



Scrap Book

Conservation Top Council Objective

Monroe county agricultural agency representatives are going to help one another in a big way with 1950 programs, the plan of work outlined by the USDA Council reveals.

Major emphasis will be placed upon soil and water conservation.

The council members are James Foster, LeRoy Sandholm, Ed Agans, Duke Norberg, Don Spurgin, Walter Roberts, James Nash, Ether Roberts, Gus Tisue, Albert DeGeus, Sterling Martin, Alton Wilcox, Ray V. McCollum, Denzil Patton, John Botts, Mike Heffron, Phil O'Brien, Tracy Forsythe, Robert Mickle and the Rev. Henry Geers.

All council members will help push the programs of various agencies, particularly at peak activity periods. One of the immediate jobs, for example, is the PMA sign-up. Harold Anderson and John Botts of the Soil Conservation Service will assist the Production and Marketing Administration committee in explaining the 1950 agricultural conservation program to producers.

March, April and May activities include:

A Dairy Award and Conservation banquet, contour training schools, planting of wildlife areas and fertilizer demonstrations.

In June the council will sponsor a Soil Conservation Week observance, with the soil district commissioners taking the leadership.

Here are the council committees:

PMA Sign-Up — Phil O'Brien, chairman, Harold Anderson, John Botts, Mike Heffron and Denzil Patton.

Conservation Training — James Foster, chairman, Anderson, Sylvan Runkel, Sterling Martin, Alton Wilcox and Lloyd Reid.

Assistance to Youth Groups — Foster, chairman, Howard Willson, Don Spurgin, Ether Roberts and Reid.

Contour Assistance — O'Brien, chairman, Anderson, Botts, Heffron, Wilcox, James Nash and Gus Tisue.

County Tours — Ed Agans, chairman, Anderson, Willson, Tracy Forsythe, Duke Norberg, Albert DeGeus, Nash and Reid.

Window Displays — Nash, Willson, LeRoy Sandholm, Roberts, Tisue and Heffron.

Pasture Field Day — Norberg, chairman, Agans, Willson, O'Brien, Foster, DeGeus and Reid.

Contour Plowing Contest — Foster, chairman, Sterling Martin, Wilcox, Runkel and Reid.

Waterways Demonstration — Botts, chairman, Runkel and Nash.

Pasture Improvement — Anderson, chairman, Botts, Runkel, O'Brien and Tisue.

Banquet and Awards — Agans, chairman, Reid, Martin, Norberg, Anderson and Ray V. McCollum.

Terracing Demonstration — Botts, chairman, Wilcox, Anderson and Patton.

Demonstration Plots — Reid, chairman, Nash, Willson and Anderson.

Dairy Award Program — Reid, chairman, Sandholm, Anderson, O'Brien and Robert Mickle.

Douthitt, 70, Dies; Owned 3000-Acre Bradley Ranch

Planned to Spend \$100 Thousand in Development.

F. H. Douthitt, Chicago industrialist and owner of the 3,000-acre Bradley ranch southeast of Albia, died Friday in Chicago. Funeral services were held there today.

Mr. Douthitt, since purchasing the big ranch two years ago, has been directing a \$100,000 development program.

An article concerning his grass and livestock production setup, as well as photos of the picturesque home and barn on the place, had been prepared last week by Iowa State college students for the March 23 edition of The Union-Republican.

Mr. Douthitt was 70 years old. Agriculture had long been his hobby, and at the time he purchased the Bradley ranch he was directing operations on two farms in Illinois, one of them a major dairy project.

Separated from his wife for many years, he lived at the Chicago Athletic club. Survivors include three daughters.

4 Farm Plans Given Board's Approval

Soil District commissioners last week reviewed and approved the following farm plans:

W. D. Henderson, 170 acres, group 18; George Berkman, owner, and Orlo R. Miller, operator, 180 acres, group 18; Martin Roberts, 160 acres, group 1; and Paul Wignall, 572 acres, group 18.

Commissioners Alton Wilcox, James Foster and Sterling Martin also approved the district's 1950-51 budget.

April 5, 1950

Dairy-Conservation Banquet April 11

Monroe county's first annual USDA Council Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet program will be held in Farm Bureau hall the evening of April 11.

Prizes totaling \$150 will be awarded to the three top winners in the Master Dairyman Contest. These cash premiums are provided by United Food Store.

Other awards will go to outstanding conservation farmers. Three of them will receive plaques from the Albia Rotary club. Presentation will be made by E. E. Agans. Goodyear Soil Conservation contest awards also will be presented.

Guest speaker will be Floyd Arnold, extension dairy specialist, Iowa State college, Ames. John Botts, chairman of the USDA Council, will be master of ceremonies.

Tickets for the dinner are now on sale at the Farm Bureau office and also may be obtained from members of the USDA Council. The dinner will be served by Monroe County Home Project women.

April 3, 1950

Plan Dairy Meeting At Ames March 21

The seventy-third annual meeting of the Iowa State Dairy Association will be held March 21 at Iowa State College at Ames in conjunction with the Iowa Dairy Industry Day there, it has been announced by Scott Ellis, Dallas Center, association president and prominent Iowa dairy farmer.

The meeting brings together the members of the twelve affiliated dairy organizations of the state each year. The meeting will be held at Agricultural Hall at 11 a.m. Tuesday and will be included as part of the program of events for the creamery directors of the state who will be in attendance.

The affiliated groups include the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn breed associations and the Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Producers, Milk Dealers, Creamery Operators, Butter Manufacturers and Iowa Creameries associations.

Highlighting the entire Dairy Industry Day will be a talk by Richard Shapiro of The American Weekly, on "Merchandising Dairy Products." The talk is scheduled for the afternoon program, and is a subject in which the entire dairy industry has a great interest at this time.

A meeting of the Iowa Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Council will be held on Monday afternoon, March 20, and a meeting of the Board of Directors

March 2, 1950

Need Good Sample For Soil Test

Make sure your soil sample is a good representative of the area from which it's taken, advises J. W. Fitts' head of the soil testing laboratory at Iowa State College.

He points out that the 1-pound sample that's taken from a 10-acre plot has to represent 20 million pounds of topsoil.

Ten to fifteen borings about 6 inches deep should be mixed thoroughly to make up the 1-pound sample. The size of the area that can be sampled with this number of borings depends on the way the land lies, Fitts says.

Difficult if Frozen

If the land is level and the soil very nearly all the same type, a little larger area can be sampled. The head of the soil testing laboratory says it's difficult to collect a sample if the ground is still frozen because of the number of borings and the depth required.

The sample should be air-dried. Special sample cartons and addressed mailing cartons may be obtained without cost at county extension director's offices. Cost of the actual testing is \$1 per sample.

Detailed instructions on the proper way to take soil samples are provided on the sides of the cartons and on an information sheet that is furnished. The information sheet also is used by the farmer to describe the land from which the sample is taken.

April 6, 1950

of the Iowa State Dairy Association will be held that evening.

Nearly a thousand dairy farmers and processors from throughout the state are expected to be in attendance.

Point 10 in Operating Sound Farm Business 'Enjoy Yourself,' Dick Sandifer Finds

Dick Sandifer of Urbana township was Monroe county's representative at the Farm Operators school held recently at Iowa State college, Ames.

The highlight of the school was a series of three presentations on the principles of how to make your farm pay. They were presented by members of the Farm Management staff. Then 20 successful farmers laid their farm businesses out on the table for round-table discussions as examples of how these management principles can be put to work.

Carl Malone, extension economist at Iowa State college, stressed that the successful farm operator and his wife look at their whole farm business in making his management decisions—not just one enterprise. The farmer organizes his business so no other possible combination of enterprises would make more money. As he builds up his business, he adds labor and capital until the income from the last unit of input just equals the cost. But he counts risk of the future as part of his cost.

Malone summed up key points to a sound farm business in this manner:

1. Fit your farm business to your likes and abilities.
2. Expand your size as long as it pays you to do so—keeping risks in mind.
3. Adapt your business to changing times; watch the farm outlook.
4. Set up your machinery and power program to make your labor efficient—and stop there.
5. Map out a sound cropping program. Keep your land but use it too. Grow enough legumes to get the greatest total corn output possible over the years.
6. Use a livestock program that fits your abilities and likes, that fits the times, and the amount of capital you have available.
7. Adopt practices that are good for your situation.
8. Process more feed than you grow if you have the money and ability—and the price outlook is favorable.
9. Grow—don't stand still.
10. Enjoy yourself.

March 2, 1950

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April 6, 1950

February 23, 1950

ISC Research, Extension Geared to 1950 Farming

The Iowa State College extension and research programs are geared to help farmers ward off lower profits in 1950 in spite of prospects for farm income to decline faster than costs of production.

Dr. Floyd Andre, dean of agriculture at the college, points to several phases of the extension program as examples. These include the educational show touring the state this winter and spring, the hundreds of meetings in which extension specialists will participate during the year, and events for farmers to be held on the campus.

Extension Caravans

Two educational caravans tour-

ing the state encourage economical production and efficient marketing of milk, eggs and poultry and meat. Another traveling clinic is designed to help farmers stop crop losses caused by corn borers and weeds. A safety clinic's aim is to cut down loss of valuable man hours on the farm and in the home.

Farm events held on the campus annually include special meetings for cattle feeders, swine raisers, lamb feeders, dairymen, poultrymen and beekeepers. Other short courses cover fields such as animal nutrition, horticulture, soil conservation, soil management, forage crop production and other phases of Iowa agriculture. All of

these events are designed to help farmers do a better job of farming, Andre says.

Research Program

An extensive research program of the college is carried out on experimental farms near Ames, a tract of land near Ankeny, and 12 outlying experimental farms located over the state.

Forage utilization experiments being conducted on several outlying farms take on added significance this year. With corn acreage being cut nearly 20 per cent in Iowa, some land will be shifted to grasses and legumes. Andre says that situation sets up a need for farmers to learn more about how

hay and pasture crops can be utilized profitably.

Better rations for livestock and poultry will be needed to widen feeding margins this year, Andre points out that again in this phase of Iowa agriculture, research conducted by the Iowa Station will help farmers do a more efficient job of feeding if the information is applied in the feedlots. For example, results of swine nutrition experiments indicate that feeding rations well fortified with APF complex, trace minerals, and B vitamins can save some Iowa hog raisers 30-150 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of pork they produce.

Use of high yielding, disease resistant, well adapted varieties of crops and wise use of fertilizer will be more important as farm income declines. Andre says crop breeding and testing projects of the Iowa Station and fertilizer experiments out in the state will help farmers produce crops more efficiently.

Much progress has been made in reducing time and labor involved in producing field crops but the possibility of reducing time and labor in choring is great, according to Andre. For an example of what the college is doing along these lines, a rural electrification program is pointing to how farmers can make better use of electricity on the farm and in the home.

March 2, 1950

Soils District Voters Name Frank Bell

Frank Bell was named Wednesday to succeed James W. Foster on the board of commissioners of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

A Bluff Creek township farm owner and operator, Bell will serve a six-year term. He was named at the annual district meeting in Albia High school auditorium Wednesday over Homer Berry and Tom Dougherty, also of Bluff Creek.

Approximately 100 farm men and women attended the Wednesday meeting, highlighted by the address of James J. Wallace of Ames on "The Human Side of Farming." Wallace is manager of the Iowa State College Foundation Farms.

Bell will serve on the soil district board with Sterling Martin and Alton Wilcox. Martin gave a district progress report during the session, and emphasized that with low per capita income and increasing property taxes Monroe county finds it essential to adopt the best possible land management practices. He said conservation farming is a primary step in the right direction.

Foster, the retiring commissioner, presided.

Wallace said Iowa State college went into the farming business at the suggestion of a banker who pointed out that the college could better prove its theories on farming if it operated some at a profit.

The Farms Foundation was formed and it took over low-value, low-income farms, most of them in southern Iowa. Wallace has been manager since 1938.

An inspiring speaker, Wallace illustrated his comments on the development of the farms with before-and-after color slides.

At every step he emphasized the importance of the people on the land, and declared that human resources are the most vital factor in building and maintaining profitable and happy farm living.

He showed how gross income on a Van Buren county farm was boosted from less than a thousand to over 12 thousand dollars, and how the farm family gained in spirit and know-how at the same time.

On all the Foundation Farms the management programs differ, but on each soil conservation practices are shown to be essential steps. Wallace was quick to point out that unless soil conservation can be interpreted in profits, it doesn't stand much chance.

March 6, 1950

Honor Dairymen, Conservation Farmers--

Dinner Program In Albia Tuesday

Monroe county's top dairymen and conservation farmers will be honored during a Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet program at Farm Bureau Hall here Tuesday evening.

Sponsored by the USDA Council, the affair will be attended by farm and town men and women. Tickets are available at Farm Bureau headquarters.

Names of award winners will not be announced until presentations are made by Extension Director Lloyd Reid, Rotary Club President Ed Agans and Soil Conservation District Chairman James Foster.

Reid will distribute \$150 in cash among dairy contest winners. Agans will present Rotary club conservation plaques, and Foster will present the Goodyear soil conservation prizes.

Guest speaker will be Floyd Arnold, extension dairy specialist, Iowa State college, Ames.

John Botts, USDA Council chairman, will be master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Arnold Nelson, pastor of Munterville Lutheran church, will give the invocation and musical entertainment will be by Mrs. Paul Stoltz, Mrs. Guy Moser, the Albia Community Male Chorus and S. T. Runkel.

April 6, 1950

Meeting at Melrose For New Soil Group

Farmers in the neighborhood east of Melrose interested in the formation of a new soil conservation group are to meet Thursday evening, April 20, at Community hall in Melrose.

Representatives of the Monroe County Soil Conservation district, SCS and extension service will conduct the discussions.

April 13, 1950

Treat Seed, Inoculate For Legume Stand

Seed treatment and inoculation are two measures that will help lick the problem of getting a good legume-grass stand this spring, says P. E. Krenzel, Iowa State College agronomist.

Legume seed is subject to attack by the same organisms that attack cereal grain crops. Treatment with chemicals such as Arasan and Spergon usually increases stands and makes them more uniform, Krenzel reports.

He also points out that legumes

make their best growth only when certain types of bacteria are present. When the seed is inoculated with these organisms, legumes grow better, start building up soil nitrogen sooner and encourage faster growth in accompanying grasses.

Without these bacteria, legume plants are small and weak. The agronomist says such plants are unable to stand unfavorable conditions such as dry spells and competition from weeds and companion crops.

Different legumes need different inoculations and it's necessary to use the right kind of inoculant to get good results, he points out.

April 6, 1950

Broader Recognition

During the first annual USDA Council Dairy-Conservation dinner program here tomorrow evening, a comparatively new system of recognition for agricultural achievement will be featured.

Awards will go to farmers who have made outstanding records in the dairy field, and to those who have recorded top conservation farming achievements.

It has been the custom for many years to base our blue ribbon recognition upon a small part of the total farming job—the best ear of corn, the best calf or cow, the best pig or lamb. There's nothing wrong with that, of course, but farm families do not live or progress on the basis of a single bucket of grain or an individual animal.

The farmer who does a good job of dairy farming can't depend on a single cow or a single crop to put him over the hump that divides profit from loss. He has to have all his projects coordinated.

That's true, too, of the farmer who performs effectively in the field of soil conservation. He necessarily has balance in his operations.

We commend the USDA Council and the Albia Rotary club for pushing the type of awards program we'll have Tuesday evening. There's a worthwhile purpose behind the prizes that pays off in advancing community welfare.

April 10, 1950

Speaker



Floyd Arnold (above), extension dairy specialist at Iowa State college, Ames, will be principal speaker here Tuesday evening at the first annual Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet program in Farm Bureau Hall. Winners in the Master Dairyman contest and outstanding conservation farmers will be honored. The affair is sponsored by the USDA Council.

April 10, 1950

Major Strides In Terracing During '49

Shown by Report To Brannan From Soils District.

Monroe county farmers did twice as much terracing in 1949 as they accomplished in 1948, and will construct from 15 to 20 miles of terraces on their land this year.

Those figures highlight the annual report submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan by the commissioners of Monroe county's Soil Conservation District.

Terracing last year totaled 11.39 miles.

The district has purchased a whirlwind terracer which farmers may now use on a rental basis. In addition, the report of Commissioners James Foster, Alton Wilcox and Sterling Martin said that two

Meeting

The annual meeting of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District will be Wednesday afternoon in Albion High school auditorium.

Principal business will be election of a commissioner to succeed James Foster, not a candidate for another term. Nominees are Frank Bell, Homer Berry and Tom Dougherty, all Bluff Creek township farm owners and operators.

A program for all farm owners and operators, their wives, and city and town people interested in conservation will begin at 1 p.m. Guest speaker will be James J. Wallace, manager of the 12 Iowa State College Foundation farms. His topic is, "The Human Side of Farming." A movie, "Grass Roots of the Soil," will be screened.

whirlwind machines can be rented from dealers in this area and another is operated by a private contractor.

The report called 1949 a "year of progress in soil conservation on the land," although it emphasized that the problems of soil and water conservation aren't yet solved.

Here are some of the major conservation achievements of Monroe farmers shown in the report for the past year:

District cooperators practiced contour farming on 2,341 acres and developed strip cropping on 107 acres.

New pasture seedlings were made on more than 150 acres.

Thirty-four farm ponds were constructed, tree plantings were made on 3.45 acres and wildlife improvements were accomplished on nine acres.

Fence row management was developed on 1,850 lineal feet.

The farm planning phase of the district program development for 1949 brought in 35 farms with 6,547 acres. These plans call for development during the next five years of the following practices:

Contour farming on 3,837 acres; pasture seeding on 145 acres; wildlife area improvements on 34 acres; one acre of tree planting; construction of 24 ponds; 2,804 miles of terracing and 6.44 miles of field diversions; field drainage covering 45 acres consisting of 4,200 lineal feet of open ditch drain; 50,000 lineal feet of constructed waterways; one permanent-type structure for gully control; and 6,060 lineal feet of fence row management.

The report cites Soil Conservation Service records showing that in the district soil mapping was accomplished on 11,791 acres.

Discussing special problems fac-

ing the district, the commissioners said that more and more educational meetings would be of great help in developing more conservation on the land. "These meetings could well be of two major kinds, general and special work in the development of farm plans. Both types of meetings could well be handled through the extension service."

The report said that in the Monroe district pasture improvement is especially important. "Since 85 cents of each \$1 of farm income in Iowa is realized from the sale of livestock and livestock production, this problem is forcibly brought to our attention."

The report credited the cooperation of various agencies and individuals with major help in the district's achievements, and said:

"For this cooperation the commissioners desire to express their gratitude to . . . the Soil Conservation Service, the USDA Council, Production and Marketing Administration, Farm Home Administration, GI Agricultural Training Groups, Vocational Education, Extension Service, Farm Bureau, County Board of Supervisors, Farm implement dealers, churches and schools and newspapers of Albion, Lovilia, Blakesburg, Moravia and Eddyville.

Our Human Resources--

James Wallace, manager of the Iowa State College Foundation farms, told an interesting story about profitable conservation farming during the annual meeting of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District here last week.

His soil management practices are significant for our section of Iowa. His philosophy is significant for our entire nation. For he emphasized that while study and know-how are important in the building of better farms and better communities, our most important asset is our people—our men, our women, our children.

No theory can be put into effective practice without the interest and energy and will of people.

Sometimes, in this age of the machine, we tend to overlook that fact, or at least minimize its importance.

We know that we won the war mostly because we out-produced our enemies. The basis of that monumental production of food and fibre and metals was not in tractors and combines and precision tools, however—it was in the skill and will within the minds and hearts and hands of men and women. Men were masters of the machines . . . the machines at home and the airplanes, ships, guns and tanks. The machines were, and are, superior in quality because we have quality in our human resources.

Men can destroy the soil—and in the process destroy themselves. Men can save the soil—and in the process save themselves. Wallace's experiences, and his picture illustrations, proved that. History has proved it, too—always the land of milk and honey has become a land of poverty and ignorance when the sources of production were exploited or ignored.

Unless those of us who live by nature also live in harmony with her, we shall be poor in money, in spirit, and in culture. We waste our natural resources and our human resources simultaneously, the process is inevitable.

On the other hand, if we make amends for our sins against nature by utilizing our knowledge of land restoration, we shall grow in money, in spirit and culture along with the land. That process, too, is inevitable.

We need to be concerned always with not how much the acres of Monroe county land are worth in dollars, but how much they are worth in terms of happy and secure families with their chins high and their sights set on progressive social action.

Every farm family in Monroe county that is doing a common sense job of conservation farming is performing a public service by increasing the value of our human resources along with natural resources.

March 20-1950

Treat Small Grain Ahead of Sowing

There's still time to treat small grain seed. F. S. Sherr, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College, says that Ceresan is effective if applied at least 24 hours ahead of sowing.

However, he cautions not to treat seed closer to sowing time than that. The chemical requires at least 24 hours to submerge and distribute itself over the grain.

Treating seed will help along good stands and profitable yields, according to Sherr. The seed treatment destroys seed-borne plant disease and checks soil-borne infesting fungi that may rot or kill the seedling.

For wheat, oats and barley, the plant pathologist recommends applying Ceresan at the rate of 1/2 ounce per bushel. For flax, the approved rate is 1 ounce per bushel of brown seed or 1 1/2 ounces per bushel for golden seeded varieties.

March 23-1950

Gold In Those Monroe Hills, Says Foster

Monroe county's farm income could be boosted over a million dollars a year through renovation of just half of the non-crop open pasture land within the boundaries.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, made that statement Tuesday evening during the Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet and added that Monroe county can use an extra million.

He based his statistics on records of the Albion Pasture Farm, which show a boost of \$19 per acre in income as a result of pasture improvement projects. Some Monroe county farmers have experienced increased income returns of as much as \$40 per acre by boosting pasture production, Foster added.

Monroe county has over 112,000 acres of pasture land, and "there's gold in them that hills," Foster insisted. To get it out, however, farmers and landowners have to put something in—lime, fertilizer, seed and efficient management and utilization.

Foster, who retires this month from the Monroe County Soil Conservation District board of commissioners (he didn't seek reelection and will be succeeded by Frank Bell), said Monroe county has a number of assets in tackling the big conservation farming job. He listed technical personnel, support from newspapers and civic and agricultural organizations, and increased know-how among farm operators.

If we lack anything, he continued, it is initiative.

Foster emphasized the relationship between good land use and the welfare of people. "It has been my observation that there's greater happiness, greater unity and more community leadership in families which farm the conservation way," he declared.

He thanked Monroe county farmers for the privilege of serving six years as a district commissioner.

Foster introduced Rotary Club President Ed Agans, who presented plaques to the three farmers who turned in top conservation farming jobs for the past year.

April 13-1950

Book Training Sessions for Contouring

Council Members Will Conduct 8 Layout Schools.

Monroe county's USDA Council today announced a schedule for eight contour layout training schools.

Demonstrations are booked for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and all farmers are invited to attend sessions nearest their homes in order to acquire contour layout techniques.

Contour farming calls for putting row crops around rather than up and down hills. The job cannot be done haphazardly, although the surveying for plow lines is comparatively simple.

All schools will open at 1:30 p.m., and here are the locations:

MONDAY — Farms of Kenneth Free in Monroe township, George Kasper in Wayne township and James Murphy in Jackson township, four miles southeast of Melrose.

TUESDAY — Farms of Marvin Vance in Urbana township, Paul Wignall in Mantua township and Albert Etcher in Union township.

WEDNESDAY — Farms of Leonard Sickler in Cedar township and Newton Russell in Troy township.

The demonstration of the Russell farm is primarily for 4-H club and Future Farmers of America members.

Members of the USDA Council have been divided into teams for the schools. Personnel includes:

Team 1—John Botts, Bob Judge, James Nash and George Guttman. Team 2—Harold Anderson, Mike Heffron, Don Nash, Denzil Patton and Ray McCorum.

Team 3—Lloyd Reid, S. T. Runkel, Phil O'Brien and Gus Tisue.

Demonstrations of soil sampling also are scheduled for each school.

April 13-1950

Scott, Hawk, Hinton Master Dairymen

Award Rotary Club Plaques At Dinner

Agans Gives Prizes To Patton, Belzer And Pat Carbin.

Monroe county's Master Dairymen are Roy Scott, Claude Hawk and Kenneth Hinton.

Top conservation farmers are Pat Carbin, Clifford Belzer and Denzil Patton.

The six men won recognition for their achievements during the first annual USDA Council Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet program at Farm Bureau Hall Tuesday evening.

More than 150 farm and town men and women attended the affair.

Sharing the spotlight with prize winners was the dairy cow—she'll do right by Monroe county farmers. Floyd Arnold told the dinner guests.

Arnold, extension dairy specialist at Iowa State college, said only in four Iowa counties are there fewer cows being milked than in Monroe. Monroe is far from the top in production per cow, and the best markets are not too good. "But," Arnold added, "dairymen can be profitable here."

He called dairying the key stone in the foundation of America's greatness—the most important single factor in the health of people. "It was the physique of the American soldier that put him in position to win our wars. It was our health, plus mental development and alertness, that enabled us to keep stepping up production at home. When people are healthy they go along together. Livestock farming is the broad base upon which America's health rests."

Terming dairying one of the most stable of farm enterprises, Arnold admitted that the labor side is a shade heavy but insisted: "It is high time we started putting a little premium on labor. Dairying, done right, is a profitable labor return industry."

He pointed out, too, that dairying fits ideally into a permanent land use program of the type essential in building up southern Iowa soils—that the dairy cow utilizes soil-building crops like grasses and legumes more efficiently than any other animal.

Problems which must be met in expanding dairy operations here, Arnold continued, include lack of markets, price differentials—even within the state—and the marketing of quality products.

Arnold commented, too, that wages in industry are important to dairying. People have to be able to afford the dairy foods, he explained.

Extension Director Lloyd Reid presented cash prizes to the Master Dairymen, and Albia Rotary Club President Ed Agans presented plaques to the leading conservation farmers.

Agans said Rotary is concerned with promoting a "better way of life" throughout the world. "Nothing in the welfare of people is so important to the preservation of our soil resources."

The dairy awards, \$75 to Scott, \$50 to Hawk and \$25 to Hinton, were provided by the Rotary Club.

Other contribution to the Master Dairymen program for the coming year. If sufficient additional support is offered the USDA Council will push ahead with the project in which 24 farmers participated during the past year.

Scott pushed his sons, Raymond and Charles, up front to receive the No. 1 prize. "They did most of the work," he explained.

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David Boyd

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Roy, Raymond and Charles Scott farm 444 acres. The farm is in Bluff Creek township, six miles north of Albia. It includes 260 acres of cropland, five acres of woodland and 179 acres of pasture.

In 1949 the Scotts had a pasture season of 210 days.

The rotation is corn, oats, and two years of meadow. The normal meadow seeding mixture is red clover, alfalfa and timothy. The farm has 6,800 feet of grassed waterways, terraces, and has its row crops contoured. Pastures have been limed, part of them have been top dressed with fertilizer, and weeds are clipped.

The Scotts milk 18 cows, all bred artificially. They keep production records and base the feeding on those records. Most of the herd freshens in the fall and early winter months, in order to keep milk production level through the year.

While total production wasn't a factor in the Master Dairyman judging, the Scott herd average for the year was 9700 pounds as compared with a national average of 5200. The Scott history upholds Arnold's contention that dairying can be profitable—in January the cash return per cow per day was \$1.20, and that doesn't include home milk consumption.

The Scotts produce the bulk of the feed consumed by the herd except for high protein concentrate. The major winter ration includes alfalfa and red clover, with corn silage, supplemented with grain mixture. Dry cows are fed on about the same basis as those in production.

Scott cows are tested for Bang's disease and tuberculosis, all heifer calves are vaccinated, the herd is treated for grubs during January and February, a recommended fly control program is maintained, and lime and superphosphate are kept on the barn floor to combat moisture and disease.

On the basis of the records kept in the competition the Scotts culled and marketed a low producer.

Hawk farms 183 acres in Monroe township, four miles east of Moravia. His land is in a just-organized soils planning group, but he has been contouring and constructing grassed waterways and liming according to soil tests. He's planning terraces.

His rotation is corn, oats, corn and three years of meadow, and his usual seeding mixture is alfalfa-brome.

There are 70 acres of cropland, 10 acres of woodland and 103 acres of permanent pasture on the place.

A member of the Artificial Breeding association, Hawk maintains what Reid termed "a fairly well balanced freshening schedule" with his herd of 11 cows. Cows are given a 60-days dry period before freshening, and individual production records are maintained.

He also was able to get a pasture season of 210 days last year.

Hawk maintains a regular milking schedule, 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., blood tests and vaccinates all heifers kept for his herd, treats cows for grubs, practices fly control and barn sanitation, and bases his attitude toward a cow on what the black and white production record shows.

Hinton, who has one of the county's most modern milking parlors, which he designed and constructed, devotes four minutes per cow to the milking task.

He farms 160 acres in Troy township, two miles south of Albia, and has a soil conservation plan in operation. There are 91 acres of cropland, 69 of pasture.

Hinton follows two rotations—corn, corn, oats and meadow and corn, corn, oats and three years of meadow. The customary meadow seeding is red clover, alsike and timothy.

He contoured on 64 acres last year, is pretty well set up with grassed waterways, and needs some terraces.

Hinton didn't do as well in maintaining pasture season as Hawk and Scott—180 days.

He's on the board of directors of the Artificial Breeders' Co-Op, and five of his nine cows freshen in the fall.

Cows are tested for tuberculosis, calves are vaccinated against Bang's disease and the herd is treated for grubs.

Hinton has a planned feeding program for calves, and keeps production records that enable him to cull low producers from his dairy herd.

Conservation and dairy management were among the important factors in the judging.

Among the guests at the banquet was Frank Barker, secretary of the Iowa Dairy Industry commission.

John Botts, USDA Council chairman, was master of ceremonies. Vocal music was by the Community Male Chorus and Mrs. Ruth Stoltz and Mrs. Guy Moser. Sylvan Runkel, district Soil Conservation Service official, was heard in piano selections. Invocation was by the Rev. Arnold Nelson.

Wendell Rowles led group singing.

The dinner was served by Monroe county Home Project members, assisted by 4-H club girls.

Use Bees to Boost Legume Seed Yield

Successful use of honeybees as pollinators of legume crops requires close cooperation between the seed producer and the beekeeper.

Floyd Paddock, extension apiarist at Iowa State College, points out that if seed producers and beekeepers don't cooperate, both are likely to come out losers. The beekeeper may get poor yields of honey, and the seed producer may not get seed increases from the use of bees.

In most cases it is necessary to move bees into the immediate area of the legume field. This movement may materially reduce the production of honey, both as a result of the movement and from the failure of such crops as red clover to yield nectar, according to Paddock. This is because pollination requires a higher concentration of colonies than will be most efficient for honey production.

To compensate the beekeeper for loss of income and for expenses incurred, a definite agreement should be worked out. Paddock points out that the most satisfactory arrangement between the two parties is to share the seed crop produced in excess of an agreed minimum. Many beekeepers and seed producers have agreed on a minimum equal to the yield normally expected without the benefit of pollination from bees moved into the fields.

If such an agreement is made it is vitally important that the seed producer and the beekeeper accept certain responsibilities, according to Paddock. The seed producer, for example, should do everything possible to insure against seed loss in harvesting. The beekeeper should make sure colonies are located properly, have enough bees to do the job, and make every effort to develop strong colonies.

Best results will be obtained in a given field when the colonies are located in it or not more than 1/2 mile away. Too, colonies should be scattered along the field rather than in one place.

April 13 '50

Farmer-Businessman Tour On Conservation Program

Monroe county's USDA Council is making plans for observation of the thirteenth annual Soil Conservation Week, proclaimed by Governor William Beardsley for the June 12-18 period.

Several activities for focusing attention of both town and farm families upon the importance of conservation programs are scheduled.

One of them will be a Farmer-Businessman tour of outstanding conservation projects.

Final arrangements for the Monroe county observance will be made May 25 during a USDA Council meeting.

May 22 - 1950

Farmers Will Be Milk and Forage Ahead If They Observe Good Pasture Rules

Farmers will be milk and forage ahead if they allow pastures a chance to make good growth before turning in the cows this spring.

A lot of farmers will be tempted to jump the gun on turning cows to pasture this spring since pastures gave gotten off to a late start and hay supplies are dwindling. Such

May 1 - 1950

Alton Wilcox Choice For Chairmanship Of Soil Setup

Board Approves Organization of Another Group.

Alton Wilcox was elected chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation district board of commissioners at a reorganization meeting of the group last week.

As chairman he succeeds Sterling Martin, who will serve during the coming year as secretary-treasurer.

Frank Bell, new commissioner, took part in the meeting. He'll formally succeed James W. Foster May 24. Foster, not a candidate for re-election in the recent district balloting, was made an ex-officio member of the board. He's a member of the State Conservation committee.

Also at the meeting were Sylvan Runkel, SCS conservationist for the southern Iowa area; Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner for the Monroe district; and John Botts, local conservation aide.

The commissioners approved formation of a new soils group in Jackson township, east of Melrose, to be known as Group 27. Members include John L. Coady, 185 acres; John Knowles, 220 acres; Leo Scieszinski, 312 acres; Tom McCarty, 296 acres; J. B. Scieszinski, 264 acres; and W. M. Jones, 224 acres.

Additions made to existing groups approved by the board are: Lloyd Spaur, Jackson township, 120 acres, Group 19; Ralph Eaton, Franklin township, 320 acres, Group 20; and Jack B. Jones, Bluff Creek township, 120 acres, GI group.

May 1 - 1950

practice is not good for the pasture nor for the cows, according to Floyd Arnold, extension dairyman at Iowa State College. Grazing too early may lower the productivity of the pasture for the remainder of the season. It may also result in lower milk production now and later.

Bluegrass should be from 4 to 6 inches high before being grazed. Bromegrass-alfalfa should be somewhere around 6 to 8 inches high.

Early Grass Poor Feed

Early forage is high in water content and low in food nutrients, according to Arnold. It therefore has comparatively little feeding value. Most forages are highest in feeding value when about half-grown. Also, early forage often goes through the cow's digestive system so rapidly that the cow can't get the maximum good from the nutrients it contains.

Grazing too early has several effects on the pasture. It may weaken the stand, resulting in poor pasture all summer. Forages need above-ground growth to strengthen root development. If grazed off too early, the forage plants never get a chance to build up strength for the season ahead. Pastures are usually wet and soft early in the season. If cows are turned in under these conditions, they will break up the turf, causing bogging.

Continue Hay, Silage

Dairymen can get the most good from early pasture by continuing to feed hay and silage each day before turning the herd to pasture, according to Arnold. He recommends letting cows graze for only a few hours a day at first. Dry feeds slow down the passage of wet forage through the digestive system, allowing the cow to make efficient use of pasture feed. Hay also helps prevent bloating which may be serious if there are legumes in the pasture.

Agronomy Field Day At Ames June 7

Latest developments in plant breeding, crop rotations, soil fertility and insect control will be given a public showing at the Iowa State College Agronomy Farm Field Day, June 7.

Schedules for various events at the all-day tour and inspection of results in crop and soil experiments already have been completed, according to Ed Dyas, chairman of the field day to be held south of Ames. Registration will be from 9:30 to 10 a.m.

Clover, Alfalfa Tests

The forenoon program will feature brome and orchard grass breeding results, a look at nitrogen on bromegrass tests, alfalfa strain trials and red clover strain trials. Specialists will explain and point out possibilities of new developments in each project shown.

In the afternoon, visitors will have an opportunity to see and discuss birdsfoot trefoil trials, rotations and fertility experiments, insect control measures on alfalfa and results of small grain studies.

The field day program has been set up to emphasize forages and forage seed production this year. Noon lunch will be available at the Agronomy Farm, Dyas said.

The Iowa State College Division of Home Economics plans to hold a special program on the campus for women who make the trip to the field day with their husbands.

70 acres of cropland, 10 and 103 acres of

member of the All-...
...a fairly well bal-
...schedule... given

Picture Story of USDA Council's Dairy-Soil Conservation Banquet Program



Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd Reid, left, is presenting the \$75 check representing first prize in the Master Dairyman contest to Charles, center, and Raymond Scott. Roy Scott, the winner, sent his sons up front to collect the glory "because they did most of the work." The Scotts operate a farm of 444 acres in Bluff Creek township, north of Albia, and have a herd of 18 dairy cows. The USDA Council decided they did the best job among the 24 contest entries in following approved dairy and herd management practices.



An extra set of arms would have proved helpful to any of the women in the Farm Bureau Hall kitchen as delicious steak dinners were turned out for the Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet guests, but Mrs. Clint Swartz has only two. She's lifting a steak from one skillet, while two unidentified hands are busy in the gravy department.

Hinton talks enthusiastically into a tape recorder microphone while Mrs. Hawk and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hawk give smiling approval to his comments. Hawk were among the Master Dairyman and Soil Conservation award winners following the Monroe County USDA Council's first annual Dairy-Soil Conservation banquet program at Farm Bureau Hall last Tuesday evening. Hawk was the Master Dairyman competition. The Hawk farm is in Monroe township, west of Moravia. Hinton took third place. The Hinton farm is two miles west of Troy township. Checks totaling \$150 went to Hawk, Hinton and last winner, Roy Scott, from Albia's United Food Store. Roy Anderson, general manager, said his firm will continue its support of the dairy-promotion program. Other sponsors are found the USDA Council will continue the Master Dairyman award as an annual affair.



4-H Club Girls Charlene Anderson, left, and Patty Swartz assisted in serving the more than 150 guests. Both are Albia High school sophomores, and the grade honor roll announced Friday by Principal Rolla Foster carries their names. Patty is a straight-A student.



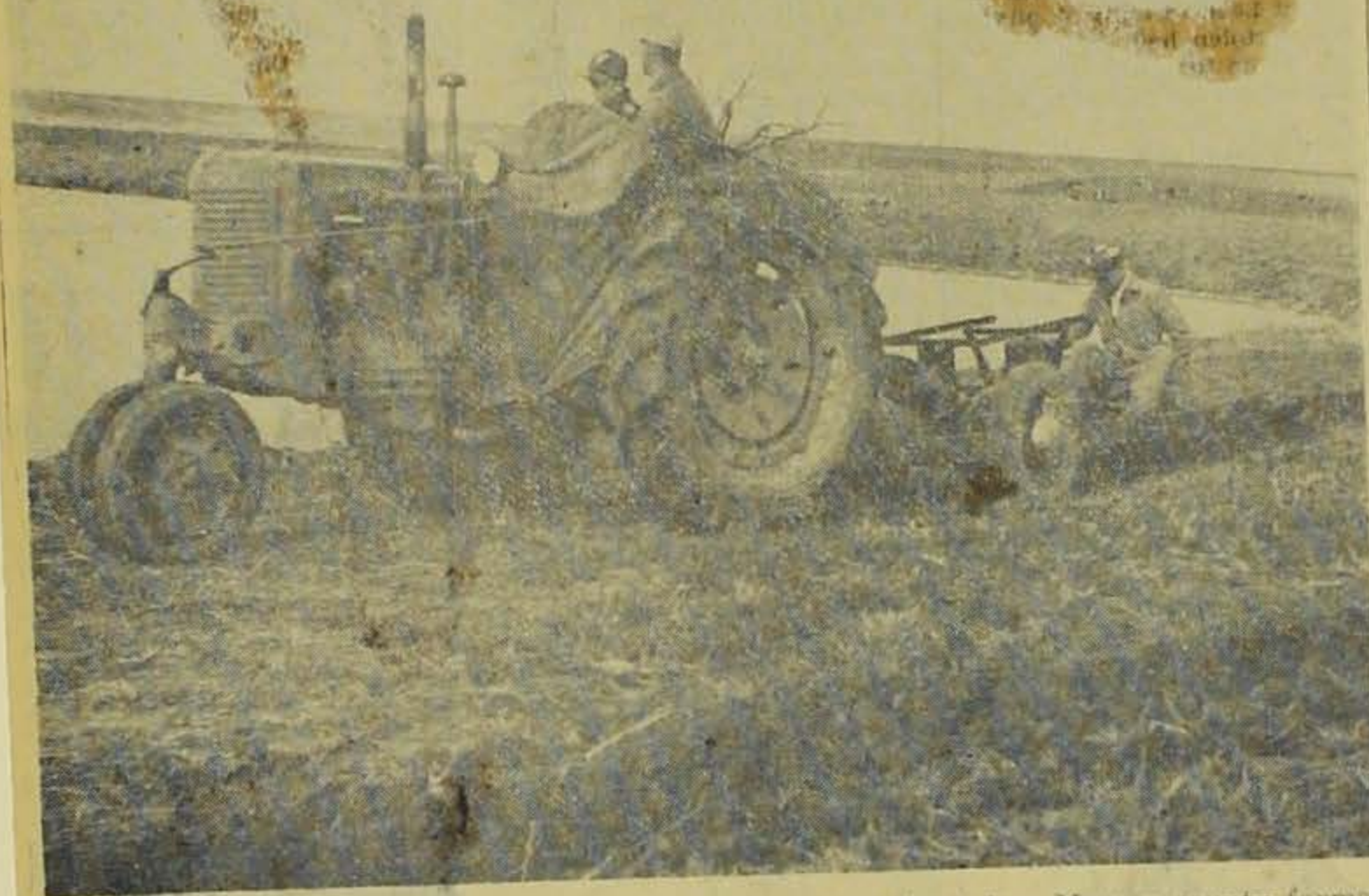
Banquet guests included Mrs. Margaret White Stoltz of Ottumwa, left, director of the Albia Community Chorus, and Mrs. Harold Anderson of Albia, chorus secretary.

ing and conservation farming go hand in hand, and Monroe county's top men were recognized along with Master Dairyman. Conservation Achievement were presented by Albia Rotary Club President Ed Agans, extreme left, right—Pat Carbin of Jackson township, Clifford Belzer of Pleasant township, and Pat Patton of Bluff Creek township. Agans, manager of the Chariton Valley Co-Op, a farm owner and longtime conservationist, pointed out that Rotary with promoting a better way of life "throughout the world" and "nothing is more important to the welfare of our people than the conservation of our

Photos by Robbie Norberg.

April 17, 1950

Multiflora Rose Comes to Monroe



Thousands of Multiflora Rose seedlings have been planted on Monroe county farms this spring. This photo, by Don Nash, shows the planter in action on the John Goode farm near Albia, operated by Lloyd Goode. On the tractor are Lloyd Goode and Ricky, 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Botts of Albia. Riding the planter is Botts, conservation aide for the Monroe County Soil Conservation district.

Cattle Feeders' Day Slated for June 16 At College Barn

The thirty-second annual Cattle Feeders' Day will be staged at the Iowa State College cattle barn on Beech Avenue in Ames Friday, June 16, according to C. C. Culbertson, animal husbandry specialist in charge of this year's feeding experiments.

Results of 1950 feeding trials will be presented and explained at the all-day event, fattening rations and fed cattle will be evaluated, and in the afternoon, nationally known livestock men will talk on feeding programs and the present beef cattle situation.

Six lots of yearling steers that have been fed on feed for approximately 6 months will be appraised and compared during the morning program. Competitions will feature the feeders' race to replace all or part of their corn supplement. The value of concentrated molasses and the varying amounts of corn eaten by cattle on different types of rations also will be discussed.

The 1950 experiments are a continuation of feeding trials that are conducted by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and reviewed each spring at an annual cattle feeders' event. In recent year studies have been made of the feeding value of corn molasses made from high-moisture corn in the fattening and finishing qualities of corn on poorly kept land as compared with corn grown on well

managed soil, and the value of corn cobs as beef-producing feed.

May 22, 1950

May 11, 1950

Provides Haven for Wildlife, 'Living' Type of Fencing Doesn't Sap Earth Of Moisture and Plant Nutrients.

A newcomer to Monroe county's countryside is Multiflora Rose, a flowering shrub that will grow in a hedge-like manner.

Farmers are planting the shrubs for contour fencing, pond fencing, and wildlife protection.

Plantings have been made on 34 farms. Seedlings—26,000 of them—were purchased from the Iowa Conservation commission at \$15 per thousand. A planter, manned by Monroe County Soil Conservation District personnel, has been provided at no extra cost to farmers.

The seedlings are planted from a foot to 18 inches apart. At maturity they produce a pretty flower as well as a red berry which birds include on their menu. In the Multiflora Rose the birds not only find food, but protection from predators.

As a "living fence" the Multiflora Rose is ideal for following contour lines and surrounding farm ponds. John Botts, conservation aide for the Monroe soil district, says: "It doesn't sap the soil of moisture or plant nutrients."

Plantings have been made by the following farm owners:

Hugh Lundy, Bill Winecup, Raymond Winecup, Roy Hayworth, Leo M. Flattery, Kenneth Hinton, John Goode, Leo Ryan, Roy Coulter, Frank Bell, R. E. Elder, A. L. Larson, Denzil Patton, Bob Judge, O. R. Keilior, Roy Wilkin, Clifford Davis, James Foster, Henry Conway, Ray McCollum, Henry Flattery, Leo T. Hattery, H. A. Shafer, Emmett Van Dalen, Howard Allgood, Clifford Belzer, W. M. Hagerman, W. L. Parry, John Cowles, Marion Rampy, Pat Carbin, Father van, Lennart Larson and Dick Andifer.

Sorghum a Regular Dairy Farm Crop

Sweet sorghum has several advantages that have made it a popular crop at the Iowa State Dairy Farm.

"It makes excellent silage crop that can be depended on regardless of growth, and it will even when planted on sandy soil," reports P. Y. C. head of the Department of Husbandry at the college.

He says sorghum also is a good catch crop because it is planted later than corn and still mature before frost.

If the crop is cut when it is in the soft dough stage, silage has high palatability. In general rule, it is less than corn silage and easier to digest. If properly made, sorghum silage has a slightly green appearance than corn silage, but require a preservative and a pleasing aroma. It ranks below corn silage in nutritive value, but higher yields per acre set the differences, Cannon out.

He says the college dairy grows the Atlas sorghum variety because it is resistant to lodging, is adapted to central and Iowa varieties adapted to Iowa are Wagoner Orange, and Early Sumac.

Cannon says that results have been obtained when the crop was fitted well in advance and gone over just before planting. It is a good weed and gets rid of as many weeds as corn. Planting is delayed until danger of frost is past, usually 20 to 25 in central Iowa. The crop is grown the same as corn, but that "cane" plates are used in planter and seed is sown at rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

May 11, 1950

Like Hunting Big Game, Concentrate Ammunition--

Shoot for Big Corn Yields by Applying Fertilizer

Shoot for top corn yields by applying fertilizer when you plant this year, says Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

He suggests going after big yields the way you'd hunt big game—by concentrating your ammunition right where it will do the most good. In other words, by putting the fertilizer right alongside the hill of corn you get excellent results and you use the fertilizer most efficiently.

Hill dropping the fertilizer about two inches away from the seed and on the same level takes about half as much fertilizer as broadcasting, Reid says. When mixed fertilizer is drilled beside the row, the rate must be increased by one-half over the planter attachment method that puts the fertilizer beside the hill.

In short, for most Iowa conditions, except in the western part

of the state, a mixed fertilizer such as 4-16-8 or 3-12-12 applied near the hill or row at planting time is the best way to fertilize corn. Recommendations may vary some with soil type and test results. In all but the western part of Iowa, H. B. Cheney, Iowa State College extension agronomist, says the usual rate of application is 15 pounds per acre for 4-16-8 and 10 pounds per acre for 3-12-12. In parts of western Iowa 6-24-0 works best and recommended rates are 35 pounds per acre when applied with a corn planter attachment.

Best results from using fertilizer for corn have been obtained in north central Iowa. The least response has been in western Iowa counties, especially those that have no calcareous Ida soils, Cheney says.

Small amounts of mixed fertilizer at corn planting time usually

give best results on land high in active organic matter and nitrogen. On the other hand, the agronomist points out that hill-dropped fertilizer response may not be up to expectations on badly eroded soils or other soils very low in nitrogen and organic matter unless extra nitrogen is supplied by green manures or commercial fertilizers.

Ordinarily, the amount of nitrogen applied to corn at planting time is quite small. It helps get the corn plant off to a good start and gives it a chance to get ahead of the weeds right away.

Results on the same field may

vary markedly from year to year depending on weather conditions. Reid reports. Best response has been in cool moist spring, and in soils that remain moist at planting time. At the same time, midsummer drought has been known to limit fertilizer results that are expected to show in higher yields at harvest.

Instructions for using fertilizer for corn are included in P-154, "Using Fertilizers," which may be obtained at the office or by writing the Iowa College Extension Service.

May 11, 1950

\$300 Million Corn Borer Loss Possible In Iowa This Year

by M. Gillette

received a letter from the State College of Ames, setting forth facts about the corn's possible effects on the economy.

Anderson, Extension Agent at Ames, writes the already caused "In 1948, our loss was \$212,000,000, and in 1949, it was \$240,000,000, which corn price figure pattern shows merely followed since the annual has doubled or more each year since 1942."

Further writes that of loss continues, a loss of nearly year.

these figures to Senator Lucas of Iowa. Senators from major corn grow-ers are working out of the approach the House of Representatives. "I'm sure that I do to restore or funds for corn greatly benefit even Belt states."

IN SENATE POST
Under, Storm Lake pted appointment sel to the Senate n Privileges and ch I am Chairman rk on May 1. The charged with in-plaints of viola-laws governing didates for U. S. committee held its meeting last week number of princ-pled, one of which ubcommittee has investigations of to the nomination candidate in pri-

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WILDLIFE PRESERVATION
The National Parks Association has written to me endorsing a bill I introduced last year to implement the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere. The Association informed me that it had also made known its views to the Conservation Section of the Pan American Union.

TRUMAN IN "VEISHEA"
President Truman will light a torch symbolizing "The Light Ahead" in higher education on May 8th when he meets Dr. Charles Friley, President of Iowa State College, at Ottumwa. The torch will be carried to the campus at Ames for the 3-day ceremonies of Veishea, nationally-known student organization which is celebrating its 29th anniversary.

Tally 10 Thousand Borers Per Acre

Iowa's overwintering herds of corn borers proved hardy enough to survive in large numbers the combined actions of men, weather and machines this past winter.

Results of an 11-county borer mortality survey conducted by federal and state entomologists indicate that cornstalk ground seeded to oats is literally alive with strong, healthy borers ready to pupate and emerge as moths to lay eggs on corn later this season.

Mortality Normal
C. C. Blickenstaff, Iowa State College entomologist, and C. A. Henderson, entomologist at the Corn Borer Laboratory at Ankeny, released the information this week. They said that borer mortality this past winter will not be a significant factor in the corn borer control picture this summer.

Number of live borers in counties surveyed ranged from 2,904 per acre in Van Buren County to 24,884 borers per acre in Crawford county. Average for the 11 counties is 10,938 live borers per acre. Average percentage of dead borers among those found was 17 percent, which is about normal in comparison with previous years, according to Blickenstaff. Percentage of dead borers ranged from 6.8 percent in Benton County to 37.9 percent in Cherokee County.

Cold Has Little Effect
Counties surveyed were Cherokee, Crawford, Pottawattamie, Page, Boone, Story, Howard, Bremer, Benton, Keokuk and Van Buren. Observations were made between April 18 and 28 on cornstalk ground seeded to oats.

Several factors contributed to borer deaths since last fall, according to Blickenstaff. Some were killed during picking operations, others were killed by livestock turned into cornstalks, some were

This past week Don Arends and Merle Nonthuis of Iowa State College were accompanied by my secretary to the White House to make the necessary arrangements with President Truman's press secretary, Mr. Charles G. Ross. When the Veishea ceremonies have ended, the torch lit by the President will be embedded in a permanent base in the center of the Ames campus.

COFFEE INQUIRY
At a hearing last week of the Senate Subcommittee studying the coffee-price problem, it was disclosed that one concern in Brazil had made a profit of more than \$3,000,000 speculating in coffee on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Not a pound of coffee actually changed hands. This same concern still holds about one-third of the open futures interest in coffee on the Exchange and thus

killed when ground was prepared for oats seeding, and some died from exposure and other natural causes. Blickenstaff said that cold weather seems to have little effect on borer mortality.

Get Chemicals
In view of the tremendous population of live borers this spring, Blickenstaff urged farmers to get set to carry out chemical control measures this summer. He suggested having on hand before June 1 enough insecticide to treat all early-planted corn. If using DDT, it will take 1 pound of actual DDT per acre.

Little Profit From Fertilizing Beans

Soybeans have shown little response to fertilizer on most Iowa soils, H. B. Cheeny, Iowa State College extension agronomist, reminds Iowa farmers who are looking for ways to increase soybean yields this year.

At least soybean yields have not been increased enough in most experiments conducted by the college to show that it's profitable for Iowa farmers to put on fertilizer for soybeans.

Cheney says where soils test low in phosphorus and potassium, fertilizers can be used to increase soybean yields. Sandy or high-lime soils or other soils that show a potassium deficiency are most apt to respond. On these soils he suggests 0-20-20 drilled or broadcast at the rate of 200 pounds per acre before planting. If the fertilizer is broadcast for soybeans it needs to be disked in after it has been applied.

Soils on which soybeans may re-

Note on reverse side is an article Plan the Farm - Farm the Plan

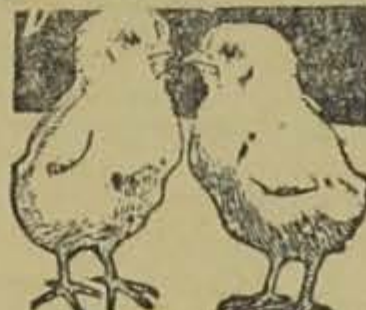
seems to have working control of that market. Actual coffee prices historically are related to prices for futures on the Coffee Exchange, as in other commodity markets. The Subcommittee is digging ever nearer to the true story behind the spectacular rise in coffee prices that suddenly began last Fall.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTION
During the past week the Senate debated the E. C. A. bill and reached a vote on Thursday, April 27 on an amendment to include Spain in the Marshall Plan. The amendment was defeated 42-35.

Statehood for Alaska moved another step closer as hearings began before the Senate Interior Committee on April 24. Hearings on a bill to admit Hawaii to the Union began May 1st. The House of Representatives has already voted to admit both territories.

pond to the use of fertilizer are most often found in extreme south central Iowa or on the slow draining soils in northeast Iowa.

In general, soil management practices that he says will increase soybean yields are liming, using clover in the rotation, using phosphate fertilizers at clover seeding time



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Plan the Farm - Farm the Plan

State Contour Match Slated for Marion County Sept. 6

On Milner Farm, Scene of First 'Face Lifting.'

A soil conservation "open house" on the Clyde Milner farm five miles east of Pleasantville will be combined with radio station WHO's annual state contour plowing match Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The Milner farm was the site of the first national plowing match and soil conservation field day Sept. 21, 1946. A complete "face lifting" operation, first in the nation, was performed on the Milner land that day.

This year's program will give Iowa farmers a chance to see the "proof of the pudding" in conservation practices, as the Milner project will be four years old.

Cooperating with Marion county soil district commissioners and WHO in sponsoring the Sept. 6 program are the Marion County Bankers association, county board of education, PMA committee, 4-H clubs and extension service.

In the contour plowing match nine contests, representing the various districts of the state, and the Marion county champion will compete for the state crown and the right to represent Iowa in the national contest near Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 12 and 13.

Indications are that no attempt will be made to attract as large a crowd as the 50,000 registered for the 1946 event, first of its kind. Since the Marion county program of four years ago several hundred "face lifting" and other soil conservation demonstrations have been held throughout the nation. According to Herb Plambeck, WHO farm news editor, those in charge of this year's event look upon the Sept. 6 program as another pioneering step in soil conservation activity whereby persons particularly interested in the results of various practices will have a chance to see the proof of the work.

May 22, 1950

Field Day Ju.

Albia's Program One Of 12 Scheduled This Summer

Bloomfield Farm Shows 1st-Year Results Now.

Dates for field days at 12 experimental farms in all parts of the state have been announced by G. M. Browning, chairman of the Iowa State College Experimental Farm Field Day Committee.

Features at the farms scheduled for public showing in 1950 will include first-year results at the new experimental farms near Beaconsfield, Bloomfield, Corydon and Independence.

Work begun on these four farms last year, including crop variety trials, will be explained and reviewed for field day visitors by specialists in charge of each experimental project. The Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm Field Day near Beaconsfield will be June 14, while the Seymour-Shelby Field Day at Corydon is scheduled for June 15. The Carrington-Clyde Farm Field Day near Independence also has been set for June 15, and the Southern Iowa Experimental Farm will have its field day June 16.

First One Ames

Lead-off field day in the series will be the Agronomy Farm open

May 8-1950

house at Ames, June 7. Other experimental farm field days and their dates are the Pasture Improvement Farm at Albia, June 8; the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm near Clarinda, June 13; the Howard County Experimental Farm near Saratoga, June 16; Cattle Feeders Day at Ames, June 16; the Western Iowa Experimental Farm at Castana, June 30; the Northern Iowa Experimental Farm near Kanawha, July 6, and Luton Soil Type Experiment Field in the Missouri River Valley near Sloan, July 7.

Field days also will be held at the Conesville Experimental Farm, the Fruitland Experimental Farm, and the Iowa State College Horticultural Farm at Ames, but dates for these events will be set according to seasonal conditions.

At the field days this summer, soil management and conservation experiments will be examined, tillage and drainage practices will be discussed and fertilizer and liming results will be inspected.

Beef Use of Pasture

Results of the study on beef cattle utilization of alfalfa and brome-grass pasture will be presented at the field day near Clarinda, and a new study on cows and calves on permanent pasture will be explained at Beaconsfield. At the Howard County Farm Field Day, beef cattle utilization of a renovated pasture on wet boggy land will be studied.

Emphasis at several of the field days this year will be placed on forage crop seed production. Special prospects on alfalfa seed production will be reviewed at the Western Iowa Farm near Castana and methods of producing brome-grass seed will be studied at the Clarinda Field Day.

Spraying demonstrations and results, including those on pre-emergency spraying projects, also will be included on a number of the field day programs to be presented in 1950.

Pastor Discusses 'The Family Farm: God's Way for the Countryside'

By The Rev. Arnold Nelson
Munterville Lutheran Church

As a pastor of a country church, I would like to share some thoughts of my church and its people on the question: "Why the Family Farm?"

Because I am a Lutheran pastor, I have a Lutheran way of looking at the problem which is good for what it is worth.

Lutherans believe that God calls all men to His service. And they believe that this call of God is a sacred call, so that a man who tills the soil is in every respect the equal before God of the manager of the till at the bank. The carpenter, the miner, the blacksmith and the day laborer; the mother in the household and the nurse in the hospital, the school teacher and the stenographer are called to do their best work because they are cooperators with God to offer proof to the world that God is living among people on earth to bring peace, harmony and vision to otherwise hopeless humanity.

Lutherans practice a similar belief which is that we are called to benefit ourselves and our neighbors. The corporation and the employee alike have a respon-

sibility to God. A farmer's responsibility is to provide a living for his family and sustenance for God's world of neighbors in proportion to the abundance of the harvest.

It is at this point that the Christian farmers discard the commercial philosophy that bigness is an unmistakable sign of prosperity or success—a bloated cow may be on the verge of death.

Abraham Lincoln once said to a Wisconsin State Fair audience: "The ambition for broad acres leads to poor farming, even with men of energy. . . . I have more than once known a man to spend a respectable fortune on one (a mammoth farm) fail and leave it, and then some man of modest aim gets a small fraction of the ground and makes a good living upon it."

What are the virtues of a family farm?

1. The family farm is an excellent place for rearing children. Children and parents together can learn the joy of cooperation and see the laws of opportunity and responsibility in operation.

2. The family farm is a normal situation where steady year by year concern for the condition of the soil may be combined with optimum cultivation in re-

lation to progressive soil conservation practices.

3. The family owned or operated farm is a stronghold for political and economic democracy. Corporation and large scale farming becomes a vested interest seeking special privilege. The corporation farm has profit as the only relevant concern because it has no coming generation of children to take thought for.

4. Churches and homes, small business and schools thrive where family farms thrive; these basic institutions of democracy tend to disappear with the coming of large-scale farming.

As we think about these two beliefs concerning God's call to serve in His kingdom within the scope of various occupations, we can readily see that there is no just cause for suspicion or jealousy between town and country groups when these beliefs are practiced. There is rather a wonderful opportunity for understanding the great truth that we stand upon one another in the one world which God has made.

Rural Life Sunday is an opportunity to worship God who shows Himself nature through His Son, the Lord Jesus, who is the faithful Savior, the King of Creation.

Mar 1, 1950

Albia Businessmen Make Tour of Monroe County Farms

Farmers Open Spray Drive On Borers

Critical Week in Egg Laying, Says Director Reid.

Monroe county farmers today were opening their busy egg masses in their fields and opening up with the first spray attack on the major 1950 crop menace.

Albia farm supply dealers are doing a good business in spray materials and equipment. One firm reported sales of spray equipment so far double the mark of a year ago.

County Extension Director Lloyd Reid termed this week "critical" in egg laying activity by the borer moths. Egg laying will continue another two or three weeks, however.

Reid urged corn producers to check fields with corn 30 inches or better in height every third day. In such fields, when the borer egg mass count is 20 or higher per 100 stalks, it is time to spray.

When corn is under 35 inches tall it is composed principally of protein, and that diet is itself kills borers. After 35 inches, however, there's a change in the chemical composition of the stalk and borers thrive on the food.

Approximately 100 farmers attended a half-day egg mass count schools Reid arranged in various parts of the county last week. The counts ranged from 164 per 100 stalks at the Fynasart farm to 40 at the Livengood farm.

Some implement firms and a number of farmers do custom spraying. If rain comes and keeps tractors out of the field Reid will try to bring an airplane spray outfit into the county.



Albia businessmen and Monroe county farmers Thursday morning toured farms south and east of Albia—inspecting crops and conservation practices. Studying a clump of Reed's Canary grass are Louis Fitch, left, and Gene Stanley.

Knee-deep in lush red clover, above, are Marion Brawley, left, and Harold Sheesley. The tour, arranged by the USDA Council, is an annual Soil Conservation Week observance.

The pictures were made on the Kenneth Hinton farm where the tour participants saw Hinton's new milking parlor, heifer calves born by multiflora rose plantings for stock water pond protection.

At the Wendell Rowles farm they watched Rowles store terraced corn field, and saw the site of a proposed new blesome gully. The dam, 180 feet in length, will impound one point will be 14 feet in depth.

On the Roy Parry farm renovated pasture was the attraction while at the George Peele place the travelers saw a successful grassed waterway.

June 26-1950

Should Find Profit in Legume Seed

With more interest in producing legume seed this year, Iowa growers are sizing up legume and grass seed prospects from the standpoint of crop management, insect control, better harvesting methods and proper storage.

Iowa State College agronomists Krenzlin and D. S. Metcalfe are advising Iowa farmers with this approach are right in expecting to produce more seed and get higher prices than they did in years when they decided, at the last minute, to leave hay cutting time, to try for a seed harvest.

Best to Certify

Profitable forage seed production in Iowa requires planning and careful crop management, the agronomists emphasize. They point out that the first requirement for efficient seed production is a good seedling crop stand.

Profitable seed production also requires fields free from weeds. Of the 18 Iowa legume fields inspected for certification in 1949, only 28 were completely certified. High quality seed brings best prices, Krenzlin and Metcalfe think it's worth the extra effort to produce certified seed.

Don't Clip Grass

For best yields of seed, don't clip brome grass that is to be used for seed. Brome seed yields are reduced by one-fourth when the grass is clipped or pastured. Some Iowa growers may be able to increase seed yields by planting brome in rows, since row planting allows effective weed control. It helps prevent the crop from becoming sodbound and gives it a chance to become larger, more vigorous and produce more seed.

In timothy seed production, the agronomists say that nitrogen fertilizer will probably increase yields most location. Application rates should be slightly less than the 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre usually recommended for brome grass. Management of legumes varies

with the crop. Alfalfa growers do better when they use the second cutting for seed, and when this is done there are no special rules to follow in putting up the first crop.

In red clover seed production it's also the second crop that's saved for seed. The first crop may be put up as hay, but cut it not later than the early bloom stage.

Metcalfe and Krenzlin advise against clipping or pasturing alsike clover that is to be cut for seed. Ladino clover seed crops should be clipped or pastured not later than the first week in June, while biennial sweetclover being grown for seed needs to be clipped or pastured about May 15 to head off rank growth. Birdsfoot trefoil that is to be harvested for seed should be clipped very early.

June 1-1950

Foster in Michigan For Soils Parley

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Haven Lodge, a luxurious country estate, was built by Edsel Ford for the protection of his family following the Lindbergh kidnapping. It recently was purchased by the state of Michigan.

The commissioners compared their soil conservation programs, with particular emphasis on educational activities, during the two-day parley.

Michigan, Foster said, is doing a particularly fine job in giving the soils story to children. All boys and girls, including those in metropolitan area schools, are taken out to farms for studies of wildlife, the development of soil and the protection of soil resources.

June 22-1950

Give Side-Dressing To Corn in June

It's a good idea to have side-dressing of corn done by the time the second cultivation is finished, H. B. Cheney, extension agronomist at Iowa State College, reminds Iowa farmers who plan to correct nitrogen deficiencies in growing corn this year.

Although good results have been reported from side-dressing as late as the middle of July when there's plenty of rain, he thinks it's advisable to get the job done in June. Often, poor use is made of nitrogen applied at the last cultivation in years when rainfall is low.

Tests have shown that response to nitrogen has been especially good on second-year corn ground that hasn't received applications of manure or hasn't been managed especially well in the past. Land on which timothy or brome grass without legumes has been plowed under for corn and which has received little manure is another place where response has been good.

On light-colored and sandy soils of eastern Iowa and on western Iowa soils, profitable results have been obtained from 40 to 60 pounds per acre of elemental nitrogen, which is the equivalent of 120 to 180 pounds of ammonium nitrate. However, 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen have been more profitable than higher rates on most Iowa

Grassland Farming Is the Answer To Many of Our Farm Problems

By Charles F. Brannan
Secretary of Agriculture

The growing procession of pasture programs is a sign that farmers more and more are turning to grasslands to solve an ever-increasing number of farm problems of the 1950's.

But continuing progress requires a realistic program in support of farm income and farm prices. The consumption of livestock products, moreover, must be given opportunity to expand without forcing upon farmers the penalty of ruinously low returns. This is the goal of the Department of Agriculture's production payments for perishable products.

Fair and workable supports will give farmers confidence to press ahead with reconversion of their farm plans and improved grassland management. Success will bring these benefits—for farmers and the nation:

1. Upwards of 35,000,000 acres can be safely diverted from surplus crops to grass and legumes.
2. Sound use of grass and legumes in livestock enterprises will aid farmers and consumers through low-cost production.
3. Substandard diets can be improved with more of the livestock products which people need and

June 22-1950

want—meat, milk, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

4. Increased plantings of grass and legumes will give the Nation a grip on eroding cropland.

5. The protection and enrichment of grass and legumes will give the Nation increasingly needed fertility reserves.

More and better forage can be the promise of an agriculture which production of food and fiber is paired with genuine needs, and its fertility are protected from erosion and over-cropping, and the Nation is armed with food in advance against an emergency call for rapid increases in grain, fiber, oilseeds. America needs a balanced agriculture.

Our farmers stayed on war footing long after the last shot was fired—to stand off the challenge of hunger and to replenish our vital reserves at home. These demands postponed reconversion until farm prices and income had started downhill. Two years, farm prices have slipped by 23 percent, but the prices which farmers pay have edged down scarcely 5 percent. Net farm income is in its third year of continuous decline with no stop point yet in sight.

This outlook emphasizes the need for an adequate price support program to permit farmers to undertake the costs of seeding cropland to grass and making over pastures. Southern farmers, for instance, must lay out \$30 to \$40 an acre to turn cotton fields into character grasslands. In the Northeast, pasture renovation may cost \$30 an acre and up.

These improvements are now being tackled in upwards of a dozen programs being carried on through State Extension Services, Local Councils, and other organizations with which Federal and State agricultural agencies have joined hands to assist farmers in growing more and better forage. The

Structures, Terraces, Dams, Waterways Tour Slate

Farm and City Men Get Together for Luncheon Thursday.

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Interested farm and town men will meet Thursday at 12:30 p.m. on the north side of the square and visit the farms of Kenneth Hinton, Wendell Rowles, George Le and Roy Parry.

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soils with less serious nitrogen deficiencies.

When the fertilizer is applied by side-dressing adjust the rate to fit the stand—poor stands need less fertilizer, and heavy stands more.

Side-dressing is the only method that still can be used to apply nitrogen for this year's crop, the agronomist points out.

June 22-1950

Remove Apple or Cedar Trees to Stop Spread Of Orange Rust in Iowa, Sherf Advises

Orange rust of cedar is making its usual appearance throughout Iowa following the rainy periods of this past spring, observes Arden F. Sherf, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College. The disease requires both cedars and nearby apple trees to complete its life cycle.

At present the home owner with cedar trees is most concerned about it, says Sherf. Later in July, apple growers will notice the same disease in another form on their trees.

The rust is caused by a microscopic fungus plant and appears on cedars as brown galls with orange gelatin-like fingers. In these fingers spores are produced and then blown to nearby apple trees where they cause infection. There the disease appears as orange cushions on the undersides of fully expanded leaves.

This fungus will die out if either apple or cedar trees are absent or

are more than 1/4 mile apart. A pathologist points out that the disease cannot spread from one cedar to another or from one apple tree to another.

Therefore, the best control is to remove all cedars or all apples within 1/4 mile of the other species, depending on which is regarded more highly. Of course, this is a measure isn't practical in most cases. There, Sherf recommends removal of galls from small cedars or of spray on the apples.

Applying Fernald (Ferbam) is most effective during the latter part of June and July will reduce or control rust directly on apples, which will in turn affect cedars. Use 1 pound of Ferbam per 100 gallons of water or 2 tablespoons per gallon.

June 26, 1950

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Profitable seed production also calls for fields free from weeds. Of 18 Iowa legume fields inspected for certification in 1949, only 23 were completely certified.

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June 26, 1950

Believe Peak Hit For Borer Eggs

Extension Director Lloyd Reid today said production of egg masses by corn borer moths has reached its peak, but warned that it will continue for another week or more.

Generally the count isn't running as high as had been anticipated, but is still high enough to call for extensive spraying of fields throughout this area.

Sterling Martin, Wayne township farmer, counted 215 borer egg masses per 100 stalks in his fields Wednesday. He's spraying today. Martin's corn stands 36 inches.

In some fields Saturday morning's heavy rain slapped many egg masses from corn stalks, Reid reported. Farmers found fewer egg masses in such fields this week.

Reid urged corn producers to check fields with corn 35 inches or better in height every three days. In such fields, when the egg mass count is 50 or better per 100 stalks, it is time to spray.

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grams are geared to the widely different conditions in Illinois and Arkansas, Texas and Delaware, New York and Mississippi. Michigan farmers are in their second year of balancing their farm plans with grass and legumes. The New England program also is far advanced. Grassland farming is on the march. And we are marching in the right direction. — (Reprinted from Fertilizer Review, a publication of The National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C.)

Farm Safety Week Comes Next Month

Plans are now under way to observe National Farm Safety Week in Iowa July 23-29. The Iowa Farm Safety Committee will be in charge of the program in Iowa, according to Norval Wardle, extension farm safety specialist at Iowa State College. This committee is composed of 133 representatives from various organizations throughout the state.

"Learn and Obey Farm Safety" is to be the main theme of the week's safety week. A different phase of the safety program will be stressed each day. These phases include the church and its relation to farm safety, home safety, livestock falls, highway traffic, machinery, and finally, review day.

The main purpose of the week is to encourage all organizations and individuals interested in farm life to join a continuing campaign throughout the week and the whole year to promote the safety of people living on the farm.

Wardle says county farm safety committees are now in operation or are being organized throughout the state to conduct the program on a local basis.

June 26, 1950

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June 12, 1950

Farming, Management Still Important in Soil Conservation

Maintaining high crop yields for a long period of time on sloping land requires both skill and management, Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe county extension director, today reminded Monroe county farm owners and operators.

Most farms and fields have several kinds of soil that require different treatment and management and this means adapting farming practices to fit each part of the farm, he explained. Obtaining knowledge of the soil type, the percent of slope and past erosion of the land makes up the first step toward an intelligent soil management program.

On sloping fields, Reid pointed out, two jobs are essential. The first is tying the soil down and the second is keeping the fertility up. He said a good crop rotation that includes grasses and legumes gives the soil a double-barreled treatment.

Experiments show that grass and legume combinations are a most effective means of saving soil. In fact, little or no soil is lost through erosion from well managed hay or pasture lands. At the same time the legumes in these mixtures are maintaining or increasing fertility because of their ability to add nitrogen to the soil. The length of time that it's practical to leave land in legumes and grasses depends on the soil and slope of the land.

Erosion control practices take over the job of conserving the soil when the land is in row crops. Contouring, strip cropping and terracing are specific measures that

will hold or slow down runoff water on sloping land. By controlling erosion these practices increase yields, too, Reid explained.

He said crop residues and manure on the land aids soil productivity by breaking up the beating force of the rain and preventing "sealing over" of the surface soil. More water goes into the soil and less runs off the field. Soil losses

are lowered and fertility is raised by returning these materials to the soil.

While lime and fertilizer don't aid directly in holding soil in place, they are a definite aid to fertility. And, higher fertility means better stands of legumes and grasses which in turn do a better job of holding the soil in place, Reid concluded.

Must Have Soil Conservation in Heart, Mind, Says District Commissioner

By Alton Wilcox
Monroe County Soil District Commissioner

Over two thousand years ago a man set for an idea, an idea revolutionary and radical for that age and all the ages following.

His thought was aimed squarely at all mankind, and is therefore applicable to all mankind's endeavors.

The purpose of this statement is to apply the same reasoning to soil conservation.

Here is THAT MAN'S statement on his idea, from John 18:36:

My Kingdom is not of this world. If my Kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews, but now is my Kingdom not from hence.

This man knew that from that day forward the doctrine of the Kingdom of Heaven was securely planted in the hearts and minds of the human race. And to that extent each individual accepted it.

his life and world would be changed and made new.

So it is with soil conservation.

Aerial pictures can be taken... equipment, materials and seed furnished. Men can talk, write statement... illustrate, demonstrate, draw maps... make soil tests, plan crop rotations and continue a never-ending study of the soil—BUT THE GREATEST CHANGE MUST COME IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS of individual farmers.

Grass Silage Good Feed for Summer

Dairymen can avoid about half the summer milk production slump by putting up grass and legume silage now and feeding it when pastures dry up during July and August.

Floyd Arnold, extension dairyman at Iowa State College, says there are two reasons why pastures can't be relied on to supply the feed necessary for maximum production through the hot summer months. First, pastures are relatively short and unpalatable during July and August. Second, even if there is feed in the pasture, the weather is usually so hot that cattle prefer to stand around in the shade rather than go out to graze.

A 50-percent drop in milk production between July 1 and Nov. 1 compared with production during May and June is not uncommon. Arnold says half of this drop is due to poor pastures and half of it to other normal causes.

Short Pasture Stretcher

Grass and legume silage makes a good substitute for short pastures because it is more like pasture than other feeds. It is green and succulent, and cattle like it. In comparison to corn silage, grass and legume silage on a pound-for-pound basis has a feeding value for dairy cattle of about 80 to 90 percent of corn silage, according to Arnold. This difference is mainly in that grass and legume silage contains more moisture.

In addition to the silage, it's a good idea to feed some hay and grain, Arnold says. While cows will thrive on an all-silage roughage ration, they usually crave some dry hay. A rule of thumb on feeding grain in the summer is 1 pound of a good grain mixture to 5 or 6 pounds of milk produced.

Fence Silage Area

A couple of alternatives are open to farmers who want to use legume and grass silage to spread out their forage supply evenly over the summer. Some farmers use a temporary fence to keep cows out of part of the pasture in May and June and cut this area for silage. The other alternative is to cut for silage some of the acreage intended for hay.

The varying productivity of pastures during summer has presented a problem to dairymen. They have either had to understock pastures in May and June to keep from overstocking them in July and August or wind up with too many cattle for the feed supply. Understocking pastures in May and June doesn't help the situation much because even though pasture grasses aren't eaten, they mature and become relatively unpalatable in July and August.

First Hay for Silo, Krenzin Advises

Bad weather isn't apt to bother the Iowa farmer who puts his first grass and legume crop into the silo instead of making it into hay this year.

And, while making silage out of these crops avoids rainy day slowdowns in the summer work schedule, a bigger advantage is that it saves food nutrients.

From 10 to 30 percent of the food value of alfalfa is lost in making hay in favorable weather, and this loss may run as high as 50 percent in field-curing during cloudy, rainy weather, reports R. E. Krenzin, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. When the same crop is put up as silage, only about 10 percent of the food value is lost.

Need to Cut Early

It's important to cut crops that are to be made into either hay or silage when they are in an early stage of maturity, Krenzin says. Alfalfa makes good silage when it is cut in one-tenth to one-fourth bloom stage. More leaves are saved and better silage is made from red clover and alsike when they are cut at half-bloom. Soybeans and lespedeza give best results if cut when the first seed pods have filled, while sudan grass needs to be cut for silage just before the heads emerge.

Unless forage is ensiled within safe moisture content ranges, Krenzin recommends that preservatives be added. Preservatives such as ground ear corn, ground cereal grains, molasses, dried whey or acids may be needed to provide carbohydrates for the fermentation that will prevent spoilage.

Keep Air Out

Cutting the silage in short lengths is another measure that will help prevent spoilage. Air needs to be forced out of the silage and kept out. The agronomist says a good way to accomplish this is to distribute, pack and tramp the silage as it is blown in. The silo needs to have air-tight sides and may need reinforced hoops to take care of extra lateral pressure exerted by legume and grass silage.

June 15, 1950

Iowa's Cattlemen Eye Grade Change

Iowa cattlemen are eyeing closely the sweeping changes being proposed in government grades of beef.

While most Iowa producers know that the present system is somewhat outmoded, many oppose the drastic changes recommended by the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee, reports Rex Beresford, Iowa State college beef marketing specialist. Midwest cattlemen don't want to take any steps that might upset the established and growing consumer demand for what is now designated "good" grade beef.

Changes recently suggested by the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee and now being discussed by cattlemen are to move beef currently graded as "choice" up to "prime," to move beef now graded "good" to "choice" and to move "good" beef down to "commercial." They further proposed that government and industry work together for further refinement of grading levels as soon as these grades are established.

Approve Some Aims

Beresford says the committee's aim is to take young, tender beef

that is only moderately fattened out of the catch-all "commercial" grade and move it into the "good" grade, has Corn Belt cattle feeders' approval. Such beef has strong buyer appeal and might well be graded "good." Too, the change would use the terms "prime" and "choice" to cover a wider range of the best beef, instead of confining it to a small percentage of cattle marketed.

Many cattlemen would like to see beef now classified "prime" and top "choice" combined under a single, logical "prime" grade. Beresford says. This would fill the same demand and satisfy the same trade, and it would add enough volume to the "prime" classification to make it a practical working grade. At present, only about 1 per cent of all beef is graded "prime."

Iowa producers point out that "choice" could then include the rest of what is now "choice" plus the top end of what is now graded "good." Then "good" could be made up of what is now average and low "good" and young beef cattle that now fall just below that classification under present standards could be moved up into the "good" without consumer objection.

Fear Confusion

Many livestock men feel that these changes would be logical and

Conservation Tour

The annual Monroe county Farmer-Businessman Soil Conservation tour, partially postponed because of rain, will be held Thursday of this week. Participants will meet on the north side of the square at 12:30 p.m. and will visit the farms of Kenneth Hinton, Wendell Rowles, George Steele and Roy Parry.

The tour, originally set for last Thursday, was cancelled by the USDA Council after rain fell through most of the morning. However, about 50 farmers showed up in the face of unfavorable weather conditions so the tour sponsors carried through with the program for them.

June 19, 1950

June 5, 1950

June 15, 1950

Before and After Photos Show How Nature's Face Can Be Lifted to Look Like New



Picture above isn't a view of a volcanic mountain-like scene can be found on many Monroe county farms, and the twin (see center photo) threatened an eight-acre field on the Lennart Larson farm in Oak township.

Larson did about it is shown in the picture at the same field, with face lifted.

Filling gullies with a bulldozer is a quick way to combat the apparent results of erosion—but it won't last unless accompanied by conservation practices. Larson will permanently seed the lower portion of the field formerly marked by the gullies and has built terraces across the top portion. The new seeding also will be mulched.

Larson's 145-acre farm, a mile east of Buxton, is in Soil Conservation District Group 18. He has 77 acres of cropland and uses a six-year rotation of two years of corn-oats-

three years of meadow. He has 61 acres of permanent pasture on which he's carrying out an improvement program. The gully-filling, terracing and establishment of the permanent grassland enable him to keep six acres of the field pictured above in his crop rotation system.

Considerable gully-filling, sloping and seeding has been accomplished by Soil District co-operators in Monroe county this spring, according to Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner. Anderson emphasized, however, that effective

conservation practices must accompany such projects to make them worthwhile.

Protection of land resources is getting special attention in Monroe county now as Soil Conservation Week is celebrated. Monroe county farmers and business and professional men this afternoon were to participate in a conservation tour, but rain forced postponement.

in Fight Quack Grass

Quack grass has been fighting an uphill battle for years. The chemical TCA has been used in trials the Iowa State College. A pound of TCA per square foot gave a 90 percent kill in a quack grass sprayed area. A lighter application of TCA per square foot about 75 percent of weed. Similar results were obtained last summer.

Everything regrowth appeared in 1948 even during summer following. This is sufficient evidence quack grass actually died out rather than set back or just dormant as some other done in previous years. Sylvester, a specialist at the University of Wisconsin, says that TCA has complete control over quack grass, with one in any other plant. TCA is not selective. It kills all plants it comes in contact with.

He recommends mowing, raking and burning the growth just as the quack grass begins to produce heads and then spraying the stubble in July. There is evidence that TCA kills quack grass by being absorbed primarily through the roots, particularly shallow roots near the ground surface. There appears to be no advantage in leaving top growth on before spraying. In fact, having a heavy top growth at time of spraying slows down the rate of absorption of the chemical by the quack grass roots.

To assure quick root absorption, Sylvester recommends applying spray when the ground is moist, preferably right ahead of a light drizzle. Use enough water to get good distribution. In the trials, 50 to 75 gallons per acre were used.

TCA is available as a 90 percent powder concentrate. Sylvester recommends applying 1 pound of the actual material per square foot. The material is still quite expensive so spraying should be confined to small isolated patches, and is not to be used for large area control. For large areas of quack grass, smother crops are recommended.

June 15 - 1950

Interested Farmers Urged to Make Their Reservations Now for Dairyland Tour

Monroe county farmers interested in making the USDA Council-sponsored tour of Wisconsin's dairyland have until July 26 to make reservations.

Ten farmers Saturday had paid the \$9.07 bus fare, it was reported at Farm Bureau headquarters. The tour will be cancelled unless at least 29 reservations are made by July 26.

As many as 37 bus passengers are signed, the fare will drop \$1. Additional expenses for the three-day trip—Aug. 8, 9 and 10—will include meals and lodging.

At the request of Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd Reid, the dairy department of the Wisconsin Extension Service has arranged the tour route and will have representatives with the Monroe delegation.

Here's the proposed itinerary: From Albion the bus will go to Wisconsin by way of Dubuque, stopping first at a Monroe, Wis.,

cheese factory. The first night will be spent in Madison.

The second day will bring a visit to the Wisconsin Scientific Breeding Institute at Madison, and stops at the Emmans Blaine, Jr., Memorial Farm at Lake Mills and the Pabst Farms at Oconomowoc. Then the tourists will go to Fort Atkinson to visit Clover Farms, Hoard's Dairyman farm and the Hoard's Dairyman plant.

The tentative route home is by Janesville, Beloit, Rockford and Davenport.

Those who make the trip will see some of the nation's outstanding milk producing farms, large and small. They'll have an opportunity to study the longtime results of balanced forage-pasture-livestock programs, as well as results obtained from artificial breeding of dairy cattle over a long period of years.

A number of Monroe county farmers have in recent years purchased Wisconsin dairy heifers.

July 17 - 1950

Farmers May Apply For Free Seed

Thirty thousand packets of multiflora rose seed will be distributed free to farmers by the Iowa Conservation commission for planting this fall.

Extensive multiflora seedling planting took place on Monroe county farms last spring with the assistance of the Soils District set-up.

The rose is proving successful as a stock proof living fence. The thorny shrub, which grows to a maximum height and width of eight feet and is non-spreading, provides excellent refuge for game and songbirds as well as small animals.

In addition to its use as a living fence and for wildlife cover, multiflora rose hedge is said excellent for wind erosion control.

Free seeds in packages of 1,000, along with complete planting instructions, will be mailed about Sept. 15 to farmers making requests before Sept. 1. The seeds may be grown in a vegetable garden and demand about the same care during their first year as seedling carrots or onions. When the new plants are a year old, they may be transplanted to their permanent location. The seeds will have about 60 percent germination—one packet being enough for 600 plants, or 600 feet of living fence.

Requests for free multiflora rose seeds should be addressed to Iowa Conservation Commission, 914 Grand Ave., Des Moines 9, Ia.

July 6 - 1950

Field Day Thursday at Albia Pasture Farm

Will Compare Grass Gains By Cattle

All Farmers in Monroe County Are Invited.

Extensive studies of Iowa forage crop pasture values will be shown along with crop variety trials and rotation and fertility experiments during the Pasture Improvement Farm Field Day near Albia Thursday.

Registration will be at 12:30 and field discussion will begin at 1 p.m.

Hundreds of Monroe county farm owners and operators as well as visitors from surrounding counties are expected to participate in the program. It has been gaining steadily in popularity during recent years.

The Pasture Farm is located southwest of Albia and the road leading to it from highway 34 west is marked.

During the afternoon beef cattle gains produced on pasture mixtures common in the state will be compared and evaluated by Iowa State college specialists in charge of projects on the college-owned farm.

Field day events will include showings of pastures renovated with birdsfoot trefoil, red clover and bluegrass combinations. These pastures were renovated by shallow fall-plowing on the contour and four of the plots have received applications of 0-20-0 fertilizer.

On another part of the farm, converted pastures sown to these same two forage combinations and another mixture of alfalfa, ladino clover and bromegrass will be compared through gains of three different lots of cattle being grazed on the plots. Gains made on these converted pastures also will be compared with gains made on renovated pastures.

In addition nitrogen fertilizer on bluegrass experiments will be viewed and increased pasture value will be discussed.

A rye-lespedeza combination pasture using Iowa 6 lespedeza as an annual pasture crop and grazed in conjunction with nitrogen fertilized bluegrass also will be shown.

Field day visitors will have an opportunity to judge methods used in preparing ground for pasture renovation. Fall-plowed ground, fall-disked pasture and two plots prepared with a field cultivator will be shown.

Results of rotation and fertilizer studies and a series of forage crop variety trials will be included in the 1950 field day event. Pasture evaluation represented by livestock gains will be presented by C. W. McDonald, extension animal husbandman at Iowa State, while pasture yield improvement in the field will be discussed by college agronomists.

JUNE 15 - 1950

1950 County Soils Junket Next Week

Businessmen and Farmers to Visit Four Farms.

A warm-up for Monroe county's 1950 Soil Conservation Week observance was in progress at the Albia Pasture Farm today.

Farmers and landowners of Monroe and surrounding counties were studying experiments in grassland farming during the annual Pasture Field Day program of the Iowa agricultural extension service.

Highlight of the Conservation Week observance June 12-18 will be a Farmer-Businessman tour Thursday, June 15.

Farms to be visited during the tour are those of Kenneth Hinton, Wendell Rowles, George Teele and Roy Parry.

All Monroe county farmers and business and professional men are invited to join the caravan, scheduled to leave the north side of the square at 1 p.m.

Conservation practices are continuing to gain ground in Monroe county, a recent report of the Soil District board of commissioners reveals.

Additions to the list of farmers who have constructed terraces this spring follow:

Lennart Larson, Martin Roberts, Wendell Rowles, Elmer Nixon, Warren Rouse, Dave Flattery, Sterling Martin, Guy Bates, Kenneth Johnson, Albert Benson, Billie Winecup, Virgil Scribner, Jack Bickert, Phil Evans, Claude Hawk, Denzil Patton, Walter Abbas, Lester White, Wilbur Biven, and Albert DeGeus.

The commissioners have approved a conservation plan for Max Lewis and Reta Cottrell in Mantua township, and have approved the following additions to soil conservation groups:

Mrs. George Scribner, 194 acres; William Monglock, 71 acres; Maurice Crist, 80 acres.

June 8 - 1950

Small Grain Harvest About Half Finished

Monroe county farmers have the job of putting small grain into their bins about half finished.

Threshing crews are reporting yields up to 40 bushels per acre, with 60 bushels recorded on one farm in the northern section of the county.

Wheat yields are running around 25 bushels per acre, with 45 the top figure.

This year's hay crops are outstanding in both quantity and quality, and the continued cool weather and ample rainfall have prolonged the bluegrass pasture season.

Only dark spot in the crops picture is corn—about two weeks behind its normal maturity and spotty.

July 27 - 1950

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Iowa pioneers were first attracted to the Hawkeye State by its great natural resources, which have been the foundation of the state's economy, and the greatest guarantee to economic stability, and

WHEREAS, soil and water play an ever-increasing role in our agricultural and industrial activities, and the destruction of Iowa's fertile soil would doom forever our social and economic life, and

WHEREAS, it is of paramount importance to tillers of the land and city dwellers, as well, that we conserve this, our greatest resource, Iowa's fruitful soil, and

WHEREAS, there are now, within the borders of Iowa, 99 locally organized soil conservation districts, which, with their technicians, are laying the groundwork for better soil conservation on every farm in Iowa and have been expanding this program for the past ten years, and

WHEREAS, the accomplishments of the past and the promise of greater accomplishments in the future will prove one of the bright spots in Iowa's agricultural empire,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Wm. S. Beardsley, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby designate and proclaim the week of June 12 through 18, 1950 as

Iowa Soil Conservation Week

and urge all the citizens of our state, wherever they live, to take an active part in our soil conservation programs to be carried out in the state of Iowa during that week; and may we all give our time and effort to the fulfillment of a greater program, the success of which will assure a more bountiful and prosperous Iowa.

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 sixteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty; of the State of Iowa the One Hundred-third, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Seventy-third.

Wm. S. Beardsley,
Governor.

Melvin D. Synhorst,
Secretary of State.

June 5 - 1950

Cars Replace Bus In Dairy Trip Setup

A change in Wisconsin Dairyland tour plans was announced today by Lloyd Reid, Monroe county extension director.

Not enough reservations were made to make a chartered bus feasible, Reid said—but there is sufficient interest to make the tour desirable, he added.

Reid has written to 15 farmers who made bus reservations, outlining the new plan. Others may enroll for the junket at Reid's office.

The auto caravan will leave Albia at 6 a.m. Aug. 8 and will visit various points of interest in Wisconsin, particularly dairy farms and dairy processing plants.

July 27 - 1950

Approve Farm Plans For 1004 Acres

The following farm plans have been approved by the Monroe County Soil Conservation district board of commissioners:

Vaughn Taber, 118 acres, G1 group; Wayne Clark, 80 acres, Group 20; Lester White, 130 acres, Group 20; Warren Rouse, 200 acres, Group 20; Wendell Rowles, 190 acres, Group 21; Lyle Cloyd, 86 acres, Group 25; D. C. Ryan, 200 acres, Group 13.

July 27 - 1950

County Oats Yields Range Up to 70; Average Is 40

Approximately 90 per cent of the county's 1950 small grain crop has been cut, according to Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

Threshing is now in full swing.

This year's oats crop will average 40 bushels per acre, Reid estimated. Highest yield reported so far is 70 bushels per acre, by Albert DeGeus, Monroe county Farm Bureau president.

Bill Shepherd of Lovilia reported a 35-bushel wheat yield, highest listed at Reid's office so far.

July 31 - 1950

Seek Site for 1950 Plowmen's Competition

Seeking a Location For Plow Contest

A site for the 1950 Monroe county plowing championship matches is being sought by the USDA Council and Rural Youth Organization.

The competition will be staged in mid-August.

The Council will sponsor the contour plowing event and Rural Youth will be the level plowing sponsor.

Defending champion is Tom Dougherty of Bluff Creek township, who captured both titles in 1949.

A field of at least 20 acres is needed, 10 acres for each event, USDA Council Chairman John Botts said. The land for the contour event should be rolling. Two fields would work out satisfactorily if on adjoining farms, Botts added. Most plowmen usually compete in both events.

Prizes this year will go only to the champions. They'll get \$25 in cash each, and plaques. They'll get an additional \$25 to finance trips to district and state plowing matches.

The district contour event will be in Appanoose county Aug. 27, according to Sylvan T. Runkel of Ottumwa, district soil conservation service director. Representatives from Monroe and 11 other counties will compete there for the right to represent the district in the state final.

The state contest will be Sept. 6 at Pleasantville, in Marion county. County winners will go directly to the state event in level plowing.

July 20-1950

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July 17-1950

Plow Contest Planned for August 14

Entries Due at Local Offices By August 9.

The Monroe County 1950 Plowing Contest is scheduled for Monday, August 14, at the G. L. Laughhead and Charles Ward farms, John Botts, chairman of the Monroe County U. S. D. A. Council, announced today.

The level land contest will run over the Laughhead land, and the contour contest over the Ward strip.

Both contest farms are just south of the Albia Airport on Foster road, approximately two miles south of Albia.

Tom Dougherty, of Bluff Creek township, won both divisions of the 1949 contest.

The size of the entry list will be determined by the amount of land available at contest time. Last year the entry list was restricted to 10.

All entries are due Wednesday August 9, at the Farm Bureau or Soil Conservation offices. A \$5 entry fee for each contest must be posted. The entry fees will be refunded after all competitors have completed their plowing.

A meeting of contestants and U. S. D. A. Council members will be held Monday, August 7, at 8 p.m., at Farm Bureau Hall, to arrange details.

The official contest entry blank may be found elsewhere on this page.

August 3-1950

Plan Holstein Show At Dairy Congress

The largest dairy cattle breed association in the United States—the Holstein Friesian Association of America—has revealed that its 1950 official national show will be held in conjunction with the National Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo this year, September 30 through October 7, E. S. Estel, secretary-manager of the exposition has announced.

This is the third of the five national dairy cattle breed associations to select the National Dairy Cattle Congress as the site for their official national shows. The other two are the Guernseys and Brown Swiss.

Premiums totaling nearly \$8,500 will be awarded to Holstein exhibitors, Estel states. This is a considerable increase over that offered in 1949 and makes the third year in the past five in which premiums were increased for Holstein breeders.

Judging of Holstein's, Iowa's most popular breed, will be on Thursday and Friday, October 5 and 6, with H. H. Kildee, dean emeritus of Iowa State College, as judge. He was honored at the 1949 exposition by the Dairy Shrine Club whose members selected his portrait as the first to be hung in its halls because of the contribution he has made to the dairy industry. He last judged Holsteins at Waterloo in 1938.

In addition to the record amount in premiums to be awarded, two perpetual challenge trophies will be awarded, and a third, the Paul P. Stewart Memorial trophy, will be presented for the third time. The late Paul P. Stewart was one of the great Iowa Holstein breeders, having resided near Maynard. Entries in the 1949 show totaled over 400 head and was near the all time high set in 1946 when 447 were entered. With increased stall space and the return of a number of breeds to the show circuit, exposition officials are anticipating another new high to be established this year.

The annual Holstein banquet,

July 27-1950

County Oats Yields Range Up to 70; Average Is 40

Approximately 90 per cent of the county's 1950 small grain crop has been cut, according to Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

Threshing is now in full swing.

This year's oats crop will average 40 bushels per acre, Reid estimated. Highest yield reported so far is 70 bushels per acre, by Albert DeGeus, Monroe county Farm Bureau president.

Bill Shepherd of Lovell reported a 35-bushel wheat yield, highest listed at Reid's office so far.

August 3-1950

open to all interested in Holstein cattle, will be held on Thursday evening, with national and state officials presiding.

Don't Rush Cattle Onto Sudan Grass

Let sudan grass grow to be about 18 inches high before turning in livestock, advises R. E. Krenzin, extension agronomist at Iowa State College.

Sudan grass sown during corn planting season will be about 8 weeks old when it reaches that height.

Successful pasture from the crop depends largely on good management. Agronomists agree that sudan is succulent, nutritious and perfectly safe if it isn't grazed before the 18-inch height. Even then it may be safe, but there is more danger and it won't produce as much feed when it's grazed short.

A common practice among some farmers is to rotate their sudan grass pasturing. Two fields are planted about 2 weeks apart. The early plot is grazed down after it reaches 18 inches. Then the livestock is turned into the late planting while the first field grows up again. These farmers have found this practice safe and productive, and they aren't pasturing short, stunted grass that may be suffering from lack of moisture or lack of fertility which can cause prussic acid poisoning. When frost comes, all cattle are taken out of the pasture because sudan grass can be dangerous then.

It makes good hay and silage too, Krenzin points out. In a soybean-sudan grass mixture the hay will have the highest nutrient content if it's cut when the bean pods are half filled.

July 13-1950

Multiflora Rose Seed Packets Available

The use of multiflora rose plants for game cover and soil erosion control has created a demand for these plants far greater than the State Conservation Commission could supply from the State Forest Nursery.

With this fact in mind, the Commission has authorized the free distribution of multiflora rose seeds for garden propagation.

Thirty thousand packets, each containing 1,000 seeds, will be ready for distribution early in September, 1950, for fall planting.

Each seed packet will contain instructions for planting and handling. All distribution will be made from the State Conservation Office.

Those wishing a free packet of multiflora rose seed should write direct to the State Conservation Commission to have their name placed on the mailing list.

The interest in this distribution has been far beyond expectations, and it has become necessary to put a maximum limit of five packets to those asking for more than one packet.

August 3, 1950

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK Monroe County Plowing Contest Aug. 14, 1950

Name _____

Address _____

Kind of Tractor _____

Size of Plow _____

Entry Fee Paid: _____

Level _____

Contour _____

This entry blank must be completely filled out and returned to the Soil Conservation Office or the Monroe County Farm Bureau Office by Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1950.

August 3-1950

Plan Farmer Tour of Wisconsin Dairyland

Stops Include Pabst Farms, Hoard Plant

Monroe Farmers May Buy Tickets From Council

The USDA Council is planning a tour of Wisconsin's dairyland for Monroe county farmers.

A three-day trip will be made by bus—Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

Interested farmers may make reservations now at the Farm Bureau office by paying the special bus fare of \$9.07. Meals and lodging will be an additional expense.

The tour is designed for education and recreation. John Botta, USDA Council chairman explained.

Farmers interested in dairying will see some of the nation's outstanding milk producing farms, large and small. They'll have an opportunity to study the longtime results of balanced pasture-forage-livestock programs, as well as the results obtained from artificial breeding of dairy cattle over a long period of years.

Here's the proposed itinerary:

From Albion the bus (or caravan, if enough interest is demonstrated) will go to Wisconsin by way of Dubuque, stopping first at Monroe, Wis., to visit a Swiss cheese factory. The first night will be spent in Madison.

The second day will include a visit to the Wisconsin Scientific Breeding Institute at Madison, a stop at the Empress Blaine Jr. Memorial Farm at Lake Mills and the Pabst Farms at Oconomowoc. Then the tourists will go to Fort Atkinson to visit Glover Farms, the Hoard's Dairman Farm and the Hoard's Dairyman plant.

Probable route home is by Janesville, Beloit, Rockford and Davenport.

For several years Monroe county farmers have been buying dairy heifers from Wisconsin breeders. Last year the Farm Bureau sent buyers into the Wisconsin area. Their reports on what they saw in the dairy state have created wide interest and led to the tour plan.

July 3-1950

Honor Monroe County Families During FHA Achievement Day

Monroe county families were among the major award winners at the annual Farmers Home Administration Achievement Day program in Ames Friday.

Recognized for outstanding records in the field of soil conservation were Robert H. Lott and Clifford W. Belzer.

A dairy production award went to John E. Spencer.

A food production and preservation award was won by the Harold Lemons family.

Principal speaker at the Ames meeting was Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming.

The farmer who is prosperous and uses modern methods is only partly successful if he lives in a community with a closed church, weak school and poor roads, Fox declared. He urged the farm men and women at the meeting to take an active part in organizing and maintaining such agencies as schools, churches and young people's clubs.

Fox also pointed out that the old system of grow-more-corn-to-feed-more-hogs-to-buy-more-land is giving way to "vertical" expansion, with the farmer now trying to improve present farming methods and better his standard of living.

Here's the complete list of award winners:

Soil Conservation—Mrs. Mildred D. Appler, Moulton; Spencer D. McKeehan, Bloomfield; Verl E. Wilkinson, Bloomfield; A. Lee Hiatt, Fairfield; Ellsworth A. Miller, Russell; George W. Relph, Russell; Jubal O. Sanborn, Chariton; Clifford W. Belzer, Eddyville; Robert H. Lott, Albia; Lewis Carter, Birmingham; Stanley Medaris, Bonaparte; Davis W. Taylor, Bonaparte; Dean W. Larson, Blakesburg; Stephen S. Douglas, Clio; George A. Scott, Centerville; Harry W. Wray, Cincinnati; Chester E. Garrett, Bloomfield; Konrad Goettsche, Moulton; and Millard C. Sherwood, Bloomfield.

Dairy Production—Silas A. Davis, Moulton; Everett R. Eagle, Bloomfield; Urcle G. Hubbart, Bloomfield; John E. Spencer, Albia, and Kenneth V. Kerr, Keosauqua.

Food Production and Preservation—Earl E. Tait, Mystic; Lyl Ervin Wilfawn, Moulton; A. Lee Hiatt, Fairfield; Orrie Davis, Batavia; George W. Relph, Russell; Harold Lemons, Albia; Hugh T. Giberson, Stockport, and Doyle Phillips, Keosauqua.

Corn Needs 50 Days to Advance From Silk To Maximum Dry Weight, Expert Reports

There's a way to tell when corn will reach its maximum dry weight once it has entered the silk stage, says Robert H. Shaw, climatologist at Iowa State College.

The time required for corn to progress from silk to maximum dry weight is about 50 days, regardless

of whether the variety is early, medium or late, he's found during 3 years of corn development tests. Shaw defines maximum dry weight as the stage when the grain has reached its peak in dry weight. Maximum dry weight does not refer to the stage in which corn can be safely harvested.

In other words, if a killing frost hits about 50 days after corn has reached the silk stage, no loss in dry weight will result even though the corn looks green. Regardless of frost, it should weigh just as much in dry weight and be just as high in food value as would be the case had the frost waited a week or a month, according to results of Shaw's work at the college.

Time to Tasseling Varies

Experiments showed the greatest difference between early and late varieties was between the stages of emerging from the ground and tasseling. During each of the 3 years of checking, 1947, 1948 and 1949, 11 to 12 days more were required by the late variety to reach the tasseling stage than was needed by the early corn.

The time from tasseling to silk was very nearly the same for both the early and late corn throughout the 3-year test. Similarly, the time between planting and emerging plants was alike for the early and late varieties. The number of days varied with different springs, but for each individual season that period was the same for all corn.

Shaw says that the three seasons in which the tests were run included highly varying kinds of weather. Since the results have always turned out the same regardless of weather, he feels that his conclusions are well supported.

The work was divided into four major stages—time from planting to emerging, time from emerging to tasseling, time from tasseling to the silk stage, and time from silk to maximum dry weight.

Although all of the work was done at Ames, the climatologist feels that the results apply equally to all parts of Iowa. Experiments have shown that varying weather makes little difference in the final results.

Says Wood Manure Soil Conditioner

Wood waste, such as sawdust and shavings, can be used profitably to improve soil conditions, according to J. E. Church, district forester.

Church, who has headquarters in Albia, said soil structure, ability to absorb moisture and resistance to erosion are improved by the addition of wood waste.

"Research workers have found that wood waste does not increase soil acidity, as is commonly believed. A temporary reduction of crop yields is easily prevented by adding nitrogen to the wood waste. This is necessary because the wood-destroying organisms use nitrogen during the 12 to 18 months in which the wood is decomposing. The nitrogen they use is then returned to the soil.

"Nitrate fertilizer should be added to the sawdust if it is not first used for animal bedding. Using it for animal bedding makes a good mature of it and addition of nitrogen is then unnecessary," he continued.

"Wood shavings and sawdust will absorb two to four times their own weight of liquids. This makes them an efficient carrier of animal manures. Wood adds long-lasting humus to the soil, which makes it superior to straw manure. It is also more easily handled."

Church said the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station has used wood manure for 18 years with good results. Two Monroe county dairy farms are using wood manure for bedding and then applying it as manure—Marydale Farm, owned by J. H. Bickert, and John Spencer and Son.

Field Day

The annual Albia Pasture Improvement Farm Field Day will be Wednesday, starting at 12:30 p.m.

Farmers and landowners from Monroe and surrounding counties will participate in the program.

The farm, southwest of Albia, is divided into small pastures where beef steers are used to test the success of various forms of pasture renovation.

H. D. Hughes, Iowa State college agronomist, will discuss the various pasture projects, and C. W. McDonald, extension animal husbandman, will take up the cattle phase of the research.

J. M. School, another college agronomist, will discuss the fertilizer experiments at the farm.

Many Oats Fields Fail To Pass Certification

Nearly 150 of the 1,400 small grain fields inspected for certification this year have failed to meet requirements, according to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association.

Most of the rejections included oat fields where the variety mixture count was too high. Cherokee and Monarch oat varieties contained as many as 15 plants of different varieties in a square rod, inspectors reported. The maximum number of other oat plants allowed in certified seed is only one per square rod.

The Committee for Certification that examines all reports of field inspections felt that standards could not be lowered to certify fields with high counts, even though large acreages were included in this category.

Other reasons for rejection of oats, barley and forage crops were presence of noxious weeds such as Canada thistle and quackgrass, and high smut counts.

More than twice as many acres of oats, barley, winter wheat and forage crops were checked for certification standards this year as last year. Although most fields were rejected, Robinson said, the supply of certified seed should be adequate to fill the increasing demand.

August 7, 1950

Use Care With Fall Alfalfa Seedings

Fall alfalfa seeding time is just around the corner. Some northern Iowa farmers say they plan to start about August 15, while the seeding date in the southern part of the state is coming about two weeks later.

Before putting expensive seed in the ground, one should remember several important tips that may mean the difference between a good and a failure, says Ed Dyas, extension agronomist at Iowa State

August 10, 1950

College. For one thing, grasshoppers are deadly to young alfalfa plants so he cautions against planting if there are hoppers around. Get rid of the grasshoppers first or they will probably take the new alfalfa seedling.

Alfalfa needs plenty of moisture if it's going to get off to a good start. So unless the soil is moist, Dyas advises farmers to keep the seed in the bag. It can be seeded next spring, although many spring seedlings in Iowa have been killed out.

Disk Instead of Plow

Unlike the seedbed preparation for corn, fall seeded alfalfa does best in soil that's been disked thoroughly instead of plowed. Fall plowing leaves soil fluffy and its hard for alfalfa to get established. In fields where there are a lot of weeds and trash, farmers may find that they have to plow. In that case Dyas recommends thorough packing after the plow. The need for packing is well illustrated in fields that haven't had this treatment. In unpacked fields the alfalfa in the tractor wheel tracks is usually much thicker and taller when fall frosts come.

No companion crop is needed in fall seeding, the agronomist says, but soil should be tested for acidity. If it's found to need two tons or more per acre, seeding should be held off until spring because the added lime will not affect soil acidity for several months.

Use Phosphate Fertilizer

If land to be seeded to alfalfa hasn't been given a phosphorus test, Dyas suggests putting on 250 pounds per acre of 0-20-0. There isn't enough time left to get the results of a test so this application is recommended as a safeguard against possible phosphorus deficiency.

Use homegrown seed if it's available, Dyas advises. For short-term rotations where the crop is only left for a couple of years, wilt susceptible northern grown Common, Ladak or Climax will give good results. But for longer rotations lowans with heavier better luck with wilt resistant Range or Buffalo. Because it's more winter-hardy, Buffalo alfalfa is suitable only for the southern part of the state.

Some Iowa Corn Starting to Fire

Two kinds of firing are already showing up in Iowa corn, observes H. B. Cheney, Iowa State college extension agronomist.

He says when corn fires first along the midrib of the lower leaves, with the rest of the plant turning lighter green in color, it indicates a nitrogen deficiency.

This type of firing is showing up most on eroded hillsides and on light-colored soils that are low in

organic matter. Few farmers in the rotation future to return manure to the land and growing corn for several years on the same land may lead to nitrogen deficiencies in most soils, Cheney explains. The nitrogen deficiency usually shows up most about budding or silking time.

If It's Potash

Where lower leaves are turning yellow or fired at the outside edge with the center of leaves remaining green, a potash deficiency is present, the agronomist said. This type of firing is most common in the high lime areas in north central Iowa or on the slowly drained or sandy soils of northeast or southeast Iowa.

Cheney emphasizes that a water shortage will show up in corn plants in the form of rolling leaves and wilt and in severe cases, tops of the plants will turn white. In contrast, actual firing of lower leaves may be traced to soil deficiencies.

Plan Soil Program

He adds that it's too late to correct deficiencies to benefit this year's corn, but now is a good time to start planning an improved soil management program that will take care of future crops.

Where nitrogen deficiencies show up, attention can be given to using more legume-grass sod and adding manure or nitrogen fertilizer. Determining and supplying lime, phosphate and potash needs of the soil also are important.

Cheney advises farmers to take soil samples according to instructions available at county extension directors' offices and send samples in for testing. Those sent in during the next few weeks will avoid the seasonal rush and test results will be mailed back early enough to permit lime and fertilizer plans to be made in time to take care of the 1951 crop.

August 7, 1950

District Plowing Match Set for August 17

Don Pullman Farm Near Centerville Site of Events.

The Appanoose County Contour Plowing Match will be held August 17, along with the District Contour Plowing Contest, on the Don Pullman farm, located five miles southwest of Centerville on the old highway 40.

The district contest will include participants from 12 counties: Clarke, Decatur, Lee, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren and Henry.

At 9 a.m. the county contest will start, with the district contest scheduled for the afternoon. All during the day, soil conservation demonstrations will be held, including pasture renovation, gully control, terracing and waterway seeding.

As the Pullman farm is located only one-quarter mile southwest of the Centerville airport, the Flying Farmers of Iowa have been invited to the contests.

Monroe county's plowing contest is set for Monday, August 14, at the C. L. Laughead and Charles Ward farms, near Albia.

August 10, 1950

Dougherty Defends Plowing Crowns

Tom Dougherty, Bluff Creek township farmer, will defend his county plowing championships in the 1950 contests at the G. L. Laughead and Charles Ward farms Aug. 14.

Dougherty's entry in the level and contour competition was one of three received up to noon today at Farm Bureau headquarters. Two other veteran contenders, George Gergley and Lloyd Goode, also are listed for both events.

Wednesday is the deadline for entries. A copy of the official blank to be accompanied by a \$5 fee for each contest entered, will be found in The News today. The fees will be refunded after the plowmen complete their lands.

The contest farms are south of the Albia Airways airport on the Foster road, about two miles from Albia.

Sponsored by the USDA Council and Rural Youth Organization, the plowing events each year attract wide interest. The contour winner goes into district competition, while the level champion moves directly into the state title final.

A meeting of contestants and USDA Council members is scheduled this evening at Farm Bureau Hall.

August 7, 1950

Accept Entries Now For County's 1950 Alfalfa Contest

Krenzin Will Judge Fields in October, Reid Announces.

Entries are now being received for the 1950 Monroe County Alfalfa Contest, it was announced by Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

The county champion will be honored at the annual Alfalfa Banquet in November.

Sponsored by the Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce, the contest and banquet are among the highlights of the county's town and country activities.

A copy of the official entry blank will be found in today's NEWS, and blanks also are available at the Farm Bureau office.

The deadline for entries is Sept. 30.

Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State college agronomist, will judge the fields Oct. 5.

Fields will be judged on size of growth, uniformity, stand, freedom from weeds, soil improvement and erosion control practices, land use and seedbed preparation.

September 28, 1950

Conservation Field Day

Pat Carbin Farm, Wednesday, Sept. 13

Monroe County Soil Conservation District commissioners and the USDA Council will sponsor a Soil Conservation Field Day Wednesday at the Pat Carbin farm, five miles southeast of Melrose. The program is for all farmers and interested business and professional men.

Here's the schedule of events:

12:30 P. M.—Terrace Building Demonstration. (Using Whirlwind terracing machines).

1:30 P. M.—Pasture Improvement Clinic, conducted by Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State college extension service agronomist.

2:30 P. M.—Farm Observation Tour, via wagon train. Practices to be inspected include grassed waterways, grassed turn rows, sod flumes, diversion dikes, terraces, contour farming, fences built on contour, alfalfa-brome grass meadows and pastures, farm ponds, multiflora rose fences and a proposed farm woodlot.

The Jackson Stars, 4-H club, will sell refreshments.

September 11, 1950

Agricultural Department Economists See Banner Farm

But Production and Living Costs Will Also Go Upward

Possible Shortage Of Machinery Also In Picture

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — Department of Agriculture economists thumbing through statistics on price and production trends today—forecast a banner new year for the nation's farmers.

Farm production is expected to reach the highest peak in history and gross farm income may reach a total exceeded only by the postwar inflation years of 1947-48.

The only blot on the otherwise "bright picture" is the possibility that defense production may deprive the farmer of needed machinery and labor.

Price gain forecasts for 1951 are based on anticipated stronger consumer demand.

But just how much of the farm income dollar will represent net gains over 1950 depends on next year's production and living costs, both of which are expected to go up.

With prices and production both up, farmers will probably get about 10 per cent more for their products next year, the experts say.

Two exceptions are poultry products and potatoes in which markets were demoralized this year by overproduction.

The department says much of the boost in farm production next year is likely to come from meat animals and cotton—both expected to be in short supply unless 1951 production goals are achieved.

Acreage controls on cotton have been abandoned and farmers asked to produce a 16,000,000 bale crop next year to build up reserve depleted by this year's scant crop of 9,881,000 bales.

At the same time the government is encouraging expanded production of feed crops, especially corn, which can be turned into meat.

Except for possible "crop adjustments" to gear agriculture to defense needs of the government few controls will be imposed on farm production next year.

CHICAGO (U.P.) — Livestock prices showed a steady but not startling advance in 1950 from the general levels of the preceding year.

Consumers' purchasing remained at a high level. In early December, the Agriculture Department sources at Chicago showed that average meat consumption for 1950 was about the same as 1949, 144 pounds per person.

Livestock men said that overall, the future picture is promising. Production and consumption held to expected levels during the past year, and the prices of various grades failed to show the fluctuations that some economists had feared.

During the year these trends were evident:

Cattle and calves — slaughter slightly below 1949. Prices of better grades of steers and cattle mostly stable for the year. Lower grades held steady in price because of a strong demand throughout 1950 for feeder cattle. Usually a minor factor in the overall price

average, feeder prices went to record levels during the fall here, supporting the lower grade prices. The usual seasonal trends were exaggerated; marketings of good and choice cattle were small during the summer and continued large during the fall and winter.

Sheep and lambs—for the first five months of 1950, two per cent fewer lambs and yearlings were slaughtered under Federal inspection than a year earlier. The kill of mature sheep was 25 per cent higher. Consumption of lamb and mutton reached record lows as supplies dwindled while sheepmen rebuilt depleted herds.

Hogs—pork production about 6.5 per cent higher than last year, and consumption per capita about 3 to 4 pounds more than in 1949, perhaps higher when final statistics are assembled.

Make Preparations For Soft Corn

The plans that will work best for handling soft corn this fall will probably be the ones that are worked out well ahead of corn picking, observes I. W. Arthur, extension economist at Iowa State College.

Besides harvesting and storing, the livestock farmer must fit the soft corn into his feeding program. Landlords and tenants with crop-share leases also may need to adjust their contract to take care of storing and marketing soft corn.

Fair agreements on storage can be worked out, Arthur believes. He suggests reserving the best crib space for the corn that will keep and putting the soft corn in outside cribs or where it will be handy to feed this fall and winter.

While the landlord will be expected to take his share of the soft corn, he may be able to sell it to the tenant for early feeding, or to someone in the neighborhood if the tenant can't use it, the economist said.

To arrive at a fair price for soft corn, Arthur suggests that it be tested for moisture content and the price adjusted according to the percentage of dry matter present. Acceptable moisture standards set up for sale and storage of mature corn can be used as a basis for price adjustments.

An additional factor that may require adjustments this fall is down corn. Reports of this trouble are already coming in from north-east Iowa.

Other possibilities that call for early planning where soft corn is to be handled are types of livestock to feed, narrower temporary cribs, mechanical drying, ventilators in cribs and corn silage. Arthur recommends that farmers facing soft corn problems this fall see their county extension directors for latest information and literature on storing and feeding this type of grain.

Represented Best People In Contest

Tom Dougherty said Friday night that he wasn't the best plowman in the recent national level land match at Urbana, Ohio, "but I represented the best community in the world."

The Monroe county farmer, who won the 1950 Iowa title and finished fifth in the national contest, made the statement during the "Tom Dougherty Night" ceremonies at Albia High school stadium.

He expressed his appreciation for the support given him in the state and national competition by his farm and town neighbors, and told how happy he was to receive his own equipment for use in the national match. Farmers and business men chipped in to send Tom's tractor and plow to Urbana.

Chamber of Commerce President L. L. Behnke introduced Tom as "the man who has put Monroe county on the map" and also presented Tom's mother, Mrs. Jennie Dougherty, and brother, John, to the audience during the intermission of the Albia-Des Moines Tech football game.

From Behnke, as a Chamber of Commerce gift, Dougherty received a traveling bag.

Dougherty will go to Memphis, Mo., Thursday to participate in ceremonies honoring Leo Drake, who won the national plowing crown.

Read during the Friday program was a message telephoned to the stadium by Herb Plambeck, farm service director of radio station WHO, Des Moines. Plambeck, who accompanied Dougherty to Urbana, said:

"Please add my congratulations and those of everyone else at WHO to all the other good wishes for Tom Dougherty tonight. We are proud of Tom's achievements, both in Iowa and in the National Plowing event, and in every other way."

Plambeck will present the national championship trophy to Drake at Memphis.

8 Entries In 1950 Plow Contests

Machinery Show, Tractor Rodeo Added Events.

Eight Monroe county farmers will compete for plowing championships Monday.

The annual matches will be at the G. L. Laughead and Charles Ward farms, starting at 10 a.m.

The USDA Council and Rural Youth Organization, sponsors of the annual competition, have added extra entertainment events. These include a Drive-the-Contour contest, a Tractor Rodeo and musical acts.

A farm machinery show also will be staged in connection with the Monday program.

Tom Dougherty will defend his level and contour plowing crowns against a field including George Gergely, Virgil Scribner, George McCombs, John Smith, Lloyd Goode, Bill Winecup and Ralph Helmick.

The contest sites are southwest of Albia about two miles, on the Foster road.

Level land competition is to get under way at 10 a.m., and the contour contest will begin at 2 p.m.

Lunch, and refreshments, will be served by the Home Project women of the Farm Bureau.

Chief referee for the plowing matches will be George Gutman of Ottumwa, district Soil Conservation Service engineer. One judge has been named—Dick Wilcox, assistant state soil conservationist.

Albia farm machinery dealers and tank wagon operators for oil firms have posted additional prize money. With these additions to the premium list the awards in each division will be \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5.

The county championship in level plowing will move into state title competition. The winner in the contour event must survive a district meet in order to battle for the state crown.

Rural Young People will hold a tag sale to help finance the Aug. 14 program. The group was seeking permission today to sell tags Saturday at the Albia Sales Co. Barn, and the tags also will be sold contest day. There will be no downtown sales, however.

August 10, 1950

Stretching Oats Crop Raises Feed Value

The new oats crops will be worth more as hog feed if it's stretched out through the whole year rather than fed heavily now and used up long before harvest time next year.

Oats fed in small amounts is worth as much or possibly more than corn, pound for pound, says C. C. Culbertson, Iowa State College animal nutrition specialist.

Sows and growing gilts will efficiently use about 20 percent oats in their ration, assuming corn and oats are the same price per pound. This means about 2 pounds per day if hogs are hand fed. Oats is especially important for sows in the gestation or suckling period, Culbertson says.

Visit Wisconsin Dairy Farms

Plowing Contest Postponed

The Monroe County Plowing Matches scheduled for today have been postponed until Wednesday, officials of the USDA Council and the Rural Youth Organization, co-sponsors of the event, announced this morning.

Postponement was made because of the excessive rainfall of the past week. The Wednesday date is contingent on the weather. Should the rainfall keep up, the matches will be held at a later date.

Eight county farmers have entered the matches, which will be held at the G. L. Laughead and Charles Ward farms, starting at 10 a.m.

The sponsoring organizations have added extra entertainment features this year with a Drive-the-Contour contest, a Tractor Rodeo and musical acts. A farm machinery show will also be held in connection with the contests.

Tom Dougherty, last year's champion in both level and contour plowing, will defend his titles against George Gergely, Virgil

Scribner, George McCombs, John Smith, Lloyd Goode, Bill Winecup and Ralph Helmick.

The contest sites are southeast of Albia about two miles, on the Foster road.

Level land competition is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., and the contour contest at 2 p.m.

The Home Project women of the Farm Bureau will serve lunch and refreshments.

Chief referee of the plowing matches will be George Gutman, of Ottumwa, district Soil Conservation Service engineer. Dick Wilcox, assistant state soil conservationist, will be one of the judges.

Awards in each division will be \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5. Albia farm machinery dealers and tank wagon operators for oil firms have posted some of the award money.

Level land winner will move automatically into the State Championships, but the contour winner will have to compete in a district meet, the victor of which will move to the state meet.

August 14, 1950

Check Soybeans For Nodules

A large part of northern Iowa's soybean crop has been found to be poorly noduleated this year.

Following an extensive survey of the state's 1950 soybean acreage, Iowa State College agronomist, C. R. Weber reports that rains in many of the counties in the northern half of Iowa have killed nitrogen-fixing bacteria that make soybeans a valuable legume.

At the same time, beans in the southern half of the state appear to be well noduleated and growing normally.

Nodules Round

Since nodule formation should be well under way by this time of year, Weber urges growers to check their soybeans during August to find whether the roots have nodules. Bacteria nodules are round, about one-eighth inch in diameter,

grow in clusters largely on the main tap root and are seldom found more than a few inches below the soil surface.

If there are no nodules now it indicates that inoculation of seed with the bacteria will probably be beneficial at planting time, the agronomist says. He explains that inoculation of other legumes in the rotation doesn't help in supplying bacteria that will help in nodule formation in soybeans, because different bacteria are required.

Nodules Help Beans

These bacteria increase soybean yields considerably, raise the protein content, leave more nitrogen available to be plowed under and add valuable nitrogen to the soil after root systems decay. In fact, the formation of nitrogen-fixing bacteria on roots makes the difference in whether soybeans are helpful in supplying nitrogen to the soil or whether they deplete soil resources, Weber points out.

August 14, 1950

Multiflora Demand Exceeds Supply

The increasing popularity of multiflora rose plants for game cover and soil erosion control has created a demand for greater than the supply, state conservation commission officials pointed out this week.

In order to speed the planting of multiflora rose the commission has authorized the distribution of 30,000 seed packets, each one containing 1,000 seeds. These will be ready for distribution in September for fall planting.

Farmers wishing a free packet of this seed may obtain it by writing the state conservation commission or by contacting Harold Anderson, farm planner, or Lloyd Reid, county extension director. A maximum limit of five packets has been placed.

August 24, 1950

Seven Monroe county farmers with Lloyd Reid, county extension director, visited Wisconsin dairy establishments for three days last week.

The local group, including John Spencer, John Koffman, Charles Scott, Gus Tisue, Albert Etcher, Albert Kosmouchy and Frank Rogers, left Albia Tuesday morning.

A cooperative Swiss cheese manufacturing plant in Monroe, Wis., was the first stop for the farmers, who also visited a cooperative cheese marketing plant in the same town.

Tuesday afternoon the Reid led group toured the Pet Milk company condensing plant at New Glarus. The men spent the night at Madison.

A tour of the University of Wisconsin campus was the first item on Wednesday's agenda for the visitors. Special attention was given to the university's dairy research farm and pasture improvement work.

Also on Wednesday, the group's crowded program included visits to a scientific breeder's stud farm at Madison, Emmons Blaine Memorial Farm at Lake Mills, the Fred Pabst farm at Oconomowoc, and a large Wales, Wisc. commercial milk producing farm at which 250 cows are milked twice a day.

The local men remained overnight in Milwaukee.

The publishing plant of Hoard's Dairyman, a magazine with a circulation of 360,000 copies, was visited Thursday morning. Thursday afternoon the Monroe countyians took in Hoard's purebred Guernsey farm and two commercial dairy farms.

August 14, 1950

Leaf Spot Disease Hits Iowa Alfalfa

Iowa farmers are bombarding pathologists at Iowa State College with letters asking about leaf spots on their alfalfa. The fungus disease, called common leaf spot, is causing widespread damage in most alfalfa throughout Iowa this year, says A. F. Sherf, extension pathologists at the college.

The fungi attack centers of plants, mostly on young alfalfa, hitting it after the nurse crop has been taken off. Rank stands of alfalfa in low, poorly drained areas seem to be most susceptible to the brown spots that destroy leaf surfaces, causing leaves to turn yellow and frequently to drop off.

Winter Damage Possible

When part of the leaves are destroyed during the summer, there is danger of winter damage. If the attack is severe, growth will be slowed during the following spring because the first, rapid, spring growth is fed by plant food that has been stored the previous fall.

None of the present varieties of alfalfa seem to be resistant to common leaf spot, the pathologist observes. The only way to fight it is to cut the crop as soon as possible, unless it is being saved for seed harvest. The fungus attack usually continues to get worse as plants grow taller and more dense.

Research aimed at developing a spray to combat the disease has been stepped up this year, Sherf reports, but results of the various spray applications used in the tests have not yet been determined. The comparative results of both ground and air spraying are being studied.

Conservation Has a Spiritual Side, Too

By Earl L. Shaub

The following article is from the Tennessee Conservationist.

Volumes have been written from the scientific angle on the needs of conserving our national resources. We should also see these needs from a spiritual viewpoint. The fact that we draw our very life from these resources carries with it some tremendous moral obligations.

One of the greatest of these is our duty to wisely use, conserve and restore the natural resources from which we live, so that future generations may enjoy the same abundance that we have. This is a sacred obligation, stressed in the scriptures as well as in the experiences of the human race. Dominion over the earth with its plants and animals, fish and fowl, is a big responsibility that should be met wholeheartedly and with solemnity and dignity.

The first of these resources, of course, is the soil. The scriptures refer to man as a handful of clay into which the Creator has blown his warm breath. Though this may be taken as an allegory in scriptural language it is in reality a great truth. Most of the elements in our bodies came from the soil into which the processes of creation have blown the warm breath of sunshine, air and water.

Good health, then, and even life itself, depends on good soil. In fact, everything we have or hope to have—our food, the wool and cotton in our clothes, the materials in our houses, all the commodities in our commerce—came from the soil. Our standard of living, therefore, and every civilization depends on the fertility of the earth.

Nations of the past flourished as long as their soil was good and decayed when their soil was depleted. Palestine, large stretches of China and Greece now furnish examples of what happens to once prosperous countries that fail to conserve and restore the ground from which they draw their sustenance.

So, if we are to have healthy bodies, a high standard of living and a thriving, prosperous civilization we must keep the soil in good condition. The conservationists and the soil chemists know how that can be done, but they are having a stubborn, uphill fight against ignorance, greed and public indifference and it is every man's duty to assist them in every way we can, for we all have a stake in the good earth.

More of this should be taught in the schools; more ministers of the gospel should base sermons on this subject; more bankers should deny loan to farmers who fail to practice conservation and all business men and housewives should be alert to this vital cause because their health and prosperity depend on it.

Next in importance to the soil is the forest. We must protect and restore our trees as rapidly as we use them. Exploitation of the woods is a crime against nature and society. The importance of wood in our daily lives and in our economic world is seen in the fact that forest industries are second only to agriculture. A tremendous number of useful products in addition to lumber, come from trees. Where the wood have been slashed we find desolation and poverty.

Forests also ameliorate climate and guarantee a perpetual and even flow of clear, pure water in the streams and rivers. When the forests are gone they will be replaced by deserts. Then at times the river beds will be dry and at other times they will be the paths of raging floods that will destroy property and lives. Fish and other forms of aquatic life for which we are responsible will vanish as well as the water we need in our homes and factories.

It is in the forest that we get a clear sense of unity. Anyone who meditates for five minutes in the rove will feel his kinship with all. Then he must realize that one source of life equally animates the tree, the bird, the deer and man. Trees and other forms of vegeta-

tion also provide the habitat and food for the birds and animals of which we are the guardians. They are an active part of the plan of creation and we could not exist without them. It is a high privilege to be the custodians of those creatures and we must meet that responsibility by maintaining the balance of nature or suffer the natural consequences.

And so it is with all other natural resources, including streams, which we must keep clean and free from eroding silt and the pollution of cities and industries. If we fail to protect and replenish the bounties we use we must suffer and die. That is the natural penalty for failure to keep the sacred trust.

The results of our neglect to keep faith with nature are appalling. Forests are disappearing before the ruthless axes; fertile land is washing down the rivers and into the sea at a costly rate; many species of birds and beasts are becoming extinct. Our neglect is all the more shameful because we know how to repair the damage. Conservationists have all the scientific remedies to the problem but they are helpless without public support.

Conservation is just sound common sense economics and good business from which everybody will profit, and any practices that will benefit the world is surely based on fundamental spiritual laws.

We must conceive of the earth as the Lord's, not the property of individuals who hold legal title to the land. The scriptures word it this way:

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof."

"The earth is on a thousand hills, all these are mine."

Let us make that to heart we are treading on hallowed ground and that we are the stewards who have the privilege of caring for the earth. Then

we shall know that conservation is a vital part of spiritual life and an expression of practical love for those who will come after us.

We should meet our obligations with devotion and joy. Our tasks in a garden where the rewards are many fold with full larders, good health and prosperity.

This work is a means of self-expression for we are a part of the living landscape. The man who participates in it is a partner with God in a creative act. The very subject is alive and the thing that binds us in fellowship is a quiet, deep feeling—a love of the land, the source of our sustenance, our inspiration, our enjoyment.

It is a high calling to preside at the mystery of the growth of the plants, the birds and the animals. It is in this work that we live closely with nature and read the story she is continually writing. Let's be acutely sensitive to perceive and feel and appreciate that story. Let's live and enjoy it.

It is in that story we read that creation is all one piece. We must conserve all or we will lose all. Soil, water, forests, wildlife are but pieces in the pattern. All are bricks with which the Master Builder has built the pyramid of life—a pyramid on which man stands at the apex, presiding over all.

All this was aptly summed up by Charles N. Elliot in what he calls the eleventh commandment, which reads:

"Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt protect thy fields from soil erosion and thy hills from overgrazing by herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If a man fail in this stewardship of the land, his fertile fields shall become sterile stones and gullies, and his descendants shall decrease and live in poverty far from the face of the earth."

August 14, 1950

Plow Match Discussion At R. Y. P. Meeting

By Alice Scott

The main feature of the R. Y. P. meeting Wednesday evening was the Plowing Match and Tractor Rodeo which will be held Wednesday, Plowing will begin at 10 a.m. on the G. L. Laughhead farm, one mile south of Albion on the Foster Road.

Signs directing traffic to the farm will be placed along the road Wednesday morning.

Ten members, four sponsors and two guests—John Botts from the Soil Conservation Service, and James Nash—helped plan the events of the tractor rodeo and level plowing which will be conducted by the Albion Youth.

Ten tickets for the contest and rodeo, were sold at the Sale Barn Saturday night and may be purchased at the Plowing Contest Wednesday.

The Home Project women will be in charge of the dinner.

There will be musical entertainment during breaks between plowing.

Other details were to be taken care of at a meeting Sunday afternoon.

Stagnant estuaries on the and K roads.

Reid Suggests Taking Pasture Soil Samples

It's time now to take soil samples from pastures that will be renovated for next year, says Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

Reports from the soil testing laboratories at Iowa State college indicate a glut in soil samples will start by the end of August. So Reid urges farmers to get their samples in now while prompt tests can be run. Otherwise the ground may be frozen before results of the tests are returned, and next spring is too late for applying lime. The extension director says it takes several months for lime to affect soil acidity.

Most renovating is done in old sod that probably was never limed. So to determine the lime and fertilizer requirements of soil it must be tested. Results of the tests will give farmers an idea of how much lime and fertilizer is needed for maximum plant growth. Reid urges local farmers to apply lime before the sod is torn up. Then the cultivation will mix lime into the soil so chemical activity will be speeded up.

Another advantage of testing now is to find out what kind of fertilizer is required and to learn the necessary rate of application. Then farmers can order it in plenty of time for spring delivery.

Soil samples taken at the rate of at least one per acre in 10-acre plots will furnish a good composite sample when they are all mixed together. Run the tester into the ground about six inches for these samples, Reid suggests.

In highly varying soil conditions the composite sample may have to be made up from 5-acre areas with more than one soil sample per acre. The Production and Marketing Administration in many counties will do the soil sampling for farmers if they request it.

A small sample from the well-mixed composite sample should be sent to the Iowa State College soil testing laboratories. Soil containers, directions for taking samples, and information sheets are available at the county extension director's office.

August 14, 1950

Reseed, Fertilize Lawn Bare Spots

Lawns can be renovated and put into top condition now. It's not necessary to wait until spring to reseed the bare spots, says Ed Cott, Iowa State College extension horticulturist.

August is the month when dead areas in lawns show up the most, and therefore is an ideal time to rework and reseed those spots. Mixing some 4-12-14 complete fertilizer into the soil when bare places are being worked will give the new grass seeding a big boost. Cott suggests that 2 pounds of the fertilizer be used for 100 square feet of reworked lawn.

Seed should be put on at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet where all the grass has been killed out, or on a completely new seeding. For reseeding sections

of the lawn where homeowners want a thicker stand, 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet will do the job.

To establish a thick, healthy turf in the shortest possible time, the horticulturist recommends reseeding new lawns every year. Put on fertilizer each time, too. Thick grass is the best insurance against weed infestation.

If there is a new growth of dandelions coming in the reworked spots or in the new lawn, spray them with a chemical weed killer before the young grass comes up. For only a few scattered dandelions it's handy to put an eye-dropperful of the chemical on the crown of the plant. This is just as effective as digging them, Cott says, and it's much quicker and easier.

August 24, 1950

Dougherty Wins Again

2 Time Champ Repeats Plow Match Wins

Goode Places in Both Contests At Local Farms.

Tom Dougherty, the Monroe County master plowman, went through a day of his favorite sport yesterday to take his third straight double victory in the county plowing championships. By his latest triumphs Dougherty retired the championship trophy.

Dougherty took the level land competition held in the morning at the G. L. Laughead farm on a score of 91 and a fraction. Lloyd Goode, with 87 points, furnished his keenest opposition, and George McCombs wound up third with 82 and a fraction points.

In the afternoon's contour plowing, the defending champion edged George Gergley for the crown on 95.15 points. Gergley had 92.50. Goode took third place with his 91.16 count.

The afternoon match was held at the Charles Ward farm.

In the Tractor Rodeo held in conjunction with the plowing matches, Lee Rogers took the \$15 first prize on a 71 score. Everett Gardner's 70 was good for second and a sack of tankage. Two points to the rear of Gardner was Vaughn Faber in third place.

Chief referee was George Gutmann, Soil Conservation service engineer, who was assisted by the members of the Monroe county GI Farm Training class.

Judges were — level plowing: Dale Blackwell, Davis county Soil Conservation district commissioner; William Espy, Soil Conservation service farm planner for Wapello county district; Art Streepy, Appanoose county Soil District commissioner.

Contour plowing: Ed Kloldt, Wapello county Soil District commissioner; Raymond Rupe, Wapello county Contour Plowing champion; George Scott, Appanoose county Soil District commissioner.

A number of local firms donated prizes for the events.

By his victories Dougherty moves into the state championships in level land plowing and into a district meet for contour winners. He will have to win the district contour contest in order to compete in that event in the state meet.

August 17, 1950.

At Plowing Matches



This aerial photo by News Photographer Robbie Norberg shows cars leaving the G. L. Laughead farm last Wednesday after watching Tom Dougherty take the level land plowing contest. The spectators were headed for the contour match at the Charles Ward farm, where Dougherty again emerged victorious.

Monroe County Boasts State Plowing Champ

Congratulations, Tom Dougherty.

Tuesday afternoon, in the state level land plowing contest near Pleasantville, a Monroe county farmer, 40-year-old Tom Dougherty, took the state championship.

Tom's been trying for this championship for a number of years. This year he again placed first in the Monroe county contest and received permanent possession of the trophy after winning it for the third straight time.

Tuesday Tom's competition was as rough as any he has met. But Tom finished in first place by a comfortable margin—Tom, his tractor, plow, his watch, and his ruler, that is. Because to Tom plowing is a rather exacting science, and he measures his plot with a rule before and during the contest.

Allotted 47 minutes to finish his patch of ground, Tom finished only 20 seconds overtime. His furrows were straight. The ends were even. The dirt was turned over well, and Tom returned with the championship trophy.

To the spectators it was evident from the start of the contest that the Monroe county entrant was one to watch.

Sure, He Works at It--

A street corner group was discussing, with considerable satisfaction, the victory of Monroe County Farmer Tom Dougherty in the state level land plowing championship match.

"You know something," one said, "Tom works at this plowing contest business—he goes in there with a definite plan of action and a time schedule."

That's how he's won several Monroe county championships and the right to represent Iowa in the national contest in Ohio this week—certainly he works at it.

The fellow who makes top scores in plowing competition, even though an experienced farmer, isn't just doing what comes naturally. He has to know the rules, the method of scoring, and he has to practice and map out his plan of action as soon as he inspects the land assigned to him.

It's just like tennis, golf, billiards or any other game hinged entirely upon the efforts of the individual contender. The results gained in match play have a background of study, concentration and drill.

Tom Dougherty will go into action with the best in the country—including defending and former national champions—in the competition near Urbana, Ohio. His chances of winning the United States championship are remote, but not impossible. He's a competitor, and the guy who goes into a contest with plenty of fire always has a chance to come out up front.

Win or lose in the national, he has succeeded in giving Monroe county a brighter spot on the map. His state championship is something in which all of us can take

Local Fans to See Tom in National

At least two carloads of Monroe county rooters will be on the sidelines when Tom Dougherty goes into national level land plowing competition at Urbana, Ohio, Wednesday, it was reported at Farm Bureau headquarters here.

Dougherty, Bluff Creek township farmer, won the right to compete in the national event—at 10 a.m.

The Goode Seed & Feed Co. here this afternoon completed arrangements to ship Tom Dougherty's tractor and plow to the national level land plowing contest site by rail. The Goode firm will assume all the expense—figuring that Tom's victory chances will be improved if he has his own equipment. When Dougherty left for Ohio Saturday he planned to borrow a tractor and plow at the contest site.

Wednesday—by taking the Iowa state championship in a contest near Pleasantville last week.

He left for Ohio Saturday with Herb Plambeck, farm service director of radio station WHO, Des Moines.

Win or lose at Ohio, Tom will leave his "night" at home Sept. 22. The Albia Chamber of Commerce has designated that date as Tom Dougherty Night and Albia High school is co-operating in plans for the observance. Tom, his brother, John, and their mother, Mrs. Jennie Dougherty, will be guests at the Albia-Des Moines Tech football game. During the halftime intermission the champion will be presented to the audience, and will receive a gift.

September 11, 1950

Chamber President In Alfalfa Contest

Ten Monroe county alfalfa growers, including Albia Chamber of Commerce President L. L. Behnke, are entered in the 1950 Alfalfa Contest.

The entry deadline was Saturday.

Contenders for the crown in addition to Behnke are James Foster, Clifford Davis, Cecil Murphy, Lloyd Hutchinson, Albert Etcher, Harvey Kline, Herbert Bettis, Kenneth Bettis and Carl Van Zante.

Herbert Bettis has two fields in the contest.

Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State college extension service agronomist, will judge the fields Thursday—but winners won't be announced until the annual Alfalfa Banquet in November.

The fields entered cover 110 acres.

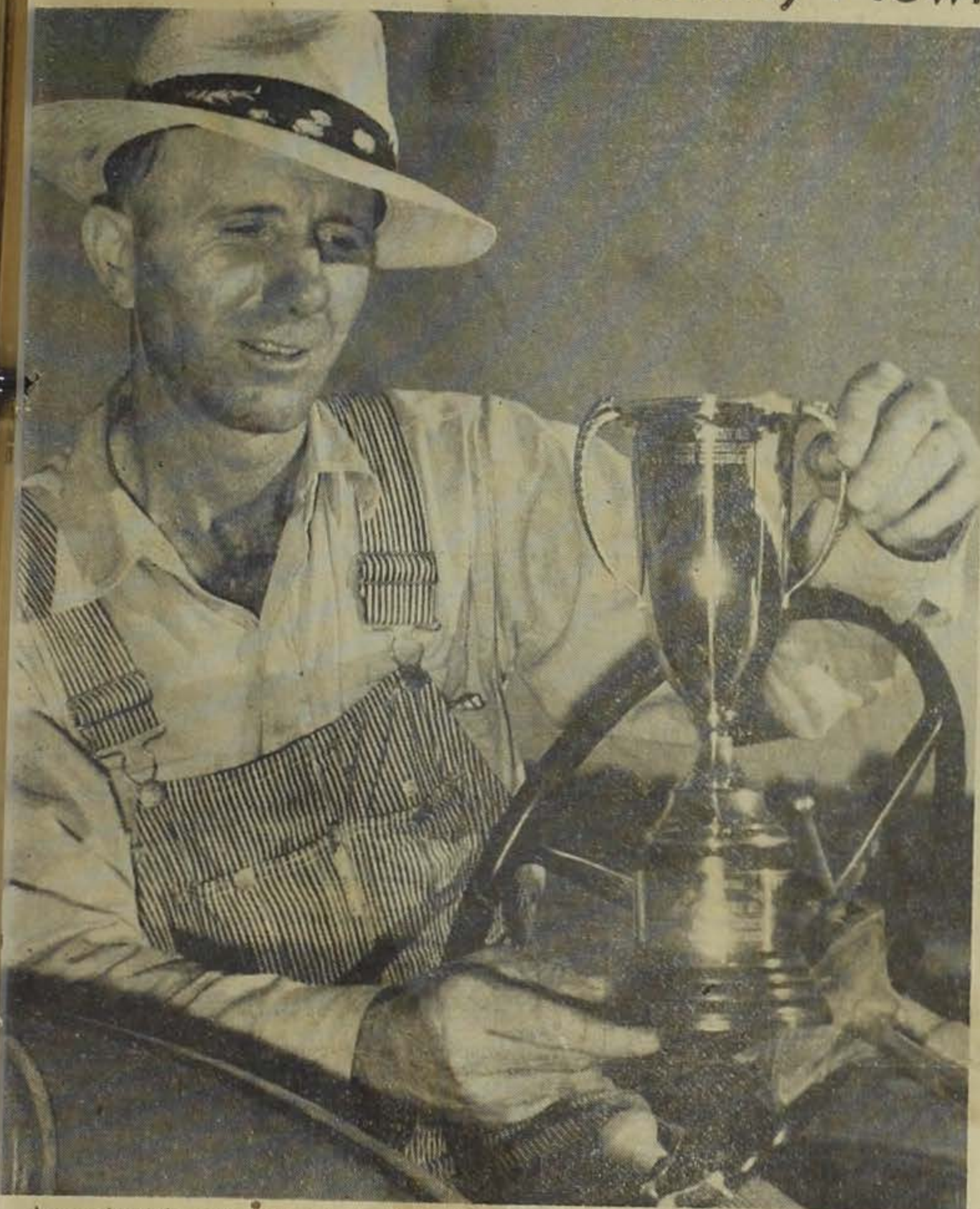
Chamber of Commerce and Farm Bureau representatives will complete arrangements for the banquet program within the coming week.

September 7,

to the

Oct. 2-1950

Monroe County Plowing Matches in Pictures



Approximately 600 enthusiasts turned out last Wednesday to see Plow Master Tom Dougherty retain his level land and contour plowing crowns at the Monroe county plowing championships. The News' photographer attended the contests and came away with the pictures on this page and on page 4.

Above Left: The champion beams at the trophy which he has retired permanently by his winning performances of the past three years.

Above Right: Spectators of all ages watched the matches and patronized the refreshment stands during the long day. The children in the picture are waiting for a cooling drink, although the little blonde on the right appears more interested in the blonde at her left.

Right: Many of the spectators came from distant points, including Bud Houghland, radio station WHO farm news staff member, who flew to the local contests. Bud (right) is being greeted by County Extension Director Lloyd Reid as the radio man steps out of his plane.



Launch Pasture Improvement Campaign in County Feb. 6

August 21, 1950

Plans for Monroe county's 1951 Pasture Improvement Campaign have been developed by a committee of farm operators working with the USDA Council.

The committee includes Zell Callen, Claude Hawk, Claude Rogers, Raymond Winecup, the Rev. Harry Ryan, Albert DeGeus, Lennart Larson, Walter Roberts, Pat Carbin, Harold Anderson, John Botts and Lloyd Reid.

During a conference with Ralph Krenzlin, Iowa State college agronomy specialist, the farmers and agricultural agency representative set up the following rules for the pasture improvement competition:

1. All Monroe county farmers are eligible.

4. Farmers entering the contest will keep a simple record of costs, practices and other details to be reported on forms provided by the sponsors.

5. All co-operating farmers agree to take soil samples and apply lime and fertilizers according to the soils tests. (This is not a requirement for 1951).

6. Adapted seed mixtures must be used.

7. Weed clipping and controlled grazing will be incorporated into the management program.

The committee has adopted a score sheet which covers proper

accounting of the stewardship. It is My Church. Give in pictures and records, or

January 18, 1951

2-10

Neighbors Put Spotlight on Tom Dougherty--

Fifth Place Winner Top Attraction at National Plowing Contest

Tom Dougherty, Monroe county farmer and Iowa's level land plowing champion, didn't win the national championship at Urbana, Ohio, last week—but he was the competition's top attraction.

His Monroe county neighbors put the spotlight on Dougherty by shipping Tom's own tractor and plow from his Bluff Creek township home to Urbana.

That good neighbor act captured the imagination of national contest spectators, and newspaper people, Herb Plambeck, radio station WHO farm service director, told The News.

Plambeck accompanied Dougherty to Urbana.

And what did Dougherty do when he received a telegram stating his equipment was on the way?

He didn't say a word, Plambeck recalled, "he just stood and let the tears roll."

Eastern newspapermen couldn't hear enough about the kind of people who would make a special, rather expensive effort to see that "one of their boys" went into a plowing contest under the best possible circumstances. They asked Tom to pose for pictures with Leo Drake of Missouri, who won the national crown—and Plambeck alone counted a dozen picture taking procedures. They wanted to know

all about Monroe county and the folks who call it home. While the contest was in progress a reporter-photographer from a Cleveland paper spent practically all his time around Dougherty's "land."

According to Plambeck, Dougherty's contest enthusiasm was at a low ebb as he endeavored to whip borrowed equipment into shape for the Thursday competition. He worked long and hard at the task, and still was dissatisfied with the results—than came the news that his equipment was enroute.

"And much as Tom welcomed the tractor and plow, he was obviously much more impressed with the spirit behind the gift," the widely-known radio man declared. "No wonder there were tears in his eyes—I had a lump in my throat, too. It was a truly great example of neighborliness and good will."

Dougherty finished fifth in the nine-man field. Plambeck, an old hand at promoting and watching plowing contests, said Tom had third place in the bag until he ran into some tough luck on his final furrow.

The state champ will be honored by his town and farm neighbors at a "Tom Dougherty Night" program here Friday, as a part of the Albia-Des Moines Tech football bill at

Albia High school's stadium. His mother, Mrs. Jennie Dougherty, and brother, John, will appear with him.

Among the Monroe county men at the Urbana competition rooting for Dougherty were Albert Piernot, Bob Castings, Doc Lewis, George Gergley, Lloyd Goode, Homer Berry and Brother John.

Drake finished with a score of 83.6, and Dougherty wound up 6.6 points behind, with an even 77. In between were an Illinois score of 80.7, an Ohio score of 79.2, and a New York score of 78.

Among those who made it possible to put Dougherty's plow and tractor on the ground at Urbana were Lloyd Goode, Bob Turner, John Bernard, Lloyd Reid, Emory Armstrong, Reanus Visser, Ollie Kaldenberg, Frank Bell, Albert Piernot, Bob Castings, Clifford Davis, D. Lewis, John Dougherty, Dick Scott, George Gergley, Ralph Goode, Don Van Dalin, Mike Strasko, Jim Foster, L. R. Perry, Lawrence Barnard, Harold Repp, Cleon Goode, Paul DeVos, Goode Seed & Feed Co., Moravia Newspaper, Tractor Division of Briggs Motor Co., McGuire Farm Implements, Peoples National Bank, Blue Bird Cafe, First Iowa State Bank, Marlin & Son, Roy Brooke, Gambles, Supply Store, J. C. Penney Co., United Food Store, Forgy Produce, Behnke Feed & Produce Co., and Raub Chevrolet Co.

September 18, 1950.

Change Setup For College Holdings

Albia's Pasture Farm Under New Coordinator.

The Albia Pasture Improvement Farm is among the 22 outlying experimental and demonstrational farm and areas of Iowa State College which are being more closely integrated under an administrative change announced today by Dr. Charles E. Friley, college president.

Dr. George M. Browning has been appointed assistant director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service to aid in coordinating research in all parts of the state, and seeing that it dovetails closely with work under way at the Central Station at Ames.

Prior to his new appointment Browning had served as professor in charge of outlying farms. He has a broad background in agronomy, especially in soil conservation and soil management.

A graduate of the University of Missouri, he received the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees in agronomy from the University of West Virginia. From 1931 to 1947 he served with the Soil Conservation Service, and in 1947 joined the Iowa State College staff as research professor of soils. He was placed in charge of outlying farms last year.

The group in agriculture at Iowa State College has acquired its outlying farms to help solve Iowa agricultural problems. Part of these problems can be solved at the Central Station at Ames and the results applied generally throughout the state. Other problems cannot be solved this way because they are local problems. Local problems must be solved in the area where they exist. They involve the soil or the climate, or both, in a certain part of the state. They often concern varieties of corn, grain and forage, the response of different types of fertilizer, the effectiveness of drain tile,

Conservation Farmers Receive Soils Awards

Another Monroe county farm group was honored this week when the Good-year Tire and Rubber company recognized at a dinner in Des Moines the work of the Soil Conservation districts throughout the state.

This award program recognizes first and foremost the work done by the soils commissioners in each of the districts, the work done by those local men who administer the local conservation program.

Such recognition is due these men. They put in a lot of their own time and money laying out the program for the various counties. They're responsible for the administration and planning work, and they've succeeded in putting a good many dollars into the pockets of the farmers in Monroe and other counties.

So to these commissioners, Alton Wilcox, Sterling Martin, and Frank Bell, we want to offer our congratulations.

Our congratulations, too, to the three comparative youngsters who were selected as the outstanding farmers in Monroe county, Denzil F. Patton, Clifford W. Belzer, and Pat A. Carbin.

Monroe county has consistently placed well at the top of the 99 counties in the state in soil conservation work. We hope that next year, when the award banquet will be held in the winning district, that Monroe county can play host to the winners.

Sept. 7, 1950



Tom Dougherty
He spilled tears of happiness.

January 8 - 1951

September 25, 1950

County Champ Going After Iowa Title

Tom Dougherty In Level Land Event At Pleasantville.

Tom Dougherty, Monroe county's champion plowman, will compete for the state level land title contest Tuesday near Pleasantville.

Entries in the event, led by defending champion Jimmy Warrander of Cherokee county, will swing into action on the Charles Beem and Cornelius Coster farms at 3 p.m.

Many Monroe county families are planning to attend the Tuesday match, as well as the Soil Conservation Open House and state contour plowing event the following day.

Winners in the level and contour competition will receive cash awards totaling \$750, championship trophies, and trips to the National Plowing Matches in Ohio.

The defending champion, Warrander, is only 19 years old. Francis Hadsall, Jasper county farmer who won the state contour crown in 1949, also is a youngster. The contour match will be on the Clyde Milner farm.

All plowmen will attend a banquet in Pleasantville Tuesday evening and name their 1950 queen.

The Soil Conservation Open House will be a "day of school" for more than 1,000 pupils of Marion county rural classrooms. Mrs. Sylvia Potts, county superintendent, has designated the open house as a study project on soil conservation for all rural boys and girls above the third grade. Some rural pupils also will be present from Mahaska county.

The children and other visitors will inspect the results of the nation's first farm face lifting operation, performed four years ago on the Milner farm. During the morning Miss Ivah L. Green of the Iowa department of public instruction will address the pupils on the subject of conservation.

Governor William S. Beardsley will speak following the contour competition, which is scheduled for 1 p.m.

Other features of the day include forage and hay baling demonstrations and casting demonstration in the farm pond which was recently stocked with bass.

Sept. 4, 1950

Field Day Sept. 27 At Pasture Farm

Evidence that pasture improvement pays will be shown to farmers at the Albia Pasture Improvement Farm field day Sept. 27. The main program will start at 12:30 p.m.

The farm is divided into small pastures where beef steers are used to test the success of different forms of pasture renovation. Results from improved pastures are compared with grains put on by steers in pastures that were unimproved.

H. D. Hughes, Iowa State College agronomist who heads the pasture experimental work at the farm, says the experiments are to determine the difference in beef production on improved and unimproved pastures, along with tests to find out which grass-legume combinations work best.

Production from the various improvement practices is measured by gains that steers make on these pastures. In addition, agronomists and livestock specialists at the college are trying to discover how much the value of grass can be increased by feeding corn on pasture.

Hughes will discuss various pasture improvement experiments at the field day, after which C. W. McDonald, extension animal husbandman, will take up the cattle phase of the research.

Farmers will be able to compare bluegrass fertilized with nitrogen with plots that were left untreated. J. M. Scholl, college agronomist, will discuss these experiments with visitors.

September 21-1950 Conservation Field Day at Pat Carbin Farm Draws 250

He's Paying for Practices With Higher Yields.

More than 250 persons turned out Wednesday to watch a terrace building demonstration, participate in a pasture improvement clinic, and inspect one of southern Iowa's most complete soil conservation operations at the Pat Carbin farm near Melrose.

Carbin is doing an outstanding job of keeping moisture on sloping land and moving excess water from level areas. He utilizes complete rotation schedules, along with contouring, terracing, grassed waterways and sod flumes.

Drainage ways that formerly were raw gullies are healing over with Reed's canary grass, brome and other soil-holding grasses.

Carbin is practically paying for his permanent land improvement program as he goes — primarily through increased crop yields and greater livestock carrying capacity.

Last year his corn averaged around 60 bushels per acre. His longtime goal is 80 bushels — and most of those who inspected his farm Wednesday think he'll reach it.

One of his neighbors commented at the close of the tour: "Nobody could go wrong using Pat's farm for a pattern."

The Soil Conservation Field Day was sponsored by the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

Sept. 14, 1950

Sleek Cattle Tell Pasture Farm Story

Up to 3 Pounds a Day on Renovated Pasture Areas.

Fat, sleek, hereford cattle on the Iowa State College Pasture Improvement Farm here have a story to tell this summer.

It's a story of fast gains on pastures that have been renovated, and of poor beef production on the bluegrass check pastures that were not improved. Cattle on the renovated pasture gained from 2½ to 3 pounds per day during early summer while their less fortunate brothers on the unrenovated check pastures showed considerably smaller gains.

Up until August 1, pastures that were renovated and are in broomgrass and birdsfoot trefoil or Kentucky blue grass and trefoil had produced from 80 to 90 pounds more beef than unrenovated pastures.

But that isn't the end of the story. Cattle on the renovated pastures weren't forced to eat tough, dry grass that faces most Iowa cattle at this time of the year.

Instead of roaming around on grass stumps that have been gnawed to the surface of the ground, cattle on the improved pastures are wading through tall growths of vegetation. There are different combinations of birdsfoot trefoil, ladino clover, alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza, brome grass and bluegrass.

Legumes and grasses carpet the ground in a mat so thick in places on the farm that it's hard to walk through. That's why Prof. H. D. Hughes, Iowa State College forage specialist who's in charge of work at the Albia farm, has decided to put more cattle on some of these pastures. These extra yearlings will be taken from the unimproved pastures where the grass is getting shorter and harder. This, despite the fact that there were fewer cattle per acre on the unimproved check plots of bluegrass to start with.

The increased acre-production of beef is by no means an accident. Renovation has done the same each year that experiments have been run. But the beef yield per acre was spurred still more when the legume birdsfoot trefoil was used in seed mixtures. It's the deep rooted trefoil that furnishes abundant succulent pasture during dry, hot, summer months when bluegrass is tough. But the other legumes that were used showed good results, too.

In 1949 the renovated pastures outproduced check pastures by 99 pounds of beef per acre. This was the largest difference in beef produced per acre that had been noted up until then. Hughes credits these better returns to birdsfoot trefoil.

Trefoil produces more than foliage. It produces seed—high priced seed. In 1945 and 1948 trefoil on the Albia pasture farm yielded 171 and 119 pounds per acre. Trefoil seed is selling at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pound.

Experiments are being run this year to learn what affect late spring or early summer mowing has

August 28, 1950

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September 18, 1950

Sept 12, 1950

Dougherty Captures Iowa Plowing Crown

Champ Battles For National Title Next

**He'll See Action
In U. S. Contest
At Urbana, Ohio.**

Iowa's best level land plowman is a Monroe county farmer — Tom Dougherty of Bluff Creek township.

He copped the state title in competition at Pleasantville Tuesday. There were 11 contenders.

Dougherty will take his old three-bottom plow to Urbana, Ohio, next week to represent Iowa in the national level land event.

Two years in a row, 1949 and 1950, Dougherty won both level and contour titles in Monroe coun-

Tom Dougherty Night

Tom Dougherty, Monroe county's state plowing champion, is going to have his night.

The Albia Chamber of Commerce and Albia High school have designated Friday evening, September 22 as "Tom Dougherty Night."

That's the evening when Albia's Blue Demons meet Des Moines Tech in the first home game of the season for the Demons.

Tom, his mother, Mrs. Jennie Dougherty, and his brother, John, have been invited to be guests of the Chamber of Commerce and the Blue Demon team that evening. During the half time Dougherty will be presented to the crowd and will be given a gift

ty contests. He was runnerup this year in the district contour event.

A veteran leader in farm organization activities, the 40-year-old Dougherty farms with his brother, John.

The state level land match was held on the Charles Beem farm, two miles east of Pleasantville, before an audience of more than 1,000. Judges were Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo., former national champion; Ray Witt, Cedar, champion 11 years ago; and Dale Hull and C. H. Van Vlack, both of Iowa State college.

Virgil Bender of Norwalk, Warren county champion, finished behind Dougherty. Third place went to Herb Jones of Colo, 1948 state winner and fourth in the national contest last year. Clint Bane, Polk county champion, placed fourth. He won the first safety award.

Robert Barrow, 36, of near Keosauqua, took top honors in the state contour plowing match, also held near Pleasantville. Wednesday. He'll also go to Urbana.

Barrow was in the state final for the first time.

Runnerup was Gordon Day of Muscatine, followed by Kenneth Clark of Cherokee, Francis Hadsall of Colfax and Bruce Bennett of West Des Moines. Hadsall won last year.

Reservations

Persons who are planning to attend the National Plowing Championships in Urbana, Ohio next Tuesday and Wednesday may obtain reservations by calling the Monroe County Farm Bureau, Phone 76.

Reservations must be made by 4 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Alfalfa Contest Entry Deadline Saturday

Saturday is the deadline for entries in the 1950 Alfalfa Contest.

Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce officials urged all interested farmers to file at Farm Bureau headquarters before 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

So far fewer than a dozen entries have been received, and there will be five prize awards made at the annual alfalfa Banquet the night of Nov. 14.

Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State college agronomist, will judge the fields Oct. 5.

The entry blank on this page can be clipped, filled in, and mailed to Farm Bureau headquarters.

Entry Blank

Monroe County Alfalfa Contest

Sponsored by Monroe County Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce

Field No. _____ Date _____ 1950
(Leave blank)

Name _____ Address _____

Township _____ Size of Farm _____

Acres of Permanent Pasture _____

Acres of Rotation Cropland _____

Size of Alfalfa Field _____ Date of Seeding _____

Pounds Seeded per Acre _____ Variety _____

Where Was Seed Grown? _____ Date Field Was Limed _____

No. Tons per Acre _____

What Was In This Field in 1949? _____ 1948? _____ 1947? _____

Was Nurse Crop Used? _____ Was Seed Inoculated? _____

If Phosphate Was Used, What Percent? _____

Pounds per Acre _____

General Remarks (how field was prepared and handled):

Farms--

—Continued from Page 1

and the utilization of forages by livestock.

Some of the land for outlying experiments has been made available by the state of Iowa, some by the federal government, and some by local associations of farmers and others interested in agriculture. Only a small portion is owned by the college, but all of it can be used for experiments that require several years to solve the problem. These include the long-time effect of crop rotation and fertilizer treatment on the maintenance of soil fertility, pasture improvement studies, and studies of the effects of various soil and crop management practices on soil and water conservation.

Size of the present experimental farm varies from less than 20 acres to more than 30 acres, depending upon the kind and number of problems that need to be studied in the area. An advisory committee of three to five local men and an equal number of college representatives decides what problems should be studied, and reviews the progress of the experiments from time to time.

The Albia Pasture Improvement Farm was made available to the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service on a 20-year renewable lease by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This farm is mainly devoted to studies on:

The effect of different pasture mixtures on soil fertility practices and pasture production measured with beef steers;

The effect of cropping systems and soil management practices of soil tilth, soil fertility and crop yields;

Kind, time, rate and methods of applying commercial fertilizer for profitable crop production;

Testing of different strains of corn, small grain, grasses and legumes;

Methods of producing birdsfoot trefoil seed.

October 2, 1950

September 14, 1950

Sept. 28, 1950

Put Frost-Damaged Corn Into Silo

Scattered reports of frost damage to corn in August already have raised the question of food value of silage made from immature corn.

Although corn stopped by an early freeze can be used best as silage, Iowa State College extension dairyman Floyd Arnold says that corn in the milk stage has only two-thirds as much dry matter as corn with ripened kernels.

There is an even smaller amount of total digestible nutrients or net energy present because most of the starch is stored in the late stages of the maturing process. The main storage of fat also takes place in the kernels after the milk stage.

Result of Tests

Tests made in Indiana show that an acre of corn in the milk stage on Sept. 10 contained more than 6,000 pounds of dry matter, while more than 9,400 pounds were present in an acre of mature corn on Oct. 8.

With this in mind, farmers whose corn hasn't been damaged by frost will want to let it mature before harvest. On the other hand, those with frost-damaged corn will probably be ahead if they put it up as silage, Arnold says.

Silage is highly palatable, can be economically put up at a convenient time of year and is eaten without waste. Since it is slightly laxative, silage is especially beneficial to animals during winter months, although some dry feed may be necessary in the ration to counteract the laxative effect.

Best Use of Silage

Cattle—especially dairy cows—and sheep usually make the best use of silage as feed.

Arnold thinks livestock men who have these animals on their farms may want to look into the possibilities of temporary and trench silos if an early freeze continues to threaten.

These structures aren't too expensive to build, and they offer the farmers a chance to feed the biggest share of the proteins, minerals and starch already produced in his corn when growth stops.

September 4, 1950

Foster Opposes Dam In Hearing Before Resources Group

Speaks for State Soil Conservation Committee.

The Iowa Soil Conservation committee appeared before the Natural Resources Council at Des Moines Tuesday in opposition to the proposed Red Rock flood control dam on the lower Des Moines river.

Spokesman for the committee was James Foster, Monroe county farmer and committee member.

Here's the text of the statement presented by Foster:

The State Soil Conservation Committee has carefully studied the proposed Red Rock Dam project (Howell Site) and is making their statement in view of the effect such a structure would have on the agriculture in that area. We acknowledge that considerations other than agriculture enter into the picture, however, the Committee believed they were most qualified to discuss the agricultural aspects and therefore will leave the discussion of the other phases to those likewise qualified in their field.

We understand that should the project be constructed it would involve the acquisition of 85,000 acres of land above the site. The 85,000 acres would have various degrees of flooding, including the 5,000 acres permanently covered; 15,000 acres covered once in four years; 21,500 acres covered once in 8 years; 24,500 covered once in 12 years. Of this total acreage the land is classified as 50,000 acres arable, 15,000 acres pasture, 14,000 acres wooded, 350 acres urban and 4500 acres slough and stream bottom.

It is also our understanding that the protection afforded by any structure would total 36,000 acres. We do not have the flooding sequence of these acres at the present time without a structure, but it is safe to assume the entire area is flooded not more than once in 23 years.

The agricultural production in the area to be acquired is very high and we believe the following points should be given serious consideration by the Natural Resources Council:

Point 1. From an agricultural standpoint it does not appear feasible to acquire 85,000 acres of Iowa land, 65,000 of which is tillable and productive to protect 36,000 acres below. We have included pasture land as productive from an agricultural standpoint.

Point 2. Should the land be ac-

quired for the project and in turn leased, as a rule, farmers would not live in the area. It would tend to destroy the family-sized farm unit and past experience shows it has been difficult to maintain a sound rotation and agricultural farming program in such an area.

Point 3. The State Committee recommends that serious consideration should also be given to upland water control through small structures such as used in the Jones Creek Watershed in Monona County, which has never flooded in 11 years and this type of work should precede the establishment of structures on the Des Moines River.

Point 4. While we are speaking only of the agricultural picture relative to the Red Rock Dam—many industries have in times past located next to the river for one reason or another. Most farmers at least located their buildings on high ground and are able to protect personal property. It appears that should the project be constructed to protect industry—it would be an encroachment of industry upon agriculture and we believe this trend must end. Every acre of agricultural land is needed for the production of food for our rapidly increasing population.

Point 5. We question the method of evaluating land. While individual owners will sell land for a price, land cannot be replaced as can buildings and factories. Land will continue to produce and many farms in the area have paid for themselves at least once every generation. Agricultural land is basic to our economy.

Point 6. We are concerned regarding the siltation problem and believe this would be serious in flood years after the dam was constructed as silt would be deposited at the mouth of small streams such as Middle and North Rivers, in Warren County, and encourage additional flooding in these areas.

Point 7. We question whether the increase in crop production downstream from the structure, due to protection offered, would offset the loss of production in the acquired area, due to additional flooding and less productive farming methods. *Sept. 23, 1950*

Harvest Beans for Seed Carefully

Select and carefully harvest the soybeans you'll use to plant, urges E. P. Sylwester, head of the Seed Testing Laboratory at Iowa State College.

Many of the soybeans were still quite immature when the first frost hit this year. This probably will result in lower quality seed.

By selecting, Sylwester means harvesting only the most mature beans for seed. For example, beans on high ground not hit by frost or earlier planted beans can be combined separately from those damaged from frost in the same field. Beans that may have been frost damaged should be kept separate and sold on the market.

Adjust Combine

By careful harvest, Sylwester means combining beans when they are dry and adjusting the combine so that the seed coats are not injured. Broken seed coats make the soybean seed more susceptible to harmful soil organisms during the critical germination period. A broken seed coat also indicates that the young embryo may have been injured and will result in an abnormal plant.

Abnormal plants may be caused by frost damage or seed injury. These weak plants seldom contribute to the final stand in the field and mean more weeds and lower yields, Sylwester points out.

As a follow-up to careful and selective harvest, Sylwester sug-

gests having soybean seed tested. He thinks it usually is cheaper in the long run to sell low germinating seed for processing and to buy high germinating seed for planting. The Iowa State College Seed Testing Laboratory is equipped to test beans for purity and germination at a rate of \$1 per sample.

Clean and Test

Soybeans intended for seed should be cleaned first and then tested, according to Sylwester. Usually the germination is raised by the cleaning process. Especially this year, it is advisable for a farmer to run a field test first to see what the approximate germination will be. If the germination is relatively high, the beans can be cleaned and an accurate germination test made. If low, they can be sold for processing.

It is necessary to know what the germination of any crop seed is so that an intelligent seedling rate may be used, according to Sylwester. If germination is slightly low, a good stand can be obtained by increasing the seeding rate. If the germination is much below average, it's usually best to sell the beans rather than to sow more seed. With a crop high in value like soybeans, increased rates of planting are costly.

Stop Timber Fires By Observing the Simple Rules

Squirrel hunters, nut gatherers and picnickers will soon be enjoying the fall beauty of Iowa's 2 1/2 million acres of timber land. But a few of them will turn some of this beauty into charred cinders.

Man is the cause of 98 percent of Iowa's timber fires. And all of these can be prevented, says R. B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College. It's just a matter of remembering some of the fire precaution rules that were taught in elementary school.

Scrape away leaves and debris from 3 to 4 feet around the picnic fire area. Someone should always be near a fire and put it out completely before leaving. Be sure there's no heat left in cigarettes, cigars, "pipeheels" or matches when they are thrown away. Burn brush and leaves on cool, moist days when fires won't spread so easily.

Here's what can happen if these simple rules are ignored. Young seedling trees are destroyed by fire. Then there's no new crop to replenish the woodland or forest.

Fires destroy nesting and hiding places for wildlife. This means poorer hunting in years to come.

Even small trash fires damage old trees by injuring the protective bark covering. This lets in diseases and insects.

When leaves, brush and grass are destroyed, the soil is left wide open for erosion. Then there's no organic matter left to build up the soil. And most of the water from snow and rains will end up in the streams instead of in the subsoil where it will do some good.

Picking Corn That's Too Wet Risky

Farmers with soft corn who don't have artificial drying equipment can save much of it that would spoil if they will just leave it in the field until it's dry enough to store and then observe a few points when picking. This is the suggestion of C. H. Van Vlack, extension agricultural engineer of Iowa State College.

He points out that corn on the stalk will dry a lot faster than it will in the crib. One good drying day in the field is worth 10 in the crib.

Check Moisture

Corn is not safe to crib until the moisture content is less than 20 to 25 percent. Even then a farmer has to be careful with it, either feeding it early or moving it if carried over to warm weather, Van Vlack points out.

He thinks farmers are better off to leave 25 to 30 percent moisture corn in the field until spring if

necessary than to put it into the crib. If cribbed, that kind of corn is likely to spoil except in very cold weather.

Keep It Clean

Crib ventilators, plans for which are available at county extension offices, will speed up drying in the crib. Clean corn will dry faster than corn picked dirty, so Van Vlack suggests equipping the picker with a fan to blow out husks, silk and chaff. For the same reason the elevator should be equipped with a screen to keep out shelled corn and dirt when cribbing. Since the elevator screen won't take out all of the shelled corn and some will shell when cribbing, move the elevator spout often when filling a crib.

Other points suggested by Van Vlack are these: Pick the most mature sections of a field first, leaving soft corn to dry in the field. Sort corn to keep soft ears out of the crib. Stay out of the field when husks and silks are wet from frost, snow or rain.

Acid in Irish Bogs Upsets Program To Save Land

Must Substitute Clay Pipes for Concrete Job.

By Derry Morgan

United Press Staff Correspondent

DUBLIN (UP)—Undetected natural acids in the brown water underlying the bog lands of Ireland threaten the progress of a giant reclamation plan.

The plan, brain child of Ireland's minister for agriculture, James Dillon, was by far the greatest project ever conceived for agricultural expansion in this country.

It was aimed at saving and fertilizing thousands of uncultivated waterlogged acres now forming black spots on the nation's agricultural maps.

Estimated to cost some £40,000,000 (approximately \$120,000,000 dollars) over a ten-year period, the reclamation scheme had a double-barrelled aim. It was intended to boost the nation's agricultural production and stimulate industrial expansion by the purchase of home-manufactured equipment to put it through.

Detected Too Late

Now both targets are threatened by corrosive natural acids present

in the soil slated for reclamation. The acids were undetected until it was too late to save much of the effort expended in the first year of the scheme's life.

Over the last year, giant trench-digging excavators moved through rural areas, cutting miles of narrow trenches in the waterlogged brown soil of midland farms.

In their van came other mechanical wonders being used in Ireland for the first time. Like giant web-laying spiders, they criss-crossed the land with miles after mile of home-produced concrete pipes to drain off the fouling brown water and leave the land sweet, rich and productive.

The trenches were filled in and the farmers went ahead with their year's work, eagerly awaiting the time when their waterlogged land's would begin to dry up and be ready for cultivation.

Hard on Farmers

To a small holder with ten or fewer poor quality acres, the use of an additional two, three or more now barren acres would make a great difference. It would mean eking out an existence on tired, over-worked land or being able to farm scientifically, in the methods being urged by the E. C. A.—supported agricultural program.

Deep in the ground, the acid in the brown bog waters was about its corrosive work, eating away the concrete of the pipes until many caved in and the water they had collected ran back into the land.

Tell-tale lines of subsidence across fields and bogs gave the

first indication that all was not well.

Anxious farmers dug down and found the collapsed remains of pipes and their hopes.

After government investigation, the use of concrete pipes was suspended and the reclamation project slowed to the rate at which clay pipes can be imported from Britain and Holland.

Trench Silo Cheap, Easily Filled

October 12, 1950

2-12

For farmers who find the cost of an upright silo too high, a trench silo can be built at a small cost and in a relatively short time.

Trench silos work well for tenants who don't care to build expensive uprights on farms that they rent. These low-cost silos can save large amounts of feed in cases of emergency when storage space is needed and the upright silo is full.

Besides being easy to make, the trench silo is easy to fill, says Dale Hull, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. No forage blower is needed if a stationary cutter is used. Wagons and dump trucks hauling away from a field chopper can drive right into the silo and unload. In addition, trench silos are wind-proof and frost-proof.

Build on High Ground

Hull stresses the need for building trench silos on high ground where they will be as dry as possible. A drain is necessary at one end of silos built on level ground if they collect water. Water that collects in the bottom the silo can be drained out, or a barrel that's sunken in the low end of the silo can collect the water. This excess water can then be pumped out of the barrel with a cistern pump.

Repairing a trench silo each year is limited to smoothing the walls and cleaning out the drain. Farmers can lime the walls of their

trench silo at a later time, if they decide to make a permanent silo.

Protect Edges

When trench silos are left unlined for a period of years, the edges must be protected against caving, Hull says. He suggests putting in posts at regular intervals and placing planks or poles along the bank edge for support.

To keep animals or persons out of danger, Hull suggests building a fence around the silo.

In rainy weather silage feeders may need the silo incline lined with planks so they can get to the silage with their wagons or carts. Some farmers get the silage out by using a manure scoop mounted on the tractor.

Cattle Help Test Forage Crops on Farms Near Albia, Beaconsfield and Clarinda

Developing better crops for Iowa farms is only half of the job of the experimental farms in various parts of the state.

The other half of the job is to help find out how to use these crops—especially roughages—when fed to livestock. Iowa State College research workers are attempting to solve these livestock feeding problems.

The experimental farms operated by Iowa State College at Albia, Beaconsfield, Castana and Clarinda have beef cattle testing the improved pasture crops and the legume-grass combinations that show promise.

At Albia a herd of native feeder cattle is divided into lots of 4 and 5 to compare bluegrass-trefoil, brome-trefoil and alfalfa-brome-ladino pastures with unimproved bluegrass pastures. At least four new lots of cattle are on each of the new types of pas-

ture, with two lots receiving grain after the first 56 days of the pasture season.

The Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm near Beaconsfield now has a herd of beef cows that will be enlarged soon, according to C. W. McDonald, Iowa State College animal husbandman who supervises the experimental farm cattle feeding experiments.

This spring three cows and their calves are on each of nine experimental pasture plots to test the carrying capacity of the different types of pasture. Results will be obtained by weighing the cows and the calves at the end of the grazing season and by appraising the calves as feeders. A sheep grazing experiment is also under way at Beaconsfield.

At the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm in Page County, western calves are testing various methods of working pasture into a

cattle feeding program. Two lots of five calves each are being fed in the drylot and two lots were on feed for 2 months before going to pasture and will remain on feed during the pasture season. Another two lots will go on feed after 56 days of grazing, another two lots are on a controlled grazing program and two lots of 5 cattle each will be on a continuous grazing program throughout the summer.

A herd of medium grade feeder cattle is being used to evaluate different types of grazing and feeding programs at the Western Iowa Experimental Farm near Castana this year.

Results and findings of last year's feeding program and aims and methods of 1951 feeding experiments will be reviewed and compared at the June field days of the four experimental farms.

USDA Council Holds Special Meeting

A special meeting of Monroe county's USDA Council was in progress this afternoon at PMA headquarters.

Under discussion was a plan for roadside seedings, in cooperation with the Monroe county roads department.

List Showings for Color Pictures

Department of agriculture agencies will sponsor the showing of color films in the "Living Earth" series before five Monroe county groups this month.

The pictures cover soil, forest, water and wildlife conservation and will be shown for the following:

Troy Troopers 4-H club, Oct. 23; Cl Farm School, Oct. 24; Albia Methodist church, 8 p.m., Oct. 25; Albia Christian church, 8 p.m., Oct. 26; and St. Patrick's church, Georgetown, 8 p.m., Oct. 27.

Labor Lost

DANVILLE, VA. (UP) — Safe crackers broke into a coal company here and went to considerable trouble trying to force open a heavy safe. They rolled it out into the middle of the floor and assailed it with a pickaxe, evidently working some time.

They finally gave up and left, not knowing the door wasn't even locked.

Or that there wasn't any money in it anyway.

Judge



Ralph Krenzlin, above, Iowa State college extension service agronomist, will be in Monroe county Thursday to judge fields entered in the 1950 Alfalfa Contest. Winners will be announced during the annual Alfalfa Banquet in November.

Lightning Baffles Even Scientists

PITTSBURGH (U.P.) — When the lightning season began this summer Pittsburghers were told there was no use getting all charged up about it.

"Lightning is something you have to co-operate with," A. J. Flak, a Westinghouse expert on the subject, explained. "You can't fight it."

There are no real experts on lightning. Though everyone has seen lightning, few folks seem to know how the "bolts from the blue" are born. Scientists themselves aren't too positive.

Henry Rockwood, Pittsburgh's weatherman, explained that lightning occurs mainly during summer months because the earth soaks up more of the sun's heat.

Moist Air Rises

A vertical column of moist air starts moving upward when it is heated by the earth. As it reaches the "dew point," or condensation point, the air is saturated with moisture and that's how clouds are formed.

Through a mysterious mechanism in the movements of ice crystals and droplets, a separation of electrical charges occurs. Positive

October 9, 1950

Says Best Gardens Plowed in Fall

Oct 1, 1950

It's the gardens that have been fall-plowed that usually take the lead in vegetable production the following year, says Mason Reger, Iowa State College extension horticulturist.

That's provided the soil is moist enough to roll over smoothly without forming big clods, Reger says. Fall plowing covers old plants, some of which may be diseased, and it leaves the ground surface clean. This refuse will start to decay in the fall and act as a fertilizer the following spring.

When trash is plowed under in the spring, it requires bacteria for the break-down. These bacteria use nitrogen needed for the new plants. So a nitrogen deficiency often results while old plants are starting to decay under ground, Reger explains.

He urges gardeners to clean all old weeds and trash out of fence corners and plow it under. Weeds and trash harbor insects. And weed seed that's buried in the fall will usually rot or sprout. The frost will take care of all the seed that grows.

Another advantage of fall plowing, Reger adds, is that the ground is all ready for early spring vegetables such as lettuce and spinach. These can usually be planted on fall-plowed ground before the same ground would be dry enough for plowing in the spring.

The horticulturist recommends leaving fall-plowed gardens rough during the winter months.

October 9, 1950

1950 Brings Large Red Clover Crop

The clover seed shortage that has plagued Iowa farmers in recent years will be less acute for the 1951 seedings, according to 1950 production figures.

While only 120,000 bushels of clover seed were threshed out in the state in 1949, production has jumped to an estimated 260,000 bushels in 1950, reports Ed Dyas, Iowa State College extension agronomist.

Iowa Ranked Third

Another indication of how much brighter the situation is for the clover seed buyer is the state's drop in rank as a clover seed producer. Despite the big increase in production, Iowa slipped from third place as a clover seed producing state over a period of 10 years to fourth place in 1950.

Ohio, Illinois and Indiana all produced more red clover seed than Iowa this year. The top 1950 producer—Ohio—has been fourth during the 10-year period from 1939 to 1948, and was eighth in 1949.

Acreage Up

Dyas says that the high prices received by seed producers during the last 3 years is probably one of the most important factors contributing to the expected record crop of red clover seed this year. Larger acreages of forage crops per animal unit this year also left more acres of red clover to be used for seed production. Effective insect control and more "know how" in growing and harvesting methods are other factors that have helped Iowans produce a near record crop of red clover seed in 1950, Dyas says.

Dates on which harvesting began in Iowa averaged about Sept. 24—9 days later than last year and 5 days later than the 10-year average.

Soil Conservation and Future Generations

Archaeologists properly admire the irrigation works of ancient Mesopotamia, the Nile Valley, or of certain Indian tribes in the American Southwest. Yet one wonders whether future savants will adequately appreciate the changes in the face of North America that have been made in the last couple of decades by American farmers.

To those who knew the arid maps of some of the Great Plains states 20 or 30 years ago and who today see them dotted with literally hundreds of farm ponds, artificial lakes, and immense reservoirs the change is profoundly impressive.

Visible also, especially from the air, is the altered pattern of plowing which holds rainfall on the land in contours and terraces instead of sluicing it off into deepening gullies.

The current conservation district, though, often employs methods of work sharing and voluntary contribution which keep a touch of the old log-rolling and husking bees.

An example is the Plum Creek drainage improvement job in Spencer county, Kentucky, described in the Louisville Courier-Journal. Officers of the district donated the work of surveying, landowners chipped in the cost of recording rights of way, and the bulldozer operator did better than the engineer's time-cost estimates in spite of wet weather.

Altogether, the money spent on soil conservation and improvement in the United States is one of the best investments that can be made.—Christian Science Monitor.

Oct 19, 1950

Cattle to Be Fed On Pasture Need Winter Shelter

Feeder cattle bought this fall for pasturing next summer need shelter during the winter and enough feed to gain about 1 pound per day if they are young, says Rex Beresford, extension beef cattle specialist at Iowa State College.

Then the yearlings can go on pasture in a gaining condition next spring and grass gains will be larger. This is important whether the cattle are sold as grass fats or put onto feed later in the summer.

Older cattle intended for grazing the following year will sometimes show a profit if they are wintered only on stalk fields or other low grade roughage, but calves or yearlings can't do it.

Young feeder cattle bought this fall for grain fattening next year will put on the necessary fall and early winter gains if they are turned onto cornstalks and good fall pasture. Then winter them on quality hay and enough corn and cob meal so they'll gain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per day, Beresford advises.

When grass gets nutritious next spring, these thriving cattle can be turned in for about 2 months of pasturing without corn. Then full feed corn and cob meal until the grass gets poor. Finish out with 70 to 90 days in the drylot.

It probably will take 90 to 100 days in the drylot if no grain is added to the grass ration during summer months. Drylot finishing can be shortened to 30 or 40 days if farmers keep grain before their feeder cattle all during the time they are on grass.

Oct. 26, 1950

Don't Buy High-Priced Seed Oats, All Good Varieties Give Similar Results—Murphy

Performances of all good oat varieties now available are too near alike to justify paying an unusually high price for seed, observes H. C. Murphy, agronomist and plant pathologist in charge of oat breeding work at Iowa State college.

He advises farmers who are thinking of buying seed to check into the background of the variety being offered for sale, especially if it's one that isn't well known or is not one of the varieties recommended by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mohawk Like Clinton

For an example, he cites the Mohawk variety, now being offered for sale in Iowa. He says this variety is similar to the original Clinton both in appearance and performance. It does not have the desirable qualities of Resolvent Clinton, which is more uniform in height and maturity date and which yields 2 to 3 bushels more per acre. Mohawk was developed at the Iowa Station at the same time as Clinton and has the same disease resistance and susceptibility.

Although there is no advantage and sometimes a big disadvantage

in Canadian oats, Murphy thinks the Iowa farmer who wants to grow them should use either the Ajax or Beaver varieties, with Ajax being slightly favored.

Some Canadians Poor

The Canadian varieties Larain and Exeter have no rust or smut resistance, and yields in Iowa tests at Ames this year were 20 bushels per acre less than those of recommended varieties. Yields for Ajax and Beaver in the same tests averaged about the same as those of recommended varieties.

Another Canadian variety—Fortune—has the same stem rust resistance as Ajax and Marion but is susceptible to race 45 and other races of crown rust. Its yield in tests at the Iowa State College Agronomy Farm near Ames was 75 bushels per acre as compared with 86 bushels for Shelby. Test weight of Fortune oats was only 30 pounds per bushel as compared with 35 pounds for Shelby.

These results indicate that Iowa farmers have little reason to pay extra high prices for seed oats from Canada or any other section of the country for growing in 1951, Murphy concludes.

Nov. 16, 1950

Trace Timber Blaze On Sandifer Farm To Carelessness

Church Cites Iowa Law Covering Fire In Farm Areas.

A fire which damaged two acres of timber land on the C. R. Sandifer farm southeast of Albia Friday apparently was started by careless hunters.

Forester Bob Church, who investigated the blaze, emphasized that hunters who do not take precautions against prairie and timber fires are jeopardizing their sport as well as hurting the owners of the land.

Burned-over areas require years of rehabilitation before they can again provide food and cover for wildlife, Church explained.

Loss of land productivity often is more harmful to the farmer than the loss of buildings by fire, he declared.

Church cited the following Iowa laws covering punishment for persons who start woodland and prairie fires:

"If any person willfully, or without using proper caution, sets fire to and burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timbered land, or any inclosed or cultivated field, or any road, by which the property of another is injured or destroyed, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

"If any person, between the first day of September in any year and the first day of May following, set fire to, burn, or cause to be burned any prairie or timber land, and allow such fire to escape from his control, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"Any corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person on account of loss or injury to his property occasioned by fire set out or caused by the operation of such railway. Such damages may be recovered by the party injured in the manner set out in sections 8005 to 8008 inclusive, and to the same extent, save as to double damages."

The blaze on the Sandifer farm would have covered an even greater area without the effective work of volunteer fire fighters.

Among those who battled it were members of the Sandifer family and John Fisher, R. A. Faber, Irvin Faber, James Johnson, Elmer Johnson, Junior Leffler, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Harrell, Bob Wilson, W. D. Wilson, Vaughn Faber, Deenalee Robinson, Marion Fisher, James Williams, Marvin Vance, Kenneth Foster, Dick McMulin, Ray Helmick, John Johnson, Ottis Davis, Gerald Tubaugh, Charles Barnes and Bob Church.

"We're sincerely grateful to everyone who came to our assistance," Sandifer said.

Davis Repeats As Winner of Alfalfa Cup

800 Enjoy Speech And Variety Show Tuesday Evening.

Clifford Davis, Bluff Creek township farmer and member of the board of supervisors, took the alfalfa growing championship trophy home from the annual Alfalfa Banquet for the second time Tuesday night.

Another win will give him permanent possession of the big cup. He also picked up a plaque and a cash award from Farm Bureau President Albert DeGus.

Presentation of awards climaxed the dinner program in Albia High school field house, attended by approximately 800 farm and town men and women.

Two other Bluff Creek township farmers were on the awards list—Leonard Larson, who placed second, and James Foster, fifth. Third place went to Herbert Bettis of Troy township and fourth to Carl Van Zante of Franklin township.

Judging was on crops seeded this year, and points were earned on the size and uniformity of stand, freedom from weeds, soil improvement practices, erosion control and seedbed preparation. Davis had the largest as well as the best field—18 acres.

Highlight of the program was an address by Roberto de la Rosa of the Mexican consulate in St. Louis. In a talk aimed at creating better understanding between the people of the two Americas, he frequently had his listeners laughing at themselves and also poked good-natured fun at his neighbors in Mexico. There was a serious vein to his talk, too, which emphasized that understanding is one of the primary foundation stones of lasting peace among the peoples of the world.

"We have learned to fly like birds and to swim like fish," he concluded. "Now let us learn to walk together like men."

The audience fell in love with the Pulaski Jumperettes, nearly a dozen little girls from the kindergarten, first and second grades who did fancy rope skipping. The Albia Community Chorus was also given an enthusiastic reception.

L. L. Beattie, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce, gave the address of welcome. Invocation was by the Rev. E. E. Beattie of United Presbyterian church, and Hugh Lundy led group singing, accompanied by Mrs. J. Logan Cain.

Among the distinguished guests were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo. Drake is the national level land plowing champion.

Nov. 16, 1950

6-Acre Woodlot for Average Iowa Farm

It takes from 1,200 to 1,500 board feet of lumber each year for the average farm, reports Dick Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College.

He says an acre of well-managed woodlot will produce about 300 board feet per year. This means that about 5 acres of good woodlot is needed to supply enough lumber for the farm.

Fence posts aren't figured in on that. The extension forester says a farm needs about 80 posts per year. This figures out to around 400 board feet and would require more than an acre extra.

Campbell figures a saving of \$110 per thousand board feet for farmers who grow their own lumber rather than buy it.

Farmers with woodlots will want to decide now on their lumber needs for 1951. Then they can saw the lumber during the winter and stack and store it before spring work begins. Better lumber is obtained from logs that are sawed up as soon as the trees are cut.

With green boards it's important to leave plenty of air space on all sides of each board, and make sure the lumber is off the ground.

Nov. 20, 1950

Study Outlook For New Year Tomorrow

Farm and Business Leaders Going to Centerville.

Monroe county farm men and women, agricultural agency representatives and local business leaders will go to Centerville Tuesday for a 1951 Outlook conference.

The meeting, for Monroe and Appanoose counties, will be conducted by Iowa State college specialists just home from a national outlook parley in Washington, D. C.

Up for discussion in the Tuesday sessions will be the inflation trend, the ways in which the armaments program will affect agricultural supplies and prices, the draft prospects for rural boys, the farm price outlook, and farm and family living costs.

The information collected at the Centerville meeting will be relayed to township Farm Bureau meetings later in the winter, it was said.

Persons interested in participating in the conference are asked to notify Farm Bureau headquarters here by 9:30 a.m. Tuesday. The program will open at 10 a.m.

Nov. 20, 1950

Shelby Has Best Average Yield of Oat Varieties Tested During Last 5 Years

Other oat varieties are crowding Clinton from its place as top performer in Iowa small grain fields, according to results of the Iowa Oat Variety Tests for 1950.

While still among the most reliable varieties available, Clinton was behind several other varieties in both lodging resistance and yield this year, report H. C. Murphy and R. B. Atkins, agronomists in charge of oat breeding at Iowa State College.

Results of the 1950 tests show Shelby to be the highest yielder in Iowa over the past 5-year period. Shelby in 1950 had an average yield of 67 bushels per acre to bring its 5-year average to 56 bushels.

Some Are Lighter

Other varieties that exceeded Clinton in yield for the 5-year period were Zephyr, Ajax and Andrew. Zephyr, a heavy-awned lighter test weight oat has a 4-year yield record practically equal to Shelby's.

Although Ajax was the top 1950 yielder in the 13 oat variety tests at widely scattered locations in the state, its test weight was 4 pounds per bushel less than Shelby. Its yield this year was 73 bushels per acre, and its 5-year average performance is 64 bushels—about 2 bushels under that of Shelby and Zephyr. Undesirable qualities of Ajax include excessive height, weak straw and light test weight.

Benton and Reselect Clinton—an improved selection of Clinton—are now tied in their 5-year performance at 80 bushels per acre. However, Benton had the better record this year, with yields averaging 61 bushels, while Clinton had an average yield of 58 bushels in 1950.

Others Below Clinton

Varieties with a 5-year average yield below Clinton were: Mo. 0-

200 and Minto with a 79-bushel average; Colo. Bonda, Cherokee and Nemaha, 77 bushels; Marion, 74 bushels and Richland 70 bushels.

Other varieties that topped Clinton's performance in 1950 were Beaver, with 68 bushels per acre; Marion, 67 bushels; Colo. 64 bushels and Bonda, 62 bushels. However, their 5-year average, which represents a wider range of growing conditions, is still below that of Clinton.

Yields for 1950 below those of Clinton were turned in by Mo. 0-200, 57 bushels; Cherokee and Nemaha, both 56 bushels; and Minto, 55 bushels. Richland had the same yield as Clinton, with 58 bushels.

The amount of lodging was higher in 1950 than in many years. The poor standing ability of most of the varieties this season can generally be attributed to the heavy crown rust infection. On the basis of the 5-year performance, Benton, Andrew, Colo. Bonda and Clinton were the stiffest strawed varieties tested.

Other Things Important

The agronomists point out that yield, strength of straw, test weight, ripening-date, disease resistance and uniformity of growth should all be considered when comparing oat varieties. Cherokee and Nemaha are varieties especially recommended for companion seedings with legumes because of their early maturity, relatively short straw and generally satisfactory performance.

Marion, Cherokee, Nemaha, Ajax, Cherokee, Colo. Beaver and Andrew possess varying degrees of moderate resistance or tolerance to race 45 and similar races of crown rust. When crown rust infection is heavy, as it was in some parts of Iowa in 1950, these varieties may

Oct. 26, 1950

Guest Lists Going Out for Banquet

The guest lists for the 1950 Monroe county Alfalfa Banquet will go into the mails Friday. It was announced by Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce officials.

The lists will go to farm and town couples who have agreed to serve as hosts and hostesses for the Nov. 14 affair. They are to choose their guests from the lists, made up of persons who have informed the sponsoring organizations they wish to attend the dinner program.

600 at Albia Pasture Farm Wednesday

Approximately 600 farmers and landowners participated in the annual Field Day program at the Albia Pasture Farm Wednesday.

Visitors came from all sections of the state. There were about a hundred Monroe county farmers there.

Extension service specialists explained the Pasture Farm experiments in pasture renovation and livestock feeding.

Nov. 20, 1950

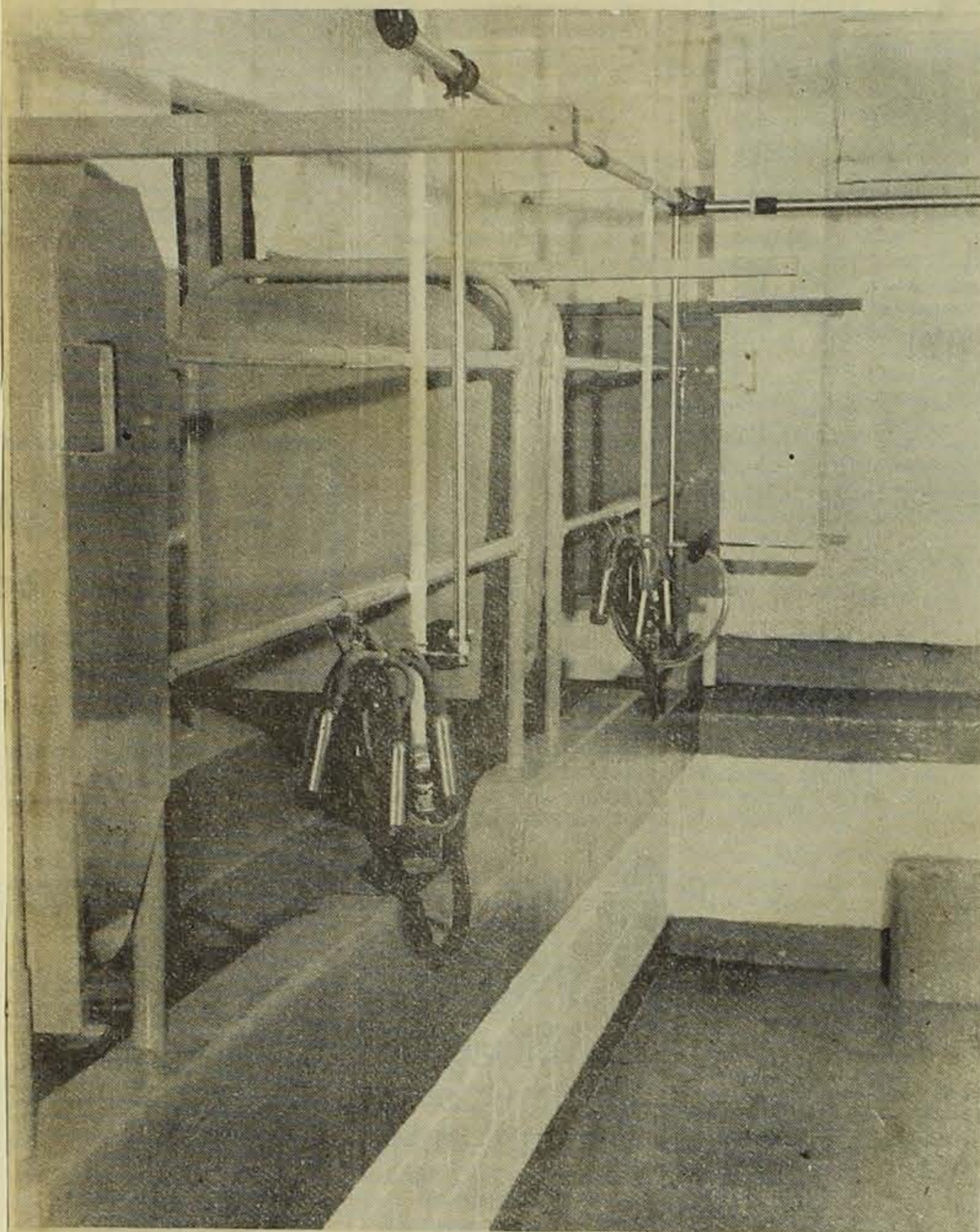
Nov. 6, 1950

Nov. 23, 1950

Sept. 25, 1950

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This Isn't Research Laboratory--It's a Milking Parlor



Here's a corner of the milking parlor at the Witt farm southeast of Moravia—one of the most modern in southern Iowa. Photo shows two of the four milking stalls. Cows enter from a door in the background, are milked and fed, and about four minutes later make their exit through a front door. Milk moves directly from the machines into 10-gallon cans in the refrigeration room.



Among the many Albia merchants interested in the accomplishments of their farm neighbors is Gene Stanley, shown here inspecting one of the Witt milking machines in the new parlor. The operator of the parlor works from the level at which Stanley stands—the cows stand above.

One of southern Iowa's biggest dairy farm operations has been launched by Ray E. Witt and his son, Ernest, on a 338-acre farm six miles southeast of Moravia.

Ray Witt, who lives in Cedar, recently purchased the farm from W. N. Miller of Moravia. He and his son are operating it in partnership. Ernest and his family, including Loretta, 12, Raymond, 9, and Paul, 7, live on the place.

The first step in the dairy operation was construction of a milking parlor.

It represents just about the last word in sanitation and efficiency.

Milk is piped directly from the machines into the refrigeration room.

When the system is in high-gear it can handle 40 cows an hour.

The Witts have a herd of 45 top Holsteins, many of them eligible for registry. They're the pride of Ernest, who has had 10 years of dairy farm experience. Fourteen cows are being milked now, and

the number will be up to 25 before December.

The dairy building is of concrete block construction, measuring 12 by 50 foot, and is divided into three rooms.

The milking parlor proper adjoins the loading room for cows in the big barn. The parlor is separated from the refrigeration room by a small space which holds the storage compressor and a shower. Cans into which the milk moves through overhead stainless steel pipes from the parlor are in the refrigeration room, and there's a windlass hoist for lifting the cans into the big coolers. Also in the refrigeration room are a hot water heater and milk can washer.

Cleanliness is the keynote everywhere. And construction permits quick, efficient flushing of all floor space.

The parlor has four stalls and four milkers, two on each side. The front gate for each stall holds a feeder.

The cows have access to automatic waterers and hay at all times in the barn.

Fluorescent lighting is used in all the rooms of the dairy house.

The Ernest Witt family, incidentally, has one of the best countryside views in this section. Much of the land in their area is rough, and the farm house is on a knoll—but, stretching east and west from the house, is an exceptionally beautiful valley.

Garden Best Place For Root Storage

The best place to store garden root crops this fall is right out in the garden. In fact, it's the root vegetables that are dug up and brought inside during warm weather that are in for trouble, says Mason Reger, Iowa State College extension horticulturist.

Carrots, for example, will wilt and later start to rot if they are dug now. Leave the carrots in the ground, Reger says, until about November. Watch the weather. When the ground freezes at night and then thaws out by mid-morning, it's time to dig carrots. This vegetable will keep best if dug then.

Cold weather is good for beets, too. They'll wilt if harvested while it's still warm. Reger sets late October as the best beet harvest period.

Iowans can get parsnips or salsify out of the garden next spring after the ground thaws, if they want to leave these root crops out that long. The more they freeze, the better they taste, Reger says.

Soil Conservation Meeting Is Held, Approve 3 Plans

Final Planning on Group 23 Is Set For Wednesday.

Commissioners of the Monroe county soil conservation district held their first meeting of the year Friday afternoon. Three plans were approved.

The third and final farm conservation planning meeting with Group No. 23 will be held Wednesday at 7:45 p.m. in the district office at the post office. It was announced today that discussion topics for this meeting will be general farm organization, pasture treatment and management, and general principles of woodland and wildlife management.

Plans approved Friday were for Bernard Dicks, Group 22, Troy township, 80 acres; J. W. A. McGilvrey, Group 22, Troy township, 120 acres; and Francis Hamilton, Group 12, Guilford township, 130 acres.

Applications for assistance with farm planning were approved for John Conway, Jackson township, 226 acres; and Orrin Callen, Union township, 160 acres. These men are former cooperators on rented farms who have purchased their own land for which they wish to develop.

It is to abolish the whole set-up, the soldiers' relief show, it is to give the powers and jobs of petty powers and jobs of petty powers, rather than in perpetuity, rather than in perpetuity.

Nov. 26, 1934

Oct. 28 1934

'The Glory of Lebanon Shall Come Unto Thee..'

The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious.—Isaiah 60:13.

The following story of Christmas and the Christmas tree is by M. A. Ellerhoff, superintendent of forestry for the Iowa Conservation commission.

Many Christmas customs are an evolution from times that existed long before the birth of Christ—a descent from pagan religious and national practices. In the beginning, many of the earth's people were sun worshippers because their lives depended on its yearly round in the heavens. To these people, mid-December was a critical time, for the days became short and the earth was cold since the sun was weak and far away. They built great bonfires in order to give the sun god strength, and when it became apparent that the days were growing longer, there was great rejoicing because of the promise of lengthening days to follow. Thus the central idea of beginning of the winter months—the return to light—became the hope of the world in the birth of Christ, the light of the world.

The exact day and year of Christ's birth have never been definitely settled, but when the leaders of Christianity in A. D. 340 decided upon a date to celebrate the event, they wisely chose the day the winter months began. Owing to a change in man-made calendars, the time when winter begins and the date of Christmas vary by a few days.

The transition from paganism to Christianity was gradual but became apparent after the fall of Rome, A. D. 476. For several centuries Christmas was solely a church anniversary, observed only by religious services. But as Christianity spread, so did the practices—becoming both religious and worldly, at times reverent, at other times gay. From the pagan emphasis on light, it is not difficult to trace the rise of lights and open fires to the many customs centering around the candle and its legends of light and the Christ child.

Many customs besides those of light and fire date back to some of the pre-Christmas origins, among them Christmas decorations. The Romans ornamented their temples and homes with green boughs and flowers; the Druids hung mistletoe in their homes; the Saxons used holly, ivy and bay.

It is generally believed that the first Christmas tree was of German origin, dating back to the 8th century. The custom was gradually adopted in Europe and allegedly reached America during the Revolutionary War, when Hessian soldiers erected evergreen trees in celebrating their Christmas.

The evolution of a tradition so widely accepted as the Christmas tree could not help but have many versions. However, regardless of the origin of the custom, it is so firmly imbedded in our holiday celebrations that few persons consider Christmas complete unless an evergreen tree, sending pungent odors through the house, stands guard in dressed-up splendor over the children's gifts.



The supplying of Christmas trees to the families of the United States is a big business. Over 21 million trees are harvested annually. Nationally, balsam fir and Douglas fir share almost equal honors in making up the first of 60 per cent of the total, while black spruce and red cedar split the next 20 per cent. The states bordering Canada furnish most of the commercial Christmas trees, although about 5 million are imported annually from Canada.

Thinnings from national and state forests furnish about 13 per cent of the annual cut. The rest comes from privately-owned timberlands, generally from stands of conifers which nature has planted.

In the United States, some 100,000 acres of land are devoted to growing Christmas trees. Christmas trees can be raised and marketed at a good profit on most any farm. The highest returns, however, are made by farmers who are near the larger cities where they sell on the retail market. They plant and harvest their trees on regular rotations of from six to ten years.

Any well-shaped evergreen produces an acceptable Christmas tree. The spruces, Douglas fir, and Scotch and Norway pines are the species most commonly planted, although locally red cedar and most of the other pines are marketable.

The shape and not the species is the most important factor in marketing. Some farmers develop symmetrical-shaped trees by pruning and have found that the increased value of a well-shaped tree gives them good returns on the extra labor involved. Trees are acceptable from two to ten feet in height, the most popular tree being that which is six to eight feet high.

Here in Iowa there is little sale of home-grown Christmas trees. It could become a farm crop contributing a high rate of return on eroded and timbered lands. If properly done, Christmas tree culture could help control soil erosion and water run-off besides providing wildlife food and cover and a future forest resource. Trees could be raised either as a continuous crop from a plantation by replanting after each harvest, or they could be selected from a stand of

trees, some of which are left to reach sawlog size.

And so on this Christmas Eve, after your tree has been set up and the youngsters have in excited protest gone to bed, remember that the Christmas tree is a symbol of many things to many people and, as a delegate of the forests, it brings to you a breath of the out-of-door living things which serve both the spiritual and physical needs of man.

Another Farm Group Starting Conservation Planning Here

Planning Group No. 23 of the Monroe county soil district will hold its second meeting Tuesday evening at district headquarters in the post office, it was announced by Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner.

Soil treatments, special practices for cropland, hayland and pasture; erosion control practices and rotations on cropland will be discussion topics.

The group launched 1951 conservation planning activities in the district last Thursday with its first of a series of three meetings in the district office.

Members of Group 23, all of whom have farms in Troy township north of Albia, are Ellsworth Kline, Jr., Carl Coghlan, John Miller, Floyd Bettis, Kenneth Bettis, Herbert Bettis, H. C. Peterson, John Kaldenberg, Lee Dawson and L. F. Hickman. Meeting with them are Ralph Eaton of Franklin township, Lee Rogers of Monroe township, William Monzlock of Mantua township and George Yarkosky, Matt Chelar and Frank Chelar, all of Guilford township.

In opening the first meeting last week Frank Bell, district commissioner, emphasized the importance of extending the soil conservation programs to all farms. "You men will find the conservation plans which you are now preparing of great value to you in carrying on your farming operations," he declared.

A new conservation film, "My Country," produced by the Good-year Co., was shown through the courtesy of Ray Swenson, Albia merchant. He had earlier screened the picture at the annual Albia Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Lothair Grant of Fairfield, soil conservation survey supervisor for SCS in southern Iowa, presented information on soil formation and covering characteristics of the soils in this area.

The group members received conservation survey maps for their farms, which they studied in detail. Anderson discussed the use of these maps in planning for erosion control and for improved crop and forage production, pointing out that the surveys are "soil inventories for farms in the group."

Bob Church, forester for the Monroe county area, was a guest at the meeting. He will present information on woodland and wildlife at a later meeting.

January 7, 1951

Jan-29-51

Time, Labor Savers In Cattle Feeding

Iowa beef cattle feeders can save themselves time and make their work a lot easier by following a few labor-saving practices, says Rex Beresford, extension beef specialist at Iowa State college.

He points out that cattle feeding operations vary greatly in volume from farm to farm, but labor saving and efficiency in feeding operations is important for all of them.

The first step in getting the cattle feeding operations on a time and labor-saving basis is to arrange the feed storage, shelter, lots and gates in a convenient manner.

One of the greatest labor savers is the presence of an adequate, convenient, automatic and dependable water supply. Water comes ahead of feed in importance and must be before the cattle at all times.

Hauling rather than carrying feed will save a lot of work. If the number of cattle being fed is small, the feed wagon may serve as a temporary storage bin in the yard. This will eliminate the necessity of hauling feed every day. These wagons should be filled directly from the silo, bins or place of hay storage to save handling.

If cattle are on full feed, Beresford says large-capacity self-feeders will permit the handling of feed in full loads with a minimum of labor.

Operators feeding a lot of cattle can usually make good and profitable use of elevating, conveying and processing equipment. However, the overhead cost of mechanization makes this impractical for the small feeder.

PMA Program For '51 Lists 17 Practices

Farmers to Sign Up When Money Is Allocated.

17 soil saving practices will be made available to Monroe county farmers under the 1951 Production Marketing Administration program, Chairman Phil O'Brien announced today.

This compares with 11 offered last year. However, township representatives at a meeting to be held in the near future may elect not to adopt some of the practices if they are not needed locally.

The total amount of money to be allocated to the county for distribution among the farmers who follow the practices has not been received. The sign-up for the 1951 program will begin as soon as the county's allotment is received and made public. Farmers may sign for one or all of the plans designated.

PMA officials, including township committeemen, will work with farmers and aid them in selecting the types of practices best suited to their individual farms. The farmers' payment is based upon the number of practices followed and the thoroughness.

The ten practices listed are the most commonly used in Monroe county.

1. Standard terraces.
2. Contour, intertilled crops.
3. Est. contour, strip cropping.
4. Est. sod waterways.
5. Diversion terraces.
6. Dams for livestock water.
7. Reseeding or establishing permanent pasture.

8. Limestone.
9. Fertilizers.
10. Green manure crop.
County Chairman O'Brien urges farmers to study the list of practices available so as to be prepared to make their selection when the sign-up program begins. Additional information in regard to the program may be obtained at the local PMA office.

He also stated, "Farmers of the county are being called upon to increase production on their farms to meet defense needs, but we cannot afford to shoot the works in a few years of using up our land to get the increased production. This is the opinion of the production and marketing committee. As they see it, with the unsettled condition in the world it is not certain how long the present emergency may last and we can't afford to breakdown our farm production plant by neglecting our soil."

"Farmers should continue emphasis on grasses and legumes as the answer to the problem of meeting defense production need and at the same time maintaining the productivity of the land. Grasses and legumes protect the soil against erosion. They restore organic matter and legumes, bind up nitrogen in the soil, and grasses and legumes help to increase production of meat, dairy products and wool items for which there is ever increasing need."

"They urge farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program to use the practices which will help them in improving pasture and meadow land. 'Give your grass land the attention you give your other crops and it will pay.' In most instances this will result in increased production from the farm as well as protection for a continued abundance," he concluded.

Farmers With Soft Corn Have Good Feed, But Are Faced With Storage Problem

Farmers who have soft corn this fall will still have good feed, according to Iowa State College extension livestock specialists, but they will have a storage problem.

Most soft corn makes good feed, says Rex Beresford, extension livestock marketing specialist. On a pound-for-pound dry matter basis, it equals mature corn in feeding value.

Starting soft corn is a problem because it will spoil in warm weather. This means that it must be either put into a silo, fed out of the crib before warm weather comes in the spring, or artificially dried. Not many farmers have drying facilities, so it's usually a choice between ensiling or feeding before spring.

Either method offers good feed, but there are points to remember when handling corn this way.

Put in Silo Soon

Soft corn that's caught by a killing frost should be put in the silo right after the first frost. The sooner after frost that corn is cut, the better silage it will make, Beresford says.

Soft ear corn silage is a good feed for cattle, sheep or hogs. Older cattle have more capacity than young feeders so they can handle soft corn better—they consume more dry matter when they take on a fill.

Pigs make efficient gains on soft ear corn silage, reports E. L. Quaife, extension swine specialist. The main thing to remember with feeding new corn to pigs is that the switch-over from old grain to new corn should be gradual. Dry whole or ground oats should be fed along with soft corn to keep pigs from scouring, Quaife says.

Some Feeding Problems

Extension sheep specialist C. W. McDonald tells of good results from feeding silage made of soft corn to sheep. But remember that sheep can't handle moldy feed, McDonald warns. He points out that corn silage is used chiefly as a roughage replacement for sheep.

The story is about the same for farmers who crib their soft corn and plan to feed it before the weather warms up in the spring. They will want to remember that there is less starch and more protein in soft corn as compared to mature corn. Feeders should balance their livestock rations accordingly, Beresford says.

Soft ear corn can be fed to fattening lambs, McDonald explains, but more feed will be required than with sound corn.

Farmers who plan to crib their soft corn will do well to leave it out in the field as long as possible, Beresford says. That's the best place to store it because it can dry faster there than when it's piled in a crib.

Says Soybean Straw Makes Good Mulch

A good insurance against winter injury to strawberry plants is to mulch them during the late fall before temperatures go below 15 degrees says Ed Cott, extension horticulturist at Iowa State College.

He recommends soybean straw because it is relatively free from bean and weed seed. When seed is present in the mulch it means more weeds in the strawberry patch next year.

Oat straw is Cott's second choice as a mulch. When this straw is picked up after combining it is less apt to be full of weed seed than when it is taken from a straw stack.

Shrub and tree leaves should not be used for mulching strawberries. This type of material packs tightly when wet and tends to smother the plants, the horticulturist says. Strawberry raisers who are unable to get soybean or oat straw can put cornstalks over the plants and then throw leaves over the top. The stalks will prevent the leaves from smothering the plants.

Wait until the ground freezes before mulching, Cott advocates. If it's put on too early, plants may be damaged as severely as when mulch is put on too late.

Without a mulch, strawberries are subject to alternate freezing and thawing in the soil during the spring. This may heave plants

Nutrition School For Feed Men

Feed dealers from all parts of Iowa will be welcomed to the annual nutrition school at Iowa State College Sept. 29 by Floyd Andre, dean of agriculture. The program is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m.

Centered around the nutritional aspects of feeding livestock and poultry, the 1-day conference will include a review of latest developments in feeds and the feeding industry.

Rex Beresford, extension animal husbandry specialist, will talk on the opportunities of the feed industry to increase service to livestock producers.

The nutritional problems that confront dairymen in raising dairy calves will be pointed out by Norman L. Jacobson, dairy husbandry specialist, and C. C. Culbertson, animal nutritionist, will explain the steer and lamb feeding experiments that have been conducted at the college in 1949 and '50.

Feed dealers also will hear the latest developments in swine nutrition from Damon Catron, swine nutrition specialist at the college.

On the poultry side of the nutrition school will be an address by Elton Johnson, poultry husbandry specialist. Johnson will report on the effect of age and protein intake on antibiotic responses in poultry.

Sheep Field Day Set For Southern Iowa

The annual Southeastern Iowa Sheep Field Day will be held at the Ottumwa Coliseum Dec. 6 beginning at 10 a.m. according to an announcement by John H. Dohogne, chairman.

The Field Day program is designed to bring sheep growers up to date on new management methods and review the other practices that are essential in making the farm flock more profitable. A Farm Flock Calendar giving weekly suggestions on care of the ewe flock will be made available to everyone who attends.

A model sheep barn with necessary equipment will be on display. Other displays will include different grades of wool; various market grades of lamb; and a good ewe-ram combination to get the best market lambs. Various demonstrations will be given along with complete discussions on Farm Flock Management.

An additional attraction to this year's Sheep Field Day will be a set of bred western ewes. These

will be made available to 4-H and FFA members or farmers at cost. They will be suitable to use in the quality lamb project.

County extension directors and vocational agricultural instructors will have complete information on the ewes.

This event is sponsored annually by the Iowa State Sheep Association, Iowa State College extension service, Wapello County Farm Bureau, Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce and John Morrell & Co.

The meeting will be in a heated arena with lunch served during the noon period.

Start Improvement Of Pastures Now

Stockmen can start now to increase feed for their livestock by improving old pastures. The first step is to open up the gates to the old pasture and graze it down to the ground.

Short grazing, while usually ruled out, is recommended in this case. It offers farmers a chance to utilize all available pasture, explains Ralph Krenzin, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. Besides, short grazing weakens the sod so it's possible to prepare a good seedbed when the time comes to work the soil.

Farmers who took soil samples and had them tested are in a position to order their lime now so it will be ready to apply just before the sod is worked up this fall. This gives the lime a chance to start reacting with the acid condition in the soil right away.

Plow on Contour

The best time to work up these old pastures is just before the ground freezes, Krenzin says. Where there's a heavy sod he recommends shallow plowing on the contour. A disk just won't tear up the sod enough except on steep areas where the sod and topsoil are thin. There a heavy disk or field cultivator will do the job.

Farmers who plow will want to keep several things in mind. Besides plowing as shallow as possible and on the contour, it's wise to do the work late in the fall and leave the ground rough. These are all precautions against soil erosion which may cause trouble unless steps are taken to prevent it.

Krenzin also reminds pasture renovators that natural waterways in the pasture need to be left alone. If these are worked up, the pasture will be left wide open for gullying.

Records Show How Farm Is Managed

Success in farming over a long period of time can be measured largely by one word—efficiency. About the easiest way to find out whether a farm is being run efficiently is to use a farm record book.

Study of a good set of farm records will point out the weak and strong points in a farm business, observes Iowa State College extension agricultural economist H. B. Howell. To make the most money a farmer must know how efficient he is with machinery, feeding operations and crop production.

Howell says a farmer can use his machinery and equipment costs per acre to help decide whether he can afford to add more equipment. If this cost gets too high, an expansion in production may be necessary so that the machinery and labor may be used more efficiently. Or, it may pay better to hire more labor instead of buying additional machinery.

High machinery and equipment costs per acre may also indicate that the operator already has more capital invested in machinery than is profitable, Howell says. Then efficient production will require him to reduce his machinery and equipment investment.

Records will also tell a farmer which of his livestock enterprises are weak and which are strong. From this he can decide if it will be best to expand the more profitable operations or concentrate on operating the weak enterprises more efficiently.

State Offers Trees For '51 Planting

Landowners who wish to obtain forest seedlings, multiflora rose and wildlife plants from the state forest nursery for 1951 spring planting may place orders now with Extension Director Lloyd Reid or Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner.

The State Conservation commission reported today that the supply of multiflora rose is larger than last year. Tree seedlings available include: black locust, green ash, black walnut seeds, red pine, Virginia pine and jack pine. Also available are wildlife plants which include wild plum, wild grape, Siberian pea, dogwood and Russian olive.

Prices are \$15 per thousand for multiflora rose and pine seedlings; \$1.25 per 250 black walnut seeds; \$8 per thousand for all other plants. Plants cannot be purchased for landscaping or ornamental purposes, but are available for erosion control and wildlife plantings.

Applications will be received up to March 15, but the commission suggested that those who wish seedlings place their orders early. Planting stock will be delivered COD express. Applicants will be notified when the stock is shipped from the nursery.

Soils Work Group In Union Township

Monroe county's 28th soil conservation work group was organized in Union township last week.

Lloyd M. Reid, county extension director, and S. T. Runkel, district conservationist conducted the information meeting. Approximately 1,000 acres were listed for conservation assistance.

Attending the meeting, held at the Frank Etcher home, were A. L. Maddy, Albert Etcher, Robert Barnes, Frank Etcher, and M. W. Phipps.

Reid stated that other farmers wishing to join the group may do so by contacting the county extension officer or the soil conservation office in the post office building. Reid added that it should be done as soon as possible as soil mapping of the co-operating farms will start this spring.

Young Farmers May Attend School at Ames Feb. 13-15

Farm plans to fit a military-gear economy, 1951 outlook trends and timely production problems will be featured at the Farm Operators' School at Iowa State college, Ames, Feb. 13, 14 and 15.

The three-day school, especially designed for young Iowa farmers and their wives, also will include discussions of public affairs and ways to manage a farm successfully as owner or tenant. Individual farm plans will be studied and older, successful Iowa farmers will be on hand to offer tips and practical suggestions on ways to solve common farm problems.

Young Monroe county farmers who wish to attend the short course may consult Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

Last year Dick Sandifer, Urbana township farmer, attended the school and brought home a favorable report.

Harvest Poor Trees, Keep Good Ones

Farmers like to keep their best livestock for breeding purposes. They build up a good herd that way. And the same thing applies to harvesting trees in the woodlot, says E. T. Gardiner, extension forester at Iowa State college.

Harvest the poorer trees out of the woodlot, he advises. This will leave more space for the good trees to grow and develop. If farmers harvest only scrub trees they'll soon have a woodlot that's growing trees which will make top-grade lumber.

On the other hand, if only the best trees are harvested, the wood-

If you do, please look a little further, and find out about the background of the college. Is it an ACCREDITED school? You may find yourself in a very difficult situation after graduating from a college that is NOT ACCREDITED.

Find out what kind of a college it is, and if it offers the courses which will lead to the vocation or profession in which you are interested.

Grass Seed Supply Up, Prices Down

The outlook for hay and grass seeds next year features above-average demand with lower prices likely for seed, reports Wayne Pearce, Iowa State College farm economist.

He says the "back to grass" trend came to an abrupt halt with the beginning of hostilities in Korea and the increasingly dark international situation. Greater production of most major crops is now being called for by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All production controls have been lifted from cotton, wheat acreages have been expand-

ed, and the 1951 corn crop is likely to be boosted considerably.

Pearce thinks this will set the grasslands program back several years and will cause a decline in demand for hay and grass seeds next year. Present seed supplies are 60 percent above the 5-year postwar average.

This past year the pasture and hay acreage was at its peak for the 5 years with acreage cut for seed increased by nearly a third.

Pasture Group Of Lee County For Hay Show

Farm Bureau and Chamber Sponsor Friday Program.

Four Lee county farmers and businessmen will discuss that county's pasture improvement program as a part of the afternoon program for the Hay and Grain show to be held Friday afternoon at the Farm Bureau hall.

Taking part in this discussion will be Harold Larson, chairman of the extension program committee; Harry Dresser, Jr., a member of the Lee county soil conservation commission and president of the artificial breeders group; Louis Ange, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Ft. Madison Chamber of Commerce; and N. K. Hartley, livestock farmer and member of the Lee county green grazing committee.

In charge of the group will be Delbert Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Foster, and Lee county extension director.

The Grain and Hay show will begin at 1 o'clock Friday morning. On the morning program will be talks by E. P. Sylwester, extension botany specialist; and by Harry Thompson, extension agronomy specialist.

E. E. Agans, chairman of the pasture improvement program and president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce will be the afternoon chairman.

On this afternoon program will be the discussion by the Lee county group, and talks by Ralph Krenzin of the extension service and Prof. H. G. Hughes of the Agronomy department of Iowa State college.

Krenzin will also judge the exhibits in the show, and the awards will be announced at the close of the afternoon program.

The show is sponsored by the Monroe county Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

February 26-1951

Farm Crop Group Conducting Soil Types Experiments in High School

In the past week Mr. Willson's farm crop boys have been conducting experiments with different soil types. The class has made a comparison of the time it takes for a certain quantity of water to soak through different soil samples. The object is to find out what type of soil will hold the largest amount of water. Course clay, fine clay, fine sand, coarse sand, raw organic matter, and black soil were each tested.

The result of this experiment showed that course clay will absorb but 6 1/2 oz. of water used, but it took only 20 seconds for the course clay to absorb the water. Fine clay, the groups found, would absorb 11.5 oz. of the 16 oz. used, it took only a period of 5 minutes for the fine clay to absorb the moisture. The group then tried fine sand. It took 45 seconds for the sand to absorb 10 oz. of the 16 oz. of water used, but when coarse sand was used it took 5 seconds for the water to soak through; however, the soil only absorbed 3 1/2 oz. of the 16 oz. of water. Raw organic material absorbed 20 oz. of the 24 oz. of water, but it required one hour and one minute. Black soil it was found, took 5 minutes and 25 seconds to absorb 10 oz. of the 16 oz. of water.

The class came to the following conclusions from these facts, 1. That the majority of Monroe soils are deficient in organic matter, 2. That the soil containing organic matter will hold the most water. This would account for the fact that hills which are rich in organic matter will have less soil erosion.

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Conservation Studies To Be Judged, Prizes Given County Pupils

Pupils in Monroe county rural schools' fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, will be eligible to compete for gold medals and plaques being awarded by the Monroe County Soil conservation district.

Rural teachers will meet at the courthouse Saturday at 1 o'clock to receive the details of the contest from the district commissioners, the soil conservation service and the forestry service personnel who will assist with the program.

The Monroe County Soil Conservation district and the Soil Conservation service are making available to all rural pupils in these grades conservation work books, which will be completed by April 30.

These conservation work books will then be judged on their completeness, neatness, correctness and presentation in writing and pictures.

In each township gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the winners of the first three places.

On a county wide basis three plaques will be given to the first three place winners.

Judges in the contest will be Elmer Roberts, county superintendent of schools, Howard Willson, vocational agriculture teacher at the Albia High school, an S. C. S. representative, and one of the district committeemen.

Monroe county rural teachers will also see a conservation movie meeting Saturday.

Feb. 8-1951

Schedule Dairy Breeding Talks During February

County Artificial Breeders to Hold Township Meetings.

A series of dairy breeding township meetings will be held starting Wednesday by the Monroe County Artificial Breeders' Ass'n. with the assistance of the USDA Council. Problems and remedies involved in the artificial breeding of dairy cattle will be discussed.

Included in the program for the meetings are colored slide pictures of Monroe county heifers, artificially bred, owned by 4-H club members. Pictures of sires will also be shown. Information relative to timing and feeding will be discussed.

Assisting with the meetings will be Freeman West, Monroe county technician; Wayne Clark, dairy genetics field man of Des Moines; Howard Willson, Albia vocational agriculture instructor; James Nash and Gus Tissue, Monroe county GI instructors and Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe County extension director, along with officers and directors of the local breeding association.

The schedule of meetings follows:

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 8 p.m.—Franklin township, Vosburg school; Bluff Creek, township hall; Mantua township, Tracy Forsythe home.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 8 p.m.—Urban township, Enon school; Troy township, Farm Bureau hall; Union township, Sofranko's garage.

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 8 p.m.—Monroe township, Hilton hall; Pleasant township, Sly school.

Additional meetings will be announced as soon as arrangements are complete. Association officers and directors assisting are: Tracy Forsythe, president, Claude Hawk, Kenneth Hinton, Albert Benson, Roy Scott, Sam Dicks, Don Patton, Herbert Bettis and Robert Flanagan.

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Urge Farmers to Prepare Entries

Farmers were urged today to get their entries ready for the Grain and Hay show competition next Friday at the third annual show. Officials have completed all arrangements for the event to be held at the Farm Bureau hall.

Classes for the competition are, Ear giving highest shelling percentage, best 10 ears, best bushel ears, best gallon oats, best gallon wheat, best gallon soybeans, best bundle alfalfa hay, best bundle red clover hay and one gallon Certified Shelby seed oats. The contests are open to any Monroe county farmer.

The day long program under the sponsorship of the Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce with an Agronomy meeting under the Monroe county USDA Council will start at 10 a.m. Specialists on weed spraying, legume seed production and fertilizer will speak in the morning.

The afternoon program will be devoted to pasture improvement with winners of the contests being announced. All exhibits must be in by 9:45 a.m., on Friday but will be accepted Wednesday or Thursday. The Albia Chamber of Commerce and hybrid seed companies will donate the prizes.

Spring's Best Time For Tree Pruning

One question that home owners with fruit plantings usually raise at this time of year is whether or not fruit trees and small fruits should be pruned during the winter or in the spring, reports Ed Cott, extension horticulturist of Iowa State College.

He says the work can be done anytime during the dormant period of fruit trees. However, the ideal time for pruning is generally considered to be in the spring after the weather begins to warm up but before growth starts.

The home owner who has a large number of fruit trees and finds it difficult to get the pruning all done during the short ideal spring period, may want to begin now. Then pruning can be spread out over the favorable days that occur during the entire winter period.

The horticulturist points out that this is the plan many commercial orchardists follow in order to get the job done. They begin pruning in the fall after the trees become dormant and continue pruning work through the winter.

Cott advises against pruning small fruits such as grapes and raspberries during the winter months. It is best to care for them in the spring. The reason for this is that severe weather and winter-killing may follow the pruning. If the proper amount of fruiting wood is left after pruning, some of it will be destroyed and yields will be reduced.

The latest device that should bring joy to amateur gardeners, reports The American Magazine, is a seed-sowing gadget that keeps seeds from sliding and bunching. It bounces the seeds out so that they're distributed uniformly, minimizing the need for thinning a garden later. The device is a small plastic tube that handles anything from peas to petunias, and is easily operated by hand.

Robinson, Kametz, Mosley Winners

Ed Robinson, Andy Kametz and Ray Mosley copped top honors in the 1951 Hay and Grain Show held Friday at Farm Bureau Hall.

Tom Dougherty had the best oats entry. Kametz repeated in the wheat division, and Dick Sandifer placed first in the soybeans entry.

Sterling Martin and Son took first and second awards with their alfalfa hay exhibit and placed second in the red clover hay division, behind DeWayne Johnson.

More than 100 farmers braved stormy weather to attend the show and participate in an agronomy conference conducted by Iowa State college specialists.

Highlight of the program was a discussion of the Lee County Pasture Improvement program directed by Delbert Foster, Lee county extension director, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of near Albia.

During the agronomy session Dr. E. P. Sylwester discussed control of weeds and brush by spraying; Harvey Thomas talked on production of legumes for seed; Ralph Krenzin discussed fertilizers, rotations and methods of pasture improvement; and Prof. H. D. Hughes also discussed pasture improvement.

Prize awards in the corn competition were one bushel, a half bushel and a fourth-bushel of hybrid seed corn for first, second and third place winners. The awards were made by the following dealers: Herbert Bettis, Ludie Kristof, Goode Feed & Seed Co., Ray Mahlin, James Foster and D. J. Dinneen and Son.

Cash prizes of \$1.50 and \$1 were given in the other contests.

Here's the complete list of winners:

CORN

Class 1, Highest Shelling Percentage—Ed Robinson, first, 86.6 per cent; Ed Robinson, second, 85.7 per cent; Dick Sandifer, third, 84.6 per cent.

Class 2, Best 10 Ears—Andy Kametz, first; Hugh Crawley, second; John Nigut, third.

Class 3, Best Bushel—Ray Mosley, first; Andy Kametz, second; Everett Long, third.

Most Exhibits—Sterling Martin and Son.

OATS

Tom Dougherty, first; Sterling Martin & Son, second; Cleon Goode, third.

WHEAT

Andy Kametz, first; Tom Dougherty, second; Sterling Martin, third.

SOYBEANS

Dick Sandifer, first; Sterling Martin & Son, second; Tom Dougherty, third.

ALFALFA HAY

Sterling Martin & Son, first and second; Ed Johnston, third.

RED CLOVER HAY

DeWayne Johnson, first; Sterling Martin & Son, second; Tom Dougherty, third.

Ed Agans, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce, presided during the afternoon. Awards were presented by Gene Stanley, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee.

Code for Christian Farmer

A group of southern Wisconsin farmers have issued a program which seems to endorse cooperation with government farm programs.

These farmers favor affiliation with a marketing organization or cooperative which will give an effective voice in the highly organized world in which they live. Furthermore, they feel it a duty to make use of government services when these are beneficial to their own farming and marketing practices.

Significantly, these sentiments were revealed in answer of the question: "What does it mean to be a Christian farmer?" Their frank answers, presented in Successful Farming magazine, assert what the dairy farmers' relationship should be to conservation, land use, education, and recreation.

But most important are their statements on marketing practices and the role of government in the dairy business. In observing the increasing organization of economic units outside their own—e.g., labor, industry, finance—they have concluded that to survive they must join with their neighbors (and their government) in cooperative enterprises. In this way only, the farmers feel, the

effort of the individual presents an effective challenge.

Here, in summary, is their 8-point code for the Christian farmer.

(1) He must pay attention to crop rotation, fertilization, and erosion prevention. Drainage and grassland programs are long-range in view.

(2) He should not push cattle to market by overfeeding — this could endanger the health of the entire herd.

(3) The individual dairyman should seek the family-type farm. Management and most of the labor are contributed by the family, which in turn receives its benefits. These benefits are not gained at the expense of the people employed on the farm.

(4) It is each farmer's responsibility to participate in and help develop recreational and social activities which will make his community a happier place.

(5) He must affiliate with a marketing organization or cooperative.

(6) He must comply with standards of sanitation set up by authorities in his marketing area.

(7) It is his duty to make use of government services.

(8) He works for a free atmosphere in which Christian ideals and democratic principles can develop.

Entry Blank

Monroe County Alfalfa Contest

Sponsored by Monroe County Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce

Field No. _____ Date _____ 1950
(Leave blank)

Name _____ Address _____

Township _____ Size of Farm _____

Acres of Permanent Pasture _____

Acres of Rotation Cropland _____

Size of Alfalfa Field _____ Date of Seeding _____

Pounds Seeded per Acre _____ Variety _____

Where Was Seed Grown? _____ Date Field Was Limed _____

No. Tons per Acre _____

What Was In This Field in 1949? _____ 1948? _____ 1947? _____

Was Nurse Crop Used? _____ Was Seed Inoculated? _____

If Phosphate Was Used, What Percent? _____

Pounds per Acre _____

General Remarks (how field was prepared and handled):

Sept 28 '51

Dec. 11, 1950

Nov 11, 1951

Iowa Has More Corn Products Than a Cob Has Kernels

Iowa's cornfields are frozen and asleep, their harvest finished and their work ended until spring.

But Iowa's corn "factories" are alive and bustling, their work busily continuing while the farmlands rest.

The golden grain which feeds Iowa livestock through the winter also feeds the hoppers of industrial plants. And there are more different finished products than a cob has kernels.

Food processing is Iowa's biggest industry — currently employing about 51,000 — and some of its largest plants are engaged in processing corn. Only about two percent of Iowa's corn is eaten as such, but it all has to be turned into corn flakes, corn meal or some other readily edible form first.

Few of the food products show their kinship to corn on the surface. Corn meal—the closest cousin—is ground by the big Quaker Oats

and National Oats mills at Cedar Rapids, and by half a dozen smaller mills scattered over the state. Quaker also makes corn cereals; National processes hominy grits, and Davenport's Hilland Potato Chip Co. makes corn chips.

Bearing less family resemblance are the corn syrups, corn starch, corn oil and corn sugars manufactured by such big plants as Clinton Foods, Inc., at Clinton, the Hubinger Co. at Keokuk and Penick and Ford, Ltd., at Cedar Rapids. Corn syrup goes on pancakes and into the baby's formula, but it also goes into cheese, condensed milk, powdered coffee, canned fruits, ice cream, mayonnaise, mince meat and vinegar. Corn starch, the standby of quick puddings, also goes into chewing gum, ice cream cones, and many prepared food mixes now on the market. Corn oil is one of the vegetable oils you eat in salad dress-

ings and shortenings. And corn sugar turns up in flavoring extracts, pickles, dehydrated soups, commercial Vitamin C and lactic acid, as well as many candies.

Corn's purely industrial progeny are a growing branch of the family tree. Industrial corn syrup goes into shoe polish and rayon. Industrial starches help make up all sorts of plastics, explosives, insecticides, pastes and such homely household good as laundry bluing. Industrial corn oil helps paint and varnish your house, and has a part in many pharmaceuticals.

Every time you lick a stamp or seal an envelope, you are tasting corn. Dextrin, an adhesive made from corn starch, also goes into glue, mucilage and gums. It holds crayons in shape, binds together the ingredients of linoleum, and keeps corrugated cardboard in one piece. Clinton Foods includes dextrin among its corn products.

Hunters in Utah Given Incentive to Help In Conservation of Soil Resources

TOOELE, Utah (UP)—The old-time "general store" idea of good will has been injected into Utah's hunting license sale.

The good will is expected to pay off big dividends in years to come by bringing about better relations between hunters and livestock growers.

Oldsters remember the small bag of candy the storekeeper used to give them to "take home to the kiddies" when they paid their bill.

Under the auspices of the Tooele Wild Life Federation, the same idea is used in sale of hunting licenses. The small, six-ounce bag that goes with the license contains seeds for new livestock and game forage and for improved hunter-stockmen relationships.

The Tooele soil conservation district is co-operating, deeming the program a practical approach to the problem of depleted grazing lands and sportsmen-stockmen antagonisms.

Program Is Simple

Here's the simple program: When a sportsman in Tooele County buys a license to hunt deer, or when he reports in at a deer-

hunter checking station, he's given a six-ounce sack of grass seed to be sowed in the area in which he will hunt his deer.

The seed is for crested wheat grass, the "wonder" grass from the Russian steppes which has been established as the ideal cover for reclaiming Utah's over-grazed territory.

He also is given a mimeographed sheet of instructions on how to plant the seed most effectively.

The idea was tried first last year, very much on the quiet. Sportsmen and soil conservation officials wanted a test before letting it go too far.

Recently, a committee of sportsmen and soil conservation officials visited areas seeded last year.

They found new grass growing where hunters had scattered seed.

Each six ounce sack has enough seed for effective covering of 40 square feet. Planted under oak brush or trees, seeds shown in the early fall will be protected by falling leaves until they germinate.

Hunters Even Plow

In open areas, the hunters cover the seed with three-quarters of an

inch of soil, often using a stick to plow furrows in which to set the seed.

So successful has been the program that sportsmen now are considering future planting-hunting excursions in which they will set out the seeds of bitter brush, buck brush and other plants on which deer browse.

Such an extension, authorities pointed out, would please not only the stockmen but the hunters, too. More natural feed would be made available to deer and the wild game would not be competing with livestock for the grass forage available.

The program, sports officials said, taps a great reservoir of

manpower, since deer hunters flock to the hills by the thousands each fall, the logical season for seeding the mountain and foothill browse areas.

Field Day

The annual Albia Pasture Farm Field day will get under way at 12:30 p.m. Thursday.

The experimental farm, owned by Iowa State college, is four and one-half miles southwest of Albia.

Speakers will include Prof. H. D. Hughes, Dr. George Browning, Dr. H. B. Cheney and Ralph Krenzin of the college staff.

Refreshments will be sold by Monroe county 4-H club girls.

June 4, 1937

Help Wanted

10

HELP WANTED—Man, not subject to military service, wanted by Monroe County Soil Conservation District to do soil conservation work as aid to local SCS staff. Apply in person at District office on second floor of Albia Post Office at 7:30 p.m. Friday, February 23. 10-7R-3

Dec. 21, 1936

Dec. 25, 1936

Set Grain and Hay Show for March 2

Monroe county's annual Grain and Hay show, originally scheduled for last Friday, will be held on Friday, March 2.

Lloyd Reid, county extension director, announced the change when the four specialists from Iowa State college were unable to get here Friday because of the icy roads.

Reid stated that the Grain and Hay show will carry the same schedule and the same premium list which was planned for the show last week.

All exhibits are to be in place by 9:45 a.m. Friday, March 2, and the first discussion will begin at 10 o'clock.

Exhibits may be brought in at any time during the week of Feb. 26. This is with the exception of Thursday afternoon when the Farm Bureau office will be closed.

The Grain and Hay show is sponsored by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Feb 19-1951

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The Grain and Hay show is sponsored by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Here Wednesday



Dick McWilliams, above, extension livestock specialist, will be the main speaker at the beef cattle and sheep show to be held at the Farm Bureau hall Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock. The public has been invited to attend.

Feb 26-1951

Hay and Grain Show To Attract Hundreds

Speakers Here Friday



Prof. H. G. Hughes (left), Iowa State college agronomy specialist, will speak on "Pasture Improvement" at the Hay and Grain show and the agronomy meeting to be held here Friday. Ralph Krenzin (right), extension agronomy specialist, will speak on "Fertilizer Recommendations and Rotations." Krenzin will also judge the exhibits.

Feb 5-51

February 12, 1951

Give Medals to County Pupils For Conservation Work Books

Pupils in Monroe county rural schools' fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, will be eligible to compete for gold medals and plaques being awarded by the Monroe County Soil conservation district.

Rural teachers will meet at the courthouse Saturday at 1 o'clock to receive the details of the contest from the district commissioners, the soil conservation service and the forestry service personnel who will assist with the program.

The Monroe County Soil Conservation district and the Soil Conservation service are making available to all rural pupils in these grades conservation work books, which will be completed by April 30.

These conservation work books

will then be judged on their completeness, neatness, correctness and presentation in writing and pictures.

In each township gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the winners of the first three places.

On a county wide basis three plaques will be given to the first three place winners.

Judges in the contest will be Ether Roberts, county superintendent of schools, Howard Willson, vocational agriculture teacher at the Albia High school, an S. C. S. representative, and one of the district committeemen.

Monroe county rural teachers will also see a conservation movie at the meeting Saturday.

Drainage, Rainfall Not Correlated

Spring floods are not made worse by tiling farm land in Iowa, nor does drained land cause drouth, according to Iowa State College agricultural engineer D. O. Hull.

He cites the annual precipitation charts for Minneapolis and St. Paul as a basis for this statement. These charts cover a period of 112 years and show no correlation between drainage and precipitation. Old precipitation records based on tree ring charts clearly show that for the last 500 years there have been serious drouths on the continent.

Stream flow studies conducted by hydraulic engineers at the State University of Iowa indicate that about the same amount of water is passing through Iowa streams now as did before extensive drainage was started.

Soil Conservation Training School For Club Leaders

A special soil conservation training school for Monroe county boys 4-H club leaders was held last week at the Farm Bureau hall under the direction of Ralph Krenzin, extension agronomist.

Assisting Krenzin were Roger Laurence, assistant state boys 4-H club leader and Lloyd M. Reid, county extension director. Both Krenzin and Laurence are on the Iowa State College staff.

Purpose of the training school was to give the boys club leaders helps for the teaching of soil conservation to the club members throughout Monroe county.

The meeting stressed that application which could be made on the farms in Monroe county.

Feb 5-1951

February 15-1951

ISC Agronomy Staff to Talk, Judge Contest

Chamber, Dealers To Award Prizes In Grain Contest.

Prizes for the third annual Grain and Hay show Friday were announced today. They are being contributed by county hybrid seed corn dealers and the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

A total of six bushels of certified hybrid seed corn will be given plus \$12.50 in cash contributed by the Chamber. Winners will be given certificates and will receive their corn at planting time from the local dealer. Gene Stanley, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce will present the cash prizes from the Chamber.

The full day's activities will start at the Farm Bureau Hall Friday morning at 10 a.m.

Lloyd Reid, county extension director, will have charge of the morning program.

Included on the program will be the following talks:

10:00 o'clock — Spraying Weeds and Brush, E. P. Sylwester, extension botany specialist.

10:45 — Producing Legume Seed Profitably, Harry Thompson, extension agronomy specialist.

11:15 — Fertilizer Recommendations and Rotations, Ralph Krenzin, extension agronomy specialist.

The exhibits in the Grain and Hay show will be judged at 12 o'clock.

E. E. Agans, chairman of the pasture improvement program, and president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce, will be the chairman of the afternoon's program.

Delbert Foster, Lee county extension director, and son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Foster, Albia, will bring his Lee county farmers here to take part in a discussion of the pasture improvement program in his county. This will be given at 1 o'clock.

Ralph Krenzin will talk at 1:45 on pasture improvement methods.

Third speaker on the afternoon program will be Prof. H. G. Hughes of the Agronomy department of Iowa State college, who will talk on "Pasture Improvement."

The winners in the Grain and Hay show are to be announced following the afternoon program.

At the same time farmers will be given cards for their enrollment in the pasture improvement contest.

Contest entries will be accepted Wednesday or Thursday and must be in before 9:45 a.m. Friday. They are open to any Monroe county farmer. Seed corn prizes are being awarded by Roy Mahin, Cargill hybrid; Herbert Bettis, Farmer's hybrid; Louis Kristof, Pfister's hybrid; Jim Foster, DeKalb hybrid; D. J. Dinneen & Son, Funk's hybrid; and Goode Feed & Seed Co., Pioneer hybrid. Each is donating one bushel.

Classes for the show are:

- Class 1—Ear giving highest shelling percentage.
- Class 2—Best 10 ears.
- Class 3—Best bushel ears.
- Class 4—Best gallon oats.
- Class 5—Best gallon wheat.
- Class 6—Best gallon soybeans.
- Class 7—Best bundle alfalfa hay.
- Class 8—Best bundle red clover hay.
- Class 9—One gallon Certified Shelby Seed Oats.

Show, Agronomy Meeting Feb. 16

Proper Land Use--

(The Pella Chronicle)

Some interesting results of experiments in land use have been released by the University of Illinois.

Seventy-five years ago the university established the Morrow Test Plots, six plots of land identical in measurement, the whole one acre in size. Each year the seeds planted were from the same batch and cultivation practices were the same for each plot, and all the results were carefully tabulated year by year.

The results were compared in a year when all the plots happened to be in corn—none in oats or meadow. Here they are. Plot 1, corn every year for 75 years, 16 bushels per acre. Plot 2, corn annually with lime, manure and phosphate added, 60 bushels per acre. Plot 3, corn and oat rotation, no fertilizer, 26 bushels. Plot 4, corn-oats rotation, fertilized, 84 bushels. Plot 5, corn-oats-clover rotation, no soil treatment, 53 bushels. Plot 6, corn-oats, clover rotation with fertilizer, 100 bushels per acre.

Final conclusions drawn were that continuous planting of corn would reduce the earning power of one hundred acres of land to that of 29 acres in 75 years. And on the contrary the same land with the three-year rotation and fertilized would produce as much as 132 acres of the land 75 years ago. In other words the land's fertility and productive capacity would be one-third higher than at the beginning of the test.

These are facts worth noting for every farmer and land owner. They're heartening for they prove that the land, when properly used, has inexhaustible producing capacity. Cue then, for the good steward, is to use the land right. If he does so he can pass it on to his children and grandchildren in better shape than when he received it.

Why the Farmer Needs Church

On this anniversary of the birth of Christ, hope for a free world united by brotherhood and good will seems dim.

An article titled: "Why the Farmer Needs a Church," in Successful Farming magazine, urges that our preparation for a free world go beyond just military readiness. The article stresses that bloodshed will not bring peace to today's sickened world.

The real battle must be fought in the realm of faith. But it is plain blindness to think we are the only side in the struggle with deep conviction. Communism—like democracy—can be a very strong, very earnest faith. It thrives on the hunger, confusion, and economic depression which follows war.

But Marxian Communism—now the Soviet nationalist interpretation—teaches men to live without God, against God.

The two philosophies—that of the Church and Sovietism—are incompatible. Yet for the reasons named before, Russia has succeeded in getting a life-and-death hold over one-third of the world's population.

How can we reach these people? Not by rosy sermons on our democratic way of life, the article states. Only to the American does the word "democracy" have an emo-

tional appeal. Our approach must be concrete and practical. We must use words which apply to the daily lives of these people. We must get across to them the fact that they cannot afford to support their present regime.

The Church Universal, of which our individual church denominations are a part, is our tool through which we can sell our ideology to the world.

We need the Church.

We need it for guidance to strengthen our own faith in God, to appreciate the value of human personality and rights, to understand the high meaning of life and life's labors.

We need the Church for humility gained through prayer and worship, for we know our imperfections.

We need the Church for fellowship with neighbors and Christians throughout the world. We need the Church for courage to face the responsibility of the gigantic task before us. We must offer our hands in union with all Christians in order to build a free world based on cooperation, integrity, brotherly love. For only by fighting against evil and for justice, under God, will lasting peace come to us and to the world.

The strength of the Church's impact depends on us. If Christians

in all lands will act as Christians, Marxian Communism will lose its power.

Ames College Specialists To Speak Here

Chamber, USDA Council, Bureau Sponsor Program.

Monroe county's third annual Grain and Hay Show and an agronomy meeting will be combined in a full day's activities scheduled for the Farm Bureau hall Friday, February 16.

The Grain and Hay Show is being sponsored by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce and the Agronomy meeting will be held under the sponsorship of the Monroe county USDA Council.

Lloyd Reid, county extension director, will have charge of the morning program.

Included on the program will be the following talks:

10:00 o'clock — Spraying Weeds and Brush, E. P. Sylwester, extension botany specialist.

10:45—Producing Legume Seed Profitably, Harry Thompson, extension agronomy specialist.

11:15 — Fertilizer Recommendations and Rotations, Ralph Krenzin, extension agronomy specialist.

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Ralph Krenzin will talk at 1:45 on pasture improvement methods.

Third speaker on the afternoon program will be Prof. H. G. Hughes of the Agronomy department of Iowa State college, who will talk on "Pasture Improvement."

The winners in the Grain and Hay show are to be announced following the afternoon program.

At the same time farmers will be given cards for their enrollment in the pasture improvement contest.

The Albia Chamber of Commerce and the Hybrid Seed corn companies, will donate the prizes for the Grain and Hay show. The rules of the contest provide that all exhibits and entries must be in by 9:45 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 16, although entries will be accepted on the Wednesday or Thursday preceding the show. A representative of Iowa State college will have charge of the judging.

The classes for the Grain and Hay show are:

Class 1—Ear giving highest shelling percentage.

Class 2—Best 10 ears.

Class 3—Best bushel ears.

Class 4—Best gallon oats.

Class 5—Best gallon wheat.

Class 6—Best gallon soybeans.

Class 7—Best bundle alfalfa hay.

Class 8—Best bundle red clover hay.

Class 9—One gallon Certified Shelby Seed Oats.

The contests are open to any Monroe county farmer.

1951 Corn Production Goal 40,333 Acres

Iowa Lumber Better In Most Respects, Campbell Says

Iowa-grown lumber rates high compared with lumber produced in other states when tested on the basis of bending strength, nail-holding power and durability. Only in paint-holding properties does Iowa lumber fall short in comparison, says R. B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College.

Tests show that Iowa lumber works well for dimensional purposes, sheathing and other uses when paint is not necessary.

Farmers can have confidence that they are not sacrificing quality if they use their home-grown lumber for most of a new building they plan to put up, Campbell says.

For example, red or white oak, red elm, black walnut and ash all have a higher bending strength than such common shipped-in species as white pine, southern yellow pine, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Bending strength refers to the number of pounds per square inch required to bend a board to the breaking point. Campbell says this is an important characteristic in dimensional lumber.

In durability, another major point to consider, Iowa timber again rates high. White oak and black walnut are superior to most shipped-in lumber in this respect. Red oak, white elm, red elm and hackberry are also durable woods.

White oak, red oak, white elm, soft maple, hard maple and ash all rank equal or superior to such common out-of-state species as the pines and Douglas fir.

Tests show that about the same kinds of common home-grown lumber that hold paint to any extent are basswood and cottonwood. Soft maple and hard maple do a fair job of holding paint, Campbell says.

Merger Talk Slated For Next Tuesday

Meetings to discuss reorganization of United States Department of Agriculture agencies, which had been scheduled for this week, were postponed.

The sessions will be held next week, it was announced by Harvey Hazen, state chairman of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Snow and blocked roads caused the delay.

The meetings are for state and county PMA committees, state and county personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, state soil conservation committee members, local conservation district commissioners, county extension directors, vocational agriculture instructors, representatives of the Farmers Home Administration and United States Forest Service representatives.

Monroe county's delegation will attend a conference slated for Tuesday at the YWCA in Ottumwa. Other sessions are Monday at Atlantic, Wednesday at Cedar Rapids, Thursday at Mason City and Friday at Storm Lake. Starting time is 10 a.m.

Soybean Total About Same As 1950's

Defense Program Calls for More Feed and Oils.

Defense production goals for Monroe county farmers were announced this week by the Production and Marketing Administration committee.

The 1951 corn goal is 40,333 acres, an increase of about 12 per cent over the 1950 acreage.

The soybean goal is 8,374 acres, approximately the same as the acreage put in beans last year.

The oats goal is 16,947 acres.

Acreage shifts into corn and soybeans are essential in giving the nation adequate supplies of feed grains and oils and proteins, PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien said.

Increased livestock production is causing a sharp drop in feed reserves.

O'Brien and the other PMA committee members, Mike Heffron and Denzil Patton, emphasized in announcing the goals that farmers should not indiscriminately break well-planned rotations and urged that maximum use of conservation practices be included in farm production programs.

Every acre of small grain seeded in Iowa this spring should have a legume seeding to bring added fertility to the soil, they pointed out.

More contouring and terracing of the rolling fields are essential.

Renovation of worn bluegrass pastures can play a vital part in increasing feed supplies.

In fact, every practice in the 1951 Agricultural Conservation Program handbook can add up to more conservation plus more production.

Farmers are now being asked to prepare farm work sheets and list the soil building practices they

plan for 1951. Approved practices earn government payments which help farmers finance their costs.

Township PMA committee members have work sheets for every farm, and some committees are planning sign-up meetings. Farmers are being urged to attend one of these meetings or contact a township committee member.

The deadline for signing farm work sheets is April 1.

The 1951 corn goal represents an increase of 7,068 acres over the land devoted to corn last year. Just a year ago now the emphasis was on a reduction in corn acreage, and Monroe county had an allotment of 34,203 acres.

Producers didn't even plant up to the allotment—putting only 32,723 acres in corn.

Monroe county had 40,323 acres in corn in 1947, 543,807 in 1948 and 44,257 acres in 1949.

During world war II goals ranged as high as 50,000 acres, but the 50,000 figure was never reached.

The combined oats, bean and corn goals for 1951 total approximately half of the county's 132,531 acres of cropland.

In recent weeks the PMA committee has sold about 2,000 bushels of corn to feeders from its steel storage bins. This bin reserve now stands at around 260,000 bushels.

Extension Director Reports Approved Seed Varieties

Says Chief Beans Adapted to Less Fertile Soils.

Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd Reld today announced varieties of grain and forage seeds recommended by the Iowa State college experiment station.

The recommendations follow many experimental and field trials aimed at finding varieties best suited to farmers' desires in yield and quality.

Here they are:
Corn—Follow Iowa corn yield test reports in Iowa State college bulletin P110.

Soybeans—Adams and Lincoln. Hawkeye if planted late in season. Chief adapted to less fertile soil.

Oats—Shelby, Benton, Cherokee and Nemaha.

Wheat—Pawnee for winter, Mida-Rival and Henry for spring.

Alfalfa—Lada, for two or three-year stands; Ranger, especially good for stands left down four years or more; Cossac, similar to Lada, good for two or three-year stands, Grimm, good for two-year stands, but is susceptible to wilt.

Sweet Clover—Madrid, biennial yellow variety, a good seed producer; Huban, annual white sweet clover.

Ladino Clover—No special variety available. Recommended in pasture mixture for moist soil. Certified seed will assure pure Ladino.

Birdsfoot Trefoil—Broadleaf variety.

Lespedeza—Iowa No. 6.

Bromegrass—Fischer and Lincoln.

Reed Canary Grass—Ireland.

The extension director said grain crops, meadows and renovated pastures will produce better and more profitably if the right varieties and combinations of mixtures are used.

Seed Treatment Can Up Farmers Income \$40,000

Urging Cleaning, Treatment Before Sowing of Seed.

Monroe county agricultural leaders and business concerns are co-operating with the state-wide educational campaign to get small grain seed cleaned and treated before sowing this spring.

The drive being spearheaded by the Iowa State college agricultural extension service, including its staffs in the counties would net Iowa farmers about \$15 million if it realizes its goal of getting every farmer to have small grain seed treated with Ceresan this spring, according to Arden Sherf,

March 8-1957

extension plant pathologist. This \$15-million figure is based on a 3-bushel average increase in yield of oats shown in college tests over the past 10 years and figuring oats worth 90 cents per bushel. The 1951 crop guide calls for 5.9 million acres of oats in the state.

Lloyd M. Reid, county extension director, said that Monroe county farmers could expect an increase in net income of \$40,000 if every bushel of oats seeded this spring were treated based on the 3-bushel average increase by treating and the county's oat acreage of 15,000 acres. Cost of treating will run about 2 cents per bushel for the chemical itself. Seed cleaning establishments in the county are asking 10 cents per bushel for having the seed treated with Ceresan at the time of cleaning.

In some years you can expect larger increases in yield than the 3-bushel average and in some you won't get as much increase. Reid points out that over the past 11 years, seed treatment has increased oat yields significantly every year except two. Last year the increase

amounted to 11 per cent or 7.5 bushels per acre.

Since seed treatment costs so little and because a farmer can expect it to pay off over the long pull, Reid thinks it's good insurance to treat every year. No farmer can outguess the oat diseases and weather to predict when not to treat.

There's nothing to the idea that new oats varieties possessing some resistance to certain diseases won't yield better if treated, Reid says. The Iowa State college tests are with currently recommended varieties and last year's 7.5 bushel increase by seed treating included the newer varieties. While the new varieties possess some resistance to smuts, they are not completely resistant. Seed rotting organisms attack the new varieties as severely as they attack the older, Reid says.

Early seeding of oats now being recommended to help head off damage from rusts makes seed treatment even more important. Ceresan won't affect rusts but it will protect the seed from rot, damping off and smuts which are worse when seed is planted in cold, wet soil.

Facilities are available for cleaning and treating seed oats in the county at the Goode Feed & Seed Co.

Seed can be cleaned and treated satisfactorily at home. The important thing in treating is to set the chemical evenly distributed over the seed. The job may be done anytime up to within 24 hours before seeding.

Rates recommended are one-half ounce of Ceresan per bushel of oats, wheat and barley, and for flax 1 ounce per bushel of brown seed and 1½ ounces per bushel of golden seeded varieties.

Kakalis' Family Supplements Farm Income With Fishing Expeditions Into Aegean Sea

Achilleas Kakalis, a 20-year-old youth who has been working with Lawrence and Tony Amoss at the state experimental farm for the past two weeks, wants to go back to his native Greece and start 4-H clubs.

In this country since last September, Kakalis has been studying American agricultural methods on a fellowship provided by the 4-H clubs of America and

of their agriculture methods and are studying in Greece, learning other rural youth groups. He spent four months on farms in Texas, and is spending three months in Iowa before returning to his own country the latter part of this month.

Another Greek youth is studying in Ohio. Half-way around the world two American youths, one from Texas and one from Ohio,

are studying in Greece, and are creating more understanding between the two nations.

Kakalis, a good looking, fair haired chap, speaks English with remarkable fluency. He studied it in school. Asked concerning his schooling he said that he had attended elementary school until 1939. "From 1940 to 1946 there were no schools—that was during the German and Bulgarian occupation," he added.

But with the close of the war, he took up his studies at the American Farm School in Salonika, the capital of Macedonia, Greece. Here in a school founded in 1904 by John Henry House, he learned new methods of agriculture.

Kakalis explained that the average Greek farm was one of from 10 to 12 acres. "On my family farm we raise grain and melons. Some wheat, barley, oats and corn, but no livestock." Asked if such a farm could support a family, he explained that it could not. The six members of his family, he explained, do some fishing in the Aegean sea to supplement their income.

Since coming to Monroe county, Kakalis has been living and working with the Amoss families at the state pasture farm and he's been performing his tasks well, according to Lawrence

Amoss. Living with the various farm families in Texas and Iowa, Kakalis has had an opportunity to study American agriculture at first hand and to compare the methods used in his country and in this.

He points out that his people, too, practice rotation. But there is little fertilization. Kakalis points out that it is "too expensive, we have no rain, and besides the people don't like it." He added that the average rainfall in his province is 17 inches per year.

Talking of the difference in the farms, the Greek youth pointed out that there was little mechanization on Greek farms. The people use oxen, horses and mules. But he added that lately the people in certain villages have been getting together and buying a tractor, a threshing machine, and sometimes a combine in common.

The fair haired youth explained that the people all lived in a village and went out to their farms from a half mile to a mile, every day.

The main products of the province of Macedonia are tobacco, olives, and grapes, Kakalis stated.

Kakalis, who also spent some time in Washington, D. C., visiting the department of agriculture, hopes to be able to spend some additional time in Washington and New York before returning to his native land the latter part of this month.

In the meantime he's farming the American way. He's attending 4-H club meetings, rural youth meetings, and is talking to a number of rural groups and civic clubs.

He still wants to start 4-H clubs in his own country and he likes the United States "much better than I thought I would."



—Photo by Robbie Norberg.

Beef cattle aren't common in Greece, so Achilles Kakalis, 20-year-old Greek youth here on a fellowship, takes an opportunity to get acquainted with several on the Iowa State College experimental farm.

March 5, 1951

Feb 9-51-7

Service at Buxton Rural Life Sunday

A service of dedication of the fields and seed will be held at Ebenezer Lutheran church, Buxton, Sunday afternoon in observance of Rural Life Sunday.

The 2:30 p.m. service will follow a pot luck dinner scheduled for 1:15.

Pastor of Ebenezer church is the Rev. Arnold Nelson of Munterville. Among the agricultural leaders planning to attend the service are Sylvan Runkel of Ottumwa, district Soil Conservation Service conservationist; Harold Anderson of Albia, Monroe county SCS farm planner; and Lloyd Reid, Monroe county extension director.

May 24-1951

Two County Farmers Attend Ames School

Good farm management in the years just ahead will include the ability to adjust the farm business to rules that the Federal government sets up, even though farmers as citizens may feel that a protest is in order, C. C. Malone, Iowa State college farm economist told farmers and their wives at the opening session of the Farm Operators' School in Ames, Feb. 13-15.

Attending the school from Monroe county were Clifford Belzer and Dale Smith.

Malone also advised planning farm operations well in advance for the coming year. By planning crop and livestock programs to avoid seasonal rush peaks and by shopping around for machinery and other items to be purchased, most farmers can avoid many of the difficulties likely to be common in 1951, he added.

Belzer and Smith also studied factors entering into farm management decisions outlined by H. B. Howell, Iowa State college farm management specialist.

They also heard M. A. Anderson, Uge agronomist, discuss the importance of figuring out the right rotations for their farms. With supplies of nitrogen fertilizer becoming smaller, Anderson emphasized the importance of "home grown" nitrogen obtained from legumes.

Livestock feeding programs that work well under price controls and newest ways to lower protein feed expenses were reviewed by Rex Beresford, extension livestock marketing specialist.

Merger Talk Slated For Next Tuesday

Meetings to discuss reorganization of United States Department of Agriculture agencies, which had been scheduled for this week, were postponed.

The sessions will be held next week, it was announced by Harvey Hazen, state chairman of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Snow and blocked roads caused the delay.

The meetings are for state and county PMA committees, state and county personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, state soil conservation committee members, local conservation district commissioners, county extension directors, vocational agriculture instructors, representatives of the Farmers Home Administration and United States Forest Service representatives.

Monroe county's delegation will attend a conference slated for Tuesday at the YWCA in Ottumwa. Other sessions are Monday at Atlantic, Wednesday at Cedar Rapids, Thursday at Mason City and Friday at Storm Lake. Starting time is 10 a.m.

Four Billion Tons

Pollution Increase In Rivers, Lakes; Forests Suffer

Natural Resources Drain in Spotlight During March.

By Patricia A. Wiggins
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (UP) — Four billion tons of United States soil are being washed away each year. Fifty per cent of the trees cut in U. S. forests are not being replaced by new plantings. Pollution of the rivers and lakes of America is on an increase.

Those and other drains on natural resources will be spotlighted in the forthcoming national wildlife restoration week, beginning March 18.

Sponsored annually by the National Wildlife Federation since 1938, the seven-day period is used to point up the necessity of conserving, protecting and restoring fast diminishing stores of national resources. This year the federation is emphasizing the need for a planned program even more strongly in view of the national emergency.

Education Important

The group is aiming at the sensible management of wildlife chiefly through conservation education. Publishing pamphlets, producing films and maintaining a staff of conservation experts throughout the country makes is a year-around job.

Besides furnishing conservation data to schools and libraries, the federation maintains a teachers' training program to aid inclusion of the resources problem into the classroom; finances migration research; publishes reports on congressional action on conservation

issues, and supplies material and funds to affiliate groups in 40 states.

The affiliates, in turn, maintain their own programs. Some sponsor youth conservation camps. Others grant teacher scholarships and furnish state legislature reports. All provide studies of local conservation problems.

Financed by Stamps

The entire program of the federation is financed by the yearly sale of wildlife conservation stamps. This year's sales are expected to be boosted by the appointment of William Boyd as honorary chairman of the week's drive. Better known as Hopalong Cassidy, he is seen and heard by million of American youngsters on radio, television and theater screens.

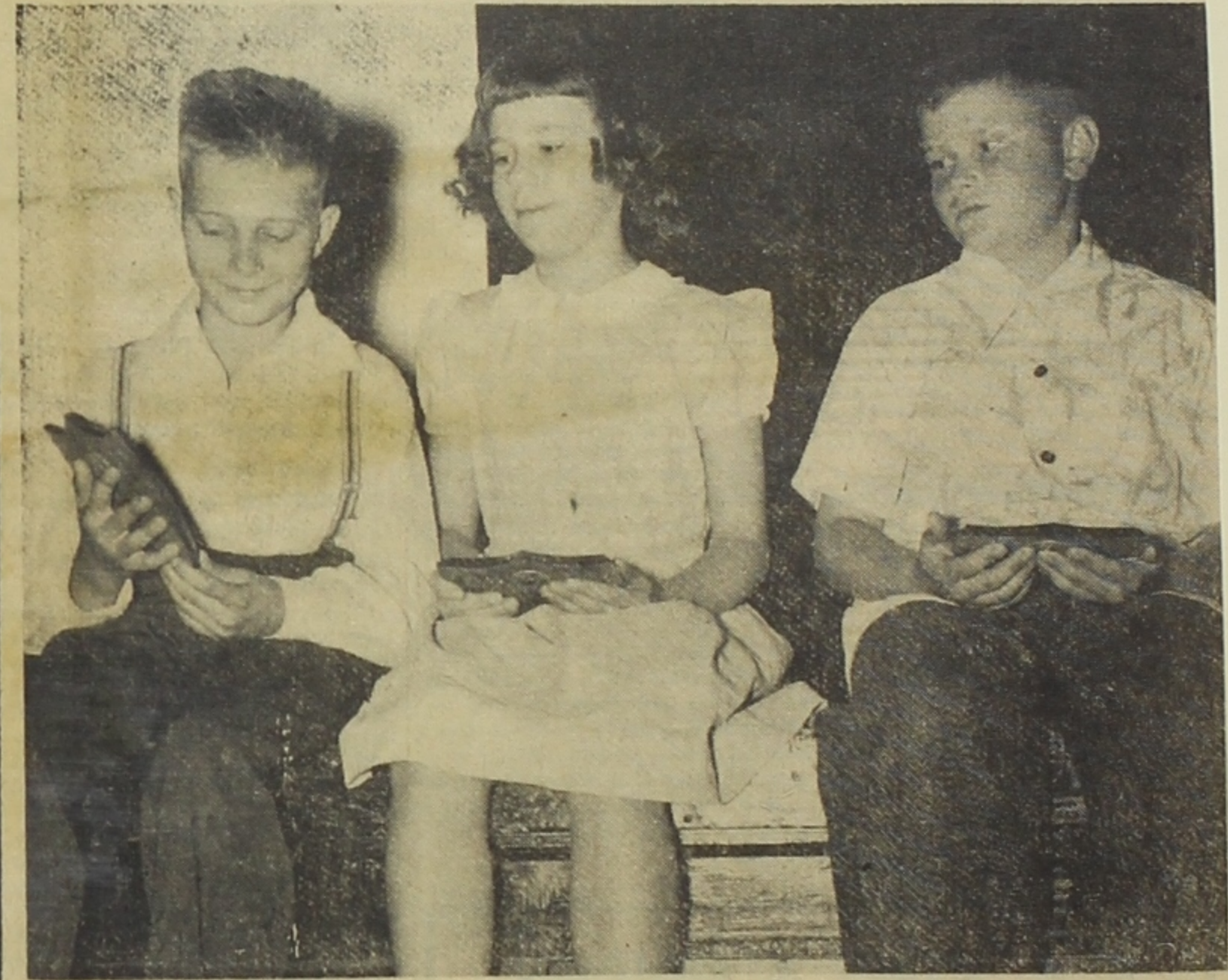
The stamps this year were painted by three of the nation's foremost nature artists: Roger Tory Peterson, Francis Lee Jacques and Leslie Ragan.

There are 36 stamps on each sheet, showing mammals, birds, fish, trees, wild flowers, and insects. The previous 13 issues pictured 484 different species of American wild life. This year's issue will bring the total up to 250.

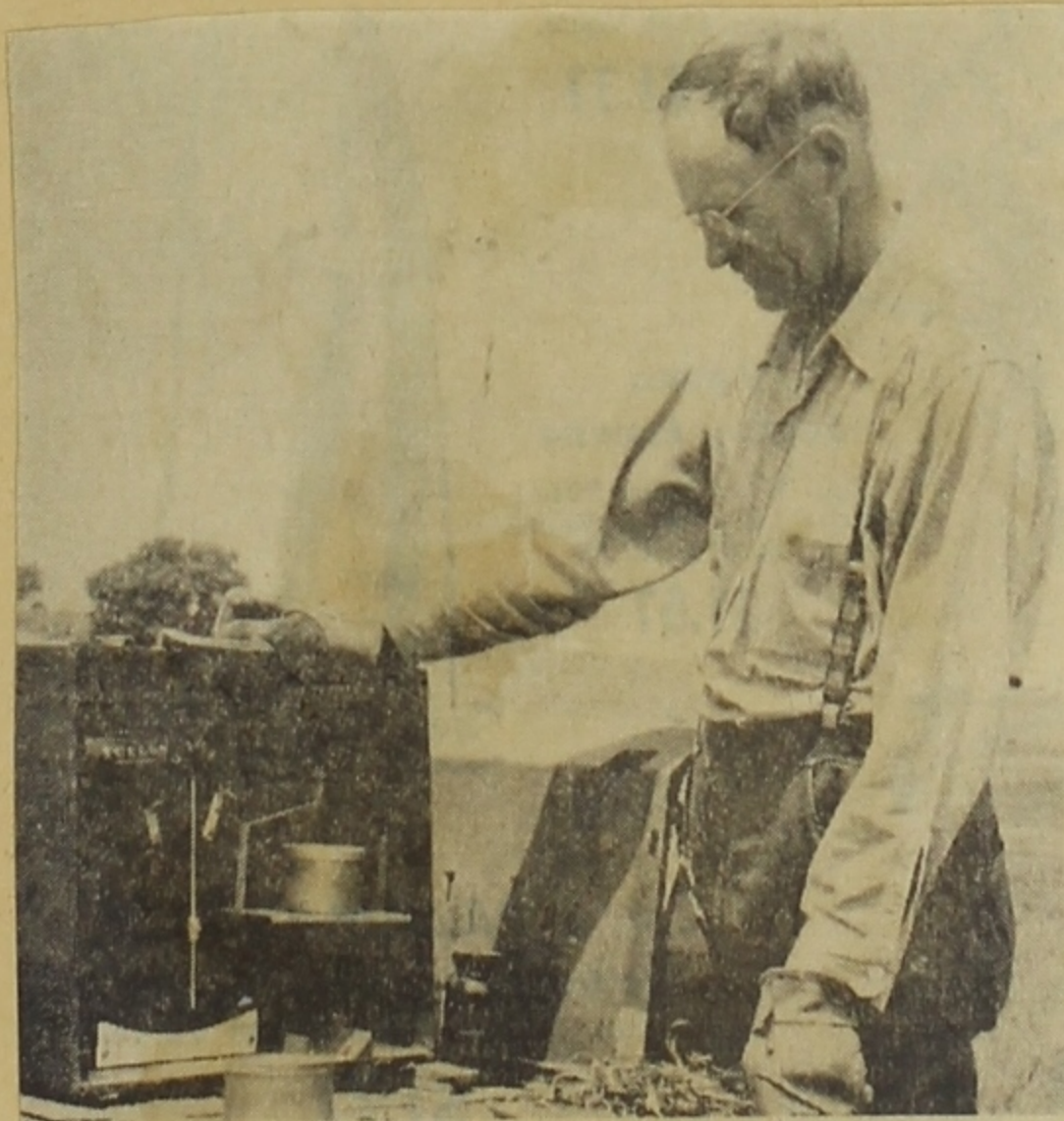
March 1-19 57

Farm Boys and Girls Win Recognition for Achievements in 4-H and Conservation Fields

Patty Swartz, left, wears a becoming smile as she assumes the presidency of the Monroe county 4-H girl's organization. Election of new officers following spirited campaigns was one of the highlights of the 25th annual Rally Day program at Farm Bureau Hall last week. Girls pictured below will serve with Miss Swartz during the coming year. They are, left to right, Patty Gilland, secretary treasurer; Lois Ann Stewart, vice president; Mary Jo Faber, historian.



Approximately 300 persons participated in a program honoring rural school boys and girls at Albia High school auditorium Wednesday evening. Children who made outstanding records in studying conservation of natural resources received awards from The Monroe County Soils District. Top prizes—the plaques they hold—went to Jerry Monk, left, of Miller school in Union township; Janice Mosley, West Point school, Franklin township; and Michael Teno, Wayne No. 2 school, Wayne township. Thirty-six other youngsters received medal awards, and there were dozens on the honorable mention list. The program included an address by Frank H. Mendell of Ames, Iowa coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service.



Among the approximately 300 Forage Field Day guests at the Etcher farm was W. C. Blackman, who farms near Columbia in Marion county. He's inspecting an Iowa State college gadget which determines the moisture content of hay. Blackman, who last year purchased hay chopping equipment from an Albia implement firm, has been using it for cured hay and finds it adds to efficiency in haying operations and economy in feeding. He came to the Etcher farm to learn more about how to utilize his equipment in processing grass silage.

June 18, 1951



of the highlights of Monroe county's Soil Conservation rance was a Forage Field Day at the Frank Etcher farm ownship. Principal demonstration was the preparation age from alfalfa-hay. Here Frank Etcher is pictured reservative—ground corn—with the chopped hay before the silo.

Suggest Treatment Of All Varieties

The fact that Iowa farmers have made practically two complete shifts in oat varieties during the last 10 years hasn't made chemical seed treatment out of date.

A good many farmers dropped treatment as they changed from old varieties such as Iowa 105 and 103 to Victoria crosses (represented by Boone and Tama) in the early 1940's, and again shifted to Bond derivatives such as Shelby, Reselect Clinton and Benton at the end of the 1940 decade. They figured that disease resistance of the newer varieties took the place of seed treatment.

Boosts Yield

But seed should be treated regardless of the variety, according to Arden Sherf, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State college. The new varieties in general, carry resistance to smuts and rusts, but not to seed rots and damping off disease. Seed rots and damping off are the main reasons for treating seed oats with Cereasan, he points out. Also, the new varieties are not completely resistant to smuts which seed treatment controls.

In more than 10,000 trials conducted by Iowa State college during the past 11 years with recommended varieties, seed treatment has resulted in an average increase in yield of three bushels per acre. In two of the 11 years, seed treatment did not pay, but in other years it resulted in considerably more than a 3-bushel increase. Last year, for example, treated oats yielded 7.5 bushels more than untreated.

Helps All Small Grain

Cereasan may be applied any time up to within 24 hours ahead of seeding, according to Sherf. It takes at least that long for the chemical to distribute itself over all the seed.

March 22 - 1951

An April 1 Deadline For Farm Sheets

Farmers have until April 1 to sign their 1951 farm plans indicating which soil building practices they intend to carry out this year under the Production and Marketing Administration payment program.

Producers should contact township committeemen, it was pointed out at PMA headquarters, in order to map conservation farming plans that will help increase food production and qualify for payments that will help meet the cost of soil-building practices.

Some townships have held sign-up meetings, but unfavorable weather and road conditions limited attendance. Since there won't be time for committeemen to visit all farms, producers should make an effort to contact their local committeemen, it was suggested.

The 1950 payment applications are now ready for farmers' signatures at PMA headquarters here. These applications must be signed by producers before they can be submitted for payments covering 1950 soil building practices.

MARCH 9, 1951

Grazing Too Early May Ruin Pasture

The attempt to save labor often leads dairymen to turn their cows out on pastures too early in the spring, according to Donald Voelker, extension dairyman at Iowa State College.

While cows on pasture require less labor than cows fed in the barn or lots, Voelker doesn't think the saving in labor is worth taking the chance of ruining the pasture by grazing too early. Too early many successful dairymen follow lops off future productivity of the pasture.

Another angle of early grazing often overlooked is that early grass has comparatively little feed value. It is high in water and low in feed nutrients. In fact, high-producing dairy cows may slack off in production if turned out too early.

Voelker suggests waiting to turn cows out until grass has grown sufficiently to supply an abundance of feed. A rule of thumb many successful dairymen follow is to wait until the grass is 4 to 6 inches high and the ground firm enough so that the cows won't cut up the sod.

Neither is it good dairying to switch cows to pasture too quickly. An abrupt change may result in a serious drop in milk production and off-flavored milk. Voelker suggests feeding the cows their usual ration of roughage and grain the first day they have access to pasture, limiting the grazing to 2 hours. Then the grazing time can be increased each day, taking 5 to 7 days to get the cows on a full-pasture feed. In the meantime, Voelker recommends keeping dry roughage before the cows.

Rye and small grain crops make good early pastures. Voelker thinks they have a place in the pasture program in that they fill in the early period so that permanent and rotation pastures can be allowed to get a good start.

March 15, 1951

MAR. 22-1951

April 9-1951

Albia Has Winners In FFA Contests

The FFA South Central District Contests were held Saturday, Mar. 31, at Albia High school, with the following chapters competing: Albia, Bondurant, Centerville, Chariton, Creston, Dallas Center, Dexter, Earlham, Indianola, Lamoni, Leon, Monroe, Moravia, Mount Ayr, Newton, Osceola, Panora, Pella, Seymour, Stuart, Waukee, Winterset, and Washington Township. The visiting chapters were Ankeny, Corydon, and Huxley.

The Albia F. F. A. chapter competed in three contests: Freshman Creed Speaking, Public Speaking, and Parliamentary Procedure, winning honors in each.

Albia will have two contestants going to the state contest this year at Sioux City. They are: Tommy Koffman, Albia High school freshman, who won first in the FFA

Single-Stop Service For Farmers Goal of USDA Setup

Monroe Men Join In Discussion at District Parley.

Plans for setting up a "one-stop agricultural service station" and coordinating conservation activities of the United States department of agriculture are being discussed by Monroe county representatives of the department.

The first hurdle is housing — space for the Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.

The merger, aimed at eventually bringing more than PMA, SCS and Forest Service together under a single roof, was discussed during a district conference in Ottumwa Tuesday.

Representing Monroe county at the Ottumwa session were Phil O'Brien, Mike Heffron and Denzil Patton, members of the PMA committee; Lloyd Reid, extension director; James Foster, member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee; Frank Bell and Alton Wilcox, soil district commissioners; and Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner.

The merger was ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to give farmers and land owners more and better help at lower cost, according to Hervey Hazen, state PMA committee chairman, and Frank H. Mendell, state conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service.

The secretary's order provides for PMA committees and SCS and Forest Service personnel to plan programs jointly and work together more closely, although it does not combine agencies. In accordance with the secretary's memorandum, the SCS and PMA will work with local soil conservation districts in jointly developing local conservation programs and policies. The agricultural extension service, Farmers Home administration and other agencies interested in and concerned with soil conservation are invited to participate in planning and carrying out the work in Iowa.

Monroe county PMA headquarters are now on the Farm Block, near the southeast corner of the square. The SCS office is in the post office, and Forester Bob Church also has headquarters there. Extension Director Lloyd Reid has his office over the Firestone store, on the east side of the square.

Creed speaking contest. Keith Purdy, who competed in the Public Speaking contest and won first place. The title of his talk was: "The Roots Must Be Strong for the Branches to Flourish." The Parliamentary Procedure team won second place, with Pella and Newton going to state. Those who were on the parliamentary team were: Phillip Purdy, David Reed, Roland Fisher, Art Rogers and Bill Sinclair.

All in all, it was a delightful contest, with everything going as planned.—B. I. S.

CONTOURING

The FFA Farm Shop classes have been asked by Mr. Harold Anderson, county Soil Conservationist, to help lay out contours on several farms around Albia. The boys who will take part in the contouring will be divided up into teams and work during the Farm Shop periods. The practice of contouring has so increased that about half of the farmers in Monroe have accepted the contouring plan.—R. D.

Prune Shade Trees In Late Winter

Late winter is an excellent time to prune shade trees, says Margherita Tarr, extension landscape architect at Iowa State College.

This will mean getting the job done before the trees start to grow and while it is easy to observe the structure of the plant and determine what material needs to be removed.

Older shade trees can be pruned to correct the large overhanging branches interfering with the drive way, telephone and electric line, or roofs. Broken or damaged branches should also be removed to prevent rotting. The object of all pruning should be to retain the natural shape of the trees.

Miss Tarr emphasizes that topping the trees is no solution to any of these problems. This practice only ruins the looks of the trees and makes them more susceptible to disease and insects.

Three cuts are necessary to do a good job of removing a limb. Doing it in his way will mean a neat job of removal with no permanent injury to the tree.

The first cut should be about a third of the way through the limb from the underside about 6 inches above where the final cut will be. The next step is to saw the limb off a little farther out on the limb than the first cut. The weight of the limb will break it off back to the first cut. The stub that is left can be neatly removed by making a cut flush and parallel with the trunk or branch from which the limb has been cut.

It's a good idea to treat the wound with tree-paint after the

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cut has been made to water-proof and disinfect it without injuring the cells.

For young shade trees, Miss Tarr says the important thing is to prune the lower branches off as the tree grows so the first crotch will be at least 12 to 18 feet above the ground when the tree is fully developed. She points out that a tree grows from the top and not from the bottom. That means a branch that originally grows close to the ground will remain there until it is removed. Early removal is advisable as it reduces the need for removing large branches after the tree matures.

Big Changes Shake Dairy Industry

Never in the history of the dairy industry have so many forces been at work—tugging, twisting, straining. Still with us is the fight between dairy products and substitutes — margarine, imitation ice cream, and filled milk.

After losing approximately 20 percent of its one-time market to margarine, butter has fought its adversary to a standstill since repeal of the federal tax last July. Dismayed but still hopeful, the oleo manufacturers have drawn a bead on butter's last vested right—yellow color. They also want to raise the vitamin A fortification of margarine, reports the April Successful Farming magazine.

Ice-cream imitations are another threat to the dairy business. In Texas there has been a trend toward substituting cottonseed oil for butterfat. Farther north, in Kansas, ice cream manufacturers have been using soybean oil to do the same job. Reports now show that the substitution is being practiced in Chicago, at the very edge of an intensive dairy region. Also, filled milk (where vegetable oils substitute for butterfat) will increase in volume as the price of real milk stays high.

Leaders of the dairy industry should never repeat their mistakes of the past that have alienated the sympathy of city consumers. Their advertising and their demands must be positive and logical—they must make sense to the housewife, the article says. Such arguments as "help an industry that aids soil conservation" mean nothing to her. Neither do sketchy, unsupported statements that butter is nutritionally superior to even vitamin-fortified vegetable oils.

As if things aren't bad enough, there is intense competition within the dairy industry itself. Here are examples: Chicago, using big refrigerated steel tank trucks, can roll milk down the highways to St. Louis at a cost of three-fourths cent a quart. A large cooperative dairy in Minnesota ships milk into such states as Iowa, which itself is one of the leading dairy states. One dairy plant operator in central Illinois lost half his business when a low-cost Chicago dairy shipped milk to his city and undercut his price.

April 12, 1951

Farmers Plan More Pork, Less Corn

More Grain From Each Acre Goal For 1951.

Monroe county farmers plan to produce more pork and less corn this year, a summary of production intentions compiled at PMA headquarters revealed today.

Preliminary indications are that acreages devoted to corn and oats will drop in comparison with a year ago, while the soybean acreage may register a slight advance.

Both spring and fall pig farrowings will be higher than 1950's.

The fact that grain production may not be sufficient to carry increased feeding operations and maintain an adequate 1952 carry-over is causing national concern. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and his top aide, Gus Geissler, national PMA director, were in Des Moines last Saturday beating the drums for increased corn acreage.

Locally, agricultural leaders would like to see more corn planted—but they are reluctant to ask farmers to disturb their conservation rotations.

Phil O'Brien, PMA chairman, suggested that over the long haul Monroe county can probably best meet its defense food production responsibilities by limiting corn to the best land and concentrating on higher yields per acre.

That same proposition was advanced by Extension Director Lloyd Reid during a Monroe township Farm Bureau meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson last week.

Reid, who showed color slides of soil conservation practices being carried out on Monroe county farms, stressed the importance of increasing production, but emphasized that Monroe county farmers can make their best contribution by good conservation practices and the increased use of fertilizers for higher per-acre yields.

The PMA survey, covering 747 farms with 68,387 crop acres, shows corn planting intentions of 21,455 acres for 1951 as compared with 25,338 in 1950.

On these farms there are 5,219 spring sows as compared with 5,337 a year ago—2,815 fall sows as compared with 2,127 in 1950.

Monroe county has 1,711 farms, 32,541 acres of crop land and 272,000 acres of farm land.

The 747 farms covered by the survey contain 141,922 acres of farm land and better than half of the total crop land—68,387 acres. Consequently, they give a rather accurate indication of trends.

Unless weather conditions improve quite rapidly, the intended acreage may drop and be replaced by corn and soybeans.

This is the final week for producers to sign their 1951 PMA farm plans, outlining food production intentions and conservation practices for which federal financial assistance is available.

Applications covering 1950 farm conservation payments are ready or the signatures of producers at PMA headquarters.

April 9, 1951

Start Pigs Gradually On Green Pastures, Quaife Advises

On Iowa State College extension swine specialists has some suggestions for getting young pigs started on lush, green pastures with less trouble from scouring.

Pastures are late this spring, and hog producers are getting anxious to move their sows and pigs out of the farrowing pens onto clean ground. However, they can make this shift too abruptly, in the opinion of E. L. Quaife, extension swine specialist at the college.

Sows and pigs turned out on lush legume pastures directly from drylots usually develop scours. They have them for a week to 10 days and as a result suffer some setback.

This type of scours can be prevented by accustoming the sows and pigs to green feed slowly. Quaife suggests cutting some and feeding it in the pens in drylot.

The swine specialist says it is a good practice to full-feed pigs on pasture until they reach 60 to 75 pounds in weight. Pigs up to this size can't eat enough grass or legumes to obtain enough protein to balance the grain.

After the pigs reach 60 to 75 pounds the protein in the ration can be reduced considerably if there is a lot of good pasture. This is especially true with pigs that will not reach market before late fall. Corn and pasture will often provide them with all the nutrients they need.

However, for early-farrowed pigs being pushed for the high-priced late summer markets, Quaife suggests full-feeding right up to market time. The higher price received will more than pay for the extra feed required.

Although it is getting rather late to sow rape, Quaife says it may still be the best temporary pasture crop if legumes are lacking. Rape will do exceptionally well if the season remains damp and cool.

May 21, '51

Conservation Week Plans in Progress

The Monroe county United States Department of Agriculture Council is making arrangements for a Conservation Week program June 11-18, it was reported by Lloyd M. Reid, council chairman.

One of the highlights will be a Forage Field Day at the Frank Etcher farm in Union township, when methods and equipment for handling forage will be demonstrated. Processing of grass silage and chopping and baling of hay will be among the demonstrations. Albia farm equipment dealers have been invited to participate in the program and show field choppers, blowers, rakes, wagons, mowers, balers and other equipment. Ralph Krenzlin and Dale Woolsoncroft of the Iowa Extension Service will be here.

A special recognition program is planned Wednesday, June 13, at Albia High school auditorium to honor 350 rural school boys and girls who completed Conservation Workbooks during the past term. Medals and plaques will be presented to winners.

Monroe County Schools Superintendent Ether Roberts said the conservation studies created much interest among teachers and pupils and that outstanding workbooks were created.

The council is planning window exhibits in downtown Albia stores and is preparing signs calling attention to roadside erosion control demonstrations established on the Foster and K roads.

Albia Pasture Farm's Field Day June 7

Will Demonstrate Use of Grass in Beef Production.

The annual Field Day at Albia Pasture Farm, a program which has been attracting more and more Iowa farmers in recent years, is scheduled for June 7.

This year's guests at the Iowa State college experimental farm will see the results of pasture improvement, use of fertilizers, rotation practices, and the utilization of grass in production of quality beef.

The farm is four and one-half miles southwest of Albia, and the road to it from highway 34 west will be marked.

In charge of the program will be Professor H. D. Hughes, Dr. George Browning, H. B. Cheney and Ralph Krenzlin, all of Iowa State college.

Activities will get under way at 12:30 p.m., and there will be sections for 4-H club members and Future Farmers of America and adults.

The farm offers a practical demonstration of what can be accomplished in improving run-down hill farms of this area. Extension Director Lloyd Reid explained. Practices found profitable on the experimental project will also prove profitable on other Monroe county farms, he emphasized.

He urged all farm operators of southern Iowa and northern Missouri to plan now to take part in the June 7 Field Day.

May 31-1951

Corn Planting Near Finish in Monroe

Monroe county farmers were going great guns with preparations for the 1951 corn crop before weekend rains halted field work.

A continuation of today's bright, warm weather will see the bulk of the planting concluded by the end of the week.

Estimates by County PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien and Extension Director Lloyd Reid put the corn plantings so far at around 65 per cent of the total intended acreage.

Reid said hay crops are coming along well, and prospects are for bumper production of alfalfa.

Over an inch of rainfall was measured by Weather Observer Arthur Freed of Albia following Friday showers. Highway 137 between Albia and Edayville is again closed as a result of high water along the Des Moines river bottoms.

After dropping down to 69 degrees Saturday following readings in the high 70's through the earlier part of the week, the mercury hit 71 Sunday. Today's low was 49.

May 28, 1951

Dedicate Seed and Fields During Service At Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Buxton

Rural Life Sunday was observed at Ebenezer Lutheran church, Buxton, with dedication of seed and fields.

During the afternoon ceremony, attended by approximately 60 persons, Mrs. Clifford Stewart was the "Voice of the Earth," Harold Anderson was the "Voice of Man," and the Rev. Arnold Nelson was the "Voice of the Eternal God."

Troy, Bluff Creek and Pleasant township 4-H club boys and girls attended the service and so did James Foster of near Albia, member of the Iowa state soil conservation committee.

The \$35 offering went for refugee relief.

Combs of Hamilton was brought to the hospital Tuesday for treatment of injuries suffered in an accident at the Litter Coal Co. mine, Attica. Released following treatment were Mrs. Grace McDonald, Melrose route 1; Mrs. J. O. Metz, Hamilton route 1; and Larry Franzen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Franzen, Lovilla.

May 24, 1951

2-19

Says Thick Per Acre

For 40 by 40 Hills Dyas Recommends 4 or 5 Kernels

Says 4-Kernel Rate Gives About 12,000 Stalks Per Acre.

There must be a thick stand of stalks per acre at harvest time to get the highest corn yield in Iowa. That means 12,000 to 16,000 stalks per acre, according to Ed Dyas, extension agronomist at Iowa State College.

A fairly heavy planting rate must be used to get this number of stalks, which will make maximum use of the available soil fertility. It must be remembered that an ear of corn isn't produced for every kernel that is planted.

Plant Extra Kernel

Dyas reports that actual counts show that when 3 kernels of present-day good hybrid seed is planted per hill, approximately 80 per cent of that many stalks will be in the field at harvest time. If 4 kernels are planted per hill, there will be only 3 stalks per hill when the corn is husked.

When 40 by 40 inch hills are planted, Dyas recommends planting 4 or 5 kernels per hill to get the desired number of stalks per acre. The 4 kernel rate will give about 12,000 stalks per acre and the 5 kernel rate, 16,000.

Can Narrow Rows

Some farmers run into difficulty from lodging when planting 5 kernels per hill. Dyas says this can be avoided and the stalk count per acre still maintained by planting at a lighter rate per hill and narrowing the rows or spacing of hills. This will mean more hills per acre.

For example, there will be 4,344 hills of 38 by 38 inch hills in an acre. Planting 4 kernels per hill will result in between 13,000 and 14,000 stalks per acre at harvest time under average conditions.

It takes good soil management to grow high yields, and there must be a thick stand of corn to cash in on the high fertility, Dyas says.

Reseed, Fertilize Your Lawn Early

Iowa lawns will be fresher and greener this spring if they are reseeded and fertilized early in the season, says Ed Gott, extension horticulturist at Iowa State college. These practices will also help cut down the problem of weed control as the heavy stand of grass will help crowd weeds out.

The horticulturist recommends using bluegrass seed for the reseeded at the rate of two pounds per 1,000 square feet. Using a regular lawn seeder will help insure getting an even distribution of the seed. It is not necessary to work up the established lawn before reseeded. Gott says the seed will work down to the ground and become established.

The best response from fertilizer applied in the spring will be from one of the straight nitrogen types such as ammonium nitrate. This should be applied at the rate of 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

If a fertilizer such as 16-20-0 is used, 8 pounds per 1,000 square feet is needed. If 4-16-18 or 4-12-4 is used, 15 to 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet is recommended. For 10-20-0 the recommended rate is 11 to 12 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Rolling the lawn in the spring is another good practice, according to Gott. This will push tufts of grass into place that have been heaved up by freezing and thawing.

Cott cautions against rolling when the soil is too wet as that will pack it too much and do harm.

May 10, 1951

Hinton, Hawk, Goode, Rogers, Judge, Teele, Derry Capture Awards



Broad smiles mark this scene—the presentation of Master Dairyman award checks during the annual Dairy-Conservation banquet program at Christian Service Center here Monday evening. Left to right are Lloyd Goode, third place winner; Claude Hawk, who finished second; Kenneth Hinton, first place winner; and Robert Stevenson, who presented the awards for the Master Dairyman Contest sponsors—Supply Store and United Food Store. Hinton received \$50; Hawk, \$30; and Goode, \$20.



A new feature in Monroe county's recognition of outstanding conservation farmers is the Forestry award. During the Monday evening dinner program the first of the series was presented by Chamber of Commerce President Ed Agas, left, to Lee Rogers, Monroe township farmer. At right is Bob Church, area forester, who has headquarters here.



Here are three Monroe county farmers who made outstanding records in soil conservation during the past year, with the plaques they received from L. L. Behnke, Albia Rotary club president. Left to right: George Teele, William P. Judge, Manford Derry and Behnke.

Says High Standard of Living Hinged to Soil

Monroe county honored outstanding conservation farmers and conservation farming during the Monday evening Dairy-Conservation banquet at the Christian Service Center.

Twenty men were present from all townships; township, township, township.

to the

and Manford Derry, Pleasant township.

A new Forestry award was won by Lee N. Rogers, Monroe township. Guest speaker at the dinner, sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture Council with the cooperation of the Albia Chamber of Commerce and Rotary club, was Dr. George Browning, assistance director of the Iowa agricultural experiment station.

The high standard of American living and fertile soil have a direct

and vital relationship, Dr. Browning said. He declared that city and town families, as well as those on the farms, should take an interest in conservation of the nation's soil resources.

We lose more soil nutrients by erosion, he warned, than we do in actually growing food and forage.

Master Dairymen are named on the basis of contest records. The contest is sponsored by two Albia

—Continued on Page 6.

May, 1951

Schedule Field Day June 6 at Albia Pasture Farm

Forage Crops Get Top Billing for Program Here.

Iowa farmers will be able to see and learn what crops and farming practices are best adapted to their communities at experimental farm field days throughout the state this summer. Dates for 13 field days have been announced by G. M. Browning, associate director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Iowa State college.

Leading off the summer series of field days will be the one at the Seymour-Shelby Experimental Farm, Seymour, on June 4. The main emphasis of the program will be on forage crops. Old and new varieties will be examined and the advantages of each pointed out. In addition, fertilizer results on forage crops will be shown.

Forage crops will also be the main subject of interest on six other field day programs. These include the Southern Iowa Experimental Pasture Improvement Farm, Albia, on June 7; Grundy-Shelby

Experimental Farm, Beaconsfield, on June 8; Agronomy Farm, Ames, on June 12; Soil Conservation Experimental Farm, Shenandoah, on June 13; and the Western Iowa Experimental Farm, Castana, on June 14.

Small grain varieties will also be reviewed at these field days, and pasture improvement programs will be examined on some of them.

Three field days later in the summer will feature small grain varieties that are nearly ready for harvest. These will be at the Northern Iowa Experimental Farm, Kanawha, on July 11; Carrington-Clyde Experimental Farm, Independence, on July 12; and the Howard County Experimental Farm, Saratoga, on July 13.

Drainage work will be studied at the Southern Iowa and Howard County farms. Various experiments are being conducted with different types of tile and tubing and different depths and spacings. Soil and water losses are being measured on four of the farms.

In addition to the men's program, four of the field days will feature special women's programs. These will be at Ames, Shenandoah, Castana and Saratoga.

Dates will be announced later for field days at Conesville Experimental Farm, Conesville, the Fruitland Experimental Farm, Fruitland, and the Horticultural Farm, Ames. The dates will depend upon seasonal conditions.

May 2, 1951

Rain Doesn't Stop Haying Operations-- 300 Farmers Watch Processing of Grass Silage

Haying moved right ahead on the Frank Etcher farm in Union township Tuesday following early-morning showers and a brief noon-time rain.

The approximately 300 farmers from Monroe and Marion counties who attended the Forage Field Day program sponsored by the USDA Council found the moisture helped rather than hindered the operations.

Scheduled hay baling and a demonstration of dry hay chopping had to be called off, however.

There was almost a complete change of audience between morning and afternoon, so the processing of a first-cutting of alfalfa and brome into grass silage was re-

peated.

For this purpose the hay should carry not less than 60 per cent moisture content by weight, according to Ralph Krenzlin and Dale Woolecroft, Iowa State college specialists who assisted with the Field Day discussions.

Experience gives farmers knowledge of when the right "wilt" has been achieved in the cut hay for chopping and being placed in the silo, Krenzlin said.

Etcher used ground ear corn as a preservative.

In addition to the big advantage of making haymaking independent of the weather, Krenzlin listed other advantages of putting the first cutting into the silo. More of the feed value of the crop is saved when ensiled. This is especially true of protein and carotene. Carotene is the material from which an animal makes vitamin A. Tests have shown that 15 times as much of the carotene is saved in the silage as in the field-cured hay, and three times as much as in barn-cured hay.

A big point in favor of making grass silage is that it makes the best type of feed to supplement dried-up pastures in July and August, according to Krenzlin. He said that many farmers put the first cutting of hay into the silo, feed it during the slack pasture seasons, and then refill the silo with corn in the fall.

Other advantages of ensiling grasses and legumes are that it eliminates the fire hazard of storing hay and it makes possible year-around use of the silo.

Time of cutting influences quality of grass or legume silage. The college experts recommend cutting when the heads of grasses and small grain crops have emerged but before they bloom. Alfalfa should be cut when it is from one-tenth to one-fourth in bloom, and red clover and alsike in the half-bloom stage.

While farmers have made good

grass silage without adding a preservative and have had no trouble with spoilage, Krenzlin said using a preservative is good cheap insurance against spoilage. Ground ear corn, ground cereal grains, molasses, dried whey and acids have been used successfully.

Ground ear corn or cereal grains should be used at the rate of 200 pounds per ton of green forage. Liquid molasses is used at varying rates, depending on the kind of crop. Grasses require 40 pounds of liquid molasses per ton of forage; grass and legume mixtures need 60 pounds; alfalfa and clovers, 80 pounds; and soybeans, 100 pounds. Liquid molasses weighs about 12 pounds per gallon. Dried molasses may be used at half these rates.

Farmers who put up wilted grass silage without a preservative should watch the moisture content carefully, Krenzlin warned. The crop should be wilted just slightly, the chopped material containing between 60 and 68 per cent moisture when ensiled.

He recommended the "grab test" to determine moisture content of the chopped forage. Pick up a handful, squeeze it into a ball with both hands. If upon releasing pressure the material maintains a soggy ball, it is too wet to ensile. If it springs back and goes to pieces in sections it is right for ensiling.

June 7, 1951 Lists Crop Varieties Eligible for 1951 Certification

More than 80 varieties of 13 crops will be certified in 1951, says Joe L. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association.

All crop seeds to be certified have been recommended by a committee made up of plant breeders, seedsmen and growers prominent in seed work in Iowa. Only the top performing varieties and crops can be certified each year.

Certified seed is seed that has been inspected in the field and again in storage for high quality standards. If the seed passes all purity and germination tests, then the Iowa Crop Improvement Association "certifies" or assures the grower that the seed is of high and known quality. Such seeds carry blue tags that identify them as certified. Farmers can quickly pick out this seed by the blue tag attached.

Corn makes up more than half of the varieties to be certified with more than 40 different double or commercial crosses, and any single crosses or inbreds that have known and approved origin.

Small grain varieties to be certified in 1951 are: oats—Andrew, Benton, Reselect Clinton and Shelby; barley—Kindred, Mars, Moore and Plains; winter wheat—Pawnee Iohardi and Minter.

Other crops and varieties to be certified are: flax—Dakota, Koto and Redwood; soybeans—Adams, Blackhawk, Earlyana, Hawkeye and Lincoln; alfalfa—Buffalo and Ranger; bromegrass—Fischer, Lincoln and Achenbach; lespedeza—Iowa 6 and Iowa 48; red clover—Emerson; sweetclover—Madrid; reed canarygrass—Iroeed.

All varieties of potatoes that are officially recognized in the state from which they originated also are eligible for certification, Robinson added.

June 7, 1951

Corn, Bean Contest Rules Available

Sponsoring organizations that want to enter the 1951 Master Corn and Master Soybean Growers' contests should get the 1951 rules soon, reminds Joe L. Robinson of Iowa State College, who is in charge of the contests.

Civic clubs that sponsor county contests may get official rules from their county extension directors or by writing the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, Ames, Iowa.

The Master Corn and Master Soybean contests help Iowa communities in a number of ways, Robinson observes. They stimulate higher yields by encouraging competition in better cropping practices, and they help determine cultural methods that produce the highest yields. The most important reason, however, why the contests should be popular this year is that we need corn and soybeans.

Use DDT Once or Twice for Borers

Iowa farmers have a choice under 1951 corn borer control recommendations of using either a one or a two-treatment schedule for applying DDT to control first-brood borers.

Which is better depends on what the farmer wants to get from his efforts, according to Harold Gunderson, extension entomologist at Iowa State College. Two treatments give the best control of borers and the greatest yield increases. However, a properly timed single application appears to be slightly better from the standpoint of returns per dollar spent. These observations are based on records obtained last year on 215 treated fields in which check strips were left.

A single treatment applied before peak egg laying was worth 7.4 bushels per acre on the average. A single treatment applied at or shortly after peak egg laying gave an increase in yield of 10.4 bushels per acre. Two treatments applied 7 to 10 days apart increased the yield 16.7 bushels per acre over the untreated check strip.

One Treatment—\$5.20

Gunderson points out that if you figure cost at \$3 per application and corn worth \$1.50 per bushel, the single early treatment returned on the average \$3.70, the single late treatment \$5.20, and two treatments \$4.14.

Timing is the key to good corn borer control, according to Gunderson. Daily inspection should be made of corn fields to keep up on the development of the corn and egg laying.

Under the two-treatment schedule, the first application should go on when there are 50 or more egg masses per 100 plants on corn 35 inches or more in extended height, and after hatching has started. The second treatment is applied 7 to 10 days later if there still are 50 or more egg masses per 100 plants.

Timing Critical

Timing is more critical in the single treatment schedule. To be profitable, it must go on at the peak of egg laying, or 10 to 12 days after first hatch in the field. One disadvantage in using this schedule is that it is difficult to determine time of first hatch, Gunderson points out. The application should be made only if there are 50 egg masses per 100 plants on corn 35 inches or more in extended height.

Plant Early Corn, Soybeans, Sudan In Wet Places

Low, wet spots and fields that couldn't be worked earlier this spring will still produce a profitable forage or cash crop, says E. S. Dyas, Iowa State college agronomist.

He thinks farmers who need extra forage can make good use of sudan grass. In 4-year-tests at Iowa State college, average yields were 9 tons per acre when sudan was planted on June 21 and 2.6 tons when planted July 5. Sudan planted as late as July 26 had a 4-year average of 1.3 tons per acre.

Another profitable hay or pasture crop that Dyas says works well is a mixture of soybeans and sudan. He recommends drilling 1½ bushels of soybeans and 5 pounds of sudan per acre for late-seeded summer forage.

For Iowa growers who want to plant a cash crop on wet, low areas that haven't been seeded yet, the agronomist suggests soybeans or early corn hybrids.

Use care in selecting corn hybrids that are early, since these low, wet areas are often the first to be hit by early frosts. However, these same low areas usually have very fertile soils that are capable of producing high yields if weather conditions are normal for the remainder of the growing season.

A publication, "Emergency Crops for Late Planting," can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agronomy (farm crops) at the college.

Cutting Too Early Hard on Alfalfa, Krenzlin Says

Alfalfa is more likely to maintain a thick stand necessary to continue producing high yields of hay if it's not cut too early. Early cutting not only thins the stand but it also lowers the amount of protein produced per acre.

Although alfalfa cut in the bud stage has a higher percentage of protein than when cut early in bloom, experiments have shown that early cutting will soon thin the stand. Then the drop in production causes a serious decrease in the protein produced per acre, R. E. Krenzlin, Iowa State College extension agronomist, points out.

As evidence, he cites experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to test the results of early cutting. Buffalo alfalfa cut in the pre-bloom stage in these experiments had only 2.6 plants per square foot at the end of 2 years, while plots cut at later stages of growth had from 12.3 to 14.9 per square foot.

Alfalfa cut in the pre-bloom stage has a harder time recovering from the cutting, because at this stage of growth the roots are nearly depleted of plant food, Krenzlin says.

By waiting until the field is in from 10 to 20 percent bloom, farmers will give alfalfa roots time to store enough plant food for recovering after cutting.

Starved plant roots and decreased vigor resulting from early cutting are the cause of weakening and thinning stands.

Pays to Add Feeders As Chickens Grow

Adding more chick feeders as the young flock grows is one practice that will pay dividends this spring as well as next fall, says W. R. Whitfield, Iowa State College extension poultryman.

Extra feeders will make it unnecessary to go to the brooder house several times a day to keep feeders full and will give the chicks plenty of feed for fast early gains. Chickens 4 to 8 weeks old need at least 2 inches of feeder space per bird. After 8 weeks of age they need 3 inches or more. Changing to feeders that are 5 to 6 inches high and 4 feet long when the chicks are 4 weeks old will give chicks an early introduction to full-sized feeders that waste less feed and provide ample supplies of feed at all hours. It's also a good idea to put the feeders on blocks or legs so they won't be scratched full of trash and litter by growing chicks.

When the flock is 8 weeks old, Whitfield advises adding hoppers of whole oats and shelled corn. He says the corn doesn't need to be cracked, but the chickens will need hard grit in separate feeders at the same time. Light oats should be removed because the chicks will cut their grain consumption in half.

Plan Program For Children Wednesday

In Recognition of Contributions to Conservation.

A recognition program, honoring Monroe county rural school children for their contributions to soil conservation, is scheduled for 8:15 p.m. Wednesday in Albia High school auditorium.

The children's event is one of a series of Soil Conservation Week activities arranged by the Monroe county USDA Council.

Master of ceremonies will be State Representative Sterling Martin, a member of the county board of soil district commissioners. Speakers will be Frank Mendell of Ames, Iowa SCS conservationist; James Foster of near Albia, member of the Iowa soil conservation committee; Ether Roberts, Monroe county schools superintendent; Mrs. Myrtle Barker, Hiteman school principal; and Frank Bell, Monroe county soil district commissioner.

Rural school boys and girls who prepared outstanding conservation workbooks during the 1950-51 term will receive awards from another district commissioner, Alton Wilcox.

The Rev. Arnold Nelson will give the invocation.

Entertainment will be by Pat Edgington of Albia, vocalist, and pupils of Cottonwood school, Pleasant township, and Cedar school, Troy township. There'll be movies, too.

The Soil Conservation Week observance will open Tuesday with a Forage Field Day at the Frank Etcher farm in Union township. The program will open at 10 a.m. and will include demonstrations of grass silage processing as well as chopping and baling hay. Speakers will be Ralph Krenzin and Dale Woolsoncroft of Iowa State college. Lunch will be served by Monroe county 4-H club boys.

June 7-514

June 11-51-7

Boost Bean Yields With Inoculation

Inoculating soybean seed may be more effective in increasing the yield than \$20 worth of fertilizer applied per acre. Yet the inoculation can be done for 20 cents an acre.

C. R. Weber, Iowa State College agronomist, reports that tests have shown soybean yields may be increased 30 percent or more by inoculation. In addition, it increases the protein content of the beans, makes them more vigorous and better able to withstand unfavorable early growing conditions, and leaves more nitrogen in the bean straw and roots to be plowed under and enrich the soil after the beans have been combined.

Inoculation adds the bacteria needed for soybeans to form nodules on the roots. The bacteria make it possible for the plants to use the free nitrogen from the air rather than that already in the soil.

Carried by Seed Stores

Good commercial inoculants are available at practically all seed stores or from dealers handling soybean seed. Follow directions on the containers when using inoculants.

It is advisable to inoculate all beans planted on ground where they have never been grown or where they haven't been grown for 3 or 4 years. The practice isn't so necessary if well nodulated beans were in the field within the last 2 or 3 years as the nitrogen-forming bacteria will remain in the soil for a time. If there is any question as to whether or not to inoculate, Weber says it's cheap insurance to do so.

In only relatively recent years, have farmers started treating soybean seed before it is planted. Treating is done to help control soybean disease organisms, thereby improving the germination and stand.

Beats Seed Treatment

Seed treatment generally is not needed in the north central states which include Iowa, Weber says. It is more generally needed in the southern states where seed of low germination is found.

Treating the seed usually means poorer results from inoculation. This is due to the fact that organic seed treatments prevent the nitrogen-forming bacteria from multiplying or else actually kill them.

There is no positive way to obtain all of the beneficial effects of both seed treatment and inoculation if used at the same time. If seed is high in germination, the benefits from the seed treatment usually will be small compared to inoculation, Weber says.

First of New Awards Will Go to Bell

18 From Monroe, Appanoose Will Be Honored.

Frank Bell, Monroe county farmer, will receive the first Master Landlord Award during the sixth annual Achievement Day of the Farmers Home Administration at Iowa State college, Ames, June 29.

Appearing with Bell on the recognition program will be the tenant on his farm, Olin D. Laws.

The Master Landlord Award is being introduced this year in recognition of outstanding landlord-tenant relationship, it was explained by Gene L. Hoffman, FHA supervisor for Monroe and Appanoose counties.

Hoffman said that James D. Nash, Monroe county FHA committeeman, assisted Bell and Laws in working out "a leasing arrangement that embodied security of tenure, good soil conservation practices and other improved farm management practices."

Bell is a member of the board of commissioners of the Monroe County Soil District.

A total of 20 awards will go to 18 Monroe and Appanoose farm families during the Achievement Day ceremonies. Families throughout the state will be recognized for contributions in dairy production, soil conservation, swine production, food production and preservation and repayment of their farm ownership loans.

Monroe-Appanoose families to be honored and their awards follow:

Charles G. Cross, food production and preservation; C. Hal Dixon, food production and preservation; Ray F. Harrison, soil conservation; Kenneth S. Hiatt, soil conservation; Everette N. Hornaday, Jr., dairy production; Paul V. McElvain, soil conservation.

Spencer D. McKeenan, swine production and food production and preservation; Harold E. Sager, soil conservation; Earl E. Tait, soil conservation; Adrian Belzer, food production and preservation; E. Keith Clark, dairy production; Harold Lemons, soil conservation; Ira Lewman, soil conservation and food production and preservation; Robert H. Lott, swine production; Martin D. Roberts, soil conservation; Lester J. White, swine production; Wayne D. Clark, paid FO loan; and Frank Bell, master landlord.

June 21, '51

June 7, 1951

June 11-1951

Replace Tour With Forage Field Day

Demonstrations covering processing of grass silage and chopping and baling of hay will get under way at 10 a.m. Tuesday on the Frank and Albert Etcher farms in Union township.

The Forage Field Day is aimed at giving Monroe county farmers information on obtaining maximum feeding value from the first crop of alfalfa. Sponsor of the program is the United States Department of Agriculture Council.

Ralph Krenzin and Dale Wool-sencroft, Iowa State college specialists, will assist with the technical phases of the demonstration. Albia farm equipment dealers, including Goode Feed & Seed Co., Tractor Division of Briggs Motor Co., and Marlin & Son, will have forage equipment at the Field Day site.

Monroe county 4-H boys will serve refreshments.

The Field Day is one of the top activities of the county's Soil Conservation Week observance, and replaces the Farmer-Businessman tours held in previous years.

Recognition Program

Monroe County Schools

Albia High Auditorium

Wednesday, 8:15 p.m.

Sterling Martin, Master of Ceremonies
America _____ *Audience*

Invocation - - - - - Rev. Arnold Nelson

Introductory Remarks - - - - - Sterling Martin

Vocal Solo - - - - - Pat Edgington

Our Schools in the Soil Conservation Program:

James Foster, for the Iowa Conservation Committee.

Ether Roberts, for the Monroe County Schools System.

Mrs. Myrtle Barker, for Monroe County Teachers.

Frank Bell, for the Monroe County Soil District.

Entertainment - - - - - Rural Schools
Cottonwood and Cedar

Movies.

Address - - - - - Frank H. Mendell
SCS State Conservationist

Presentation of Awards - - - - - Alton Wilcox

Iowa Corn Song _____ *Audience*

