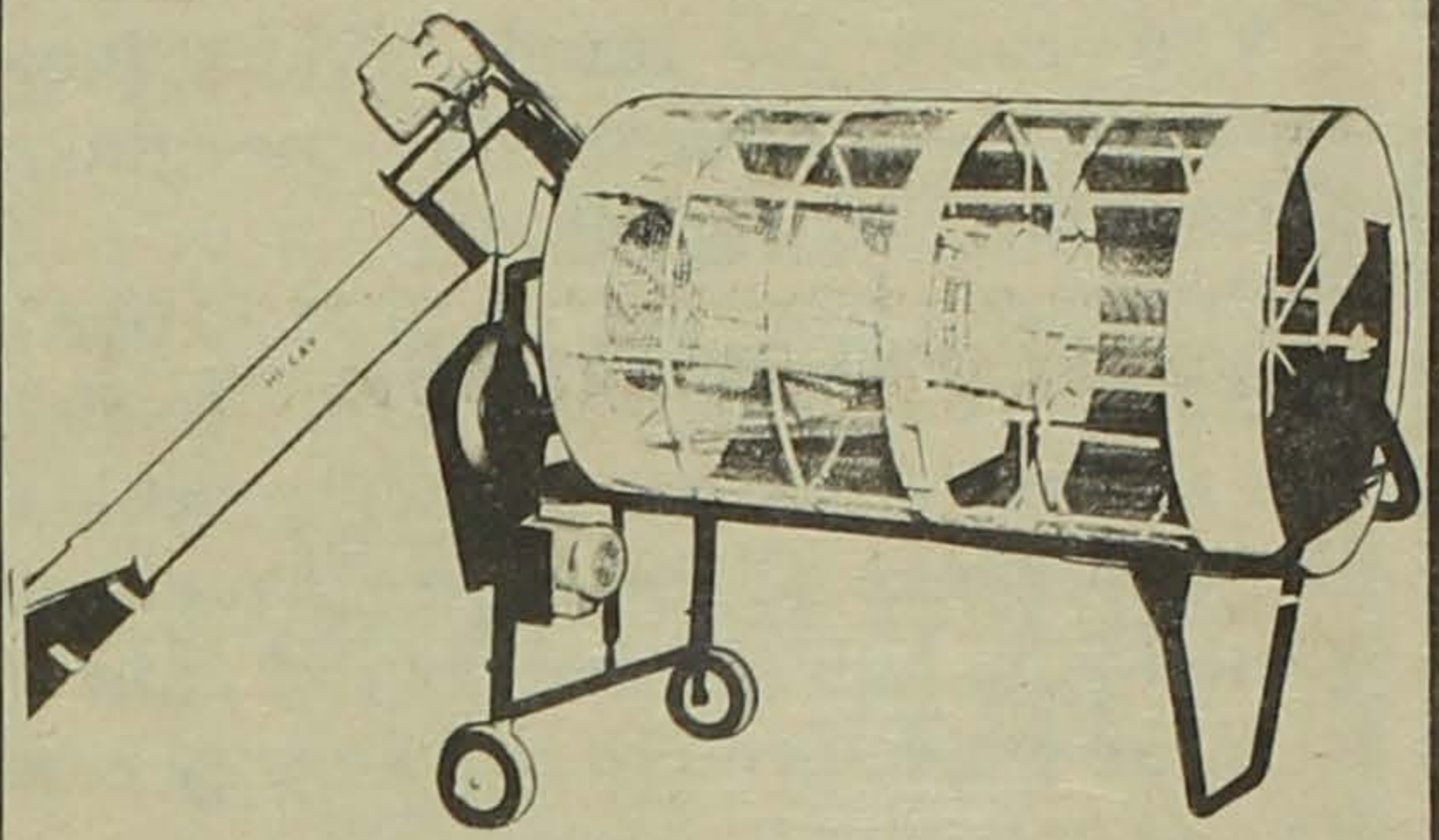
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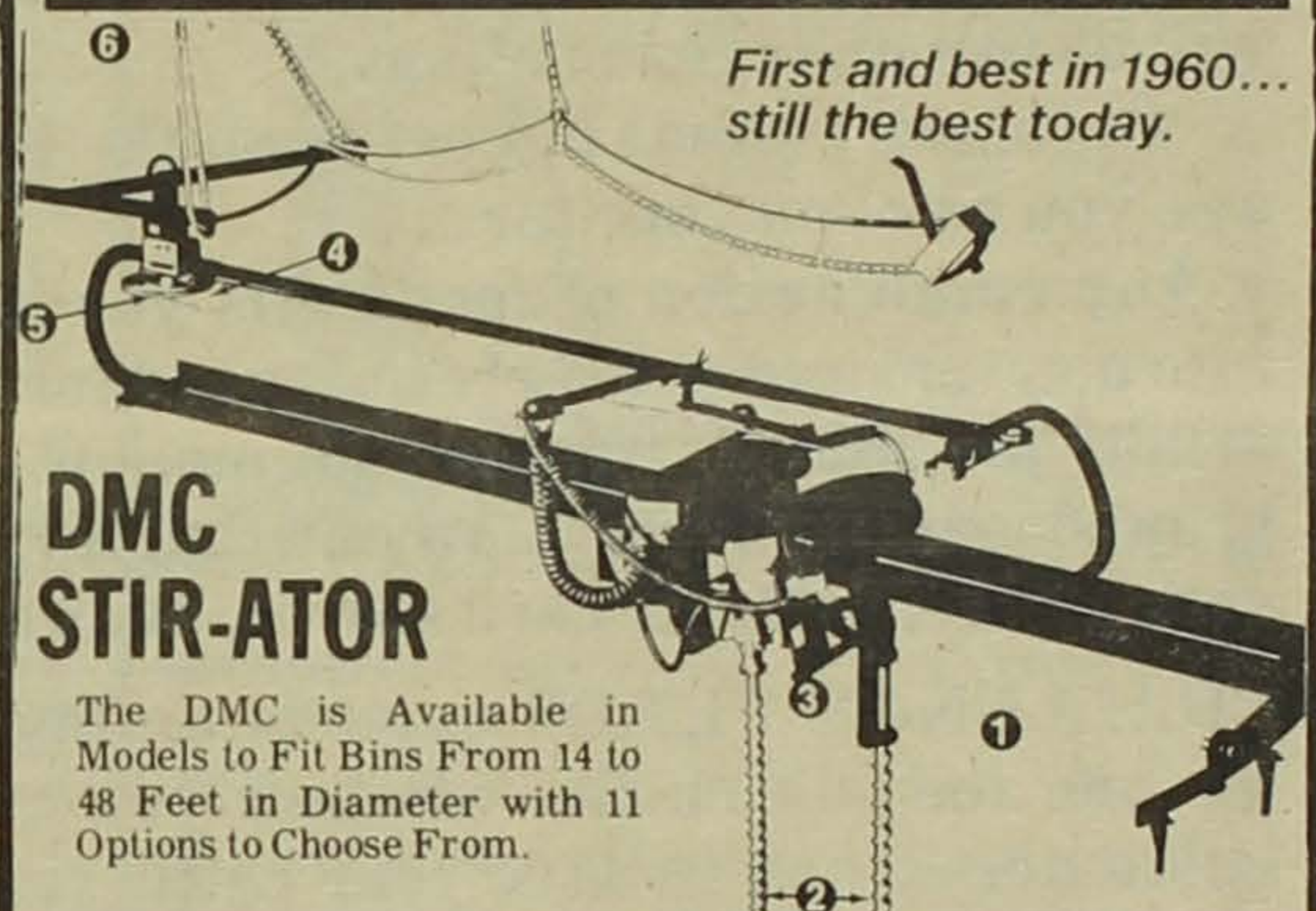


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FOR SALE: Polled Shorthorn bulls, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Phillip Kennedy, Lewis. 769-2574.

FOR SALE: 6 ft. cabinet sink, varnished, very good condition. Call 784-3793, Donald Holtz.

FOR SALE: John Deere 227 corn picker, multi-lubs. Portable 26' elevator. Alvin Lange, Elk Horn, 764-4857.

FOR SALE: Hay, big round bales, \$20 each. 243-3979, Gerhardt Bros.

FOR SALE: 1976 Ford 250 pickup, Automatic, 16,000 miles. 268-5561.

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FOR SALE: International H tractor, No. 5 John Deere mower, 4-section harrow with leveler, 2-14 Case plow. Call evenings, 783-4457.

FOR SALE: Manual typewriter (Royal), \$25. E.H. Erickson, Rt. 4, Corning, Iowa, phone 515-322-3604.

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NEAR-RECORD CORN AND SOYBEANS ON IOWA FARMS

The Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service reports that stocks of soybeans in Iowa Jan. 1 were the third largest on record and one percent less than the 1976 record stocks.

Corn stocks were the fourth largest on record and eight percent less than the record January, 1973, holdings.

Stocks of corn on and off the farm Jan. 1 totaled 1,127.7 million bushels, seven percent more than a year earlier.

Corn stored on farms was 796.6 million bushels, six percent greater than a year earlier. About 71 percent of all corn stocks were stored on the farm.

Soybean stocks of 239.4 million bushels were the third largest on record and 10 percent more than a year ago. Soybeans stored on farms at 127.8 million bushels amounted to 53 percent of all stocks.

Moist, soft sandwich filling or sandwich mixtures made with finely chopped meat, eggs or fish with salad dressing spoil quickly when temperatures are high. Refrigerate all such mixtures immediately after buying or making them and use within two days.

★ FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 1977 Jeep CJ5, roll bar, AM/FM radio, rear seat, 6-cylinder, 3-speed, black, 10,000 miles, \$4,600. Phone 712-744-3140.

FOR SALE: Baled hay, chicken feeders, 10 ft. long; 2 round hanging feeders, Wards P.T.O. hammer mill, building 8½x10. 515-747-3603. 2Jan.

FOR SALE: Alfalfa hay, square bales. Howard Smith, Massena, 779-3676.

FOR SALE: Fold-down Greenfield stock rack, like new. Cowboy tank heater. Howard Smith, Massena, Iowa 779-3676.

FOR SALE: Wood stove, dinette, antique table. Emil Yeske, Villisca, 826-9273. 3Jan.

FOR SALE: Seed oats, Multi-Line 74. Tested and cleaned. Germination 98%. Emil Yeske, Villisca, 726-9273. 3Jan.

FOR SALE: Hampshire boars. Charles Anstey, Massena, 712-779-3643.

FOR SALE: 30 bulls, 20 females HORNED AND POLLED, Feb. 10 at the farm, 1 p.m. Linn-Sunds Herefords, Casey, Iowa, ½ mile east, 5 south, Interstate 80 Exit. Phone 515-746-2970.

GIVE AWAY: 21-month-old crossbred Walker male, registered 5-year-old Walker male, Finley River blood. Reason, need training, haven't time. Phone 322-3379, Corning, Iowa.

★ REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or rent: Two bedroom house in Massena, Howard Smith, Massena, 779-3676. 1pJan

FOR SALE: Acreage, 3 bedroom modern home, also other buildings. Close to Exira. Kinnick Real Estate, 712-651-2479. Glenn Johnston, Salesman, 515-747-3603. 2pJan.

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Outline Ways Farmers Can Aid Wildlife Habitat

By George Cox
Wildlife Biologist
Iowa Conservation
Commission

Many ideas and general principles can be discussed relative to farm game habitat. The person who is interested and wants to improve conditions for wildlife on a piece of land may be wondering "Where do I start? How to make it work on my land?"

While the Iowa Conservation Commission assists many landowners each year with farm-game habitat development, we may not have gotten to see you, however we can help you to help yourself. Conservation-minded people are all too few in this country of ours, and we are eager to include you in the growing numbers of people who are practicing wildlife management.

Perhaps you are a progressive farmer with an ambition to improve your land and your business. Or you may live in the city and still have an interest in the old homestead. Even more likely: you are a club member looking for a project. We will describe some and you can choose what suits you best.

To begin with, you will want to take stock of what is on your farm already. Stand off and look at it. Is it rolling land? Are there erosion scars anywhere? Or is it flat and clean right up to the fences? Has the woodlot been used as pasture? Are there ditches, streams, or a small wetland? If so are they muddy cattle wallows? Is there brush around them? Do any fences need replacing?

All of these things will determine what should be done and what you can do. If a soil conservation plan has been made for your farm, get out your aerial photo and use it in planning your attack. Make a sketch of field boundaries, building locations, ditches, etc. It will help to visualize what the results will be. Every farm has fence rows, so we will start with those.

Fence Row Project

The most significant difference for wildlife between any two farms may be the condition of their fence rows. Nearly everyone knows that brushy fence rows provide good wildlife cover, but many people do not realize that it is good agriculture, under most conditions, to keep them that way.

Not so many years ago clean farming was advocated and practiced so widely that the bare landscape which is produced became a matter of pride with many rural landowners. The idea is still prevalent, but the soil conservation movement has spread a new idea with regard to shrubs in fence rows. They have something to offer the farmer who is willing to learn and make changes.

A fence row of brush and sod acts as a filter strip and prevents or slows the flow of water from one field to another. This aids in controlling erosion and contributes to the absorption of water by the soil. In England and parts of Europe, where field boundaries have been stabilized by shrubs and vines for centuries, it is common to see a field on one side of the hedgerow several feet below the one next higher on the slope. The hedgerow itself forms a ridge that is a tangle of soil-binding roots. The soil in each individual field has sought its level so slowly that no gullies formed and fertility is not impaired.

A strip of shrubs and small trees between fields also has a beneficial windbreak effect. It helps to prevent wind erosion when the ground surface has been left bare in the winter. It also reduces the drying action of air currents and thus cuts down the evaporation of soil water in dry weather.

Crop Pests

In past years it was assumed that brushy fence lines might harbor crop pests. Recently, biologist have learned that there is a greater likelihood for brush fence rows to serve as cover for various birds, predaceous and parasitic insects, and insect-eating small mammals that are beneficial to crop production. One study showed that there were 32 times as many insect-eating birds in brushy fence rows as in open cropfields. These field borders also contained 60 times as many aphid-destroying lady beetles as sodded fence lines. In addition to songbirds, a strip of brush between fields are attractive to predatory mammals and birds that feed upon meadow mice and other rodents that can damage hay and small grains as well as row crops.

Maintaining fence rows may involve some labor, depending upon the kinds of shrubs and trees present. As the taller growing tree species reach the proper size they can be cut into firewood. Such thinning will encourage lower growing brush. In some areas it will also encourage blackberries, wild-plum, and other fruits suitable for household use.

In hilly areas a farmer's best fields frequently are on the lower portions of his land. It is this soil he will be concerned most about using intensively. He will cultivate close to his dividing fences and there will be a minimum of space left for woody plants.

In such situations, however, there usually are ditch banks which can best be stabilized by leaving them in a thick growth of brush and natural grasses. This will prevent gullies from cutting into the bank and the ditch from filling up with sediment.

More than likely your farm has clean fencerows and needs to have more shrub growth established. In and around pastures and permanent field boundaries you have a fine opportunity to do something that will count for wildlife and add beauty to your farm. Put in a living fence. Plants such as honeysuckle, autumn and Russian olive, dogwood, wild-plum, and ninebark will provide the desired aesthetics but must be protected from livestock. For quick results get enough seedlings for a plant every foot in a single line. Where to get your seedlings? Contact your area state conservation forester, wildlife biologist, or your county soil conservation district. You may also write directly to the State Forest Nursery, 2404 South Duff Avenue, Ames, Iowa. They will send you an order form for the plant material. The shrubs from the State Nursery will cost 2½ cents each and seedling evergreens will cost three cents each. The plants should arrive at your farm via United Parcel sometime in early April.

Warm Season Grass Project

Research throughout the Midwest has shown that alfalfa hayfields and pastures of clover and brome grass provide preferred nesting cover for upland game birds, especially the ring-necked pheasant.

However, large numbers of nests and birds are destroyed each year when these fields are harvested for hay in early to mid-June. Compounding the problem is the changes in land use that has lead to reduced amounts of alternative nesting cover such as fence rows, grass waterways, small grain fields, and wetlands.

Wildlife biologists took note during the late 1960s and early 1970s when USDA Soil Conservation Service specialist began to recommend using warm-season grasses in livestock grazing programs. These native grass pastures were reported to produce high-quality livestock forage during the hot summer when the brome, bluegrass, orchard grass, fescue pastures were dormant, thus providing the cattle producer with an economic incentive for establishing and managing warm season grass pastures.

Our studies relative to wildlife values of warm season grasses have proven worthwhile. Stands of switchgrass, bluestem, and Indian grass have demonstrated their value to upland nesting birds. Switchgrass is by far the most popular among cattle producers for a number of reasons. It has been easier to establish, it is the least expensive to establish, and can be seeded with a conventional grain drill or end-gate seeder.

Since the warm season grasses develop later into the summer, nesting birds are not disturbed during the critical nesting period. Studies also indicate that nearly twice as many established nests were located in switchgrass as was found in alfalfa-orchard grass meadows.

Set aside 10 or 15 acres, again the location will depend upon your individual farm operation, and give warm season grass a try. I feel certain, you will like the results. Give your new planting time. Some producers have become discouraged with early results and have plowed up the grasses before they have really had sufficient time to develop.

Other Projects

If there is a woodlot on your farm, there is an excellent possibility for a project. Fence the lot to protect it from grazing, mark the den trees to preserve them, cut undesirable trees to encourage shrub growth, and sell or use the wood for firewood or rough-sawn lumber. You might also want to plant additional nut trees for food production for wildlife and plant some evergreens for wind protection as well as beauty.

Do you have a sawmill nearby where you can take some of the trees you have cut? Rough lumber, not good for anything else can be used to construct squirrel nest boxes. The boxes should be about a foot square and two feet high. They should have a three-inch hole near the top next to the tree. Nail kegs, or old metal pails will work also. If the nest boxes are placed near the home, they will be a source of pleasure for your family. Of course, the same idea applies to bird houses, but the size of the boxes will vary.

The possibilities for wildlife management on your farm are not limited. Each project might provide a good work program for a school class or conservation club. Each farm is different from every other. What is done obviously will reflect the interest and imagination of the doer. One thing is most important to remember and is not

going to change ... the basics of wildlife management is good land management. Regardless of how little you know of the habits and requirements of our wildlife species, if you follow

good land management procedures, good wildlife populations will prevail ... you can depend on it.

A rat can gnaw through a concrete block; its teeth exert pressures as high as 24,000 pounds a square inch.

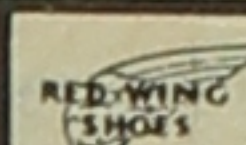


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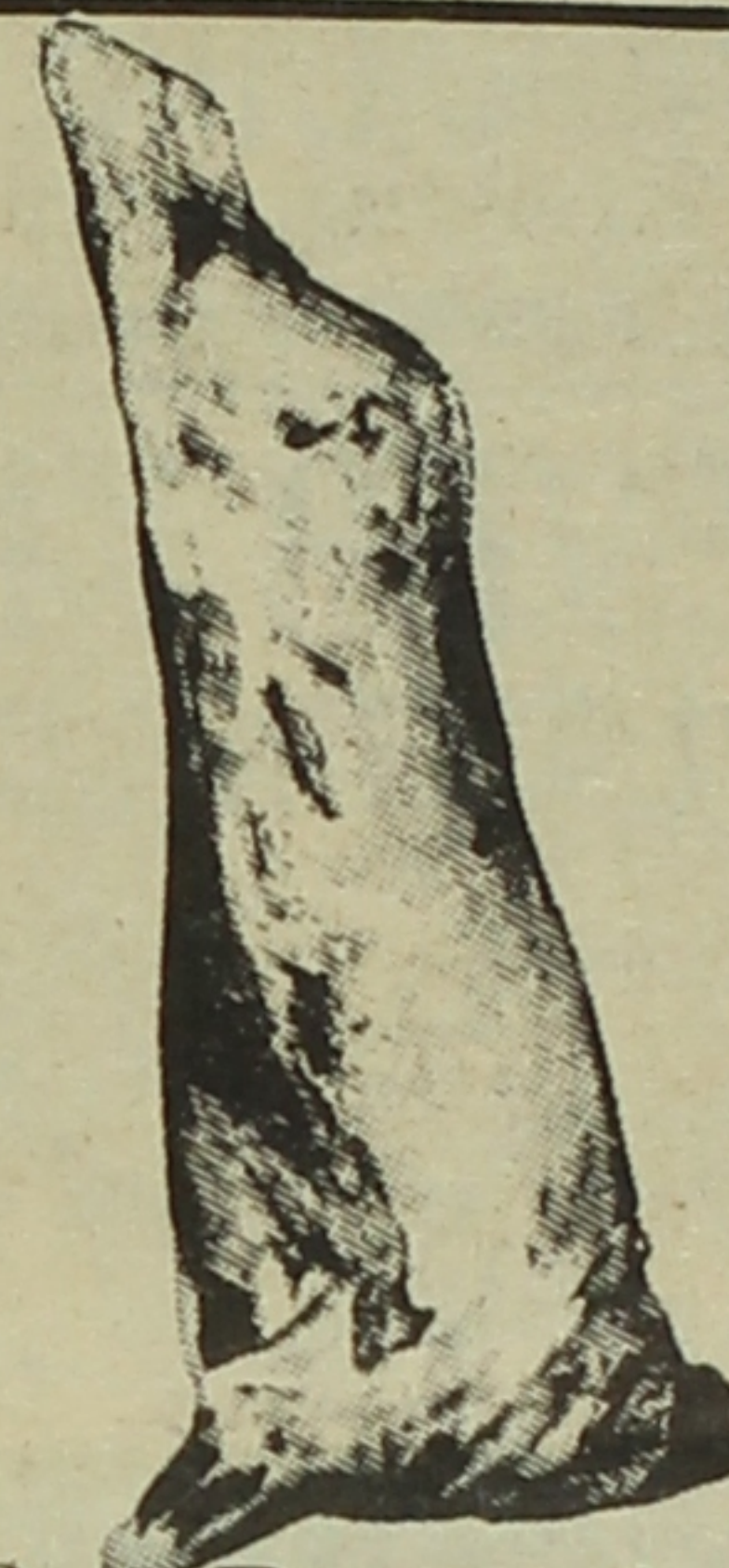


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Lack Of Sight No Bar To Achievement

NEW YORK (AP) — "Society is not yet enlightened enough to allow you to be average. I really think the only way for a handicapped person to make it is to be way above average," says John McCann, who has been blind since birth.

McCann certainly is "way above average" himself. His Phi Beta Kappa key, his graduation as valedictorian from the

State University of New York (SUNY) at Binghamton, his overall college average that was just one-tenth of a point shy of perfect and his upcoming matriculation to the Harvard Law School all testify to that.

McCann has accomplished these things in the face of his blindness and an automobile accident that damaged the nerves in his fingertips, making it almost impossible for him to read braille.

But although the 22-year-old said in an interview that he'd "rather play it safe and be twice as good as everyone else," he still insists he's "look-

ing forward to the day when what I'm doing won't turn heads."

Meanwhile, though, the soft-spoken young man in jeans and sneakers is turning quite a few heads indeed. McCann has been hired temporarily by SUNY at Syracuse to head that school's summer program for blind college freshmen.

With remarkable independence McCann moves freely with a cane through Ozone Park, a quiet, out-of-the-way, residential neighborhood in the New York borough of Queens. He rides subways and buses routinely and walks in his own home with confidence and agility.

While still in college, McCann managed to find time to be a founding member of the Association for Disabled Individuals and to maintain his own physical fitness regimen.

McCann says he loves to ski and ice-skate, in the company of a sighted guide. And he also enjoyed running on his college's outdoor track.

"I found that if I dragged my cane along the inside of the track, I was all right," he said.

McCann is working hard to dispel the notion that disabled people are helpless people. "Up until the middle of this century, that attitude was generated by the handicapped themselves," McCann said. "Now we say, 'Hey, we want a piece of that pie too.'"

Sees New Thrust For More Soil Conservation Programs

By William Brune
State Conservationist,
U.S. Soil
Conservation Service



I'm convinced that we're on the threshold of a new push for soil conservation in this state and in this country. The signs, and they're good signs, are all there — a renewed interest in soil erosion by legislators; increased coverage of the problems by news media; new laws being passed with more teeth in them to control erosion problems; recognition of sediment as a major water pollutant; and increased public funding for soil conservation practices.

Nowhere is this more important than in Iowa. Our land produces about a tenth of the nation's food supply. We're asking our land to produce one-fifth of the nation's corn crop — we have more cropland than 18 other states combined.

Sloping Lands

But this astounding production is not without its consequences. We've lost half our topsoil on unprotected sloping lands in the last 100 years, and even now are losing an estimated inch of topsoil every 12 years. And generally, we have only 6-8 inches of topsoil left on sloping soils.

There are several things going on in the state and nationally that are helping the conservation movement pick up steam:

— The State of Iowa has been a pioneer in offering cost-share funds to split the costs of conservation work with farmers. Other states are now following suit.

— An amendment to a national act for water quality (Public Law 92-500) was signed into law in December. It provides \$600 million in cost-share funds for soil conservation work tied to improving water quality in streams and lakes.

Review

— A law calling for a periodic review of conservation programs and five-year plans

for USDA assistance to landowners was also passed and signed in December. Called the Soil and Water Resource Conservation Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-192) it will keep legislators and the public up to date on conservation work to be done. Soil conservation districts will use the reviews of programs and needs to guide their decisions for future programs locally.

— Interest in local (county) cost-sharing programs is growing. The Polk County Board of Supervisors has been considering making \$170,000 available for the program, and the idea is spreading to other counties.

Soil conservation districts across the state are already making studies of critical areas where more conservation work is needed, and getting updated on problems within their respective counties. Locally elected soil conservation district commissioners are preparing themselves for deep involvement in this new push for soil conservation, and in my opinion, they'll be ready.

Sizzling sausage: Whether in the form of patties or fresh or smoked links, sausage is a perfect teammate for waffles, eggs, pancakes or French toast.

NOTICE

WE WILL BE CLOSED
FOR INVENTORY

**THURSDAY & FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 2 & 3**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

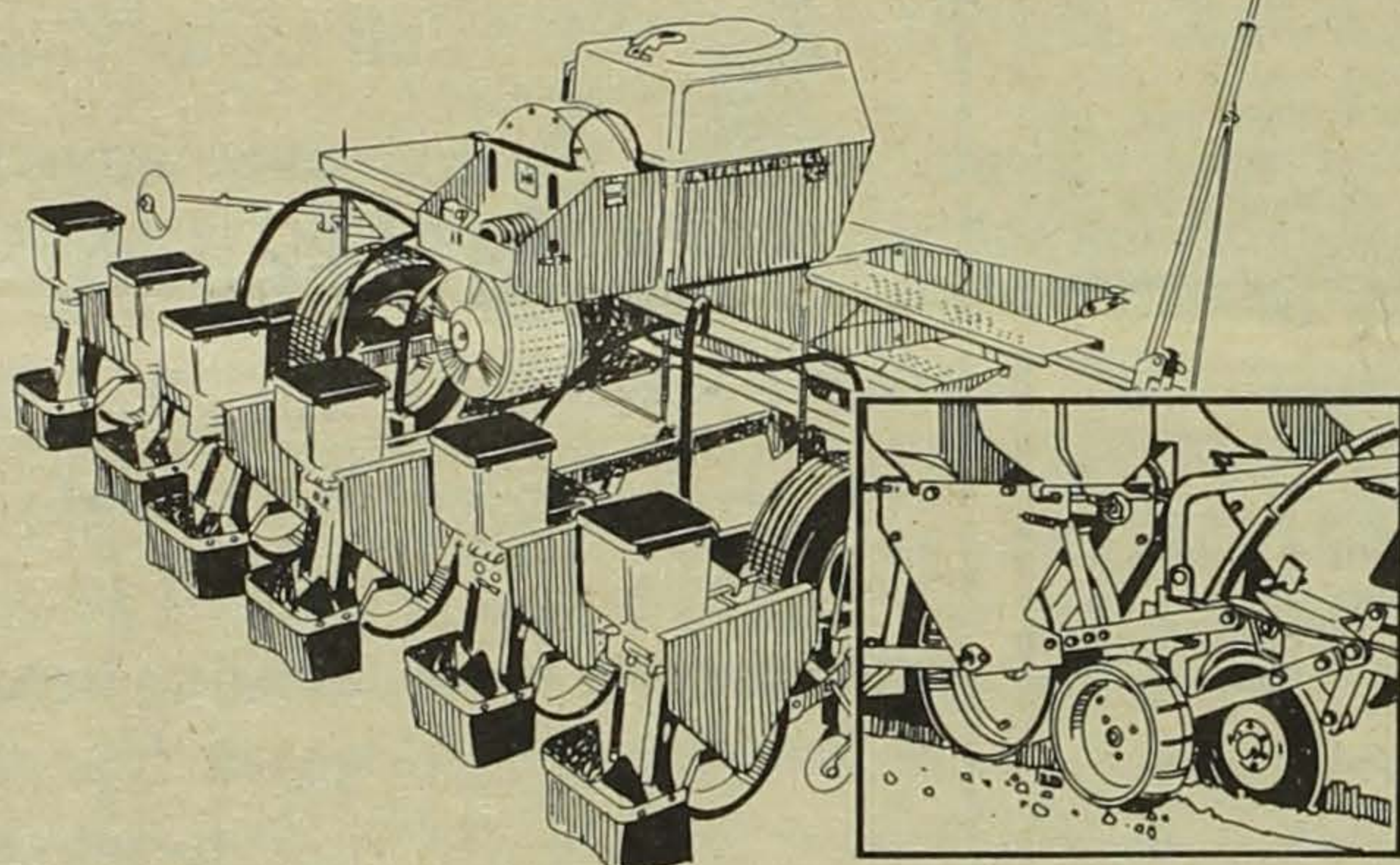


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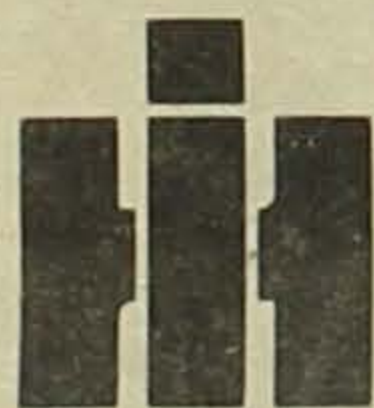


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USED EQUIPMENT SPECIALS

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- 1975 F966 D, very clean, 975 hours.
- 1973 F1066 D, cab, new tires, low hours.
- 1972 JD 2030 G, RU, very clean.
- 1969 F 856 D, cab, 18.4-38, clean.
- 1964 F 706 D, new P and S, tires, 3 pt. adapt.
- 1960 JD 630 G, field ready.

TILLAGE

- IH 485, 20'6", year old, like new.
- IH 370, 14' with mulcher.
- Krause 14' heavy tillage, 24" notched blades.
- Sunflower 16' folding offset with cylinders.
- Kewanee 900, 19'6" disk, good blades.
- IH 340, 24' spring tooth harrow with mulcher.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Farm Hand grinder mixer, very clean.
- Lundell 4 row stalk shredder.
- (8) AC fluted no-till coulters.
- Modern Aid garden tiller.
- New Idea 451 2-row stalk shredder.

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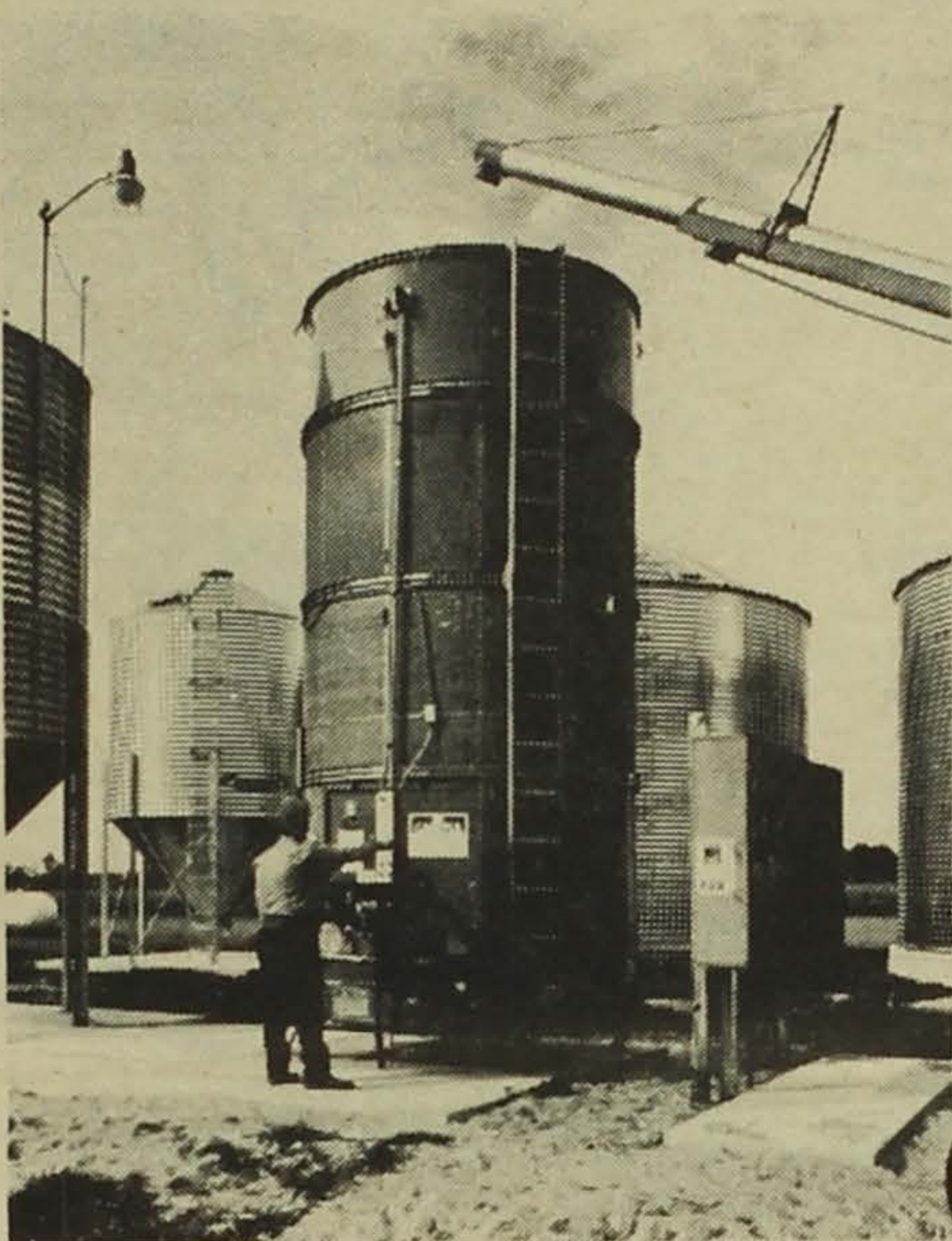
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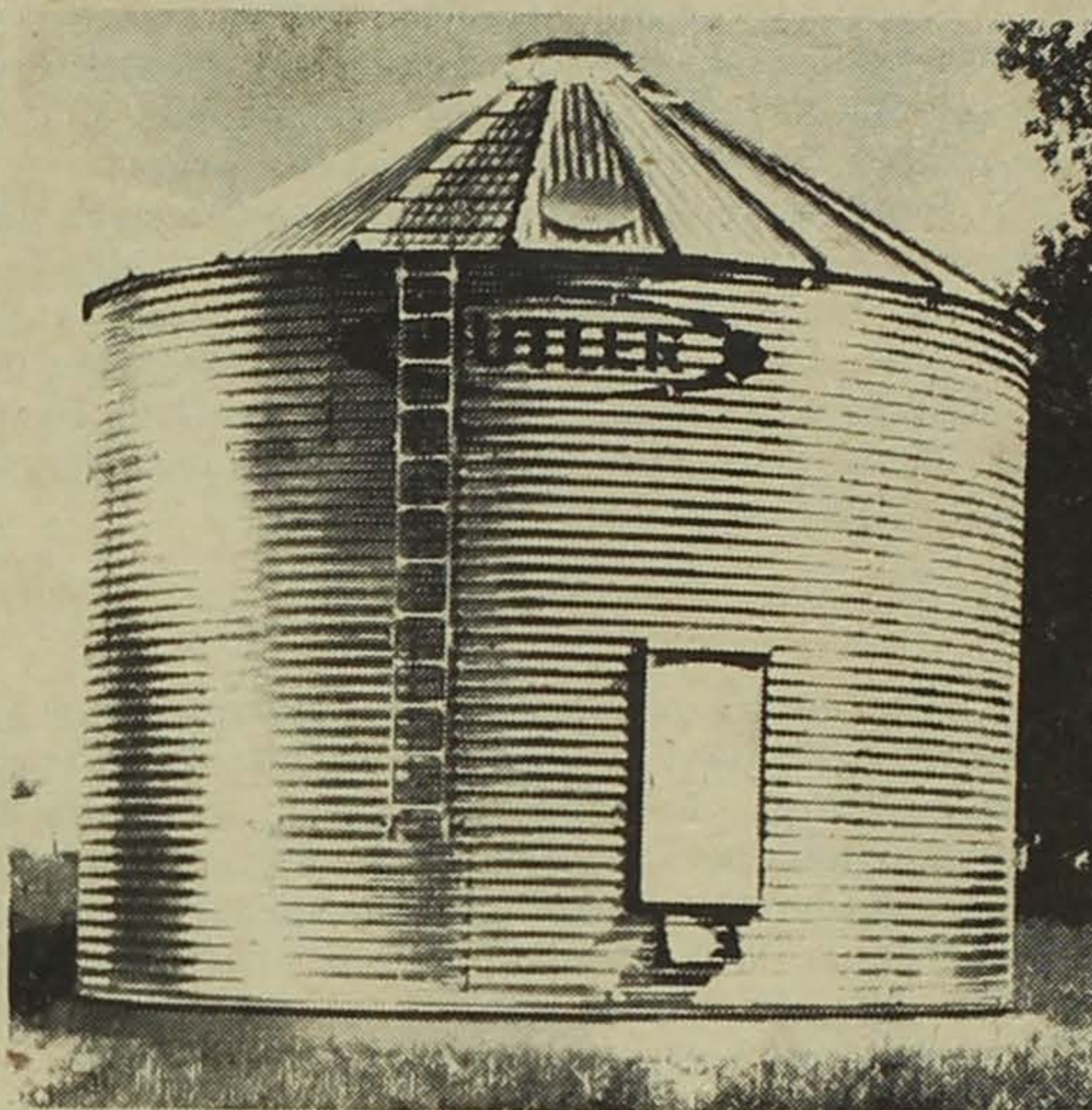
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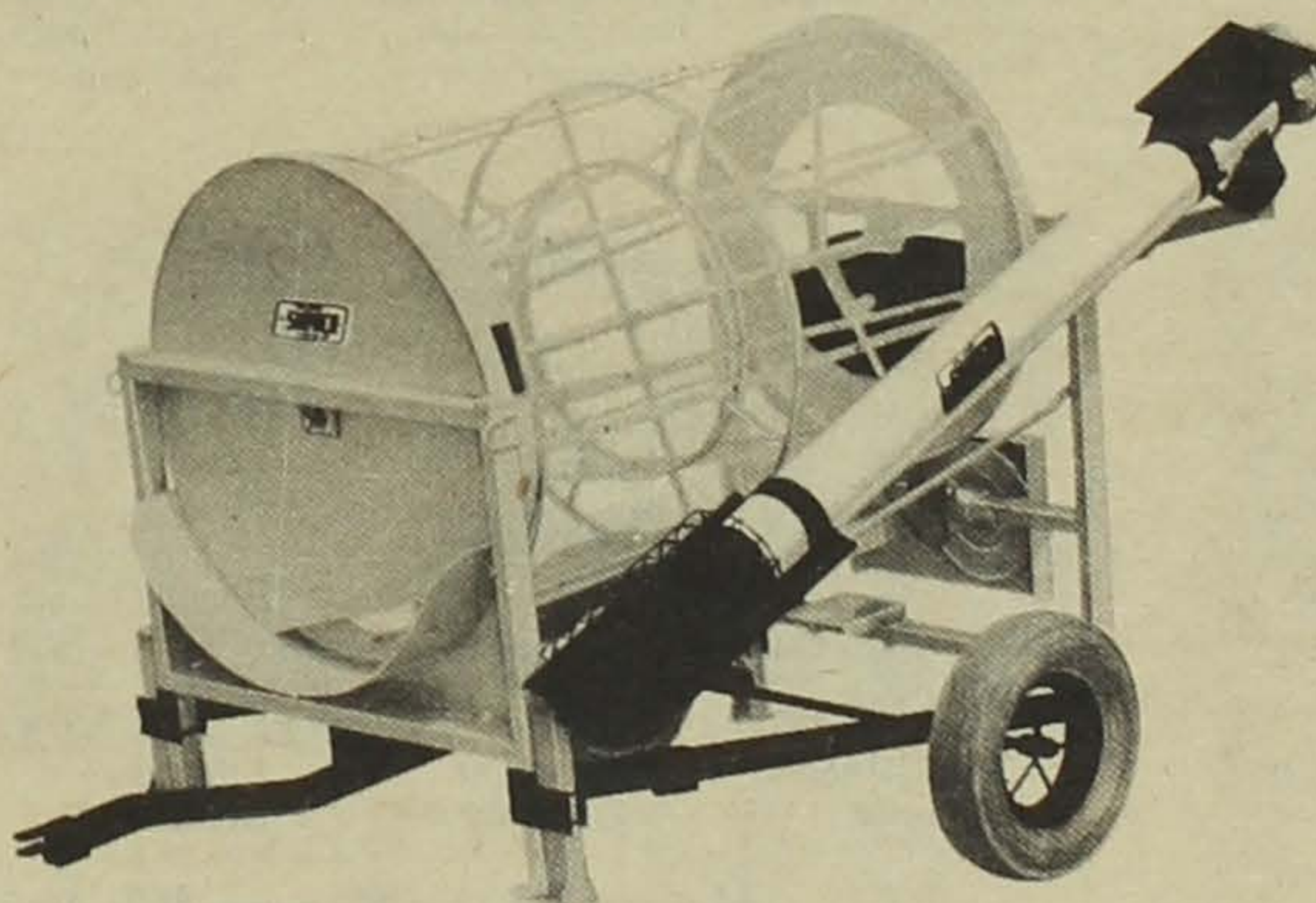


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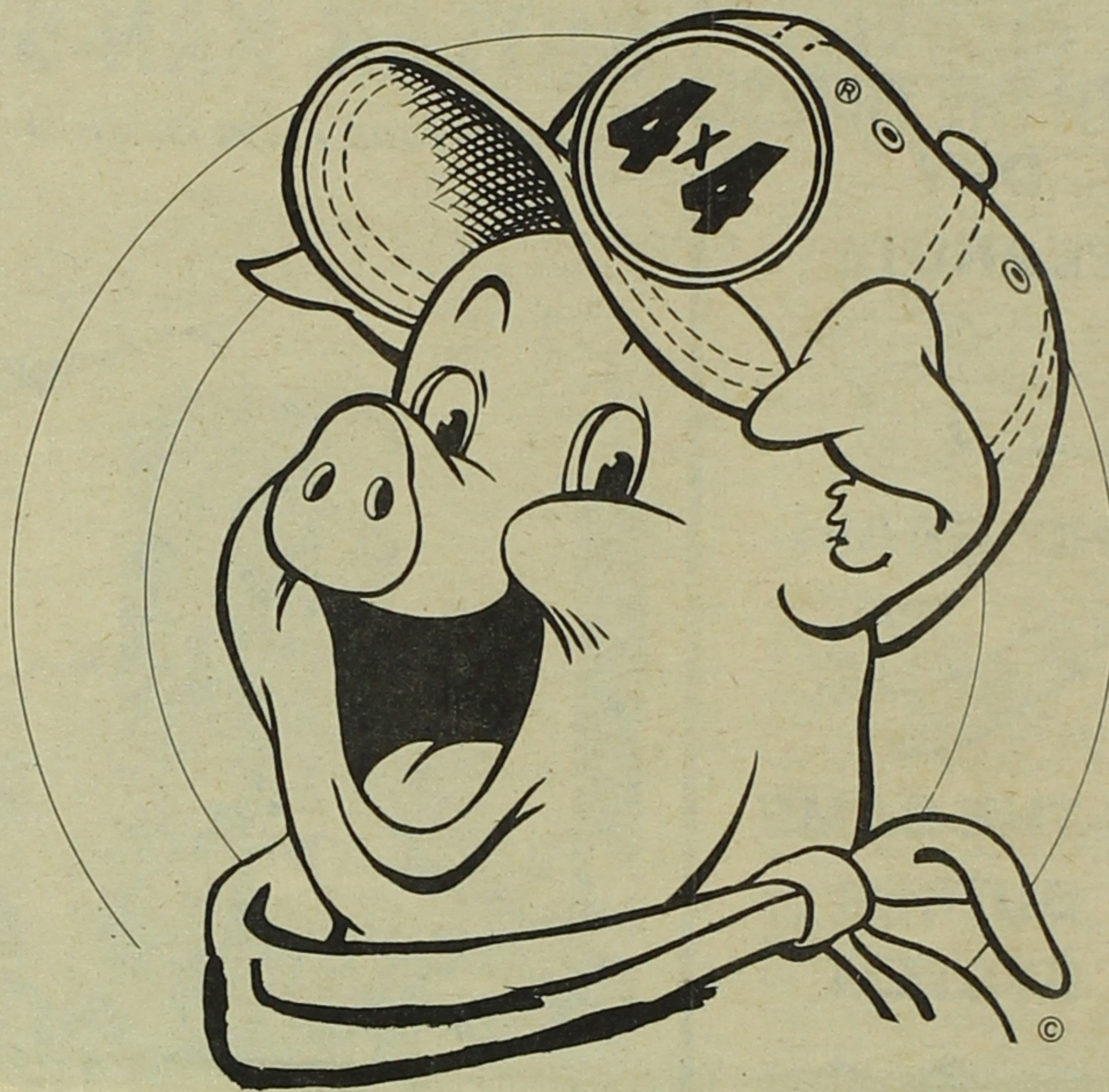
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