



Eleventh Annual Report

Mills County

Soil Conservation District

Mills County, Iowa

December 31, 1951

Our Cover Drawing
By Felix D. Summers



Felix is located at the Regional Office, Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, Wis. When on vacation in his home county, Felix takes a "postman's holiday" and leaves us a cover drawing.

THE JOB AHEAD

PRESENTED BY

District Commissioners



D. N. McGrew, Chairman
Emerson, Iowa

J. F. Wearin, Jr.
Hastings, Iowa

J. M. Steele
Malvern, Iowa

Richard S. Goos, Secretary
Malvern, Iowa

Lillian A. Campbell, Treasurer
Malvern, Iowa

T. J. Powell, District Conservationist
Shenandoah, Iowa



ASSISTED BY

Ray W. Jones, Unit Conservationist
Lee R. Sowers, Conservation Aid
Gerald I. Bower, Conservation Aid
Don L. Wederquist, Technical Assistant

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District Activities



The following report is compiled by the Commissioners of the Mills County Soil Conservation District, assisted by Ray W. Jones, Unit Conservationist, and is made at the close of the year 1951.

For your convenience with the report we have prepared an index.

The report which is submitted to the people of Mills County and the assisting agencies in Soil Conservation, is dedicated to "THE JOB AHEAD." We view it with pride and forbodings. With pride because, even though 1951 was a season of extreme weather and while the rains hindered farmers, technicians and contractors alike in carrying out their work; a lot of conservation, in the form of improved rotations and their accompanying practices was put into effect. The man hour accomplishment was less, but we offer that as a statement rather than an apology. We were also made conscious of certain facts which grew out of our former efforts. One of the most outstanding being that those farmers using grass generously in their crop rotations were impressed with the fact that they were able to get into their fields earlier than their neighbors, who had been long on corn and short on grass and legumes. The reason is found in the addition, by grass, of organic matter which permits soil to drain better and warm up faster than water-soaked soil, low in organic matter.

We view with forboding because this adverse season has simply said again, "Crop shortages can happen in any one year or series of years and the coming drain to catch up on food stocks, while contributing to a world need, might easily result in a drain on our soil fertility which might not be met with a sustained production."

The reports filed on the following pages give definite credit for work done within the district, but do not

give credit for considerable conservation work and better rotations, which have resulted from office calls and from observations on border farms, where an approved plan is in operation.

There has been a healthy movement from initial to basic farm plans, a trend which we figure to be of more value than the attempt to jump immediately into a basic plan. This attitude of ours to slowly develop a complete farm plan may not look so good in reports, but it means the most and best conservation possible put on the land.

Another indication which speaks well for the solution of "The Job Ahead" is the interest and cooperation shown by the Young Farmers of the County.

The extreme wet season not only made for a poorer quality of hay, but also made for making hay from over-ripe grasses and legumes. As a result, several upright silos were added to the county's list and many trench and surface silos were added. Again — Adversity helps Ingenuity solve the problem of making a better quality of feed from our legumes and grasses.

A grass and legume meeting, sponsored by the Extension Service in the County, resulted in a very good attendance and a showing of silage samples, which were very creditable to those new in making grass silage, especially since many were made from over-ripe material.

* * *

A large majority of the farmers at this meeting were firmly convinced that grass and legumes should be considered not merely as soil builders and conservers of the soil but also as a major crop in their rotations. What they wanted to know then was how best to use this crop. Grass Ensilage was one of their answers.

Wisconsin figures show that for an average acre of alfalfa, 400 pounds of linseed meal are needed to replace protein and 16 bushels of corn to supply the energy lost in harvesting as hay.

A conservative estimate on the number of farmers in Mills County who are making good silage from part of their hay crop would be 75. The number making ensilage has doubled each year for the last two years.

A conservation interest, from a new angle, was shown by one of the banks of the county. We give special credit to the Emerson State Bank, who on October 17, 1951 sponsored a field day "Farming for Profit" on the Frederick Larson farm. This was sponsored in cooperation with the Mills and Montgomery County Soil Conservation Districts and the Extension Service of the same Counties. The purpose of the field day was to show what an adapted rotation with supporting practices can do for the earning ability of a farm. A round table on the use of grasses and legumes was conducted. Dr. George Browning, Associate Director of Iowa Experiment Station, was the afternoon speaker. He stressed the importance of a land use program, backed by livestock, as the greatest contributing factor in our Nation's economy. Mr. M. C. Blazek, Cashier of the Bank, feels that such rotations involving a little more grass and livestock, not only mean more security to the operator, but make for a more prosperous community for any business concern to operate in. They especially solicit business from young farmers who have a sound land use program to offer as collateral.

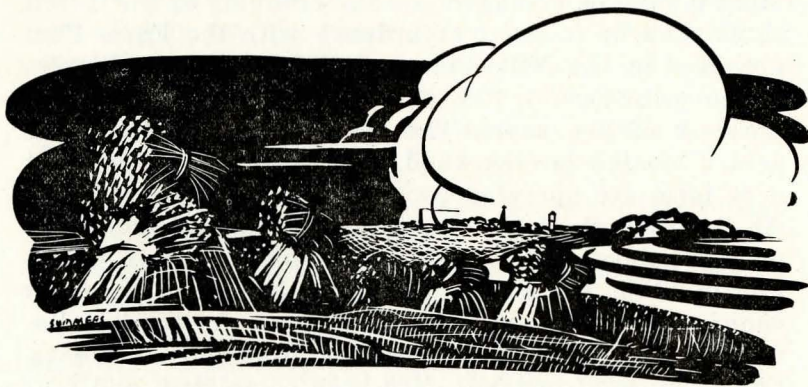
Another endorsement and cooperation which the District feels proud of, is that by two governing bodies within the county. One is that of the Mills County Board of Supervisors, who in the management of the County Farm have specified in the leasing of the farm land, "that it shall be managed and the cropping of the leased acres shall be in strict accordance with the Farm Plan prepared by the Mills County Soil Conservation District Office, as of Dec. 6, 1950." This lease so specified has a duration of five years. The other is that of the State School located in Glenwood. This school and the 1,334 acre farm are operated by the State Board of Control. At the request of the Superintendent and Farm Manager, we developed a conservation plan for this institution in 1946. The Board of Control has given excellent cooperation, setting up a fund each year for the installation of permanent conservation practices. To date, twenty miles of terraces have been completed, and four miles of waterways shaped and seeded. The improved

land use is showing good returns, and the entire farm is an excellent demonstration. Their extensive pasture seeding is proving profitable for their dairy herd. Continued research is being carried on with grasses and legumes.

In 1951, surveys and plans were completed for two large earth-fill dams on the State School Farm. In November 1951, the State Legislative Budget Committee met with us and allotted \$22,000 for the construction of these two dams.

With the changing of tenants, land owners, and size of farms, it has been necessary to rewrite many rotations on former plans and in most cases this was an improvement in land use. This in connection with details involved in fully establishing a complete farm plan has developed into a work load of the size which we feel could well use the full time of one man. In fact, we firmly believe that the full time of one man for "follow up work" and advice to farmer office callers would pay big dividends towards "The Job Ahead." We hope some day to realize such an arrangement.

* * *



Cooperating Agencies



STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The excellent cooperation and assistance which we have received from the State Committee has been a mighty contribution to our goal. By the use of State funds we have been able to extend assistance to more farmers.

MILLS COUNTY PRODUCTION & MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The understanding and cooperation which has existed between the County P.M.A. and the District has made possible the presentation of a conservation program with a universal goal.

MILLS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The County Extension Director has carried on the educational work to the limit of the resources, has done extensive work on the profitable management of forages and has presented soil conservation to the 4-H Clubs of the County.

MILLS COUNTY FARM BUREAU

The Officers of the Farm Bureau have always given the soil conservation program their staunch support. In their programs and projects considerable time is devoted to soil conservation.

RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE

This organization has shown an active interest in the conservation program, and has devoted, at least, one program each year to the local soil conservation problem. Many of the members are leaders in community work groups.

MILLS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

With two of the three members having conservation plans on their home farms, it is plain to see that they are conservation minded. The Board has given outstanding cooperation to our program and has on numerous

occasions incorporated conservation measures in their road work. The Board has publicly announced that the County Farm must be operated under a soil conservation plan.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

The cooperation of the Board of Control, of Dr. V. J. Meyers, Supt. of Glenwood State School and of Ed Green, Farm Manager of the State School has been outstanding. They not only have applied soil conservation, but they show groups and individuals over the farm and explain the conservation practices.

FARM HOME ADMINISTRATION

The F.H.A. has assisted us materially in the application of our soil conservation program and have on numerous occasions brought cooperators to us.

FEDERAL LAND BANK

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha and its cooperative associations has contributed to our programs. It would be very difficult to find a more staunch supporter of soil conservation than Ed Van Horne, President of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha.

BANKS OF THE COUNTY

We have received very fine cooperation and support from the five banks of our county. Through their contacts with farmers they have assisted in the recognition that conservation farming is profitable farming.

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

The churches have made frequent use of conservation materials and facts, have devoted sermons to the Lord's Land, and have assisted us in group meetings.

SCHOOLS OF MILLS COUNTY (RURAL AND TOWN)

We are very proud of the cooperation that we have received from our schools. Miss Amy Hammers, County Supt. of Schools, has done an outstanding piece of work in carrying on the soil conservation course in the rural schools. In the town schools we have received excellent cooperation from the Superintendents, and find them giving special attention to the conservation of natural resources.

ROTARY CLUBS AND COMMERCIAL CLUBS

These clubs have devoted at least one program each year to the local soil conservation program. They have assisted us in public activities and the individual members have supported all conservation programs.

PRESS (WEEKLIES AND DAILIES)

One of the largest items of assistance that our District has received has been the staunch support of the press. Our County papers, "The Malvern Leader" and "The Glenwood Opinion-Tribune" have presented the soil conservation program to the people and have devoted time and effort to the activities of our District. We have had excellent farm news coverage from the "Omaha World-Herald" and the "Council Bluffs Nonpareil," and wish to take this opportunity to thank their Farm News Editors.

During the year we have received active cooperation from commercial groups and firms, too numerous to mention. Were it not for this cooperation we would be handicapped.

USE OF STATE FUNDS

During the calendar year of 1951 we were allotted State appropriated funds in the amount of \$4562.82. These funds were budgeted for definite use, the sum of \$3996.72 being set aside for personnel and the sum of \$566.10 for office operation.

The personnel funds were divided, the sum of \$2005.12 being spent for Rodmen hire and \$1991.60 being spent for Clerical hire.

The time distribution for the Rodmen is as follows:

Activity	Hours
Farm Planning	132
Application of Practices	866
Maintenance of Practices	448
Group Enterprises	9
Cooperative Relations	8
Information & Education	73
Total	1536

The accomplishments for the application items are as follows:

Activity	Unit	Amount	Hours
Contour Base Lines .	Acres	1683.	19
Terraces . . .	Miles	23.	280
Diversion Terraces . .	Miles	1.8	87
Farm Drainage . . .	Acres	398.	339
Structures	Number	.05	54
Waterways	Miles	3.	60
Establish Field Boundaries	Rods	803.	19
Lime Application . . .	Acres	752.	8
Total			866

USE OF P.M.A. FUNDS

P.M.A. is another cooperating agency which lent itself in a moral and financial way in getting a much larger amount of conservation on the land. As in former years they maintained a very high standard for practices drawing A.C.P. payments, and made such payments only after being approved by the S.C.S. technicians. A total of 290½ man days and 3588 miles of travel were financed from P.M.A. funds. The use made of the mentioned man days was in the surveying, laying out and supervising construction of those soil conserving practices which require technical experience and embodied work on some 265 farms.

We were allocated P.M.A. funds in the amount of \$3266.28, the sum of \$1080.00 coming from Program Practice Funds and \$2186.28 from 5% Allotment Funds.

The time distribution for these assistants was as follows:

Activity	Hours
Survey and Layout of Practices	2158
Supervising Construction of Practices . .	166
Total	2324

The accomplishments for the application items are as follows:

Activity	Unit	Amount	Hours
Terraces	Miles	70.	853
Diversion Terraces	Miles	3.2	261
Farm Drainage	Acres	852.	725
Structure	Number	.08	92
Waterways	Miles	11.	227
Total			2158



The Job Ahead



On Nov. 1, 1951 the U.S.D.A. agencies of Mills County completed the County Agricultural Resources Conservation Program. The basic objective of this program was the use of each acre of land within its capabilities and the treatment of each acre in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement.

In presenting the "Job Ahead" we wish to quote from certain sections of the County Agricultural Resources Conservation Program.

SECTION II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

While the trend of land use pattern does show considerable improvement, and has reduced the corn acreage from 127,721 acres in 1933 to 110,000 acres in 1950, and the acreage of legume seedings was stimulated by the soil conservation requirements of the Production and Marketing Association, there is a definite need for further incentives to establish soil conserving rotations on the poorer class land. About 35,000 acres now being row-cropped should be converted to grasses and legumes for hay or pasture.

Many farms and groups of farmers have adopted good soil conserving rotations and applied necessary supporting practices and have reduced their soil losses to 5 tons per acre or less, but about 60% of the farms in the county continue to have soil losses of 20 tons per acre or more. This soil and water loss not only depletes the sloping land, but extends the problem to the bottom-land soils, with silt deposits on cropland, silting of drainage ditches and further contributing to the flood problem.

An extreme drainage problem exists in Resource

master district; a land leveling program; a system of main ditches and major laterals; shallow drains and bedding practices on individual farms; and a definite policy on Missouri River dikes and levels.

There is a problem of maintaining humus content and structure in our soils with present rotations. This may be partly due to the fact that our soil fertility reacts rapidly with good stands of clovers, and also may be due to the fact that incentive payments for grass and legume seedings are not as high with ratio to cost as straight legume seedings are. The natural infiltration rates of our soils are high, but under intensive cropping and increased use of ammonium nitrate the break-down of humus has been so rapid that there is a definite need for grasses and legumes in every rotation.

It is found that considerable amounts of lime and fertilizers are applied without proper soil tests being made to establish the need for, or amounts needed. Lack of education on the need for and proper application of soil amendments may be partly responsible.

Pasture management continues to be one of our major problems, partly due to the fact that our farmers have considered grain as their profitable crop and grassland agriculture has only in recent years been proved profitable. Even with two-fifths of the cropland in grass-legume mixtures there are numerous changes involved, such as fitting the livestock program to the increased forages; and other expenditures, such as haying equipment, silage machinery and storage.

Many permanent pastures need renovation, with addition of legumes, adapted grasses and soil amendments. Few rotation pastures produce maximum amounts of forage and rotation pasture management is not widely used.

The county has about 14,000 acres classed as woodland, but two-thirds of this area is actually woodland pasture. There is very little managed woodland. As most of our soils were developed under grasses, the question arises as to how far is it advisable to develop

woodland resources. However, it is recognized that with education and incentives certain idle areas could be converted to woodland.

Noxious weeds have always been a problem in Mills County and no doubt always will be. With the introduction of the new weed chemicals and improved rotation practices, the problem has become much easier to meet.

The big stumbling block is education of farmers and public employees as to the proper use of chemical weed killer. Also to get the farmer to realize that he can solve much of his weed problem by following a rotation that includes grass and legumes that make rapid growth. This includes the use of lime and fertilizer.

The following are figures taken from the 1948, 1949 and 1950 County Extension Annual Reports:

	1948	1949	1950
Farmer owned sprayers	100	500	350
Commercial sprayers	1	8	6
Miles of fence rows sprayed	2000	1200	2000
Acres sprayed:			
Corn	6000	3000	8000
Small grain	300		5000
Materials used:			
Salts	150	Lbs.	
Amines	1500	500	
			1500
Esters	700	250	

SECTION III. APPLICABLE MEASURES AND PRACTICES NEEDED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

The following table is taken from a survey of problems made by the Soil Conservation Service and the District Commissioners of the Mills County Conservation District.



Measures and Practices Needed

Practice	Unit	Acres
Soil Conserving Rotations . . .	Acres	221,907
Crop Residue Management . . .	Acres	221,907
Seeding Pastures (Permanent) . . .	Acres	17,967
Pasture Renovation	Acres	9,454
Contour Planting	Acres	110,000
Terraces	Miles	7,211
Waterways	Miles	600
Diversion Terraces	Miles	200
Earth Dams and Structures . . .	Number	760
Liming Cropland	Acres	123,000
Tree Planting	Acres	5,751
Fertilizer Application	Acres	100,000
Streambank Protection	Miles	44
Drainage, cropland	Acres	52,640
Drainage, Open Ditch	Miles	315
Roadside Erosion Control	Miles	100

SECTION IV. PROGRESS MADE TO DATE IN MEETING
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

The statistical data available is shown on the following chart.

Practice	Unit	Total Needed	Now Applied
Soil Conserving Rotations . . .	Acres	221,907	68,118
Crop Residue Management . . .	Acres	221,907	68,118
Seeding Pastures (Permanent) . . .	Acres	17,967	3,894
Pasture Renovation	Acres	9,454	128
Contour Planting	Acres	110,000	55,428
Terraces	Miles	7,211	1,663
Waterways	Miles	600	105
Diversion Terraces	Miles	200	28
Earth Dam and Structure . . .	Number	760	25
Liming Cropland	Acres	123,000	38,379
Tree Planting	Acres	5,751	28
Fertilizer Application	Acres	100,000	51,600
Streambank protection	Miles	44	0
Drainage, open ditch	Miles	315	63
Roadside erosion control	Miles	100	25

Conservation of soil and water resources was an unthought of idea in this county twenty years ago. Then we were given the old one-two by the big depression and then the drouth, so that by the mid-thirtys our economy was in poor condition. Our soils suffered adversely from both causes. The hard times led farmers to crop much more intensively than formerly, and the drouth caused a succession of legume seeding failures as well as cash crop failures, which resulted in less livestock and an increased acreage of corn. The whole effect snowballed until it was all out of hand and our farms really began going down hill, literally. Older observers date the rapid spread of gully and sheet erosion from this period.

The problems then confronting conservationists was one of staggering proportions. Not only were most farmers unaware of the seriousness of the erosion situation but they were not in a position financially to do much about it, had they been so inclined. For years, from the inception of the agency era in the mid-thirtys to the war years of the early fortys, the main problem seemed to be an educational matter. Gradually as a result of continued plugging along on the part of some early enthusiasts and of conservation incentives by PMA more and more people came to realize that the conservation idea made sense. We are now, and have been for several years, at the stage at which we are mostly concerned with how we can get all of the conservation work laid out that we are requested to assist with. As the data in the above chart shows we vary considerably percentage wise in our accomplishments. It would seem however, that on the more important (to this area) practices, we have done about one-fifth of the work which needs to be done, as based on previous surveys. It is felt that considering weather, we have made satisfactory progress. Given present personnel and favorable weather the next ten years should see a marked change.

SECTION V. FACILITIES

1. Facilities now available in Mills County include 3 PMA committeemen, 39 township committeemen, a unit conservationist and 2 aids, 3 soil district commis-

sioners, and 125 soil cooperators who are actually doing good in their communities by passing on some of the "know-how" to their neighbors.

There are also one county extension director, one county home economist, and 95 leaders who are instrumental in planning or carrying on the extension Program.

Other government agencies represented are: Production Credit Association, Farm Home Administration and Federal Land Bank.

There are also a number of community organizations such as Rotary, Lions and Commercial Clubs that are assisting in conservation work in Mills County.

2. There are 6 banks, and the Production Credit Association that are doing an excellent job in making long-term loans available to livestock men who have large amounts of grasses and legumes to feed. All 6 banks and the Production Credit Association are favoring a feeder-calf program. This involves buying calves in the fall to utilize fall pastures and corn fields, roughing them through the winter, pasturing in spring, feeding on pasture through summer, and selling in the fall months.

Financing of conservation practices and drainage work has fallen short. There is a definite need for loans through our local banks to help promote those practices that pay off only over the long pull.

It is rather difficult to carry on a program of the proportions being carried on in Mills County and not know how much money will be available from one year to the next for technical help. The Soil Conservation's District Program, even with present technical help, is behind about two years on requests for farm plans, surveys and technical guidance.

It would seem that if money now being used for subsidy payments could be used solely for incentive payment and more technical help, more could be accomplished in the conservation field.

Local research information is now beginning to pay off. The soil technician made calculations in the early 1940's on when the soil below the terrace would become saturated. At that time it was estimated at 15 years. Now we know it will be sooner.

Research information on the state level has sometimes been too general for our western Iowa soils of certain kinds. Information on such things as terraces, kinds and rates of application of fertilizers and other practices have not always given the best results. We realize that it would be difficult to have the information be more specific. However, we think something could be done to make it more useful in our work.

SECTION VI. CONSERVATION GOALS, WORK PLANS AND METHODS

WORK GOALS

Practice	Unit	Amount per year with present personnel	Amount per year based on applications
Soil Conserving Rotations .	Acres	16,000	24,000
Contour Planting	Acres	4,800	6,480
Terraces	Miles	162	324
Waterways	Miles	30	45
Diversion Terraces . . .	Miles	5	12
Earth Dam and Structure	Number	6	12
Liming Cropland	Acres	5,000	5,000
Tree Planting	Acres	0	10
Streambank Protection .	Miles	0	2
Drainage, Cropland . . .	Acres	2,000	3,072
Drainage, open ditch . .	Miles	10	16
Roadside Erosion Control	Miles	0	1
Follow-up on Plans . . .	Number	35	50
Livestock Program . . .	Meetings	3	42
Ever-Normal Granary . .	Bushels	2,000,000	2,000,000

The USDA Council feels that the educational program needs more funds to carry on the needed educational program. In as much as we have gone on record

as not favoring an increase in funds for the over all program, it may be necessary to make adjustments in distribution of USDA funds.

This increase in funds should be made to the County Extension Service and used to employ an additional man to work on livestock with the conservation program.

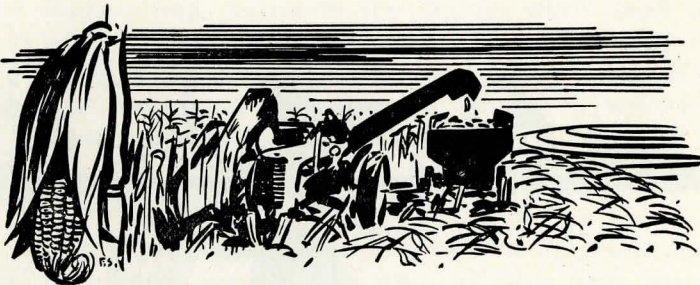
The proper livestock program on Mills County farms will justify soil conservation practices on these farms. This in turn would justify the increase in funds to be used along livestock program lines.

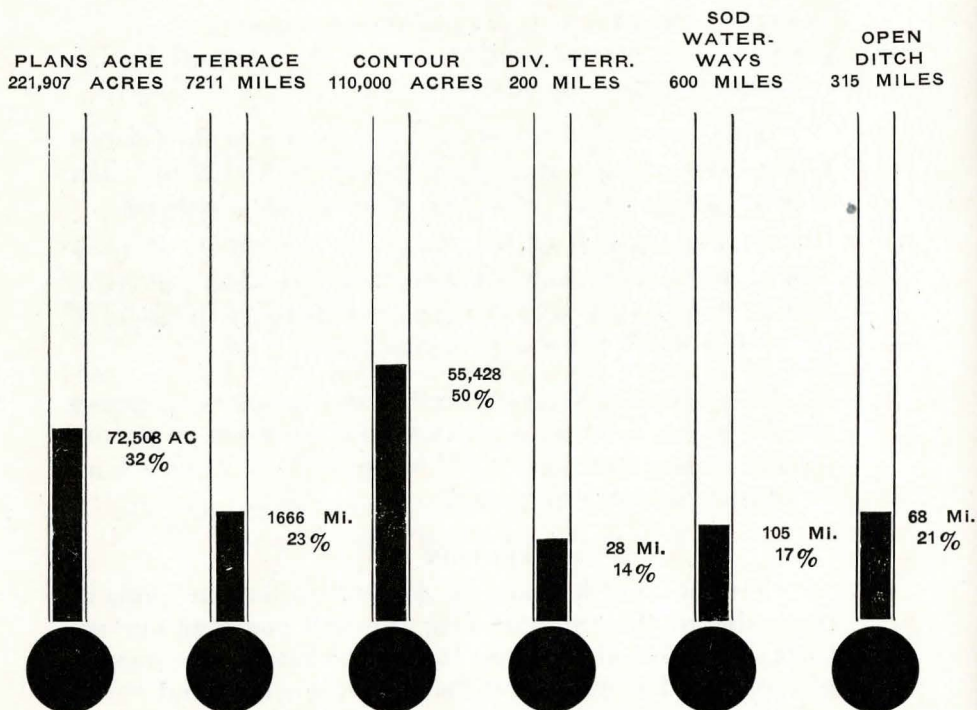
We also feel that the ever-normal granary program should be on a long-time basis. This program is an excellent means to support and underwrite a proper land use and livestock program.

SECTION VII

We feel that it would be difficult to list our goals in the order of their importance. We will continue our efforts of combined agencies to put the maximum amount of conservation practice listed above on the land.

This program has been developed from surveys and data collected over a ten year period. With changing conditions and constant improvement in the general know how, it will be necessary to modify and amend the detailed plan from year to year.





SUMMARY OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED

	1951	To Date
Farm Conservation Plans — Number	57	321
Acres	13,629	72,952
Starting Practice Plans — Number .	38	565
Acres	7,846	117,211
Contouring Supervised — Acres . .	3,923	63,561
Terraces Completed — Miles . . .	170	1,682
Drainage Completed — Acres . . .	2,807	12,191
Open ditch — Miles	16	73
Sod Waterways Completed — Miles .	33	130
Diversion Terrace Completed — Miles	7	28
Lime Applied to Cropland — Acres .	4,043	21,592
Group Demonstrations — Number .	1	103
Attendance	18	1,424
Conservation Information Meetings		
Number	5	128
Attendance	181	6,300
Conservation Contests — Number . .	0	5
Attendance	0	33,748
News Articles Released — Number .	8	190
Commissioners Meetings — Number .	8	89

NARRATIVE

The duties and responsibilities imposed by Memorandum No. 1278 of February 15, 1951 proved to be much greater than is evident in the accomplishment report.

With an S.C.S. work load greater than we could hope to accomplish with the available personnel, engineering equipment and transportation, we were faced with a heavy P.M.A. sign up. While there were numerous duplications between the S.C.S. work load and P.M.A. list, there were many P.M.A. cooperators who did not have the proper land use program for use of the requested practices. This situation made it necessary for the conservation aid to spend considerable time in explaining land use before laying out the practices, and consequently made the layout rate high.

The 1951 extreme weather pattern hindered farmers, technicians and contractors. Of the 612 farmers signing intentions for engineering practices we were



only able to lay out practices on 266 farms, 212 being S.C.S. cooperators and 54 being P.M.A. cooperators only. Had personnel, engineering instruments and transportation been available, at least 50 more farm plans and 100 miles of terraces could have been completed.

Practices	Unit	Work Load for 1952	Available Man Days 1952	Needed Man Days
Contour Lines .	Acres	6480	35	54
Terraces . . .	Miles	324	215	540
Div. Terraces .	Miles	12	37	60
Farm Drainage	Acres	5540	215	693
Open Drains .	Miles	25		
Structures . .	No.	3	116	300
Waterways . .	Miles	45	40	90
Est. Field				
Boundaries .	Rods	9600	11	30
Tile Drains . .	Lin. Ft.	2400	4	5
			673	1772

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1951 . . .	\$ 3,624.69
Service Charges—	
Terraces	\$1,112.59
Drainage	687.80
Other	960.33
Total	2,760.72
Tractor	808.00
State — 2-A Budget — (Personnel) . . .	3,996.72
State — 1-A Budget	566.10
P.M.A.	3,266.28
Total	\$15,022.51

DISBURSEMENTS

Rodmen—	
State	\$2,005.12
P.M.A.	3,266.28
District	1,010.02
Total	6,281.42
Clerical—	
State	1,991.60
District	528.00
Total	2,519.60
TD-18 Tractor Repairs—	
District	1,206.46
Total	1,206.46
District Operation—	
State	\$ 566.10
District	1,499.41
Office Supplies . . .	\$ 169.70
Postage	60.00
Fuel & Utilities . . .	635.78
Dues & Subscriptions to Organizations . . .	163.25
Field Supplies . . .	263.39
Printing	188.25
Photographic Supplies . . .	38.54
Office Furniture . . .	13.51
Office Equipment . . .	533.09
Total	2,065.51
Total Disbursements	12,072.99
Balance Cash Dec. 31, 1951	2,949.52
TOTAL	\$15,022.51



January 25, 1952

By D. N. McGrew,
Chairman
District Commissioners

The signing of this Annual Report was authorized
by a resolution of the District Commissioners, adopted
at the regular meeting on Jan. 25, 1952.

By Richard S. Goos,
Secretary
District Commissioners

