



Suggests Thinning Spray for Apples

All reports and observations point to a "snowball" bloom on apple trees in Iowa this year. Fruit growers who are facing this prospect may want to investigate the possibilities of using chemical thinning sprays.

H. L. Lantz, Iowa State College horticulturist, says that chemical thinning at blossom time is economical and greatly reduces the amount of hand thinning that is needed. It increases the size of the fruit, tends to correct biennial fruit bearing habits, and does the thinning before the vitality of the tree or its fruit spurs has been used up by excess fruits.

Growers planning to do some chemical thinning this year will want to plan carefully and keep in mind that there are some hazards involved. This method is now being used extensively by fruit growers all over the country.

Of the wide variety of chemicals tested to reduce the fruit set, naphthalene acetic acid has proved to be the most satisfactory in Iowa. Lantz recommends applying this from 1 to 2 weeks after full bloom.

Apple varieties differ greatly in their response to the spray. Personal experience with the variety behavior in the orchard is the best basis for determining application rates. The biennial bearing varieties of apples normally require a higher concentration of spray and sometimes even two applications since they may overset in the "on" year.

Other varieties such as Jonathan, Winesap and Red Delicious are sensitive to the sprays and the application should be lighter.

The usual range of concentrations is from 10 to 20 parts per million, according to Lantz. In no event should the concentration exceed 30 parts per million. Follow instructions on the spray package.

Food stores—United Food Store and Supply Store—and they put up \$100 in cash prizes. Robert Stevenson, Supply Store manager, gave the top prize of \$50 to Hinton. Hawk received \$30, and Goode, \$20.

Soil district commissioners name the cooperating farmers who turn in the best conservation records during the year, and the Rotary Club gives them plaques. Presentations to Judge, Teele and Derry were made by Club President L. L. Behnke.

Chamber of Commerce President Ed Agans gave the first Forestry plaque to Rogers, recognized for his management of 17 acres of timberland.

Area Forester Bob Church reported that Rogers has carried out protective practices that guard his timber from fire and livestock damage.

With Church's help, Rogers prepared a timber inventory showing board foot volume, condition of trees, and annual production. He has already harvested about 6,000 board feet of lumber with a value of \$500. About half of the lumber was seasoned and used to build a double corn crib. A double garage is under construction.

Rogers will be in the running for future conservation awards. He has applied for a conservation plan for his farm and has started such practices as terraces and pond construction.

Lloyd Reid, USDA Council chairman, was master of ceremonies.

Speakers in addition to Dr. Browning were James Foster, member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, and Alton Wilcox, chairman of the Monroe county soil district commissioners.

Entertainment included group singing led by Wendell Rowles, songs by the Albia Community chorus and instrumental music by Jerry and Joan Anderson and Bill Galloway.

Terrace Construction Work Pays Off In Better Yields

Farmers who use some of the slack work season of late summer to build terraces on fields that need them will be paving the way for increased production.

That's the opinion of Ted Willrich, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. And he backs it up with these reasons: A good terrace system can reduce soil losses by 95 to 98 percent combined with contour tillage, level terraces hold water on the ground during rains long enough for most of it to soak in — and an extra inch of rainfall saved can increase corn yield by as much as 5 bushels per acre; where contouring and terraces reduce soil erosion, it often means more cash crops of corn and soybeans can be grown in the crop rotation.

Easy to Build Now

Terraces can be constructed handily at this time of year, Willrich points out. You can work in stubble and meadow without much damage to growing crops. And some farmers may figure they have time now to build the terraces with their own farm equipment and thus cut the cost of construction.

Farmer-built terraces are satisfactory if they are built large enough. The early part of terrace building with a plow goes pretty easy, but after the ground gets worked over considerably, you may find it difficult to move the dirt. At this stage, Willrich suggests making a series of "pack" rounds with the tractor or packing it with a roller. He says some folks stop construction because of this difficulty before an adequate terrace has been built.

Earth moving contractors can build the terraces faster with heavy equipment, and with their greater experience may do a better job. This will cost more, of course, than doing it yourself. Willrich says the average contracted cost for terraces in the state in the past year was about 4 cents per foot of length, which meant an investment of about \$20 per acre protected.

Check for Low Spots

Before the terrace is called completed, the ridge should be checked for low spots and brought up to the proper height. Regular maintenance to remove silt accumulations in the terrace channel and rebuild any breaks in the ridge will keep a well-constructed terrace in effective operation for many years.

A new pamphlet just published by the Agricultural Extension Service gives many helpful ideas on terrace construction, including furrow-by-furrow directions for building terraces with a farm plow. Willrich says this publication — Pamphlet 194, "Terraces for Iowa Farms" — is available at county extension offices or from the Bulletin Office, Iowa State College, Ames.

Aug 17, 1953

Aug 27, 1953

Aug 17 - 1953

Entry Blank

1953 Plowing Contest

Sponsored by Monroe County Rural Young People

Name _____

Address _____

Make of tractor _____ Make of plow _____

No. bottoms _____ Size of plow _____

Contest Entered: LEVEL _____ CONTOUR _____

An entry fee of \$5 per contest must accompany entry blank. This deposit will be returned when land is completed, but will be forfeited if contestant fails to complete land.

It is understood by signer of this blank that contest sponsors, land owner, officials and judges are not liable in event of accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage.

Signed _____

Date _____

For Minor _____

Parent or Guardian

Plowmen Compete Aug. 18 At Farm of Lewis Rouse

Monroe county's 1953 level land and contour plowing championship matches will be staged at the Lewis Rouse farm, two miles southwest of Hilton, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The level land contest will get under way at 10 a.m. and the contour competition will be launched at 1:30 p.m. There'll be a program during the lunch hour.

The Rural Young People's organization, sponsor, has named this year's competition as the Ray Witt Memorial Match. Ray Witt, Ma-

haska county farmer who died recently, was Iowa's first level land plowing champion and helped judge the Monroe county contests in 1952.

An official entry blank will be found in today's News. Entries should be filed at Farm Bureau headquarters.

Sponsors anticipate there will be eight lands in the level land contest and five in the contour contest.

The winner of the contour contest will go directly to the state competition scheduled for Wapello county in September.

Aug 13, 1953

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Strasko and McCombs Capture Plowing Championships

Monroe county's top plowmen are Steve Strasko and George McCombs.

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Strasko, youngest titlist in county history, took both crowns a year ago—just a couple of months after his graduation from Albia High school.

McCombs, perennial contender, was the level land champion in 1947. He had finished sixth the previous year. In 1948 McCombs was second in the level land contest and in 1951 and 1952 he was runnerup in both contests.

In Tuesday's contour battle Strasko finished right behind McCombs. In the level land event George Teno was runnerup, and McCombs was third.

Here are the complete lists of placings:

Level Land

Steve Strasko, first; George Teno, second; George McCombs, third; Ralph Helmick, fourth; Lloyd Goode, fifth; Wayne Thompson, sixth; and Albert Tangie, seventh.

Contour

George McCombs, first; Steve Strasko, second; Ralph Helmick, third; Lloyd Goode, fourth; Wayne Thompson, fifth; Delbert Vandenberg (Wayne county), sixth; and Albert Tangie seventh.

The participation of Vandenberg, Wayne county champion, in the contour plowing made it a district as well as a county championship event. Consequently, McCombs picked up two titles simultaneously and is eligible for the state contour plowing title match.

From a spectator standpoint the 1953 program was one of the best in the long series of successful plowing matches staged by RYP. Onlookers could sit in the shade and watch the afternoon level land contest. There was entertainment in addition to the

History

Since the resumption of plowing matches following world war II Monroe county in eight years has had five level land champions and five contour champions.

Clifford Davis won the level land crown in 1946, and repeated in 1948. Other two-time winners were Tom Dougherty, 1949 and 1950 and Steve Strasko, 1952 and 1953. George McCombs won in 1947, and Lloyd Goode in 1950.

Contour plowing started in 1947, and Bill Winecup was the first winner. Then Tom Dougherty took charge, retiring a trophy with wins in 1948, 1949 and 1950. Lloyd Goode took over in 1951, was succeeded by Steve Strasko in 1952, and Strasko was replaced this year by George McCombs.

In total championships, Dougherty leads with five. Strasko has three. McCombs, Davis and Goode have two each.

Dougherty won the state level land championship in 1950, and Goode duplicated his feat in 1951.

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More than 200 persons visited the site during the day.

Despite the continued dry weather experienced by Monroe county, plowing was not particularly difficult. James Foster member of the Iowa Conservation committee, said the favorable soil condition was the result of continued good management which had given it a high

content of organic matter.

Tom Dougherty, former county and state champion, was chief referee. Official starters were Sterling Martin soil district commissioner, and Cecil Murphy, Farm Bureau president. Judges were Robert Barrow, former state contour plowing champion; W. G. Davis, Marion county work unit conservationist; and Harold Baughman, Davis county soil district commis-

sioner.

Rural Young People called the matches the Raymond Witt Memorial matches, in tribute to the first Iowa level land plowing champion (1939), who died at Cedar, Ia., July 26.

Strasko is eligible to compete in the state level land contest at Boone Aug. 25. The state contour championship will be decided in Wapello county Sept. 10.

Aug - 1953

Hope Committee Hears Iowa Farmers Oct. 14

Hearings to be conducted during the next three months by the House Agriculture Committee are termed the "key" to future farm price support legislation by Hervey Hazen, chairman of the Iowa Democratic Farm committee.

Headed by Representative Clifford Hope, the committee will begin a nationwide tour by bus Sept. 21 and in various parts of the nation will hear farm program suggestions until mid-November.

A statement issued by the Democratic Farm committee from state party headquarters in Des Moines says of Hope and the hearings:

These grassroots hearings are of vital importance to the showdown on price supports coming up next year.

Representative Hope has emerged out of the confusion and controversy in Washington as the key figure in a bi-partisan coalition in congress which has proved itself the dominant force in farm policy.

The committee will begin its tour against the backdrop of a strong statement by its chairman expressing solid acceptance of the principles of the present program. Through the series of hearings, the House farm leaders will carefully check these principles, together with proposed extension and revisions of present programs, with the nation's farmers. When the hearings are finished, whatever the committee concludes ought to be done will in all probability be

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The public hearings plus informal conferences at road stops will bring the committee within a day's travel of practically every farmer in the country.

Iowa's public hearing will be held in Des Moines Oct. 14.

The principles of present farm programs were solidly endorsed by Representative Hope in announcing the hearings. He pointed out the present farm programs, including price supports, are based on the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, and declared:

"It (the Act of 1938) is a far-sighted piece of legislation and has served us well in many ways, but no program could be expected to apply too well to a world that has seen so many changes in the past 15 years. The job before us now is to adjust the farm program to the changed time, with farmers themselves taking a larger part in preparing and running the program of the future."

Representative Hope cited two principal aims of federal farm policy, with which he said he believes "all who studied the program agree." They are:

1. Farm productivity must be maintained at a level to insure at all times (a) a supply of food sufficient to meet the needs of an expanding population at home and (b) whatever obligations this nation may assume abroad.

2. Agricultural prices must be stabilized at levels that will afford farmers a fair share of the national income.

Representative Hope's emphasis on high farm productivity contrasts with the official Administration view as expressed by Secretary Benson, that overall farm production is too high and must be curtailed. His strong implication that the government should assume responsibility for stabilizing farm prices to assure farmers a fair share of the national income also contrasts with Benson's "insurance against disaster" view of price supports.

Representative Hope's presentation of "the farm problem" to consumers also contrasts sharply with the slant taken by Benson and other Administration spokesmen in speaking of "burdensome surpluses" and exaggerating the costs of farm programs.

He said:

"It is important that city people understand that the farm problem is their problem, too. In most places of the world people are hungry. Only in America do farmers produce so great an abundance of things to eat.

"But what the people in the cities must understand is that this very abundance they enjoy may mean ruin to the farmers unless the government maintains a program to stabilize farm prices. For abundance is known in the market place as surplus, and unmanaged surplus means a depression of prices and economic suffering for the producers. And, as all the records of depressions show, hard times in the country ultimately mean breadlines in cities. We are determined that this shall not happen again and this is why it is important for city people to understand the farmers problems."

Hope outlined eight questions for farmers to think about preparatory to presenting their views at the hearings:

1. Storable Commodities — Is there a way to support storable commodities at 90 per cent of parity without inviting excessive production, acreage allotments and marketing quotas?

2. Sliding Scale—Would flexible price supports at 75 to 90 per cent of parity adjust production and require less controls over the operations of farmers? Or do farmers prefer rigid supports at 90 per cent even if a lower level would mean less controls?

3. Two-Price System—Or would producers of such storeables as wheat and cotton prefer to try a two-price system that would avoid restrictions on production? (Under various proposals of this kind, part of the crop would get the support price based on parity and part would get the lower "world price.")

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4. Support for Perishables — Of the perishable farm products only dairy products are now subject to mandatory price supports. In view of the difficulties of stabilizing supplies of perishable products such as fruits, vegetables, and animal products, should the government attempt any other price stabilization programs in this field? How can the program for the dairy industry be improved? What are cattlemen's ideas for long-range stabilization of prices for livestock?

5. Exports and Foreign Trade—A large factor in the decline of farm prices has been the falling off of exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco and other products. Major adjustments must be made in the production of several important crops unless export markets are expanded. What changes, if any, should be made in our foreign trade programs?

6. Soil Conservation and Flood Prevention — The need for better integration of all soil and water conservation activities is generally recognized. What is the best approach to this problem? What part should government payments for conservation practices play? Would government-insured loans, at reasonable interest and running up to 10 years, speed up conservation work?

7. Crop Insurance — What do farmers think of federal all-risk crop insurance, now operating on an experimental basis in 922 counties? Are they willing to pay for this insurance and do they want this program expanded?

8. Farm Credit—Do farmers have adequate sources of credit, on satisfactory terms?

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Cooperators Will Sign Plans During Local Meetings.

Monroe county farmers who wish to participate in the 1954 agricultural conservation program will sign practice plans at township meetings scheduled for November and December.

Community PMA committee-men will not visit farms, as in previous years.

The revised program, entirely voluntary, puts more responsibility upon individual farmers in qualifying for federal cost-sharing in completion of approved conservation practices.

The 1954 program for Monroe county was formulated Thursday during a meeting at PMA headquarters. Participants included county and township PMA committeemen, the agricultural extension service director and representatives of the soil district.

The group approved the Iowa docket with one exception. A minor change in the regulation on birdsfoot trefoil seed was suggested to the state PMA committee.

During the Thursday session a schedule for sign-ups was adopted for all townships except Urbana and Monroe. The sign-up is to be completed by Dec. 10.

Here's the township meeting slate:

Pleasant

Township Hall, Friday, Nov. 13, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Monroe

Hilton Hall, Friday, Nov. 13, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mantua

Mantua Center school, Saturday, Nov. 14, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Franklin

Voaburgh school, Monday, Nov. 16, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Wayne

Paranza Store, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Guilford

Susin's Store, Georgetown, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Bluff Creek

Township Hall, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Union

Sofranko Garage, Lovilia, Thursday, Nov. 19, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Troy

PMA Office, Albia, Thursday, Nov. 19, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Cedar

Weller Hall, Tuesday Nov. 24, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dates for the Urbana and Jackson township meetings will be announced later, PMA Office Manager Phil O'Brien said.

Practices approved for Monroe county cover establishment and improvement of permanent pastures, dam construction, establishment of grassed waterways, timber stand improvement, terrace construction and initial establishment of contour farming operations.

Improvement of permanent pastures has been ranked by Extension Director Clarence Babcock as a major conservation practice for Monroe county.

Many of the permanent pastures now in the county contribute to the farm business only some value in holding soil, some fair pasturage in the spring when there's usually more pasturage than needed, and exercise ground for livestock, he commented.

With improvement, he said, these acres could be producing season-long, high quality pasturage.

The essence of improving the permanent bluegrass-and-weeds pasture is putting the land in shape and establishing productive legumes along with the grass, Babcock continued.

"Fall is the logical time to start pasture improvement work. It is a good time to test soil and apply limestone, phosphate and potash that is needed by many of the

pastures to fit them for good legume growth. In most cases the plow will be necessary to properly set back the grasses long enough for legumes to become established. And even when sloping land is late-fall plowed on the contour—with the plow ridges left rough over winter—there will not likely be much soil erosion loss.

"Fall-plowed ground will work into a seedbed earlier in the spring than can be managed if one has to wait for spring plowing."

Iowa State college agronomists, who have studied pasture improve-

Meeting

A meeting for farm operators and owners and others interested in hearing explanations of the 1954 agricultural conservation program is planned for 8 p.m. Thursday at Farm Bureau Hall in Albia.

Representatives of agricultural agencies will outline the practices approved for Monroe county farms and explain farmers' responsibilities and the federal cost-sharing procedures.

ment and have seen results of improvement work in all parts of the state, are recommending birdsfoot trefoil as the main legume for permanent pastures. However, it has been slow starting in many Iowa pastures, so the agronomists often suggest adding a little red clover to the seeding mixture. This will furnish some legume forage for two years, then disappear as the trefoil begins to reach full-stand.

Experience also has shown that oats make an excellent companion crop for legume seedings for permanent pasture. And the college men have found it is better when the oats are grazed off in the seeding year, rather than held for harvest as a grain crop.

Pasture improvement, Babcock pointed out, requires considerable work and power and a sizeable cash investment—"but it begins paying dividends in the first year. And where a good job of improvement is carried out with a long-lived legume like birdsfoot trefoil, a farmer is set up for 10 years or more of highly productive pasture. And the only usual later investments will be fertilizers to keep the plants well-fed and some time in weed control and management."

Plan Pasture Farm Field Day Here

Pasture-Fattening Report Scheduled For Sept. 24

There will be 10 field days this fall at which research men from Iowa State college, Ames, will show farmers the progress they are making on study of farming problems.

One of them will be held at the State Pasture Farm in Monroe county, southwest of Albia, Sept. 24.

Here's the schedule for the others:

Agronomy Farm, Ames, Sept. 11; Howard County Experimental Farm, Saratoga, Sept. 17; Carrington-Clyde Experimental Farm, Independence, Sept. 18; Luton Experimental Farm, Sloan, Sept. 21; Western Iowa Experimental Farm, Castana, Sept. 22; Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm, Beaconsfield; Sept. 25; Southern Iowa Experimental Farm, Bloomfield, Sept. 29; Seymour-Shelby Experimental Farm, Seymour, Sept. 30; Soil Conservation Farm, Shenandoah, Oct. 21.

All field days this fall will offer half-day program at the farms—in the afternoon. Major emphasis will be on variety comparisons of many hybrid corn and improved soybean varieties. These will be in plots where varieties are compared side by side under the same conditions. By looking over the plots, visitors can make their own decisions on what varieties showed up best this year.

The results of fertility studies with corn will also be shown at all farms. The soils on these widely scattered farms represent most of the important soils of the state. Thus almost anyone can pick a farm and see for himself what has been learned about fertilizing soils like those he has at home.

Other special features are planned for individual farms.

Pasture-fattening studies with cattle will be reported at the Albia Pasture Farm, Western Iowa, Grundy-Shelby and Soil Conservation Experimental Farm field days. Covered will be the gains of cattle on different types and qualities of pastures, gains where grain was fed in addition to pasture and results of the first year's study of feeding protein in addition to pasture.

The Howard County Experimental Farm program will include a feature on corn drying. Agronomists believe there may be a wet-corn problem in that area unless frost comes later than normal.

Wide-row spacing of corn with interplantings of cover crops and meadow seedings will be seen and discussed at the Agronomy Farm, Carrington-Clyde, Soil Conservation and Western Iowa Experimental Farm field days.

The results of different fertilizer rates on corn and different irrigation rates on corn and soybeans will be viewed at the Southeastern Iowa Experimental Farm.

At the Luton farm—on the Missouri River bottom in western Iowa—visitors will see plots where different tillage methods for growing corn have been tried and where there's promising work under way on weed control in corn.

O'Brien Applicant for PMA Manager Post

Appointment of a manager for the Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration office here is expected this week.

The state PMA committee in Des Moines will make the appointment.

The News was told by state PMA headquarters, in response to a telephone inquiry, that there is one application for the job on file in Des Moines—that of Phil O'Brien, Jackson township farmer and longtime PMA committeeman.

It was reported locally, however, that John Cowles has resigned from the Gullford township PMA committee and has entered an application for the job.

Under the new Iowa administrative setup, county committees serve as policy makers and day-by-day administration of the

PMA programs is under the direction of an office manager. Sixty-three such county appointments had been made Saturday.

O'Brien, veteran chairman of the Monroe committee, was elected for his eleventh one-year term Aug. 1. He was again named chairman, Charles Anderson was elected vice chairman, and Walter Gardner was the choice for regular member. Anderson is in his second term. Gardner succeeded Denzil Patton, who was not a candidate for re-election.

In order to become eligible for the manager appointment, O'Brien resigned from the committee last week. Anderson moved up to the chairmanship, Gardner became vice chairman and Roy Himelick, who had been chosen first alternate by the convention

of the township delegates Aug. 1, became regular member. Paul E. Wignall is now first alternate.

Many of the office managers named so far are former county committeemen. Four women have been given manager assignments—Eloise D. Hertz, in Adair county; Irene Glass, Dallas county; Joan Neveln Snitkey, Polk county; and M. Virginia Onstank, Marion county.

Named in this area in addition to Virginia Onstank are:

Lloyd N. Carter, Appanoose; David H. Bolick, Davis; Herbert S. Lovett, Decatur; Guilford A. Davis, Lucas; L. J. Augustine, Mahaska; Forrest L. Read, Poweshiek; Warren A. Drake, Ringgold; Carl R. Buckman, Union; Harold H. Johnson, Van Buren; Bernard W. Herrman, Wapello; and G. Gilbert Findley, Warren.



Lorence Anderson pours fresh milk into a can in his spic and span milk house. That's a cooler at left. The refrigerator at right holds antiseptic cleansers for utensils and other supplies. The door behind Anderson leads to the milking parlor where he and his wife milk 16 cows. The setup scored a record 100 per cent in August on the Iowa department of health's Grade A milk inspection sheet.

Shift From Butterfat Into Grade A Milk Production

Bacteria, the disease-carrying kind, really take a beating from Mr. and Mrs. Lorence E. Anderson, who operate a dairy farm west of highway 60 near Albia.

Their dairy setup recently scored a perfect 100 per cent on an Iowa department of health inspection sheet.

The score means the Andersons are taking every known precaution for protection of milk quality, from the time the cows enter the barn and loafing shed adjoining the milking parlor until the milk is turned over to the processor's collection truck.

The 100 score isn't easy. Don John of Albia, fieldman for Meadow Gold dairy, never heard of one until the state inspector tacked the clean sheet on Anderson's milk shed door.

The inspection covers cow dairy barn, milk house, water supply, utensils, vehicles and toilet facilities. The inspection is about as rugged as soldiers see before passing in review before top brass and the President of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are milking 16 cows, by hand. They have 40 head of cattle on their 97-acre farm, purchased in 1946 after Anderson returned from air force duty in world war II. They have 300 pullets, for whom a new laying house is under construction.

They moved into the Grade A milk production field in April of this year. Before that they sold butterfat.

A Grade A milk producer is one who meets basic requirements in sanitation, and gets operation convenience and efficiency at the same time.

The Andersons remodeled an old farm building, from floor to roof, for their dairy setup. One side houses stanchions for six cows, and feed. The other room holds the milk cooler, water pump, water heater, tubs for washing and sterilizing equipment and various utensils.

Construction cost, not including labor, was \$1100. The water system is counted in that figure. Neighbors gave Anderson a hand with some of the heavier phases of the work, but the bulk of it was done by the Andersons.

Anderson's first year's profit from Grade A milk is about twice that he received for butterfat. He believes the convenience and cut in labor more than offset the value of the skim milk he had for hog feed after separating.

The attractive home of the Andersons is nestled in a scenic valley. Their family includes two children, girls.

Aug 1953

Sept 1953

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George McCombs.

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Iowa's public hearing will be held in Des Moines Oct. 14.

The principles of present farm programs were solidly endorsed by Representative Hope in announcing the hearings. He pointed out the present farm programs, including price supports, are based on the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, and declared:

"It (the Act of 1938) is a far-sighted piece of legislation and has served us well in many ways, but no program could be expected to apply too well to a world that has seen so many changes in the past 15 years. The job before us now is to adjust the farm program to the changed time, with farmers themselves taking a larger part in preparing and running the program of the future."

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Representative Hope's emphasis on high farm productivity contrasts with the official Administration view as expressed by Secretary Benson, that overall farm production is too high and must be curtailed. His strong implication that the government should assume responsibility for stabilizing farm prices to assure farmers a fair share of the national income also contrasts with Benson's "insurance against disaster" view of price supports.

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County Farm Project Part of Complete Conservation Plan-- Water, Erosion Control, Bridge, Recreation

A big forward step in a conservation program that will cover all its acres is being taken at the Monroe County Farm.

Under construction, just east of the County Home, is a pond with drop-inlet overflow. Water will be impounded by a dam of 3000 cubic yards of earth.

The project has four purposes:

1. Erosion control.
2. Bridging of a gully.
3. Water for livestock.
4. Recreation for County Home inmates.

Launched by the board of supervisors and Steward Dave Lewis in cooperation with the Monroe County Soil District, the farm's conservation program is aimed at increasing the fertility of land and efficiency of operation so that the County Home may become more and more self-supporting.

Technical supervision of the pond project and those which will follow—including terracing, rotations, pasture improvement and other practices—is in the hands of Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner for the soil district, and John Botts, conservation aide.

An area of 55 acres drains into the gully now being dammed. Two four-foot culvert-type outlets have not been able to handle the water. As a result erosion damage has spread a steadily-growing number of fingers into the hilly land, and often after culvert wash-outs it has been impossible to move machinery from the farm lots into fields to the east and north.

The dam, 12 feet wide at the top and 250 feet thick at the bottom of its base, will provide a firm bridge for machinery and livestock.

The slow-down in run-off from the drainage area will materially cut erosion damage.

There'll be water in storage for livestock—once it starts raining again—and eventually the pond, covering .87 of an acre, will be stocked with fish for the recreation of County Home residents.

The inlet-type overflow replaces the traditional over-the-dam spillway in handling flood waters.

A concrete riser, in the pond, drops surplus water into an airtight pipe which runs under the dam. This riser has a diameter four times that of the pipe it feeds, thus providing enough pressure so that the pipe can carry a full load of water.

Gene Angove, Albia contractor, has had charge of the concrete work. He's been assisted by members of the county roads department staff. County workers and equipment will make the fill for the dam.



Lud Johnson is pictured at work on construction of the riser of the drop-inlet overflow for the new Monroe County Farm pond. Surplus water drops through the riser into the pipe pictured below.



Here's the emptying end of the drop-inlet overflow, shot from the bottom of the gully the project will eventually heal. A dam of 3000 cubic yards of dirt will cross the ditch, and the overflow pipe will run beneath it.

Judge Fields Next Week

Eleven entries have been filed in the 1953 Alfalfa Contest, it was announced today at Farm Bureau headquarters here.

The champion grower will be crowned in November at the annual Alfalfa Banquet.

Fields will be judged Monday by Ralph Krenzin, extension agronomist, Iowa State college, Ames. He'll be accompanied by Gus Tissue of Albia, GI agricultural training instructor.

Contest entries, by townships, are:

Urbana—Leonard Vance and C. R. Sandifer.

Union—Albert Etcher, H. W. Phipps and Robert Barnes.

Bluff Creek—Walter Gardner, Clifford Davis, Lennart Larson and Tom and John Dougherty.

Franklin—P. T. Coady.

Mantua—Ralph Fisher.

Here are the factors considered in the judging, maximum points for each:

Establishment, 35 points—seed bed, soil test, lime-fertilizer, mixture, seeding methods, inoculation, season's growth, stand, vigor.

Management, 30 points—nurse crop, weed control, clipping-grazing, growth for winter.

Conservation Practices, 10 points—grass in mixture, erosion control, waterways.

Land Use—Utilization, 10 points—adapted to location, use of season's growth.

General appearance, 5 points.

Size, 10 points.

Oct-1953

12 Diseases Hurt Oats

Oat diseases turned early season prospects for 50-bushel oats into a crop that averaged 26 bushels per acre.

For the state as a whole, the combined loss of yield due to effects of oat diseases hit 52 per cent, according to a report received this week by Monroe County Extension Director Clarence E. Babcock from Arden Sherf, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State college, Ames.

That 52 per cent, according to Sherf's report, represents the best judgment of the oat breeders and plant disease specialists at the college. And it is based on the potential yield of this year's crop before diseases took their toll.

Twelve diseases were found in Iowa oats this year, Babcock said. Crown rust was the leading spoiler, cutting yields by about 30 per cent, with stem rust reductions totaling 10 per cent. Root rots accounted for an eight per cent loss and Septoria black stem—last year's worst disease—reduced the yield about two per cent.

Other diseases which caused less than one per cent reduction each included covered and loose smut blotch, Victoria blight, halo blight, red leaf and scab.

Crown rust still ranks as the worst enemy of oats, Babcock explained. Race 45 was the most prevalent in 1953. Races 7 and 8 were the most prevalent stem rust races present, with race 7 on top.

Nov-1953

15th Alfalfa Banquet Set For Tuesday

Expect 800 Guests;
Krenzin to Award
Grower Prizes.

Approximately 800 Monroe county men and women will attend the community's fifteenth Alfalfa Banquet at Albia High field house Tuesday.

A traditional Thanksgiving-type meal, to be served promptly at 7 p.m., will be followed by a variety show, an address by Cullen Wright, Nebraska ranchman and humorist; and awarding of prizes to the county's top 1953 alfalfa growers.

The dinner program is sponsored by the Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Master of ceremonies for the 1953 affair will be Herbert Bettis, Farm Bureau leader. Group singing will be under the direction of Hugh W. Lundy, with Mrs. Thomas West as accompanist. The address of welcome will be by Cecil G. Murphy, Farm Bureau president, and introduction of guests will be by J. Logan Cain.

The Rev. Paul H. Beckman of the Evangelical United Brethren church will give the invocation. Dinner music will be by George Wilkinson.

Ralph Krenzin, Iowa agricultural extension service agronomist, will make the alfalfa awards.

Entertainers will include Lucille Elmore, ventriloquist, Johnny Jordan, accordionist; Nic kBall, skater; and Edward Tullock, magician and hypnotist.

The 1952 Monroe county alfalfa growing championship was shared by Bluff Creek township brothers, Tom and John Dougherty.

Nov-1953

Conservation Film Program in Albia

A conservation film will be screened for rural boys and girls at Albia High school auditorium Friday, beginning at 2 p.m.

Harold Anderson, Soil Conservation Service farm planner for the Monroe district, will have charge of the program.

Union Farms Win a Pair Of Places

Now Entered in
Regional Event
For Prizes.

Union township claims two of the three farms selected to represent the Monroe County Soil Conservation District in the Iowa Achievement Awards program.

High Monroe county scorers in the three divisions of the competition are:

Division 1—Pat Corbin, Jackson township.

Division 2—E. E. Agans, owner, and Lloyd Clark, operator, Union townships.

Division 3—Frank and Albert Etcher, owner-operators, Union township.

District Commissioners Sterling Martin, Alton Wilcox and Frank Bell, with SCS Staff Members John Botts and Harold Anderson, completed the Monroe county judging last week and submitted the names of winners to Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners, Des Moines.

The awards program is designed to encourage better land use on Iowa farms, and is in three divisions.

In division 1 are owner-operators who have accomplished the most complete conservation programs. In division 2 are landlords and tenants doing an outstanding soil conservation job, and in division 3 recognition is given to individual farmers who have become soil district cooperators since Jan. 1, 1951, and have made most progress toward complete soil and water conservation programs.

The Monroe entries will be judged in regional competition with farmers of region 6, which includes the counties of Monroe, Marion, Mahaska, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Decatur, Appanoose, Wayne and Davis. The winners in the nine Iowa regions will compete for state awards.

State awards will be presented at the annual Short Course for soil district commissioners in Ames this winter by a representative of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. The sweepstakes winner from the first two divisions will receive a \$500 savings bond. State winners in each of the three divisions also will receive prizes.

Contest sponsors are the Register and Tribune, Iowa Farm and Home Register, Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners, State Soil Conservation Committee, Iowa State College Extension Service, Iowa Chapter of Soil Conservation Society of America, Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service.

LNART LARSON MONROE COUNTY'S ALFALFA CHAMPION

E SCORING

Larson	92
ardner	90
Davis	88
dy	85
John Dough-	79

ounty's 1953 champion
ver is Lennart Larson
ek township.

rowned at the conclu-
Alfalfa Banquet staged
ening in Albia High
house.

in the competition
Gardner, followed by
vis, P. T. Coady and
John Dougherty.

Winners received cash and cer-
tificates, and Larson also took
possession of the traveling trophy
for at least a year.

Awards were presented by Ralph
Krenzlin, Iowa State college exten-
sion service agronomist. He also
judged the 11 fields entered in the
competition.

Larson's blue ribbon growth of
alfalfa covered 14 acres.

Bluff Creek township dominated
this year's contest. Gardner, who
was ranked just two points behind
Larson in the scoring, farms in
Bluff Creek—and so do Davis and
the brothers Dougherty. Other en-
tries were from Urbana, Union
and Mantua townships.

More than 800 farm and town
men and women were crowded in-

to the fieldhouse for the affair, and
they had a great time. Particularly
pleasing were two of the profes-
sional entertainers on the variety
show bill—Lucille Elmore, ventril-
quist, and Edward Tullock, come-
dian.

Miss Elmore, working with a
family of three dummies, effec-
tively wove names of Monroe
county residents into her act.

Tullock repeated, to even great-
er laughter, the skit he introduced
a year ago—in which the tables
are turned on a hypnotist.

As master of ceremonies, Her-
bert Bettis, farmer near Albia,
kept the rather-long show roll-
ing in effective style.

Guest speaker was Cullen
Wright, white-thatched, kindiy-ap-

pearing Nebraska ranchman and
humorist. He told a series of stor-
ies, some over-aged and some —
in the opinion of at least a part
of his audience, over-sexed.

Wright's expressions of philoso-
phy revealed that he has been both
rich and poor, and that he found
the most happiness when forced to
survive on side pork and mush;
that he and other cattlemen peri-
odically have lost their shirts, but
that better times are ahead for
beef because the population by
about 1970 will be big enough to
eat far more than the current
available supply in stores, feed-
lots and on the range; that this is
a great, big, wonderful and free
nation but we better be careful
about being destroyed from within

by Communism, Socialism and
Paternalism.

Dinner music was by George Wil-
kinson. The Rev. Paul H. Beckman
of the Evangelical United Brethren
church gave the invocation. The
address of welcome was by Cecil
Murphy, retiring Farm Bureau
president. Guests were introduced
by J. Logan Cain. They included
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Reid of To-
ledo, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence
Babcock. Babcock recently suc-
ceeded Reid as agricultural exten-
sion director for Monroe county.
Reid is now a Production and Mar-
keting Administration fieldman.

Hugh W. Lundy led group sing-
ing, with Mrs. Thomas West as ac-
companist.

Conservation at County Farm



tion for the land, better living for people—that's the policy the Monroe coun-
supervisors and Steward Dave Lewis are carrying out at the Monroe County
above shows preliminary work on an erosion control structure just east of
Home buildings. At left is the framework for the riser of a drop-inlet type
dam will be constructed across the big gully in the foreground. For story
ctures turn to page 2.

Oct-1953

Offer Tuition For Teacher

In a move to further conserva-
tion education, the Monroe County
Soil Conservation District will pay
tuition for a teacher who wishes
to attend a three-week short course
in conservation at Springbrook
state park next summer.

The offer was announced today
by Sterling Martin, chairman of the
district's board of commissioners.

If there is sufficient interest
among Monroe county teachers the
commissioners may find it possible
to pay two tuition fees, Martin
said.

The plan was discussed by the
commissioners with County Schools
Superintendent Ether Roberts and
Miss Ruth Blos, Hiteman teacher
who heads the Monroe County
Teachers association, last week.

The first Iowa Teachers Conserva-
tion Camp was held at Spring-
brook park, near Guthrie Center,
in 1950. Interest has grown each
year. Five quarter hours of college
credit are given for the work, and
two courses are offered each sum-
mer. Dates for the 1954 sessions
haven't yet been announced.

The camp is sponsored by Iowa
State Teachers college, Iowa State
Conservation commission and the
Iowa department of public instruc-
tion. Assisting with the work are
Iowa State college, State University
of Iowa, Iowa Natural Resources
Council, Iowa State Education as-
sociation, Iowa Soil Conservation
committee, United States depart-
ment of agriculture through the
Soil Conservation Service, the For-
est Service and Agricultural Exten-
sion Service.

Instructors are specialists from
the various educational institu-
tions and agencies, and every ef-
fort is made to keep the instruction
non-technical, Martin explained.

Book Contest For Schools

The Conservation Work Book
program is being continued this
term in Monroe county grade
schools, it was announced by
Schools Superintendent Ether Rob-
erts.

The books are used in sixth, sev-
enth and eighth grades of all rural
schools and Albia, Lovilia and
Melrose schools.

In the Work Book program Hite-
man and Georgetown schools are
included in Guilford township, and
Avery school in Mantua township.

Awards will be presented for
completed books. There will be
medal awards for pupils who turn
in the best town and township
books, and plaque awards for
over-all county winners.

Pupils from rural areas in Lo-
villa, Albia and Melrose schools
will compete for awards with other
rural pupils in their respective
home townships. For example,
books prepared by pupils living in
Cedar township but attending
school in Lovilia will be judged
with books prepared by pupils at-
tending Cedar township rural
schools.

All Lovilia pupils living in Lo-
villa will be in competition as a
unit, and that rule also applies to
Albia and Melrose.

Completed books will be judged
by the county schools superinten-
dent, agricultural extension service
director, Albia High vocational ag-
riculture instructor, GI farm train-
ing instructor, a Soil Conservation
Service representative and a rep-
resentative of the Monroe County
Education association.

The completed books are to be
submitted to the county superin-
tendent's office by May 8.

ning and nservation

there's been a flurry of ac-
monroe county, the signing of
ny leases for the mineral
ertain farm property, and
t of a fairly good size scale
tion.

leases have thus far been
ter of record in the Record-
in the Court House, but the
they are being signed.

mining industry, properly
would be an asset to Mon-
We have in our community
y millions of tons of coal
d prove of great economic
he residents of the county.
there is also a danger in the

development of the strip mining indus-
try in the county—the danger that we
will lose in a short period of time a
good deal of tillable land, land which
has been enriched and which is capable
of raising good crops.

There is a danger that much of the
conservation work which has been built
up over a period of years may be lost.

There's a danger that Monroe county
will become like several of our neigh-
bors to the north—simply a county with
massive piles of dirt, good for little, and
contributing nothing to the beauty of
the countryside.

So far the Iowa State Legislature has
never seen fit to pass the law which
would require strip mine operators to
back-fill the land and to make at least

an attempt to restore the fertility. This
bill obviously would be of benefit only
to a few of the 99 counties in the state,
and politics being politics, the bill has
little chance of passing until the state's
citizens get up in arms about it.

The only thing that we can hope for
is that the farmers themselves when
they sign these leases, will insist that
a sum be set aside for the backfilling
of this land, that a sum be provided so
that the fertility of the land can be re-
stored.

If the farmers can and will do this,
then we'll say welcome to the strip min-
ing operations in Monroe county.

If this isn't done—then it will be an-
other case of taking everything from
the land and the earth and putting
nothing back.

Conservation Films Go Into Schools

Movies to be used in connection
with conservation work books are
available to Monroe county schools
through the cooperation of the Ag-
ricultural Extension Service and
Soil Conservation Service.

The films cover coal, water, oil
and forests.

They are scheduled for showings
in Melrose, Georgetown, Lovilia,
Hiteman, Avery and Albia from
Feb. 22 until April 2.

Feb-1954

4-3

Dec-1953

Make Change In Payment Procedure

Farmer Will Know In Advance About PMA Allowance.

Monroe county farmers will find a number of changes in the agricultural conservation program for 1954 adopted by the Iowa Production and Marketing Administration.

The program has been designed to encourage farmers to establish soil and water conserving practices "which will give the maximum and most enduring benefits," State PMA Chairman Dwight W. Meyer said this week.

The Monroe county PMA committee and Office Manager Phil O'Brien will get detailed instructions on the 1954 program at a district conference next month. In turn, they will explain it to community committeemen and representatives of local agencies concerned with conservation.

Meyer said federal funds will be used in 1954 only for those practices which are regarded as essential in the public interest and which the individual participating farmer indicates he would not otherwise carry out with his own resources.

"The number and types of approved practices to be offered in the cost-sharing program of 1954 are virtually the same as for 1953, but there have been important administrative changes intended to result in more careful advance planning by participants and an increase in over-all, long-range accomplishments," he added.

Meyer's reference to "cost-sharing" is a new designation of the federal government's conservation subsidy payments.

The state's allotment of federal funds for ACP next year is \$6,615,000—nearly \$2 million under the figure for 1953. Meyer believes, however, that "stricter requirements and the demonstrated willingness of farmers to use more of their own funds will offset the cut in government money and that the total amount of completed, enduring conservation in 1954 will equal that of 1953."

After the district meeting for explanation of the program and its presentation locally, the Monroe county PMA committee and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service will determine which approved soil conservation practices are most needed and desired in the county. After that farmers may make requests for cost-sharing practices. The deadline for requests is Dec. 10.

In reviewing the 1954 program, Meyer called attention to the following major changes in procedure and requirements:

1. Federal cost-sharing on all practices will be limited to the initial establishment. This means the government will share only the expense of establishing an approved practice and that the farmer will then maintain it himself or carry it out in the future as a normal farming operation. Annual payments for recurring practices on the same field such as liming, fertilizing and contouring of inter-tilled crops will not be made.

2. Spreading of limestone will be approved only in cases where a soil test shows the need of such treatment. Use of fertilizer on a cost-sharing basis will be limited to cases where a test shows the need as a part of establishing another approved practice. Plowing under of green manure, a popular recurring practice in past years, will not be eligible for cost-sharing in 1954.

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3. The system of primary and secondary practices has been eliminated. Requests of farmers for cost-sharing practices will be reviewed by the county PMA committee on the basis of need and available funds, and each approval will state the exact amount to be paid toward the total cost of each project. This will eliminate factoring claims for secondary practices downward to the amount of money available, and will eliminate the uncertainty of the amount to be received after the work is completed.

4. When a farmer receives a formal approval of his request of a practice, he will be notified of a completion date as well as the amount he will receive under the cost-sharing plan. If the completion date is not met and if an extension is not applied for and granted, the "assigned" federal funds will be available for other approved conservation work in the same program year. In the past, participants had until the close of the calendar year to complete approved practices and any failures to finish projects meant higher assistance payments to those who did complete their practices under the factoring system.

5. Under the new program, a farmer who has a practice "substantially" under way by the close of the year may be granted permission to complete it the following year and then receive the originally promised cost-sharing sum. This payment arrangement is made possible through the system of fixing a definite cost-sharing amount at the time the practice is authorized.

Goode State Prize Judge

John Goode of Albia, who a year ago won the first Soil Conservation Award plaque presented by the Iowa Farm Retail Equipment association, is a member of the committee which will select the 1953 winner.

The award will be made Dec. 4 at Hotel Savery in Des Moines, during the association's 58th annual convention.

Serving with the Albia man in selecting the Iowa farm equipment dealer who has made the most outstanding contribution to soil conservation work in his community during 1953 are Frank Mendell, state SCS conservationist; Othie McMurry, secretary of the State Conservation commission; Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Soil District Commissioners association; Glenn Cunningham of the Des Moines Register and Tribune; and Herb Plambeck farm news director of radio station WHO.

Theme of the association's convention this year is "It's Your Business."

Speakers will include representatives of the manufacturing side of the farm equipment industry and E. Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation.

At their banquet the evening of Dec. 4 the convention delegates will hear Dr. Marcus Bach of the School of Religion, State University of Iowa. His topic is, "Which Way Utopia?"

Farm Groups Agree With Farm Program

"National agricultural policies should not be such as to promote overproduction beyond any demand.

"Programs should permit of such normal changes and adjustments as may be necessary to meet changing supply and demand conditions. Such adaptation may not be possible of full achievement immediately following conditions of overproduction. A gradual and more realistic approach might result in more real progress toward the final goal."

Sound familiar? No, it wasn't Secretary of Agriculture Benson but a resolution of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives—a resolution which makes clear their sympathy with this phase of the president's program—flexible price supports.

This organization, by the way, is spokesman for cooperative marketing organizations doing three billion dollars a year business. The organization has never in its history directly endorsed a farm program or political official. But on flexible price supports they're behind the president and they generally have held that the matter of price support is overemphasized as a solution to the farmers problems.

In another convention which made the news over last week-end the National Cattlemen's association meeting in Colorado Springs, roared its approval of the Benson-Eisenhower farm program. They want American agriculture to emerge from Federal controls.

These experiences are rather new for Secretary Benson and the President after the abuse taken in the past few months over what the Democrats thought the Republican farm program might be.

There's been more confusion and fear propaganda over the GOP farm program—and neither the confusion nor the fear propaganda has come from Republican ranks.

GOP leaders reversed the usual process and asked the farmers what they thought the farm program should be. This is in contrast to policies of 1932-52 when the farmers were told about the policies and then asked to say "Amen."

The Republicans are concerned about the farmer and his part in the general prosperity and his future. In fact it's safe to say that the Republicans are more concerned about it than the Democrats—simply on the basis that the last election showed there were more Republicans.

So we're happy to find two farm organizations which are endorsing directly and indirectly the GOP farm proposals, contrary to the fear propaganda of our Democratic friends, who are perhaps surprised that there are farm groups capable of some independent thinking.

O'Neill Heads Soils Club

Mike O'Neill was elected president of the Monroe County Cooperator club during a resources conservation meeting at Farm Bureau Hall here Wednesday night.

Other officers are A. L. Smith, vice president, and Frank Bell, secretary-treasurer.

Purpose of the club is to develop additional leadership in the Monroe County Soil District.

Its objectives include creation of greater interest in district commissioner elections, enrollment of additional district cooperators, cooperation with all agencies engaged in good land use programs, and related projects.

Approximately 50 persons attended the meeting. Speakers included Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners; James Foster, member of the State Soil Conservation committee; Sterling Martin, chairman of the Monroe district board of commissioners; and Clarence Babcock, county extension director.

Soil District Meeting Set

A special meeting for Monroe county Soil Conservation District cooperators and others interested in natural resources conservation is planned Wednesday, Jan. 27, at Farm Bureau Hall here.

The program will open at 7:30 p.m. and will be devoted to "Conservation on the Land" in Monroe county.

Organization of a Cooperator Club will be completed, it was announced.

Speakers will include Sterling Martin, chairman of the district's board of commissioners; James Foster, Monroe county farmer who serves on the State Soil Conservation committee; and Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners.

Martin will review the district's action program, Schroeder will discuss soil district organization, and Foster will tell of the work of the state committee.

A movie "Soil Conservation Districts and Iowa People," will be screened.

Refreshments will be served.

Honey Creek Parley Set

Farmers of the Honey Creek watershed in Jackson township will meet Tuesday at 7:45 p.m. at Prairie Center school house to discuss further development of soil conservation programs on their lands.

Arrangements for the meeting have been made by Lloyd Massman and Pat Carbin, local leaders in the watershed.

The session is of special concern to landowners in the Honey Creek area, but all interested persons may attend, it was announced by Sterling Martin, chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

E. E. Smith, area SCS conservationist with headquarters at Chariton, will explain the watershed program. Smith assisted in the development of the Honey Creek watershed project now under way in neighboring Lucas county.

District commissioners, SCS and extension personnel also will attend the Tuesday meeting.

A movie, "Soil Conservation Districts and Iowa People," will be shown.

Start a New Soils Group In Monroe

First Watershed Development in Two Townships.

The first neighborhood conservation planning group established on a watershed basis in Monroe county was launched Tuesday night by Jackson and Franklin township farmers.

It is, however, the thirty-third planning group incorporated into the Monroe County Soil District.

The land included in the new setup is a part of the Honey Creek watershed.

Pat Carbin of Melrose, longtime cooperator in the Monroe district, was chairman of the organization session held Tuesday in Prairie Center school house. Speakers included E. E. Smith, Soil Conservation Service area conservationist with headquarters in Chariton, and Sterling Martin, chairman of the Monroe district board of commissioners.

Martin reviewed the progress of soil conservation projects in Monroe county.

Smith reported on watershed work in Iowa, emphasizing the program now under way on Honey Creek farms in Lucas county. The Lucas project is one of 450 pilot watersheds in the United States designated for operation in the 1954 fiscal year. The federal government has appropriated funds for gully control structures in these watersheds where farmers are putting necessary conservation practices on their lands.

Smith explained farmers must take the first step by putting their own conservation plans into operation.

The Monroe farmers in the Honey Creek watershed will proceed with a regular series of planned meetings starting in March. They'll have the assistance of Harold Anderson and John Botts, local SCS staff members.

The area includes 3,074 acres covering all or part of 30 different farms. Of these farms, four have complete conservation plans. Twenty land owners have applied to the Soil District for plans, making 80 per cent participation so far. Goal of the group is 100 per cent participation.

Land owners in Monroe's Honey Creek watershed are Dan Dinneen, James Sinclair, Thomas Carbin, W. J. Ryan, Leo J. Ryan, William D. Murphy, Pat Riordan, Michael Murphy, Ed J. Murphy, John E. Navin, Margaret Curran, Ed Navin, Grover Brandon, Roy Argo, Jay Argo, Elbert Moore, Lloyd Massman, James McAninch, James F. Ryan, John Ryan, Sam Dicks, O. C. Dicks, Mrs. T. T. Brandon, Michael Pheney, William J. McGee, Pat Carbin, E. J. Erickson, Gilbert Callen, Mary Carbin and Margaret Sanders, B. R. Ullem and Henry Martin.

ND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS GAIN IN POPULARITY AMONG MONROE COUNTY'S FARMERS



More Monroe county farmers are constructing ponds for water and soil. A. L. Smith, Albia route 2, has some advice for farmers contemplating "Make borings to determine the type of soil used dam site and be sure the base of the pond is firm enough for its height," he suggested on the 14 experience. Smith, in foreground above, is John Botts, soil Conservation service aid soil district, at the edge of additional fill he top of the dam last fall. The top of the dam is 10 feet deep.

er Insect Hazards Planning Crops

Where corn goes on land that is coming out of clover, timothy or bromegrass mixture, or alfalfa, you may have trouble from seed corn beetle, seed corn maggot, cutworms, white grubs and billbugs. And to this list, southeast Iowa farmers can add grape colaspis. Seed treatment won't give all-around protection, Gunderson adds. His recommendation is a soil application of aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor at 2 pounds per acre.

Probable enemies of third-year corn are seed corn beetle, seed corn maggot and corn rootworm. Here, again, soil-applied insecticides offer the best protection. If there is no history of white grub or wireworm trouble, rates of 1 pound per acre broadcast or 1/2 pound per acre in the row of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin or heptachlor will give the protection. You can buy fertilizer - insecticide mixtures or you can apply the insecticide alone.

Considering possible insect problems at the time you plan the crop, Gunderson points out, will allow you to buy insecticide materials early so you'll be ready to go when spring comes. He thinks such planning pays.



The 1953 drouth just about emptied Smith's pond, so he took advantage of the situation to deepen it last fall. The structure at upper left is a well, which Smith uses to draw water for watering livestock and other uses. He irrigated his garden with it last summer and captured a major share of vegetable exhibit prizes at the Albia Fall Festival.



Down the road a few miles from Smith's place is the farm of Paul Stocker. With the help of a neighbor, Stocker built a dam to hold run-off from about three acres. He built his pond on a site where the soil is clay and water loss through a shale fault is not likely. He doesn't expect to find it necessary to widen his fill in future years, since 3-to-1 slopes were used on the upstream side and 2-to-1 on the downstream side. Picture shows Stocker (left) and Botts at the base of the dam. The dog is at the top of the dam.



Smith points out to Botts the silting basin he is building above his pond site. The small dam for this basin is the bank of fresh dirt in the foreground. A tile outlet from this dam will take clear water into the big pond.

Wide Base Reduces Maintenance Work

By Clarence Babcock
Monroe County Extension Director

Pond construction was under way throughout southern Iowa last fall. The 1953 drouth showed farmers that ponds provided a better water supply than they had ever realized before.

Pictures on this page show two different dams a short distance apart in Monroe county. One was built in 1944 with the farmer's own equipment. Improvements made on it since that time illustrate some ideas that can make your pond more valuable—if they are incorporated in the plans from the start. The other is a dam built with about two and one-half days work in December, 1953, by a farmer and his neighbor—also using the farmer's own equipment. The latter dam will probably require less maintenance in future years because its plan included a wider base for the dam from the start.

In the photo at the left of the page, above, A. L. Smith, Albia route 2, is shown with John Botts of Albia, Soil Conservation Service conservation aid for the Monroe soil district. Smith built his pond with a team of horses and slip grader in 1944. The pond catches run-off from four or five acres and has provided a reliable water supply. Last summer, Smith used it to irrigate his garden during the drouth. His produce swept most of prizes at the Albia Fall Festival.

But Smith says he has had to work on his dam a little each year to maintain it. "In the first year," he says, "I didn't make the dam wide enough for the height. The dam was too steep. I've been sloping out dirt from the uphill side and widening the fill."

Another thing Smith recommends anyone else planning a pond is to make some borings to find out what kind of soil there is under the dam site. "There was a shale fault on one side of my pond, and some of the pond water leaked through it."

This loss could be avoided, Botts points out, by locating the pond where there is no shale out cropping. Shale faults often result in excessive seepage. Frequently this seepage can be reduced by the use of bentonite. Bentonite is a volcanic clay that expands many times when it becomes wet and forms a putty-like mass which impedes the passage of water.

Smith scooped his pond last fall. He says a deeper pond loses a smaller proportion of its water by

evaporation, and has made it about 10 feet deep.

He also built a well in the top of the dam, and draws water from it for watering livestock and other uses. The pond provides a reservoir from which clear water filters into the well. Smith formerly used a pipe through the dam to lead water through to the lower side. "But," he says, "when you have a silting problem in your pond, the pipe tends to get silted over at its inlet."

Down the road four miles or so from A. L. Smith's place is the farm of Paul Stocker, Albia route 1. Stocker and a neighbor built a dam to hold run-off from about three

acres. He put his pond on a site where the soil is clay and where loss through a shale fault is not likely.

Stocker and his neighbor, using their own tractors and scoops, got the dam built in about two and one-half days. It will hold a pond about nine feet deep. The spillway channel is six to eight feet wide. Water for livestock will be led through the dam by a pipe. Stocker controls all the land in his pond's watershed, so he expects to control silting by soil-saving practices in the area. He plans to use multi-flora rose along the south and west sides of the pond as livestock

Meeting

Conservation of Monroe county's soil and water resources will be the theme of a public program at Farm Bureau Hall here Wednesday, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Organization of a Cooperator Club will be completed during the session.

Speakers will be Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners; James Foster, Monroe county farmer who holds membership on the State Soil Conservation committee; and Sterling Martin, chairman of the Monroe soil district board of commissioners.

There'll also be a movie, and refreshments will be served.

ND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS GAIN IN POPULARITY AMONG MONROE COUNTY'S FARMERS



The 1953 drouth just about emptied Smith's pond, so he took advantage of the situation to deepen it last fall. The structure at upper left is a well, which Smith uses to draw water for watering livestock and other uses. He irrigated his garden with it last summer and captured a major share of vegetable exhibit prizes at the Albia Fall Festival.



Smith points out to Botts the silting basin he is building above his pond site. The small dam for this basin is the bank of fresh dirt in the foreground. A tile outlet from this dam will take clear water into the big pond.

More Monroe County farmers are constructing ponds to conserve water and soil. A. L. Smith, Albia route 2, has some advice for farmers contemplating "Make borings to determine the type of soil used dam site, and be sure the base of the pond is on a hard surface," he suggested on the 4th experience. Smith, in foreground above, is John Botts Soil Conservation service aid soil district, at the edge of additional fill he top of the dam last fall. The top of the dam is the cap.

r Insect Hazards Planning Crops

Where corn goes on land that is coming out of clover, timothy or bromegrass mixture, or alfalfa, you may have trouble from seed corn beetle, seed corn maggot, cutworms, white grubs and billbugs. And to this list, southeast Iowa farmers can add grape colaspis. Seed treatment won't give all-around protection, Gunderson adds. His recommendation is a soil application of aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor at 2 pounds per acre.

Probable enemies of third-year corn are seed corn beetle, seed corn maggot and corn rootworm. Here, again, soil-applied insecticides offer the best protection. If there is no history of white grub or wireworm trouble, rates of 1 pound per acre broadcast or 1/2 pound per acre in the row of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin or heptachlor will give the protection. You can buy fertilizer - insecticide mixtures or you can apply the insecticide alone.

Considering possible insect problems at the time you plan the crop, Gunderson points out, will allow you to buy insecticide materials early so you'll be ready to go when spring comes. He thinks such planning pays.



Down the road a few miles from Smith's place is the farm of Paul Stocker. With the help of a neighbor, Stocker built a dam to hold his pond on a site where the soil is clay and water loss through a shale fault is not likely. He doesn't expect to find it necessary to widen his fill in future years, since 3-to-1 slopes were used on the upstream side and 2-to-1 on the downstream side. Picture shows Stocker (left) and Botts at the base of the dam. The dog is at the top of the dam.

By Clarence Babcock
Monroe County Extension Director

Pond construction was under way throughout southern Iowa last fall. The 1953 drouth showed farmers that ponds provided a better water supply than they had ever realized before.

Pictures on this page show two different dams a short distance apart in Monroe county. One was built in 1944 with the farmer's own equipment. Improvements made on it since that time illustrate some ideas that can make your pond more valuable—if they are incorporated in the plans from the start. The other is a dam built with about two and one-half days work in December, 1953, by a farmer and his neighbor—also using the farmer's own equipment. The latter dam will probably require less maintenance in future years because its plan included a wider base for the dam from the start.

In the photo at the left of the page, above, A. L. Smith, Albia route 2, is shown with John Botts of Albia, Soil Conservation Service conservation aid for the Monroe soil district. Smith built his pond with a team of horses and slip grader in 1944. The pond catches run-off from four or five acres and has provided a reliable water supply. Last summer, Smith used it to irrigate his garden during the drouth. His produce swept most of prizes at the Albia Fall Festival.

But Smith says he has had to work on his dam a little each year to maintain it. "In the first year," he says, "I didn't make the dam wide enough for the height. This made the sides of the dam too steep. I've been sloping out dirt from the uphill side and widening the fill."

Another thing Smith recommends anyone else planning a pond is to make some borings to learn what kind of soil there is under the dam site. "There was a shale fault at one side of my pond. I lost some of the pond water through it."

This loss could be avoided, Botts points out, by locating the pond where there is no shale out cropping. Shale faults often result in excessive seepage. Frequently this seepage can be reduced by the use of bentonite. Bentonite is a volcanic clay that expands many times when it becomes wet and forms a putty-like mass which impedes the passage of water.

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Wide Base Reduces Maintenance Work

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There'll also be a movie, and refreshments will be served.

Subsoil Moisture Deficit Greatest in South Iowa

The deficit of moisture in subsoil in this section of Iowa equals about a foot of surface water, according to the Iowa agricultural extension service.

A report received from Ames by Clarence Babcock, Monroe county extension director, says:

"Preliminary analysis of soil moisture samples taken to depths of five feet at approximately 20 locations throughout the state about Feb. 10 shows deficiencies equivalent to 9-12 surface inches of water in southern Iowa.

"In the northern half of the state deficiencies vary more—from four to nine inches below field capacity.

"These figures are for cornstalk ground. Under oats seeded down last summer the soil is almost as dry—particularly if the seeding was good growth until fall. Legumes, particularly alfalfa, have reduced moisture somewhat more than corn. (Rains Feb. 19-20 probably reduced these deficits by one to two inches, at least in the western half of the state, and the snow of Feb. 25 supplied as much as another inch across a 150 mile belt from northwest to southeast.)

"Only at about 3-9 inches was much frost resistance encountered in the southern one-third of the state. There was more in the north but even there sampling tubes were driven down to five-foot depths without undue difficulty.

"Subsoil is dry. But a good corn crop is possible this summer with normal rainfall if properly distributed throughout the season. Any shortage below normal, or a long dry spell between rains, will cut yields more than usual. Water reserves in the upper five feet of soil are probably the lowest in 25 years.

"All depends on rainfall between now and planting, plus amount and distribution during the summer. Normal for March, April and the first half of May (with a 50-50 chance of occurrence) varies from five inches in the northwest to eight in the southeast. Roughly half of this should be stored in the subsoil at corn planting time, so under average rainfall conditions for the next two and one-half months the storage deficits mentioned above could be reduced to 1-5 inches in the north and 5-8 inches in the south.

"Under normal sub-soil moisture conditions the chances of receiving summer rainfall just adequate for producing average corn yields will vary from 6 to 10 to as much as 9 to 10. Just how much more summer rainfall will be needed to make up any deficit in the soil in mid-May is a question. The probabilities of an average corn yield will be reduced as this required amount of rainfall is increased.

"It should be borne in mind that no evidence exists at present to indicate that 1954 will have less or more rainfall than usual. Normal rainfall is the best bet—and either extreme is possible."

Legal Notice

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF IOWA

Notice of Election of Commissioner for the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, Embracing Lands Lying in the County of Monroe in the State of Iowa.

To all owners and/or operators of lands lying within the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, comprising the territory described as follows:

All land lying within the boundaries of Monroe County, Iowa, exclusive of incorporated cities and towns.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of April, 1954, between the hours of 2:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M., an election will be held for the election of a commissioner for the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

All owners and/or operators of lands lying within the above mentioned territory are eligible to vote.

Polling places for the election are as follows:

Christian Church Service Center, Albia, Iowa.

Eligible voters residing within the District shall cast their ballots at one of the polling places. Eligible voters not residing in the District, or who will be absent from the District on the day of election may apply in person or in writing to the County Auditor at Albia, Iowa, for "absentee ballots." Each applicant for an absentee ballot shall state his name, residence, location and acreage of land owned or possessed, and interest therein.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

By K. M. Wagner, Chairman.

April 3, 1954

Easy to Build Terrace Now

Many Iowa farmers have steered away from terraces — even where they knew they would be worthwhile—because of the idea that terraces make farming operations more difficult.

Ted Willrich, an extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College, thinks these folks should review the subject of terraces again.

Recent changes in terrace specifications — based on new knowledge from research and farm experience — make them easier to construct and better fitted to routine farming operations.

Major Change

One of the major changes, Willrich says, is reduction of height of the terrace ridges. This eliminates one of the main criticisms farmers have made of terraces, and it makes them less costly to construct and easier to farm.

There's been an important increase in space between terraces, Willrich adds. The current specifications allow terraces to be 17 feet farther apart than earlier was believed to be the best spacing. This greater distance between terraces means there need not be as many in the field, with less cost of construction, fewer terrace ridges to work on and fewer point rows in the field.

Parallel Terraces

In southern and eastern Iowa the shift to parallel terraces and use of all natural waterways as terrace outlets has brought a sharp reduction in number of point rows and has reduced height of terrace ridges.

Experience in terrace building has brought refinements in construction methods. By building the terrace ridge from the upper side only, the problem of a secondary channel below the terrace is eliminated. Improved farm equipment — such as the two-way plow — also makes it easier to farm terraced land.

Should Encourage Farmers

Willrich believes removal of some of the drawbacks and inconveniences of past terrace construction and farming practices will encourage many more farmers to take advantage of terraces. Studies show that a properly planned and constructed terrace system virtually eliminates excessive soil loss by water erosion, and it conserves water to grow higher yielding crops. In general, Willrich adds, terraces allow a farmer to cut out one of the years of meadow crop in his rotation.

Your local soil conservation district office is the place to go both for information on present terrace specifications and for help, according to Willrich. Technicians are available there to talk with you and to plan and stake a terrace system for your farm.

Osceola Post To Anderson

Harold M. Anderson, for 10 years Soil Conservation Service farm planner for the Monroe county soil district, has been transferred to the Clarke county district and will have headquarters in Osceola.

His successor here is Dale Barker, formerly at Cherokee.

The Anderson family expects to establish residence in Osceola by

Hannum

Dr. G. A. Hannum, optometrist, has been named to the Albia board of education to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Harold Anderson.

Dr. Hannum will take office May 1 and serve until the regular school election in March, 1955.

His appointment was made Wednesday evening by the board.

June 1. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children—Melinda, at home, and Jerry and Joan, students at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

Anderson came to Albia from Fairfield when the Monroe county soil district was organized. He has taken leading roles in technical and educational programs aimed at achieving maximum soil and water conservation practices on farms of the district.

The family has been active in all phases of cooperative community life. Anderson is a past president of the Albia Lions club. Mrs. Anderson has been a member of the Albia board of education and was re-elected for a three-year term only last month. She has submitted her resignation to the board. Before graduation from Albia High school Jerry and Joan won recognition in the fields of scholarship, music, dramatics and organization leadership. The Andersons have accepted various responsibilities in Lutheran church administration.

Soil District's Voting Takes Place Here

Will Reveal Name Of Winner During Dinner Program.

Monroe county farmers and landowners will elect a new soil district commissioner here Monday.

Voters will find the names of Tom Barron, John Cowles and Pat Carbin on the ballots at the Christian Service Center.

The winner will succeed Sterling Martin.

The polling place will open at 2 p.m. and close at 8 p.m.

Election results will be announced during the annual Dairy and Soil Conservation banquet program. This affair also will be at the Christian Service Center, beginning at 7 p.m.

Guest speaker will be R. K. Bliss, retired director of the Iowa agricultural extension service. "Grass and Our Agriculture" will be his subject.

Banquet guests will include Arthur McMurray of Des Moines, secretary of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee; Charles Greenlee of near Corydon, farm management specialist for the state extension service; E. E. Smith of Charleston, area conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service; Harold Devall of Centerville, Farmers Home administration supervisor; James Foster of Albia, member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee; Dale Barker, new Soil Conservation Service farm planner for the Monroe county district; and E. G. Hawk of Moravia, first chairman of the board of district commissioners.

Extension Director Clarence Babcock will be master of ceremonies.

Entertainment will include a special version of "Dragnet" by Don Hawbaker and John Scalo, and music by George Wilkinson and Everett Rouse and son.

Barker Takes Soils Post

Dale Barker has been appointed farm planner for the Monroe county soil conservation district.

He succeeds Harold M. Anderson, here since 1944, who May 1 became farm planner for the Clarke county district with headquarters at Osceola. The Anderson family moved to Osceola last week.

Barker was associated with the technical staff of the Cherokee county soil conservation district before coming to Albia. A native of Iowa, he is a graduate of Iowa State college, Ames. He saw service in India during world war II.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker and their sons, Charles Owen, 6, and Christopher Dale, 5, have established residence at 428 West Benton Avenue. Mrs. Barker is a graduate of the School of Nursing of the University of Washington.

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The Falvey correspondence re-
sulted in the scheduling of the Fri-
day night meeting.

april-54

May Inspect New Trefoil

Monroe county farmers who at-
tend the Agronomy Field Day at
Iowa State College June 8 will have
an opportunity to see new birdsfoot
trefoil strains which will be com-
mercially available in future years
and to observe the drought resist-
ance of various pasture grasses.

Extension Director Clarence Bab-
cock said these developments will
be shown during the field day at
the trefoil nursery on the college's
Agronomy Farm at Ames. Research
scientists who have been working
on the trefoil and pasture-grass
program will be at the nursery to
explain the work and answer ques-
tions. A portable address system
will be available in the audience
to make it easy for anyone in the
crowd to present questions.

Harvey E. Thompson, extension
crops specialist at the college, has
revealed the drought last fall and
the dry open winter provided an
unusual demonstration of the ef-
fect of such a season on various
pasture grasses which are seeded
with trefoil at this nursery. Farm-
ers will see bromegrass that came
through the season undamaged
along with orchard grasses show-
ing slight injury and timothy plots
which vary from partial to com-
plete destruction under the same
circumstances. The grasses will be
seen in plots where they are seed-
ed alone as well as with trefoil.

The new varieties of trefoil which
have been proved in tests and
which will be available in future
years for commercial distribution
will also be inspected by field-day
visitors. Objectives of the research
in trefoil breeding include the de-
velopment of plants with greater
resistance to disease, quick recov-
ery after grazing and with less
tendency to shatter seeds.

The tests on trefoil varieties
which are available to farmers
now will show differences in ma-
turity dates in different varieties,
differences in upright and prostrate
habits of growth, and the varying
amounts of trefoil in various plots
indicating how well each variety
was able to survive the winter.

Farmers seeking rides to Ames,
and those with room for extra pas-
sengers, are asked to notify the
extension service office here. The
program at Ames will get under
way at 12:30 p.m.

may 54

Ten Years of Progress In Soil Conservation

May 1, 1954, marks the 10th anniver-
sary of the organization of the Monroe
County Soil Conservation district.

In those ten years Monroe county has
made progress in the conserving of its
soil—progress which will benefit
Monroe county for generations.

In those ten years we have seen the
Soil Conservation Service develop local-
ly from a service whose main job was
that of education, to one whose princi-
pal duty at the present time is techni-
cal.

The first reaction of any farmer was
usually that of "how much much will
it make for me in dollars and cents."
In the years since the beginning of the
program farmers have signed up in in-
creasing numbers, knowing that soil
conservation is financially profitable
and knowing that after years of conser-
vation practices their farms will be
worth more instead of less.

The current report of the soil district,
covering the first ten years, is a report
of tremendous progress. From 1944
through last year there have been put
into effect on 316 farms basic conserva-
tion plans. On an additional 65 farms
there are conservation farming guides
and 96 more farmers have signed initial
agreement. This means 477 farms in
Monroe county belonging to the soils
district and are listed as cooperators.

Actually there are large numbers of
farmers who haven't joined a soils
group who are putting into practice
sound conservation practices. But the
total of 477 simply serves to emphasize
that we have only a third of the farms
in our county that can boast of conser-
vation plans.

At the present rate it will mean 1974
before we have a conservation plan on
each of the farms—as we will eventu-
ally. Actually it will probably be lon-
ger than that because many of the ori-
ginal plans need to be re-valued and a
new plan made.

But the report of the 1953 activities
and the ten-year report is one of prog-
ress. In these ten years we've put 19,
733 acres on the contour. We've built
56.5 miles of terraces, and 27.7 miles
of diversions.

We have 130.2 acres of waterways,
298 farm ponds, 3,508 acres of improv-
ed pasture.

Will Present Soils Awards To Children

Marler Speaks at
Albia Auditorium
Tuesday Evening.

Monroe county school boys and
girls will be honored by the coun-
ty's Soil Conservation District at
Albia High auditorium Tuesday
evening.

Awards will be presented to
sixth, seventh and eighth grade
students who produced outstand-
ing Conservation Workbooks dur-
ing the 1953-54 term.

The Awards Program is an an-
nual affair, and is for the public.
Activities will get under way at
8 p.m. and Frank Bell, chairman
of the board of Soil District Com-
missioners, will be master of cere-
monies.

Guest speaker will be the Rev.
Frank M. Marler, pastor of Albia's
First Christian church. The work
book program in the schools will
be reviewed by County Schools Su-
perintendent Ether Roberts. Awards
will be made by Dale Barker, work
unit conservationist for the Monroe
district.

Musical entertainment will be by
the Rev. Donald Gattelle, pastor
of Friends church, Albia, and Vern
Rowles.

June 1954

We've just made a start—but we've
made a good start.

So in addition to paying tribute to
all of the leaders and all of the farmers
who over the years have promoted this
program—we want to say a special
thanks to Harold Anderson, who has
served ten years as farm planner, and
to Sterling Martin, who has served ten
years as soil commissioner. Both of
them have been on the job since the
district started. Both have made a very
definite contributions to the work. An-
derson leaves the work locally. Martin
is retiring as commissioner.

As R. K. Bliss pointed out Monday
evening, our wealth is in our natural re-
sources and in the case of Monroe coun-
ty this resource is primarily our agri-
cultural land. As we conserve it and
increase its value, Monroe county will
prosper. As we let the land lose its fer-
tility, Monroe county will go down hill.

We hope there'll be a continuation
and an enlargement of the soil conser-
vation in Monroe county.

May-54

Cutting Time Affects Hay

Time of cutting and the way the
hay is handled in the field will
govern the quality of the hay that
reaches the feed bunk, says Ralph
Krenzin, extension agronomist at
Iowa State College.

Much of the hay quality may be
lost through leaf shatter and leach-
ing of the nutrients by rain.

Legume Is Guide

In general, Krenzin says, the
legume should be the guide to
time of cutting legume-grass mix-
tures. Aim for the prime condition
of the legume.

Best time to harvest alfalfa is
when the legume is in the early
bloom period — from one-tenth to
one-fourth bloom. This stage of
cutting insures the most protein
per acre.

Though alfalfa has the highest
of protein at bud stage, less ton-
nage is harvested. Also, cutting at
bud stage weakens the stand.

Less Protein Later

When alfalfa goes past the early
bloom stage, the percentage of
protein goes down and you get
less total protein. Fiber content
also rises sharply.

In red clover, the desired ma-
turity stage is a little more ad-
vanced. It should be cut from half-
to near full-bloom stage.

About 50 percent of the alfalfa
plant is made up of leaves, Krenzin
points out. The leaves contain
most of the carotene, protein and
other nutrients.

Leaves Dry Faster

Leaves dry much faster than
other parts of the plant, Krenzin
explains. Much of the nutrient con-
tent is lost through leaf shatter.

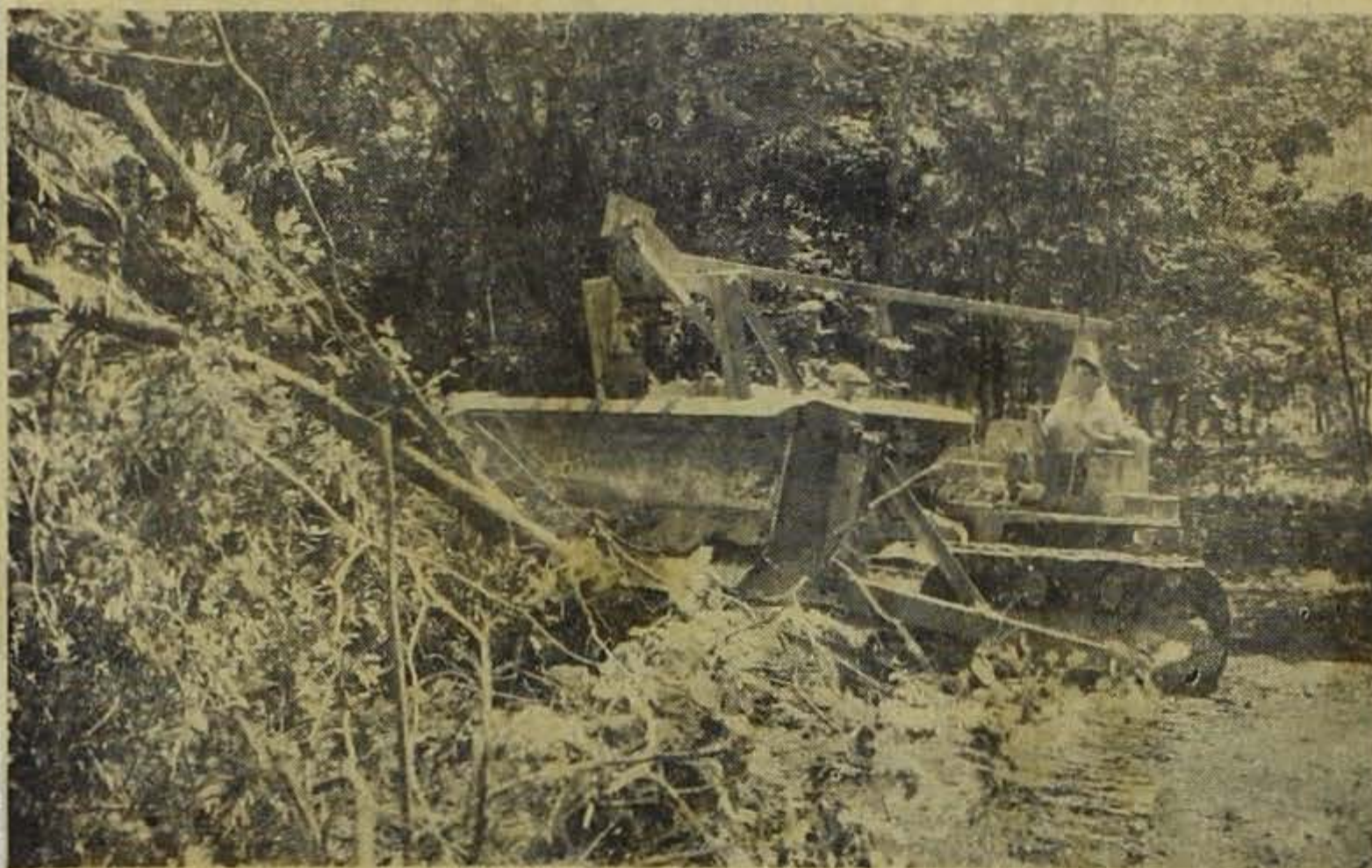
California experiments show that
heavy losses of leaves result when
alfalfa is handled at a moisture
content below 50 to 55 percent.
This means that alfalfa should be
raked and handled when it is in
a heavily wilted stage so the leaves
will not shatter.

Rain during the field curing
causes another heavy loss of nutri-
ents.

In U. S. Department of Agricul-
ture experiments, hay that had
been rained on during the curing
process lost 51 percent of the pro-
tein content—a loss of 223 pounds
of protein per acre. Field-cured hay
without rain contained 69 percent
of the original protein; only 144
pounds of protein per acre were
lost.

June-1954

Bulldozers Quickly Add to Monroe Crop, Pasture Lands



Monroe county farmers are finding the bulldozer a fast, efficient answer to brush and timber clearing problems. Here's Rex Rinehart of Albia at the controls of his D-8 on the A. C. and Claude Lewis farm in Bluff Creek township, clearing land that will be utilized for grazing. The bulldozers leave no stumps as they windrow trees and brush in a hay-harvesting manner, and level off cleared ground.

Big bulldozers are being utilized by Monroe county farmers to bring more acres into grass and crop production.

With the greatest of ease, operators of the powerful machines rip up trees and brush and pile them into neat windrows for burning.

In most instances the areas being cleared have no future as profitable woodlands.

A clearing project has just been completed on the farm of A. C. and Claude Lewis in Bluff Creek township, as a conservation practice.

What was a tangle of trees and brush is being turned into first-rate pasture land. It will be seeded to brome and alfalfa and a mixture of other grasses.

The Lewises will have about \$13 per acre invested in the improvement as well as the payment earned in carrying out an approved Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program practice.

ASC payments cannot be earned if the land is to go into cropland. However, a number of farmers have made substantial clearing investments in order to increase their crop acres.

For farmers interested in utilizing ASC aid for increasing pastures by clearing brush and timberland, here's how the program works:

The landowner makes application to the ASC committee for incorporation of the practice into his farm plan. The application is referred to the Soil Conservation District, and its technicians determine if the area to be cleared qualifies under the Iowa ASC docket. The area must be covered with undesirable brush that hinders pasture growth, and must not have potential for development into saleable woodland.

If the area to be cleared is so dense that, after clearing, there is no sod or grass left—the land must then be seeded to protect it from erosion. Here, again, ASC assistance is available for seeding and necessary treatments of lime and phosphate.

Farmers who have adopted the practice in past years have found cleared lands providing good grazing in drouth periods which wiped out unimproved pastures.

The contractor for the Lewis project was Rex Rinehart of Albia, who operates his own D-8 caterpillar. He's one of several earth-moving contractors in this area. His brothers, John and George, make up the Rinehart Bros. Construction Co. His father, Ray Rinehart, former member of the Monroe county board of supervisors, also is in that field.

Rex Rinehart left the entertainment world for the controls of his giant D-8. He and his wife, Jeanie, have appeared on the stage and radio in the midwest and west, featuring western music. In 1946 Rinehart appeared with Ray Milland and Marlene Dietrich in a war movie, "Golden Earrings." The Rineharts live at 309 North 9th street. They have three children.

Opposes Dam At Rathbun

John W. Agans of Derby, former Hiteam schools superintendent and Monroe county farmer, today criticized the Rathbun Dam project and proposed a farm-by-farm plan of flood control he said would be more effective and less expensive.

The Rathbun project calls for construction of a dam on the Chariton river, near the town of Rathbun.

The dam, Agans said, would cost \$19,500,000, would submerge 18,000 acres, and protect approximately 150 square miles of land against overflow.

He declared that at least half of the 18,000 acres submerged would be a total loss and the other half nearly so.

"There is a better way to meet the problem," Agans said—"by a soil and water conservation program spread over the entire Chariton Valley basin."

He suggested a system of small dams on farms in the basin, costing from \$500 to \$1,500 each, with outflow regulated by underflow outlet tubes. "These would be built where they would take up very little tillable land, would act as silting basins, and would stop deep gully erosion as well as regulating water flow."

The cost of building a \$1,000 dam on each of the farms in the basin would be only \$2,300,000, he explained.

Along with the farm dams, Agans proposed a program of gully erosion control, strip and contour farming, grassed waterways and crop rotations including more legumes and grasses.

"Four hundred dollars expended on each farmstead would be \$920,000, raising the cost of the plan in the upper Chariton valley to \$3,200,000 as compared with the dam cost estimate of \$19,500,000."

Agans said that for \$19,500,000, the farm-by-farm flood control plan could be extended over an area of 110 townships or approximately eight counties in southern Iowa embracing 11,000 farms in the valleys of Chariton, Whitebreast and Cedar creeks and Thompson's Fork of Grand River, "and in addition afford equal flood protection to farms in the lower Chariton valley and extend it to a large area of floodlands in Missouri."

Further, Agans explained, "a fish pond and water supply for livestock would be afforded to every farm, the sinking water table would be raised, and south central Iowa with its beautiful wooded hills and valleys would become one of the most delightful regions in the United States."

Agans pointed out that a plan similar to that he urges for the Chariton valley is already under way in the Little Sioux River valley in western Iowa. He said he believes the Little Sioux project and another in southern Iowa "might set the pattern for the most complete and beneficial soil and water conservation program ever undertaken in the world, resulting in a pattern of rural life the most happy and satisfactory ever known."

New Oats Variety in Successful Debut

Monroe county corn was at least knee-high July 4, and oats were just about bumping the chins of Extension Director Clarence Babcock and Lloyd Goode on the John Goode farm north of Albia. This is part of a 20-acre field of an oats variety new to Monroe county — Clintland — and certified seed will be available to more farmers for 1955 seeding through the Monroe County Seed Distribution committee. The Goode crop will be harvested this week, and a bumper per-acre yield is anticipated.

July - 1954

July 54

Change Rules for Election Of Farmers

Some Committee Members Cannot Be Re-elected.

Preparations for 195 farm program elections are now under way at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) office.

Lists of eligible voters are being compiled, Charles Anderson, ASC committee chairman, said.

Community and county committees will be elected in August and will take office in September.

Under new election regulations a number of Monroe county committee members will be retired. A provision in the new rules provides that persons who have served three or more consecutive one-year terms in either community or county committees may not be re-elected.

While approximately 200 county committee members in Iowa will not be eligible to serve during 1954-55, the new regulation will not affect the present Monroe county committee of Anderson, Walter Gardner and Roy Himelick. Anderson, the veteran of the group, is only in his second term.

The 1954 election procedure marks a sharp change from the program of previous years.

It was outlined Thursday at a meeting of committeemen, office managers and secretaries from 10 counties — including Monroe — in Ottumwa.

In Monroe county an election board having no connection with ASC will be established. It will include Agricultural Extension Service Director Clarence Babcock, Farm Bureau President Kenneth Hinton, and representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and the Farmers Home Administration. In counties with Farmers Union and Grange organizations their presidents will also serve on election boards, but Monroe county has neither.

The county election board will determine the eligibility of candidates for county and township committee posts, and name three-member nominating committees for each township.

Each township election committee will prepare a slate of 10 nominees for mail ballot. Additional names may be written in when farmers vote, and 10 farmers may petition to make a nomination. Such a nomination petition must be in the hands of the township election committee six days prior to the election date.

Members of township election committees may not be incumbent ASC committee members.

In past years farmers have not only elected township committees, but also have named delegates and alternates to the county convention which selected the county committee.

This year the chairman and vice chairman of each township ASC committee also will serve as county convention delegate and alternate.

The president, vice president, secretary or treasurer of any farm organization at the county level or higher is ineligible for for ASC office.

The time schedule for the selection of nominees and distribution and counting of ballots hasn't yet been received here from state ASC headquarters in Des Moines.

Honor Students for Work In Conservation Field

For the second consecutive year a Franklin township school girl has produced Monroe county's best Conservation Workbook.

Margaret Knowles of LaMar school placed first in the 1953-54 competition. A year ago the top recognition went to Rosalie Ann Ocker of Buffalo Wallow school.

Margaret received one of three plaques awarded during the annual student recognition program staged Tuesday evening at Albia High school by the board of commissioners of the Monroe County Soil District. Others went to Paul Koffman, Oakland school, Monroe township, whose book was ranked second; and to Junior Monk of Lovilla, third.

The program, in addition to awards presentations, included talks by the Rev. Frank M. Marler of Albia and Ether Roberts, county schools superintendent. Frank Bell, chairman of the board of commissioners, was master of ceremonies. The awards were distributed by Dale Barker, SCS work unit conservationist for the district. Musical entertainment was by the Rev. Donald C. Gattelle and Vern Rowles.

Here is the complete list of students who prepared outstanding workbooks on conservation themes, classified by awards:

Plaques

Margaret Knowles, LaMar; Paul Koffman, Oakland; and Junior Monk, Lovilla.

Medals

Dixie Lee Steel, Albia; Karen Stafford, Albia; Joan Stephens, Albia; Junior Monk, Lovilla; Jerry Monk, Lovilla; Robert Crumley, Lovilla; Mary Koffman, Melrose; Helen O'Connor, Melrose; Judy Logan, Melrose; Joann Frazier, Bluff Creek No. 1; Mary Sue White, Bluff Creek No. 1; Agnes Conley, Gray's Creek; Joan Brock, Hiteman; Mary Agnes Sinnott, Georgetown; Connie Schmitt, Georgetown; Carolyn Joyce Palmer, Avery; James Lee Hackett, Miller Ridge; Karen Kay Chambers, Avery.

Paul Koffman, Oakland; Donald

Lee Tibbals, Oakland; James Allen Gillaspie, Fuller; Lucille Harman, Lockman; Marion Van Arkel, Cotton; Elizabeth Ann Jordan, Coalfield; Evelyn Marie Brown, Cedar; Mary Teresa Wasko, Hocking; Donna Jean Elswick, Reitzel; Phyllis Jean Robinson, Tate; James Thomas Crawley, Tate; Ginger Joyce Strong, Enon; Carol Sickler, Butcher; Dorothy Ann Maddy, Butcher; Kathleen Ryan, Butcher; Margaret Knowles, LaMar; Janice Catherine Mosley, West Point; Rosalie Ann Ocker, Buffalo Wallow; Judy Scieszinski, Melrose; Donna Coady, Melrose; Tony Murphy, Prairie Center.

Jacqueline Avon, Miller; Gayle Bakes, Mt. View; Dale Reed, Lemon; Margaret Flahive, Falvey; Bernard Crall, Falvey; Lyle John Pfeiffer, Lovilla.

Certificates

Albia—Jack Foster, Luella Miller, Beverly Kolling, Walter Pinot, Phyllis Cameron, Gary Henley, Carolyn Whitson, Alice Wiley, Kathryn Cosgrove, Raymond Hora, Bob Duce and Mary O'Brien.

Lovilla—Marvin Waters, Catherine Gelles and Marilyn Johnson.

Melrose—Sheila Currie and Rose Sheehan.

Bluff Creek Township—Delores Frazier, Judith Larson, Linda Chance, Larry Stewart, Mary Jane Drury, Jean M. Lewis, Karen Kaldenberg, Elaine Shepard, Walter Gardner, Janice Stewart, Robert Conley and Lucille Gillette.

Guilford Township—Roberta Jean Lott, Sandra Post, Martha Lahari, Dona Matley, Karen Thomas, Catherine Sinnott, Shirley Lynch, Diana Thomas, Jean Evans and Mildred Hoover.

Mantua Township—Dennis Graham and Jerry Van Dalen.

Pleasant Township—Tommy Williams, Bonnie Miller, Tommy Brubagh and Loren Williams.

Troy Township—Gerald Thomas and Barbara Gray.

Urbana Township—Merle Sinclair.

Cedar Township—Anna Lord and Nancy K. Barnes.

Franklin Township—Donna Ruth Woodward, Cathy O'Neil, Wayne Pickrell, Marlene Rinchart, Carole Sue Rouse, Charles Rouse, Ellen Knowles, W. G. O'Hara and Carl Spaur.

Jackson Township—Edward Smith, Patty O'Brien, Johnny Murphy and Joan Navin.

Union Township—John Avon.

Wayne Township—Richard LeRoy Beuge, Bob Carr and Charles Nigut.

PLOWING CONTESTS

Monroe county's 1954 Plowing Championship matches will be staged Wednesday on the John Tangie farm, three and one-half miles southeast of Albia on the Bluegrass road.

Contour competition will begin at 10 a.m. and will include both county and district matches. Ringgold and Wayne county champs will be in the event along with George McCombs, Henry DeJong, Wayne Thompson and Albert Tangie of Monroe county.

The level land event will start at 2 p.m. Entered in this contest are McCombs, DeJong, Thompson, Tangie, Lloyd Goode and Emory Polson.

Official starters will be Keith Cash, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce, and Frank Bell, chairman of the board of Monroe County Soil District commissioners. Judges will include E. E. Smith of Chariton, area Soil Conservation Service conservationist; Floyd Patterson, Mahaska county SCS farm planner; and Bill Espy, Wapello county SCS farm planner.

The championship matches are sponsored by Monroe County Rural Young People. Lunch will be available at the contest site.

Final Day for ASC Voting

Friday is the deadline for voting in the 1945 Monroe county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program elections.

Ballots, distributed earlier among all eligible farmers and landowners by mail, must be returned to the ASC committee office in Albia by 5 p.m. Friday or postmarked not later than midnight Friday.

In each township three ASC community committeemen and two alternate committee members will be elected.

Nominees receiving the most votes in their respective townships will become committee chairmen. Runnersup in the balloting will become vice chairmen, and third place winners will complete the committees. Alternates will be ranked first and second on the basis of votes received.

Men elected to the chairmanship and vice chairmanship in each township will serve as delegates to a county convention scheduled for Aug. 30 in Albia. This convention will choose the county ASC committee of three members and two alternates for terms of one year. Present county committeemen are Charles Anderson, Walter Gardner and Roy Himelick.

Aug-54

Agans Leads Dam Fight

John W. Agans of Derby, former schools superintendent at Hiteman, was in Washington, D. C., last week to register protests against the proposed Rathbun dam on the Chariton river near Centerville.

He was accompanied to Washington by Henry Rosencrans of Mystic. The two men represented the Upper Chariton Valley Landowners association.

Agans, upon his return Thursday, said he and Rosencrans contacted congressmen and registered their objections to the dam project. He learned that while the dam has been placed on the authorized list of public works projects, no appropriation has been made for it.

Agans, long active in the soil and water conservation field, favors upland runoff control over dams for flood prevention.

The Rathbun dam, if built, would create the largest lake between the Lake of the Ozarks in southern Missouri and Minnesota, army engineers say.

Iowa's largest lake is Okoboji, covering 5,700 acres. Clear Lake and Spirit Lake are next in size. The Rathbun Dam lake would have a permanent pool level of 8,900 acres.

Army engineers also have said the Rathbun Lake would have the greatest recreational development potential of any constructed so far in the midwest.

Aug-54

MONROE COUNTY'S CHAMPION PLOWMEN



Albert Tangie



George McCombs

Monroe county's 1954 plowing championships went to Albert Tangie and George McCombs in competition sponsored by Rural Young People on the John Tangie farm southeast of Albia Wednesday.

Tangie won the county and district contour titles, while McCombs finished first in the level land division. They are eligible for state championship competition at Bedford Sept. 9.

Tangie, 19, entered his first plowing contests in 1953 and finished last in both level land and contour events. This year, in addition to taking the contour titles, he was fourth among six contestants in the level land meet.

No newcomer in the title ranks is McCombs. He won county and district contour championships in 1953, and was level land titlist in 1947.

Sept-54

Tangie, McCombs Capture Plowing Crowns

A rookie and a veteran took championship honors in the 16th annual Monroe County Plowing Contest staged Wednesday on the John Tangie farm southeast of Albia.

The contour crown went to 19-year-old Albert Tangie, competing for the second time. He made quite a jump from just a year ago, when he finished last in both events.

Tangie, son of the contest host, was graduated from Albia High school in 1952. He is associated with his dad in the operation of a 216-acre farm.

The level land title went to George McCombs, and was no new experience for the Franklin township farmer. He took the contour championship just a year ago, and won the level land title in 1947.

Sponsored by Rural Young People, the competition attracted approximately 200 spectators during the day. Extreme heat and a shortage of shade around the fields cut into the attendance.

While picking up the county crown, young Tangie also won a district contest and the right to

represent the Monroe-Wayne-Ringgold area in the state contour meet at Bedford Sept. 9. Kay McMurray was the Wayne county representative in the Wednesday event. There was no representative from Ringgold.

Runnerup in the contour contest was Henry DeJong, nosed out by just one point. In the level land event Lloyd Goode, a former state champion, finished a notch behind McCombs.

Here are annual winners since the resumption of county championship competition following world war II:

Level Land

Clifford Davis, 1946; George McCombs, 1947; Clifford Davis, 1948; Tom Dougherty, 1949; Tom Dougherty, 1950; Lloyd Goode, 1951; Steve Strasko, 1952; Steve Strasko, 1953; George McCombs, 1954.

Contour

Bill Winecup, 1947; Tom Dougherty, 1948; Tom Dougherty, 1949; Tom Dougherty, 1950; Lloyd Goode, 1951; Steve Strasko, 1952; George McCombs, 1953; Albert Tangie, 1954.

In total championships, Dougherty has five and McCombs and Steve Strasko are next, with three each.

In the years since 1946, Monroe has twice provided state champions—Dougherty and Goode.

Like Tangie, McCombs is eligible to go into the state championship finals Sept. 9 at Bedford.

How They Finished

CONTOUR CONTEST

Contestant	Points
Albert Tangie	80
Henry DeJong	79
George McCombs	71
Wayne Thompson	70.5

District

Albert Tangie	80
Kay McMurray	76.5

LEVEL LAND CONTEST

George McCombs	88
Lloyd Goode	87
Wayne Thompson	84
Albert Tangie	82
Henry DeJong	77
Emory Polson	72

See Practice Results In Bad Year

Farmers Also Will Hear About Change In Policy Making.

The first Field Day since 1952 on the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm southwest of Albia has been scheduled for Thursday, Sept. 23, it was announced by Clarence Babcock, agricultural extension director for Monroe county.

The farm is in the area hard hit by drouth and hot weather this year, and won't look as lush as it has for Field Days held at the end of favorable seasons. Babcock explained, "But," he continued, "many farmers in Monroe county have faced the same conditions this year. Visitors in the past have seen how the practices under study at the farm have fared in good years—now they may see the results of those practices in an adverse year."

An all-day program is planned. Featured during the morning will be utilization of hilly woods and brushland. A wooded and brushy area on the farm will be inspected. Extension Forester Richard Campbell will discuss areas which can be handled profitably as woodlot, and review management requirements and financial returns. E. P. Sylwester, weed control specialist, will take over on the brushy land. He will show new tools for removing brush, including brush cutters and spray equipment for applying chemical brush killers. College forage crops men will discuss the establishment of pastures on the hilly land—open, unimproved land and on brushland after brush killing and removal.

The morning program, Babcock said, will answer many of the questions puzzling Monroe county farmers who have hilly woods and brushland.

During the noon hour the reorganization of the experimental farm, accomplished earlier this year, will be explained to Field Day guests. The listeners also will learn of the advisory committee

which has been set up to direct work on the farm. This committee including farmers and college men, will give farmers of this area an opportunity to help determine which problems will be studied on the farm.

The afternoon program will include a variety of discussions and demonstrations. Early season gains of cattle on unimproved pastures, on pastures renovated and improved and on pastures of nitrogen-fertilized bromegrass will be reported. Also on the discussion agenda is the response of crops to fertilizers in a dry season, as well as fall seedings of alfalfa.

The farm is located about a mile west and two and one-half miles south of Albia.

Sept-54

George McCombs Runnerup In State Plowing Match

Monroe county's entries were among the top contenders for state plowing championships in competition staged near Bedford Thursday.

George McCombs was runnerup in the level land event, and Albert Tangie finished fourth in the contour division.

Richard Pederson, 18, of Cherokee, nosed out McCombs for the level land crown by making one of the highest scores ever recorded in a state contest—93 of a possible 100 points.

Following Pederson and McCombs in the final standings were H. M. Boersma, Sheldon, third; Robert Morrison, Prole, fourth; and Richard Myers, Guthrie Center,

fifth.

Owen Jorgenson, 38, of Guthrie Center, took the contour title. He was followed in the scoring by Vernon Krebill, Donnellson; Herman Johansen, Harlan; Tangie, and Frank Poorting, Monroe. There were 12 contestants and the defending champion, Dick Rozenburg of Reasnor, placed sixth.

Jorgenson and Pederson will represent Iowa in national plowing matches at Olney, Ill., Sept. 18.

McCombs and Tangie won places in the Bedford competition by winning Monroe county championships Aug. 25. The county contests were sponsored by Rural Young People.

Sept-54

Sept-54

Oil Conservation Loans Through FHA

One piece of farm legislation which has passed by the recently adjourned Republican Congress has escaped the attention of most of the farmers, yet it is one which could and will mean much to the farmers and the people of Monroe county.

We're referring to the provisions of the Farm Security Administration legislation passed by the 83rd Republican Congress, legislation which allows the farmer to make an FHA backed loan for the extension of soil conservation practices on his land.

R. B. McLeisch, FHA administrator, said Tuesday to a group of farmers and businessmen in Centerville, "said conservation measures which will enable a man to keep his farm in excellent shape, improve the soil, improve conditions, and improve his income certainly mean a lot to the farmers and to all of the people of this country."

To us in Monroe county SOIL CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT.

Yet there are a number of farmers who have hesitated in building terraces, who have hesitated in building ponds, who have hesitated to do other soil conservation work because of course it takes money, and this money hasn't always been available.

But now, the farmer who wants to do this work, who wants to do it all at one time, can do it. He can obtain his money from private capital, but have the loan guaranteed by the Farm Security Administration—after investigation and approval by that agency, of course.

To us in Monroe county this new Republican sponsored measure is important because it means we can hasten the day when we will have our erosion under control. It means added wealth to our county through more soil conservation.

And quite naturally we're going to give credit where credit belongs — to the Republican members of Congress.

After Lying Dormant, Sweetclover Appears

The "mysterious" appearance of sweetclover in red clover and alfalfa meadows seems to be more prevalent this year than in the past several years, according to reports from farmers. I. I. Johnson, who is in charge of farm crops work at Iowa State College, believes these scattered sweetclover plants are most likely due to seed that's been lying dormant in the soil, perhaps for several years, rather than to impurity in the seed when the stand was established.

The seedcoat of sweetclover is very hard and unless scarified only a small percentage can take up moisture necessary for germination, he explains. Ripe seed that shatters from a few plants may then become source of contamination for years to come. For example, in an experiment at the North Dakota Station a full stand of volunteer sweetclover was obtained periodically for more than 20 years.

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Get Set For Field Day

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Babcock said the college men will concentrate their efforts on exploring the chances of converting woody and brushy land into productive farm enterprises. They will take visitors into areas of the Pasture Improvement Farm which are wooded and brushy as the site for demonstrations and discussions.

Extension Forester Dick Campbell will explain the management needed to make a wooded area bring returns as timber and posts.

Weed Control Specialist E. P. Sylwester will take visitors to brushy land to demonstrate brush control techniques. He will show brush cutters, spraying equipment and plowing as ways of curbing brush that makes many acres wasteland. Sylwester and others at the experimental farm did some brush control work on the farm earlier this month. The result of that work will also be shown to Field Day visitors.

Research Agronomist J. M. Scholl will take over the discussion on establishing pastures on the cleared land. Scholl, who does much of the college's experimental work on pasture establishment and utilization, will discuss methods of seedbed preparation, fertilization and seeding for best results on problem areas. He will also have experimental results from pasture studies in Iowa to show what farmers can expect from improved pasture land.

"The areas selected for these demonstrations on the state farm are similar to hundreds of acres in Monroe county," Babcock said. "Men of the county who are wondering how to make these acres pay," he continued, "will find a visit to the field day a profitable way to spend Sept. 23."

The program will begin at 10 o'clock with woodland and pasture demonstrations. Throughout the day specialists will be available to discuss specific problems with farmers.

Soil Testing Said Vital

Liming is a profitable farming practice in much of Iowa. But farmers sometimes omit two steps that are important in obtaining the most profit from the practice.

That's the opinion of Joe Stritzel, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. The steps they omit, he says, are getting the soil tested to determine need and making sure that they are getting the finest-ground limestone of the purity available in their area.

Liming serves two purposes—it neutralizes soil acidity and supplies crops with the element calcium. A soil test gives an accurate guide to needs. To be effective the limestone you apply should have high purity—contain a high proportion of the neutralizing substance, calcium carbonate—and be finely ground. Finer particles dissolve faster and neutralizes soil acidity faster.

Can Check Factors

You can easily check these two quality factors, Stritzel says. The Iowa Agricultural Limestone Law requires any seller of limestone to furnish the buyer a guaranteed analysis of the neutralizing power in terms of "calcium carbonate equivalent" and of the fineness, according to the proportions which will pass through 4-mesh, 8-mesh and 50-mesh sieves.

The relative values of limestone can be worked out, Stritzel says. In general, the higher the percentage of calcium carbonate equivalent and the finer the particles, the better the limestone.

Limestone Availability

Studies show that none of the limestone particles too large to pass through a 4-mesh sieve will become available within 3 years; 10 percent of those that pass through a 4-mesh but not an 8-mesh sieve will become available; 40 percent of those that pass through an 8-mesh but not a 50-mesh will become available; and 100 percent of the particles that pass through a 50-mesh sieve will become available within 3 years.

Farmers can do little in general, about purity of limestone that's available in their particular area. However, they can insist that it is finely ground. And the greater the percentage of particles that will pass through the finer sieves, the more available the limestone and the greater and more rapid the soil acidity will be neutralized or reduced.

County ASC Vote Light This Year

Delegates to Name 3 Committeemen Here Monday.

A dozen delegates, representing each Monroe county township, will convene at 9 a.m. Monday in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program headquarters here to elect a county ASC committee.

The delegates are men elected as chairmen of ASC township committees in recent mail balloting. Township vice chairmen are alternates.

The present county committee includes Charles Anderson, Walter Gardner and Roy Himelick. All are eligible for re-election.

One of the first tasks of the newly-elected committee will be selection of an office manager. The post is now held by Phil O'Brien.

Results of township committee balloting, announced at the ASC office this week, showed little interest among farmers and landowners.

Only 361 of 1,477 eligible voters marked ballots.

There was a sharp turnover in township committee personnel, due primarily to a new department of agriculture ruling making ineligible for re-election a committeeman who had served three or more consecutive terms.

Here are township results:

Bluff Creek

Howard Davis, chairman; Harry M. Wilson, vice chairman; Arie Klyn, member; Walter Gardner, first alternate; Carl Kietzman, Jr., second alternate.

Cedar

Lawrence McGinn, chairman; William Welsh, vice chairman; Dick Allen, member; Russell Meddy, first alternate; James Kearney, second alternate.

Franklin

Rex Haver, chairman; B. F. Whitehead, vice chairman; C. Henry Clark, member; K. C. Potts, first alternate; H. R. Gilland, second alternate.

Guilford

John Cowles, chairman; Donald Murdock, vice chairman; P. E. Coady, member; Francis Hamilton, first alternate; Bill Heffron, second alternate.

Jackson

John Knowles, chairman; Billy McGee, Jr., vice chairman; James Carmody, member; Gerald Hannam, first alternate; Gene Walsh, second alternate.

Mantua

Howard Dicks, chairman; Ralph Fisher, vice chairman; Wilbert Hoover, member; William Henderson, first alternate; Howard Robinson, second alternate.

Monroe

Estil Gay, chairman; Lee Rogers, vice chairman; Ralph Davis, member; Francis Turner, first alternate; Harry Woodard, second alternate.

Pleasant

Adrian Belzer, chairman; Louis Kristof, vice chairman; Martin R. Roberts, member; Ira Lewman, first alternate; Fred Lobberecht, second alternate.

Troy

Allen Wilkin, chairman; Kenneth Hinton, vice chairman; Bruce Casebolt, member; Earl Albertson, first alternate; Glen Stewart, second alternate.

Union

Dallas Tucker, chairman; John Blomgren, vice chairman; Ray Mosley, member; Gene Cobb, first alternate; Edgar Wyna, second alternate.

Urbana

W. D. Wilson, chairman; Herman Leffler, Jr., vice chairman; James C. Williams, member; Warren Proctor, first alternate; Ross E. Boyd, second alternate.

Wayne

Andrew Golob, chairman; Vincent O'Brien, vice chairman; Joseph P. Carr, member; Stanley Pfeiffer, first alternate; Edward V. Shovlain, second alternate.

Under the election rules, the person receiving the most votes became chairman, the runnerup vice chairman, third place winner a regular member of the committee, and the fourth and fifth place winners alternate committeemen.

Because of the light participation, only a few votes separated the chairman and second alternate in most townships.

For example, here's how the voting went in Wayne township: Andrew Golob, 13; Vincent O'Brien, 12; Joseph P. Carr, 11; Stanley Pfeiffer, 10; and Edward V. Shovlain, 9.

Jackson township turned in the best voting record, with 54 of 118 eligibles marking ballots. The worst mark was in Cedar, where there were only 13 votes cast by 114 eligibles.

The following table shows eligible voters and the number of election participants:

Township	Eligibles	Voters
Wayne	93	18
Urbana	104	31
Union	123	27
Troy	179	32
Pleasant	116	34
Monroe	137	35
Mantua	120	23
Jackson	118	54
Guilford	96	23
Franklin	104	29
Cedar	114	13
Bluff Creek	173	42
Totals	1,477	361

A year ago 391 persons marked farm program election ballots. The figure was 313 in 1952 and 454 in 1951.

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Howard Davis, chairman; Harry M. Wilson, vice chairman; Arle Klyn, member; Walter Gardner, first alternate; Carl Kietzman, Jr., second alternate.

Cedar

Lawrence McGinn, chairman; William Welsh, vice chairman; Dick Allen, member; Russell Meddy, first alternate; James Kearney, second alternate.

Franklin

Rex Haver, chairman; B. F. Whitehead, vice chairman; C. Henry Clark, member; K. C. Potts, first alternate; H. R. Gilland, second alternate.

Guilford

John Cowles, chairman; Donald Murdock, vice chairman; P. E. Coady, member; Francis Hamilton, first alternate; Bill Heffron, second alternate.

Jackson

John Knowles, chairman; Billy McGee, Jr., vice chairman; James Carmody, member; Gerald Hannam, first alternate; Gene Walsh, second alternate.

Mantua

Howard Dicks, chairman; Ralph Fisher, vice chairman; Wilbert Hoover, member; William Henderson, first alternate; Howard Robinson, second alternate.

Monroe

Estil Gay, chairman; Lee Rogers, vice chairman; Ralph Davis, member; Francis Turner, first alternate; Harry Woodard, second alternate.

Pleasant

Adrian Belzer, chairman; Louis Kristof, vice chairman; Martin R. Roberts, member; Ira Lewman, first alternate; Fred Lobberecht, second alternate.

Troy

Allen Wilkin, chairman; Kenneth Hinton, vice chairman; Bruce Casebolt, member; Earl Albertson, first alternate; Glen Stewart, second alternate.

Union

Dallas Tucker, chairman; John Blomgren, vice chairman; Ray Mosley, member; Gene Cobb, first alternate; Edgar Wyna, second alternate.

Urbana

W. D. Wilson, chairman; Herman Leffler, Jr., vice chairman; James C. Williams, member; Warren Proctor, first alternate; Ross E. Boyd, second alternate.

Wayne

Andrew Golob, chairman; Vincent O'Brien, vice chairman; Joseph P. Carr, member; Stanley Pfeifer, first alternate; Edward V. Shovlain, second alternate.

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Because of the light participation, only a few votes separated the chairman and second alternate in most townships.

For example, here's how the voting went in Wayne township: Andrew Golob, 13; Vincent O'Brien, 12; Joseph P. Carr, 11; Stanley Pfeifer, 10; and Edward V. Shovlain, 9.

Jackson township turned in the best voting record, with 54 of 118 eligibles marking ballots. The worst mark was in Cedar, where there were only 13 votes cast by 114 eligibles.

The following table shows eligible voters and the number of election participants:

Township	Eligibles	Voters
Wayne	93	18
Urbana	104	31
Union	123	27
Troy	179	32
Pleasant	116	34
Monroe	137	35
Mantua	120	23
Jackson	118	54
Guilford	96	23
Franklin	104	29
Cedar	114	13
Bluff Creek	173	42
Totals	1,477	361

A year ago 391 persons marked farm program election ballots. The figure was 313 in 1952 and 454 in 1951.

4-7

← Sept-54 →

Get Set For Field Day

Clarence Babcock, Monroe county extension director, today said that Iowa State college specialists will combine forces to present Field Day demonstrations and lead discussions of woodland management, brush control and pasture establishment Sept. 23. The Field Day will be held on the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm west of Albia.

Babcock said the college men will concentrate their efforts on exploring the chances of converting woody and brushy land into productive farm enterprises. They will take visitors into areas of the Pasture Improvement Farm which are wooded and brushy as the site for demonstrations and discussions.

Extension Forester Dick Campbell will explain the management needed to make a wooded area bring returns as timber and posts.

Weed Control Specialist E. P. Sylvester will take visitors to brushy land to demonstrate brush control techniques. He will show brush cutters, spraying equipment and plowing as ways of curbing brush that makes many acres wasteland. Sylvester and others at the experimental farm did some brush control work on the farm earlier this month. The result of that work will also be shown to Field Day visitors.

Research Agronomist J. M. Scholl will take over the discussion on establishing pastures on the cleared land. Scholl, who does much of the college's experimental work on pasture establishment and utilization, will discuss methods of seed-bed preparation, fertilization and seeding for best results on problem areas. He will also have experimental results from pasture studies in Iowa to show what farmers can expect from improved pasture land.

"The areas selected for these demonstrations on the state farm are similar to hundreds of acres in Monroe county," Babcock said. "Men of the county who are wondering how to make these acres pay," he continued, "will find a visit to the field day a profitable way to spend Sept. 23."

The program will begin at 10 o'clock with woodland and pasture demonstrations. Throughout the day specialists will be available to discuss specific problems with farmers.

Soil Testing Said Vital

Liming is a profitable farming practice in much of Iowa. But farmers sometimes omit two steps that are important in obtaining the most profit from the practice.

That's the opinion of Joe Stritzel, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. The steps they omit, he says, are getting the soil tested to determine need and making sure that they are getting the finest-ground limestone of the purity available in their area.

Liming serves two purposes—it neutralizes soil acidity and supplies crops with the element calcium. A soil test gives an accurate guide to needs. To be effective the limestone you apply should have high purity—contain a high proportion of the neutralizing substance, calcium carbonate—and be finely ground. Finer particles dissolve faster and neutralizes soil acidity faster.

Can Check Factors

You can easily check these two quality factors, Stritzel says. The Iowa Agricultural Limestone Law requires any seller of limestone to furnish the buyer a guaranteed analysis of the neutralizing power in terms of "calcium carbonate equivalent" and of the fineness, according to the proportions which will pass through 4-mesh, 8-mesh and 50-mesh sieves.

The relative values of limestone can be worked out, Stritzel says. In general, the higher the percentage of calcium carbonate equivalent and the finer the particles, the better the limestone.

Limestone Availability

Studies show that none of the limestone particles too large to pass through a 4-mesh sieve will become available within 3 years; 10 percent of those that pass through a 4-mesh but not an 8-mesh sieve will become available; 40 percent of those that pass through an 8-mesh but not a 50-mesh will become available; and 100 percent of the particles that pass through a 50-mesh sieve will become available within 3 years.

Farmers can do little in general, about purity of limestone that's available in their particular area. However, they can insist that it is finely ground. And the greater the percentage of particles that will pass through the finer sieves, the more available the limestone and the greater and more rapid the soil acidity will be neutralized or reduced.

County ASC Vote Light This Year

Delegates to Name 3 Committeemen Here Monday.

A dozen delegates, representing each Monroe county township, will convene at 9 a.m. Monday in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program headquarters here to elect a county ASC committee.

The delegates are men elected as chairmen of ASC township committees in recent mail balloting. Township vice chairmen are alternates.

The present county committee includes Charles Anderson, Walter Gardner and Roy Himelick. All are eligible for re-election.

One of the first tasks of the newly-elected committee will be selection of an office manager. The post is now held by Phil O'Brien.

Results of township committee balloting, announced at the ASC office this week, showed little interest among farmers and landowners.

Only 361 of 1,477 eligible voters marked ballots.

There was a sharp turnover in township committee personnel, due primarily to a new department of agriculture ruling making ineligible for re-election a committeeman who had served three or more consecutive terms.

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← Sept-54 →

Southern Iowa's Problems Get Field Day Emphasis

Problems of key importance to southern Iowa farmers will get the main emphasis at Thursday's field day on the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm near Albia. The program for the day will start at 10 a.m. and end at about 4 p.m., according to co-chairmen Clarence Babcock, Monroe county extension director, and Ralph Krenzin, college extension agronomist.

Featured problems in the all-day demonstrations and discussions will be utilizing woods and brush land, pasture improvement methods, utilizing pastures through livestock and planning for pasture in 1955.

Iowa State College extension and research men will handle these discussion subjects, and visitors will see demonstrations on many of the points.

Leading off the program will be a discussion on a subject that's of prime importance to hundreds of southern Iowa farmers — how to make profitable use of wood and brush land. Iowa State College Extension Forester Dick Campbell will show key points in woodland management for lumber and post production. Extension Weed Control Specialist E. P. Sylwester will show how brush and small trees can be controlled to clear ground for pasture improvement. He will show both spray equipment and brush cutters. Research Agronomist J. M. Schell will talk methods of improvement for pastures on rough land.

At lunchtime — lunch will be available on the grounds, served by Monroe county 4-H boys — visitors will hear a review of the reorganization of the pasture farm, which was made earlier this year. Reporting will be Dick Frevert, who supervises the outlying experimental farms of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

The afternoon program will offer free choice discussions on four main topics — woodland management and brush control; findings of pasture improvement studies at the farm; handling livestock to utilize improved pastures; and measures for providing 1955 pastures in areas hit by drouth this year.

For the afternoon program, visitors may pick the discussions they want to hear. Wagons will operate in shuttle-bus fashion to transport them for one stop to another.

The Pasture Improvement Farm is located west and south of Albia. Go west on highway 34 about 1 mile, turn south at the farm sign. The farm is about 2½ miles south of the highway.

After Lying Dormant, Sweetclover Appears

The "mysterious" appearance of sweetclover in red clover and alfalfa meadows seems to be more prevalent this year than in the past several years, according to reports from farmers. L. I. Johnson, who is in charge of farm crops work at Iowa State College, believes these scattered sweetclover plants are most likely due to seed that's been lying dormant in the soil, perhaps for several years, rather than to impurity in the seed when the stand was established.

The seedcoat of sweetclover is very hard and unless scarified only a small percentage can take up moisture necessary for germination, he explains. Ripe seed that shatters from a few plants may then become source of contamination for years to come. For example, in an experiment at the North Dakota Station a full stand of volunteer sweetclover was obtained periodically for more than 20 years from a field that was left without harvesting the seed crop.

Just what causes hard sweetclover seed to become naturally permeable in the soil is not clearly understood, according to Johnson. It is generally believed that alternate freezing and thawing under the right soil moisture conditions may break the seed coat. When these factors are just right and the seed is near the surface, it may germinate as well as scarified seed.

In the cash-grain area of Iowa many farmers use Hubam annual sweetclover as a green manure seeding with oats. Usually considerable ripe seed shatters on the ground before the crop is plowed down.

Except for the farmer who plans to harvest a legume seed crop, volunteer sweetclover is not a serious "pest." Although more difficult to cure, sweetclover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa and clover hay.

Practice	Amount
Standard Terraces	44,600 Feet
Contouring of Intertilled Crops	4,620 Acres
Contour Strip Cropping	437 Acres
Sod Waterways	41,300 Square Feet of Seedings
Sod Waterways	15,984 Cubic Yards Earth Moved
Open Farm Drainage Ditches	6,445 Cubic Yards
Enclosed Farm Drains	722 Rods
Diversion Terraces	7,015 Cubic Yards
Ponds for Livestock Water	55,632 Cubic Yards
Clearing Land	1,041 Acres
Seeding Permanent Pasture	679 Acres
Green Mature Crops	720 Acres
Seeding and Increased Acreage of Legumes and Grasses	1,472 Acres
Limestone	9,998 Tons
Commercial Fertilizers (all types)	1,063 Tons
Tree Planting	30 Acres

Funds Available for More 1954 Conservation Work

Funds are available in Monroe county to assist farmers in establishing essential conservation practices before the close of the year. It has been announced by the Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

Valuable water and soil conservation can be accomplished in the next 60 to 90 days if farmers will promptly take advantage of the opportunity offered through the federal cost-sharing plan commonly known as ACP. It was pointed out by Charles Anderson, committee chairman.

Farmers interested in carrying out conservation projects this fall should make inquiry at the ASC office at once and file requests as quickly as possible, Anderson added.

Several types of work which can be done this fall are included on the list of approved ACP practices. The federal government shares in the cost of the approved practices, and among them are limestone application (where soils test shows need), construction of terraces, erosion control dams, and ponds for livestock water, as well as tiling, land clearing, land leveling and earth work on sod waterways.

In the case of a sod waterway, Anderson explained, the seeding would probably be delayed until next spring, but otherwise the project could be substantially completed this year and thereby qualify for cost-sharing from 1954 funds when entirely finished in 1955.

This is an excellent time to have soil tests made, the committee's announcement said, because they will be required in the 1955 ASC conservation program for any cost-sharing practices involving the application of limestone or fertilizer. Information on soil tests may be obtained from the ASC office or the Agricultural Extension Service office.

Change Rules For Planting

Following recent changes in acreage allotment regulations, some Iowa farmers are wondering just how things stack up now.

In general, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture, compliance with all individual acreage allotments is still a requirement for price support eligibility on any price-supported crop.

Use of Diverted Acres

The main change in the regulations concerns use of acres diverted from allotment crops. The diverted acres may be used as the farmer wishes. Under the previous "total acreage allotment" provision, these diverted acres could be used only for hay, pasture or certain other specific crops.

Another change affects small acreages of wheat. An Iowa farmer may harvest up to 15 acres of wheat without affecting his eligibility for other price-supported crops, such as corn. There will be no marketing penalties on wheat harvested up to 15 acres. But if a farmer exceeds his actual allotted acreage, even though it's less than 15 acres, he can't qualify for price support for his wheat.

Another Regulation

These regulations, according to the Department of Agriculture, concern a farmer's eligibility for price supports. There is another important regulation that concerns eligibility for Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing for conservation measures. In 1955 a farmer must comply with all acreage allotments assigned to his farm to be eligible for the cost-sharing.

A farmer may exceed his actual farm allotment for wheat—up to 15 acres—and not lose his eligibility for price support on other crops, but this is not true in eligibility for ACP. His wheat acreage, as well as acreage for other crops, must be held within the amount assigned to his farm for that crop for him to be eligible for ACP in 1955.

The Department of Agriculture suggests that farmers talk these regulations over at their county ASC offices to be certain they understand them and know how they will affect participation in price support program and ACP for 1955.

ommended list for 1954. This year, according to the report of yield trials conducted by Iowa State College.

Varieties in the 1954 trials, report Agronomist K. J. Frey and Plant Pathologist J. Artie Browning, topped last year's yields, and the 1954 yield for all 10 of the recommended varieties was higher than the average for the previous 4 years. In most of the state, they add, the oats crop was better than normal.

Early-maturing varieties that will be recommended for 1955 include Bonham, Cherokee and Nemaha. Four-year averages are Bonham, 64 bushels; Nemaha, 61 bushels; and Cherokee, 59 bushels. Yields this year were 69, 68 and 66 bushels, respectively.

Midseason Varieties

Four midseason varieties are on the recommended list — Andrew, Clintland, Clinton and Mo. O-205. Mo. O-25 leads the other three in both 4-year average and in 1954 yield. The average yields are Mo. O-205, 75 bushels; Andrew, 67 bushels; Clintland, 63 bushels; and Clinton, 57 bushels. The fields for 1954 were 80, 75, 65 and 60 bushels, respectively.

Frey and Browning believe the Clinton variety should be replaced as soon as enough seed of other midseason improved varieties is available. Clintland, they point out, will be available for the first time this year. Seed of this variety—developed in Indiana—will be available this year only through county seed distribution committees.

Late-Maturing

Late-maturing varieties recommended for 1955 are Ajax, Branch and Clintafe. Ajax leads as a yielder, but may lodge on high fertility soils. Best adaptation for Branch is in central and northern Iowa. Clintafe is the only variety widely available which is resistant to all races of crown rust in North America and to Septoria black stem. The average yield for Ajax is 74 bushels; Branch, 71 bushels; and Clintafe, 60 bushels. Yields in 1954, respectively, were 79, 71 and 60 bushels.

The highest yielding variety in the college's nine 1954 tests in Iowa was Sauk. For all locations in 1954, Sauk averaged 82 bushels per acre. Others in the top five varieties were Mo. O1205, 80 bushels; Ajax, 79 bushels; Clarion, 77 bushels; and Andrew, 75 bushels. Sauk and Clarion are both new varieties which have not been tested long enough in Iowa to be properly evaluated, according to Frey and Browning.

Yield Not Conclusive

The research men caution Iowa farmers against picking varieties by yield alone. There are other important points, they say, such as lodging resistance, reaction to prevalent diseases, test weight and others. And yield for any one year can't be considered conclusive, they add.

W. W. Harzen, Albia school superintendent, will be master of ceremonies for the sixteenth annual Alfalfa Banquet program at Albia High fieldhouse Tuesday evening.

The affair will get under way at 7 p.m., when approximately 800 town and country men and women will eat a Thanksgiving-like dinner.



Completing Preparations For 16th Annual Dinner

Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce committees are completing arrangements for Monroe county's sixteenth annual Alfalfa Banquet program.

The affair is planned for the evening of Nov. 16 at Albia High school field house. Approximately 800 farm and town men and women are receiving invitations to the banquet.

Guest speaker for the dinner program will be Don Reid of Des Moines, managing director of the Iowa Press association.

Reid, born in Maryville, Mo., in 1908, "grew up" in the weekly newspaper business. His parents are veteran publishers.

He attended Osceola, Ia., High

The program will include an address by Don Reid, managing director of the Iowa Press association; professional variety entertainment; group singing and presentation of awards to Monroe county's top alfalfa producers.

The formal welcome will be by W. Keith Cash, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Farm Bureau President Kenneth Hinton will introduce distinguished guests. Contest prizes will be awarded by Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State College extension service agronomist. Hugh W. Lundy will lead group singing, accompanied by Mrs. J. Logan Cain. The invocation will be by the Rev. Frank M. Marler of First Christian church.

Alfalfa contest entries include Walter Gardner, Lennart Larson, Ernest Kosman, George Leffler, Lloyd E. Stansberry, Ed Navin, Earl Rowley, C. R. Sandifer, Clifford Davis, and John and Tom Daugherty.

school and Grinnell College. After leaving college he was employed for a year by the Rought Notes Co., Indianapolis, Ind., insurance publishing firm, and later was publisher of the weekly Sanborn, Ia., Pioneer. In 1931 he went into business with his father, then publisher of the weekly West Des Moines Express, and is still co-owner of the Express.

In 1937 Reid became managing director of the Iowa Press association, and with time out for army service in world war II has held that position ever since. He is married and has a daughter.

The program will include variety entertainment and presentation of awards to Monroe county alfalfa growers.

DALE BARKER SPEAKER—

Dale Barker, SCS farm planner for the Monroe Soil District, will be guest speaker Wednesday at a 6:30 p.m. supper meeting of Methodist Men, in Fellowship Hall of First Methodist church.

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Conservation Fund Boost For Iowa

Study of Practices For Monroe County Planned Nov. 17.

More money will be available to assist farmers in carrying out soil and water conservation practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program during 1955.

Monroe county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee members have been informed that Iowa's apportionment of federal funds for cost-sharing ACP work next year is \$2,210,000, an increase of \$2,210,000 over the 1954 allocation.

Cost-sharing practices which will be emphasized in Monroe county will be selected during a meeting of ASC community and county committees and representatives of various agricultural agencies at county committee headquarters in Albia Wednesday.

Charles Anderson, ASC committee chairman, said the 1955 conservation program and procedures for its administration are designed to increase the effectiveness of cost-sharing practices.

Highlights are:

The new national Agricultural Act provides that compliance with basic crop acreage allotments will be a major requirement for cost-sharing ACP eligibility.

Emphasis will be placed upon most-needed and enduring types of conservation and on pooling agreements aimed at solving joint problems for two or more neighboring farms.

Special attention will be given to practices designed to conserve and build-up cropland taken out of production through acreage allotments.

County committees will select one, two or three practices believed most-needed in their counties, and will budget the bulk of their ACP funds for approval of requests of farmers for such practices.

Farmers will be urged to study their conservation needs more thoroughly and county ASC committees will be expected to screen cost-sharing requests more carefully, with the aim of reducing the gap between the number of requests approved and the number of approved requests actually carried to conclusion on the land.

The initial period for farmers and landowners to file requests for conservation practice approval ends Dec. 10.

Will Explain Farm Plan For 1955

Farmers May Ask For Cost-Sharing Aid Dec. 1-8.

The 1955 Agricultural Conservation Program will be presented to Monroe county farmers and landowners during a series of community meetings beginning Dec. 1.

At these sessions requests for cost-sharing assistance from the federal government in carrying out approved soil and water conservation practices on farms will be received by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The ACP is a voluntary program, but in 1955 will be tied to the allotment and price-support phases of federal agricultural policy. A farmer who exceeds his acreage allotment for a basic crop, such as corn, can't qualify for the cost-sharing conservation assistance. That provision is expected to create somewhat of a cooperation problem in Monroe, where drought has cut seriously into feed supplies and legume seedings.

The United States department of agriculture also is urging farmers to carry out approved conservation practices without asking for federal funds to help meet the costs.

Here's the schedule of sign-up meetings, by townships:

Bluff Creek, Township Hall, Dec. 2, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cedar, Weller Hall, Dec. 9, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Franklin, Vosburgh School, Dec. 7 and 8, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Gullford, Pickerell Store in Georgetown, Dec. 7, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Jackson, Community Hall in Melrose, Dec. 2, 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Mantua, Mantua Center School, Dec. 5 and 7, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Monroe, Hilton, Dec. 2, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Pleasant, Township Hall, Dec. 7, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Troy, County ASC Office in Albia, Dec. 1, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Union, Sofranko Garage in Lovilia, Dec. 8, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Urbana, Center School, Dec. 1, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Absent-Minded Farmer, a play by Mr. Roy Follett, representative of attending Drake University.

Report cards for the second six weeks were given to the students Wednesday, Nov. 24, during homecoming.

Guest speaker, Mr. Day, Bethel, teacher in Albia High was in Mrs. Cain's room, Mr. Day.

Bible Club met Tuesday, Nov. 22, in Mrs. Cain's room. Mr. Day.

into the senior treasury.

every Monday. This money goes

Gardner Champion Alfalfa Grower



Walter Gardner, Monroe county's 1954 champion alfalfa grower, accepts a trophy and congratulations from Ralph Krenzlin of Iowa State College (right) during the annual Alfalfa Banquet program staged here last week. Runnerup in the competition, judged by Krenzlin, an extension service agronomist, was Lemart Larson, a Bluff Creek township neighbor of Gardner's. Approximately 800 farm and town men and women attended the banquet program, sixteenth in a series sponsored by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce.

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Seed Oats Plentiful

Monroe county farmers should have no trouble in finding plenty of seed oats of recommended varieties for 1955 plantings.

Large acreages coupled with a good growing season have assured a larger supply than usual. Supplies should be plentiful for the probable demand, according to Clarence Babcock, Monroe county agricultural extension service director.

Agronomists at Iowa State College have recommended these varieties: Cherokee, Nemaha, Bonham, Clinton, Clintland, Mo. 0-205, Andrew, Clintafe, Ajax and Branch. They are listed in their approximate order of maturity.

Although Bonham has shown some advantage over other early varieties, Cherokee remains a favorite of many Monroe farmers, Babcock said.

A heavy demand for Mo. 0-205 is anticipated next year, however, Babcock also pointed out that Clintafe and Clintland performed well in some areas, but yield and quality of these varieties were cut by their susceptibility to race 7 of stem rust, which has given plenty of trouble the past two years. He added that Clinton, which is susceptible to crown rust races, may soon be replaced by the new Clintland.

The Iowa Crop Improvement Association reports that a large acreage of oats was field inspected for certification this year. The acreage was the largest on record, and included an increase in Cherokee, Mo. 0-205 and Clintafe. Acreages of other varieties were also higher than usual.

Goode Judge In Contest

John Goode of Albia, first winner of the Iowa Retail Farm Equipment association's Soil Conservation Award, served as a member of the board of judges for this year's contest.

Goode was awarded the association's plaque in 1952 for his contributions to soil conservation and good land use. Hubert Morrow of Moulton and Carl Neitzke of Lake Park were joint award winners last year. They also served as judges, along with Dick Wilcox, state soil conservationist, Des Moines; Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil District Commissioners; Othie McMurry, secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee; Earl Fredrickson, Dayton, president of the Iowa Retail Farm Equipment association; and Cliff J. Gerstetter, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Scheduled to receive the 1954 award Friday, during the closing session of the IRFEA convention at Hotel Savary in Des Moines, is Lester Hohl, farm equipment dealer at Keosauqua. Six other dealers are to receive certificates of recognition for outstanding work in helping promote soil conservation and good use. They are Merle Peters, Spirit Lake; Jacob Shafer, Fairfield; L. E. Curtis, Jefferson; H. D. Moen Inwood; Vic Siems Burlington; and William Goshall Wall Lake.

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Soil Conservation Loans Through FHA

One piece of farm legislation which was passed by the recently adjourned Republican Congress has escaped the attention of most of the farmers, yet it is one which could and will mean much to the farmers and the people of Monroe county.

We're referring to the provisions of the Farm Security Administration legislation passed by the 83rd Republican Congress, legislation which allows the farmer to make an FHA backed loan for the extension of soil conservation practices on his land.

R. B. McLoisch, FHA administrator, said Tuesday to a group of farmers and businessmen in Centerville, "said conservation measures which will enable a man to keep his farm in excellent shape, improve the soil, improve conditions, and improve his income certainly mean a lot to the farmers and to all of the people of this country."

To us in Monroe county SOIL CONSERVATION IS IMPORTANT.

Yet there are a number of farmers who have hesitated in building terraces, who have hesitated in building ponds, who have hesitated to do other soil conservation work because of course it takes money, and this money hasn't always been available.

But now, the farmer who wants to do this work, who wants to do it all at one time, can do it. He can obtain his money from private capital, but have the loan guaranteed by the Farm Security Administration—after investigation, and approval by that agency, of course.

To us in Monroe county this new Republican sponsored measure is important because it means we can hasten the day when we will have our erosion under control. It means added wealth to our county through more soil conservation.

And quite naturally we're going to give credit where credit belongs — to the Republican members of Congress.

After Lying Dormant, Sweetclover Appears

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Except for Red Clover Legume Seed Plentiful

Except for red clover, supplies of the main legume seeds that Monroe county farmers will use this year are in average or better supply.

Monroe County Extension Director Clarence Eabeck draws this conclusion from information sent to him by Harvey Thompson, an extension agronomist at Iowa State College.

Supplies of ladino, alsike and sweet clover appear adequate to meet the expected demands. Alfalfa supply ranks a little under last year's, but is about double the 10-year average. Red clover supply is about one-fourth less than average.

Thompson believes the supply and the price situation that follows it makes this a good year for some farmers to switch from red clover to alfalfa in their legume and legume-grass meadow seedings. Alfalfa's production record in college tests shows that it will out-yield red clover in most of the state by about 1/2-ton per acre, on the average. In western Iowa it does even better than that.

In general, Thompson says, where soil acidity has been corrected by lime or where it is not a problem, alfalfa can be established just as well as red clover. There are a few exceptions—red clover can be es-

tablished on soil where fertility is too low for alfalfa, and red clover tolerates poorly drained land better. However, alfalfa will do better than red clover on drouthy soil and during drouth periods.

Another practice that Thompson suggests this year is adding ladino in about all meadow mixtures. Its price, in relation to other legumes this year, makes it a good buy as a mixture ingredient. One pound of ladino and 5 to 6 pounds of alfalfa per acre, he says, makes a full seeding rate of the legumes in the meadow mixture. He advises including one pound of ladino per acre in green manure seedings. The record of ladino as a forage producer and green manure crop in Iowa has been good. And its price situation this year makes it a good time for more folks to try ladino.

Thompson reminds seed buyers that it's wise to look at the tag on the seed lot before you buy. Check for germination and purity, in particular, because you want seed that will grow. It's a simple matter to compare lots of seed on a pure-live seed index. Just multiply the purity percent times the germination percent of each lot of seed. The product you get tells what percentage of the total weight is live seed of the crop you're buying. This gives you a way to compare one lot with another for quality and gives you a basis for checking quality against price.

Certified legume seed, he adds, is always a good buy.

Receive Seed For Studies

The Monroe County Soil District has received 20 pounds of tall fescue seed and 20 pounds of brome grass seed which will be used in grassed waterway studies. It was reported today by Frank Bell, chairman of the district's board of commissioners.

The seed has been turned over to Kenneth Newquist, Mantua township farmer, for use on recently-filled gullies.

Dale Barker, SCS farm planner for the district, said difficulty has been experienced in the use of brome and some other grasses because of failure to provide adequate ground cover under low-fertility conditions, and because of over-grazing by livestock.

Tall fescue may combat those difficulties, Barker added, because livestock do not find it palatable and it is adapted to conditions of low fertility.

A comparison will be made between the brome grass and tall fescue as they will be in the same field.

Agriculture Is Iowa's Largest Industry

Governor Leo Elthon Tuesday delivered his "state of the state" address to the joint session of the Iowa Legislature.

In that address Elthon mentioned that the state is an agricultural one and "any advancement of industry that would be detrimental to agriculture would be adverse to the best interest of the state of Iowa."

"We want industry and we want conditions to be such that industry will be interested in us. But let us not forget that agriculture is basic in our state."

It seems to us that what Governor Elthon stated has a particular application to a number of counties in southern Iowa; counties in which the income is relatively low, counties in which a good many of the farms are marginal, counties in which an increasing number of farm owners, operators and tenants are seeking off-the-farm jobs.

To provide these people with off-the-farm jobs we in southern Iowa must have industry. These people, on the size farms they have at the present, cannot make enough money, can not buy for themselves and their families the things they want.

The alternative is either a larger farm or an off-the-farm job which will provide their families with this additional income.

There's much to be said for increasing the sizes of the farms and making more economic units of them—but if that is done there's also the prospect of quite a drop in population as the size of farms is increased and the number of persons on these farms goes down.

So perhaps from a standpoint of a more stable population and even a more stable economy in this part of Iowa, the answer is much more small industry. And we're not going to worry too much about industry replacing agriculture in Iowa.

But we are going to continue to be concerned about industry for the small towns in southern Iowa—industries like the J. F. Weaver Furniture company which has spent a good many thousands of dollars setting up their plant and which is currently showing its furniture in Chicago.

There are the kind of industries we in Southern Iowa like. These are the

kind of industries which we need. And these are the kind we're going to continue to go after—not only for the sake of industry itself, but because it will provide a balance which we so badly need in Southern Iowa.

Spry Speaks at Soil District Banquet

The annual banquet program of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District will be held April 11 at 7 p.m. in the Christian Service Center here.

Guest speaker will be Clyde Spry, state secretary of agriculture.

Three of Monroe county's outstanding conservation farmers will be honored, and the program will include musical entertainment.

All district cooperators and other interested men and women are invited to the affair. Tickets, at \$1.35 each, may be obtained from district commissioners, at district headquarters in the post office, or at the Farm Bureau office.

Foster Given State Post

James W. Foster, Monroe county farmer, will begin a new six-year term on the State Conservation Committee in July.

Governor Leo A. Hoegh's appointment of Foster was confirmed this week by the state senate.

The Conservation committee has charge of administration of state supported soil and water conservation programs. Members are paid on a per diem basis.

Foster, a former member of the board of commissioners of the Monroe County Soil District, has a long record of service in the conservation field and has been active in other programs related to agriculture. He is a former state representative from Monroe county.

Named to the committee with Foster for terms ending in 1961 were Fred Cherry of Rowley and Kenneth Wagner of West Liberty. George Eason of LeMars was appointed for a term ending in 1959.

Governor Hoegh Tuesday appointed two Democrats, one a former state legislator, to places on the State Conservation Commission. Names of Mrs. Helen Crabb of Jamaica and George V. Jeck of Spirit Lake were sent to the senate for confirmation. Principal work of the Commission is supervision and development of state lakes and parks and administration of fish and game laws and programs.

Mrs. Crabb, a housewife, is a former state representative. She would succeed Mrs. Emmett Hannam of Council Bluffs for a six-year term at per diem pay.

Jeck, an automobile dealer, would succeed D. A. Dinges of Emmetsburg for a six-year term. He is a son of G. G. Jeck of Atlantic, a former Democratic national committeeman and more recently internal revenue director for Iowa.

Awards to Etchers, Conway, McFarland



prominent in the field of conservation of natural resources were among the annual banquet program of the Monroe County Soil District at Christian church Monday. Left to right are James Foster, Monroe county farmer who is a member of the State Conservation Committee; Frank Mendell, Des Moines, state conservationist; E. E. Smith, Chariton, area conservationist; and Melrose, former Monroe district commissioner who is a member of the Iowa Department of Public Instruction.



The Albia Rotary club each year awards plaques to Monroe county farmers who make outstanding records in good land use. Honored at the Monday banquet program were Frank and Albert Etcher, Union township; Henry Conway, Jackson township; and Albert McFarland, Guilford township. Albert Etcher is pictured above as he was congratulated by Albert DeGeus, right, a farmer member of the Rotary club who made the plaque awards.

Photo at right shows Conway, wearing light suit, with Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Spry. McFarland was unable to attend the program.



Spry Speaker At Program Held Here

DeGeus Gives Rotary Plaques to Leaders In Conservation.

Farmers who have made outstanding records in carrying out soil and water conservation practices on their land were honored during the annual banquet program of the Monroe County Soil District at Christian Service Center here Monday evening.

Albia Rotary club plaques were presented to Frank and Albert Etcher, Union township; Henry Conway, Jackson township; and Albert McFarland, Guilford township.

Albert DeGeus, farmer and Rotarian, made the award presentations and described the Rotary club's participation in the recognition program as "proof that business and professional men are aware of the need for conservation farming in the maintenance of healthy social and economic conditions in our community."

Guest speaker was Clyde Spry, Iowa secretary of agriculture, recognized as the "father of soil conservation districts" in the state. He was a member of the State Conservation Committee when formation of local districts was started in 1939.

Other guests included Frank Mendell of Des Moines, state conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service; E. E. Smith of Chariton, area conservationist; James Foster, Monroe county farmer who is a member of the State Conservation Committee; Sterling Martin, Monroe county farmer who Wednesday received the Master Farmer award of Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Home; Allen Schroeder, secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation Districts; and Gilbert Fridley, treasurer of the state association.

They were introduced by Dale Barker, SCS farm planner for the Monroe district, along with the Monroe commissioners—Alton Wilcox, Frank Bell and Pat Carbin.

Entertainment was by Vera Rowles, Albia vocalist.

Secretary Spry, introduced by Foster, praised the conservation achievements recorded by farmers in this section of the state. "If southern Iowa farmers hadn't taken better care of their land than those of northern Iowa, we wouldn't have any agriculture in this area today," he declared. Spry emphasized the importance of keeping an eye on the future in pulling dollars from the land today. "We must be concerned for the boys and girls who will follow us as producers and consumers of food."

He pointed out that a city can be burned to the ground and rebuilt perhaps better than it was before, "but when we burn farm land through misuse it means the end of farm homes and the cities and towns around them."

The state official disagreed with forecasters who see the nation's food needs eventually outstripping the ability of farmers to produce in sufficient quantities.

Conservation of soil resources for future use, plus the know-how of farmers that enables them to study any situation and conquer it, will keep food production in line with demand, Spry predicted.

Of the award winners, Conway has the longest record of soil district cooperation, dating back to 1948. He farms 160 acres and has a conservation program including contouring, pasture improvement, woodlot management, tree planting, pond construction, water development and terracing.

The Etchers are a combination of the state and local conservation efforts.

—Continued on

Conservation Awards Wednesday Evening

School boys and girls who made outstanding conservation records during the year will be honored at a banquet scheduled for 7:30 p.m. at Albia High school. 45 medals and certificates will be presented to the Monroe County Soil District winners. Workbooks were given in competition.

Speaker for the Wednesday program, open to all interested persons, will be the Rev. Arnold Nelson, pastor of Munterville Lutheran church and St. Paul's Lutheran church of Albia. Music will be by the Lovilla High school orchestra. The Rev. Donald C. Bissinger of First Methodist church, Albia, will give the invocation.

Frank Bell, chairman of the board of district commissioners, will be program chairman.

May 16 1955

April 55

4-9

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Cemetery 20R-2

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Closed to

Southern Iowa's Problems Get Field Day Emphasis

Problems of key importance to southern Iowa farmers will get the main emphasis at Thursday's field day on the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm near Albia. The program for the day will start at 10 a.m. and end at about 4 p.m., according to co-chairmen Clarence Babcock, Monroe county extension director, and Ralph Krenzin, college extension agronomist.

Featured problems in the all-day demonstrations and discussions will be utilizing woods and brush land, pasture improvement methods, utilizing pastures through livestock and planning for pasture in 1955.

Iowa State College extension and research men will handle these discussion subjects, and visitors will see demonstrations on many of the points.

Leading off the program will be a discussion on a subject that's of prime importance to hundreds of southern Iowa farmers — how to make profitable use of wood and brush land. Iowa State College Extension Forester Dick Campbell will show key points in woodland management for lumber and post production. Extension Weed Control Specialist E. P. Sylwester will show how brush and small trees can be controlled to clear ground for pasture improvement. He will show both spray equipment and brush cutters. Research Agronomist J. M. Scholl will talk methods of improvement for pastures on rough land.

At lunchtime — lunch will be available on the grounds, served by Monroe county 4-H boys — visitors will hear a review of the reorganization of the pasture farm, which was made earlier this year. Reporting will be Dick Frevert, who supervises the outlying experimental farms of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

The afternoon program will offer free choice discussions on four main topics — woodland management and brush control; findings of pasture improvement studies at the farm; handling livestock to utilize improved pastures; and measures for providing 1955 pastures in areas hit by drouth this year.

For the afternoon program, visitors may pick the discussions they want to hear. Wagons will operate in shuttle-bus fashion to transport them for one stop to another.

The Pasture Improvement Farm is located west and south of Albia. Go west on highway 34 about 1 mile, turn south at the farm sign. The farm is about 2½ miles south of the highway.

← Sept 5th →

Presentation Planned For Wednesday

**Cited for Farming
And Citizenship by
Farm Magazine.**

Sterling B. Martin, who farms 358 acres near Melrose, will receive the Iowa Master Farmer Award at a luncheon in Des Moines Wednesday.

The Master Farmer Award was started in 1926 by Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Martin and six other winners join a group of 150 other men and one woman who have since been cited by the farm magazine.

Winners are selected on the basis of a sound balanced farming program plus their outstanding contributions to a better agriculture through community service and good citizenship.

Martin is 64 and operates the family farm. He keeps a small herd of Angus and feeds out steers raised. He raises about 200 hogs yearly.

Soil conservation gets special attention on Martin's farm. He has built two deep ponds. According to a state soil conservation specialist, "Martin has done one of the most complete conservation planting jobs for gully control in the state." He has almost one and one-half miles of terrace, and the crops are planted on the contour on sloping ground.

A charter Farm Bureau member, Martin has served as voting delegate, board member and county president. He helped organize the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, was commissioner 10 years and alternate regional director four years. He was township clerk four years and president of a local shipping association 12 years.

Martin has been president of his local school board, served six years on the Monroe County Board of Education, and is a member of the State Board of Public Instruction. He was county agent in Lucas county nine years. He was state representative from Monroe county in the 54th Iowa General Assembly.

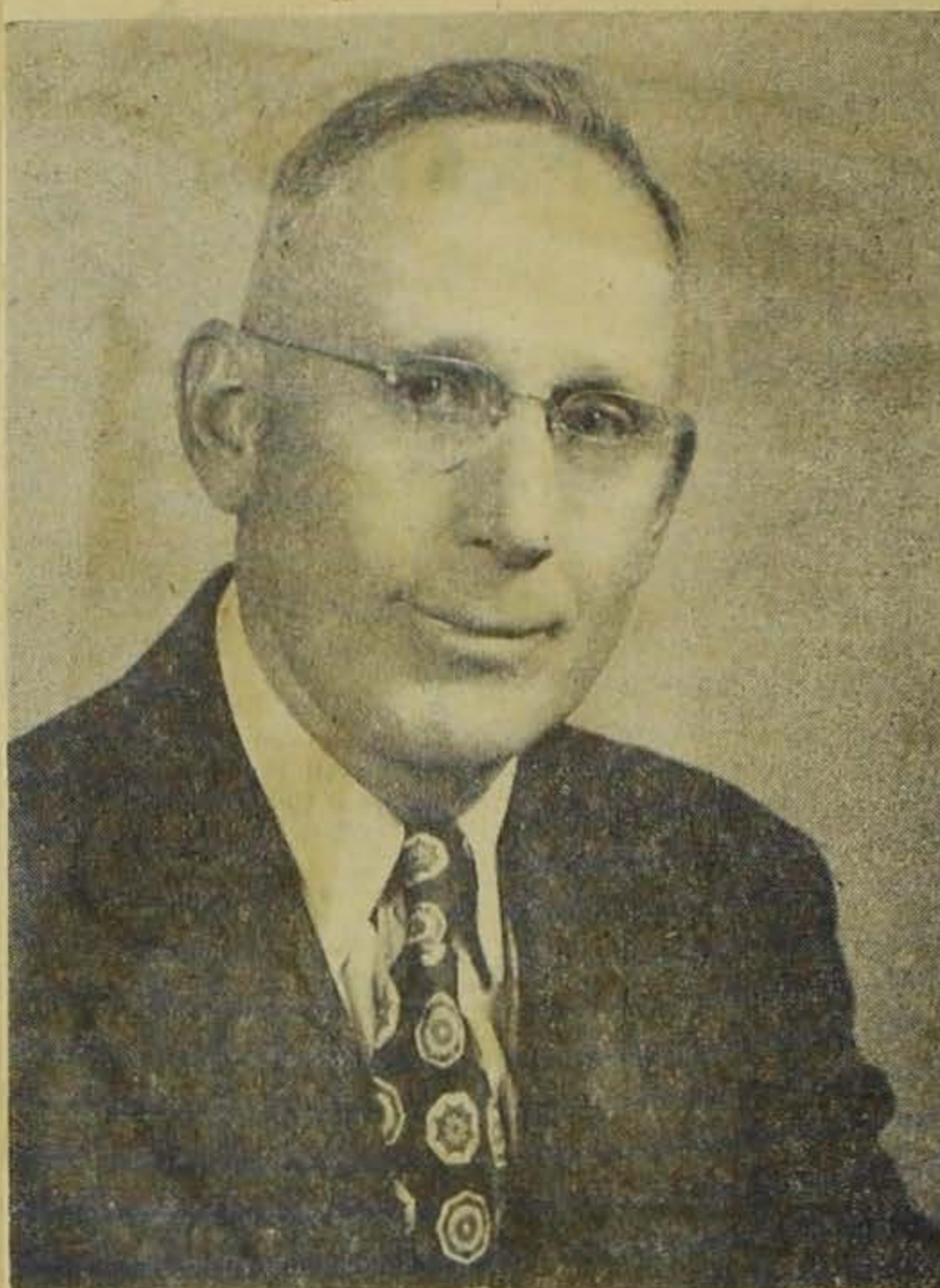
A member of the Chariton First Methodist church, Martin has served there as steward, Sunday school teacher and as Sunday school superintendent. He has been a member of the church choir for 20 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have raised five children, four of whom are living. They have 12 grandchildren.

A panel of judges selects the winners in the Master Farmer contest on the basis of nominations by friends or neighbors and on the basis of written field reports from Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead staff members.

Judges of the 1954 contest were Donald R. Murphy, editor of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead; Dr. William G. Murray, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Iowa State College, Ames; A. R. Clause, Grand Junction, president of the Iowa Master Farmer Club; and Clyde Spry, Iowa secretary of agriculture.

Winners in addition to Martin will be announced at the Wednesday luncheon program in Des Moines.



Sterling B. Martin
Good farmer, good citizen.

April 1955

Honey Creek Watershed Tours Set

**Foster and Other
State Officials
To Visit Site.**

Tours of the Honey Creek Watershed project in Lucas county will be one of the highlights of Soil Conservation Week observance in this area.

The Honey Creek Development is southeast of Russell, west of the Monroe-Lucas county line.

Tours are planned Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—for soil conservation leaders, farmers and business men.

Participating in the Wednesday tour will be members of the State Soil Conservation committee, including James Foster of Monroe county, and members of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Thursday's tour of the 900-acre area will be for farmers, and a special guest will be Professor H. D. Hughes of Iowa State College, Ames.

The Thursday auto caravan will start from Russell High school at 1:30 p.m.

The Honey Creek is one of two watershed projects in the state set up as pilot programs to determine if this method of flood control and soil and water conservation should be expanded. Methods of financing and the responsibilities of individual landowners will be explained during the Thursday tour.

The Friday tour will be comparatively short, and is primarily for business and professional men. They'll meet at Hotel Chariton at 12:30 p.m.

Farms to be visited include those of Harold Johnson, Vogel Smith, Raymond Meyer, Pat Carroll, Richard Malone, Guy Edgington, Warren Blue, Clayton Blue, Paul Cox, Guilford Davis, Leo Lewis, George Calvin, Harvey Werts, Burdette Werts, G. A. and Robert Kells and Edwin Johnson.

June 16, 1955

PLAN YOUR FARM



FARM YOUR PLAN



U S SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

July-1955

2 Girls, Boy Take Conservation Awards

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District rewarded boys and girls who prepared outstanding Conservation Workbooks during the 1954-55 school term during a program staged at Albia High auditorium Wednesday evening.

Top awards—plaques—went to Sharon Findley of Miller school, first; Larry Hindman of North Castle school, second; and Karen Nelson of Garfield school, third.

More than 250 workbooks were entered in the competition. First, second and third place winners in

each town and township received gold, silver and bronze medals. In addition, 32 honorable mention certificates were distributed.

Guest speaker for the program was the Rev. Arnold Nelson, pastor of Munterville Lutheran church and St. Paul's Lutheran church of Albia.

Here are the township and town award winners:

Urbana

Marion Sinclair, Williamson, first; Lois Fowler, Enon, second; Virginia Strong, Enon, third.

Union

Sharon Findley, Miller, first; Tommy Hollinrake, Lemon, second; Richard Phipps, Lemon, third.

Pleasant

Marion Van Arkel, Cottonwood, first; Philip Brumbaugh, Lockman, second; Tommy Rumpy, Cottonwood, third.

Franklin

James Foster, Mt. Carmel, first; Mark Van Zante, Blue Front, second; Janice Mosley, West Point, third.

Conservation

—Continued from Page 1.

Guilford

Dora Manley, Morris, first; Robert Smith, Morris, second; Tommy Bakalar, Hiteman, third.

Cedar

Shirley Ryan, Hickory Point, first; Anna Mae Lord, Hickory Point, second; Phyllis Ryan, Hickory Point, third.

Monroe

Raymond Clark, Oakland Fuller, first; Judy Gillespie, Oakland Fuller, second; Charles Rouse, Oakland Fuller, third.

Bluff Creek

Karen Larson, Garfield, first; Karen Kaldenberg, Union Hall, second; Larry Don Isley, Garfield, third.

Melrose

Judith Logan, first; Pat Shovlain, second; Madelyn Murphy, third.

Troy

Frances Wasko, Hocking, first; Allen Mock, Watson, second; Margaret Gray, Maxon, third.

Mantua

Larry Hindman, North Castle, first; Terry Wignall, Cuba, second; Karen K. Chambers, Avery, third.

Lovilia

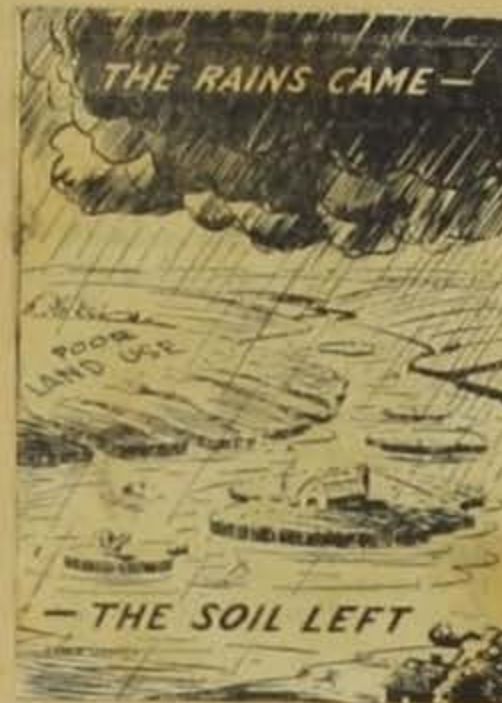
Judith McGee, first; Ardith Waters, second; Janice Avon, third.

Wayne

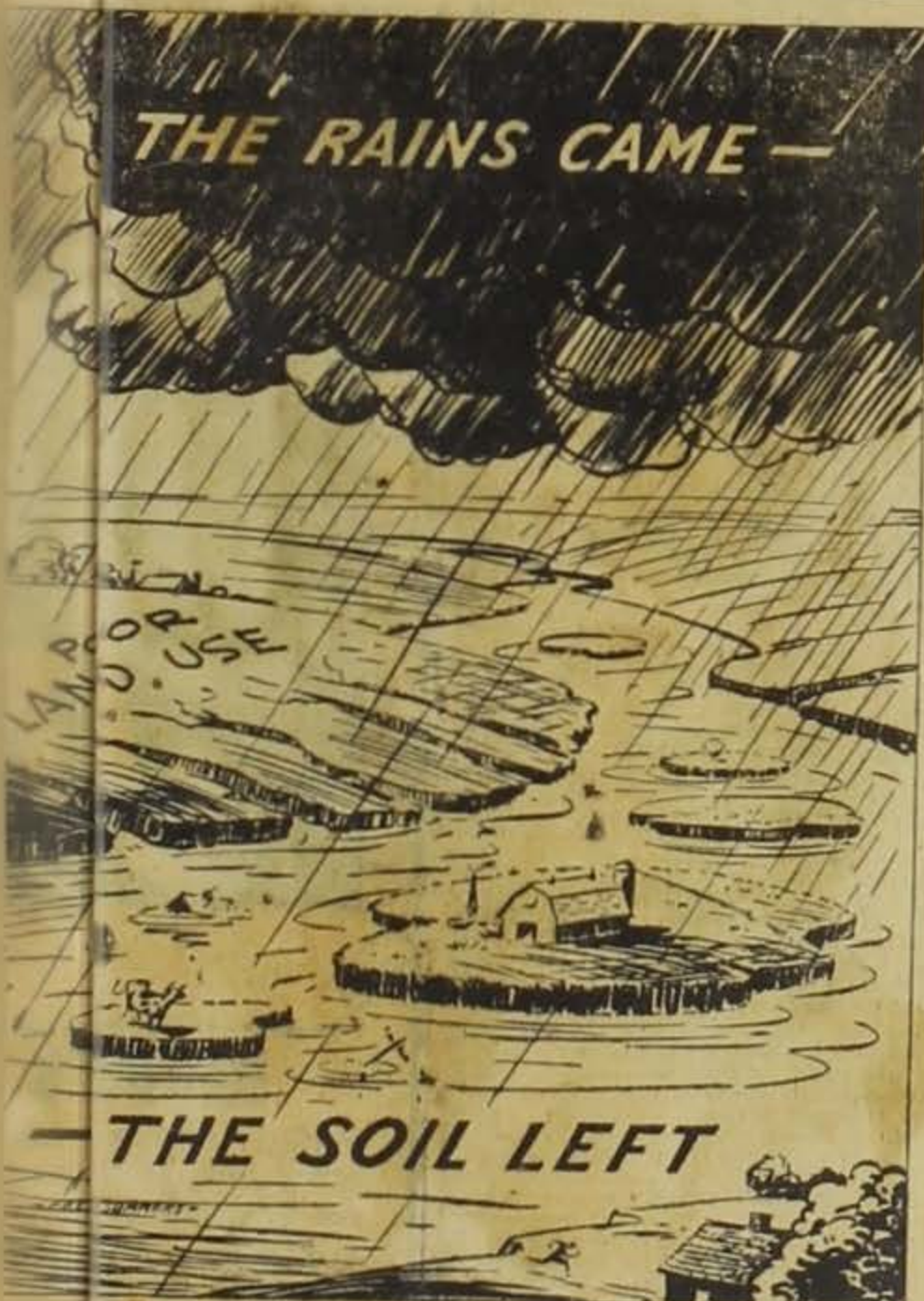
Bob Carr, Roundtop, first; Leonard, Jones, Wayne No. 1, second; John Ballard, Jr., Wayne No. 1, third.

Lovely Geraniums for Cemetery Planting, Loycone's. 20R-2

May 1955



July-1955



July-1955

1954 Report By District

Monroe county's Soil Conservation District has active agreements with 498 cooperators covering 111,275 acres, the annual report of the Board of Commissioners reveals.

Three hundred and twenty-one of the cooperators have basic conservation plans for 69,999 acres.

Fifty-two new cooperators were enrolled in 1954, and 27 new basic plans were prepared during the year.

The Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the District, gave assistance on 604 Monroe county farms last year. Practices on these farms included:

Contour farming, 1,875 acres; pasture improvement, 257 acres; strip farming, 52 acres; tree planting, five acres; wildlife area improvement, 39 acres; hedge row planting, 192 rods; sod waterways, 38 acres; standard terraces, 12.7 miles; diversion terraces, 6.17 miles; farm drainage, 163 acres; open drains, 4.19 miles; tile drains, 13,340 feet; farm ponds, 109.

District Commissioners are Frank L. Bell, chairman; Alton Wilcox, treasurer; and Pat A. Carbin.

4-10

Foster Joins Russians For Iowa Tour

Monroe Farmer Will Attend Banquet and Make Friday Tour

A Monroe county farmer will be among the Russian farm delegation hosts this week.

He is James W. Foster of Bluff Creek township.

Foster will join the Russian visitors at a dinner program scheduled for Thursday evening on the campus of Iowa State College, Ames, and will accompany them on farm visits scheduled for Friday.

Recognized as an authority in the field of soil conservation, Foster is a member of the State Conservation Committee.

The Russians, 12 of them, arrived Sunday at the Des Moines Municipal airport to begin a tour of Iowa.

They were greeted by approximately 2,600 spectators and Iowans who will serve as official tour hosts.

Heading the delegation is Deputy Minister of Agriculture V. V. Matskevich. In response to the welcome, he made this statement addressed to the citizens of Des Moines and the State of Iowa:

"I am happy in the name of the Soviet agriculture delegation to greet you and to thank you for your invitation to visit the bread basket of the United States, the State of Iowa.

"Thanks to your initiative, we were able to visit the United States of America in order to become acquainted with the agricultural production of your country and to meet and to find ties of friendship with the wonderful farmers of American agriculture.

"The free exchange of experience in carrying on highly mechanized, large-scale contemporary agriculture will bring mutual benefits both to the Soviet and the American peoples. The Soviet delegation is for the second day on American soil. It is being met very warmly and very hospitably.

"We are certain that your delegation which is presently in the Soviet Union is also meeting with such a warm welcome, and will be deeply and from all sides able to become acquainted with the Soviet agriculture.

"Tomorrow our delegation begins its journey through the State of Iowa. We are sure that the closer we become acquainted with the toilers of the most peaceful profession, the profession of agriculture, we will be able to become acquainted, and from this objective of peace the progress of mankind will benefit."

--Continued on Page 6.

The official welcome to Iowa was given the Russians by Secretary of Agriculture Clyde Spry and Dean Floyd Andre of Iowa State College.

Andre told the group that the tours and visits arranged for the 12-day stay in Iowa had been made possible through the cooperation of many people. "On this trip," he said, "you will see some of our typical Iowa farms and the hogs, cattle and crops which are raised on them. We hope it will be a very pleasant visit and that you will learn a great deal about Iowa agriculture."

July 1955

Plow Titles For Tangie, Thompson

Level Land Winner Placed 6th in '53 And 3rd in '54.

Wayne Thompson and Albert Tangie, both veteran contenders, captured Monroe county's 1955 plowing championships in competition staged Monday on the John Bates farm east of Albia.

Tangie repeated his 1954 performance in taking the contour plowing crown. Thompson was runnerup in that department.

Thompson finished first in the level land event, picking up the title held during the past year by George McCombs. Just a year ago Thompson ranked third in the level land contest and fourth in contour plowing. In 1953 he could place no better than fifth in the contests.

Tangie needs another win to gain permanent possession of the contour championship trophy. He has traveled quite a distance up the plowing contest ladder since 1953, when he trailed the fields in both events. The next year he copped the contour title and was fourth in the level land competition. This year he was fifth in level land plowing.

Monroe County Farm Bureau Young People sponsored the Monday contests, watched by approximately 250 persons. Judges were George Gutman, SCS engineer in Wapello county; Ed Klodt, Wapello soil district commissioner; and Francis Argo, Mahaska soil district conservation aide. Chief referee was Tom Dougherty, former Monroe county and state champion, and Frank Bell, chairman of the Monroe soil district board of commissioners, was official starter.

Tangie and Thompson were scheduled to compete in state plowing contests at Cherokee today.

August 1955

Seek Plowing Titles Today

BULLETIN

Albert Tangie today repeated his 1954 triumph in Monroe county's contour plowing championship match. He scored 87 points. Wayne Thompson was runnerup, with 86 points, and here are scores of other contenders:

Herman Leffler, 78.3; Ralph Helmick, 77.3; George McCombs, 75; Henry DeJong, 68.7.

Tangie was fourth in the state contour contest last year.

Monroe county's top plowmen were battling for level and contour championships at the John Bates farm today.

The seventeenth annual contests were being sponsored by Monroe County Farm Bureau Young People, and action was expected to wind up about 4 p.m.

Contour plowing began about 11 a.m. with the following contenders churning up the turf: George McCombs, Henry DeJong, Albert Tangie, Wayne Thompson, Ralph Helmick and Herman Leffler. They were scheduled to go in the level land competition this afternoon, too, along with Lloyd Goode.

Winners will compete in the state championship matches scheduled Aug. 18 near Cherokee. Defending champions are George McCombs, level, and Albert Tangie, contour.

Tom Dougherty, Monroe county farmer and former state champion, was chief referee for today's competition. Judges included Lee Stephenson and Ed Klodt, Wapello county soil district commissioners; Sylvan Runkel, area SCS conservationist; Francis Argo, Mahaska county soil district conservation aide; and Clyde Jager, Mahaska district commissioner.

August 1955

husband's trip.

In addition to Matskevich the delegation includes:

Mikolla Gureyev, deputy premier of the Ukraine; A. E. Tulupnikov, agricultural economist; Boris Savelyev, deputy chief of the state planning commission; Alexander Yezhevsky, deputy minister of the automobile, tractor and farm machinery industry; Yuri Golubach, deputy minister for state farms of the Russian republic; Andrei Shevchenko, ministry of agriculture counselor; Peter Svechnikov, chairman of a collective farm that is famous in Russia; Anatly Sirotin, editor of the newspaper, "Agriculture"; Peter Babindra director of the largest grain farm in the Soviet Union; Nikolai Bogach, director of a machinery and tractor station; and Boris Sokolov, chief of a corn selection laboratory.

Loren Soth, editor of the editorial pages of The Des Moines Register and Tribune, suggested the invitation to the Russians months ago. He wasn't at the airport to greet the visitors, however—he's a member of an American agricultural group now touring Russia.

Matskevich recognized the name when he was introduced to Mrs. Soth Sunday and asked about her.

with the assistance of the Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce as host.

Accompanying the Soviet agriculture executives are other Russians regularly stationed in the United States—members of the embassy staff and newspaper correspondents. Others in the party, serving as translators, are state department representatives—Vladimir P. Prokofiev and Vasia Gmirkin.

Today, by air-conditioned bus, the Russians made their first farm visit—in Polk county. Tonight the official welcome to Iowa will take place at Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Monroe's Top Plowmen



Albert Tangie



Wayne Thompson

August 1955

SCORES

Here's the scoring in the Monroe County Championship Plowing Matches staged Monday.

CONTOUR

Plowmen	Points
Albert Tangie	87.0
Wayne Thompson	86.0
Herman Leffler	78.3
Ralph Helmick	77.3
George McCombs	75.0
Henry DeJong	68.7

LEVEL

Wayne Thompson	87.3
Ralph Helmick	85.0
Henry DeJong	84.3
George McCombs	83.3
Albert Tangie	82.7
Lloyd Goode	82.3
Herman Leffler	75.3

August 1955

Tangie 7th, Thompson 9th In Iowa Plowing Events

Winners of Monroe county's 1955 plowing championships — Albert Tangie and Wayne Thompson — competed in state contests staged near Cherokee Thursday.

Tangie, two-time winner of the county contour crown, placed seventh in that division of the state competition. Thompson was ninth among level land plowmen.

The state contour plowing championship went to Kenneth Clark, 38, of Cherokee county. He also won the crown in 1951. He'll repre-

sent Iowa in the national contour plowing contest near Wabash, Ind., Sept. 14-17.

Owen Jorgensen of Guthrie Center, the 1954 Iowa contour champion, did not have to defend his title Thursday because as runnerup in last year's national contour match he can compete in the national again this year. He gave an exhibition at Cherokee and if his score had counted in the competi-

Plowmen

—Continued from Page 1.

tion he would have been tied with Tangie.

Lyle Mason of Meriden won the state level land championship. He was followed by Dean Albarn of Pandora and Dick Pederson of Cherokee, the 1954 state titlist.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer and chairman of the state soil conservation committee, was among the state contest officials.

Here are the placings in the two contests:

Contour

Kenneth Clark, Larrabee, first; Lyle Mason, Meriden, second; Bob Barrow, Keosauqua, third; John Hartwick, McGregor, fourth; Elmer Hibma, Harris, fifth; Lyle Willhoite, Wall Lake, sixth; Albert Tangie, Albia, seventh; Paul Keeney, Runnells, eighth; and Bob McCaffrey, Denison, ninth.

Level

Lyle Mason, first; Dean Albarn, Pandora, second; Dick Pederson, Cherokee, third; Lawrence Huber, Rippey, fourth; H. M. Boersma, Sheldon, fifth; Don Callenus, Granville, sixth; Roy Beckett, Boone, seventh; Lyle Kraft, Bagley, eighth; and Wayne Thompson, Moravia, ninth.

Plowmen found the Cherokee going rough. There had been no rain on the contest sites since July 4, and the soil was dry and hard-packed.

Monroe county has a new Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee. Elected Saturday to the committee which determines county policy for the federal farm commodity price support, soil conservation and related programs were Roy Himelick, Pleasant township; Howard Dicks, Mantua township; and John Cowles, Guilford township.

Himelick is committee chairman. He succeeds Charley Anderson, a committee member for three years. Dicks is vice chairman, and Cowles is regular member. Dicks and Cowles succeed Walter Gardner and Pat Coady. Alternate county committee members are Coady and Henry Clark. County committee members serve one-year terms. They

are chosen by township committee chairmen, elected in mail balloting by farmers and landowners. The convention delegates held their Saturday meeting at ASC headquarters here. The new committee will hold its first formal meeting Tuesday. One of its early actions will be appointment of an office manager. That post is held by Phil O'Brien of Melrose.

ELECT NEW AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE



Shepherd handled the little fish with care. They were taken by bucket from tank to boat, and then eased gently into the water. The fingerlings were divided equally between upper and lower lakes.

Farmers Get Fish, Too

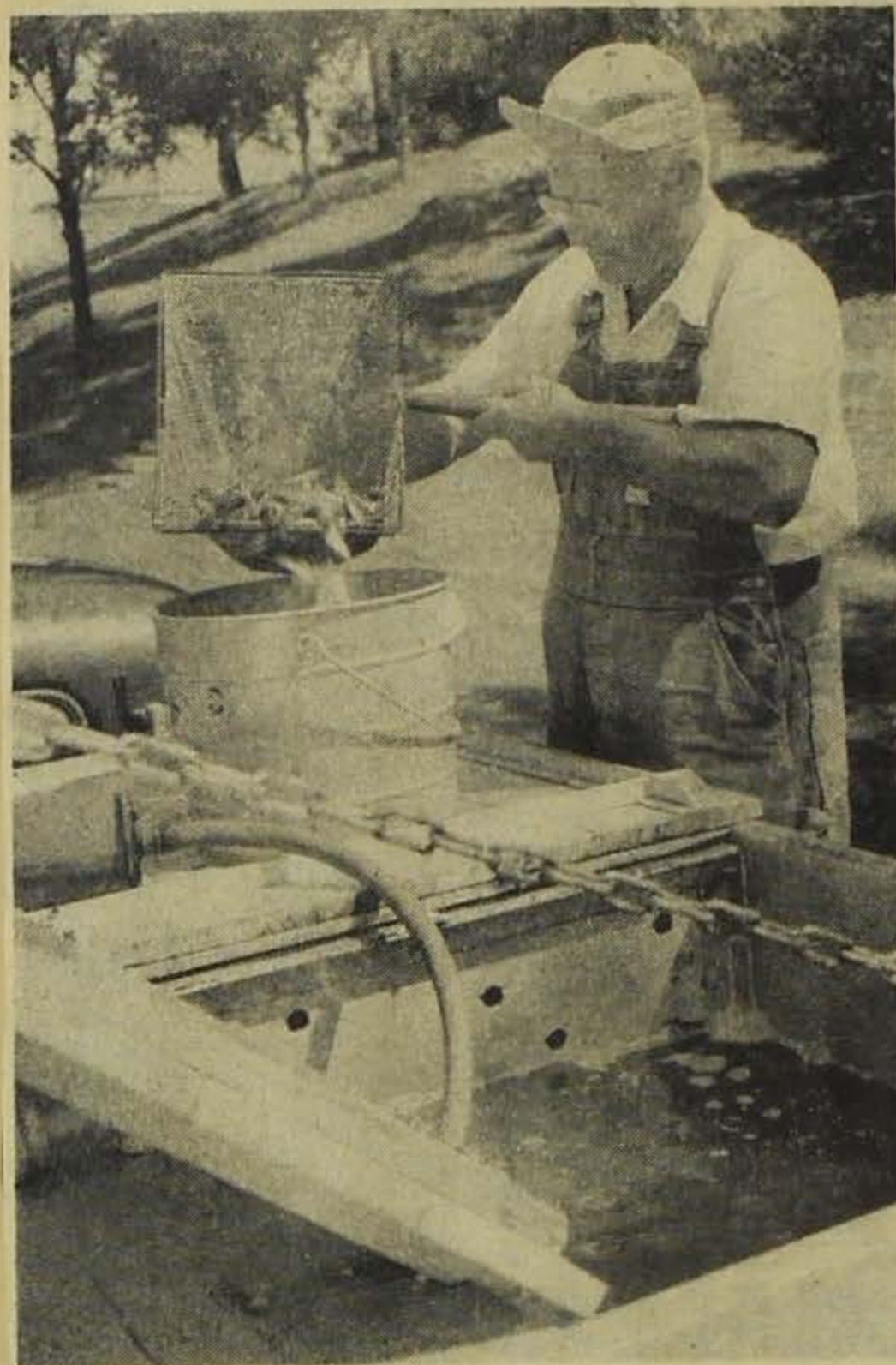
Baby bluegills—4,215 of them—were distributed among Monroe county farmers Friday and were placed in 37 farm ponds.

The fish were obtained by the Monroe County Soil Conservation District from the Fish and Wildlife Service at Fairport, Ia.

Distribution was made from a tank truck near the post office.

Recipients included Albia Pasture Farm, Floyd Bettis, James Calhoun, John Cernich, Wayne Clark, John Heffron, Ralph Fisher, Dave Flattery, Leo T. Flattery, Kenneth Hinton, Monte Jones, Jack Judge, Joe M. Judge, Pat Judge, W. L. Judge, J. E. King, Bill Klingaman, Paul Kosman, Bob McGinnis, Bill Patterson, Frank Ryan, Bill Sinnott, C. R. Sandifer, S. B. Sinnott, Andy Pavlik, Stanley Pfiefer, Denzil Patton, Henrietta Van Halm, Ed Robinson, Jack Phippen, Frank Etcher and Erven Long.

New Home for Black Bass



Five thousand black bass fingerlings—an average of better than one for each man, woman and child in Albia—found a new home in Albia's municipal reservoirs last week. Above photo shows some of them being removed from a truck by Ralph Shepherd of Lake Wapello, an employee of the Iowa Conservation Commission.

September 1955

Chariton River Landowners Plan Centerville Meeting

The Upper Chariton River Landowners association, an organization of farmers and others opposed to the proposed Rathbun Dam project, will sponsor a public meeting in the court room at Centerville Sept. 20, beginning at 8 p.m.

Purpose of the meeting, it was announced, is to "inform the public of the advantages of upland watershed development for flood and erosion control over the large dam type of flood control."

Principal speaker will be Raymond A. McConnell, Jr., editor of the Lincoln, Neb., Journal. Also on the program will be E. E. Smith of Chariton, district representative of the Soil Conservation Service, and Don Berry, Indianola newspaper editor and publisher.

McConnell is the only person ever to receive Junior Chamber of Commerce "outstanding man" awards at local, state and national levels. The Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce named him the "outstanding young man of Lincoln" in 1951, the Nebraska Junior Chamber of Commerce ranked him the "most outstanding young man in Nebraska" in 1950, and in 1951

he was selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as "one of the 10 outstanding young men of the United States."

He has been co-chairman of the Salt-Wahoo Watershed association at Lincoln since its organization in 1950, and assisted in organizing the Little Blue, Big Blue, Little Nemaha and Cass-Weeping Water associations in Nebraska. He organized the Kansas-Nebraska Watersheds Council in 1951.

He organized the National Watershed Congress in 1954 and served on its steering committee, and initiated the National Citizen's committee said largely responsible for the National Pilot Watershed Program. He led in efforts for the passage of the National Watershed Development Act of 1954, and is conservation consultant for Capper's Farmer.

In 1954 he served as a Justice Department representative on the United States-Mexican Joint Commission on Migrant Labor.

Mr. McConnell wrote "Trapped Terraces," published by University of Nebraska Press.

Says Money Still Available For Soil-Water Practices

—Continued from Page 1.

Iowa farms in 1954 through the cost-sharing programs administered by the state and local ASC committees. Over six million dollars of the total actual cost was met with federal funds and the remainder was paid by the individual owners and operators who participated in the program.

Practices were completed on 506 farms in Monroe county in 1954, and the participating owners and operators earned a total of \$69,820.21 in cost-sharing payments.

Although the state's ACP allotment for 1954 was nearly \$2 million less than for 1953, the accomplishments of last year compared favorably with those of prior years, according to Dwight W. Meyer, chairman of the Iowa ASC committee.

He said a statewide summary of 1954 ACP activities showed "noticeable increases" over 1953 in such "enduring or permanent-type" practices as terracing, establishing sod waterways, improvement of farm drainage ditches and construction of dams for erosion control or livestock water.

Thirty-two watershed development pooling agreements involving 113 farms in 13 counties were carried out through cost-sharing last year. Meyer said it was the

first year in which this method was used to any extent in solving conservation problems common to two or more neighboring farms.

The scope and type of ACP accomplishments in 1954, Meyer continued, can be credited to a great extension to program procedure changes which encouraged "a new concept of cost-sharing conservation." This concept, he explained, calls for primary attention to each community's major conservation problems with more emphasis than ever before on practices most needed on individual farms.

Sixty thousand Iowa landlords, partners and individual operators qualified for cost-sharing conservation payments in 1954 by carrying out practices which were authorized and approved by their county ASC offices. The direct payments totaled \$5,780,100. An additional \$396,000 of ACP funds was expended for technical services and other special assistance in establishing the practices.

In the state as a whole, earned cost-sharing in 1954 averaged \$104 per participating farm and \$96 per payee, compared with \$69 per farm and \$53 per payee in 1953. In Monroe county, earned cost-sharing in 1954 averaged \$137.98 per participating farm and \$124.26 per payee, as compared with \$93.59 per farm and \$86.67 per payee in 1953.

Meyer predicted that 1955 will prove "an outstanding year in soil and water conservation work in Iowa." He said he made the prediction "because farmers have become more aware of conservation benefits, because the state's ACP

funds for this year are 25 million dollars greater than for 1954, and because the 1955 program is virtually the same as that which proved so successful even with a decreased amount of funds in 1954. It is also significant that farmers may still file requests with their county ASC offices for cost-sharing practices to be carried out before the close of this year.

"The outlook for cost-sharing conservation in 1956," he added, "is especially favorable. Our state's apportionment of national ACP funds for next year will be over nine million dollars, or about the same as for 1955, and the program itself will be broadened to meet the needs of certain areas in which the presently offered practices are not in general demand."

Monroe ASC Chairman Himelick made public a summary of ACP practices carried out on Monroe county farms in 1954.

11,433 tons of limestone were applied on 281 farms.

637 feet of standard and level terraces were constructed on 22 farms while 369 feet of diversion terraces were constructed on 24 farms.

Contouring of intertilled crops was practiced on 77 farms and included 1,638 acres.

139 feet of sod waterways were established on eight farms through shaping, seeding and sodding, while 29,558 cubic yards of earth were moved in establishing sod waterways on 39 farms.

115 dams for livestock water were established on 111 farms.

720 rods of tiling went into four farms.

On 25 farms pasture improvement programs covered 262 acres, while 644 acres of pasture were established on 72 farms.

745 acres were cleared on 69 farms and three acres of trees were planted on a single farm.

Not Too Late For Practice Allowances

Conservation Funds Still Available for Monroe Farmers.

Farmers of Monroe county may still file requests for government cost-sharing on soil and water conservation practices to be carried out this year, it was announced Wednesday by Roy F. Himelick, chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

He said funds are still available in the Agricultural Conservation Program to reimburse farmers up to 50 per cent of the actual cost of most-needed practices and land treatments approved for Monroe county.

He pointed out that compliance with corn and wheat acreage allotments is no longer a requirement for ACP eligibility.

Himelick said the drouth and hot weather this year have made the benefits of past conservation work especially noticeable and that "such proof should result in prompt action by those having need of one or more of the cost-sharing practices offered in this county which can be done this fall."

He urged farmers to inquire at the ASC office in Albia concerning the practices offered and to file their requests as soon as possible. Practices which can be carried out in the fall and early winter include spreading of limestone, construction of terraces, erosion control and livestock water dams, tiling, land clearing, land leveling and earth work on sod waterways.

In the case of seeding practices, Himelick continued, necessary preparation work might well be completed this fall and the actual sowing done next spring.

Since soil tests are required for similar practices in 1956, Himelick emphasized this is an excellent time to have the tests made.

Upon request, the county ASC office will have a trained program man assist farmers in getting soil samples for testing. This service is free but there is a nominal charge for the actual testing work in the state college laboratory.

Soil and water conservation practices costing at least 12.5 million dollars were completed on 55,375

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OPEN MEETING

An open meeting will be held in the Court Room of the Court House in Centerville, Iowa, September 20, 1955, at 8:00 p.m. to inform the public of the advantages of upland watershed development for flood and erosion control over the large dam type of flood control.

Raymond McConnell, Editor of the Lincoln Journal of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has received national recognition for his work in upland watershed development, will be the principal speaker.

A tour of the Honey Creek watershed development project will leave the Legion Home in Chariton at 2:00 p.m. on September 20, 1955. This project will demonstrate what can be accomplished by this method of flood and erosion control.

All interested persons are invited to attend both the afternoon tour and evening meeting.

**Upper Chariton River Landowners Association
and Other Supporters of the Watershed
Development Program.**

ASC Office To Cowles

John Cowles, 35, has been named manager of the Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee office here.

Cowles operates a 400-acre farm in Guilford township. A native of Illinois, he came to Monroe county in 1950.

Cowles was elected to the ASC committee this year. He resigned to accept the appointment as office manager. Pat Coady, first alternate, was moved up to fill the committee vacancy. Other members are Roy Himelick and Howard Dicks.

As office manager Cowles succeeds Phil O'Brien of near Melrose.

O'Brien had been associated with farm program administration in Monroe county since 1938, when he was elected to his town Agricultural Adjustment Agency committee. He became a county committee member in 1941, and served as its chairman from 1943 until 1953, when the office manager type of farm program administration was introduced and he resigned as committee chairman to accept that appointment.

September 19 55

For Farmers Of Monroe, Appanoose

Zmolek, Greenlee Lead Discussions At Moravia.

An agricultural outlook meeting for farm operators and owners of Monroe and Appanoose counties will be held Thursday at Moravia High school.

Discussion leaders will be Charles Greenlee and William Zmolek of the Iowa agricultural extension service. Greenlee is a former extension director for Monroe county.

Sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Councils of Monroe and Appanoose, in cooperation with the Vocational Agriculture department of Moravia High school, the Thursday session will get under way at 7:45 p.m.

Interested Monroe county residents may go directly to Moravia or meet at Farm Bureau Hall in Albia at 7:15 p.m., Extension Director Clarence E. Babcock said.

Greenlee and Zmolek will discuss the livestock outlook—with emphasis on steers and hogs—and the feed situation, and will answer the questions raised by livestock producers.

Most of the information Zmolek and Greenlee will bring to Moravia has been previously available, but they'll pull various reports into a complete picture, Babcock explained.

ACP Parley Next Week

Representatives of Monroe county's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee will go to Ottumwa Tuesday for a district meeting at which the 1956 agricultural conservation program will be outlined by representatives of the State ASC Committee.

The Monroe delegation will include John Cowles, ASC office manager, Committeemen Roy F. Himelick and C. Henry Clark, and Mrs. Ralph Edwards, clerk.

Representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration and the Soil Conservation District also are expected at the session.

Counties to be represented in addition to Monroe are Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Mahaska, Marion Van Buren Wapello and Washington.

The meeting will be held in the YMCA building.

Later in November the county's cost-sharing conservation program for 1956 will be formulated, with the state ACP handbook serving as a guide, it was explained. Then community meetings will be held to present the program to farmers and accept applications for participation.

Clark New Member Of Committee—

C. Henry Clark, Franklin township farmer, will fill the vacancy on the Monroe County Stabilization and Conservation committee created by the death of Patrick T. Coady.

In the ASC election earlier this year Roy Himelick, Howard Dicks and John Cowles were elected to the committee, the late Mr. Coady was named first alternate, and Clark was elected second alternate member.

Mr. Coady moved to a place on the regular committee when Cowles resigned to succeed Phil O'Brien as ASC office manager.

Corn Yields Going Over Forecast

ASC Now Making Loans on Beans To Producers.

Monroe county farmers generally are harvesting more corn than they had expected after a hot, dry summer.

While total returns are below those of a normal growing season, there are isolated fields with production records of from 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee expects to complete the first of the price support loans on 1955 corn this week. A number of soybean loans have already been made. There's a wide spread in bean yields reported by farmers.

General rules of the government's price support program for 1955-crop corn and soybeans were reviewed this week by Roy F. Himelick, ASC committee chairman.

The loan rate for corn is \$1.55 per bushel, and for soybeans \$2.03 per bushel.

As in past years, loans and purchase agreements are available through ASC. Loans and agreements on corn will be available until next May 31 and will mature next July 31. Those on soybeans will be available until Jan. 31 and will mature next May 31.

Himelick said a change has been made in the rule governing the support rate applying to corn, oats and soybeans stored in a county other than the one where produced. This year, the rate for the county where the corn, oats and soybeans were produced will apply. Last year, loans on these commodities were made at the rate for the county where they were stored.

To be eligible for price support on corn, producers must have complied with their corn acreage allotments. The corn itself must grade No. 3 or better except that it may grade No. 4 only on the factor of test weight. The corn must also meet specific moisture requirements and be adequately stored.

To be eligible for price support, new soybeans must grade No. 4 or better, contain not more than 14 per cent moisture and be adequately stored. Premiums and discounts will apply for classes, grades and qualities.

Sees 'Strong' 1956 Conservation Program

Roy Himelick, chairman of the Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee, today reported that a "strong" cost-sharing soil and water conservation program for Monroe county farmers is assured in 1956 with the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture of the general Iowa plan.

As in past years, the state plan will be used as a guide in formulating Monroe county's Agricultural Conservation Program, Himelick said. This step will be taken soon after the county committee attends a district meeting in November to receive detailed instructions on the statewide program for 1956. The county ASC organization will then be ready to explain the program on the local level and receive farmers' requests for cost-sharing on con-

servation work to be carried out next year.

The state's apportionment of federal ACP funds to assist owners and operators in authorized conservation work on their farms next year is \$9,290,000. From this state apportionment, Monroe county will be allotted an amount determined on the basis of farmland acreage, productivity needs, comparative erosion hazards, drainage needs and the amount of ACP work completed in 1953 and 1954.

According to State ASC Chairman Dwight W. Meyer, the 1946 Iowa program will be broader in scope and more flexible in operation than those of past years in order to encourage long-time adjustments in land use and to help meet immediate conservation problems on the farms.

He said that all of the most com-

mon basic land treatments needed in this state will be provided by the 21 cost-sharing practices comprising the 1956 program. They include the 19 practices of this year, plus two new ones.

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ASC--

—Continued From Page 1.

practices for which there has been considerable demand.

One of the new practices—establishing additional acreages of a vegetative cover in crop rotation to retard erosion and improve soil structure—is designed especially for conserving land taken out of production through allotment programs. The other new practice—establishing of a vegetative cover for green manure and for protection from erosion—is needed primarily in the heavy grain-producing areas where most other ACP practices are not generally required.

At present, the government's share of the cost of approved ACP work cannot exceed 50 percent but a maximum of 60 percent will be permitted in 1956 on eight permanent-type practices—standard, level and diversion terraces, dams for erosion control, dams for livestock water, sod waterways, and establishment or improvement of a stand of forest trees.

Other practices to be offered in Iowa in 1956 are application of limestone, contour stripcropping, constructing open farm ditches, tiling leveling land for drainage, establishment of contouring operations on non-terraced land, and five more which involve seeding of pastures and headlands.

In recognition of the growing interest in watershed development, the cost-sharing rules for pooling agreements among two or more farmers having a common conservation problem have been made more liberal for 1956. Next year, a participant in a pooling agreement may qualify for as much as \$10,000 in cost-sharing. Otherwise, the cost-sharing limit for any individual will remain at \$1,500.

PUT 68,157 BUSHEL OF CORN UNDER SEAL

Monroe county farmers had received price support loans for 68,157 bushels of 1955 corn as of Dec. 15, it was reported Wednesday by Roy F. Himelick, chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

The basic loan rate is \$1.55 per bushel.

Bushels of 1955 corn under seal are substantially above the quantity of new corn covered by loans as of Dec. 15, 1954. At that time the total was 12,208 bushels.

Loan volume is also up on soybeans as compared with a year ago, but down on oats. The soybean rate is \$2.03 and the oats rate 60 cents bushel.

Here are comparative figures for grains under loan as of Dec. 15, 1954 and 1955:

	1955 Crop	1954 Crop
Corn	68,157 Bushels	12,208 Bushels
Oats	19,221 Bushels	24,894 Bushels
Soybeans	9,072 Bushels	8,954 Bushels

Price support loans and purchase agreements on 1955-corn small grains—soybeans, grain sorghum and flaxseed—are available through the county ASC office until Jan. 31. Price support on eligible corn will be available until next May 31. However, to be eligible for price support on corn, the producer must have complied with his corn acreage allotment. There are no allotment compliance requirements for price support on barley, oats, grain sorghum, rye, soybeans and flaxseed.

January 1956

January 16, 1956

January 1956

\$88,300 For Care of Soil In Monroe

Sam Shepard Joins Staff, Assists in ACP Projects.

Monroe county farmers may still file requests at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee office here for government cost-sharing on authorized soil and water conservation practices to be carried out in 1956 under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

The United States department of agriculture has allotted \$88,300 in ACP funds to Monroe county for 1956, and there is a possibility of additional funds being granted if needed to meet acceptable farmers' requests for participation in the program, Roy Himelick, county committee chairman, said.

Himelick also announced that Sam Shepard is now working with the committee as program assistant. He'll take soil samples for interested farmers, and also will check brush clearing practice requests before they are started and when completed. Soil tests are needed in connection with requests for assistance on one of the permanent seeding practices.

In reviewing ACP plans for this year, Himelick said now is an ideal time for farm owners and operators to give serious thought to their individual farm conservation problems and make up their minds as to what they should do about them.

He especially urged farmers to study their conservation needs in relation to practices for which the government offers to share the cost through ACP, and said complete information on approved Monroe county practices may be obtained at the county ASC office or from any county or community committeeman.

Himelick reported that quite a few requests were filed during the advance sign-up conducted at township meetings in December, but added that funds are available to handle more requests.

"A number of farmers delayed filing requests at the sign-up meetings because of their desire 'to wait until after the first of the year,' Under present ACP rules, farmers have the privilege of filing cost-sharing requests at any time of the year, but early filing has definite advantages.

"For one thing," the committee chairman continued, "the farmer who files an acceptable request early in the year while funds are ample can expect favorable and prompt consideration. In the past, cost-sharing was not paid if the proposed practice was started before the request was formally approved. Under a new rule, cost-sharing will apply even if the work is done before the formal approval is given, providing a request is filed before the work is started. This means that the farmer filing an early request of an acceptable nature can go ahead with his practice with reasonable assurance of cost-sharing being granted. Of course, if the practice is one calling for technical services that requirement must be met before any work is started.

"Still another advantage of early filing is that it helps the county committee make better plans for the year, such as arranging for necessary technical services and needed machinery."

Himelick called attention to the rapidly growing use of pooling agreements in Iowa the past two years and urged Monroe county farmers to study their needs of this type of ACP service. Under a pooling agreement, two or more farmers having a common conservation problem apply for cost-sharing on authorized practices to help correct the situation.

Pointing out that several cost-sharing practices offered in Monroe call for soil tests, Himelick emphasized that such tests should be made as soon as possible. He said farmers contemplating such practices may obtain information on soil testing from the county office.

2 Engineers Begin Work

Two United States Soil Conservation Service engineers—Charles Dingle and Raymond Burkey—today established headquarters here.

They'll serve the soil districts of Monroe, Marion, Mahaska and Appanoose counties. Most of their assistance will be with the larger soil and water conservation projects adopted by farmers and groups of farmers—such as farm ponds, open ditch and tile drainage, erosion control dams, terracing and diversion terraces.

With Mrs. Dingle and their two pre-school children, Dingle has established residence at 201 Washington Avenue West.

Burkey is unmarried.

\$50,000 In Sight for Rathbun

Army Engineers at Washington, D.C., revealed Tuesday that tentative allocations for flood control and reservoir projects in the fiscal year starting July 1 include \$50,000 in planning funds for the proposed Rathbun Reservoir on the Chariton River.

The \$50,000 is in the \$5,360,000 for planning projects incorporated in President Eisenhower's budget message.

Congress has authorized a Rathbun Dam project which would cost an estimated 20 million dollars but there have been no previous appropriations.

The news from Washington was welcomed by the Chariton River Development Association, which for nearly a year has been attempting to build up public support for the proposed big Appanoose county lake. Headed by Bill Anthony of Lake Park, the association has been

ing to build up public support for the proposed big Appanoose county lake. Headed by Bill Anthony of Lake Park, the association has been

January 1956

COMMITTEE SCHEDULES PUBLIC HEARING HERE

The Iowa Study Committee on Water Rights and Drainage will conduct a public hearing in the Monroe county court house, Albia, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Friday, Jan. 27.

The hearing is for the fourth congressional district, which includes 14 counties.

Named by the last legislature to make a comprehensive study of drainage laws, water rights, control of water resources, water development, conservation, irrigation, ground water recharge and pollution control, the committee includes:

Representative Wendell Pendleton, Storm Lake; chairman; James Hudson, Pocahontas, secretary; George Ahrens, Ottumwa; James Foster, Albia; Senator C. T. Anderson, Wellman; Dr. H. Garland Hershey, Iowa City; Senator A. J.

Johnson, Elkader; Representative Conway E. Morris, Dallas Center; and George M. Foster, Ottumwa.

James Foster is chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, George Foster is chairman of the State Conservation Commission, and Dr. Hershey is chairman of the Natural Resources Council.

Municipal waterworks superintendents and board members, soil conservation district commissioners, extension service representatives and farmers are among the persons expected to appear before the committee. It was emphasized that the opinions and proposals of all interested persons are wanted by the committee.

It is anticipated that the committee will write or propose legislation covering water resources and their management for the next general assembly.

January 1956

Upland Conservation Projects Praised During Water Study Hearing In Albia Friday

The southern Iowa water problem will be solved by rain — not legislation.

That was the only definite conclusion to come out of a hearing conducted by the Iowa Study Committee on Water Rights and Drainage at the court house here Friday afternoon.

Everyone was agreed that the fourth Iowa district has a water problem that can be solved only with water, from above or below, but no one offered a concrete proposal for acquiring more prolific rain clouds and wells.

There were about 75 persons at the hearing — and it was a good afternoon for proponents of upland water conservation. Soil Conservation Service and Soil Conservation District representatives plugged watershed projects like that on Honey Creek in Lucas county.

The committee was named by

the last legislature to make a study of drainage laws, water rights, control of water resources, water development, conservation, irrigation, ground water recharge and pollution control.

Drainage, irrigation and pollution control didn't figure much in the hearing here, although they are important factors in other sections of the state. Development and conservation received major emphasis.

Committee members participating in the hearing included Representative Wendell Pendleton, Storm Lake, chairman; James Hudson, Pocahontas, attorney, secretary; James Foster, Albia, representing the Iowa Soil Conservation Committee; Dr. Garland Hershey, Iowa City, representing the Natural Resources Council; George Ahrens, Ottumwa, waterworks superintendent; Senator Carl Anderson,

Wellman; and Representative Conway Morris, Dows Center.

Pendleton indicated the committee — now midway through hearings scheduled in the eight congressional districts of the state — will propose legislation covering water. A number of factors point to the possibility of a serious water shortage in Iowa irrespective of drought conditions, he said.

Iowa now functions, so far as water is concerned, under common law—developed on decisions handed down in the courts. The common law theory of water law permits the owner of land adjoining public lakes and streams "reasonable use that does not diminish quality or quantity."

Pendleton said some states have title to water, and make grants to users.

Other members of the committee spoke briefly prior to a question and answer session.

Foster emphasized the conservation of water through good farming practices. He said the soil is the best reservoir for water, and that good farming practices like terracing and contouring and legume plantings automatically keep the maximum of water on the land and feed it into lakes and streams in an orderly manner.

Ahrens pointed out that the movement from farms into cities and towns plus the rise in population has caused a steady increase in the need for water.

Per capita water consumption has jumped from 95 gallons a day in 1890 to 145 gallons per day in 1955 and is expected to be 175 gallons by 1975, he said.

All over the nation metropolitan

areas are seeking more water, he continued, and Denver, Colo., has authorized a \$75-million bond issue to develop a new source—"the equivalent of an expenditure of \$7.5 million for the city of Ottumwa."

Explaining that "cities grow, and rivers don't," Ahrens warned that a sharp rise in irrigation on farms bordering the Des Moines River above Ottumwa could create a severe water shortage for the city.

Dr. Hershey said the outlook for deep well supplies in this section is not good, due to the high mineral content of the water, and added that the potential for shallow wells supplies has not been fully explored.

State Representative L. A. Falvey of Albia and representatives

of town and city waterworks boards have a variety of questions for Dr. Hershey about wells.

Dr. Hershey explained that while it is possible there are far more water-bearing beds of gravel and sand in the district than are on record now, they may not be near cities and towns.

Art Bender, superintendent of utilities for Lamoni, described his community's water difficulties and indicated that after experiences with a well in augmenting the reservoir, the answer seems to lie in greater surface storage facilities.

The big dam-big lake proposals like those being advocated on the Des Moines River and on the Chariton River at Rathbun were given only casual mention.

Foster Attends Soils Meeting in Boston

James W. Foster, Monroe county farmer and chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, is representing Iowa at the national convention of soil conservation districts in Boston, Mass.

He left Albia Friday and spent the weekend at the home of his son, Delbert, at the University of Maryland.

The Boston convention opens Tuesday and continues through Thursday.

Offer Prizes To Students

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District will sponsor art poster and scrap book contests for school boys and girls. It has been announced by Frank Bell, chairman of the board of district commissioners.

The scrap book contest is open to sixth, seventh and eighth grade students and the art poster competition is for high school boys and girls.

Poster prizes will be \$5, \$3 and \$2. Ideas may be original or copied from cartoons available at the Soil Conservation Service office in the Albia post office.

Ribbon awards will be made for scrap books on such subjects as conservation of soil, conservation of wildlife, and balance in nature. Drawings or sketches may be used, as well as pictures and snapshots.

All entries must be received at the Soil Conservation office by May 10, and are to be available for display during Soil Conservation Week.

Conservation Parley Here

Leaders of soil and water conservation efforts in Monroe county will meet Wednesday at headquarters of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee here to review the 1956 cost-sharing program administered by the ASC office and to make recommendations for the 1957 program.

This method of canvassing local conservation problems and getting farm-level views on the best means of accomplishing basic work is followed annually. It was explained by ASC Chairman Roy Himelick, who called the Wednesday meeting. He said similar sessions will be held throughout the nation as one of the first steps in formulating the 1957 cost-sharing plan, officially known as the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP).

Those invited to confer with the county ASC committee include ASC

—Continued on Page 2.

Conservation

—Continued from Page 1.

community committeemen, soil district commissioners and county and district representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration and Forest Service.

Himelick said any others interested in soil and water conservation will be welcomed.

Recommendations approved at the local meeting will be forwarded to the Iowa ASC office for consideration along with those from the other counties by state-level representatives of agencies and groups concerned with conservation work in the state. Their recommendations will go to Washington, D. C., where the national cost-sharing program for 1957 will be developed. As soon as that is done, the Iowa program for 1957 will be formulated and submitted to the various counties.

MARCH 1956

ATTEND SOILS PARLEY—

Representing Monroe county at a district meeting on soil conservation problems at Chariton last week were Dale Barker, Carroll Antolik and Frank Bell, representing the Monroe County Soils District; Evelyn Antolik, representing the Extension Service; and Roy Himelick, Howard Dieks and John Cowles, representing the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. Speakers included a Monroe county farmer, James Foster, member of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

New Director



Here's John Young of Boone, named this week as Monroe county's agricultural extension director. He succeeds Clarence Babcock. A 1951 graduate of Iowa State College, Ames, Young saw two years of army service with the Signal Corps and has resigned as Boone county extension youth assistant to accept the Monroe county post. He'll begin work here April 15. Young is married and has a daughter, Patricia Ann.

Banquet

Monroe county's annual Soil Conservation Banquet will be April 3 at the Christian Service Center here, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Guest speaker will be Herb Plambeck, Des Moines, farm service director of WHO-TV and WHO-radio. He'll give an illustrated lecture covering his summer visit to Russia.

Banquet tickets may be obtained at Soil Conservation Service headquarters in the post office or from Soil District Commissioners Frank Bell, Pat Carbin and Alton Wilcox.

The banquet program will follow the Soil Conservation District election.

MARCH 1956

MARCH 1956

MARCH
1956

Legal Notice

State Soil Conservation Committee
of Iowa
NOTICE OF ELECTION OF COM-
MISSIONER FOR THE MONROE
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
EMBRACING LANDS LYING IN THE
COUNTY OF MONROE IN THE
STATE OF IOWA.

To all owners and/or operators of
lands lying within the Monroe Coun-
ty Soil Conservation District, com-
prising the territory described as
follows:

All land lying within the bound-
aries of Monroe County, Iowa, ex-
clusive of incorporated cities and
towns.

Notice is hereby given that on
the 3rd day of April, 1956, between
the hours of 1 P. M. and 7 P. M., an
election will be held for the election
of a commissioner for the Monroe
County Soil Conservation District.

All owners and/or operators of
lands lying within the above men-
tioned territory are eligible to vote.

Polling places for the election are
as follows: Service Center, Albia
Christian Church.

Eligible voters residing within
the District shall cast their ballots
at one of the polling places. Eligible
voters not residing in the District,
or who will be absent from the Dis-
trict on the day of election may ap-
ply in person or in writing to the
County Auditor at Albia, Iowa, for
"absentee ballots." Each applicant
for an absentee ballot shall state
his name, residence, location and
acreage of land owned or possessed,
and interest therein.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE

By James W. Foster, Chairman.
Mar. 22, 29.

Banquet

Monroe county's annual Soil
Conservation Banquet will be
April 3 at the Christian Service
Center here, beginning at 6:30
p.m.

Guest speaker will be Herb
Plambeck, Des Moines, farm serv-
ice director of WHO-TV and
WHO-radio. He'll give an illus-
trated lecture covering his sum-
mer visit to Russia.

Banquet tickets may be ob-
tained at Soil Conservation Serv-
ice headquarters in the post of-
fice or from Soil District Com-
missioners Frank Bell, Pat Carbin
and Alton Wilcox.

The banquet program will fol-
low the Soil Conservation District
election.

APRIL 1956

Candidate



Alton Wilcox, Mantua town-
ship farmer, will seek the Demo-
cratic nomination for state rep-
resentative in Monroe county's
June 4 primary balloting. Wil-
cox filed nomination papers with
the secretary of state in Des
Moines just a few hours before
the deadline Saturday.

APRIL
1956

APRIL 1956

340 Request Payments

Incentive payments under the
government wool program for the
marketing year ended March 31
may average around 40 per cent of
the average price growers received
for their wool.

So far 340 applications have been
filed in Monroe county's Agricul-
tural Stabilization and Conservation
committee office. Producers have
until the end of this month to file
applications on sales completed
by March 31.

Roy Himelick, ASC chairman,
said a current government report
indicates that wool prices during
the first 10 months of the 1955
marketing year averaged 44 cents
per pound, grease basis. Since
most of the wool eligible for pay-
ments in the 1955 program was sold
during the 10-month period cov-
ered by the report, the average
price for the year is not expected
to be materially different when
final reports are in. If this average
holds for the full marketing year,
the individual producer may esti-
mate his incentive payment at
approximately 40 per cent of the
price he received for his wool. On
this basis, the payment for lambs
sold for slaughter will be about
70 cents per hundred pounds of
live weight. These estimates are
based on the average incentive
price of 62 cents per pound, grease
basis.

Incentive payments for the first
year's operations under the pro-
gram will be made this summer.
A one-cent-per-pound deduction
from wool incentive payments and
a 5-cent-per-hundred-pound deduc-
tion from slaughter lamb and year-
ling payments will be made to fi-
nance the campaign to enlarge the
market for wool and lambs. These
deductions were approved in a
referendum held last August.

Schedule Soil District Election April 3

Frank Bell's Term Ends This Year

Plambeck Speaker At Banquet Which Follows Voting.

Owners and operators of Monroe county farms will elect a soil district commissioner April 3.

The term of Frank Bell ends this year. Holdover members of the board of commissioners are Alton Wilcox and Pat Carbin.

Balloting will take place at the Christian Service Center in Albia from 1 until 7 p.m., and the annual Conservation Banquet program will climax the election. Guest speaker at the banquet will be Herb Plambeck of Des Moines, farm director for WHO-TV and WHO-radio.

Plambeck has won national recognition for his work in the field of soil and water conservation.

A committee to make commissioner nominations was to meet today. The term is for six years.

The official election notice, published by the State Soil Conservation Committee, says that all land within the boundaries of Monroe county exclusive of incorporated cities and towns makes up the soil district.

Eligible voters who do not live in the district, or those who will be absent from the district on election day, may mark absentee ballots. Such ballots may be obtained from the county auditor, in person or by mail. An absentee ballot applicant must give his name, residence, location and acreage of land owned or possessed, and his interest in the land.

The Lions and Rotary clubs of Albia are cooperating with the district commissioners in making banquet program arrangements. An advance ticket sale is planned. Tickets will sell for \$1.50 each.

Thursday, April 5, 1956

Elect McGinnis District Commissioner

Y STUDY

that Albia must be the slum

interviews with adults and
ained through the years, also
some reports on community

ed they've been indoctrinated
tely no future in Albia—that
o get away from home as soon

ome students, too, that Albia
ly dedicated to the status quo

limited to the negative side.
brought out in the survey —

Makes Report On His Trip To Russia

The Russian people may be
stubborn, but they aren't stupid.
And among them is a desire
for peace that Herb Plambeck,
farm director for WHO-TV and
WHO-radio, Des Moines, believes
sincere.

Plambeck was in Albia Tues-
day night. He spoke on his ex-
periences with the American
farm delegation which toured
Russia last summer, outlined
some of his conclusions, and
showed color pictures made on
his 10,000-mile trip during 36
days behind the Iron Curtain.

He was heard during the an-
nual Soil Conservation Banquet
program at the Christian Service
Center.

Plambeck said the men who
dictate the policies of the Rus-
sian government cannot be trust-
ed, but it was obvious he had
formed a sincere liking for the
Russian on the street and on the
farm.

"I went to Russia with chips
on both shoulders. I still cannot
trust the Kremlin. But I have an
abiding faith in the fact that
the masses of Russian people
will someday know the truth
about their government, and
about our great desire to live in
peace. I do not think 200 million
people—only six million of them
members of the Communist par-

Continued on Page 2.

Give Awards To Farmers At Banquet

Rotary Plaques for Bonnett, Mellick And Wignall.

Bob McGinnis, Monroe township
farmer, was elected to the board
of Monroe County Soil District Com-
missioners for a six-year term here
Tuesday.

Balloting at the Christian Serv-
ice Center was followed by a
banquet program attended by
more than 150 men and women.

McGinnis succeeds Frank Bell,
chairman of the board, who was
toastmaster for the evening pro-
gram. Other nominees were Clif-
ford Belzer of Pleasant township,
Wayne Clark of Monroe township
and Albert Etcher of Union town-
ship.

McGinnis is president of the
Monroe county Farm Bureau.

The banquet program included
presentation of awards to out-
standing soil district cooperators, a
report on his summer tour of Rus-
sia by Herb Plambeck of Des
Moines, and a skit on pasture re-
novation by John Bolts, conserva-
tion aide for the Monroe soil dis-
trict, and J. E. King, Albia banker.

The Albia Rotary club each
year presents plaques to farm-
ers who make outstanding rec-
ords in soil and water conserva-
tion. The 1956 awards went to
Kenneth Bonnett of Pleasant
township, John Mellick of Bluff
Creek township and Paul Wig-
nall of Mantua township.

Presentations were made by Al-
bert DeGeus, member of the Ro-
tary club's committee on agricul-
ture. DeGeus reported that Bon-
nett has constructed nearly two
miles of terraces on his farm,
maintains grassed waterways and
is building a pond.

Mellick's conservation practices
include terraces, two ponds, grass-
ed waterways and contouring,
while Wignall practices strip crop-
ping, has improved pastures, has
terraces and ponds and grassed
waterways.

Iowa Farm & Home Register Con-
servation awards were presented
by Dale Barker, SCS farm planner
for the district. They went to Hil-
bert Phipps, operator, and Law-
rence Livengood, owner, in the
landlord-tenant division; to Man-
ford Derry in the owner-operator
division; and to Lee Jones in the
new district cooperator division.
Phipps farms in Union township,
Derry in Pleasant township, and

Continued on Page 2.

Carbin Heads Soils Board

Pat Carbin of Melrose is the new chairman of the board of Monroe County Soil Conservation District Commissioners.

He was elected last week during the reorganization meeting of the board, held in the wake of an election which saw Bob McGinnis succeed Frank Bell as commissioner. Bell was not a candidate for re-election.

Alton Wilcox was named district treasurer, and the following assistant commissioners were appointed:

Clifford Belzer, Howard Dicks and John Ryan.

The commissioners voted to pay tuition for a Monroe county teacher to the 1956 Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp at Springbrook State Park.

Interested teachers may make application for the scholarship grant at the Soil Conservation Service office, Room 203, Albia post office building.

Camp sessions are June 3-23, June 24-July 14 and July 15-Aug. 4.

Five quarter hours credit through Iowa State Teachers College will be allowed for each three-week session. Courses meet natural science requirements for certification and for teachers working toward advanced degrees or requiring graduate credit. The courses are Biology 505, Iowa Conservation Problems, offered each session; Biology 105, Conservation for Elementary Grades A, offered first and third sessions; and Biology 104, Conservation for Elementary Grades B, offered during the second session.

Major fields stressed in 505 are soil, water, forests and wildlife; in 105 soil, water and forests; and in 104 soil, nutrients, balance in nature and wildlife.

Tuition and fees for each session are \$25 for undergraduates and \$29.50 for graduates (persons holding degrees). Board and room is \$25 per session.

Add 30 Farm Ponds Since Year Began

Farmers Following Other Practices to Combat Drouth.

When normal rainfall returns to Monroe county, more of it will be kept in storage.

Since the beginning of the year 30 ponds have been constructed on farms of the county, giving new impetus to an already popular practice.

Pat Carbin, chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, said Soil Conservation Service technicians assisted farmers in blueprinting the new ponds.

Since January, too, the technicians have been busy helping both district cooperators and non-cooperators in other practices designed to gain maximum crop and pasture use of rainfall. These include 1,317 acres of contouring, 130 acres of strip cropping, 6,200 miles of terraces, 1.03 miles of diversion terraces and 9.83 acres of waterway development.

Other conservation practice records for the first four months of the year include four acres of land leveling, 53 acres of reforestation, 890 acres of improved woodland cutting and 29 miles of open drainage ditches.

Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing helped pay the cost of practices on most farms, Carbin said, and he described the assistance as "a great help" to farmers.

ASC Voting Plans Made

Plans for holding the annual ASC farm program elections and the annual ASC convention in July were announced this week by Roy F. Himelick, chairman of the Monroe county ASC committee.

In the elections, an ASC community committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member will be named in every township. In addition, first and second alternate members will be elected in each township.

At the county convention, a county ASC committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member, as well as first and second alternate members will be elected.

The county and community committees administer the federal government's price support, production adjustment and cost-sharing conservation programs on the local level.

The township elections will be conducted by mail, the same as in recent years, with the county ASC office sending a secret ballot and a return envelope to every eligible voter on its records. The period for voting will be from July 5 through July 13. The county convention will be held on July 28 in Albia.

The one-year terms of all committeemen will begin on August 1. However, newly elected chairmen and vice chairmen of the community committees will serve as delegates and alternate delegates to the county convention.

Dates and procedure for the annual elections and conventions will be the same in all counties of the state. The general rules on eligibility to vote and hold office will be the same as last year. There are no restrictions on the number of terms which may be served by an eligible person.

Supervision and direction of the elections will be the duty of a coun-

ty election board composed of officially designated persons outside the ASC organization. Under this plan, John Young, county extension service director, will serve as chairman. Other election board members are Dale Barker, local head of the Soil Conservation Service, and Reuben A. Hall, Farmers Home Administration supervisor for this county. Formally organized county units of national farm organizations may each have a representative on the election board. In Iowa, such organizations are the Farm Bureau and the Grange.

The first work of the county election board will be the appointment of a community election board in each township, composed of three farmers who are not incumbent ASC officers. It will be the duty of each community election board to nominate at least 10 candidates for community committeemen. However, additional candidates may be nominated and added to the list to be printed on the ballots upon petition of 10 or more farmers. As in past ASC elections, voters will be permitted to write in names of candidates.

Formal nomination of candidates for community committeemen will close on June 22. The ballots will be mailed out by July 3.

Any farm owner, operator or tenant may vote in the ASC township elections if he is now participating in any of the agency's programs or if he is or will be eligible to participate in the price support program.

\$10,000 More For Conservation—

An additional \$10,000 has been put into Monroe county's Agricultural Conservation Program, bringing the total to \$108,300, it was reported at ASC headquarters Wednesday.

The ASC has earmarked these additional funds for soil and water conservation projects.

In the face of a rising demand for wells, lack of machines in the county has caused a delay in filling farmers' requests for this practice, it was said. The second drilled well in the county was completed last week, at a reported depth of 304 feet. A good supply of water has been tapped in both deep wells, it was reported.

The first soil erosion structure built under the conservation cost-sharing program has been completed on the Dennis Homerin farm. "Many such structures are needed in the county, and would not only serve to heal many of our gullies, but can also be designed to furnish farms with a good supply of water," the committee commented.

Cooperators in the cost-sharing program are asked to turn in necessary receipts and evidence to the ASC office immediately upon completion of projects, and farmers who have had practices approved they now do not intend to carry out should cancel them at the ASC office, it was said.

Awards Event Here Friday

The annual Student Awards Program of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District will be held Friday in Albia High school auditorium, beginning at 8 p.m.

Sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils of the county participated in the Scrap Book contest. High school students made entries in the Art Poster contest.

The Friday program, a traditional Soil Conservation Week feature here, is for the public.

Guest speaker will be Donald Plum of Albia, and the popular Joe Denny Band will play.

Cash and ribbon awards will be presented by the commissioners of the district, Pat A. Carbin, Alton Wilcox and Bob McGinnis.

Refreshments will be served.

Here's the complete program:

Invocation	Donald Plum
Music	Joe Denny Band
Address	Donald Plum
Music	Joe Denny Band
Awards Speech	Pat A. Carbin
Awarding of Cash and Ribbons.	

ASC Voting Takes Place July 5-13

Choose Nominees For Community Offices Now.

Formal nomination of candidates for community ASC committeemen for one-year terms beginning Aug. 1 is now under way in all Monroe county townships.

As part of the local administrative set-up of the ASC farm program, each township has a farmer-elected official body known as a community ASC committee. Each committee—consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member—is elected annually. First and second alternate members are also chosen in the elections.

Ten candidates for the five posts as committeemen and alternates are being nominated in each township by election boards. By townships, members of these boards are:

Bluff Creek — Arie Klyn, John Slagter and Carl Carlson.

Cedar — James F. Barron, Max Klingensmith and Dick Allen.

Franklin — Kenneth Calhoun, Ralph Gutscher and Earnest Kosman.

Guilford — D. W. Cooper, John Tursic and Gerry Mahoney.

Jackson—Eugene Navin, John L. Ryan and Andy Pavlie.

Mantua — Lee Jones, Everett Long and Herman Liggett.

Monroe — Gene Lathen, Warren Rouse and Roy Ellison.

Pleasant—George Antolik, William Baltimore and C. I. Newell.

Troy—John Spencer, Earl Albertson and Roy A. Wilkin.

Union — Lawrence Livengood, Frank Chelar and Fritz Smith.

Urbana—William U. Wilson, L. E. Thompson and Dallas Faber.

Wayne—John Parenza, Sterling Martin and Bill Chris Judge.

These boards have until June 22 to make their nominations. Other nominations may be made by petition of 10 or more eligible voters of a township.

Voting will take place from June 5 to July 13, with farmers using printed secret ballots mailed them by the county ASC office. This procedure will take place simultaneously in every Iowa county, and on July 28 each county will hold a convention to elect its county ASC committeemen for one-year terms beginning Aug. 1.

The county and community committeemen are responsible for local administration of the federal government's price support, production adjustment and cost-sharing conservation programs.

June 1956
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July 30,
1956

August 9, 1956
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Choose Pair Of Queens

Monroe county has two Queens of the Furrow.

Chosen at the 4-H Fair Wednesday evening from a group of 10 pretty and personable farm girls, the queens are Linda Bell and Florence Berry.

The two girls will go to the Southern Iowa Fair in Oskaloosa tonight to compete with queens from other counties in this area for regional recognition. The regional winner will advance to the finals of the Queen of the Furrow contest, scheduled for the National Plowing Contests and Soil Conservation Field Day in Jasper county next month.

Miss Berry, recently named Iowa's Better-Groomed Girl at the state girl's 4-H convention in Ames, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Berry, Albia route 5. Miss Bell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell.

Will Choose Monroe 'Furrow Queen'

Girls Appear At 4-H Fair Wednesday

**Ten Contestants;
Judging Scheduled
For 6:30 p.m.**

Monroe county's Queen of the Furrow will be crowned Wednesday at the 4-H Fairgrounds.

The program is an addition to the original 4-H Fair and Albia Fall Festival schedule, and judging will take place on the circus stage at 6:30 p.m.

The winner will go into regional competition at the Southern Iowa Fair in Oskaloosa Aug. 9, and survivors of regional contests will compete for the state crown. Iowa's Queen of the Furrow will reign over the National Plowing Matches and the Soil Conservation Field Day programs in Jasper county in September.

Monroe county's Queen of the Furrow contestants are:

Lenore Flattery, Albia route 4; Celine McGrath, Melrose route 1; Florence Berry, Albia route 5; Linda Bell, Albia route 4; Janice John, Albia route 2; Martha Potts, Moravia; Sandra Funk, Lovilia; Charlotte McAninch, Mystic; Ruth Stuchel, Albia route 4; and Patty Allison, Albia route 3.

The local competition is sponsored by the Monroe County Soil District and Hawkeye Lumber Company of Albia, representing American Fence Dealers.

The Monroe queen will be selected by three judges—two from Chariton and one from Centerville.

Similar county contests are in progress throughout Iowa. They are open to all single farm girls between the ages of 16 and 21. Contestants filed their entries with the State Soil Conservation Committee in Des Moines, and the entry list is now closed.

The event is not a "beauty" contest. No costumes or bathing suits are allowed and an "attractive, wholesome personality" is said to count more in the competition than beauty alone.

The state winner, in addition to reigning over the plowing matches and field day events, will receive an all-expense trip to Chicago for herself and her family.

August 1956

SOIL BANK INCOME FOR MONROE FARMERS OVER \$170,000

Monroe county farmers next month will receive more than \$170,000 in soil bank payments from the federal treasury.

The county has 488 corn acreage agreements covering 5,761 acres and two wheat acreage reserve agreements covering 38 acres, according to Phil O'Brien, chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

Total possible payments for acreage put into the corn reserve are \$170,362.70, while land put into the wheat reserve can earn a maximum of \$152.

More than 68,000 soil bank agreements were signed by

Iowa farmers, O'Brien said. The agreements cover 1,277,480 acres and if carried out fully will earn payments of \$54,403,699.

Corn acreage reserve agreements were signed in every Iowa county, and wheat acreage agreements were signed in 35 counties. The total number of wheat acreage agreements in the state is 299, and they cover 5,667 acres with a total possible payment value of \$111,572.

Woodbury county leads the state in corn acreage agreements with 2,457 on 81,370 acres. Following Woodbury are Plymouth county, 2,445 agreements on 95,438 acres; Story,

1,984 agreements on 47,218 acres; Boone, 1,823 agreements on 45,015 acres; and Calhoun, 1,733 agreements on 55,873 acres.

Ten other counties have over 1,000 corn acreage reserve agreements, as follows: Polk, 1,719; Kossuth, 1,513; Harrison, 1,502; Sac, 1,460; Ida, 1,389; Webster, 1,373; Cherokee, 1,281; Dallas, 1,184; Pocahontas, 1,064; and Sioux, 1,008.

The top five counties for wheat acreage agreements are Mills, 52 agreements on 1,291 acres; Pottawattamie, 41 on 750 acres; Fremont, 37 on 528 acres; Taylor, 30 on 653 acres; and Woodbury, 24 on 765 acres.

May Terrace Bank Fields

Early removal of crops on soil bank acres provides farmers the opportunity to terrace cleared fields where soil erosion and moisture runoff have contributed to drought damage.

Ted Willrich, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College, says that terracing cleared soil bank acres now can boost considerably the yield potential of future crops where erosion and moisture runoff is a problem. Terraces can also be constructed now in many stubble and meadow fields, with only minimum damage to growing crops.

Willrich points out that financial assistance for terracing work is available through your local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office. Technical assistance can be obtained from officials at your local Soil Conservation District Office.

In some cases, farmers have reduced out-of-pocket terracing costs by doing all or part of the work themselves, with their own equipment. Farmer-built terraces are

satisfactory, says Willrich, provided they are large enough.

You may find, in building your own terraces, that the soil is difficult to move with a plow once it has been loosened. Several "pack" rounds with a tractor often solve the problem which is more likely to occur when the soil is extremely dry.

Although the cost is usually higher, experienced contractors with heavy, earth-moving equipment generally can build a more uniform, finished terrace than is possible with the smaller equipment a farmer would use, Willrich adds.

Before you go ahead with any plans for terracing, he suggests you first consult your county extension director or other qualified persons for more information. To get the best returns from your terracing dollars, you should have the terraces planned and laid out properly.

Plan Program For Farmers

Farmers of a nine-county area will have an opportunity to see results of a "face-lifting" shift to conservation-type farming at the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm near Albia Sept. 6.

Guests are expected from Appanoose, Davis, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Van Buren, Wapello and Wayne counties for the field day program.

Monroe County Extension Director John Young said the farm has been widely revamped. Contour fence lines and other improvements have been added to aid in the changeover to an applied conservation land-use program on the bulk of the farm. He added that late rains have put farm crops in good shape, adding to the effectiveness of the demonstrations.

Visitors will get a representative picture of comparative yields of unimproved grass pastures

and legume-grass mixtures. The value of Vernal alfalfa as a semi-permanent pasture legume will be discussed. Other alfalfa trials involving popular varieties and newer strains will be visited.

Sorghum test plots will draw the interest of many farmers, Young commented. Both hybrid and standard varieties of grain and forage sorghums have been grown on the farm this year.

A fertilization study where varying rates of nitrogen have been applied to orchardgrass, will also have a place on the program. And at another point, farmers will have a chance to see how effective brush clearance in pasture can be.

The livestock used in pasture experiments on the farm will be available for inspection at the field day. Now in grazing trials are yearling steers purchased in 1955. Separate lots of the steers are on bluegrass, alfalfa and Vernal alfalfa. Gains made on each forage will be compared for field day visitors.

Stockmen in Monroe county will also find the purebred Hereford beef cow herd being established at the farm of interest.

Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State College agronomist, and other college specialists will lead program discussions. The program starts at 12:30 p.m. at the farm buildings.

The farm is reached by following highway 34 to a point about four miles west of Albia, then turning south for 3.5 miles. Signs will be placed on the highway to indicate the turnoff.

An Advisory committee of eight farmers assists in administration of the experimental farm. Members are C. R. Sandifer, Monroe; George Brunstedt, Wapello; Frank Jager, Mahaska; Rex Hamilton, Marion; Arlo Noble, Wayne; Art Streepy, Appanoose; Dr. W. L. Andrews, Van Buren; and Doyle Schmitter, chairman, Davis.

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Monroe Plowmen's Crowns To Goode and Thompson

Monroe county's 1956 plowing championships were won Friday by Lloyd Goode of Bluff Creek township and Wayne H. Thompson of Franklin township.

Both men have worn the titles before. Goode is a former county and state champion, while Thompson was a 1955 winner.

Goode took the level land crown Friday in competition sponsored by Farm Bureau Young People on the John Tangie farm southeast of Al-

bia. Thompson, who won the level land title last year, showed his versatility by taking the contour plowing championship.

They are scheduled to appear in the National Field Days competition in Jasper county this week.

The county competition attracted one of the smallest fields in history—there were three entries in the level land event and two in the contour plowing.

Plowing Contests Friday At John Tangie Farm

Monroe county plowing championship contests, sponsored by Farm Bureau Young People, will be staged Friday at the John Tangie farm four miles southeast of Albia on the Blue Grass road.

The contour contest will be at 10 a.m. and the level land event at 1:30 p.m.

Entries will be accepted at Farm Bureau Hall in Albia until 5 p.m. Thursday.

A year ago the contour plowing crown was won by Albert Tangie, who had captured it in 1954. The level land championship was won by Wayne Thompson. In state plowing matches Tangie finished seventh, Thompson finished ninth.

If weather forces postponement of the Friday events announcements will be heard over WHO, Des Moines, and KBOE, Oskaloosa.

Field Days Feature Plow, Conservation, Politics

Monroe county residents interested in conservation, plowing and politics are planning to attend the National Field Days in Jasper county Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

The annual program, dedicated to soil and water conservation and plowing championship competition, has become a major sounding board for presidential candidates.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower will speak Friday, Sept. 21, and Adlai Stevenson will be heard the following day. They appeared on

similar programs at Kasson, Minn., in 1952.

The 1956 National Field Days site is the Henry Stenhook farm, 12 miles west of Newton. A 2000-acre area including the Stenhook farm has been prepared for soil and water conservation displays and demonstrations, state and national plowing matches, and farm equipment exhibits. This area, named Conservation City, has its own post

Field Days--

—Continued from Page 1.

office, daily newspaper, water and power systems and airport.

The program will include grand national sheep dog trials, style shows, a livestock exhibit, and an appearance by the University of Iowa Scottish Highlanders.

A plowmen's parade will be held in Newton Sept. 21. Eight hundred persons are expected at the plowmen's banquet in the Newton High school gym that evening.

A free wagon train tour consisting of 100 units will give visitors a view of what's going on over the area.

A Dozen Cars Go to Colfax

Monroe county will be well represented at the National Field Day plowing competition in Jasper county this week.

Two Monroe county plowmen, Lloyd Goode of Bluff Creek township in the level land contest, and Wayne H. Thompson of Franklin township in the contour contest, will be competing.

Plans are for approximately a dozen cars to make the trip to Col-

fax tomorrow to hear President Eisenhower, who will speak at the plowing match at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and who at 1:30 will present the winners' awards.

In addition to the large number of persons who will hear Mr. Eisenhower speak at Colfax, four Monroe county persons have received invitations to meet informally with him Friday afternoon shortly before his plane leaves for Washington, D. C.

Invited to attend the informal ceremonies at the Des Moines airport are Hugh W. Lundy, Monroe county Republican chairman, Mrs. Edna Prothero, county vice-chairman, and J. E. King, county finance chairman.

Robert W. Larson, editor of the Union-Republican, is among the 200 editors who have been invited to a luncheon at the Des Moines airport tomorrow noon. The weekly newspaper editors will view the Colfax talk on television and will hear President Eisenhower's address at the airport.

Mrs. Arnold Anderson New Manager of ASC Office

Appointment of Mrs. Arnold Anderson as manager of Monroe county's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program office was announced today by the ASC committee.

Mrs. Anderson, who lives on Albia route 3, has been associated with farm programs since 1939, when the AAA was still functioning. Her husband operates a farm service store here, and she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Murphy, Albia route 4.

She is the third office manager since that system of administration was established after Ezra Benson became secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower administration. The first was Phil O'Brien, recently elected chairman of the ASC committee. O'Brien was succeeded by John Cowles, who resigned last month.

Mrs. Anderson today said that preparations are in progress for the issuance of soil bank payments to Monroe county cooperators, and that announcement will be made in newspapers as soon as the certificates are ready for distribution.

The certificates will be redeemable at face value in cash or at 105 per cent of face value in exchange for government-owned grain or for redemption of grain stored under price support loans.

First payment will go to those who have fully complied with their soil bank agreements and to those within 80 per cent of meeting the required acreage reduction if the county ASC committee determines "they did not knowingly or willfully fail to do so and providing they have met all other acreage reserve requirements."

September 13, 1956

SEEK OFFICE MANAGER—

The Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee is accepting applications for the position of office manager. The job pays \$3,500 per year. Formal notice of the acceptance of applications, with qualifications for the post, will be found in today's News.

September 13, 1956

Plowing Contests

Monroe county's 1956 contour and level land plowing championships will be decided Friday in competition at the John Tangie farm sponsored by Farm Bureau Young People.

Entries had been filed today by Albert Tangie, defending champion in the contour division; Wayne Thompson, defending champion in the level land division; and Lloyd Goode.

The contour competition will get under way at 10 a.m., and the level land event will be at 1:30 p.m. The Tangie farm is four miles southeast of Albia on the Bluegrass road.

September 13, 1956

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Farmers Get \$60,000 In Payments

Reserve Program Details Available At Office Here.

Distribution of soil bank payments to Monroe county farmers has passed the half-way mark.

Certificates with a cash value of \$60,324.88 have gone to eligible acreage reserve program participants in seven of the county's 12 townships, it was reported today at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee office.

It is anticipated the total will run around \$150,000. An earlier estimate of \$170,000 was cut when it was found a number of signers of soil bank agreements decided not to carry through with them.

Some payments to individual cooperators exceed \$1,000.

Indications are the federal government will skip earlier-announced plans for penalties against persons who signed soil bank agreements and then decided not to comply with the provisions.

Meanwhile, attention is turning to the conservation reserve phase of the soil bank and detailed information concerning it may be obtained at ASC headquarters here.

Farmers will have until Oct. 15 to sign conservation reserve contracts beginning in 1956 and calling for full-year payments for 1956, Phil O'Brien, ASC chairman, said today. He pointed out, however, that to qualify for conservation reserve contracts beginning in 1956 the designated land must not have been cropped or grazed since the start of this year, even in the drouth areas.

Farmers who wish to sign contracts beginning in 1957 may get the information they need to make their plans for next year with the conservation reserve plan in mind and sign contracts any time between now and next March 15. The land they decide to put into the conservation reserve beginning next year cannot be grazed or cropped after the start of 1957 even if they delay signing contracts until March 15.

The acreage reserve, already in effect, and the conservation reserve, now being offered for the first time, are designed to cut crop production and help reduce present surpluses of commodities, but there are differences in the two plans.

While the acreage reserve calls specifically for a cut in acreage of allotment crops—corn and wheat in Iowa—the conservation reserve applies to all regularly used cropland.

Acreage reserve agreements are signed for one-year periods only and payments represent the approximate net income the diverted land would have returned had it been used to raise an allotment crop.

Conservation reserve contracts run from three to 15 years with the designated land going into conserving practices, in return for which the participant receives an annual payment. In Monroe county, the annual conservation reserve payment will average \$9 per acre. For Iowa, the average is \$12 per acre. In addition, the government will meet up to 80 per cent of the cost of establishing approved conservation practices on the designated land under contracts running for five or more years.

Attend Iowa ASC Parley

Monroe county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program officials will attend a state conference of the federal farm agency in Des Moines Jan. 14.

The county will be represented by the three ASC committee members, Chairman Philip J. O'Brien, Walter Gardner and Wayne Clark, and by Office Manager Mary Ellen Anderson.

Means of increasing the effectiveness of price support, production adjustment and cost-sharing conservation programs at the local level will be emphasized at the two-day meeting. Speakers will include Marvin L. McLain, assistant secretary of agriculture, and Dwight W. Meyer, who is in charge of the acreage reserve part of the U. S. department of agriculture's soil bank division. McLain and Meyer are former members of the Iowa ASC committee.

Phil O'Brien Now Office Manager

Takes PMA Post Today; Himelick On Committee.

Appointment of Phil O'Brien, Jackson township farmer, as Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration office manager was announced today by Charley Anderson, PMA committee chairman.

O'Brien had been recommended for the post by the county committee and the appointment, approved by the Iowa PMA committee in Des Moines, was effective this morning.

O'Brien is one of the state's veterans in the field of farm program administration. He was re-elected chairman for his eleventh term on the county committee earlier this month, but resigned to become eligible for the office manager appointment.

The vacancy on the county committee was filled by Roy Himelick of Pleasant township, who had been named first alternate member. Anderson moved up to the chairmanship, and Walter Gardner became vice chairman.

Under a new plan of county PMA office operation, put into effect this summer, the county committee will remain in control of PMA activities by making policy decisions, but is relieved of responsibility for office work.

O'Brien will be responsible for execution of committee policy and for day-to-day office operations.

Davis Repeats as Monroe's Champion Alfalfa Grower

Monroe county's eighteenth annual Alfalfa Banquet, staged Tuesday evening at Albia High school field house, brought one of the best programs in the long history of the event to approximately 700 farm and town men and women.

Everyone had a good time. The food was a preview of Thanksgiving fare, Toastmistress Sylvia Rosenthal kept the program rolling with a sparkling commentary, Speaker Roberto de la Rosa offered a nicely-blended presentation of sense and nonsense, and a magician did something old like yanking a rabbit from a hat and something comparatively new—he caused his assistant to recline in the air with her elbow resting on a broom.

The Alfalfa Contest awards went to old hands at alfalfa growing. Clifford Davis took the champion-

ship, and his name is now on the title trophy a sufficient number of times to give him permanent possession. Runnerup was Walter Gardner, and third and fourth places went to a brother-partnership, Tom and John Dougherty. All the winners farm in Bluff Creek township, all seeded Ranger alfalfa at the rate of 12-17 pounds per acre, all based lime and fertilizer applications on soil tests, all practiced insect control measures. Extension Director John Young, who made the awards, put particular emphasis on the soil and water conservation practices used by Davis and Gardner.

Five years ago, Young said, red clover was the top legume in Monroe county. The acreage of red clover has dropped a third in the last five years, while the alfalfa acreage has more than doubled. Three hundred cities the size of Albia would be needed to cover the county's current alfalfa acreage, he added.

De la Rosa, who was here a few years ago in a hit performance, was loved again by the audience. Since his last visit to Albia he has married a Missouri girl and has become a father—his daughter, Mrs. Rosenthal said in her introduction, was a typical Missouri baby, "born without shoes."

De la Rosa serves as a Good Will ambassador for his country, Mexico, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. There are two "American ways of life," he said—one north of the Rio Grande, the other in the nearly two dozen countries of Central and South American where the people speak French, Spanish and Portuguese.

All the Americans, he declared,

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can be enriched by knowing more about one another.

De la Rosa poked gentle fun at the North American devotion to things and to speed and efficiency, and his listeners liked laughing at themselves.

There was a time, he said, when after shaking hands with a North American a Mexican automatically counted his fingers.

Other De la Rosisms: Drinking in Mexico is an art, not a contest.

North Americans never go to board a train—they catch one... they do not go to eat, they grab a bite.

North America has the world's

—Continued on Page 6.

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Offer Trees And Shrubs

The Iowa Conservation Commission is accepting orders for a wide variety of trees and shrubs at its Forest Nursery in Ames.

Plants will be delivered express collect in time for spring planting, and may be used for conservation reserve plantings under the Soil Bank, or for regular erosion control and wildlife planting programs.

Available hardwood seedlings include black locust, dogwood, Russian olive, honeysuckle, silver maple and multiflora rose. The price per 250 trees is \$4, and the price per thousand is \$12.50. Because of recent drouth conditions, no stratified walnuts will be available.

Also available are conifers that include white pine, red pine and Austrian pine. Softwoods are priced at \$6 per 250 seedlings and \$20 per thousand.

Three types of special wildlife planting packets will be offered for sale this year. These packets, designed for small game areas, include a wide variety of trees and shrubs that are tailor-made for providing food and cover for game birds and animals, the Commission said. They are priced at \$3.75 per packet.

Price and description lists have been sent to all county ASC committees, county extension directors, SCS personnel and state conservation officers, and orders may be placed through them, the Commission reported.

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Banquet--

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highest standard of living, the most silver and gold—and the most-crowded institutions for the mentally ill and the world's highest incidence of ulcers and heart failures.

Citizens of the United States read morning papers the night before, and read magazines dated weeks ahead—"you pass up more things than you can catch up with."

And, he said, North Americans have the world's finest homes and are always looking for somewhere to go so they can be away from home.

While the average North American picture of life in Mexico is made up of a man reclining against a cactus tree (he said he never sees a picture of an upright Mexican in our country) with a mud hut and a donkey on a desert background, the average Mexican vision of life in North American includes gangsters, shootings, great wealth and divorces every other month.

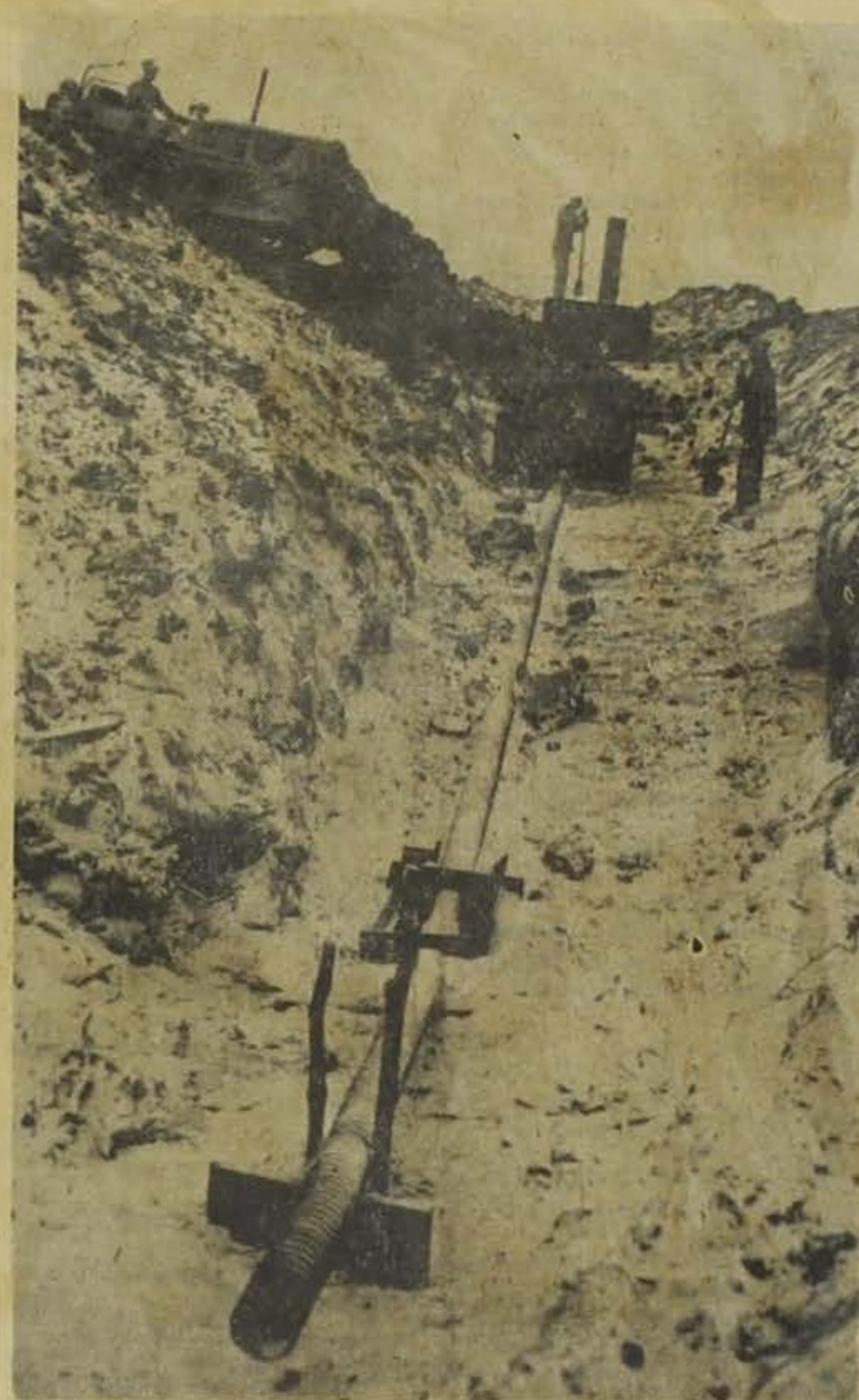
But—De la Rosa added—those false pictures are being dispelled by exchanges of students and teachers between the United States and Mexico and the rise in tourist movements between the two countries.

He said Mexico can learn much from the United States, particularly in regard to giving women more significant roles in economic and social and political life, and added that people of the United States can learn from Mexico a greater appreciation for things that cannot be obtained with money—the spiritual, cultural and emotional values of life.

BUILDING MORE PONDS WITH DROP-INLET SPILLWAYS



More than a hundred ponds have been constructed on Monroe county farms this year, and a substantial number of them have drop inlet conduit pipes as their principal spillways. The pipes carry overflow water through the dam—ordinary spillways allow the water to flow around the structure. Above picture shows a pond built this year on the John Goode farm north of Albia. Men are standing beside the spillway well. Photo at right shows drop inlet construction in progress for a pond on the Donald Bettis farm, also north of Albia. Overflow water will drop through the vertical pipe at top and escape through the tube in the foreground. Advantages of this type of spillway are the elimination of erosion which results in and around sod spillways, and utilization of larger drainage areas for ponds.



December 1956

November 1956

Favors Corn Allotments

More than 1,600 Monroe county farm owners and operators were eligible to participate in the national corn referendum held Tuesday.

Only about a fourth of them marked ballots, and those who did were almost equally divided in their choice of corn production control plans for 1957.

The Monroe vote was 210 for the Soil Base Acreage Plan and 195 for continuation of the present Acreage Allotment Plan. The Soil Bank Plan, favored by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson and the Farm Bureau and opposed by Farmers Union and the National Farmers Organization, was given 52 per cent of the Monroe county vote. It received 61.2 per cent nationally, and needed 66.7 per cent to become effective.

The Soil Bank Plan carried in Bluff Creek, Cedar, Franklin, Guilford, Monroe, Troy, Union and Wayne townships. The Allotment Plan received the most votes in Jackson, Mantua, Pleasant and Urbana townships. The largest spread was in Jackson, where the Allotment Plan was given 39 votes against 14 for the other proposal.

A number of reasons are being given for the light Monroe county vote. One is that the two proposals were not understood by many farmers and landowners. Another is that a number of prospective voters considered the choice as one between two evils, and wanted no part of either.

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115 Ponds Built This Year Combat Drouth, Erosion

Pond construction has been big business in Monroe county this year.

Farmers and the federal government have invested thousands of dollars in water storage projects designed to combat drouth and soil erosion.

Records of the Monroe County Soil District show 115 ponds built this year under the cost-sharing program made available to landowners by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee. The federal government pays up to 60 per cent of the cost of approved water storage structures, but not more than eight cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

After the ASC committee approves a project the farmer gets technical assistance from the Soil District through its Soil Conservation Service personnel.

John Botts, SCS conservation aide, said the district's records show 250,000 cubic yards of earth were moved in 1956 in the construction of 115 approved ponds.

Fifteen of these ponds have the comparatively new drop inlet conduit pipes as their principal spillways, he reported.

This type of spillway pipes overflow water through the dams. The ordinary sod spillway carries overflow around dams.

Drop inlet spillways get away from the erosion problem that usually arises through continued use of the sod type, Botts explained, and also permit the pond builders to utilize larger drainage areas and consequently get their reservoir filled with greater speed.

—Continued on Page 3.

Farm Ponds--

—Continued from Page 1.

voir filled with greater speed.

Botts also revealed there's a trend toward larger ponds. In the past the earth moving averaged 1,200 yards per pond and now the average is up around 2,000 yards.

The Goode pond pictured above has an acre of water surface and has a maximum depth of 16 feet. It has overflowed twice this year. The Bettis pond will have a water surface of seven-tenths of an acre.

The cost of drop inlet overflows runs from \$50 to \$150 more than the sod type.

January
1957

\$1.47, \$1.22 Corn Loans

Requirements to qualify for the maximum price-support or loan rate on 1956 corn were outlined for Monroe county farmers this week by Philip O'Brien, chairman of the county ASC committee.

The maximum loan rate for corn produced in the county this year is \$1.47 per bushel. A lower loan rate of \$1.22 is provided for corn which was not produced in compliance with requirements for the maximum figure.

To be eligible for either loan rate, corn must grade No. 3 or better except that on the factor of test weight only it may grade No. 4.

To qualify for the maximum rate on 1956 corn, a farmer must have observed one of the following two methods of meeting requirements:

1. Complied with his original corn acreage allotment for 1956, or
2. Devoted an acreage of land equal to 15 percent of the farm's soil bank corn base to the acreage reserve program, or to the conservation reserve program, or to a combination of the two.

Flat

Cost-Sharing Conservation On Increase

Monroe Total As Of Oct. 1 Nearly \$70,000.

A marked increase in soil and water conservation work on Iowa farms through the federal government's agricultural conservation program has been reported this week by Max M. Soeth, chairman of the state ASC committee.

He said Iowa farmers received \$7,390,869 in 1955 under the ACP plan of sharing the cost of practices needed to conserve their soil and water resources. This was \$1,610,769 greater than in 1954.

Farmers of Monroe county earned \$71,837.10 in cost-sharing conservation payments for 1955.

Latest available reports on 1956 cost-sharing conservation operations in the state, Soeth said, showed that more than twice as much authorized work had been completed by Oct. 1 as in the corresponding period of 1955. Earned cost-sharing this year, up to Oct. 1 amounted to approximately \$5,600,000 as compared with \$2,152,000 by the same date in 1955.

Earned cost-sharing in Monroe county up to Oct. 1, 1956 was \$69,608.06, compared with \$32,303.00 by the same date in 1955.

As further evidence of increasing ACP activity, the state chairman mentioned that 84,000 applications for cost-sharing projects have been filed with county ASC offices in Iowa so far this year, or 11,000 more than in the same period of 1955.

"If weather permits completion of authorized work," he declared, "total accomplishments under the cost-sharing program this year will substantially exceed those of 1955."

Increases in farm conservation work have resulted principally, Soeth said, from drouth problems, diversion of land from crop production through acreage allotment programs, and widespread evidence of the value of sound practices. He predicted that these factors will bring even greater conservation accomplishments under the 1957 cost-sharing program, which will be announced in the near future.

Iowa's share of national ACP funds for 1957 has been fixed at \$9,185,000, or about the same as for 1956.

The 1955 cost-sharing program provided that not more than 50 percent of the cost of carrying out ACP practices could be met with government funds. Since cost-share payments for the year amounted to \$7,390,000, the total cost of work completed on Iowa farms that year was around 15 million dollars. ACP work was done on 46,676 farms.

In 1955, a majority of county ASC committees in the state followed a policy of determining the practices most needed in their communities and placing special emphasis on getting that kind of work done. To encourage use of the emphasized practices, the committees approved requests for assistance on such work in amounts and at rates which were sufficient to influence applicants to carry out their projects.

The system was a big factor in raising average cost-sharing payments to \$158 per participating farm in 1955, as compared with \$104 in 1954 and \$96 in 1953, Soeth said.

Success marked ASC efforts in 1955 to have farmers use ACP pooling agreements to get complete conservation jobs as well as maximum benefits from expenditures. Ninety-three pooling agreements involving 254 farms in 23 Iowa counties were carried out in 1955, as compared to 32 agreements involving 113 farms in 13 counties in 1954.

All of the 21 regular ACP practices offered in Iowa in 1955 were of a permanent or enduring type, with a major portion of the cost-sharing accomplishments consisting of construction or establishment of terraces, sod waterways, livestock water dams or ponds, erosion control dams and open farm drainage ditches, and establishing or improving vegetative cover (grasses and legumes) in pastures and on rotation cropland. Use of these practices was far greater in 1955 than in 1954.

The seeding practices, which were of particular value on land diverted from crop production in the acreage allotment programs, were used on 94,000 acres in 1955, as compared to 19,000 acres in 1954.

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With ACP assistance, 2,095 miles of standard, level and basin terraces were constructed in the state last year, as compared to 2,746 miles in 1954.

Over 188.8 million square feet of sod waterways were established through ACP in 1955, or nearly 48 million square feet more than in 1954.

A total of 2,594 livestock water dams or ponds was constructed in 1955, or 255 more than in 1954. The 719 erosion control dams erected in 1955 exceeded the 1954 figure by 29.

The amount of earth work done in 1955 in constructing or improving open farm drainage ditches — 2,271,723 cubic yards — exceeded that of 1954 by 447,000 cubic yards. Tiling done in 1955 — 1 1/4 million rods — was 310,000 rods more than in 1954.

Wayne county led the state in 1955 for the amount of cost-sharing earned by farmers for completing ACP practices. The amount was \$175,855. Next highest counties were Fayette, on \$168,946; Ringgold, \$164,473; Poweshiek, \$156,956, and Harrison, \$145,171. Farmers of each of the following counties received payments totaling less

Attend Short Course At State College

A short course for Iowa soil district commissioners opened Wednesday at Ames and will continue through Friday.

Howard Dicks of Albia, assistant Monroe county commissioner, is attending all the sessions. Pat Carbin of Melrose, chairman for the Monroe county board of commissioners, and Alton Wilcox of Blakesburg, treasurer, planned to attend today.

James Foster of Albia, member of the State Soil Conservation committee, was to appear on the short course program.

Show Film

An educational film on soil and water conservation will be screened for sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils of Monroe county rural schools at Albia High school auditorium Friday, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The program, arranged by the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, is designed to help boys and girls in preparation of Conservation Scrapbooks; it was explained by Pat Carbin, chairman of the board of district commissioners. He said the film will be available for showings to town pupils.

Sponsor Art, Book Events

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District will sponsor scrap book and art contests again this year, it was announced by Pat Carbin, chairman of the board of commissioners.

The scrap book contest will be for sixth, seventh and eighth grade students in all Monroe county schools. Ribbon awards will be made.

The art poster contest is open to all high school students of the county and cash awards of \$5, \$3 and \$1 will be made to winners.

Contest rules will be mailed to the schools, Carbin said.

Entries are to be received not later than May 10 at the Soil Conservation office, Room 203, Albia Post Office building.

Tour

Monroe county farmers and landowners interested in development of the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed are invited to participate in a tour of a "show-case" project—the Honey Creek Watershed in Lucas county—Friday.

Tour participants will meet in Albia and at Melrose. The start from the Albia post office will be at 1 p.m.

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District is sponsor of the tour.

Offer \$40 for Best Conservation Essay

Monroe county boys and girls are eligible to compete in an essay contest sponsored by the Iowa State Grange and Iowa Manufacturers Association. It was announced at Soil Conservation Service headquarters here.

"Better Living Through Conservation" is the essay topic. Contestants cannot be more than 21 years of age by April 15, closing date for entries of not more than 800 words.

Prizes are \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10.

Contest information may be obtained at SCS headquarters in the Albia post office.

EXTEND TREE DATE—

The Iowa Conservation Commission has extended until April 15 the period for ordering trees to be used for forestry, soil erosion and wildlife plantings. Orders may be placed at offices of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

Organize New Association

A new Monroe county organization—the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed Association—will be formed Friday during a meeting scheduled for 7:30 p.m. at Community Hall in Melrose.

Association officers will be named. They'll inaugurate action for state-federal recognition of the watershed and seek support for a flood control program.

The Upper Cedar watershed program possibilities were reviewed recently during meetings of farmers and landowners at Melrose and Hilton and in Albia. A tour of the Honey Creek Watershed in Lucas county had been planned for Wednesday, but was cancelled because the area was blanketed by snow.

A movie, "Valley of Still Waters," will be shown at the start of the Friday meeting. The film pictures the Salt-Wahoo Watershed north of Lincoln, Neb.

Attend Short Course At State College

Alton Wilcox and Pat Carbin, Monroe Soil District commissioners, are in Ames for the 11th annual short course for Iowa district commissioners.

Sessions opened Wednesday and will be concluded Friday.

Among the speakers on the Ames program was James W. Foster, Monroe county farmer and chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

Will Discuss 1957 Program Friday

The 1957 Agricultural Conservation Program will be explained to farmers and other interested persons at the ASC office here Friday.

The meeting will open at 9:30 a.m. and speakers will be John Young, extension director, and Dale Barker, soil conservationist.

HONEY CREEK WATERSHED TOUR WEDNESDAY

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District will sponsor a tour of the Honey Creek Watershed in Lucas county Wednesday afternoon, March 27, it was announced today by Pat Carbin, chairman of the district's board of commissioners.

The tour will climax discussions of a proposed Cedar Creek Watershed for Monroe county.

Residents of the Albia-Hilton area who wish to participate in the tour will meet at the Albia post office at 1 p.m., Carbin said, and will join persons from the Melrose area in Melrose and then go to the Honey Creek project.

Possibilities for formation of a Watershed Association

in Monroe county have been outlined at public meetings in Melrose and Albia, and another session is scheduled for farmers and landowners at Hilton church tonight.

The upper Cedar watershed is bounded roughly by highway 60 from the south county line north to the Tony Amoss farm, then west to the Matt Chelar farm. From there it runs south and a little west to highway 34 at John J. Crall's, then west into Lucas county. It does not include southern Jackson township. The watershed contains 72,558 acres, of which more than half are in pasture and woodland. There are more than 2,000 acres of bottomland and 10 miles of roads in need of flood protection.

Bettis, Spencer, Ryan, Rouse, Conway, Knowles Also Named-- Watershed Association Elects Martin

Formal organization of the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed Association was completed during a meeting of farmers and landowners at Melrose Friday night.

Sterling Martin of Melrose, was elected association chairman. Long active in soil and water conservation programs at local and state levels, Martin is also a member of the Iowa board of public instruction.

The watershed has been divided

into areas, and each has a representative on the association board. They are:

Herbert Bettis, Area 1 (Hilton); John Spedder, Area 2 (Albia); Frank Ryan, Area 3 (Georgetown-Tyrone); Warren Rouse, Area 4 (Franklin township-Hilton); M. D. Conway, Area 5 (Jackson township); and Pat Knowles, Area 6 (Melrose-Wayne township).

Speakers at the meeting were

Vogel Smith and George Relp, representing the Honey Creek Watershed of Lucas county, and James Foster of Albia, member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee. They reviewed the duties of watershed association officers.

The Upper Cedar officers will meet with commissioners of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District Tuesday to outline a plan of operation.

APRIL 1, 1957

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Conservation Awards For 6 Farmers

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Ahrens Emphasizes Need for Stopping Waste of Water.

Monroe county farmers who have made outstanding contributions in the field of soil and water conservation were honored during the 1957 Soil Conservation Banquet at the Christian Service Center Tuesday evening.

Citations went to:

Irvin and Clayton Newell, Pleasant township; Charles Winegardner, Bluff Creek township; Charles McFarland, Monroe township; James Conway, Guilford township; and Tony Amoss, Troy township.

The Newell brothers, Winegardner and McFarland received plaques from the Monroe County Soils District, while Conway and Amoss were given certificates by the Iowa Farm and Home Register. Also recognized by the Farm and Home Register was the owner of the land farmed by Amoss, Albert Houwelling.

Guest speaker for the affair, sponsored by the Soil District Commissioners, was George Ahrens, Ottumwa waterworks superintendent. Extension Director John Young was toastmaster. Awards were presented by Pat Carbin, chairman of the board of district commissioners, and Dale Barker, SCS farm planner for the district. The invocation and benediction were by the Rev. Harry Ryan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Georgetown.

Approximately 100 men and women attended the program.

The most serious problem facing the United States today is the rapid depletion of its natural water resources, Ahrens said.

"There are three basic resources of a civilization—water, land and people. And while the people can survive for months without food, they can live only a few days without water.

"Water is a commodity so precious no ruler has ever denied it to his people—so precious that men have battled to the death over just a few drops of it."

The nation has been slow in looking at its water problem, Ahrens continued. "We realized a half-century ago our forests were

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not inexhaustible, and a quarter-century ago widespread concern developed in the field of soil conservation. It was only six years ago that we began taking the water shortage seriously."

He revealed that water use in the United States has quadrupled since 1900, and will double within the next 20 years. Consumption is 200 billion gallons a day now, will be 400 billion gallons a day by 1970.

Ahrens cited statistics showing the tremendous consumption of water for various items:

It takes 470 gallons of water to produce a 40-gallon barrel of beer, 200 thousand gallons to turn out a ton of rayon, a half million gallons to operate a small steel mill a single day.

Eight hundred tons of water go into the production of a ton of alfalfa hay, and 40 gallons of water are needed to produce the feed a hen consumes for the production of a single egg. A slice of bread has 37 gallons of water in its background.

The only limiting factor in food production is water, he added. In Iowa it takes 20 to 22 inches of rainfall a year to produce ideal crop conditions. Ten thousand bushels of water go into the production of a single bushel of corn.

He commented that the most water is not always where the most people live—and as a result some metropolitan areas are consuming water at a much faster pace than it is replaced in the soil or in storage. It is not unlikely that we shall someday see large pipelines transferring water from surplus to shortage areas, Ahrens added.

Conservation on the individual farms is an answer to the water problem, and to the problem of processing it for human consumption. Silted and polluted streams increase the cost of water plant operation in cities like Ottumwa, he explained.

In the period March-August 1951, the Des Moines river carried 10.5 million tons of silt—enough soil to cover 14,000 acres to a depth of six inches. "By keeping the water where it falls we'll keep the soil where it belongs."

Ahrens indicated that action at the state level is essential before the water shortage becomes more serious — "because water is no longer free, or abundant."

He recommended regulation of water use, indicating that this was particularly essential in the irrigation of crops; reclamation; and storage of surpluses.

"Stewardship of water, like stewardship of land, means wise use now and protection of the resource for future generations."

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Start Preparations for ASC Balloting—

Young, Barker, Schlapia on Election Board

Plans for holding the annual ASC elections in the townships and the annual ASC county convention were announced this week by the Monroe County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The period for voting in the township elections will be from July 1 through July 8. The county convention will be held on July 27 in Albia.

An ASC community committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member will be elected in each township. In addition, first and second alternate members will be elected in each township.

Voting for these offices will be done by mail, the same as in recent years, with the county ASC office sending a secret ballot and return envelope to every eligible voter on

its records. The ballots will be mailed out by June 28. To encourage farmers to participate in the ASC elections, the return envelopes this year will be the type requiring no stamp or payment of postage.

At the county convention, a county ASC committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member, as well as first and second alternate members, will be elected.

The county and community committees administer the federal government's price support, wool incentive, soil bank, acreage allotment and cost-sharing conservation programs on the local level. Members of both the county and community committees will be elected for one-year terms beginning August 1. However, newly elected chairmen and vice chairmen of the community committees will serve

as delegates and alternate delegates to the county convention.

Dates and procedure for the annual township elections and county conventions will be the same in all counties of the state. The general rules on eligibility to vote and hold office will be the same as last year. There are no restrictions on the number of terms an eligible person may serve on either his county or community committee.

Supervision and direction of the elections will be the duty of a county election board composed of officially designated persons outside the ASC organization. Under this plan, John Young, county Extension Service director, will serve as chairman. Other election board members will be Dale Barker, local head of the Soil Conservation Service, and Dean Schlapia, Farmers Home Administration supervisor.

—Continued on Page 6.

Formally organized county units of national farm organizations may each have a representative on the election board.

The county election board will appoint a community election board in each township, composed of three farmers who are not incumbent ASC officers. Each community election board will have the responsibility of nominating at least 10 candidates for community committeemen by June 12. However, additional candidates may be nominated as late as June 21 upon petition of 10 or more farmers. As in past ASC elections, voters may also write in the names of candidates.

Any farm owner, operator or tenant may vote in the ASC township elections if he is now participating in any of the agency's programs, or if he is or will be eligible to participate in the regular price support program, the Sugar Act program or the wool incentive program.

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Form Another Association

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Organization of the Upper Iconium Watershed Association was completed during a meeting of farmers at Prairie Center school in Jackson township Wednesday.

Officers are Eugene Navin, chairman; Joe Ryan, vice chairman; Ed Ryan, secretary; and Ed Murphy and John J. Ryan, directors.

The Upper Iconium Watershed covers about 3,300 acres. The new association is the second of its type formed in Monroe county this year—the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed Association was organized earlier.

Soil District's 1957 Banquet April 23

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The annual Monroe County Soil Conservation District Banquet program will be held April 23 at the Christian Service Center here, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Guest speaker will be George Ahrens, Ottumwa waterworks superintendent. Ahrens will speak on "The Depletion of Our Water Resources."

All district cooperators and other interested persons are invited to the banquet. Tickets are \$1.30, and may be purchased in advance at the Soil Conservation Service office, Room 203, Post Office building.

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HELPS MAP PROCEDURES—

John Botts, conservation aide for the Monroe County Soils District, is in Des Moines for a meeting of a Soil Conservation Service committee engaged in working out improved procedures for long-time soil district cooperators. The meeting will continue through Friday at state SCS headquarters in the Iowa Building.

Nominate In 8 Townships

Nominees for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees in eight of Monroe county's 12 townships were announced today at ASC headquarters here.

Nominations for Union, Wayne, Guilford and Troy townships had not been submitted to the ASC office by the County Election Board.

Balloting will be by mail, beginning July 1 and continuing through July 8. Additional nominations may be made by petitions (carrying the names of 10 or more eligible voters) until 5 p.m. June 21.

Here are the choices of community election boards:

Cedar

Dick Allen, James F. Barron, Larry Beary, Ray Jones, Steve Kurimski, Lawrence McGinn, Russell Maddy, William Peters, Clark Ryan and William G. Welsh.

Franklin

Lloyd Ammons, Ralph Gutscher, Basil Herteen, Emory Kehrberg, Neil Lamar, Owen Lewis, Ed McDonald, William G. O'Hara, Earl Swift and Benjamin F. Whitehead.

Jackson

John L. Coady, Henry Conway, James Conway, Gerald Hannam, William F. McGrath, John P. Murphy, Edward J. Ryan, John L. Ryan, Walter Smith and J. Eugene Walsh.

Pleasant

George Antolik, William P. Baltimore, George Boender, Henry DeJong, Lloyd Dykstra, Henry J. Fynardt, Roy Himelick, Ernfred Johnson, Ira Lewman and Dick Van Loon, sr.

Urbana

Maurice E. Boardman, Ross Boyd, Hugh Crawley, Bert Fisher, Glen Fowler, Chester Gillen, Roy Hayworth, Marvin V. Vance, Melvin Vanderpol and William D. Wilson.

Monroe

Richard Bentsinger, Clifford Caster, E. Estil Gay, Russell Gillaspie, Harold Mason, Donald McCloud, Wendell Murdy, Dale Williams and John Wilson.

Mantua

Howard Dicks, Ralph Fisher, Robert I. Flaingan, J. Carl Johnston, Lee Jones, Raymond Jones, Max Lewis, Robert Stuchel, J. Leonard Vance and Emmett Van Dalen.

Bluff Creek

Dick Boender, Keith Hoyt, Carl F. Kietzman, Jr., Arle Klyn, Rudolph Lewis, William Mahin, George M. Moore, Sam Shepard, John Slagter, Jr., and Harry M. Wilson.

Conservation Recognition This Week

Children's Awards Wednesday Night; Tour Thursday.

This is Soil Conservation Week in Iowa, and the Soil Conservation District is pacing the observance in Monroe county.

An Awards Program for school children will be held at Albia High school auditorium Wednesday, and a tour is scheduled for Thursday, it was announced by Pat A. Carbin, chairman of the board of district commissioners.

Soil conservation accomplishments on Monroe county farms will be featured in this week's Albia Union-Republican.

The Awards Program, for boys and girls of Monroe county schools who participated in district-sponsored scrap book and art contests, will get under way at 8 p.m. Guest speaker will be Sterling Martin, Melrose farmer. Mr. Martin has for many years been associated with soil conservation and public education programs in Iowa, and is currently a member of the state board of public instruction. Entertainment will be by the Joe Denny band, and refreshments will be served.

The tour will get under way at the Albia post office building at 1:30 p.m. Thursday. Participants will decide whether to visit the Honey Creek Watershed in Lucas county or the farms of soil district co-operators in Monroe county.

June
1957

June
1957

June 1957

Pasture Farm Field Day Here Tuesday—

The 1957 Albia Pasture Farm Field Day will be held Tuesday, it was announced by Agricultural Extension Service Director John J. Young.

Activities will get under way at 12:30 p.m. The assembly point will be near the livestock scales, north and west of the farmstead. The farm is southwest of Albia.

Six major stops are listed for this year's farm tour, Young said:

1. At west pastures, where results of grazing systems and pasture management will be reviewed.
2. At an orchard grass plot, to show how this grass responds to fertilizer and management.
3. At an area illustrating the use of fertilizer and rotation adapted to southern Iowa.
4. At a sorghum trial plot.
5. At brush control plots.
6. At an area illustrating the results of pasture renovation.

The beef breeding program on the farm will be discussed.

The farm is operated for demonstration purposes by Iowa State College. An information booth will be located on the grounds where farmers may order various publications and bulletins issued by the college.

Monroe county 4-H clubs will operate a refreshments stand.

Nominations Completed

Nominees for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees in Union, Wayne, Guilford and Troy townships were announced today.

They are:

Union—Fred C. Baker, Philip Barnes, Richard Barnsdale, Floyd Chance, Asa F. Clark, Willard Findley, W. E. Johnson, Ray F. Mosley, Dallas A. Tucker and Gerald Vanderberg.

Wayne—Pierce L. Judge, Harvey G. Kline, James Lahart, Robert Lewis, John F. Lynch, Ed A. Metz, Stanley T. Pfeifer, John Popson, jr., Edward Ryan and Tom Scieszinski.

Troy — George Wilkinson, John Spencer, Kenneth Bettis, Lorance Anderson, Kenneth Hinton, Bruce Casebolt, Lawrence Amos, Lloyd Goode, Allen Wilkin and William Moyle.

Guilford—James Mahoney, Albert Sterk, Roy Landsperger, Paul Silverio, Pat Crall, jr., Fred J. Hilliard, jr., Leo T. Flattery, Charles Summers, Walter Lahart and Michael J. Heffron.

Slates for Cedar, Franklin, Jackson, Pleasant, Urbana, Monroe, Mantua and Bluff Creek townships were reported earlier to the Monroe County Agricultural county ASC headquarters by the County Election Board. In that announcement the name of John L. Ryan was included among Jackson township nominees. The name should have been John J. Ryan.

alph Fisher,
J. Carl John-
mond Jones,
ichel, J. Leon-
tt Van Dalen,
k
h Hoyt, Carl
Slyn, Rudolph
n, George M.
John Slagter,
son.

Farmers Busy In Soybean, Corn Fields

Will Win in Battle Against Weeds if Dry Spell Holds.

The crop picture in Monroe countyland is a bright one.

According to Dale Barker, farm planner with the Soil Conservation Service, the outlook is promising for just about everything—corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, grain sorghums and pastures.

Recent rains gave farmers difficulty. Many were kept from corn cultivating and haying suffered extensively.

Generally, however, the situation moisture-wise is good. After a series of years of drouth and near-drouth, 1957 finds rain a-plenty. And although the rains weren't ideally spaced and kept farmers from their fields at crucial times, it doesn't appear that crops have suffered much.

Corn gave farmers some concern for awhile. Heavy rains in mid-May prevented planting on schedule. Most of the corn went into the ground less than a month ago—about three weeks behind schedule.

The wet weather fostered a fast growth of weeds—and also kept farmers from cultivating the corn. The result was an abnormally large weed growth which farmers were able to combat only in recent days, when the weather turned favorable.

If weather permits cultivation work to continue, Barker said, weeds will be pretty well taken care of by the end of the week.

Spraying for weeds in corn is gaining favor with farmers and a "lot of corn" is sprayed after second cultivation, Barker said. He predicts that most corn will get only two cultivations this year.

Corn cultivation versus spraying is a somewhat controversial subject. Spray can probably handle the job single-handed—without any cultivation—on land which is rich and fertile, Barker explained. But land of poorer quality may need cultivation to aerate the soil and stir up bacterial activity.

With the first cultivation out of the way, all that'll be needed to produce an above-average year is normal corn-growing weather—and some real warm nights. The sub-soil moisture content should be adequate to carry the corn quite a way through the summer.

The mid-June rains caught farmers in all stages of haying. A small number of them had the hay cut and in the barn. Most of it, however, was either cut—but not baled—or uncut. Deterioration was extensive. Some farmers chose to leave the hay in the field and save barn space for better hay harvests later this year.

Barker pointed out that soybean acreage is up over last year, and shows promise of being successful. Weeds infest soybeans, too, this year, and they're a lot harder to control than those in corn. The cost and difficulty in obtaining spray make this procedure of weed eradication almost prohibitive, Barker said.

The outlook for oats and wheat is good, although winter wheat may be a little weak due to the dryness of last fall.

Pastures continue to look excellent. Barker said seedings of alfalfa and various pasture grasses have a "better chance of succeeding" than any of the past two years.

Use of fertilizer is down this year, although soil testings have been just as prevalent. Some farmers applied fertilizer extensively in dry years and since yields were low they're "coasting" on previous applications. Other farmers may have been discouraged when applications of fertilizer in drouth years failed to produce noticeable results.

June
1957



John Botts, conservation aid for the Monroe County Soil Conservation District, checks the growth of a pine tree planted on the Stanley Pfeiffer farm in Wayne township. Six acres of the 738-acre Pfeiffer farm were put into tree plantings this spring. A high percentage of the farm was already in woodland.

Leftover rolls toasted with a topping of cheese go well with soups and salads.

517 COOPERATORS IN MONROE SOIL DISTRICT

Monroe county farmers and landowners have made major strides in soil and water conservation through cooperative action—as participants in the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

Commissioners Pat Carbin, Alton Wilcox and Bob McGinnis issued the district's thirteenth annual report at the close of 1956 activities.

At the start of the current year the Monroe setup had 517 registered cooperators, with basic conservation plans established on 365 farms.

Here's what the report shows in conservation accomplishments for 1956, and for the lifetime of the district:

	1956	Total to Date
Contour Acres	1,093	24,193
Strip Cropping, Acres	180	730
Pasture Planting, Acres	18	52
Tree Plantings, Acres	6	72
Woodland Improvement, Acres	890	890
Natural Reforestation, Acres	51	137
Improved Fish Ponds	11	205
Drop-Inlet Structures	15	19
Ponds	116	761
Closed Drains (linear feet)	2,529	74,516
Open Drains (miles)	.98	14.20
Diversion Terraces (miles)	4.26	45.66
Standard Terraces (miles)	10.49	98.24
Waterway Development (acres)	10.49	213.73
Land Leveling (acres)	4.00	4.00
Soil Survey (acres)	6,340	148,605

Pilot Watersheds Making Progress, Mendell Says

BY FRANK H. MENDELL
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service

Pilot watersheds authorized in 1953 in Iowa were Honey Creek in

the Lucas County Soil Conservation District, Mule Creek in the Mills County Soil Conservation District, Upper Plymouth in the Plymouth County Soil Conservation District, and Nassau in the Sioux County Soil Conservation District.

These were four of 62 pilot watersheds established in the United States by authority of Congress.

Honey Creek and Mule Creek are about 8,000 acres each in size, and the Upper Plymouth and Nassau are 8,700 and 5,480 acres respectively in size. When these projects were authorized, it was contemplated that needed land treatment and flood prevention structures would be installed in a 5-year period.

The first step in the development of these projects was the preparation of a work plan that set forth the land treatment measures needed and to be applied by the farmers, and the flood prevention structures needed in addition to the land treatment measures.

Farmers in the Mule Creek area have applied 173 miles of the estimated 280 miles of terraces needed in the watershed, and have made excellent progress in making needed adjustments in crop rotations and land use and in establishing waterways, ponds, and other land treatment measures. All flood prevention structures have been installed.

The installation of planned structures in the Honey Creek watershed will be completed early this year. Land treatment measures including terraces, waterways, ponds, tree planting and seedlings have progressed rapidly since the project was approved in 1953.

One of the largest units in the district is the 572-acre farm operated by Paul Wignall in Pleasant and Mantua townships. Part of it is pictured in the aerial map at right. Wignall's district cooperator's plan was established in 1950 and he has been consistent in maintaining good land use

practices and adding to them each year. The crop areas above the letters "H" and "A" are contoured. The vari-colored area in the center panel, extending upward from the numbers 6-195, represents strip cropping.

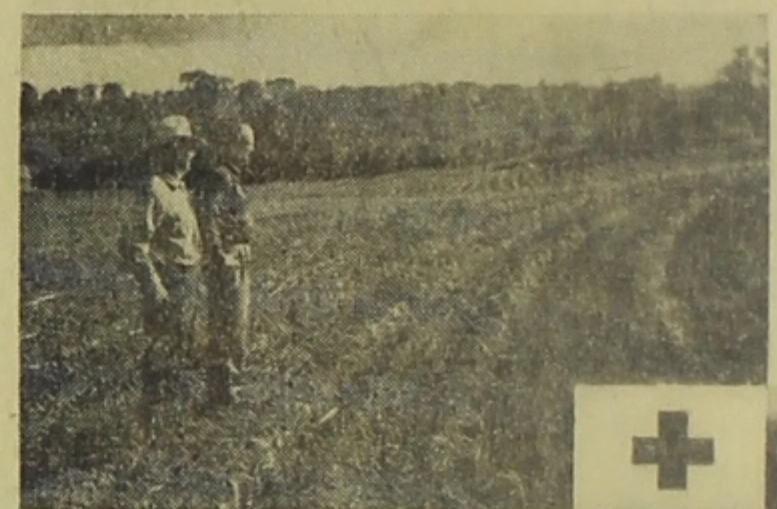
Photos of conservation practices on the farms of other district cooperators will be found in this section of the Soil Conservation Week edition of The Union-Republican.



John Botts, left, and Samuel Phipps inspect pines on Monroe county's largest tree farm, owned by Chester Strait. Since 1951 more than 20,000 trees have been planted on the 360-acre farm.



CONSERVATION



to
BETTER
LAND
VALUES
and

Builds Your Credit Rating



as it
BOOSTS
FARM
RETURNS

We Back:

Conservation practices recommended by the Monroe County Soil Conservation District. They're a sound investment in the future for all of us.

FIRST IOWA STATE BANK
ALBIA, IOWA

Well Boring

- We will bore 15", 18", 20", 25", 30", 36" and 48" tile wells (measuring inside diameter of the tile).
- Cisterns 5 and 7 Feet in Diameter.
- McCARTY AND SONS HAVE 57 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN WELL DRILLING.
- The Latest in Equipment—Two Machines—
We'll Go Anywhere!
- Prices are furnished on request or see your A.S.C. office for new low prices.

GEORGE McCARTY & SONS

Located 1 block north of Highway 2 in Promise City Telephone 1-J-28
Promise City
—BOX 54 — PROMISE CITY, IOWA—

ANOTHER ELLISON POND IN MONROE COUNTY



Pictured above are two Ellison caterpillars completing the building of a farm pond for Miss Edna Gray, Bluff Creek township. The building of this pond required the moving of 3900 cubic yards of dirt.

Pond Building Terrace Building Grubbing
Clearing Excavating Gully Control

- Whatever your conservation and farm improvement needs are Ellison Construction Company can help you with your problem. Approved for A.S.C. work.

ELLISON CONSTRUCTION CO.

MERVIN ELLISON, Owner

MORAVIA, IOWA

NOTICE FARMERS!

Mutual Insurance Operated by You and Your Neighbors
Serves You Better.

Coverages Included at Regular Rates

- Fire and Lightning
- Smoke and Explosion
- Windstorm and Hail
- Aircraft and Vehicles (except crops)
- Theft of Personal Property.
- Overturn or Collision of Machinery.
- Fire Coverage to Standing Grain.
- ADDITIONAL COVERAGES ON LIVESTOCK
 - * ELECTROCUTION.
 - * DROWNING
 - * ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING BY HUNTER.
 - * LOADING Or UNLOADING.
 - * DOGS Or WILD ANIMALS.
 - * COLLAPSE of BRIDGES.

BLANKET COVERAGE of all personal property, except household goods, available at regular rates.

IF You Live in the WEST Half of Monroe County Contact

Mr. Francis Smith, Lovilia
Mr. Russel Maddy, Rt. 2, Melrose
Mr. Jerald Hannam, Melrose
Mr. Albert Etcher, Lovilia

or HOME OFFICE

Farmers Mutual Insurance
Association

116 North Grand Street
CHARITON, IOWA



An erosion control structure completed this month on John Spencer's dairy farm just south of Albia will stabilize gullies that were cutting into cropland and toward farm buildings.



The light-colored areas in this photo show natural grassed waterways on the 240-acre Harold Gardner farm in Bluff Creek township. The waterways serve as terrace outlets—about half of Gardner's cropland is terraced.

use pattern on that farm will control erosion within permissible limits.

The addition of applicable data from research carried on in other states, plus the use of modern electronic computers, has strengthened the importance and reliability of this procedure. Meetings at Purdue University during 1956, attended by representatives from nine midwestern states, including the Agricultural Research Service, experiment station, Soil Conservation Service, and Extension Service personnel brought about further refinements in this procedure and broadened its area of application.

Agricultural research relating to soil and water conservation is carried on at eight other locations, including the central experiment station at Ames. Work goes on continually to develop new higher-yielding and better-adapted crop varieties. Yield responses of different crops on different soils to various nutrient elements both singly and in combination are under intensive and continued study. Comprehensive rotation experiments are designed to determine the combination of cropping systems and treatments which give most efficient production.

Farm Field Trials

In these rotation experiments, fertility, crop breeding, soil classification and soil physics research are brought together so that their interaction can be analyzed and evaluated.

Much of this work is later expanded to a field trial basis on farms of cooperators throughout Iowa. These field trial results are closely coordinated with the work of the soil testing laboratory so that soil test recommendations made for lime and fertilizer elements at different production levels are based on the results of many realistic field experiments. The accomplishments in the area of fertility research and the work of the soil testing laboratory undoubtedly rank among the finest services ever offered to Iowa farmers in their efforts to improve and maintain high productive capacity in their soils.

Unique Premiums For Stamp Savers

HARTFORD, Conn. (UP) — New use for saving stamps—to establish savings accounts.

The plan has been put in effect for Hartford shoppers, who, for one book of Triple-S blue stamps, plus \$3, can start a savings account of \$6 at any branch of the Society for Savings Bank.

John R. Bissell, president of the Super Saver Plan, Inc., who worked out the copyrighted plan, said the negotiations are underway with other banks to make this sort of premium available in other parts of the country.

Shoppers still can use the stamps for other premiums, if they wish.

WELL Drilling

We drill wells to meet every type of water service need.

GUARANTEED WORK AND MATERIALS

Terms for payment can be arranged if desired.

WRITE OR PHONE:

Whalen Well Co.

1407 First Avenue West
NEWTON, IOWA

Busy Maidens Select Demonstration Team

The Busy Maidens girls club selected Marilyn Turner as chairman for its demonstration team entrant at a meeting Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Rouse.

During the meeting the secretary and treasurer gave reports, plans were discussed for the program to be given at the Farm Bureau meeting, and Elaine Free and Becky Whitlock reported on their experiences at the Albia.

Martha Rouse and Becky Whitlock gave a demonstration of refreshing Summer Drinks. After the meeting, refreshments were served.

ALBIA UNION-REPUBLICAN
Albia, Iowa (Monroe County)
Thursday, June 20, 1957

Franklin Farmers Schedule Swim

By Richard Perry

The Franklin Farmers boys' club met at the home of Gary Adams June 17. A swimming party was slated for June 25. Members present at the meeting included: Orville McLeod, Richard Perry, Dick and Tony Saveden and Dean Ammons. James McLeod was a visitor.

Each year Americans read approximately 18,500,000 newspapers, 4,500,000 magazines and 450,000,000 books. We pay five billion visits to the movies annually.

READ THE WANT ADS

College Researchers Studying Economic Limits of Erosion Control for Farmer

In the field of economics there is an intensive study being made at Iowa State College on how far a farmer can and should go with regard to erosion control measures with different levels of funds available, according to Charles Ballantyne, extension soil conservationist.

Some types of erosion control practices represent long-range investments, and the returns from this type of investment are spread over a long period of years. Such practices might be terraces or erosion control structures. From this study it is hoped that guides can be established for the use of farmers in timing their investments of this type when capital is limited.

For some seven or eight years there has also been a continuing study at the college on the obstacles to the acceptance of erosion control practices and how to overcome them. The study is designed to ferret out the reasons why farmers do not adopt soil conservation systems of farming more rapidly. This helps agencies such as Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service in dealing with these problems in the field. This study is being conducted in several western Iowa counties in the Ida-Monona soil area.

Another Iowa State College study is under way to bring about a physical and economical analysis of watersheds as related to soil and water conservation. The department of agricultural engineering, the department of agronomy and the department of agricultural economics at the college will cooperatively carry on this investigation wherein watershed development will be scrutinized and evaluated step by step. The study is concerned not only with the gathering of physical data concerning erosion, siltation, water yield and crop yields on a watershed basis but also the planning and application of sound practices and land management to provide the most desirable use of resources, both public and private, at the watershed level.

Iowa has also participated in a national summary of soil and water losses from watersheds. This data is just becoming available at the present time. Iowa data included in this summary come from seven watersheds in Page county (five of which are on the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm) and Ralston Creek near Iowa City.

Egg Penalty

MARION, Ill. (UP) — Six Marion teen-agers vow they will let the Easter bunny take care of egg hunts from now on. Police made the boys buy, dye and hide 60 dozen eggs after the teen-agers jumped the gun on an egg hunt sponsored by a civic club.



THANK YOU...

We've enjoyed the best business in our experience, and pleasing personal associations, in helping farm operators of this area prepare for the current crop season.

Our services are regularly available, and we offer the best in quality at a price in livestock and poultry feeds, fertilizers and baling twine, and other products essential to successful farm operation.

SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY!

Anderon Farm Service

North D Street

Phone 637

ACROSS FROM "Q" DEPOT

ELECTRICAL POWER

for future farmers
for the farmer's future

Tomorrow's young farmer steps into an era of unheralded advancement in farm uses of electricity.

For him, electrical power stands ready to shoulder many of the responsibilities on which the security of his future will depend.

For you, electrical power is that silent crew of many "hired men" that even today is greatly easing the labor load and adding convenience unlimited to you and your family.

Electrical power puts profitability into your farm management program. For example, it provides economical power for grinding and mixing home grown grains into well-balanced livestock rations. Increased returns from your expanded investment in electrical power may come in other ways — such as year-around pig or chick brooding or possibly in the development of irrigation.

Let our trained servicemen and fieldmen help you harness electrical power for greater convenience and profitability on your farm.

Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.

IS YOUR FARM ON THE MOVE



It took only a few years to win this gully. It could have been prevented through terraces, contour farming, gully control structures and

Scenes like the above can be eliminated by reduced fall plowing, contour farming, listing and keeping good cover on all fields possible.

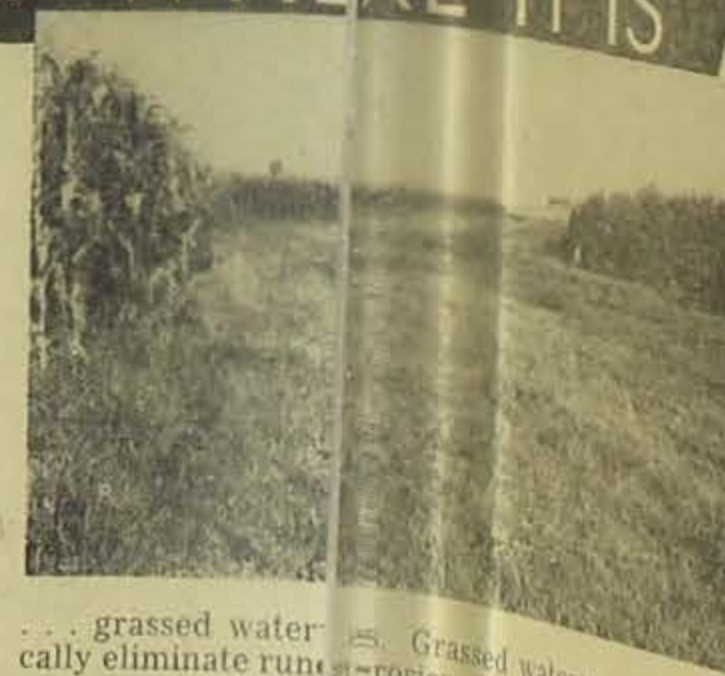
Good Soil Is Like Money in the Bank

LET'S KEEP IT WHERE IT IS

We recognize that agriculture is the backbone of our community. And we recognize the contribution our farm families have made to our growing community.

We like the products you produce for us — and we enjoy being able to serve you. Yes, it's a pleasure to do business with you.

The need for good conservation practices is recognized by every community, and we take this opportunity to urge you to be "conservation conscious" on your farms. Remember, erosion moves in when sound conservation methods move out.



... grassed waterways. Grassed waterways practically eliminate runoff erosion. Bromegrass and Red canary grass both recommended. Canary grass will do well in low, wet areas or in higher, dry areas.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FDIC

ALBIA, IOWA

Make Conservation Awards To School Boys and Girls

June 1957

More than 240 Monroe county boys and girls received recognition at the Awards Program held at Albia High school Wednesday evening in conjunction with Soil Conservation Week.

Cash prizes went to the top three winners in the poster competition. They were Ellen B. Sinnott, \$5; Jerry Schmitt, \$3, and Joyce Christensen, \$1.

Other awards in poster competition were:

Blue Ribbons

Bart Johnston and Catherine Sinnott.

Red Ribbons

Shirley Lynch, Ed Scieszinski, Jim Ryan, Steve Crall, Martha Lahart, Joe Mahoney and Francine Flattery.

White Ribbons

Beverly Illingworth, Marilyn Kauzlarich, Bing Sinnott and Pat Heffron.

Yellow Ribbons

Larry McCarty, Mary Agnes Sinnott and Dick Sinnott.

Winners in scrapbook competition and their schools include:

Blue Ribbons

Dennis Blomgren, Richard Scaffinger and Dorothy Blomgren, Hinton; Raymond Davis and Sharon Moore, Union Hall; Judy Newell, Philip Brumbaugh, Barbara Newell and Janis Morgan, Bridgeport.

Karen Stewart, Egypt; Barbara Jean Calvert, Judy Sickler and Barbara Robinson, Lovilia; Shirley Ryan, Hickory Point; Sharon Cummins, Georgetown; Donnie Chidester and Lee Sample, North Castle; Jerry Mahin and John W. Judge, Chidester; David Larson and Karen

Larson, Fairview; Duane Prose, Cuba.

Virginia Kellogg, White; Jerry Silvers, Half Way Prairie; Joseph Evans, Hiteman; Evelyn A. Nicoletto and Frances Wasko, Hocking; Linda Bettis, Spencer; Jim Tangle, Watson; Norene Summers, Vance.

Red Ribbons

Albert Silverio, Kathy Hamilton and Arlene Babberl, Hiteman; Frances Irene Daub and Rosalea Davis, Mount View; Rosemary Sinnott, Maryann Lynch, Mary Ann Lahart and Robert Schmitt, Georgetown; Delores Romano, Shirley Jones, Betty Tierney, Sharon Kay Allen, William Barnes, Lawrence Galdeon, Dean Ammons, Beatrice Bowery, Elaine Plum, Judy Weldon, Paulette Wallace and Phyllis Kearney, Lovilia.

Helen Popson and James Ed Crall, Falvey; Carolyn Ann Carlson and Carolyn Ann Visser, Reitzel; Mark Van Zante, Blue Front; Ronald Kehrberg, LaMar; Barbara Chance and Joanne Saner, Hinton; Anna Jane Hall, Oak Dale.

Kenneth Kline and Larry Bettis, Spencer; Jean Ruttan, Patty Berry and Tom F. Rumpy, Bridgeport; Ladonna Miller, Wayne Stewart, Sandra Stewart and Virginia Stewart, Pleasant Point; Ronald Reed and Tommy Kaldenberg, Union Hall; Tony Sweeden and Roseann Calhoun, Vosburgh; Lois Maxine Thomas and Larry Decet, Hocking.

Clinna Rae Kingery, Charlotte Kline and Mary Jo Ryan, Hickory Point; Shirley Antolik, Nellie Williams, Gary Belzer, Marilyn Williams and Jimmy Antolik, Forest Hill; Eva Irene Downs, Buffalo Wallow; Don Eicher, Lemon; and Ronald L. Smith, Morris.

White Ribbons

Eugene Welsh, Mickey Papich.

—Continued on Page 6

Dennis Ballalatak, Sandra Lamphier, Eugene Waters, Sandra Frost, Jane Goematt, Kathleen Kearney, Judy McGee, Karen Peterson, Peggy Carter, Janice Romano, Jim Clark, Jane Ann Ballalatak, James Lenger, Rose Hull, Mark Waters, Wendell Dunkin, Carlon Slay, Katherine McMurry, Darlene Calvert, Jerry Blomgren, Gene Kearney, Janice Irene Avon, Donald Beary, Eloise Bryson, Marsha Haycock, Ronnie Jones, Don Tucker, Patty Carter and Arlene Martin, all of Lovilia.

Tom Hollinrake, Lemon; Mildred L. Miller and Delores Shepard, Union Hall; Bobby Chance, Egypt; Marjorie Derry and Dorothy Derry, Sly; Diane Bettis, Doyle Caldwell and George E. Kline, Spencer; Patrick Lahart, Chris Ryan, Kareen Coady, Ray Coughlin, Joe Sinnott, Jim Hilliard, Margie Sinnott and Edward Heffron, Georgetown.

Johnny Tursic, South Guilford; Judith Jones and Roberta Isley, Fairview; Shirley Van Dalen, Miller Ridge, Lora Keeton and Johnnie Clark, Mount View; Larry Dean Cooper and Bertha Brown, Hiteman; Paul Turner, Hocking; Richard Smith, Morris; Gary Adams, LaMar.

David Kasper, Falvey; Rosalie Rhatigan and Ronald Egbert, Mantua Center; Becky Sue Whitlock, Buffalo Wallow; Nancy Stewart, Mark Sims and Joyce Mellick, Pleasant Point; John Dicks, Tick Ridge; Donna Lenox and Barbara Lenox, Half-Way Prairie; Larry Lee Whithead, Vosburgh; and Richard Lee McCombs, Reitzel.

Yellow Ribbons

Dean Miller and Jerry Chance, Union; Larry Amoss, Reitzel; Betty Nupp, Jim Chidester, James Silverio, Billy Caldwell, Linda Barron, Gary Cooper and Linda Bakalar, Hiteman; Margaret Stewart, Egypt; Charlotte Eakins and Larry Eakins, Mantua Center; Jenanne Barnes, Fred Schade, Jeanette Reed, Bill Ballalatak and Richard Phipps, Lemon.

Jimmie Flahive, Carolyn Vanderstuis, Cecil Showers, Connie Papich, Bonnie Gullion, Harold Showers, Marjorie Beary, Judy Pearson, Tommy McGinn, John Waters, David Williams, Tommy Tierney, Haydee Chance, Delores Flahive, Chris Konecne, Donald Rumley and Sherry Blomgren, all of Lovilia.

Suzanne Ryan, Michael Heffron, Jimmie Joe Coady, Mary Ann Pickerell, Sharon O'Brien, Walter Pickerell, David Lynch and Vincent Heffron, Georgetown; Charles Harr and Shirley Miller, South Guilford; Robert Comstock, Miller Ridge; Dear Summers and Rex Clark, Morris; Carol Bunch, Mount View; Lorraine Crall and Nancy Duer, Falvey; Larry Gilbert, Beverly Gilbert and Marilyn Johnston, Grays Creek.

Robert Bay and Robert Mienders, Sly; Bill Callahan, Kenneth Guffey, Marilyn Ann Conway and Michael Bear, Happy Hollow; Carolyn Callahan, Myers; Richard Lane, Carol Ann Laws and Charles Jones, Avery; Jerome Beary, Janet Beary, Janet Barron, Wayne Davis and Sheila Crall, Oak Dale.

Nominations Completed

June 1957

July 8,

Nominees for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees in Union, Wayne, Guilford and Troy townships were announced today.

They are:

Union—Fred C. Baker, Philip Barnes, Richard Barnsdale, Floyd Chance, Asa F. Clark, Willard Findley, W. E. Johnson, Ray F. Mosley, Dallas A. Tucker and Gerald Vanderberg.

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Troy — George Wilkinson, John Spencer, Kenneth Bettis, Lorance Anderson, Kenneth Hinton, Bruce Casebolt, Lawrence Amos, Lloyd Goode, Allen Wilkin and William Moyle.

Guilford—James Mahoney, Albert Sterk, Roy Landsperger, Paul Silverio, Pat Crall, jr., Fred J. Hilliard, jr., Leo T. Flattery, Charles Summers, Walter Lahart and Michael J. Heffron.

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Choose Queen At 4-H Fair

Monroe county's 1957 Queen of the Furrow will be selected at the 4-H Fair Aug. 5.

Sponsored by Monroe County Soil District Commissioners and Hawkeye Lumber Company of Albia, the contest is open to all rural single girls between 16 and 21 years of age.

Official entry blanks may be obtained at the Hawkeye Lumber Company office.

Two Monroe county "queens" will be selected to advance into regional competition. Ten regional winners will compete in the finals for the title of 1957 Iowa Queen of the Furrow.

The regional winners will receive wrist watches and there'll be several awards for the state queen, including a complete wardrobe of her own choosing.

The finals will be staged at Ames Sept. 8 during the annual conference of Iowa's soil district commissioners.

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They are:

Union—Fred C. Baker, Philip Barnes, Richard Barnsdale, Floyd Chance, Asa F. Clark, Willard Findley, W. E. Johnson, Ray F. Mosley, Dallas A. Tucker and Gerald Vanderberg.

Wayne—Pierce L. Judge, Harvey G. Kline, James Lahart, Robert Lewis, John F. Lynch, Ed A. Metz, Stanley T. Pfeifer, John Popson, Jr., Edward Ryan and Tom Seleszinski.

Troy—George Wilkinson, John Spencer, Kenneth Bettis, Lorraine Anderson, Kenneth Hinton, Bruce Casebolt, Lawrence Amos, Lloyd Goode, Allen Wilkin and William Moyle.

Guilford—James Mahoney, Albert Sterk, Roy Landsperger, Paul Silverio, Pat Crall, Jr., Fred J. Hilliard, Jr., Leo T. Flattery, Charles Summers, Walter Lahart and Michael J. Heffron.

Slates for Cedar, Franklin, Jackson, Pleasant, Urbana, Monroe, Mantua and Bluff Creek townships were reported earlier to the Monroe County Agricultural county ASC headquarters by the County Election Board. In that announcement the name of John L. Ryan was included among Jackson township nominees. The name should have been John J. Ryan.

Choose Queen At 4-H Fair

Monroe county's 1957 Queen of the Furrow will be selected at the 4-H Fair Aug. 5.

Sponsored by Monroe County Soil District Commissioners and Hawkeye Lumber Company of Albia, the contest is open to all rural single girls between 16 and 21 years of age.

Official entry blanks may be obtained at the Hawkeye Lumber Company office.

Two Monroe county "queens" will be selected to advance into regional competition. Ten regional winners will compete in the finals for the title of 1957 Iowa Queen of the Furrow.

The regional winners will receive wrist watches and there'll be several awards for the state queen, including a complete wardrobe of her own choosing.

The finals will be staged at Ames Sept. 8 during the annual conference of Iowa's soil district commissioners.

Obtain Bass For Farms

More than 5,000 largemouth bass found homes in 101 Monroe county farm ponds last week.

Owners of the ponds will continue stocking them with bluegills, due in about two weeks.

The fish are obtained from the United States Wildlife Service by the Monroe County Soil District and are brought to Albia from Muscatine. Farmers pick them up here.

Ponds now being stocked are those constructed in the past two years, Soil District officials said.

More fish for farm pond stocking are also expected this summer from the Iowa Conservation Commission.

Farm owners who shared in the bass allocation include:

Ed Agans, John Blomgren, John Blubaugh, Clifford Bolzer, Leo M. Beary, Loren Bay, Roy Coulter, Marvin Callen, Orin Callen, Pat Carbin, James Carr, Dale Christensen, Ralph Glaver, Lyle Cloyed, John Coady, Frank B. Cook, Doc Cooper, J. C. Cottrell, A. L. Davis, Harlan Dunkin, Ralph Fisher, Edmund Flattery, John Goode, Hugh Gray, Ora Gray, H. J. Hodgson, William Hughes, Roy Hayworth, Basil Herten, Claude Hawk, Robert Hastings, Don K. John, J. Carl Johnston, Monte Jones, Harry Kosman, Ernest Kosman, John P. Knowles, Emory Kehrberg, Ambrose Kearney, George Kasper, John Koffman, Ed Lahart.

Also: Walter Lahart, Lennart Larson, Gail Laughhead, Clifford Lewis, Iva Lewman, Sam Long, Delbert and Guy Love, Andy Mosley, Dave McGrath, John Mahin, Sterling Martin, John Mellick, E. A. Metz, Muriel Napier, C. E. Newell, Joe Parenza, Jerry Pearson, Walter Phippen, Abe Post, Leo Reed, Henry Reis, Ray Rinehart, Roy Rinehart, Howard Robinson, Bill Ryan, John Ryan, Wane Sample, C. R. Sandifer, Charles Scott, Roy Scott, H. A. Shafer, James Showlain, John Spencer, Wilma Stewart, Bill Terrell, Clarence and John Tolgo, Donald Turbot, Bill Vance, John Tursic, Marvin Vance, T. J. Watkins, Paul Wignall and Steve Yarkosky.

'Queen of the Furrow'

ENTER THIS CONTEST NOW!

Some Attractive Single Girl (age 16-21) from Rural Iowa Will Be Crowned "Queen of the Furrow" at the

Soil District Commissioners Annual Conference

SUNDAY, SEPT 8, 1957, MEMORIAL HALL, IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES

HERE ARE THE STEPS

1. Register today to compete in the local contest to be conducted in Monroe County. This contest will be held Monday, August 5, at 7:30 o'clock at the 4-H Fairgrounds.
 2. Two winners from Monroe County will qualify to compete in the regional contest.
 3. One regional winner from each of ten areas will compete in the state-wide contest.
- Open to all single girls between the ages of 16 and 21.
 - This is not a "beauty" contest. Costumes or bathing suits not allowed.
 - Contestants must live in rural Iowa.
 - Contest co-sponsored by Soil Conservation Districts of Iowa and American Fence Dealers.
 - Regional winner receives 17-jewel wrist watch.
 - Final winner, in addition to other awards wins complete wardrobe of her own selection.

Get Your Official Entry Cards From

HAWKEYE LUMBER CO.

Phone 94

Albia

Few Farmers Take Part In ASC Voting

Re-Elect 40 of 60 Committeemen at Township Level.

Monroe county's 1957 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program election was marked by light participation and return to office of the majority of township committeemen who served during the past year.

Ballots were mailed from ASC headquarters here to 1,639 farm owners and operators, and only 457 were returned. In the 1956 election there were 922 votes cast.

Five-member committees administer the various farm programs of the ASC system at the township level. Of the 60 townships who served as township committeemen for the program year which began last Aug. 1, there were 40 re-elected in the balloting concluded last Monday. Not all of them have the same committee spots, however. For example, Tom Seleszinski of Wayne township, now second alternate member, will be committee chairman for the year beginning Aug. 1.

Among the new township committeemen is Roy Himelick, elected regular member in Pleasant township. Himelick is a former member of the county committee.

Newly-elected township chairmen will be delegates to a county ASC convention to be held in Albia July 27. This convention will elect a county committee. The county committee now includes Phil O'Brien, Jackson township, chairman; Walter E. Gardner, Bluff Creek township, vice chairman; and Wayne Clark, Monroe township, regular member.

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Among the new township committeemen is Roy Himelick, elected regular member in Pleasant township. Himelick is a former member of the county committee.

Newly-elected township chairmen will be delegates to a county ASC convention to be held in Albion July 27. This convention will elect a county committee. The county committee now includes Phil O'Brien, Jackson township, chairman; Walter E. Gardner, Bluff Creek township, vice chairman; and Wayne Clark, Monroe township, regular member.

Here's the complete list of newly-elected township committeemen:

Bluff Creek

Dick Boender, chairman; George M. Moore, vice chairman; Carl F. Kietzman, jr., regular member; Arie Klyn, first alternate; Harry M. Wilson, second alternate.

Cedar

Russell Maddy, chairman; William G. Welsh, vice chairman; James F. Barron, regular member; Larry Beary, first alternate; Clark Ryan, second alternate.

Franklin

Lloyd Ammons, chairman; Ed McDonald, vice chairman; Ralph Gutscher, regular member; Earl Swift, first alternate; William G. O'Hara, second alternate.

Guilford

James Mahoney, chairman; Pat Crall, jr., vice chairman; Paul Silverio, regular member; Walter Lahart, first alternate; Michael J. Heffron, second alternate.

Jackson

Edward J. Ryan, chairman; Gerald Hannam, vice chairman; Walter Smith, regular member; J. Eugene Walsh, first alternate; William F. McGrath, second alternate.

Mantua

J. Leonard Vance, chairman; Max Lewis, vice chairman; Robert I. Flanigan, regular member; Raymond Jones, first alternate; Ralph Fisher, second alternate.

Monroe

Dale Williams, chairman; Wendell Murdy, vice chairman; E. Estil Gay, regular member; Richard Bentzinger, first alternate; Clifford Caster, second alternate.

Pleasant

William P. Baltimore, chairman; George Antolik, vice chairman; Roy Himelick, regular member; Gerald Boender, first alternate; Henry J. Fynaardt, second alternate.

Union

Dallas A. Tucker, chairman; Floyd Chance, vice chairman; Ray F. Mosley, regular member; Philip Barnes, first alternate; Asa F. Clark, second alternate.

Urbana

Marvin V. Vance, chairman; William D. Wilson, vice chairman; Melvin Vanderpol, regular member; Hugh Crawley, first alternate; Chester Gillen, second alternate.

Wayne

Tom Scieszinski, chairman; James Lahart, vice chairman; Harvey G. Kline, regular member; Pierce L. Judge, first alternate; Stanley T. Pfeifer, second alternate.

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Soil Testing Still Heavy

The "open" winter and dry ground through much of the winter has brought a shift in the rush season for testing at the Iowa State College Soil Testing Laboratory, according to Clarence Babcock, Monroe county extension director.

According to word Babcock received this week from agronomists at Iowa State, the laboratory is still in the rush season, where in past years they have cleared the fall rush by late winter. In 1951 and 1952 the peak in samples received at the college for testing came in September and dropped sharply by the end of December. However, this year the high came in December—which was a new record of more than 10,000 samples received during the month—and through January and February stayed well above the amounts usually received during those months.

The laboratory at Ames has not worked completely out of the rush that built up early in the winter. And Babcock said this has delayed return of recommendations. Normally, recommendations can be returned in four to six weeks, which is about the minimum time that will allow laboratory conditioning of samples, careful testing, interpretation of results and formulation of recommendations. Samples now being received at the laboratory will not be completed and reported, he added, in less than six weeks. Tests for lime only, can be returned within two weeks or a maximum of three weeks.

A soil test, as made at the college laboratory, is not necessary on a field every year, Babcock pointed out. Fertility status of the soil—as shown by test—is not altered measurably in a single year. Recommendations made by the men trained in interpreting the laboratory tests are made for a period of five to six years. After that time another test is advised to determine whether there should then be a change in the fertilizer program.

Drouth Stops Albia Farm Field Day

Shift or Dispose Of Cattle When Pastures Fade.

Four fall field days scheduled on Iowa State College experimental farms—including the one planned for Sept. 24 at the Pasture Farm near Albia—have been cancelled because of the effects of the drouth.

Other farms for which September field days have been called off are the Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm, near Beaconsfield, in Ringgold county; Southern Iowa Experimental Farm, near Bloomfield, in Davis county; and Seymour-Shelby Experimental Farm, near Seymour.

R. D. Frevert, in charge of outlying experimental farms for the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, said research men who visited the farms in early September did not believe that worthwhile demonstrations could be shown.

Because of drouth damage to pastures on the Albia and Grundy-Shelby farms, research men halted experiments on grazing and shifted the cattle to other feed or disposed of them.

At the Albia farm, Frevert reported, the unimproved grass is burned up, ladino has been killed and the alfalfa stand greatly reduced in the alfalfa-ladino-bromegrass pasture. However, Bluegrass pasture seemed to be undamaged, although it was virtually eaten to the ground and little in additional gains could be expected from it this year.

The experimental pastures and the cattle grazed on them through the summer experiments are generally the main features of fall field days on the Albia and Grundy-Shelby farms. Since the experiments were cut short this year and the cattle will not be available for the fall showing, Frevert said, the decision was made to cancel these 1953 programs.

Must Make Water Walk, Says Martin

Chairman of Cedar Watershed Speaks Here Wednesday.

Sterling Martin, chairman of the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed, pointed to the need for more effective water control in his address last night at the Soil Conservation District Awards Program.

"We must make water walk—not run—downhill," Martin said, and referred to the apparent control effectiveness of the Honey Creek watershed in Lucas county. Martin also commented on the Upper Cedar Creek watershed, now in the planning stage, which would cover approximately one-fourth of Monroe county if approved by state and federal authorities.

Martin said Monroe county "might well be proud of its work in saving soil and water," and commended school children and teachers of the county for taking an active interest in conservation.

Despite constant increases in soil and water saving practices, "the largest concentration of Iowa top soil is at the end of the Mississippi river," Martin said.

"A farmer may not be able to build a river, but he can make one longer. New Orleans was originally built on the Gulf Coast; now it's 80 miles inland," the speaker explained.

The double problem of saving both soil and water became more evident because of recent drouths. Water consumption is continually increasing, too, Martin said. "Two hundred billion gallons of water are used in the United States each day."

Martin's audience consisted mostly of youngsters, who received awards for poster designing and compiling notebooks on soil conservation. Dale Barker, farm planner for the local Soil Conservation Service district, made the presentations.

Also appearing on the program were Pat Carbin, chairman of the Monroe District Soil Commission-

ers; Commissioner Bob McGinnis, who introduced Martin; and the Joe Denny band.

Name Bettis, Pat Knowles For Offices

Seek an Increase In Conservation On Upper Cedar.

Increased activity by individual farmers on the soil and water conservation front will highlight the start of the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed development program, it was announced following a meeting of Watershed Association officers and Monroe County Soil District commissioners Tuesday.

The Association was formally organized during a meeting in Melrose Friday, and Sterling Martin was elected chairman of the board of directors. Other board members are Herbert Bettis, Pat Knowles, John Spencer, Warren Rouse, M. D. Conway and Frank Ryan.

During the Tuesday session Bettis was elected vice chairman and Knowles was named secretary.

Association members will seek new cooperators for the Soil Conservation District in the watershed area and promote increased application of conservation practices on individual farms before seeking the assistance of state and federal agencies in development of the project.

An article on the role of small watershed programs in soil conservation and water management, prepared by L. E. Clapp and F. W. Schaller of the Iowa State College agricultural extension service, gives background information on the objectives of the Upper Cedar Association.

The Clapp-Schaller explanation follows:

Conservation of soil and water is a management problem faced by many Iowa farmers. Those with rolling land are largely concerned with soil loss by erosion. Farmers whose land is level find drainage an equally difficult problem to cope with. On some farms both of these soil and water management problems may exist.

Whether the problem is fertility maintenance, erosion control or drainage, soil conservation and water management problems must start on individual farms. Each individual operator needs to recognize his own problems and make

—Continued on Page 1.

decisions and take the action necessary to deal with the situation.

Often, however, an individual finds that his own efforts are not enough. The water that floods his bottomland may be runoff from farms that lie above him. The gully that cuts into his farm may be caused by water from several of his neighbors' farms. What he can do personally in the way of conservation may be more than offset by the hazards created beyond his fence lines.

Under this situation it is time for the neighborhood to start working together to solve the problem as a community. The answer may be found in the development of a small watershed program.

Watershed Defined

What is a watershed? Technically it has been defined as "the total land area regardless of size that lies above a given point on a stream or waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point." More simply stated, a watershed is all the land and water within a natural drainage area.

Watersheds vary in size. The entire Mississippi basin—a huge area—is a watershed. Small watersheds—the kind with which we are concerned—may include only a few farms or up to several hundred farms.

If you are interested in the development of a watershed program for soil and water conservation, where do you start and what aids are available to you? You'll

find that over the years state and federal legislation has been enacted that will help you.

Legislation

Among the Iowa legislative acts are the Soil Conservation Districts Law, the Drainage Districts Law and the Conservancy District Legislation. Supplementing these is recently enacted federal legislation (Public Law 566). This legislation makes definite provisions for technical and financial assistance in the development of small watersheds (maximum of 250,000 acres) when improvements required for soil and water conservation and flood protection are needed to solve a community problem.

The purpose of Public Law 566 is to more fully integrate both soil and water conservation into the program now in operation and thereby strengthen the effectiveness of the program. It recognizes that soil conservation and protection of the land and water on small streams are inseparable parts of the total soil and water conservation program.

Fundamental to the development of any kind of a conservation program is recognition by farm operators of their individual responsibilities. The participation of state and federal agencies comes as a result of the public interest in conservation of soil and water resources.

Assistance Required

Many farmers are willing to assume responsibility for soil and water conservation. Much can be and is being done by individuals on their own farms. Information, technical and financial assistance is being made available to farmers from various sources. Among these are the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, vocational agriculture instructors, the federal Soil Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the State Department of Agriculture and the federal Agricultural Conservation Program.

The most positive indication of willingness to assume responsibilities in soil and water conservation was seen in the organization of 100 soil conservation districts in Iowa. The elected commissioners of these districts have a direct responsibility to funnel to the people all available help for meeting their soil and water conservation problems.

As a result of district organization, neighborhood farm groups have organized to obtain farm planning assistance in many parts of Iowa. Usually, however, only those who were most interested took part. Sometimes those who most needed help on soil and water conservation didn't join the group. They had no apparent interest in the program nor did they recognize that they had soil conservation problems in common with their neighbors.

Watershed Organization

To reach this group something with more appeal is needed. Development of a small watershed program may be a partial answer. Through this grouping of interests it may be easier to show the holdouts why they should work with their neighbors. Small watersheds are easily mapped. Individuals know where the water from their land and that of their neighbors drains. Whether the major problem is drainage, erosion or water control, it can be shown that neighbors can work together. Working together in the watershed will develop more neighborhood and community spirit. Even though the local problem may not require federal assistance, creation of a watershed group may still be a way to further community action in

soil conservation or to solve drainage problems in areas such as north-central Iowa where erosion is not as serious a problem as is drainage.

Advice on whether or not there should be a formal organization of a small watershed in any area should first be sought from the commissioners of the local soils district. They are concerned with the total soil and water conservation program of the district. It is the responsibility of the commissioners to encourage individuals to do as much as possible on their own farms. At the same time the commissioners are in a position to obtain for individuals and watershed groups the maximum assistance of local, county, state and federal organizations and agencies who can help advance the soil and water conservation program.

Survey the Situation

Before starting a small watershed development program, the total situation needs to be considered. Is there land damage and to what extent? What types of improvement are needed? Of these, what can the farmers do themselves? What has the progress been to date? Can the interest and cooperation of all farmers in the watershed be depended upon? What assistance is now available to help farmers in their work? Finally, what assistance that is not available within the county or state is needed to complete the job? Only when full consideration has been given to these questions and the opinions of all persons concerned have been recorded are you ready to proceed.

In the process of developing a small watershed group it is sometimes found that conservation measures are needed that are beyond the financial ability of the local people.

An example of this is where huge gullies are damaging the land on which they are located and at the same time depositing silt on land below. To control these gullies large sums of money are necessary. Assistance for such control may be had under the provisions of Public Law 565.

Responsibility for requesting assistance under the provisions of this act lies with the local people in the proposed watershed project. Their reason for requesting aid must be that the situations with which they must cope are too big for an individual or groups of operators to handle with their own resources.

To obtain assistance in watershed:

1. A high percentage of the land area included in the watershed must be under cooperative agreement with the county soil conservation district.

2. There must be evidence that there is progress in planning and applying soil and water conserva-

tion practices under existing programs.

3. There must be assurance that operators will complete their unfinished work as soon as possible.

Individuals or groups who believe they can meet the requirements of the legislation may obtain application forms for the establishment of a small watershed from their local Soil Conservation District Office, SCS or Extension offices or from the State Soil Conservation Committee, State House, Des Moines.

Application for Aid

Any number of individuals or groups may join in making the application to their soil conservation district for a watershed project. Even when city or county governments have land located within a watershed area, representatives of these governments may sign the application. The application then goes to the state soil conservation committee, which has 45 days in which to act on the application.

If accepted, the next step is for the SCS to survey the area covered by the application and to determine in consultation with the applicants the kind of work needed, the quantity and costs. This is called the work plan. The share of costs to be met from non-federal and federal sources is determined. If the study of the costs and benefits shows that the program is economically unsound the application may be rejected by the United States Department of Agriculture.

After the watershed work plan is developed and reviewed with local groups and cooperating agencies, it is transmitted to the administrator of the federal Soil Conservation Service acting for the Secretary of Agriculture. The plan is subject to review by the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Interior who have 60 days in which to study and comment on it. The Secretary of Agriculture then transmits the plan to the Congress through the President together with recommendations of the Army and the Interior Department.

When final approval is obtained the Department of Agriculture will begin to work with local organizations in the handling of contracts and construction. The Department of Agriculture will be responsible for one-the-job inspections.

Aid to Local Groups

Individuals and communities need to understand that the small watershed legislation does not in any way replace the work of the local soil conservation district. It does give added assistance to participating districts which now have legal responsibility under state law for developing and carrying out a district-wide soil and water conservation program. For that reason all watershed pro-

grams should be developed with the full knowledge and aid of the soil conservation district commissioners.

As a result of the enactment of Public Law 566, the role of the federal government in soil conservation and water management assumes added importance. It does not diminish the importance of the cooperation of the local people, county and state agencies. When people and agencies work together, completion and maintenance of necessary programs affecting soil and water conservation, watershed protection and flood reduction are assured.

Russia--

—Continued from Page 1.

ty—can be forever kept in darkness.

The average Russian has seen war on his doorstep. Plambeck continued. "He knows the price of war — Russia lost 40 million men in world war II. I believe the mother and widows who came to me in a friendly way and, with tears in their eyes, pleaded "there must be no more war, we must find ways to live in peace," meant what they said.

Plambeck commented that the attacks upon the late Josef Stalin are probably creating more turmoil in Russia than Americans know about. The explosion of the Stalin myth could even lead to a step-up in the revival of religious faith in Russia, he added, "because Stalin was the No. 1 atheist and had been set up as a replacement for God."

Most of his comments, and his pictures, were devoted to Russian agriculture.

He called Siberia "the new frontier of agriculture."

There, in April of 1954, the government launched its program for the plowing and planting of 75 million acres of new land (an area comparable to the combined size of Iowa and Missouri) and by August of 1955, when Plambeck was there, 72 million of the acres were under cultivation.

"When the Russians undertake something—good or bad—it gets done. They don't anticipate failure."

By American standards, the Siberian experiment was a failure in 1955. Spring wheat, corn and sunflowers had been planted in an area which sees winter temperatures drop as low as 90 degrees below zero. There are killing frosts in August.

The Americans estimated the wheat yield from six to 10 bushels per acre, and the corn yield at from two to three bushels per acre.

But the Russians, Plambeck said, didn't consider the yields poor. For one thing they count the stalks and tassels and roots as part of the corn crop because forage is so important in their fast-growing livestock industry.

He revealed that the Russians are graduating 25,000 agricultur-

al experts a year as compared with 9,000 in the United States and — concerning education — pointed out that in Russia the brightest youngsters are paid to go into the field of higher education.

Flambeck called the Russian system "big government at its worst" but said that Americans can well use a devotional and loyalty to a good way of life that the Russians give to a bad way.

New Pond on Mart Farm

By Mrs. C. H. Allison

ALBIA ROUTE 5—A pond has been constructed on the Walter Mart farm by Albert Nikkel of Tracy.

Monroe County Farmers Hold, Seek Off-the-Farm Jobs, Survey Reveals

Monroe county has a top labor source in its farmers who either now have off-the-farm jobs or are seeking off-the-farm employment.

That's what a survey made this past month in Monroe county reveals.

The survey was made by John Young, Monroe County Extension Director, and by Dale Barker, Soil Conservation Service Farm Planner. The survey was made at the request of the Industrial Bureau of the Albia Chamber of Commerce and with their cooperation.

W. Keith Cash, chairman of the Industrial Bureau, pointed out that "the Albia Chamber of Commerce

is actively seeking industry so that we as a community may grow and so we can offer employment to the farm men and women of Monroe county and to the young men and women who are graduated from our high schools each spring."

Survey results are being analyzed by Iowa State College statisticians and the complete analysis will be made available to farm groups in Monroe county and to the Industrial Bureau of the Albia Chamber of Commerce as well as to the Iowa Development Commission.

John Young, who did the tabulating of the survey, stated "we

think this is as complete a survey as has been made of the off-the-farm employment situation. In this survey we covered 1236 heads of households. We believe that this is nearly 100 per cent complete since it checks closely with other figures available."

The survey shows that at the present there are 388 men, who are heads of households, who live on farms but who work more than 100 days each year off the farms. There are 85 farm women in the same category.

Present employment of the men includes 112 in Albia itself, 45

working at the John Morrell plant in Ottumwa and 22 working in the John Deere plant in Ottumwa. The number employed in other communities includes: Newton 22, Knoxville 14, Des Moines 11, Lovilla 10, Eddyville 7, Moravia 6, Blakesburg 4, Oskaloosa 4, Melrose 4, Chariton 3, and Centerville 1. In addition 18 are employed in coal mining, 18 are self-employed, 53 are employed in various other jobs, and a total of 22 farm men are employed in Albia at the Moloney-Western Co.

Of the present employment among farm women, four are employed at the Moloney plant, 39

are teaching, and 42 have other employment.

Tabulations show that in addition to those now employed there are 173 heads-of-households who are seeking off-the-farm employment and 39 women who are seeking off-the-farm employment.

"With the results of this survey we will be able to go to a prospective industrialist and give him exact information as to where farm men and women are now employed, what their skills are, and what the skills are of the men and women desiring employment," Cash stated.

He pointed out, too, that the survey included only heads of

households living on farm in Monroe county and that a similar survey of the city of Albia, Lovilla and Melrose will reveal another large source of labor.

Young said that the survey—viewed from the standpoint of an agriculturist—emphasized trends which have been taking place on the farm: trends toward off-the-farm employment, to larger farms, to an increasingly aged population on the farms.

More than 56 per cent of the farmers in Monroe county—heads of households—are over 50 years of age, with 35.19 per cent falling in the 60 and over age bracket.

Only 4.93 per cent are under 30,

pointing up the increasing problem of keeping young men and women on the farm. Young stated that "of course a large part of this problem is financial, and is reflected in the increasing investment required to start in farming."

Of the 1236 heads of households accounted for in this survey, only 55.26 per cent are full-time farmers. By survey definitions the farmer owns or rents the land he farms (3 acres or more) and is not employed for more than 100 days in off-the-farm employment. More than 26 per cent are classified as part-time farmers.

The survey revealed also an ad-

dional 127 men, 18 years and over, living on these 1236 farms. Of these, 36 were full-time farmers and 63 were part-time farmers.

The number of children living on these farms was also relatively low, averaging just slightly more than one per farm. Of these 376 boys were in the 0-to-10 years age bracket and 323 girls were in that bracket. There were 340 boys between the ages of 10-18 and 255 girls in the same grouping.

In releasing the results of the survey Young, Barker and Cash all expressed their thanks to the farmers who themselves did the census work and obtained the information.

Street, Van Buren
drews, chairman, Davis

August 8, 1957

Queens Go to Oskaloosa For Regional Contest

Monroe county's Queens of the Furrow will be entered in a regional contest at Oskaloosa Saturday.

Named during the opening program of the Albia Fall Festival at the 4-H Fairgrounds Monday evening, they are Charlotte McAninch, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McAninch, and Mary Parenza, 20, daughter of Mrs. Attilio Parenza.

The Monroe contest was sponsored by the Soil Conservation District and Hawkeye Lumber Company of Albia. The winners received bracelets.

Regional winners will compete for recognition as Iowa's Queen of the Furrow.

Miss McAninch was graduated from high school last spring, and Miss Parenza, who will be home economics teacher at Melrose High school next term, is a 1957 graduate of Marycrest College, Davenport.

Also entered in the local contest were Patty O'Brien, Janice Carbin, Martha Potts, Martha McCord and Marilyn Sinclair.

Judges were Mrs. Rita Cusack and Harold Hall, both of Charlton, and Mrs. Robert Valentine of Centerville.

August 1957

ATTEND YWCA CAMP—

Attending a YWCA Camp near Coggon this week are secretaries associated with Monroe county agricultural agencies and the Farm Bureau—Miss Carol Antolik, secretary for the Soil Conservation District; Miss Evelyn Antolik, secretary for the Extension Service; and Miss Janet Berto, Farm Bureau secretary.

September 1957

BARKER IN DES MOINES—

Dale Barker, Soil Conservation Service farm planner for Monroe county, is in Des Moines for a meeting of Iowa conservationists. Sessions opened today at Veterans Memorial auditorium and will continue through Wednesday.

Strait Selling 1400 Trees

LOVILLIA—Chester Strait of Des Moines, owner of Cooper Hill Tree Farm, is marketing about 1,400 Christmas trees this season.

Boy Scouts from a Des Moines Baptist church have been at the farm, seven miles west of Lovilla, on weekends helping cut trees and gather and bundle evergreen trimmings.

Strait started the tree project several years ago to reclaim untillable land, and has planted several thousand seedlings each year. It takes about eight years for a Christmas tree to achieve a six-foot height.

This year 10,000 trees were planted to overcome a 60 per cent loss in seedlings resulting from the 1956 drought. With abundant moisture, they've made excellent growth.

WATERSHED MEETINGS—

Invitations have gone to 440 farmers and landowners of the Upper Cedar Watershed for a series of meetings in the basement of the Albia post office. The meetings will be held from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. daily, Monday through Thursday, over a six-week period beginning Jan. 20. Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service representatives will explain the organization and operation of watershed programs and show films.

February 10, 1958

Brown Joins SCS Staff

Thomas J. Brown joined the Soil Conservation Service staff here today and will serve as area engineer for Monroe, Marion, Mahaska and Appanoose counties.

Brown, an agricultural engineer,

is a graduate of Iowa State College, Ames, has been farming near Garden Grove. With Mrs. Brown he has established residence at 257 Benton Avenue West.

Offer Prizes To Students

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District will again sponsor Scrap Book and Art Poster contests for Monroe county school boys and girls, it was announced by Pat A. Carbin of Melrose, chairman of the district's board of commissioners.

Theme for the 1957-58 contests is "Maintaining Soil Fertility Through Conservation Planning and Use of Legumes and Grasses."

The best scrap books produced in sixth, seventh and eighth grades of rural and town schools will be entered in the final round of judging, and all contestants will receive ribbon awards.

High school students are eligible for the art poster competition and prizes of \$5, \$3, and \$1 will be awarded.

Carbin said all students will have an opportunity to view movies covering the contest theme. Showing dates are to be announced later in the year.

December 1957

4-20 21

Cedar Watershed Step In Right Direction

One of the paradoxes of modern agriculture has been the policy which calls for price supports for an over-producing economy, and which at the same time supports research to foster increased production.

Yet, when we consider the situation world-wide the problem is not over-production. It becomes then a matter of consumption and of the purchasing power being in the hands of too few of the world's peoples—purchasing power, that is, on the basis of present world markets.

That is of course a problem which neither we or any other country has solved. But it is one receiving increasing attention. The problem of world-wide distribution of foodstuffs is one which will eventually be solved.

The point is that despite our lagging system of distribution and of marketing, we need to keep on with the research, with the practices which up production.

Farmers in Monroe county know that. They are in the process now of discussing a new watershed area, the first in Monroe county. It will take in perhaps 25 per cent of the cropland in the county. With a genuine cooperative effort there is little doubt that it will improve farming practices and hence production in Monroe county.

Nor is there any doubt but that it will prevent most of the flooding in the Upper Cedar watershed area.

Some of the more interesting studies coming out of the sessions have been those made by the farmers themselves in ways and means by which a farm is deteriorated. The farmers have pretty well set a dollar and cents valuation on the loss which results from poor farming and poor conservation practices.

Using the same figures in a constructive manner they set a dollar and cents valuation on the practices which will improve their farms.

We in Monroe county need to encour-

age such cooperative efforts at this watershed planning. We need more and more to realize our dependency upon our neighbors.

We hope that the present watershed organization is but the first of four or five which may be formed in Monroe county.

Only by such cooperative efforts can we be certain that we will continue to produce more than enough for our rapidly expanding population.

Despite all of the headaches which accompany the problem, we in the United States are fortunate in being able to produce more than our need. We must keep it that way.

February - 1958

Monroe Plow Honors Taken By Thompson

200 See McCombs Take First Place In '57 Rodeo.

Wayne Thompson and George McCombs captured championships in plowing and tractor rodeo competition staged near Melrose Saturday.

Thompson won both the level land and contour plowing crowns, and the right to compete in state title events next month.

McCombs, runnerup in the two plowing events, finished first in the tractor rodeo and advanced into state fair competition. The state title was won by Vaughn Faber, also a Monroe county farmer, in 1956.

Approximately 200 persons saw the plowing matches, rodeo and soil conservation demonstrations.

The program was sponsored by the Soil Conservation District and Monroe County Farm Bureau Young People.

The demonstrations included ditch filling and grassed waterway construction on the boundary of the Pat Carbin and Ryan Brothers farms, and construction of 1100 feet of terrace on the Ryan farm. Kenneth Clark, John L. Ryan and James Conway constructed the terrace with tractors and farm plows.

The plowing matches were held on the W. D. Murphy and Carbin farms. There were five entries in level land plowing, two in contour.



Location of Iowa Watershed Projects

This map, with accompanying legends, shows the location of 18 watershed improvement projects and Little Sioux flood prevention project which have been approved by state and federal government officials. Work on Little Sioux has been going on since 1946, other projects are more recent.

Watershed Plans Cover 3 Million A.

More than 3 million acres of Iowa farmland are involved in flood prevention or watershed improvement work at one stage or another in the slow process of planning and studies to obtain authorization at state and federal levels.

The largest project, the Little Sioux, involves all or parts of 12 counties in western and northwestern Iowa and is designed for flood prevention. Construction work, which has been under way since 1946, is now 25 to 30 per cent completed.

Pilot Projects

Four other projects, Mule Creek, Honey Creek, Upper Plymouth Creek and Nassau Creek were authorized as pilot watersheds and work on these is nearing completion. One structure is all that remains to be done, except for some land treatment work.

Interest in controlling erosion and conserving soil and water resources under Public Law 566 has boomed and up to this time 14 projects have been approved at the state level.

The U. S. department of agriculture has approved six of these projects and given authority for development of work plans. These were the first six projects submitted and approved by the state soil conservation committee.

A total of 2,881,000 acres are involved in the Little Sioux project. Work in this area is being carried on a sub-watershed basis. Several million dollars have been spent already, and much more remains to be spent.

The 18 other projects involve 322,000 acres, an area equivalent to a good-size Iowa county. There are 31,700 acres in the four pilot projects, a total of 290,300 acres in the 14 projects under Public Law 566.

How Law Works

Congress set up PL566 as continuing authority permitting government financial assistance and use of U. S. soil conservation service technical personnel for projects approved by the states and finally approved by USDA officials.

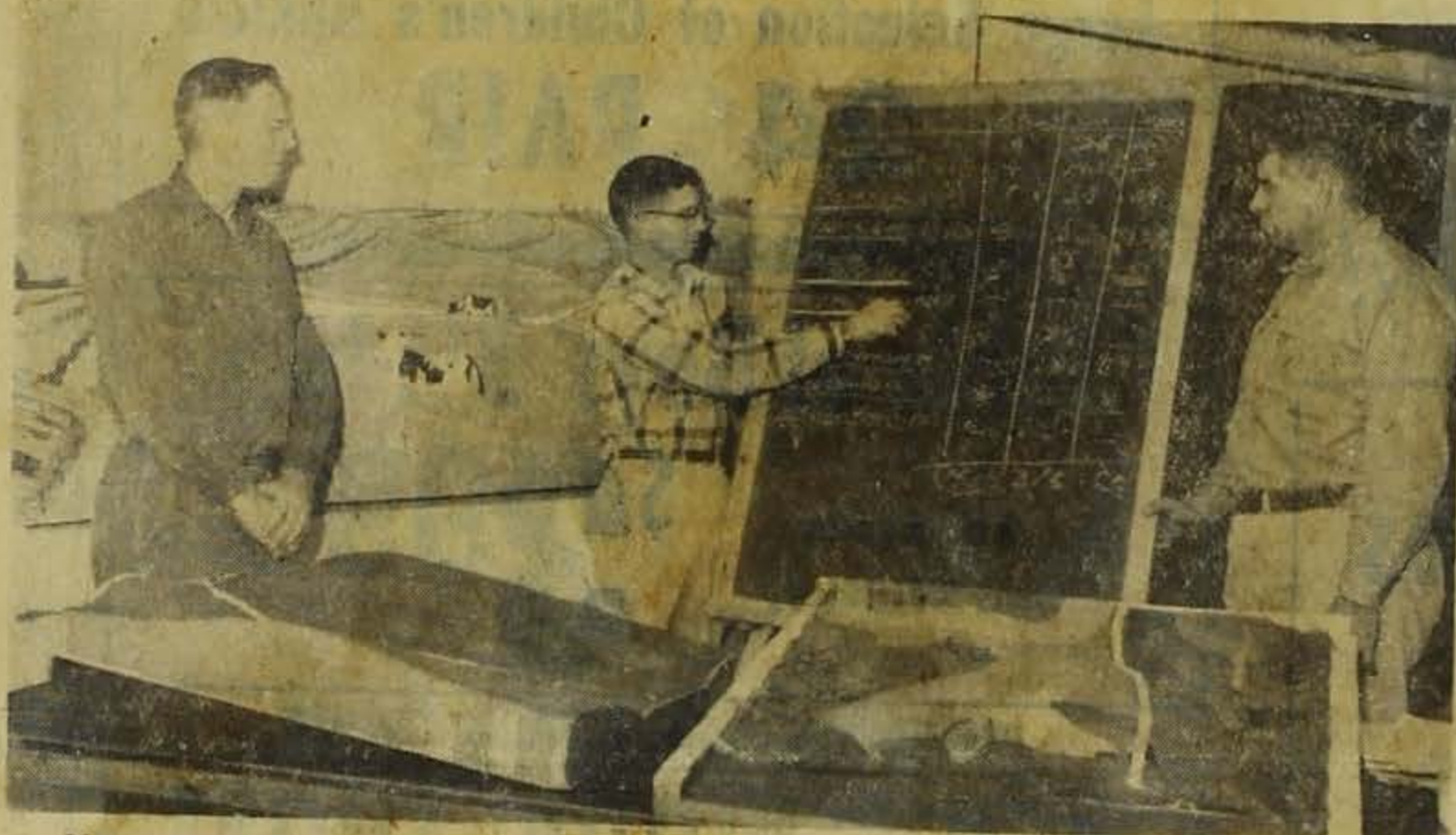
The law requires that farmers and landowners in proposed improvement areas carry out recommended land treatments and establish such conservation and land use practices as are needed to protect the soil and prevent erosion.

The customary procedure is for farmers to organize local watershed associations, work with local agencies in determining the common problems and needed practices, assist in developing a preliminary plan and co-operate in all activities.

Farmers Study Watershed Development



Monroe county farmers are studying watershed development programs. Classes sponsored by the Monroe County Soil District and Extension Service opened this week in the Albia post office basement and will continue until March 1, with Monday through Thursday sessions beginning at 1:30 p.m. Extension Director John J. Young is pictured pointing out model farm features to farmers and Area SCS Conservationist E. E. Smith of Chariton. From left the viewers are John Spencer, Cyrus Hall, Smith, Billy Spencer, Albert Rouse and Lewis Rouse.



Monroe county's interest in watershed development is centered on the Cedar Creek area. Among those leading exploratory discussions are, from left, Monroe County SCS Farm Planner Dale Barker, John Botts of Albia and Joe Evans of Hiteman. Botts and Evans are conservation aides.

Attend Conservation Parley in Chariton

A district conference sponsored by the State Soil Conservation Committee and the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners was held in Chariton Friday.

Representing Monroe county were Phil O'Brien, Walter Gardner and Wayne Clark, members of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee; Mrs. Arnold Anderson, ASC office manager; Carol Antolk, clerk for the Soil Conservation District; Dale C. Barker, Soil Conservation Service farm planner; John J. Young, extension director; and James Foster, state committee member.

Schedule Terra Demonstration

A terrace demonstration for Monroe county farmers will be held at the farm of Frank Jager, seven miles northwest of day afternoon, by Dale Barker, for the Monroe conservation District.

Interested farmers should call the post office for 1 p.m. Barker as transportation arrangements made.

John Spencer Wins Office

John Spencer, Albia dairyman, was elected to the Board of Monroe County Soil District Commissioners Tuesday.

He succeeds Alton Wilcox, not a candidate for re-election, for a six-year term.

Spencer is also a member of the Upper Cedar Creek Watershed committee.

His election as commissioner was announced during the annual Soil Conservation banquet program at the Christian Service Center Tuesday evening.

During the program awards for outstanding achievement in soil and water conservation were presented to Mrs. Vivian Ramey of Pleasant township, Patrick Riordan of Jackson township, and Spencer, who farms in Troy township.

Guest speaker was Charles Ballantyne, Iowa State College extension conservationist, who discussed trends in agriculture and the roles of the United States department of agriculture and Land Grant Colleges in the development of mid-west farming practices. Ballantyne emphasized the importance of the work of soil district commissioners.

Conservation Theme For Essay Contest

The Iowa Manufacturers Association and Iowa State Grange are sponsoring an essay contest for Iowans under 21 years of age. It was announced at Soil Conservation Service headquarters here.

The general theme for the essays is "Better Living Through Conservation." Details are available at the SCS office, Room 203, Post Office building.

Prizes are \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10. The closing date for entries is May 15. Essays must not be more than 800 words in length and double-spaced if typewritten.

Will Elect Commissioner To Succeed Alton Wilcox

Monroe county farmers will elect a new Soil District commissioner March 18.

Alton Wilcox, now completing a six-year term on the district board, won't seek re-election. Farmers nominated to fill the vacancy are John Blomgren of Lovilia, John Spencer of Albia and Paul Wignall, also of Albia.

Holdover commissioners are Pat Carbin and Bob McGinnis.

The election date was set by the State Soil Conservation committee, and the balloting will be conducted in connection with the annual Soil

Conservation Banquet program in the Christian Service Center here. Guest speaker will be Charles Ballantyne of Iowa State College, Ames, agricultural extension service conservationist.

The boundaries of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District are the same as the county boundaries, but Albia, Lovilia and Melrose are not included. All owners and operators of farm lands are eligible to participate in the balloting, which will begin at 6 and end at 8 p.m. Absentee voters may obtain ballots by writing to County Auditor David I. Grimes.

Tree Farm Marketing 1400 Christmas Trees

LOVILIA.—Chester Strait of Des Moines, operator of the Cooper Hill tree farm seven miles west of Lovilia, is marketing about 1,400 Christmas trees this season. Boy Scouts from a Des Moines Baptist church have been at the farm on weekends helping to cut trees and gather and bundle evergreen trimmings.

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MARCH 1958

Push Pasture Renovations

A program designed to promote pasture improvement on Monroe county farms is being launched by the Extension Council and Soil District commissioners.

Farmers who wish to compete for awards at a Recognition program scheduled for next fall may obtain entry blanks at the Agricultural Extension Service office or Soil District office in the post office building here.

It is hoped that each farm neighborhood will have at least one demonstration plot. Pasture improvement is being pushed as a means of increasing farm income, utilizing otherwise unproductive land, and expanding soil and water conservation efforts.

Any tract of five acres or more seeded in 1958 may be entered in the competition.

Many farmers become discour-

aged about pasture improvement projects during dry years which preceded 1957, SCS Conservation Aide John Botts said Saturday, but last year's rains revived interest. Teams of farmers will judge the pastures in October.

Get Set For ASC Voting In Monroe

Name Committees In All Townships June 28-July 7.

Plans for holding the annual ASC elections and the county convention were announced today by the Monroe county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

Balloting will start in all townships June 28 and run through July 7. The county convention will be held in Albia July 26.

An ASC community committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member will be elected in each township. In addition, first and second alternate members will be elected. Voting for community committeemen will be done by mail the same as in recent years, with the county ASC office sending a secret ballot and return envelope to every eligible voter on its records. The ballots will be mailed out by June 27. No postage is required for the ballot return envelopes.

At the county convention a county ASC committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman and regular member, as well as first and second alternate members, will be elected. Currently serving as committee chairman is Phil O'Brien. Other members of the Monroe committee are Walter Gardner and Wayne Clark.

The county and community committees administer the federal government's price support, wool incentive, soil bank, acreage allotment and cost-sharing conservation programs on the local level. Members of both county and community committees will be elected for one-year terms beginning Aug. 1. However, newly-elected chairmen and vice chairmen of the community committees will serve as delegates and alternate delegates to the county convention.

Dates and procedures for the annual township elections and county conventions are the same in all counties of the state. The general rules on eligibility to vote and hold office will be the same as last year. There are no restrictions on the number of terms an eligible person may serve on either his county or community committee.

Supervision and direction of elections are in charge of a county election board composed of officially designated persons outside the ASC organization. John J. Young, county Extension Service director, is chairman. Other members are Dale Barker, farm planner for the Soil Conservation Service, and Dean Schlapia of the Farmers Home Administration.

The county election board has

—Continued on Page 5.

appointed a community election board in each township, composed of three farmers who are not incumbent ASC officers. The community election boards were to have nominated at least 10 candidates for community committee members by Wednesday. However, additional candidates may be nominated as late as June 20 upon petition of 10 or more farmers. As in past ASC elections, voters may also write in the names of candidates.

Any farm owner, operator or tenant may vote in the ASC township elections if he is now participating in any of the agency's programs, or if he is or will be eligible to participate in the regular price support program, the Sugar Act program or the wool incentive program.

May Obtain Loans For Crib, Bins—

Government loans are still available to assist farmers in financing needed additional grain storage structures on their farms, it was reported Wednesday by Phil O'Brien, chairman of the Monroe county ASC committee.

He said the farm storage facility loan program has been extended for another year, or until June 30, 1959. Since the program was inaugurated in 1949

Begin Preparations For ASC Elections

Preparations are under way in Monroe and other Iowa counties for annual Agricultural and Stabilization committee elections.

Nominating committees in each township will name candidates for township committees, and county committees will be elected by conventions scheduled for July 26.

May 1958

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June 1958

State of Iowa
Executive Department
Office of the Governor
Des Moines

Proclamation

Soil and Water Conservation Week

WHEREAS, the development of Iowa land and water resources through soil and water conservation, flood prevention, and wise use, is essential to maintain farm income and protect the agricultural economy of the State, and

WHEREAS, the State of Iowa as a whole, and within the one hundred Soil Conservation Districts of the State in particular, is coordinating and carrying forward a constructive program of soil and water conservation and related flood prevention work, and

WHEREAS, it is of utmost importance that we continue our cooperative efforts in soil and water conservation work, particularly in small watersheds, where opportunities are offered to advance this all important work.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herschel C. Loveless, Governor of the State of Iowa, in order to call attention to the importance of this work, do hereby declare and proclaim the week of June 15 through June 22, 1958, as

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WEEK

and respectfully urge organizations and citizens of our State to participate in the programs in order that we may place even greater emphasis on this very important work.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 16th day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-eight.

HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS, Governor.

Attest:

Melvin D. Synhorst,
Secretary of State.

Nominate 120 For Monroe ASC Posts

More May Be Added By Petitions Until June 20 Deadline.

Names of nominees for community Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees were announced today at ASC headquarters.

The states of 10 men in each township were chosen by a county election board headed by Extension Director John J. Young. Additional candidates may be nominated until June 20 upon petition of 10 or more farmers, and write-in votes also may be cast.

Farmers will vote by mail for community committees in their townships from June 28 through July 7. The ballots will be mailed out from farm program headquarters here June 27.

Here, by townships, are the committeemen states from which a chairman, vice chairman, regular member and two alternates will be elected:

Bluff Creek

John Bain, Dick Boender, Jack Harris, Carl Kietzman, Jr., Rex McCombs, William Mahan, John Mellick, George M. Moore, John Slaughter, Jr., Guy Silver and H. M. Wilson.

Cedar

Dick Allen, James F. Barron, M. Leo Beary, Clark Bingham, Lawrence McGinn, Russell Maddy, William Peter, Charles Ryan, Leonard Sickler and William G. Walsh.

Franklin

Lloyd Ammons, Henry Clark, D. E. Cooper, Basil Herten, Emory Kehrberg, Owen Lewis, Ed McDonald, K. C. Potts, Earl Swift and B. F. Whitehead.

Guliford

Bill Cummins, Pete Coody, John Joe Crall, Dave Griffith, Harry Grimes, Fred Hilliard, Jr., Joe M. Judge, James Mahoney, George Rowley and Albert Sterk.

Jackson

Walter Abbas, John L. Coody, John R. Conway, Gerald Hannam, Basil Martin, Gordon Massman, Jack Murphy, Andy Pavlik, Joe Ryan and John J. Ryan.

Mantua

Howard Dicks, Ralph Fisher, Wilbert Hoover, J. Carl Johnston, Lee Jones, Raymond Jones, Max Lewis, Everett Long, Robert Stuchel and Emmett Van Dalen.

Monroe

Richard Bentsinger, Clifford Caster, Leo Caster, E. Estil Gay, Russell Gillaspie, DeWayne Johnson, Donald McCloud, Bob McGinnis, Wendell Murdy and Dale Williams.

Pleasant

George Antolik, Donald Berto, Albert DeGeus, Henry De Jong, Henry Fynaardt, Roy Himeick, C. I. Newell, George Osing, John Sterk and Kenneth Weiland.

Troy

Earl Albertson, Lawrence Amoss, William Bevin, Ed Crall, Bernard Dicks, Francis Dicks, Howard Jensen, Don K. John, Pete Nicoletto and John Spencer.

Union

Phillip Barnes, Bill Chance, Harlan Dunkin, Don Findley, Lawrence Livengood, Ray Mosley, Floyd Parker, Hilbert Phipps, Dan Spears and Dallas Tucker.

Urbana

Ross Boyd, Hugh Crawley, Glen Fowler, Chester Gillen, Junior Lefler, Warren Proctor, A. R. Townsend, Melvin Vanderpol, Marvin V. Vance and William D. Wilson.

Wayne

Nels Birchland, Chester Duer, Pierce Judge, James Lahart, Harvey Kilne, Alfred McGee, Vincent O'Brien, Don Perry, Stanley Pfeiffer and Tom Scieszinski.

Make Awards To Students

The annual Scrapbook Awards program of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District will be held Friday at Albia High school auditorium, beginning at 7 p.m. Recognitions will go to sixth, seventh and eighth grade boys and girls who submitted Soil Conservation Scrapbooks to the district commissioners. This year's book themes were Soil Fertility, Conservation Farming and Grasses and Legumes.

The youngsters and their parents and friends will be addressed by County Schools Superintendent Joseph E. Stone. The invocation will be by the Rev. Delmar Carlson of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. Pupils of Mrs. Joseph Stone will be heard in musical selections. The awards will be presented by John Spencer, acting chairman of the soil district, and Dale Barker, soil conservationist. Bob McGinnis will be master of ceremonies. Refreshments of ice cream cups will be served at the close of the program.

there have been 59 loans made in Monroe county.

Under this program, a farmer may obtain a loan for as much as 80 per cent of the total cost of a new grain storage structure at four per cent interest. The loans run for five years and are repayable in annual installments beginning at the end of the first year. Applications are received at the ASC office here.

In calling attention to the storage facility loan program, O'Brien reminded farmers that adequate storage space permits them to take full advantage of price support, to hold back part or all of their grain from market at harvest-time when prices are generally lowest, and to store feed grains on the farm for greatest convenience when needed.

July 1958

Committee Vote Count This Week

**Delegates Convene
Here, New Terms
Start Aug. 1.**

Votes cast for community Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees in Monroe county will be counted at ASC headquarters here Wednesday.

Balloting is being concluded in the 12 townships today.

Eligible to participate in the 1958 election were 1,713 farm owners and operators. Each received a ballot by mail, and after voting could either mail or deliver it to farm program headquarters here.

For each township a slate of 10 candidates was named by a nominating committee. Additional nominations could be made by farmer-petition, and this was done in Bluff Creek, Franklin, Jackson, Mantua, Pleasant and Troy townships.

Ballots were distributed June 27.

In each township the nominee receiving the most votes will be committee chairman, and also will serve as delegate to a convention in Albia July 26 during which the county ASC committee for the year beginning Aug. 1 will be selected. Incumbent county committeemen are Phil O'Brien, Walter Gardner and Wayne Clark.

Here are the community committee nominees:

Bluff Creek—John Bain, Dick Boender, Jack Harris, Carl Kietzman, Jr., Rex McCombs, William Mahin, John Mellick, George M. Moore, Guy Silvers, John Slagter, Jr. and Harry M. Wilson.

Cedar—Dick Allen, James F. Barron, M. Leo Beary, Clark Bingham, Lawrence McGinn, Russell Maddy, William Peter, Charles Ryan, Leonard Sickler and William G. Welsh.

Franklin—Lloyd Ammons, Henry Clark, D. E. Cooper, Basil Herten, Emory Kehrberg, Owen Lewis, Ed McDonald, William G. O'Hara, K. C. Potts, Earl Swift and Benjamin F. Whitehead.

Guilford—Pete Coady, John Joe Crall, Bill Cummins, Fred Hillard, Jr., Joe M. Judge, Walter Labart, James Mahoney, Thomas Ed O'Brien, George Rowley and Albert Sterk.

Jackson—Walter Abbas, John L. Coady, John R. Conway, Gerald Hannam, Basil Martin, Jack Murphy, Andy Pavlik, Joe Ryan, John J. Ryan, Ed Scieszinski and J. Eugene Walsh.

Mantua—Howard A. Dicks, Ralph Fisher, Wilbert Hoover, J. Carl Johnston, Lee Jones, Raymond Jones, Max Lewis, Everett Long, Robert Stachel, J. Leonard Vane.

Pleasant—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

Troy—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

Franklin—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

Bluff Creek—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

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Guilford—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

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Troy—The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly. The letters are organized by section for the elderly, one for teen-agers, one for the elderly.

July 1958

Soil Conservation Can Control Water

For some years soil conservationists have been saying "Plan the farm and farm the plan." For a number of years the farmers in Iowa and in Monroe county have been doing that. The results are evident on a dollars and cents basis. They are in evidence in times of flooding and heavy rainfall such as Iowa experienced last week.

We were interested in the comments of Frank Mendell, state conservationist, who said that the heavy losses of soil "may be looked on as more significant than the loss to buildings, roads, etc." since the latter can be replaced in a relatively short time.

But Mendell, who made a flying trip over the area last week, said "we observed conservation practices on many farms and even in the areas of heaviest rainfall in the Audubon-Exira localities we did not see a single terrace or structure that had failed or appeared to be damaged."

Mendell pointed out that on unprotected fields the serious loss of soil was evident. But contouring, terracing, and waterways protected the other fields.

Mendell's observations point up several things which good farmers have known. The place to keep water is on the land where it falls. Good conservation practices will help do this.

Too, the lack of good conservation practices is the concern of the farmer downstream because his land and his communities will bear the brunt of the flooding.

This is not to say that soil conservation practices would have prevented the flooding of last week. But even with the concentrated and torrential rainfall, better conservation practices would certainly have controlled more of the water, and lessened the damage.

Sound conservation practices make sense—both to the individual farmer and to the community around him. Even though they have become the accepted practice, we must continue to stress the practices until they become not only accepted but universal.

September 1958

Thompson Seventh In Contour Plowing

Wayne Thompson, Monroe County's entry in the state contour plowing match near Washington Friday, placed seventh in the contest.

There were 11 entries. The winner, Art Ralsch of Chapin, scored 72 points. Thompson, although seventh, wasn't far behind with 63 points.

This was his third try in the state contest. He also placed seventh at Hampton a year ago and Cherokee two years ago.

In past years, Thompson had won county plowing match to qualify for the state contest. This year, however, no county contest was held. Instead, he was chosen to represent the county by the soil conservation district commissioners.

Thompson farms near Moravia. About 20,000 persons attended the annual field day and plowing matches sponsored by the Iowa Soil Conservation Districts. Many of those attending were from the Albia area.

July 1958

AT SOIL CONFERENCE—

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Spencer, 17th Ave. W., and James Foster, R. R. 4, Albia, attended the twelfth annual conference for soil conservation district commissioners in Cedar Rapids Sept. 7-9. Spencer is chairman of the Monroe County soil conservation district. Foster is a member of the state soil conservation committee. Foster presided at the Sept. 8 noon luncheon.

September 1958

Over The County

With SCS and Extension
Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Conservation Aide

I was pleased when the SCS district commissioners decided to sponsor the Conservation Workbook again this year for sixth, seventh and eighth grade pupils of Monroe county schools. I can't think of a better way to show our young people the importance of conservation.

I often wonder how much different our country would look today if you and I had been taught conservation when we were in our early teens.

I was particularly pleased that the commissioners are sponsoring the conservation art award contest again for high school students. I am always amazed at the ability of the young people to convey what they see to a piece of paper and make it come forth with its message in brilliant color, message in brilliant color.

— Over the County —

If some of you farm people were wondering who the strangers were and what they were doing as they wandered forth across the hills and valleys boring holes in your real estate last week, these men were soil scientists for the Soil Conservation Service, making soil surveys. Ray Smith, Wayne Deitz and Dale Lockridge were in the county last week making these surveys which you as farmers will be using in future months to prepare the conservation plan for your farms.

This kind of work isn't particularly new in these parts. About 151,000 acres (three-fifths) has been surveyed since the spring of 1944 when the Monroe County Soil District was formed.

— Over the County —

We were in Urbana township last week and saw that N. L. Nasalroad has completed construction of a pond. It certainly isn't the largest pond in the county, but its location makes it quite versatile. He can water cattle in the pasture and also supply water to a feed lot below. It is high enough that Mr. Nasalroad can pipe water to the two barns and poultry houses by gravity flow. It isn't often that a pond site can be found that will permit such wide usage of the water, although last week we completed a second pond with similar possibilities—one for Fernal Gutscher Sr. near Hiteman.

— Over the County —

This has been a year that's brought out ALL the requests for assistance on drainage problems. Some were old problems, some were new. After all the dry seasons, some of the farmers had forgotten how wet "the wet field" could get until this year. Many of these fields can be drained by surface drainage, others will require tile, but either way the most favorable time to do this type of work seems to be the fall of the year.

I would like to point out an error in the concept many people have of the duties of the soil conservation district personnel in re-

gard to water. Many people believe that our only concern is in conserving water, such as impounding it in ponds and reservoirs, or delaying the run-off of water by constructing terraces, diversions and contours. Actually, our concern is in "water control." Water control includes all of the above mentioned but it also includes water removal. It could, in certain cases, involve irrigation as part of water control. Water control has been the goal of mankind for years and, as our knowledge broadens, the nearer we are to that goal.

November 1958

November 1958

Over The County

With SCS and Extension
Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Soil Conservation Aide

DeWayne Johnson just completed an erosion control dam on his farm. This dam will permit DeWayne to control one-half mile of gully that cut his farm in two. This dam is the second of its kind that was built this year south of Albia. The first was for William Hagerman. Both of these can be seen as you drive along Highway 60. Mr. Hagerman's fill is holding a normal pool of water with an acre of surface area and DeWayne's will have a normal pool of 1.3 acres surface when filled.

Not all gullies require an erosion control dam to stabilize these cancerous scars on our landscape.

Some can be cured by shaping and seeding to grasses. But it is not quite as simple as the statement might imply. There was a reason the gully formed in the first place and this should be eliminated. Additional aids sometimes have to be used, such as temporary diversions, terraces, watershed seeding, removal of livestock until sod is established in the waterway, etc. These are things that must be decided for each individual problem.

We looked at a gully on the Ray McCloud farm near Moravia. Mr. McCloud should be able to control his gully by the less expensive methods—by shaping and seeding rather than using a gully control structure. This gully has a drainage area of about 20 acres.

A week or so ago, I mentioned that the wet season had certainly brought all of the drainage problems forward. He have been looking at some of these problems along Cedar Creek near Hiteman on the farms of Lydia Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Melvin Clark, and Joe Starcevic. Some of these drainage problems are directly related to the county road system and we appreciate the cooperative attitude of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors. None of these problems is great, and all can be corrected or at least greatly improved if the parties involved have a cooperative attitude for correcting their mutual problems.

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Over The County

With SCS and Extension Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Conservation Aide

In 1950, a group of Monroe county farmers decided to do something about the decline in woodland acres in this county. Under the leadership of State Forester Robert Church, they started planting pine trees on some of their eroded acres. Gradually they started putting even better land into trees.

Some of the early planters were Chester Strait, Union township; Robert Flannigan, Mantua township; Frank Ryan and John Cowles, Guilford township.

This fall, some of these farmers will be selling part of those plantings as Christmas trees. Strait has been doing this for four years.

It is unbelievable that these trees can make such a growth in so short a time.

The trees being marketed this year are all ones planted as part of the "plan."

Under the "plan," from 1,500 to 2,500 trees are planted per acre. This is quite a thick stand but as trees reach sufficient size the stand can be thinned out and these trees sold as Christmas trees. Then, in another 10 years, a second cutting can be made into fence posts. The third cutting, in due time, is made for poles. Eventually the stand is thinned to 250 trees per acre, which is a full stand for saw timber.

Many of you may wonder why these farmers started with so many trees per acre in the first place. Trees must be thick to grow tall and straight. Even with a thick stand, the lower branches should be pruned off by shodding. Thus you can expect a long stem with few knots for saw timber.

I would like to make this suggestion to you folks who will be buying a Christmas tree: If you can, buy a locally-grown tree. You will find that it is superior in every way over the shipped-in tree. Locally-grown trees will have good conformation, coloring is unsurpassed, and above all needle-dropping is almost unheard of among locally-grown trees. Look for the Monroe county-grown tree this year.

— Over the County —

Two weeks ago I mentioned that we had 3.5 miles of terraces laid out on the Lawrence Livengood farm. Those are under construction now. The contractor said he has had many visitors during construction because they are located along the road where they can be easily seen. Naturally he received many comments on the terrace system.

Some felt that the terraces were too far apart to do the job well, others thought they should be farther apart, and of course there were those who were certain they weren't needed at all.

Frank Etcher, who lives on the adjoining farm, has quite a different view. Frank and his son Albert constructed a mile of terraces on their own farm in 1954. Frank said this field was eroded and low in fertility at the time, but with the terraces to control the water, they have been able to increase the fertility with a good rotation and use of fertilizer and lime. This year the field yielded 110 bushels of corn per acre. They are convinced that it pays to terrace.

J. V. Nash is starting a terracing program that calls for terraces on the whole farm. He plans on having it all done within the next three years. He's starting this fall with four miles. When the system is completed, it should be approximately 15 miles long.

J. H. Bickert has eight-tenths of a mile of terraces under construction. Jack started on his terrace system a few years back, but due to the need for fence changes and the need to contain his large Guernsey milk herd at the same time, it took time to get everything to "dove-tail" into a smooth operation.

Over The County

With SCS and Extension Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Soil Conservation Aide

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District Commissioners met last week for their monthly meeting. One of the many items on their agenda was reviewing the conservation plans that had been developed by the farmers and the Soil Conservation Service's farm planner, Dale Barker.

The plans reviewed were for Mrs. Lydia Hamilton of near Hite-man, Paul Stocker of Monroe township, and Ronald Goode of Ottumwa who owns a farm in Urbana township.

It is always a pleasure to work with dedicated men such as the District Commissioners. These men give of their time without compensation. Their primary interest is to further the conservation programs for their neighbors.

For the benefit of you who might not know these men who direct the conservation program for the soil conservation district, they are Pat Carbin, Bob McGinnis and John Spencer.

Carbin is in his fifth year as a District Commissioner and has been active in conservation work for 15 years or longer. He was honored by his fellow commissioners of southern Iowa in 1954; they nominated him as the outstanding commissioner of that year.

Bob McGinnis, a Monroe township farmer, is the treasurer. Bob is in his third year as a commissioner. He is the youngest member, but he is experienced in conservation work. He started his conservation practices in 1945 when he first started farming with his father.

John Spencer is a dairy farmer living on the south edge of Albia. John was elected to a six-year term last May. The other commissioners appointed him chairman for this year. I think this indicates their confidence in his ability. His name has long been

associated with improved pastures and other soil and water conserving practices.

There are three other important people who help the commissioners. They are John L. Ryan, Jackson township; Francis Hamilton, Guilford township, and Harold Hawk of Urbana township. These men are assistant commissioners. They, too, serve without pay because of their interest in conservation.

The one thing that all of these men have in common is their belief that conservation of our soil is the key to a continued successful agricultural program in Monroe county.

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Over The County

With SCS and Extension Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS

Soil Conservation Aid

Some farmers are trying to get conservation practices completed before "Old Man Winter" makes the big bulldozers and other equipment come to a halt.

This past week George Leffler, who farms south of Blakesburg, completed a tile job which will dry up a wet and soggy waterway.

J. V. Nash got four miles of terraces completed and started on another two miles. This will be the largest single terrace system completed in Monroe county to date. I made a similar statement less than a month ago when Lawrence Livengood completed 3.5 miles. But there is always someone whose farm has a larger hill and longer slopes requiring terraces and who understands their true importance.

Mrs. Anna Cottrell has constructed a quarter-mile of diversion terraces to protect a bottomland field from hill water, and has filled in two large gullies. Mrs. Cottrell's farm is in the north edge of Urbana township, just off the Bluegrass Road.

Joe Lahart completed the second pond on his farm, in Cedar township.

One of the unusual sights I have seen in Monroe county was 1,150 sheep all in one pasture on the C. R. Peterson farm near old Conso. Mr. Peterson said he had purchased the lambs up in the country north of Yellowstone Park. He said "There's supposed to be 1,180, but I can count only 1,150." I don't envy him the job of counting.

has a number of trees that are larger but due to the rapid growth of some of these individual trees, they're undesirable for Christmas trees. Rapid growth causes a wide spacing of branches. These trees will be utilized later for posts, poles or lumber.

Farmers wishing to order trees for planting in the spring of 1959 can do so now. The State Nursery has sent its new price list to the extension director, Soil Conservation Service, and ASC Office. Any of these people can order planting stock for you.

Farmers from this area have another source for planting stock of conifers (pines) and multiflora

rose. Harry McIntire, a tree farmer living one mile north of highway 34 on the east county line, has a large number of this type of planting stock. Harry started his seed beds five years ago, primarily as a hobby and for his own seedlings. Last year his beds were producing more than he could utilize and he sold some to other farmers for field plantings.

This past year there were 68 acres planted to trees in Monroe county, plus 3.5 miles of multiflora rose for living fences.

Over The County

With SCS and Extension Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Soil Conservation Aide

Yesterday was the day for the backward look; it was the end of 1958. We saw the mistakes, and we could also see the good that had been accomplished during the year.

Locally, this past year was the most productive in the history of the Soil Conservation District insofar as terrace construction and tree planting were concerned. But 1958 was considerably below the two previous years in the construction of erosion control dams and farm ponds.

This past year seven farmers built erosion control dams. (This is the type of earth dam with a large overflow pipe through the fill, usually built in large drainageways for gully control and also for water supply.) These farmers were Pat Carbin, Ed Crall, Frank and Matt Chelar, Bill Hagerman, DeWayne Johnson, John Heffron, and Falvey Brothers.

Today however, is the day for the forward look.

With the start of the new year, some farmers are already out front for 1959.

Pat Riordan is anticipating construction of his first erosion control dam. He has already taken long strides in controlling erosion on his cropland by terraces.

And Al Smith was in recently, talking of similar construction. Al is well-known for his ardent support of soil and water conservation practices. Al was one of the District Soil Conservation Award winners in 1951. He is one of the few farmers in the district who has been cited for his outstanding woodland management program.

A man of wisdom and experience gained through the years, he still views the future with the eyes and confidence of youth. Possibly all of us could follow this example, using our wisdom and experience for enthusiastic planning for the future.

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Over The County

With SCS and Extension Personnel

By JOHN BOTTS
Soil Conservation Aide

John Cowles of Georgetown cut 50 red pine Christmas trees this year. They were sold in cooperation with the Monroe County Association for Retarded Children. The Association is acting as the retail outlet. The trees are from two to five feet tall. John said he



A "living" contoured fence of multiflora rose separates pasture and cropland on the Warren House farm in Monroe township. A half-mile of fence plantings were made in 1951.



A pioneer among Monroe county's conservationists is Bill Baltimore, who began strip cropping on his 80-acre Pleasant township farm in 1945. Corn and meadow make up the strips in this photo.

Will Choose 'Queen of the Furrow' Again

BY OTHEL R. MURPHY
Secretary, State Soil Conservation Committee

The Queen of the Furrow contest is to be held again in Iowa in 1957.

The contest is sponsored by the soil conservation districts and the American Farm Dealers in Iowa. It is the same contest that was won by Miss Kay Butler, a 19-year-old farm girl of Okaloosa, in 1956.

Miss Butler was chosen Queen of the Furrow in 1956 from over 800 entries. She won in her local county contest, the regional contest, and the state contest. She retained over the national field day and plowing matches near

Newton, in September, 1956, and received an all-expense trip to Chicago along with her parents.

She was provided with a \$500 wardrobe while in Chicago, received a trip to New York City to appear on a national television show and was one of the five Iowa queens selected to ride on the Iowa float in the Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, Calif., in January, 1957. She made several appearances on radio and television throughout Iowa and the Midwest.

Some girl between the ages of 16 and 21 who is single and resides on a farm in Iowa will be named Queen of the Furrow for 1957. The queen will reign over the state soil conservation district field day and plowing matches for 1957, will receive a "dream week end" at Chicago and will be awarded a \$500 wardrobe. She will probably receive other recognition such as radio and television appearances.

Two contestants will be selected from each soil conservation district to compete in one of the nine regional contests. Each of the nine regional winners will then compete in the state-wide contest to be held at the Memorial Union, Ames, Sept. 20.

ing is to be held in connection with the annual conference of soil conservation district commissioners.

Farm girls who participate in this contest during 1957 will have an opportunity to become acquainted with some of the needs and objectives of soil conservation districts.

The activity is planned to give added emphasis to the importance of soil and water conservation and its relationship to the field day and plowing matches. Details of the contest will be announced soon. The office of the state soil conservation committee in the State House, Des Moines, will serve as headquarters for the contest again this year.

SHOP IN ALBIA!

Act to Save Iowa Soil

BY R. A. WILCOX
Deputy State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service

More farmers are applying conservation farming measures in increasingly larger amounts each year.

Forty-seven hundred Iowa farm operators became district cooperators for the first time in 1956, according to Frank Mendell, state conservationist, Soil Conservation Service. Thirty-seven hundred farmers completed basic farm conservation plans during the year, bringing the total for Iowa to about 40,000, with basic plans covering an area of 7,123,000 acres. Ten years ago, at the end of 1946, 8,700 farmers were applying basic conservation plans.

Farmers contoured 222,000 acres of row crops in 1956 for the first time as compared with 152,000 acres placed on the contour in 1946. This brings the total of land farmed on the contour to 2,630,000 acres at the end of 1956.

Another example of progress in applying important conservation practices is illustrated by the increased amounts of terracing being done by farmers. In 1946, terraces were being applied at the rate of about 1,300 miles a year as compared with almost 3,800 miles installed in 1956. The improvement of drainage systems on farms continued to grow, with 55,000 acres improved by surface or tile drainage during the year.

The construction of farm ponds for livestock water increased sharply in 1956. Drought conditions in southern and southwest Iowa during 1955 and 1956 gave emphasis to the need for more dependable water supplies on farms. In 1956 better than 3,800 farm ponds were constructed as compared with only 253 such structures in 1946. At the end of 1956 more than 16,000 stock water ponds had been installed by cooperators in soil conservation districts.



Good land produces good livestock feed, and it must be conserved following harvest to bring maximum efficiency in dairy and beef feeding operations. Pictured here are permanent pit silos, built of concrete, on the John Goode farm in Jackson township, operated by Don Richards. A Holstein dairy herd will utilize the feed stored in the silos. There's an improved alfalfa-brome pasture in the background at left.

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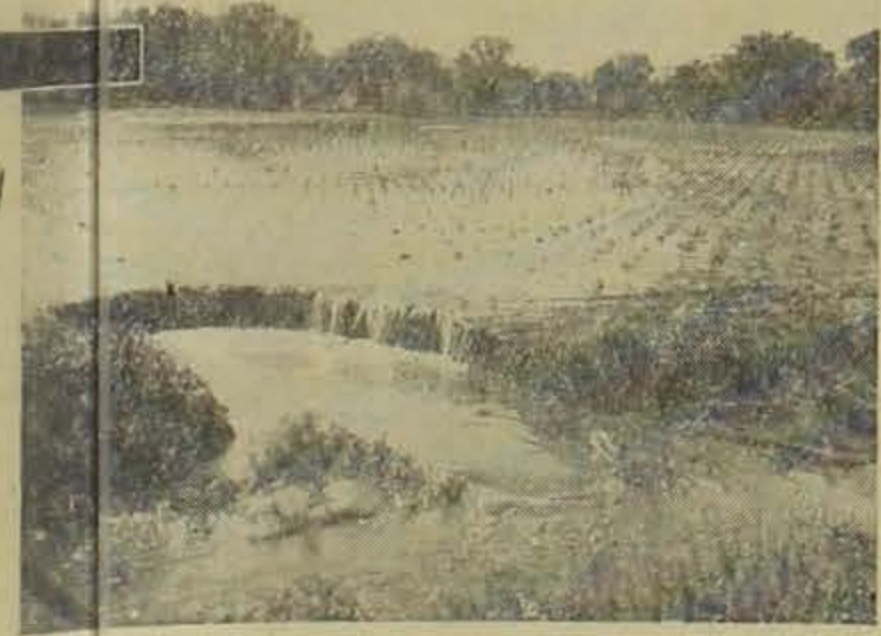
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conservation measures that will maintain high productivity for greatest returns from your acres.

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THE ALBIA NEWSPAPERS

