

1961

Nineteenth Annual Report

CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Ia-SCD-27

Atlantic, Iowa.

1961

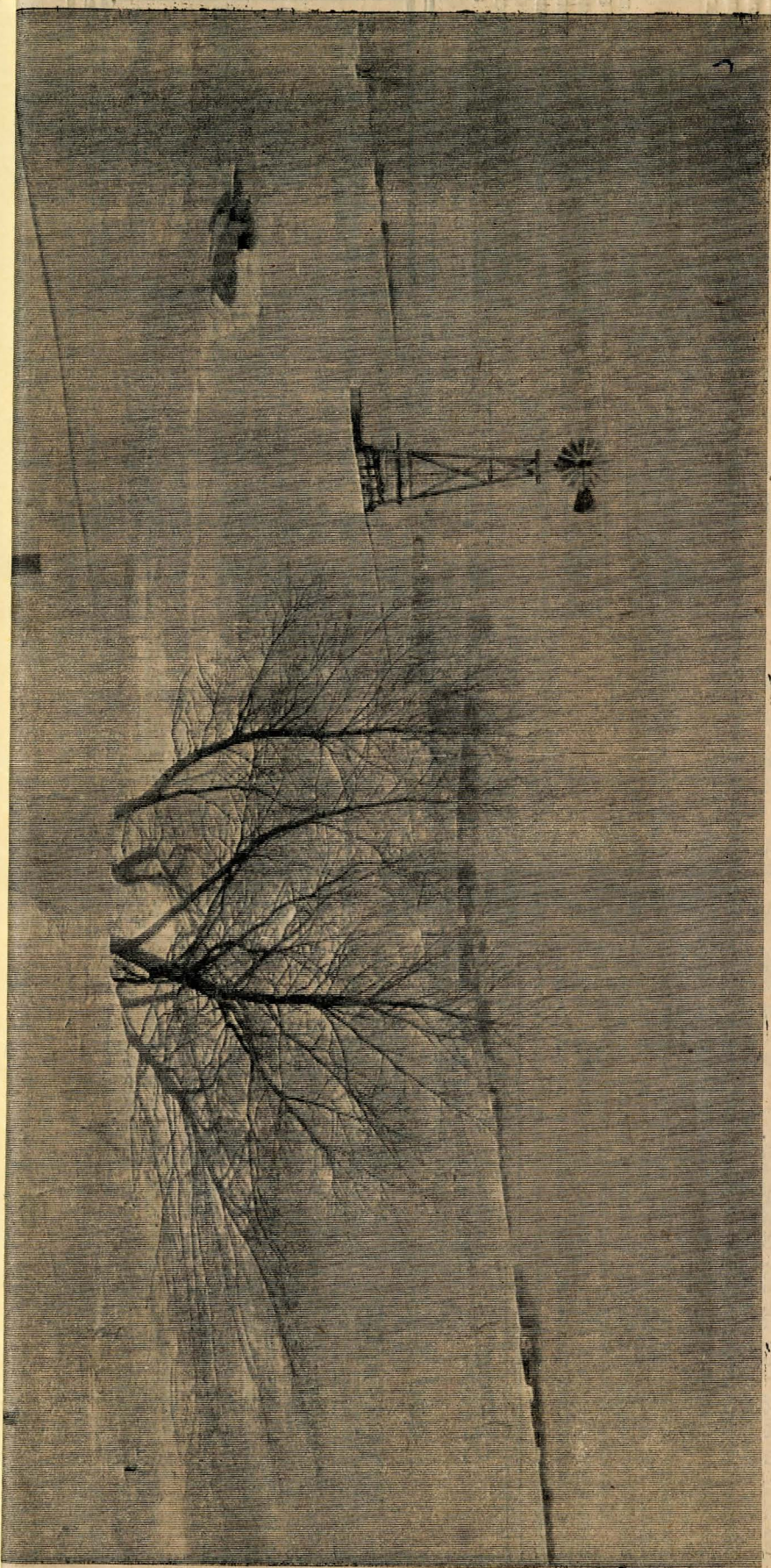
Atlantic News-Telegraph FARM MONTHLY

DELIVERED TO OVER 11,000 IOWA FARMERS

VOL. 2 NO. 2

ATLANTIC, IOWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1962

TWENTY PAGES



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Enclosed is the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Cass County Soil Conservation District. It was published in a special issue of the Atlantic News-Telegraph Farm Monthly and distributed widely throughout Cass County.

CASS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

Carl M. Keller, Chairman

George W. Hosfelt, Member

Wendell C. Pellett, Member

Gayle R. Johnson

Gayle R. Johnson, Secretary

CASS COUNTY SCD
ANNUAL REPORT

1960-61

1-M Budget

Commissioners mileage, meals and hotels	\$ 317.79
Office supplies	87.21
Printing	53.40
Prizes for contests	27.20
Rental for meeting halls	15.00
Office expenses	23.00
Meeting expenses	11.77
	\$ 565.37

2-M Budget

Clerical assistance	\$ 3376.07
Technical assistance	2618.72
	5994.79
Equipment	3411.10
Total	\$ 6335.89

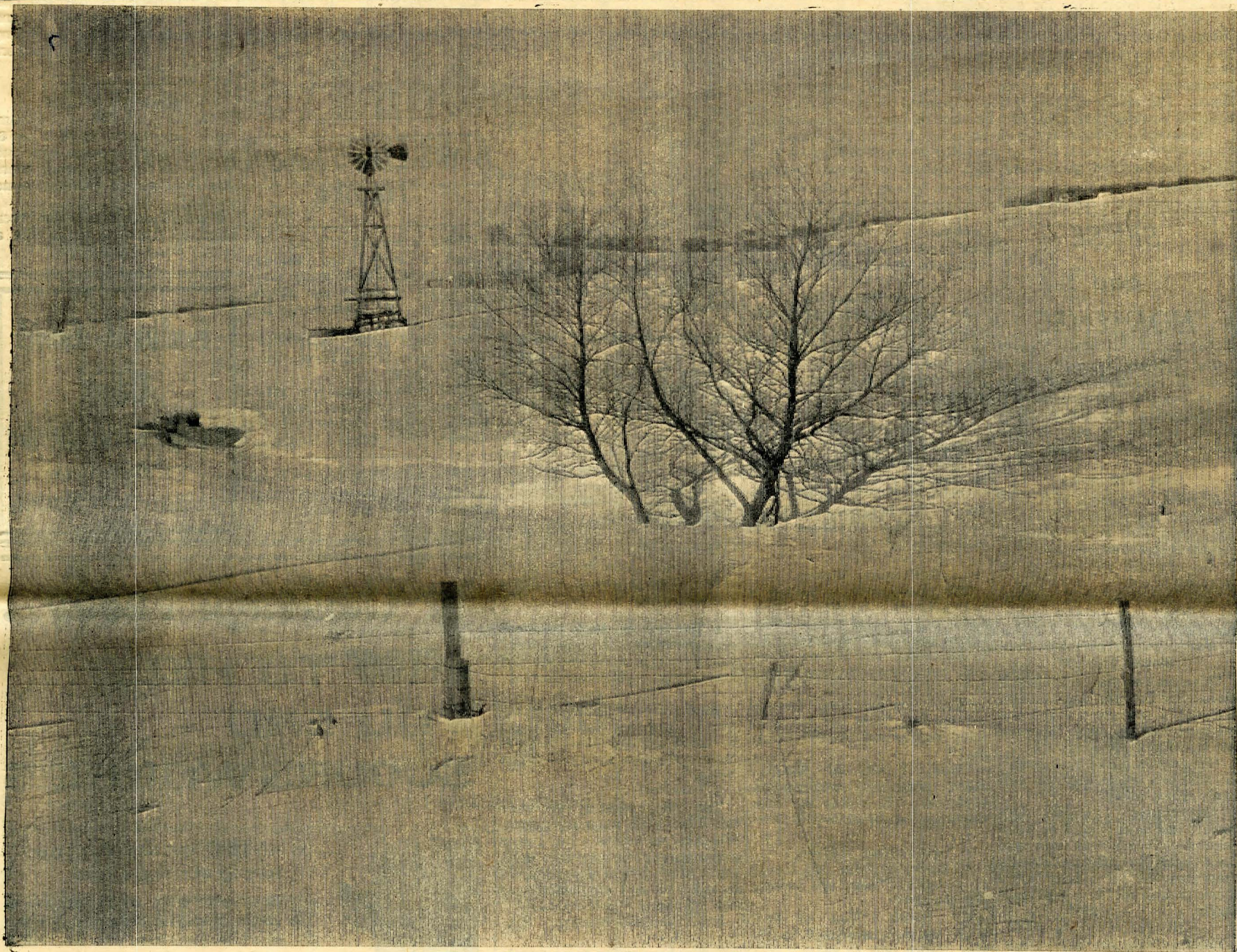
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A Winter Scene On A Southwest Iowa Farm.

Vineyard Planted On Ten Terraces

An Audubon hatchery operator who grows fruits as a hobby stumped Audubon farm advisory personnel last spring when he wanted to know the best way to raise grapes.

Elmer Rasmussen became interested in growing grapes while attended a fruit growers' short course sponsored by the state experimental fruit farm at Council Bluffs.

His inquiry led to one of the most unusual projects that the Audubon soil conservation district has had in several years. Rasmussen's 225 grape vines are planted on terraces which were especially constructed to fit the needs of the vines.

2½-Acre Farm

Rasmussen, a bachelor, spends most of his spare time tending a 2½-acre fruit farm he owns at the southeast edge of Audubon.

"It's a hobby with me," the

hatchery operator said. "People are always asking me what I have planted."

Besides the grapes, Rasmussen has a half-acre plot of strawberries, a half-acre of black raspberries and 100 apple trees to take care of during the growing season.

Watermelons are another favorite product of the farm and Rasmussen usually enlists the help of neighborhood youngsters to help with the work.

Rasmussen is enthused about the possibility of his grape vines producing good yields.

"Grapes may become a good crop for farmers in this area," he said. "They are one farm product that is in short supply."

"Some farmers complain that farming isn't any good. They should grow crops that people want," he explained.

Enthused

One of the speakers at the (continued on page four)

On The Inside ...

CONSERVATION SPECIAL

More emphasis on watershed development.

Cass farm given overhaul job to increase production.

Names and places can be funny. Extensive use of tile, terraces on Cass farm.

Southern recipes for the homemaker.

Cooperation key to successful conservation.

20-year project reports shows conservation pays.

New savings pattern from income distribution changes.

Culinary clips.

Making stuffed dolls and animals is a sparetime hobby.

Cass farmer really changes his ideas on soil conservation.

Hints for home movers.

Sense and nonsense.

Need to interest farmers in conservation program is great.

Quotes from Iowa columnists.

Joe and Patch, famous fire fighters.

Never an end to work for sawmill operator.

Cass soil survey nearly finished. Birthday for Cass soil conservation district.

'Guinea Pig' Project On Macedonia Farms

Soil conservation officials and eight Macedonia area farm owners are itching for the construction season to start so they can continue work on a "guinea pig" conservation project.

Last fall, the Macedonia watershed came into existence as a guinea pig in a conservation experiment to learn as much as possible from an all-terraced watershed.

A total of 478 acres located on eight farms southwest of Macedonia is included in the project which is expected to last at least five years. This project will help conservation technicians measure moisture runoff, soil erosion, soil fertility, crop yields and the economics of farming in an all-terraced watershed.

Attracted Interest

C. W. Renaud of Oakland, work unit conservationist with the east Pottawattamie soil

conservation district, reports the guinea pig project has attracted considerable interest of surrounding farmers and conservationists in other states.

"The soil conservation service wanted an area where this type of work could be done," Renaud said. "Two things were needed: A small watershed and an area where farmers would back such a project 100 per cent. We found both in the Macedonia watershed."

This special type of watershed is the first of its kind in Iowa and is believed to be the only one in existence in the United States. The 478 acres will actually become a living laboratory for conservation experts.

Answers Needed

Factors to be studied during the five-year period will help (continued on page fourteen)

Young People Need Goals

In the current Saturday Evening Post is an article, written by a farm wife and mother, giving her ideas on why there is so much juvenile delinquency. She blames it on a lack of challenge for the youngsters. She points out that the young people of today have just about anything they want given to them. This situation, she asserts, dulls any inclination to work and earn for themselves the things they want. It is just easier to get them from the folks. Young people of today have just about everything, she points out and they get the things they have by simply asking for them. They may have to ask for some time and put on the usual pressures, but eventually, they get what they want with little effort of their own. This writer believes, and rightly, that if the youths of today had to work for what they get, their desires would produce challenges for them which keep their efforts directed in the right direction and would keep them too busy to allow time for any delinquency.

We wholeheartedly agree with this theory. Today everything works against the industrious youngster. He can't take a job until he reaches a certain age. The law specifies pay which is so high that most employers can't afford to keep one or more youngsters around, as was the case in former, less regulated times. The result, misguided liesure beyond all reason and goals reached without personal effort because of parental benefactions.

If juvenile delinquency is to be avoided, youth must be given some worthwhile goals and be permitted to work toward them on their own, without pampering and without overmuch parental protection.

SENSE and NONSENSE

The quickest way for us to beat the Russians to the moon is to tell our universities that there are nine-foot men up there smart enough to play basketball. —Franklin P. Jones.

Big Difference

A college student had been pestering his father for a new car. On a visit to the campus, the parent pointed out that most of the cars in the parking lot were quite old.

"But, Dad," the youth protested, "those cars belong to the faculty!"

Simple Solution

"Remember that set of golf clubs you thought you couldn't afford?" a newlywed asked her husband when she returned home from a shopping trip.

"I hope you didn't buy them," he snapped, "because we still can't afford them!"

"Of course I didn't buy them," she said, "but I do have good news—now you can get them with the trading stamps they gave me for a little dress I just picked up." —Harold Coffin.

Draft notices are like women—nobody complains about them until he gets one of his own.

Right Incentive

A former Olympic champion from behind the Iron Curtain made a daring escape to the West and was granted political asylum. "During track meets," one interviewer said, "I was always amazed by your country's runners. How did they become so superior?"

"It was simple," the athlete replied. "In training, we used the border for a finish line."

First Choice

A naval reservist was being interviewed prior to a possible callup. "Let's see," said the interviewer, "in World War II you commanded an LST. Have you any preference in case you are called again for active duty?"

"I think I'd like to command an LMD next time," the reservist answered with deliberation.

"LMD? What's that?" "Why," said the reservist, "that's a long mahogany desk."

"A lot of people say that when they drink coffee, they can't sleep."

"With me it's just the opposite. When I sleep, I can't drink coffee." —The Spokesman, West Shore, Pennsylvania.

It took our early settlers months to cross the country—and with today's traffic, that's still good time. —John Shotwell.

Free Enterprise

It's tough world for the American businessman. Everytime he comes up with something new the Russians invent it a week later, and the Japanese make it cheaper.

Not My Affair

Traffic Rate Clerk: "Why is it your vacations never seem to concern you much?"

OS&D Clerk: "It's really very simple. The boss here says when and the boss at home says where."

Redeeming Virtue

The preacher was having a hear-to-heart talk with a backslider of his flock, whose drinking of moonshine invariably led to quarreling with his neighbors, and occasional shotgun blasts at some of them.

"Can't you see, Ben," intoned the parson, "that not one good thing comes out of this drinking?"

"Well, I sort of disagree there, reverend," replied the backslider. "It makes me miss the folks I shoot at."

Something Gained

Plumber, arriving six hours after call: "How are things, Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith: "Not so bad. While we were waiting I taught Mrs. Smith how to swim."

Misery

The young wife was feeling and looking very gloomy.

"What's the trouble, dear?" her friend, a wife of ten years' standing, inquired.

"Oh—my husband has been out all the evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is."

"You shouldn't worry about that," her friend replied, breezily. "You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know!"

Thoughtful Joe

Skemp: "Just before Joe died he made his wife promise she wouldn't marry again."

Snappy: "That was just like Joe. Always doing something to help his fellow men."

An outdoor man these days is one who rolls down the car windows while driving through the suburbs. —Harold Coffin.

"Men's arguments often prove nothing but their wishes." —Colton.

Moon Talk

Scientists say that a woman driver will probably be the first human to be sent to the moon. (This is probably on the assumption that they can hit anything.)

Quotes From Iowa Columnists

An old timer is one who can remember when a job was the first thing he went steady with. —Graettinger Times.

Some say the reason the operators of a switchboard are always women is because only a bunch of women could keep so many conversations going in one room at the same time. We live in a small town, so if anyone calls and gets the wrong number they go ahead and talk anyway. —Davis County Republican.

The worst kind of shindigs are those you get under the bridge table. —Lake City Graphic.

Evidence has been discovered that at one time some strange people must have lived in this country. Historians have dug up evidence of a race of people who lived at home, paid their bills, and spanked their children when they needed it. —Odebolt Chronicle.

A six-year old boy separated from his mother in a supermarket, frantically called out to her, using her first name, "Martha! Martha! Martha!" The woman came to her boy quickly, but admonished him, saying, "You shouldn't call me Martha. I'm Mother to you." "I know," he replied, "but this store is full of mothers." —Manning Monitor.

The best way to keep a church from folding is to put in some of that kind of money. —Eldora Herald-Ledger.

A pat on the back develops character—if administered young enough, often enough and low enough. —Schaller Herald.

Most ordinary people are content to do things that are barely "good enough"—that is what makes them ordinary. —Adair News.

The other evening we were out driving on a country road. We came up behind a boy riding a horse, and the boy was holding a lantern behind his saddle. Now I want to know if that was one of those "Saddle-Lites"? —North English Record.

The only exercise some people get is jumping to conclusions, running down friends, sidestepping responsibility and pushing their luck. —Sac Sun.

Heard this week of a fellow inventing a ladies' handbag with a zipper in the bottom. Says he: That's where everything is when she wants it, isn't it? —Gowrie News.

Who says a woman can't take a joke. Line up some of their husbands and take a look at them. . .

A robber wants either your money or your life, while marriage wants both. —Breda News.

You can't really blame the average taxpayer for feeling that he is his brother's keeper. —Merville Record.

The best way for a housewife to have a few minutes to herself at the close of the day is to start doing the dishes. —Walnut Bureau.

It's a stroke of good fortune for children that by the time a man becomes a grandfather in most cases he has developed a deeper appreciation of little things. —Decorah Journal.

How times change! Nowadays

when the doctor finds a patient in a run-down condition, he prescribes less golf and more time at the office. —Woodbine Twiner.

Vacations date back long ago to the time Columbus started the fad of taking a trip on borrowed money. —Gowrie News.

Food for thought: If a customer comes in without a smile, give him one of yours. AND—once a man got a wife who could cook like his mother; now he's apt to get one who can drink like his father. —Hopkinton Leader.

Do you like the greeting, "HI!" Well, maybe "hello" is more polite, but it doesn't hold the friendliness. —Columbus Gazette.

We Like These Thanks

"Just a note to tell you how much I enjoy your monthly supplement. I read every word and pass it on to my sisters. Mrs. W. E. Kelloway, Des Moines, Iowa.

We like your paper very much. Mrs. Haesel Hight, Corn- ing.

This is to tell you how much we enjoy your paper. Look forward to its delivery every month. Syble Stapes, Stuart.

Tell some people you can't get along without them and before long you can't get along with them.

VOTE ON TURKEY MARKETING PLAN IS SCHEDULED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kennedy administration's new farm control program may get its first farm test in March or April.

It would involve a proposed federal marketing order for turkeys. Agriculture Department officials said plans are being made to submit the proposal to turkey producers in March or April. It would require the approval of at least two-thirds of the producers voting in a national referendum.

The purpose of the program would be to stabilize supplies and prices of turkeys by regulating the volume marketed by handlers and processors.

WORD OF MOUTH

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — A woman called school officials after her 6-year-old daughter came home and announced her first grade class was going to see "the handsome gorilla."

The mother calmed down when informed the class would see a play, "Hansel and Gretel."

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WILL BUILD TO ORDER.

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12' x 14' - 4 PEN

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Delivered Reasonable Distance

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HOG HOUSE

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Delivered Reasonable Distance

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Adjustable Throat For Feeding Ground Corn.

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10' x 10' - 175 BU.

HOG FEEDER

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7-4x6 Skids - 4" Fir Floor - 2x6 Studs

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HAY FEEDER

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6' x 16'
Grain and Hay Bunk

\$84.00

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2x4 - 2x6

9975 per m.

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Life Time Guarantee

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10c each

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3/4" BIRCH PLYWOOD

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4' x 8' Sheet - \$10.88

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20-Year Project Report Shows Conservation Pays

A 20-year project report on the Jim Winston farms tells an important story of how soil conservation measures can pay big dividends.

"I am happy with the way things have turned out," the Atlantic farmer says about his conservation program.

Winston was one of the county's first farmers to take up soil conservation on a large scale. His first projects were on a 320-acre farm eight miles southwest of Atlantic.

He now farms 480 acres in partnership with his son, Forrest. Their conservation practices include terraces, waterways, gully control and crop rotation.

Hilly Farm Land

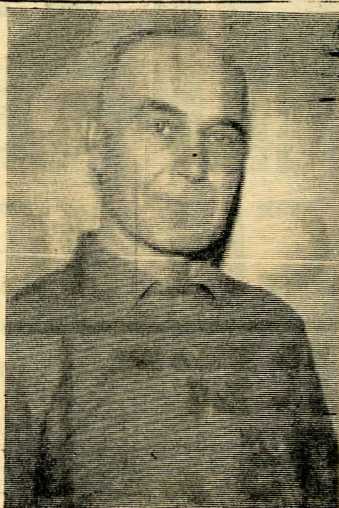
These practices have been beneficial to the hilly farmland operated by the Winstons. The two farms have 24,000 feet of terraces.

"One place was a mess," Winston said describing a tract of land that was divided into small sections and had a deep gully.

His first project was to remove the fences and stop the gully erosion. He built three terraces of his own design, made the gully into a grassed waterway and started a contour farming program.

"You can't imagine how much wash there was between corn rows before contouring," he said about the large field. "A tremendous amount of good soil was lost every year by erosion."

The waterway put in the same field with the terraces has required little maintenance. This is probably due to the fact that Winston gave it a good chance to get seeded down properly.



Jim Winston

Diversion Terraces

Diversion terraces were built on each side of it to keep as much water off the waterway as possible until the grass was established. Much of the work was done with horses and a walking plow, since horses were still in use in the early 1940s.

Winston says his terracing program has worked out well. They have also required little extra maintenance and "just normal field work" has kept the terraces up, Winston says.

The Atlantic farmer particularly likes the broad-slope terraces built on the farm in the last few years. He is thinking about making all of his terraces of this type so they can handle four-row equipment.

Another conservation project on the Winston home farm is making

slow but steady progress. This project is eliminating a 15-foot deep gully west of the house.

Through help of the county board of supervisors, the road below the gully was raised and a large culvert installed. The culvert has a flume on the upstream side and was placed higher than the bottom of the gully.

Gully About Filled

This caused the silt in the water to settle before the water reached a high enough level to go through the opening. The once ragged gully is now about three-fourths filled with dirt.

The removing of the "extra" fences on the two farms has allowed Winston to arrange the fields so that livestock can be moved easily from the field to the barnyard. It is a help in pasturing and watering the cattle, Winston explained.

Winston, a former Cass soil conservation district commissioner, says it's a good thing that the government got into the soil conservation program.

The technical assistance and cost-sharing program of the ASCS have helped the needed soil conservation work get done, Winston explained.

These programs helped Winston with the soil conservation work on his two farms. Winston also served on the ASCS committee for ten years and was county chairman for several years.

VINEYARD PLANTED ON TEN TERRACES

(continued from page one)

short course last year told Rasmussen that he would buy all the grapes he could get, but added that Rasmussen probably wouldn't bring him any.

Rasmussen said he was startled with this statement and asked the man why?

"You will probably sell all you grow locally," the man said.

"I came back from that meeting all 'hopped up' about growing grapes," the Audubon man recalled.

Within a few weeks, Rasmussen had asked Audubon farm experts for information about grape culture and later learned the government would even help pay part of the cost of building the terraces.

The Audubon soil conservation service office was stumped on what plan to follow when the request for assistance reached them.

"It was so unusual that I didn't know what to do," William Boust, Jr., Audubon conservationist, related.

Ten Terraces

The office later contacted the Council Bluffs experimental farm for help since the farm has a vineyard. It was decided to plant the vines on terraces since the Rasmussen farm is on an eight to ten per cent slope.

Ten terraces having a combined length of about 700 feet were constructed with a motor patrol grader by moving dirt down hill. The terraces were built level and are designed to hold a two-inch runoff that would result from a three-inch rain.

The grape plot covers about an acre on the east side of the farm and the terraces were built ten feet apart. The vines, which do best in soil that is not too wet, were planted on



Rasmussen inspects grape vines.

the high point of the terraces. It normally takes two years for the grape vines to mature and Rasmussen says he expects to get a "half crop" in the 1963 growing season, with full crops thereafter.

His vines produced eight bunches last year, but they were small grapes and were not eaten. Most of the vines planted are the Fredonia variety which is more resistant to weed spray. He also planted several Concord vines, a popular variety.

Reason For Decline

One reason for a decline in producing grapes is that the fruit is very susceptible to weed spray, Rasmussen said.

"I spent a lot of evenings with a hoe getting rid of the weeds," the hatchery man noted.

Rasmussen said he heard of one man who sold \$1,300 worth of his grape production to a winery after supplying his friends and neighbors with free grapes and selling many more locally.

One section of the farm is very wet and Rasmussen is concerned with what to do with it. "I might try growing rice next," Rasmussen jokingly said.

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1d24

GRABBERS AND WAITERS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Do you pass up small pleasures now to enjoy bigger ones later?

The Harvard University Center for Research in Personality is studying this subject—the ability to delay gratification.

Tests with children indicate a majority will grab a bag of candy immediately rather than rely on a promise of double that amount if they wait a week.

Dr. Walter Mischel, who heads the project, says people can train themselves to delay taking something favorable immediately in order to gain something more desirable later on. However, he adds, not every adult gives himself this training.

It is estimated that if all the paved airport runways in Florida were laid end to end they would form a roadway 20 feet wide from Miami to Sitka, Alaska.

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*Because it
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14 Females

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Mrs. King used the Purina
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13,650 Dozen Eggs Produced

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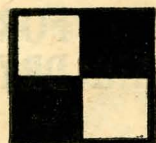
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Phone SPring 8-4215

Social Security Problems

By H. W. BJORN

Editors note: In this and articles to follow, James N. Wood, manager of the Creston social security office, answers questions frequently asked about the social security program.

Question: I am a waitress in a restaurant. My employer withholds social security tax on the value of the meals I am furnished. Is this correct?

Answer: Your employer is correct. Even though you do not pay income tax on the value of your meals when they are furnished for the convenience of your employer, wages in kind count for social security purposes. Your employer must

withhold social security tax on the value of your meals the same as he does from your cash wages. Your social security account will be credited with the combined total of your cash wages and the value of the meals furnished to you.

Question: I have a cleaning lady that comes in three days a week. She receives cash wages plus one meal on the days she works. Should I show only the cash wages paid on my quarterly reports, or should I include the value of the meals also?

Answer: Only cash wages are reported for domestic and agricultural workers. The value of any payment in kind such as

board and room is not reported as wages for this type of work.

Question: I have had a part time hired man helping me on my farm this year. I paid him \$450 for his work. Do I have to report his wages? If so, when must I make this report?

Answer: You must report the wages of any farm employee who was paid at least \$150 or worked on 20 or more days on a time basis for you in a calendar year. The internal revenue service has a special form for reporting these wages. You will also need an employer's identification Number. You can obtain an application card for an employer's identification number at any social security office or from the district director of internal revenue. The wages paid in 1962 must be reported by Jan. 31, 1963.

Question: In 1958 I did not have \$400 net income from the farm I operated and did not pay any social security tax. I would now like to amend my 1958 tax return and use the optional method of reporting. Is this still possible?

Answer: You have until April 15, 1962, to change the method of reporting your 1958 self-employed income. If you had between \$600 and \$1,800 gross income, you may report $\frac{1}{2}$ of your gross as income for social security purposes. If your gross income was over \$1,800, you may report \$1,200 by using the optional method.

A social security representative is at the city hall in Atlantic each Thursday at 9:30 a.m. to answer questions, or assist in filing claims.

Calf Crop Set At 39 Million

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported Wednesday the 1961 calf crop was 39,911,000 head, an increase of 1 per cent over 1960.

The crop also was 1 per cent above the 1950-59 average.

The majority of the north central states had larger crops, with Kansas topping the list with a 6 per cent upturn. Other increases in this region included: North Dakota, 4 per cent; Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota, 2 per cent; and Indiana and Iowa, 1 per cent. Nebraska was up slightly, but a decline of 1 per cent was reported for Ohio. No change was reported in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Texas and Oklahoma had increases of 1 and 4 per cent respectively. All Western states, except Wyoming, Utah and California, had larger crops. Arizona and Washington reported increases of 7 per cent each. The California crop was down 1 per cent.

New York, the major cattle state in the East, had a 1 per cent smaller crop, but Pennsylvania and Vermont had larger crops.

SUCCUMBS ANYWAY

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Money in the bank and special care failed to save a 150-year-old elm tree.

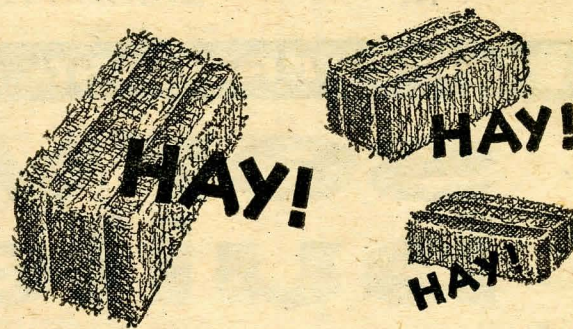
The tree became the victim of Dutch elm disease despite the fact the late Jennie M. Arms Sheldon had set up a trust fund for its preservation.

The tree — on the campus of Deerfield Academy — was even equipped with a lightning rod.

The small trust for the 110-foot-tall tree had been administered by the school since 1938.

Lichfield grammar school in England, founded in 1495, listed writers Samuel Johnson and Joseph Addison and actor David Garrick among its students.

It's pretty hard to convince the kids that the shortage of teachers is a calamity.



It takes a lot of hay to feed a stable full of cattle all winter. And it's got to be good hay, preferably clover, alfalfa, or some other legume—or a legume and grass mixture.

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John Deere Manure Spreader	\$ 75.00
Case Manure Spreader	\$ 100.00
John Deere No. 5 Mower	\$ 75.00
Case Mower	\$ 15.00
A. C. Mounted Mower	\$ 20.00
I.H.C. 4 Row Planter	\$ 75.00
John Deere 2 Row Planter	\$ 25.00
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John Deere 494 4 Row Fert. and Aid	\$ 150.00
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Cass Soil Conservation District Marks Birthday

The Cass county soil conservation district marks its 20th anniversary this year and a 20-year progress report shows many changes in hillsides and waterways throughout the county during that period.

The district was established in August, 1942, by a vote of the county landowners. The first district in the United States was organized in 1937 and now about 95 per cent of the farms and 90 per cent of the agricultural land in the country are in soil conservation districts.

Soil conservation districts are legally constituted units of state government, created to administer soil and water conservation work within their boundaries. Each district has a program to fit its local problems and uses a combination of federal, state and local services to put its program into effect, including the federal soil conservation service.

Three-Man Board

Each district is self-governed by a three-man board of directors which decides upon a program and plan of action. The board can arrange for assistance from public or private sources to put its program into effect. The Cass district is founded on the principle that landowners and operators should take the initiative and responsibility in directing conservation programs.

A state soil conservation committee has general direction of

district activities. This group consults with and advises district governing bodies and facilitates their local operations.

Other agencies of the department of agriculture have working agreements with the Cass district to suit the various functions and operating procedures. Many non-federal agencies and organizations also contribute to district activities.

Major Job

The soil conservation service has the major job of providing technical assistance to farmers and ranchers in planning and carrying out water and soil conservation. Under an agreement with the Cass district, the SCS provides without charge the services of professional conservationists to help plan and apply conservation measures.

Some of the services available from the SCS through the Cass district are:

1. A detailed soil and land capability map of farmland.
2. Local and specific information about the different uses and adapted crops, including grasses, trees and wildlife, for each kind of soil on a farm.
3. Information about the conservation practices needed on each kind of soil with each of the possible systems of use.
4. Consultation service from a conservationist to help make a basic conservation plan for the land.
5. Technical services as needed to design, lay out and check

Following is a list of accomplishments and goals of the Cass county soil conservation district:

	1961 work done.	Total work to '61.	Long time need	1962 goal.
Contour, acres	7,584	165,000	276,368	5,000
Pasture renov., ac.	122	6,000	34,323	500
Pasture planting, ac.	281	3,000	15,325	250
Woodland improv., ac.	0	50	338	15
Woodland plant., ac.	0	10	100	10
Fence row improv., rds.	1,000	10,090	40,000	900
Hedge row plant., rds.	182	8,435	33,440	300
Wildlife area improvements, ac.	21	134	500	20
Structures, number	1	143	500	4
Ponds, number	5	43	200	5
Drainage, acres	993	5,094	20,173	400
Tile, miles	68	304	1,181	25
Open drain, miles	4	100	372	1
Terraces, miles	30	1,066	6,500	44
Waterway, acres	77	5,000	9,161	60

LAND USE ACREAGE GOAL

	Total work to '61	Long time need.	1975 goal.
Cropland, acres	276,668	285,222	283,416
Pasture, acres	65,273	56,440	58,345
Woodland, acres	568	338	338
Wildlife, acres	100	509	509
Farmsteads, acres	5,092	5,092	5,092

the construction of dams, terraces and other structures built. Information on seeding methods and rates and cultural practices to use in establishing grass or tree plantings and to answer questions about managing pastures, woodlands or wildlife.

Other Agencies

Various other agencies assist the Cass soil conservation district in its program. The cost of certain practices of public benefit may be shared by the federal government through the agricultural conservation program administered by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service.

The Farmers Home administration can make loans to soil conservation districts to help them provide community facilities or services for soil and water conservation. It also makes loans directly to individual cooperators.

The federal extension service cooperates with land-grant colleges in furthering conservation education and local extension organizations make arrangements for assistance to soil conservation districts.

The soil conservation district operations are financed by state and county appropriations, by money earned by the district and by contributions. Members of the board of directors serve without pay, but in some cases are reimbursed for travel expense. Cass county commissioners are George Hosfelt of Massena, Wendell Pellett of Atlantic and Carl Keller of Atlantic.

How The Town Was Named

HAMLIN

An interesting bit of Audubon county history centers around Hamlin which was named after Nathaniel Hamlin, believed to be the first settler in Audubon county.

Old Hamlin was founded in 1873 at a site about two miles east of the present community which is located on U.S. 71. However, the town was moved to its present location when the Rock Island branch line between Atlantic and Audubon was established a few years later.

Nathaniel Hamlin and four others came to Audubon county in 1851 and staked out a claim on Troublesome creek, being the only settlers within a 20-mile radius of their homes. The year 1851 was very rainy and Troublesome creek received its name at this time because it was constantly overflowing.

Hamlin residents in 1873 sought to have the county seat moved to the community, but efforts by Exira residents succeeded in keeping the county seat until it was moved to Audubon years later.

DISLIKES HIS PRODUCT

DUXBURY, Mass. (AP) — Eighty-six-year-old H. E. Merry isn't fond of chickens or eggs, but they're providing a pretty good living for him in his retirement.

When Merry retired from the meat business 10 years ago, he began raising Rhode Island Red chickens and selling "extra large eggs." He says seven of every dozen are double-yolked. He has peddled as many as 215 dozen in a week.

Even so, Merry says, "I dislike both eggs and chickens."

Jawaharlal Nehru has been prime minister of India for 12 years, ever since the Asian nation gained its independence in 1947.

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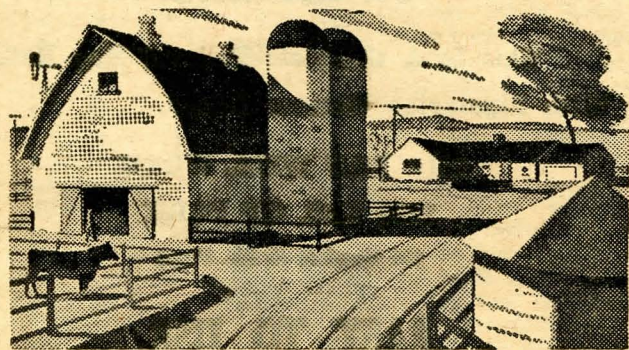
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How Terracing Changed Land

These are before and after photos of the John McGovern farm east of Atlantic, showing how terraces have eliminated a ragged series of gullies on a hill slope. Note in the top picture how gullies cut through the field to a large ditch at the bottom of the photo. The lower photo is the same field after the terraces were built.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL

SAN DIEGO (AP)—Traffic was so congested that Dr. David Sayles couldn't get to the parking area at Municipal Airport in his car. The medical radiologist, also a

licensed pilot, drove to the other side of the field, borrowed a plane and taxied it to the airport terminal building. He picked up a package of air freight and taxied it away.

Historical Notes

A replica of an 1862 almanac, gotten out by the State Historical Society, lists the population of Cass county as 1,612, Adair as 984, Adams as 1,533, Audubon as 454, Shelby as 818 and "Potawatome" as 4,962. Most of these counties are listed as "new".

The Palimpsest, publication of the state historical society for January, contains a story, "Country Town Boyhood" by Frank Luther Mott, whose father at one time ran the Audubon Republican. Much of the story is about Audubon in the '90s and residents of that community will be interested in reading it. In the story, Mott mentions that Audubon was built around a square which had been provided for the erection of the county court house. It was without the court house for years, because the south part of the county was of the opinion that Exira should be the county seat and was able to muster enough votes to keep Audubon from getting the desired court house.

This feeling between these two towns persisted for years. We remember officiating a football game between Audubon and Exira in the early '20s. Few watched the game. The big fight, going on down in the corner on the pasture in which the game was played, was far more exciting. It was between backers on the two rival teams, sons of those people who had fought over the court house in the 90s.

The old time county seat fights were bitter affairs. We published in this column some months ago the story of the war between Fontanelle and Greenfield. A similar fight made hard feelings between Clarinda and Shenandoah. The dregs of this battle were visible as late as the teens, when we went to high school in Shenandoah. It was the exceptional game between the two towns that did not end in a free for all and at one time athletic relations had to be severed, so bad was the feeling.

The almanac referred to above offers this remedy for hard times: "Ten hours labor. Well worked in." Without knowing the date of the almanac the reader will know that it was printed a long time ago, just by reading that statement. Today the remedy is fewer hours of work at higher pay.

It is difficult for people today to realize what things were like even back in the early part of this century. We remember taking a basketball team to what was then Valley Junction, in the early '20s. On that team was a senior boy who told us that it was the first time he had ever been outside of Cass county. Even in those days there were few means of travel. Automobiles were not common and dirt roads could turn to deep mud mighty quickly. We can remember sleeping all night in the lumber yard at Mortons Mill, when our old model T got stuck in the mud and would go no further. The boards were hard, even for soft pine.

It is a bit strange to us to think of ourself as an old timer, but we are, and there are darn few of us left to tell the tales of the past.

As an old coach at AHS our memory goes by to athletic events. We remember a year when Exira had a new coach. He brought with him a youth he described as his adopted brother. This adopted brother was a star. With him playing Exira never lost a football game. It developed later that the "adopted brother" was a graduate of the Spearfish Normal college in South Dakota and had starred in football, basketball and track at that school. Having nothing better to do, he came along with his pal, the new Exira coach, and played football for him through the season. Then he quit school.

ALL BURNED UP
POWAY, Calif. (AP)—Clothesline thefts are old stuff to law officers, but clothesline arson—that's different.

That is what Sheriff's deputies said when Mrs. James W. Brown reported someone had set fire to her daughter's skirt hanging on the line. Even the clothespins were burned.



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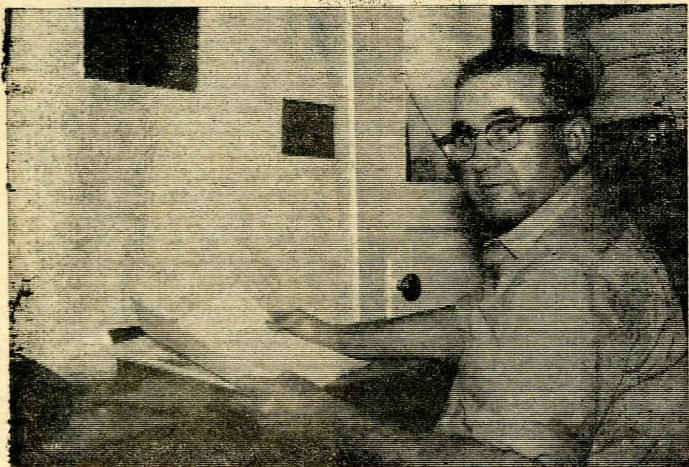
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Need To Interest Farmers In Conservation Program Is Great



George Hosfelt studying soil conservation plan for his farm.

Interesting farmers in soil saving practices is a big problem, according to George Hosfelt, Massena farmer and an active backer of soil conservation.

Hosfelt is one of three commissioners of the Cass county soil conservation district and is also one of nine directors of the Iowa State Soil Conservation association.

His district area includes 12 conservation districts — Cass, Adair, Adams, Mills, Montgomery, Taylor, Fremont, Page, Ringgold, Union, east and west Pottawattamie.

The Massena conservation-minded farmer points out that it's the \$64 question on how to convert farmers to thinking and carrying out land and water saving practices.

Mean Rain

"As time goes along, more and more farmers will gradually see the value and change their minds," he said. "A mean rain will convert more farmers in a hurry, though."

Hosfelt learned the value of terraces on his farm several years ago. A heavy rain on the Fourth of July made fields on neighboring farms too wet to work, but his field was easy to work in.

The state association does an important job in soil conservation work each year. The association works with the state conservation committee appointed by the governor on programs to benefit Iowa.

The district directors hold area

meetings and visit each district in their territory to help further the conservation program. The association has various committees which cover legislation, financing, education, rural and urban problems and watershed development. In addition, it serves as a connecting link between the local districts.

"Southwest Iowa is one of the leaders in soil conservation in the state," Hosfelt says. "There is more activity in watersheds and terracing than other sections because of the topography of the land."

Improved Yields

Hosfelt's own conservation program has spanned several years. "It has improved yields, filled ditches and increased the water level in wells," the farmer declared. "It's hard to beat a program like that."

Hosfelt has built terraces all different ways — those plowed by himself, built with a whirlwind terracing machine and those constructed by a contractor.

"Operating costs on terraced land are cheaper than when farming 'up and down' on hills," he said. "This way you are farming on the level all the time."

There are three types of terraces, with each serving an important function. The level terraces hold all water until it soaks into the ground. The graded terraces let the water run slowly into a waterway and the diversion terraces, located at the bottom of a hill, carry water directly to a drainage ditch.

Farm Given Overhaul Job To Increase Productivity

A neglected 80-acre farm six miles south of Massena on Iowa 148 has been given a complete overhaul job to make it more productive.

Hans Sothman of Atlantic who purchased the farm last spring describes the place as "a farm you couldn't farm."

His son, Clair, now tills the farm which shows concrete evidence of how soil conservation practices can improve farmland.

"This farm had been neglected for lack of drainage facilities on the bottomland," Sothman stated. "It was poor enough so that no one wanted to buy it."

Win Award

But the Sothmans gambled and bought the farm. By putting in drainage tile and building terraces and a livestock watering dam, they have completely changed the farm's productive capacity.

The soil conservation work on

the small farm earned Hans and his son an award in the Iowa soil conservation achievement contest.

"We are going to get a return from this farm now," the elder Sothman said. "The soil's fertility is okay, but it had been overworked on the hill slopes."

About three-quarters of a mile of terraces were built and a three-quarter acre livestock watering pond was constructed in the past year. The pond is about eight feet deep.

The tiling project benefited about 25 acres and Sothman said the tile was running full for several weeks after installation.

"You could hear the water running while standing on top of the ground," he declared.

The tile was placed about four feet under the surface.

Good Yields

Sothman said he expected that the bottomland would produce about 70 to 80 bushels of corn an acre.

"It's nice soil on the bottomland," Sothman stated. "All of the topsoil from the hills is on it."

The tiling project fitted perfectly into plans to overhaul the farm. It enabled the Sothmans to com-

pletely change the farm's crop system.

Formerly the hill land could only be placed in crops. Now the rich bottomland will be in crops and the hill land will be divided between crops and pasture.

The Sothmans plan to farm 30 acres on an intensified scale on the bottomland, 30 acres on the hills and the remaining 20 acres on the hills will be in pasture.

They estimate that cost of the improvements was about \$20 an acre. This, and the total cost of the farm, is below what an improved farm would cost now and

the production outlook is very good.

Prevent Erosion

The bottomland can probably be used for some time without rotating a crop because of its fertility. It will further be "built up" by using fertilizer.

The terraces form protection for the hills by preventing erosion and gullying. The upper terraces empty into a waterway which replaced a deep gully and the waterway drains into the livestock pond. The lower terraces empty directly into the pond.

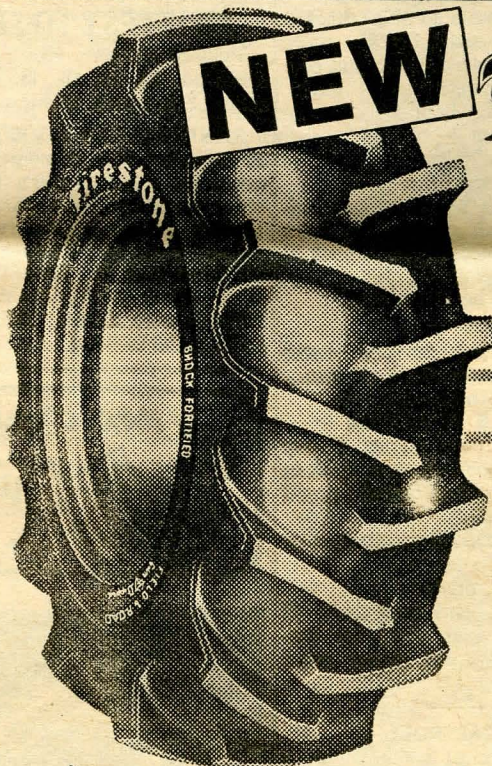
Soil conservation personnel are

pleased with the results of practices on the farm.

"This is a good example of how tiling can help a farm," Gilbert Wehrman of the Cass soil conservation office reports. "The tiling project has allowed the rich bottomland to be farmed and the terraces and dam prevent soil erosion on the hills."

Six independent European states — Luxembourg, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco and Vatican City — together could fit into the boundaries of the King Ranch in Texas.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOMEMAKER

Recipes Include Southern Dishes

It is always fun to try recipes and suggestions recommended by others. Send them in! We are also offering a number of recipes we picked up during a recent trip through the South and hope you will enjoy them.

Household Hint

If you are in a hurry and want to put a hot pie filling in a crust without soaking it, try sprinkling a handful of cornmeal over bottom of crust first. Works like magic!

—Mrs. Harold Hight, Corning, Ia.

QUICK-BAKED BEANS

Mix and pour in baking dish:
2 1-lb. cans pork and beans
¼ cup brown sugar
One-third cup onions chopped fine

1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup tomato sauce
Bake about ½ hour in 400 degree oven.

—Mrs. Syble Stapes, Stuart, Ia.

2-WAY POTATO PUFFS

Combine: 1 cup cold mashed potatoes

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1/3 cup milk

1 tablespoon minced onion
Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, brown, turn and brown other side. Serve with tossed salad. To vary omit onions and fry as directed, drain on paper towel and serve warm with jam or jelly.

—Mrs. Stapes

HINT

To quick clean under refrigerator and stove—wrap end of yardstick with a cloth fastened with a thumbtack.

APRICOT SALAD

Dissolve in 2 cups boiling water:
2 packages orange jello and 10 marshmallows

Add 1 large can mashed apricots with juice

1 cup pineapple tidbits
Pour in 9x15 pan, chill until set. Spread with following topping:
Cook until thick 1 cup fruit juice, ½ cup sugar, 2 heaping tablespoons flour and 2 tablespoons butter.

Cool. Fold in 1 cup whipped cream. Sprinkle grated cheese over all.

—Mrs. John Grant, Adair, Ia.

HUSH PUPPIES

Serve with any fish.

Mix 2 cups corn meal
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
Add 1½ cups sweet milk.

Stir in 1 large onion chopped fine.

Add either a little more meal, or liquid, if consistency isn't quite right.

Mold dough into small balls, fry in deep fat until brown and crisp on outside.

—“The Hermitage”
Hermitage, Tenn.

APPLE PICKLE

Peel and cut in quarters 1 peck ripe, firm apples. Heat 2 quarts vinegar and 4 pounds sugar to boil, skim. Mix and put in small muslin bag.

½ oz. unground mace
½ oz. unground cloves
½ oz. unground allspice
1 teaspoon mustard seed
few grains pepper seed
salt to taste

Add to vinegar, add apples and cook slowly until done. Put fruit in jars—boil down syrup and pour over apples and seal.

—“The Hermitage”

CREOLE EGGS

Fry chopped small onion and small green pepper in 3 tablespoons butter.

Add 1 bay leaf, salt and paprika and cook 3 minutes.

Stir 2 tablespoons flour into 2 cups canned tomatoes, and mix all well.

Using 8 hard cooked eggs, layer of mixture and layer of sliced eggs.

Top all with bits of butter and layer of crumbs.

Bake in slow oven until done.

—“The Hermitage”

REFRIGERATOR ICE CREAM

Scald 2 cups milk in double boiler, add 30 marshmallows and let melt.

Add 2 beaten yolks, cook 2 minutes. Cool. Add slowly 2 beaten whites. Cool. Fold in 1 cup cream whipped.

Pour into freezing tray and stir once when half frozen. Any fresh fruit or chocolate may be added to this.

—“The Hermitage”

BEETS WITH ORANGE

Pare and cut into thin slices 12 medium sized beets

Place in greased baker and cover with following:

2 tablespoons flour
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup orange juice

Dot all with 2 tablespoons butter, cover dish closely and bake in hot oven until tender (about 30 minutes).

—“The Hermitage”

The following recipes come from the famous Stuckey candy kitchens, Eastman, Georgia.

CREOLE PRALINES

Combine 3 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon vinegar. Cook to softball stage when tested in cold water.

Add 1 tablespoon margarine or butter

3 cups nut meats
Take from heat, beat until it starts to thicken, drop by teaspoons onto waxed paper and spread thin.

PECAL ROLL

Combine 2 cups white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar and ½ cup light corn syrup.

Cook, stirring only until sugar dissolves, to softball stage when tested in cold water.

Cool at room temperature without stirring until lukewarm, then beat until it holds its shape.

Knead until firm.

Shape into 2 rolls.
Roll each into chopped 1½ cups pecans and press into candy. Chill well. Slice.

ORANGE PECAN BREAD

Beat 1 egg. Stir in 1 cup orange juice, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 tablespoon grated orange rind, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add, sifted together 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar.

Fold in 1 cup broken pecans.
Pour into well greased loaf pan and bake 1 hour at 350 degrees.

PECAN MALLOW SWEET POTATOES

Bake 6 medium sized sweets. Cut out small opening in top and remove pulp. Mash. Add ¼ cup warm milk or orange juice, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon salt, bit of pepper, ½ cup pecan pieces. Refill shells, top each with a marshmallow and brown in oven.

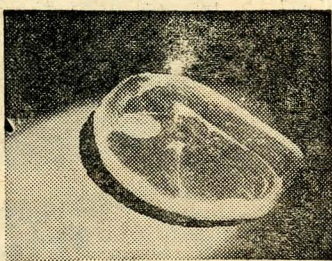


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Q. What is the name of this cut of meat?

A. Pork arm steak.

Q. Where does it come from and how is it identified?

A. It is cut from the picnic shoulder. It contains a small round bone, is oval at one end and squared off at the other.

Q. How is it prepared?

A. Pork arm steaks are best cooked by braising, a moist heat method of meat cookery. Brown the meat in its own fat or a small amount of lard or drippings. Season with salt and pepper, add a small amount (2 to 4 tablespoons) of liquid, cover tightly and cook slowly about 45 minutes or until done.

CHEESE BISCUITS

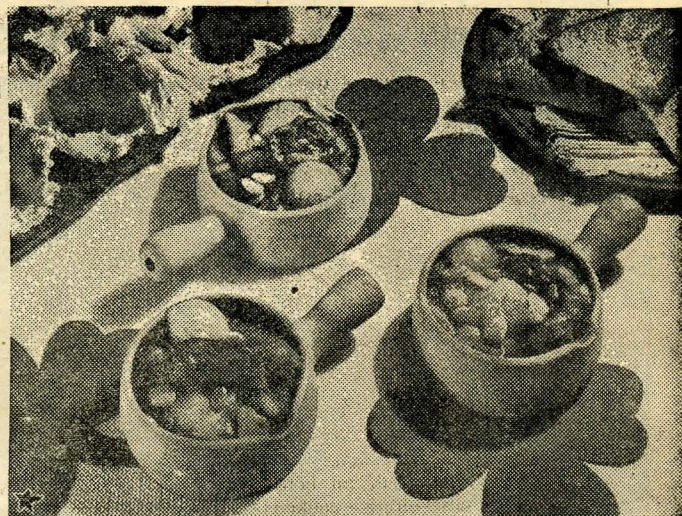
Mix and sift 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt.

Cut in 1 tablespoon shortening and 1 cup grated cheese.

Add two-thirds cups milk. Roll ½ inch thick.

Cut and bake in hot oven.

Irish Tradition



Add spice to your March 17 dinner with a gaily decorated table to honor St. Patrick. In the Irish tradition feature lamb stew with molded shamrock salads and scones.

On special holidays it's fun to set a table in keeping with the occasion. On St. Pat's day, decorations of bright green shamrocks will add real sparkle to your meal. Of course you'll want the menu to be Irish, too. An Irish lamb stew would be an ideal main dish. Reba Staggs, home economist, says boneless lamb for stew is quite economical and recommends long slow cooking for best flavor.

Lamb Stew With Green Limas

2 pounds boneless lamb for stew
¼ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons lard or drippings
½ teaspoon dill seed
2 cups water
4 medium potatoes, cut in

fourths
4 carrots, sliced ½ inch thick
12 small onions
1 package (10 ounces) frozen lima beans
Water
Flour for gravy

Dredge lamb with seasoned flour. Brown slowly in lard or drippings. Pour off drippings. Add dill seed and water. Cover tightly and cook slowly for 30 minutes. Add potatoes, carrots and onions and cook 30 minutes longer. Add lima beans, cover tightly and continue cooking for 30 minutes or until meat is tender and vegetables are done. Remove meat and vegetables to a hot serving platter. Add enough water to make 2 cups liquid. Thicken the liquid with 3 tablespoons of flour for gravy. 4 to 6 servings.

Household Hints

Fill open cans of paint with water to prevent the paint from hardening. When ready to use, pour off the water and the paint is ready to use.

A discarded powder puff, when washed clean, can be used as a buffer when cleaning silverware. The large bath powder puffs are handy for spreading cleaning fluid on mirrors and windows.

When cleaning silver, place a piece of aluminum foil in the bottom of the dishpan, add two quarts of warm water, two tablespoons of salt and two tablespoons

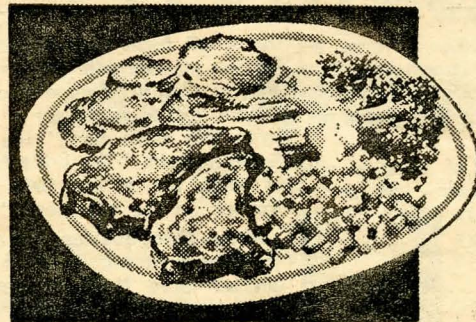
of soda. Then place the silverware in the pan, letting each piece touch the foil. The tarnish disappears and after rinsing, the silver will be bright as new.

In emptying the vacuum cleaner, spread several thicknesses of slightly moistened newspaper on the floor or table and then shake the vacuum bag on the paper. The damp paper settles loose dust quickly.

To hang sunback dresses on hangers without pinning the straps, bend the ends of the hanger upward so the straps can't slip off.

WHEN IN ATLANTIC

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Culinary Clips

Cook paper-thin slices of tender veal in butter—fairly high heat and a brief time will do it. Remove the meat and keep warm. Add drained canned mushrooms (or sauteed sliced fresh ones) and cream; stir to get up the brown particles in the pan. Pour the sauce over the meat.

Good accompaniments to that pork chop and sauerkraut dish: prepared horseradish and prepared mustard.

In a hurry? Add a can of drained potatoes to the chicken you are roasting—about half an hour before the chicken is cooked should heat the potatoes. Baste the spuds with the drippings from the bird.

Ever add ripe olives to that tomato sauce for spaghetti? Use sliced pitted olives. Nice when company's coming.

Brown ground beef—mashing with a fork to break up—and add to those canned baked beans for a quick lunch or supper dish.

Add a little sherry to that split pea and ham soup.

Chestnuts vary in the length of time they need to cook; test them to make sure they are tender and mealy.

Add grated Parmesan cheese to the seasoned flour in which you dredge veal cutlet before browning in butter and cooking.

Ever add parsnips to lamb stew along with the usual onions and carrots?

A simple and delicious sauce for roast duck or game: currant jelly heated with a little orange juice. Add a bit of grated orange rind before serving.

Ever add diced water chestnuts and sauteed green onions (sliced thin crosswise) to steamed rice?

In preparing green peppers for stuffing, some cooks like to boil them in water to cover for about five minutes. Other cooks like to drop the peppers into boiling water and let them stand, off heat, for about 10 minutes. Whichever treatment you use, first cut off the tops of the peppers and re-

move the inner seeds and membranes.

When apple slices are being added to a stuffing for duck or chicken, some cooks like to cook the fruit briefly before putting it in the dressing. This precooking assures that the apple will be tender by the time the bird is cooked.

Want those fried eggs to taste different? Brown a tablespoon of butter, mix in a half-teaspoon of vinegar and pour over two fried eggs.

A little dry mustard and paprika give zest to a cheddar cheese sauce.

Vary that mayonnaise! Add chopped pickles, green or ripe olives, celery, pimiento or chives.

Making roll-out-and-cut cookies? If the cookie dough is rich, roll out a small portion at a time; keep the rest of the dough refrigerated until you are ready to use it.

Cook pitted dates until thick with a little brown sugar and orange juice. Add grated orange rind. Use as a filling for oatmeal cookies.

HONEY PRODUCTION HIGHER IN IOWA DURING 1961

Production of honey in Iowa in 1961 is estimated at 12,096,000 pounds, 36 per cent more than in 1960 and 15 per cent less than the ten-year average of 13,853,000 pounds. The 1961 crop was produced by 144,000 colonies of bees for an average of 84 pounds per colony. This compares with 60 pounds of honey per colony the preceding year.

The U.S. honey crop last year totaled 274,088,000 pounds, six per cent more than in 1960 and about 13 per cent above the ten-year average. Production per colony averaged 49.7 pounds, compared to 47.8 pounds in 1960 and a ten-year average of 45.5 pounds.

Prices received by beekeepers for honey sold in 1961 averaged 18 cents per pound, or one per cent more than in 1960. Beeswax prices to beekeepers averaged 44.1 cents per pound in 1961, compared to 44 cents in 1960.

Serve polenta—cornmeal mush mixed with grated cheese and molded and sliced—with a good canned spaghetti sauce for a quick supper. Add a green salad and a hearty dessert.

Making Stuffed Dolls And Animals Sparetime Hobby



Mrs. Anderson and part of her large collection of stuffed dolls and animals which she has made.

Eight years ago Mrs. Ronald Anderson who lives southwest of Brayton decided to make a stuffed monkey for her daughter, Janice, to take to Girls' State as a present.

Later when Janice went to college there was a demand for more stuffed animals and bed decorations.

"One thing led to another and I've been making them ever since," Mrs. Anderson says.

The Brayton farm wife has now made more than 90 stuffed animals and dolls in her sparetime.

"I've used every pattern I could find," she explained looking at the collection of 45 dolls and animals which she has in her home.

Likes Handwork

Mrs. Anderson likes to do handwork and making quilts and cutwork takes up her free time when the regular household chores are done.

"My husband bowls several nights a week and I stay home and sew," Mrs. Anderson explains.

She estimates that she has made 45 different patterns in dolls and animals. Her collection includes three types of dogs, monkeys, lions and a wide variety of dolls.

She has sold some of them, but most of them were given away. Four of the dolls went to an English pen pal of her daughter, Sally.

"If I made one, then I almost had to make three—one for each daughter," Mrs. Anderson said.

One of her cutest dolls is a "Simple Simon" which has legs 18 inches long and arms about 12 inches long. The legs fold up around the body and the arms are used to tie a loose knot around the folded legs. She has made 12 of these. All of her dolls have been made by hand.

Favorite Doll

Her favorite doll is "Raggedy Ann" and one of her most unusual dolls is an "upside down" model. When it is tipped upside down, another head appears and the skirt forms a different dress.

She uses kapok to stuff the figures and is a steady customer for the material.

"The store clerks know what I want as soon as I come in the door," she remarked about her large purchases of the material.

Mrs. Anderson's doll room is a favorite play room for her granddaughter and nieces and nephews when they visit her.

FAST TALK WORKED

LUTHER, Okla. (AP) — Frank Prokup, bus station operator here, tricked three gunmen out of a holdup with some fast talking, said Deputy Sheriff J.M. Farris.

"Sorry boys," Prokup told the gunmen. "You're a little late. I've just been hijacked and got cleaned. I just called the officers."

The three men fled.

New Program Is Planned For Soil Bank Land

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kennedy administration is considering a program which would shift to grass the crop land moving out of the soil bank in the coming years.

At the present time, the government is paying farmers about \$325 million a year for holding about 26 million acres of land out of production. Soil bank contracts for such idling of land run for periods of up to 15 years, dating back as far as 1956.

The cropland-to-grass program now being developed would include 5 to 10-year agreements with landowners and incentive payments based on land quality.

For the poorest cropland, cost-sharing programs would be offered to establish grass cover. Easements would be sought to eliminate allotments and crop history, thus making the land ineligible for future shares in crop control programs.

On more productive lands, cost-sharing and rental payments would be offered to keep land in grass. Grazing might be permitted on both classes of land.

Officials say it is quite important that a program of this kind be established to prevent a large-scale return to cultivation of lands on which grassland cover was established under the soil bank. They say this need is most critical in the great plains where grass cover is difficult to establish and where wind erosion is a hazard.

WHEN DOZENS FAILED

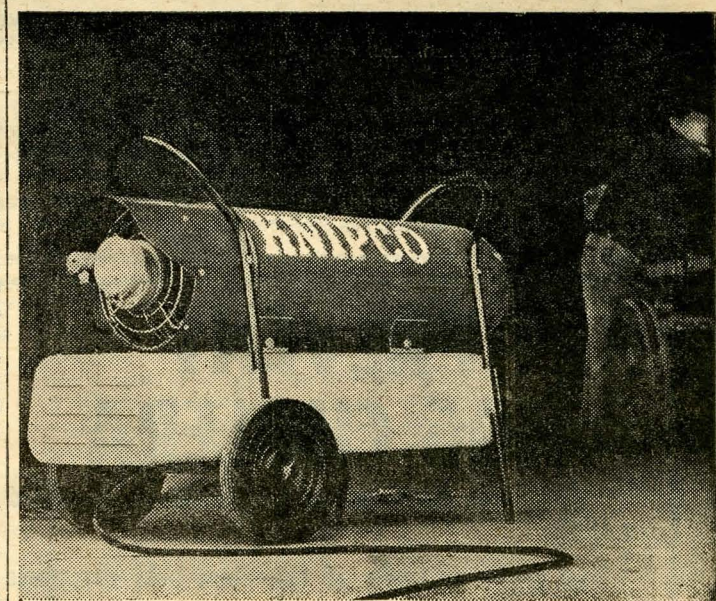
LARAMIE, Wyo. (AP) — Dozens of cars parked in the student parking lot at the University of Wyoming failed to start when the temperature dropped to -44 this winter.

Just one car out of the bunch had no trouble getting started. It had Florida license plates.



Jill Black, 2½, and "Alice in Wonderland" doll, a gift from Mrs. Anderson.

Best way to carve a tombstone is to chisel in traffic.



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More Emphasis On Watersheds In Soil Conservation Program

Iowa's soil conservation program is placing increased emphasis on watershed development as a means of saving more land from erosion, Wendell Pellett, Cass county farmer and a member of the state soil conservation committee, points out.

"I think it's a good thing," he said about concentrating efforts on one area to complete the job that is needed. "This stimulates a lot of interest in conservation practices."

"A farmer enthused about soil conservation will get his neighbor interested in it quickly," the Cass farmer noted.

The soil conservation service is not doing away with small jobs on individual farms, but is trying to promote watersheds which cover several farms and larger areas, Pellett said.

A watershed is described by soil conservation experts as the area which contributes runoff water to a given location in a stream.

Many Farms

The watershed program reaches many farms and results in considerable soil being saved for future generations. An important part of a watershed is gully control structures which hold back water and prevent extensive erosion.

Pellett has been interested in soil conservation work for many years. In addition to his duties on the state committee which is appointed by the governor, Pellett is also a commissioner for the Cass county soil conservation district.

The state conservation committee is composed of five farmers, the dean of agriculture at Iowa State university, the state secretary of agriculture and the state conservationist of the SCS.

Pellett says the current watershed development program is lagging and "something is needed to speed it up."

Joint Project

Watersheds are a joint undertaking of farmers and government, with the government paying for the main structures.

The farmers cooperate by providing land-saving measures on their own farms and right-of-way for ponds that may be recommended by the engineers.

Fifty per cent of the farmers in a watershed area must agree to cooperate with the program and the government requires that 75 per cent of the needed upland treatment (terraces, waterways, etc.) must be scheduled for construction or put in before any main structures will be built.

"One reason that the program is lagging," Pellett says, "is because a large watershed often requires a lake of 50 to 100 acres. Farmers are reluctant to give up this much land," he said.

Pellett says one possible solution may be found through conservation groups who could help develop recreation areas above the main structures. This would allow the government to buy the land needed for a lake site and also land for access to the lake.

"One of our (the state association) desires is to work closely with these groups on this type of plan," the state committee member said.

Farm Program

President John Kennedy's new farm program contains this type of proposal. It would allow the government to buy the land and turn it over to the state to maintain. It would also result in a lot of land being taken out of production permanently.

The plan would also have some drawbacks, as Pellett sees it.

"It would be okay to a point," he noted. "The drawback would be the possible placement of several recreation areas in a watershed where only one or two would be sufficient. Some type of control would have to be worked out."

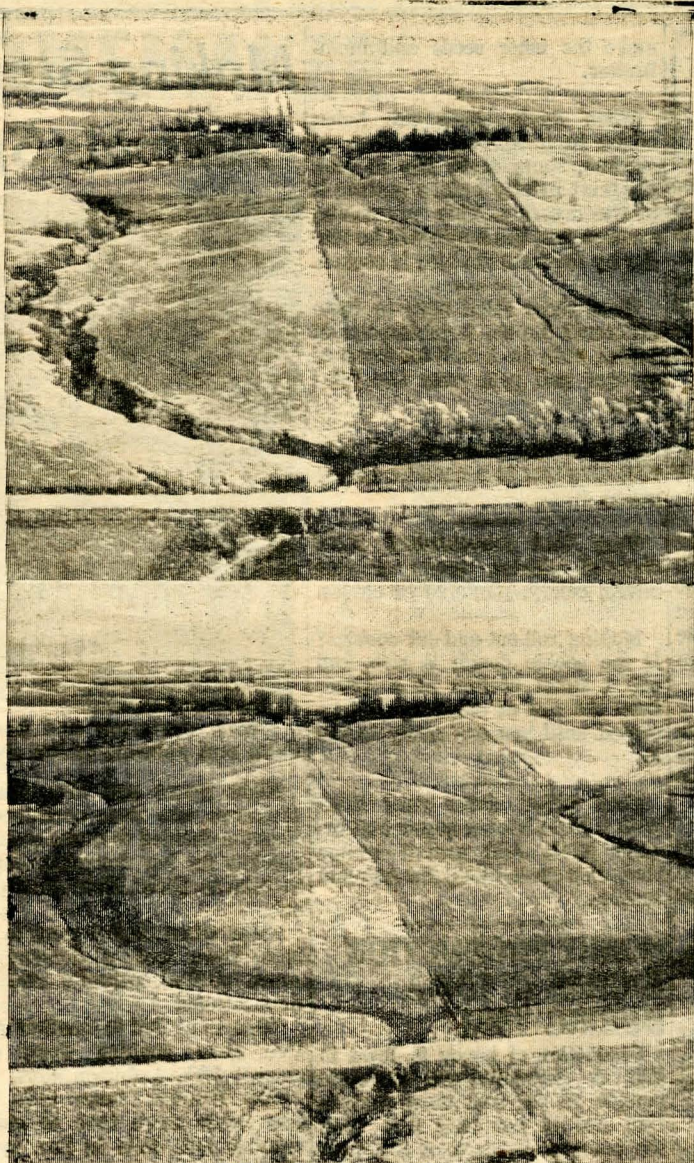
Pellett also notes with alarm the decreasing amount of terracing being carried out in Iowa. In Cass county it dropped from 152 miles in 1956 to only 27 miles in 1961.

Reasons For Decline

Several reasons for the decline can be attributed to some large land operators who aren't sufficiently interested in the program, recent wet years which have placed more em-



Pellett



A Watershed Project

These are pictures of the Fred Wohlbeber farm which is in the Crooked creek watershed area. The top picture shows a deep gully running on both sides of the hill above the county road. The lower photo was taken after conservation work eliminated the gully and made it into a crossable waterway.

phasis on tile work, decreasing farm income and the fact that some farmers have all the terraces they need.

Another important reason is that most soil conservation-minded farmers have their terraces built. The big task now is to get those who have shown little desire to build terraces interested in the program, Pellett explained.

"We've got the cream and now we have to get the skimmed milk," Pellett said about interesting more farmers in terracing.

CLAIM GOVERNMENT UNDERSELLING GRAIN TRADE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association reported Saturday that the government is underselling the grain trade in southeastern states.

The association said the sales involve government surplus corn. The grain, it said, is being offered at the track at various points along the Southern Railway.

The association said a major reason why the grain trade is unable to compete is the fact that the corn is being moved by the railroad at special low rates available only to the government.

TULIP FESTIVAL AT PELLA MAY 10-12

PELLA — Pella's annual tulip festival, one of the biggest in the nation, will be held May 10-12, according to the Pella Historical society. In setting the dates, the society is hoping to outguess the weatherman.

Normally the second weekend in May finds the tulips at the peak of their beauty, but unusual weather conditions in recent years have made it necessary to either advance or defer the festival one week.

Townpeople dress in Dutch costumes depicting the various provinces in Holland, parade, scrub

Egg Production May Be Placed Under Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's egg industry is the latest to be called in for consultation with Agricultural Department officials on a possible federal control program.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has appointed a national advisory committee on egg marketing. It will meet in March on dates yet to be set.

Other industries which in recent months have been summoned here for conferences on federal programs include turkeys, broilers, peanuts, potatoes, and milk. None of these products are subject to federal controls at this time.

Working with the advisory committees, the department is now in the process of formulating proposed marketing order programs for turkeys, broilers, potatoes and milk. Under existing law, restrictions may be imposed on marketings of turkeys and potatoes, but not on the others.

These restrictions relate to quality, but not to quantity. President Kennedy has asked legislative authority to control the quantities of turkeys and milk that individual producers may sell.

Later, such authority may be requested for broilers, potatoes and eggs.

Marketing orders require approval by at least two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. The orders do not provide for government price supports. Administration of these orders would be under industry committees, subject to review by the secretary of agriculture.

If it's true that a fool and his money are soon parted—then tell us how they got together in the first place?

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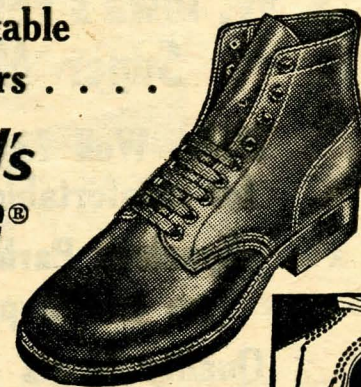
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Survey To List Various Soils In Cass County

What kinds of soils are found on Cass county farms?

This question is being answered by the standard soil survey which has been in progress in the county for the last four years, according to Ival Persinger, soil scientist who is helping with the survey.

The field mapping work is nearing completion and only Pymosa and Brighton and two-thirds of Washington township remain to be completed. The soil survey report will serve several groups, including farmers, engineers, teachers, assessors, bankers, credit agencies and others who are concerned with the use and management of land.

For farmers it will help them plan the kind of management that will protect their soils and provide good yields, Persinger said. For engineers it will be helpful in selecting sites for roads, ponds, buildings and other structures.

Seven Soil Associations

The soils of Cass county can be placed in seven general soil associations, depending on the exact type and slope of the land. The accompanying map shows the general pattern of how soils are located in Cass county. This map is not the actual detailed soil map which is being prepared. The detailed map is made on an individual section by section basis and will become part of the soil survey report that will be published after the survey is completed. This book will contain detailed information about each of the 170 soil types, slope and erosion combinations found in the county.

"As one travels over a county it is fairly easy to spot differences in land," Persinger said. "There are many obvious differences such as slope, steepness, length of slopes, flat ridges, bottomlands, timber, cropland and pastures."

Soil Patterns

"Less easily noticed are the soil patterns. Soils in a similar association may be very much alike or very different, but the patterns in which they occur are fairly uniform."

"Soils are more easily understood and remembered if a line is drawn around the different pattern of soils, slopes and landscape similarities," Persinger related.

Following is a descriptive list of the major soil associations found in the county that are shown on the accompanying map:

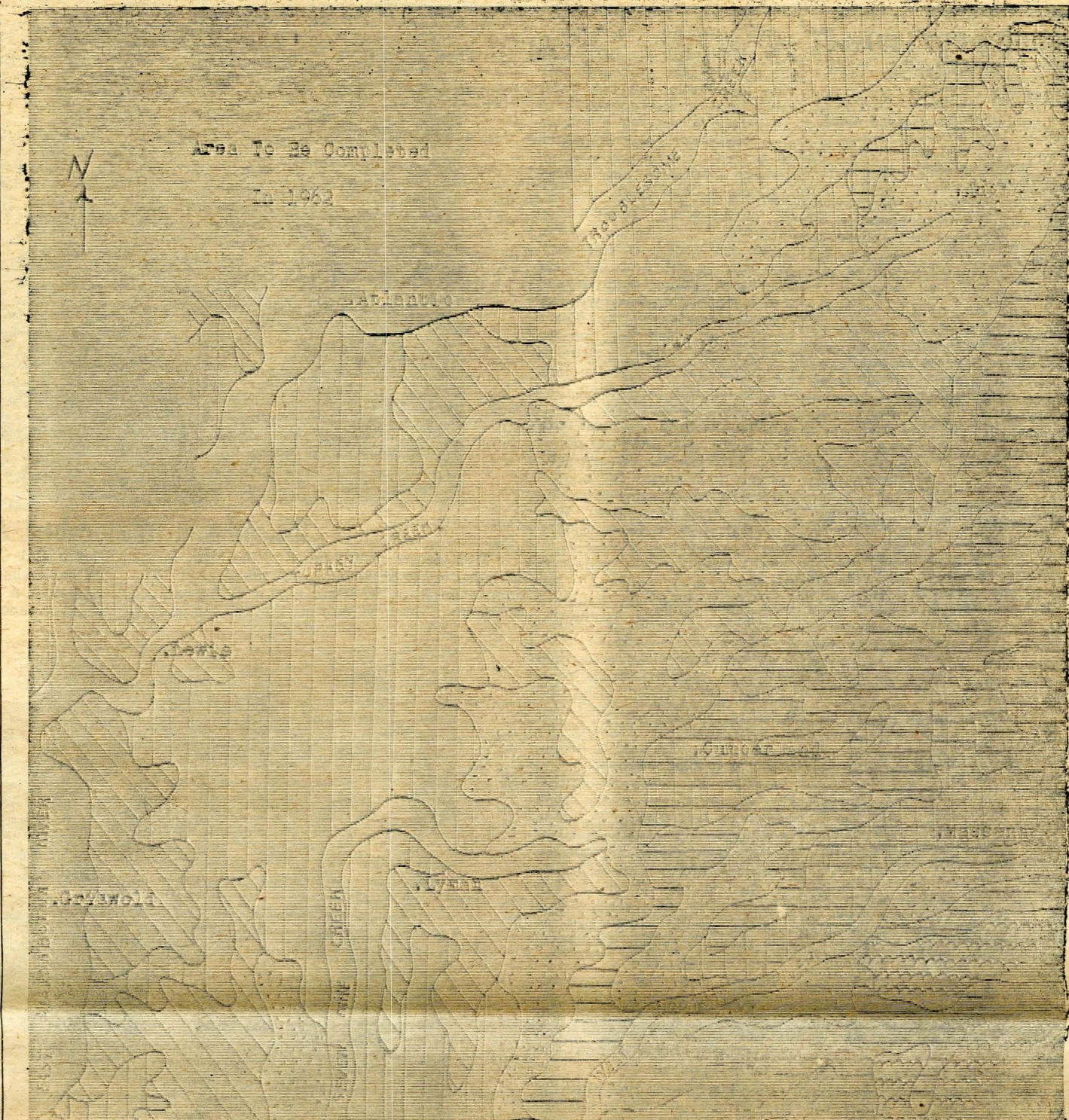
Area 1.—Level to gently rolling Marshall association. This area consists mainly of moderately dark colored, well drained, wind-deposited silty material called loess. This soil occupies the upland divide and rolling upland side slopes and with good management is one of the most productive soils in western Iowa. Contrasting erosion is the principal management problem, but level terraces are being used to control erosion.

Area 2.—Rolling to hilly Marshall association. This area consists of the soils found in area 1, but they are located on steeper slopes. Control of sheet and gully erosion is a major soil management problem.

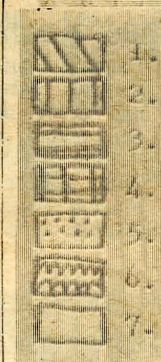
Area 3.—Level to gently rolling Sharpsburg association. This area is comprised mainly of moderately dark colored and moderately well-drained loess soils. This soil occupies the upland ridges and side slopes down to where the glacial till outcrops. Graded terraces are being used to control erosion.

Area 4.—Rolling to hilly Sharpsburg association. This area is comprised of the soils found in area 3, but they are located on steeper slopes. The major soil management problem is control of sheet and gully erosion.

Area 5.—Rolling to steep Shelby association. This area consists of



Map Symbols



1. Level to gently rolling soils from loess: Marshall (0-9% slopes)
2. Rolling to hilly soils from loess: Marshall (9-25% slopes)
3. Level to gently rolling soils from loess: Sharpsburg (0-9% slopes)
4. Rolling to hilly soils from loess: Sharpsburg (9-25% slopes)
5. Rolling to steep soils from glacial till: Shelby (9-30% slopes)
6. Rolling to steep soils from glacial till: Adair (9-30% slopes)
7. Nearly level soils from alluvium: Kennebec, Colo, Zook (0-2% slopes)

moderately well drained glacial till soils. The permeability is moderately slow which means there will be more water runoff than on the loess soils. Control of sheet and gully erosion and fertility maintenance are important soil management problems.

Area 6.—Rolling to steep Adair association. This area consists of somewhat poorly drained glacial till. The permeability is very slow and seep areas occur on hillsides in this type, causing a serious problem. Control of sheet and gully erosion and maintenance of fertility are also major soil management problems.

Area 7.—Nearly level bottom land association. This general soil area contains dark colored soils that occur along the East Nishnabotna river and its major tributaries. The major bottom land soils are the Kennebec, Colo and Zook. The Kennebec soils are well drained and are dark to a considerable depth. The Colo and Zook types are more clayey, less well-drained and generally have somewhat darker surface soil than the Kennebec type.

Michigan State home economists have figured that the average life of a refrigerator is 17 years.

IOWA COOKS ASKED TO COMPETE IN RECIPE CONTEST

Homemakers, teenagers and amateur chefs of Iowa are offered an opportunity to enter their favorite chicken recipe in a contest to find the best chicken cooks in the state. Anyone over ten years of age is eligible to compete for top honors and valuable prizes in one of three divisions of the contest—junior, senior and outdoor.

The contest, sponsored in Iowa by the Iowa Poultry association of Ames and the Poultry and Egg National Board of Chicago, closes at midnight March 17. LeRoy Kruskop of Ames is chairman of the Iowa contest and entry blanks are available at county extension offices and hatcheries or can be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Iowa Poultry association at Ames.

State winners will compete in the national contest at Harrington, Del., in June, with the grand prize winner receiving a complete custom-designed Westinghouse electric kitchen. Selection of winning recipes in the Iowa contest will be based on originality, simplicity and ease of preparation,

completeness of directions, suitability of recipe for young broiler-fryers and taste and appearance of the finished dish.

The president of Turkey is elected for a four-year term by members of the Grand National Assembly from its own ranks.

22nd Annual Page County Sale

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

The Page County Angus Assoc., comprising Page, Fremont, Taylor and Ringgold Counties, will hold a public auction.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

at the

Youth Barn — Fairgrounds, Clarinda, Ia.

Commencing at 12:30 p.m.

119 Head — 74 Bulls, 45 Females

9 bulls, 2 years or older; 59 bulls, 14 to 24 months; 6 yearling bulls; 20 bred heifers; 10 cows; 15 open heifers.

Show and Display — 9 a.m. at Youth Barn

If you're looking for top Angus cattle from established herds, be sure to attend this 22nd annual sale Feb. 28.

'GUINEA PIG' PROJECT ON MACEDONIA FARMS

(continued from page one)

conservationists determine:

1. Water behavior and soil and water losses.
2. Future growth of existing gullies and eroded areas.
3. Application of fertilizer on subsoil which has been exposed during the construction of terraces.
4. Possible rotation changes which might enable a safe increase in row crop output without increased loss of soil.
5. How much upland treatment or terracing can be substituted for permanent structures in controlling erosion.

Farm owners who are cooperating with the project include Carl Sempel, Clifford Stillie, Milburn Harvey (farm tenant by Clyde Fox), Arthur Eyberg, Marion Plumb, Ernest Blatney, Melvin Easton and Marjorie Killinger. Plumb also rents the Stempel land.

Conservationist Renaud said the watershed hopes to have seven of the eight farms terraced this year and the terracing work completed by the fall of 1963.

45 Miles of Terraces

Last fall, 7,900 feet of terraces were constructed on the Blatney farm as the watershed's first project. Among major terracing projects laid out are 7,600 feet on the Plumb farm, 7,500 feet on the Easton farm and 2,000 feet on the Stillie farm.

Ninety per cent of the nearly 45 miles of terracing will be of the parallel type which was introduced in western Iowa about four years ago. This type of terrace eliminates the "point rows" that are found in older terraces, Renaud said. Some existing terraces will be replaced.

During the five-year study, a gauging station will be built to record moisture runoff soil loss data and other valuable information. Other devices will record the distance existing

gullies have cut back into the hills. Wells will be drilled on the sides of the gullies to provide information on the water table level in the ground.

The entire cost of the construction program is estimated at \$25,000. Eighty per cent of the cost of the terraces will be provided by the ASCS through its cost-sharing conservation program.

The watershed farmers will also receive fertilizer from the Tennessee Valley authority at a discount rate. This will enable the landowners to obtain fertilizer at a low cost for the areas where cutting is done to build terraces so that the land can be put into production.

Realistic Steps

"This is one of the most realistic steps every taken to determine how far we can go with upland treatment to control gullies by substituting terracing for permanent structures," Walter Weiss of Council Bluffs, area conservationist reports.

"The value of this project to the farmers is evident," Renaud said, "but the value of the data received is unestimable."

Clifford Stillie, the watershed chairman, says the "whole community will benefit" from the project. "It's a fine deal and a fine bunch is working together on it. The kind of people you like to call neighbors."

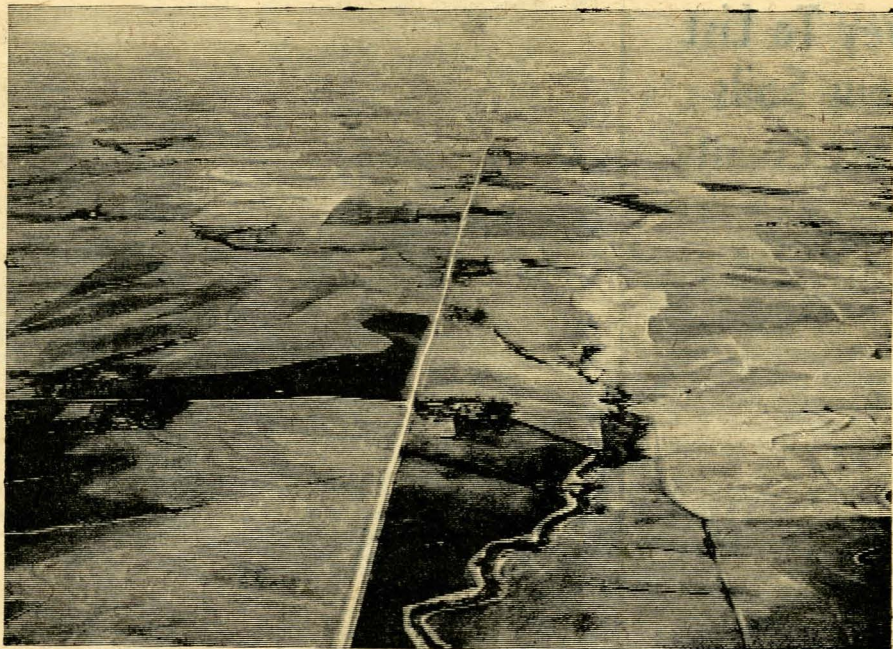
Besides his strong interest in the watershed since the idea was born last spring, Stillie is working to complete a project on his own farm. A 30-acre tract west of his house was listed as "waste ground", but through tiling, 26 acres has now become usable. He plans to complete the project this year.

Benefits

Plumb, who is secretary-treasurer of the watershed program, says the watershed will answer a lot of questions and will provide benefits for the farmers involved.

Plumb's farm is typical of the land in the area which has hill slopes ranging from three to 14 per cent.

"If I don't do something now,



Macedonia Watershed Area

This picture shows seven of the eight farms included in the Macedonia watershed area. The jagged ditch at the lower center of the picture is the main ditch which runs through the Marion

Plumb and Carl Stempel farms. All farms in the watershed will be terraced to allow soil conservation experts to make a study of how an all-terraced watershed will benefit farms.



Watershed Becomes Reality

The Macedonia watershed, a guinea pig development to learn as much as possible from an all-terraced watershed, came into being at this meeting of farmers and contractors last November. The bid price for the terracing program included three cents a foot for rebuilding present terraces, five cents a foot for level terraces and 14 cents a foot for parallel terraces. Those standing are, from the left: Melvin

Easton, Ernest Blatney, Clifford Stillie, Carl Stempel, farm owners; Leo Tyner, contractor and C. W. Renaud, work unit conservationist and seated are: Pete Jacobsen, contractor; Arthur Eyberg and Milburn Harvey, farmers; Tom Rieken and Frank King, contractors; Marion Plumb, farmer and Jerry Tyner, contractor.

Massena Livestock Auction

MASSENA, IOWA

SALE EVERY TUESDAY

1 P.M.

Each week we sell from 800 to 1,200 head of fresh, farmer-consigned livestock. Many of the top commercial herds in this area are represented here weekly. We operate a strict consigned auction on a 2% basis on one head or more.

EARLY CONSIGNMENTS FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 27, INCLUDE

40 Angus steer and heifer calves weighing 500 lbs.; 18 WF steer and heifer calves, 475 lbs.; 18 WF steer and heifer calves, 500 lbs.; 20 Angus calves, 500 lbs.; 22 mixed cattle, 600 to 700 lbs.; 30 choice Hereford calves, 525 lbs.; 19 Angus calves, 475 lbs.

Each week we sell several consignments of good native calves that are not listed prior to sale time. Also, we've been selling from 25 to 75 head of native stock cows, tested to calf in the spring. We have a good market for butcher stock of all kinds. When you consider the difference in expenses, we firmly believe your cows, butcher bulls and veal calves will net more through our auction than on any other market.

Stock hogs of all weights are very much in demand, as are wet sows piggy sows and breeding boars. WE EXPECT 300 TO 500 HEAD OF GOOD LOCALLY-CONSIGNEE HOGS OF ALL WEIGHTS FOR TUESDAY'S AUCTION.

If you have livestock for sale, contact us for advance advertising for your particular consignment.

For Further Information, Contact

ED AMDOR, Owner and Auct.

Phone Massena 779-3571 — Barn
Phone Corning 322-4999 — Home

I will lose the best soil in the years to come," Plumb explained in discussing his farm. Nearly all of the land on Plumb's farm drains into the main ditch.

Agencies working on the project includes TVA, Iowa State university, soil conservation service, the east Pottawattamie soil conservation district, the ASCS and the extension service.

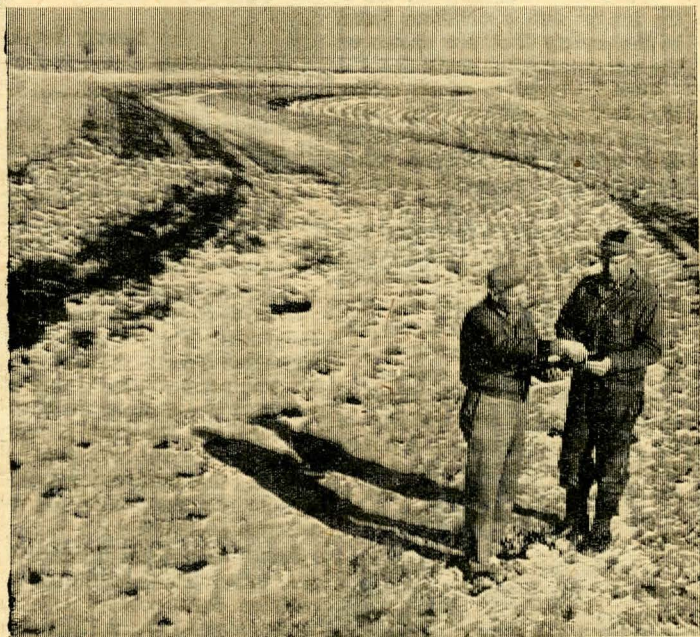
DEVICE INVENTED BY 14-YEAR-OLD AIDS FARMERS

WILLIAMSON, N. Y. (AP)—W. John Knapp is an inventor at 14, and the state agriculture department says he's licked a problem which has bothered farmers for years.

Farmers spraying their fields have a tough time telling what part they've sprayed and what part they've missed.

John filled a cylinder with chalk and attached it, by means of a special rod, to a farmer's spray rig. Every time the wheel of the spray rig turned, a measured amount of chalk dropped out of the cylinder, marking the field to show where it had been sprayed.

The agriculture department tested the device and said it saved them more than \$500 in labor costs in 27 days of spraying.



Watershed Planning

C. W. Renaud (left), work unit conservationist and Clifford Stillie, Macedonia farmer, discuss planning methods for terraces on the Stillie land which is part of the Macedonia watershed program. The terraces shown were built by Stillie with a tractor and can accommodate four-row equipment.

EUROPEANS EXPAND BROILER INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported Saturday that western Europe is moving toward a broiler industry that threatens U.S. imports.

It said countries of west Europe are introducing American breeding stock, American production know-how and American processing equipment. It said poultry producers there believe they have a golden opportunity to expand their sales.

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TERRACING IS ONE OF BEST WAYS TO CONTROL EROSION

Terracing is one of the most effective methods known for controlling erosion on cultivated lands, the Cass soil conservation district says. Many years of research with soil erosion control practices has demonstrated that terraces are needed on Iowa farms because crop rotation and contour farming will not always provide adequate protection against erosion.

Terracing is a gently sloping hillside channel or level ridge constructed around hills approximately on the contour for controlling the runoff of surface water. Good terraces can provide several benefits to farmers, including, (1) reduce soil losses by 95 to 98 per cent as compared with up-and-down hill farming, (2) reduce water losses, (3) provide permanent guide lines for contour farming, (4) permit greater proportion of corn and soybeans on sloping land and (5) increase crop production and total farm income.

WEST OF CHICAGO

OMAHA (AP) — Members of a fifth grade reading group in one of the Omaha schools have named themselves "The Unteachables." Their teacher is Miss Ness.

Consumption Of Water Increases Considerably

Next to air, water is our most important resource for survival, the Cass county soil conservation office explains.

The amount of water being used in this country has increased considerably in the last 50 years. The average per capita use of water in 1950 was 1,100 gallons a day, as compared with only 600 gallons in 1900.

The total use of water in this country is expected to double by 1975, with an estimated 1,800 gallons a day being used for every man, woman and child.

Raw Material

Water is one of industry's most important raw materials. The production of a ton of steel, depending on the method used, requires from 3,000 to 110,000 gallons of water. Producing 1,000 yards of woolen cloth requires from 40,000 to 510,000 gallons of water, depending on the method used.

The land is the great gathering place and storage reservoir of fresh water. Like food, water is a product of the land and water in the clouds is useful to man only after it reaches the earth as rain or snow.

Nearly every community has a water problem of some type, either water shortage, poor water or floodwater and some have a combination of these problems. Many rural and urban water problems trace back to the land — to the local watershed where rain or snow falls.

Control Water

Farmers and ranchers who control farmland, rangeland and woodland areas control to a degree the movement of water that falls on their property. The same is true with public and state national and state forests and parks. The use and treatment of all land in a watershed determines to a large extent the quantity, quality and dependability of the water supply for all purposes in a community.

Sound conservation and use of water resources undergirds every effective long-term rural development program. Water control and supply are essential to the needs of an expanding industry and a productive agriculture.

FRUIT GROWERS TO ATTEND SCHOOL IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

COUNCIL BLUFFS—Western Iowa fruit producers will attend the annual fruit school in the extension room in the Federal building here Feb. 28, beginning at 9 a.m. Production of grapes, production and marketing of other fruits, spray schedules, insect and disease controls and varieties of fruit will be among topics for discussion.

Chris Doll, manager of the Bluffs experimental fruit farm, will tell of work being carried on at the farm. Other speakers will be Ed Cott, extension horticulturist, ISU; Winston Etchen, secretary of the Iowa Horticultural society; Gale Wort, ISU extension entomologist; Clark Jensen, area horticulturist, University of Nebraska and Erwin Abmeyer, northeast Kansas experimental farm, Wathena, Kans.

ORGANIZE PACKING CHORES AHEAD OF TIME IN MOVING

The packing job for your next household move will be easier and faster with a little advance organization.

First, be sure you have everything you need — cartons, gummed tape, cushioning materials, tissue paper, identification labels, and whatever else you'll require.

Don't scatter materials throughout the house. Keep them in one place, if possible, so that they're convenient but out of the way.

Prepare a table or work area that will let you do the packing comfortably, without a great deal of stooping or bending. This might be a portable packing center, so that you can move from kitchen to living room to bedroom.

If you're letting the children help, arrange things so that they can work by themselves, without taking you away from your part of the job every few minutes.

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Cass Farmer Really Changed Ideas On Conservation Projects

For a farmer who once said "I will never contour or put terraces on my farm", Carl Keller has really changed his mind about soil conservation practices.

Keller made the remarks about contour farming and using terraces more than 15 years ago. But it didn't take the Cass county farmer long to change his ideas about their value.

Keller, who farms 240 acres three miles north of Wota, has been a member of the Cass county soil conservation district board of commissioners for the last six years and a strong backer of conservation practices.

"I really changed my mind when I saw what good could be done with terraces and contouring," the Wota farmer said.

He became so enthused about terraces that he and his son, Robert, put the first terraces on the farm without help from soil conservation engineers.

Boosted Yields

"I know that terraces have definitely boosted crop yields," he said.

"For two years in a row they were full of water following heavy rains and definitely saved crops both years, at least saving me from having to replant," Keller stated.

Keller has approximately 10,800 feet of terraces on his farm and says they have helped him control waterways and prevent gullies from forming.

Prior to building his first terraces 15 years ago, Keller was faced with a problem common to most farms that have hill slopes. Runoff water was starting to cut ditches in the hill and it was quite hard to cross the ditches with machinery.

A big ditch at the bottom of the hill was about 160 rods long and "so deep in places that you could hide a small tractor in it," Keller recalled.

Since putting in the terraces the erosion has stopped and the big ditch is now crossable.

"In fact we use it as a place to turn machinery around," the Cass farmer said.

Adjustments

Keller plans to make some ad-

justments in his terracing program to make the terraces more convenient for modern day farming. He expects to remodel the terraces so that they will have a long slope and make them more parallel. Both practices are now being used to adapt terraces to modern four-row machinery.

Soil testing and weed control are other important factors which Keller lists in his farming program. He follows a program of taking a soil test every three or four years to find out exactly what the land needs in the way of fertilizer.

"Weed control is very important," he said. "It really bothers me when a weed grows that I can't control."

Keller says that government agencies will lend a helping hand to a farmer. He used ASCS payments to help pay for the conservation work and the extension service program helps him with weed control problems.



Keller

Hints for Movers

Movers can save time and inconvenience by grouping items from the same room in one carton or container. When you start unpacking, you won't be running from room to room, hunting for items that were packed haphazardly.

Limit the weight of packing cartons to 50 pounds. This will make containers easier to handle and help eliminate the possibility of damage.

When packing, keep the contents below the top edge of the carton so that the boxes can be stacked in the moving van. This practice makes it easier to cushion the contents and prevent damage.

Have the insurance on household goods and personal possessions transferred to your new address immediately, so that you will have coverage in case of loss.

Don't roll draperies and curtains on poles or rods when packing them. The best method is to fold them carefully, placing white tissue paper between the folds. The drapes and curtains then can be packed in cartons.

Don't drive if you drink.

Claim Ousted Ag Head Pushed For More Controls

WASHINGTON (AP) — The recent Agriculture Department shakeup raises the question of how aggressive government officials should be in getting farmers to impose production and marketing controls on themselves.

In Tuesday's shakeup Assistant Secretary James T. Ralph resigned as top man under Secretary Orville L. Freeman in directing production control and price support programs.

Ralph, a former Tennessee farm boy, was pictured Thursday by department spokesmen as having been too aggressive in pushing for controls in a field where, under Freeman's view, the initiative should come from producers themselves rather than from government.

Two Types

Farm law provides for two general types of farm adjustment programs. One — mandatory in nature — covers such crops as cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, peanuts and feed grains. This program seeks to control production by use of planting allotments and, for most of these crops, marketing quotas. It employs price supports to help stabilize prices.

The second class of programs is available to a number of commodities not included in the other program. It authorizes producers to join together to regulate marketings by grade, size, quality and other standards under a legal device called marketing orders. The amount of produce sent to market is limited with a view to stabilizing prices.

Industry Committee

Regulations are administered by an industry committee and expenses are borne by the industry. The government provides no price supports.

Freeman has taken the position that the department should not go out and try to get these commodity groups to set up marketing orders. Instead, he has held the department should act only as a service agency to commodity groups who themselves take the initiative to get such programs established.

Ralph, an enthusiastic advocate of the marketing order approach, went beyond Freeman's position, the spokesmen said.

They said the Kennedy administration is a strong advocate of the marketing order mechanism but only as a part of a total farm program embracing other programs and devices for stabilizing farming. The spokesman said that Ralph had sought to emphasize marketing orders at the expense of other programs.

MANY USES FOR FARM PONDS

One of the best ways to have an adequate water supply which can be depended upon for livestock needs during periods of extended drought is by construction of a farm pond.

The soil conservation service reports that many farmers in southern Iowa depend upon their farm ponds as a principal source of water or to supplement their water supply in wells. A well-planned and constructed farm pond can insure an adequate water supply at all times, the service says.

A farm pond can also serve several other important jobs on the farm. The pond can supply water for fire protection, limited irrigation, fish production, recreation and waterfowl areas. A pond that is properly planned and maintained can be stocked with fish and provide the family with a source of food as well as sport activities.

You'll be happier if you are necessary to somebody

Veteran Saw Mill Operator Never Sees End To Work

Art Berry, veteran Iowa saw mill operator, says there appears to be no limit to the amount of native timber that is being cut for usable lumber in this area.

"I never get caught up," the Brayton man said. "There's always plenty of work to do."

Berry has operated a saw mill in Iowa since 1930. He came to Iowa from Indiana during the depression after working in a radio factory as a cabinetmaker.

A native of Kentucky, Berry started in the lumbering business when he was 16.

"After 43 years I haven't seen the end of it," Berry explained about the business.

Outdoor Classroom

Berry jokes that the "green hills of Kentucky were his classroom and experience was his teacher" in describing his profession.

Winter is a busy time for the saw mill located two miles south of Brayton. Earlier this month, Berry had more than 25 cottonwood logs waiting to be processed.

Berry usually employs three men to help with the sawing operation and the mill can cut about 5,000 feet of lumber a day. The mill has processed logs from six counties at one time.

Cottonwood and elm are the most popular logs which are brought to the mill, but oak, walnut and maple are also sawed by the Brayton operator in large numbers.

Farm Buildings

Much of the wood has been



Art Berry

used in farm buildings throughout this area and some has been used in the framework and sheeting for new homes. The walnut lumber is shipped to furniture manufacturers.

The mill has also produced logs which are to be used as pilings in bridge and river control work. These logs are more than 50 feet in length.

Berry's home is just east of the mill and has an unusual sidewalk — made of wood, naturally. End pieces of logs have been placed in the ground to form steps, similar to stepping stones.

Start sooner — drive slower — live longer.

Seventh Annual

Denison Angus Spring Sale

Tues., March 6

Sale at 1:00 p.m., at the heated Denison Sale Pavilion

Denison, Iowa

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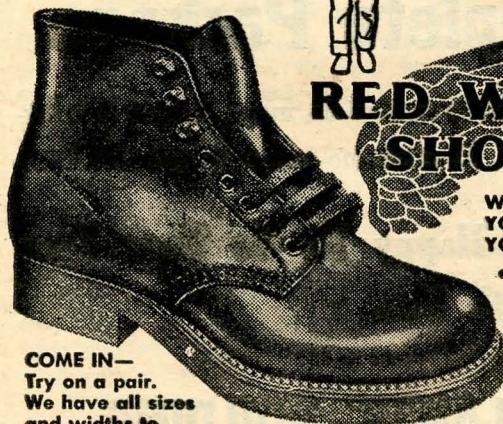
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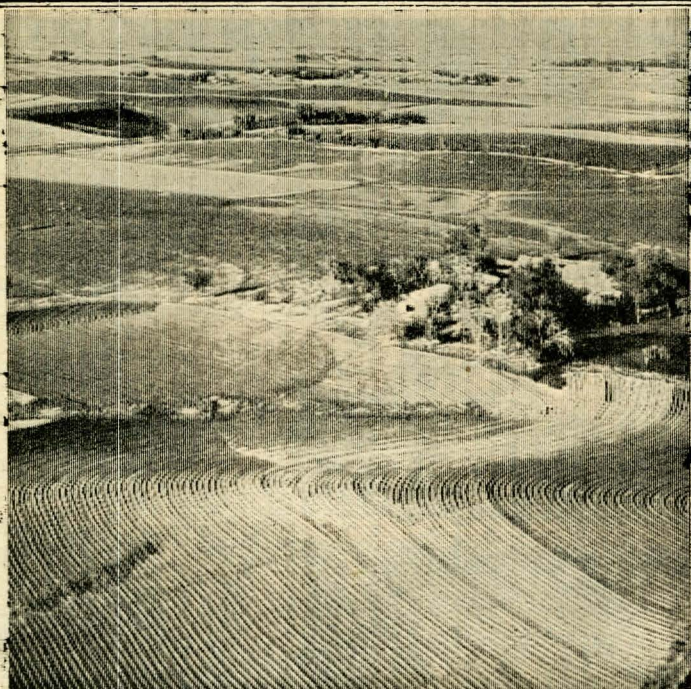


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Geometrical Design

This picture is of the Merwin Viner farm near Red Oak, showing a geometrical design of the contouring program carried out by Viner. A grassed waterway is shown at the lower left. To the right of the large light colored field at the upper left is a one-acre pond built by Viner. The pond has two small islands and is stocked with fish. It serves a threefold purpose.

Cooperation Key To Successful Conservation

Cooperation is the key to a successful county soil conservation program, says Merwin Viner, Red Oak dairy farm operator who has been a Montgomery county soil conservation commissioner for ten years.

"In order to make conservation a success, all interested government agencies have to work together," Viner explains.

The Montgomery county program is also helped by news media and county ministers who have taken an active interest in the work, Viner said.

Viner has been interested in soil conservation on his 160-acre farm southwest of Red Oak for a number of years. His well-rounded program is an example of what can be done to improve a farm through conservation practices.

Patience Needed

"It is hard to believe what can be done with a little patience," the Red Oak man said concerning his program.

His program includes terraces, tile, crop rotation, waterways and a large pond which serves a three-fold purpose. His soil conservation efforts won him an award from the Red Oak Lions club in 1958.

Viner regards soil conservation as a game a farmer starts with himself to improve his land. He is quick to point out that this game proves to be a valuable asset to the nation.

He believes that the value of land saved through soil conservation programs is double the entire cost.

"We are saving for future generations," Viner noted.

Viner moved onto his farm in 1944 and immediately began continuing the conservation program which had been started by the previous owner.

Terraces on the farm were built in 1938 and were the "southern" style which are closer together than ones built in Iowa now. Gradually, Viner replaced the 5½ miles of "southern" terraces with 3½ miles of newer type which do the same job.

Bigger Terraces

The new terraces are bigger, further apart and easy to farm. They will handle four-row equipment and a combine can easily cross the back slope, Viner says.

An earth dam was constructed in 1955 and a large lake was formed. A 60-acre area drains into the lake which has a quarter of a mile of shoreline.



Merwin Viner

The lake is three feet deep in most places and serves as a live-stock water source, fire protection supply and a family recreation area. All kinds of fish have been stocked in the lake and it is a haven for Red Oak youngsters in the summer.

Below the dam is a 13-acre field that was often too wet to farm and had a large gully running through it. This led to another project which has paid dividends for Viner. About 130 rods of eight-inch tile were installed and now "the whole field has been reclaimed" for use, Viner said.

Uncrossable Ditches

A field north of the house was once divided into seven smaller tracts and each had many ditches. Viner said these ditches were uncrossable with a car, but now, through soil conservation practices, they can be crossed anywhere.

Viner milks between 20-25 cows daily and points out that a good crop rotation program serves a two-fold purpose—supplying grass for the cows and benefiting soil conservation.

"You have to have grass for dairy cows and dairying forces a farmer to rotate crops," he explained.

Crop rotation will give a farmer two things in a soil conservation program because the ground will become more porous. This will help the land absorb moisture better and lead to less runoff water, Viner related.

The interest shown by the public in soil conservation in Montgomery county has helped make the district one of the best in the state, Viner reported.

New Jersey was first called the Garden State in the 1600s in a circular distributed in Scotland to attract settlers.

Roughly one-half of the world's cargo vessels are controlled by Greek shipowners.

Soybean Prices Lower Despite Higher Supports

WASHINGTON (AP) — A boost in government price supports doesn't always mean a corresponding increase in farm prices.

The case of the soybean is evidence of this. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman put the support for this crop last year at \$2.30 a bushel, compared with \$1.85 his predecessor, Ezra Taft Benson, set for the 1960 crop.

Prices on commodity markets at the close of last week showed that soybeans were bringing \$2.48 a bushel for 1961-crop beans. A year earlier, under the lower supports, they were bringing \$2.74 at the market. At interior Illinois marketing points, they were bringing \$2.40 last week compared with \$2.65 a year earlier.

One of the reasons why market prices are below a year earlier is the size of the supply. The 1961 crop was 25 per cent larger than the previous one. Hence, supplies are ample, whereas a year ago they were considerably tighter.

The 1961 soybean support has been set at \$2.25. County support rates, with premiums and discounts for grade and quality differences, will be announced later.

Price support loans and purchase agreements will be available to growers from harvest time through Jan. 31, 1963.



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Income Distribution Shift Brings New Savings Pattern

One of the outstanding characteristics of the great rise in personal income in the United States over the past generation has been a distinct improvement in its distribution based on the shares of broad groups of the population.

Involving a shift of billions of dollars of purchasing power widely distributed among the population instead of being concentrated around the top of the income ladder as in the past, the results have had a far-reaching impact on the people's spending and saving capacity, on living standards, and in fact on our whole process of capital formation and economic progress.

The Shift And Its Meaning

The figures show that in general the percentage shares of the low and intermediate income groups have risen while those of the upper income groups have declined. The most significant change in this respect has occurred in the top five per cent of the income scale, its share of pretax family income representing less than a fifth of the total by the close of the 50s as against a proportion of practically a quarter in 1941 and around three-tenths in 1929. The relative decline is even more marked after taxes than before, reflecting the steeply graduated nature of the federal income tax structure.

What this shift means in essence is that at present levels of aggregate family income, the top five per cent would currently have had about \$37 billions more income annually, and the great bulk of consumer units that much less in the aggregate, if the proportionate shares prevailing in the late 20s had continued unchanged. A sum this size is greater than the nation's entire yearly clothing bill, indicative of its magnitude and impact.

The trend of individual and family income and its changing distribution are shown in an analysis of long-term data made by Professor Simon Kuznets of Harvard university, one of America's outstanding authorities on income and wealth. It was presented in one of the major papers delivered at the recent Arden House conference sponsored jointly by the Institute of Life Insurance and the Columbia university graduate

school of business, and attended by leading social scientists and life insurance executives.

Impact On Savings

One of the outstanding results of the change in income distribution combined with the broad rise of earnings and other sources of personal income has been a fundamental change in the structure and character of savings over the years. The Kuznets study states that in the past savings were predominantly a byproduct of affluence, estimating that close to \$4 out of every \$5 of personal savings in the 20s came from the top five per cent of consumer units. Since then it is estimated that the savings share of the top income group has fallen to half the annual savings total with the rest now coming from the other income groups as their ability to save expanded.

While this change has made for some decline in the overall savings-income ratio, it has at the same time made possible a far wider distribution of savings and personal protection than has ever existed before. It is reflected, for example, in the fact that there are currently 118 million life insurance policyholders, the equivalent of two out of every three persons in the entire population, and that the total of life insurance protection in force is now up to an estimated \$635 billions. Time depositors in savings and commercial banks numbered 84 million in 1960, and members or investors in savings and loan associations came to over 29 millions. There are also an estimated 21½ million active workers covered by private pension and retirement funds, insured and noninsured combined.

These are just examples of the great growth of savings ownership throughout the population over the years and provide the background for the emergence of the people's thrift institutions as one of the principal sources of capital and investment funds for business and industry, homeowners and government.

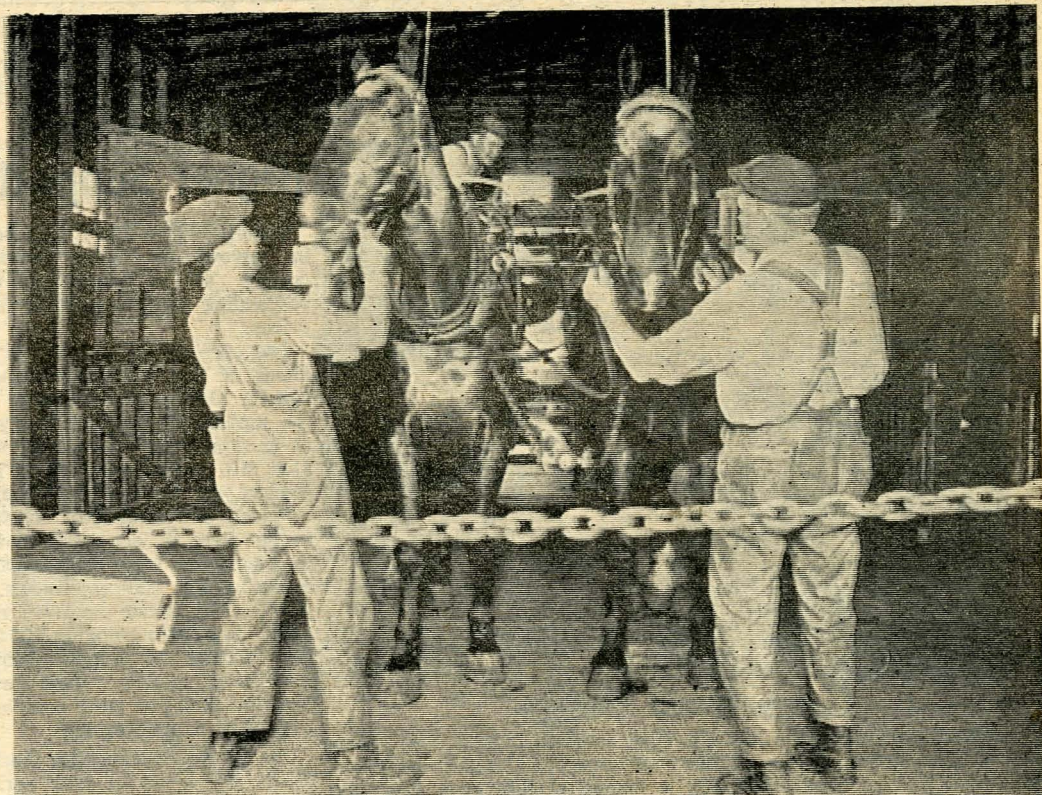
Growth of Retired Groups

Another significant development in the income structure is that the lowest group of consumer units is becoming more and more dominated by the elderly and the retired, with a lifelong fixed income from a thrift program such as a life insurance policy benefit, a pension, or a retirement benefit under a public or private program. Thus while income here may be low by today's standards, the needs and responsibilities of the average individual or family in this group are also markedly less than those of their younger counterparts; and many have other resources as well, including savings and a home free-and-clear.

The Kuznets study reports that the narrowing in income inequality occurred largely by the early 50s, but since then little change has taken place. The figures are for all personal income, in money or in kind, except small amounts received by institutional residents or retained by non-profit institutions, private trusts, etc. However, some items such as stock options or capital gains are excluded or incompletely measured, but it is doubted that this materially affects the results.

FIRE-FIGHTING FAMILY

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Capt. John W. Wright of the Buffalo Fire Department has two sons, Junior Capt. Robert W. Wright and Junior Captain John F. Wright, both of the Buffalo Fire Department.



Atlantic's Famous Fire Team

Long remembered by longtime Atlantic residents are Patch and Joe, the well-trained team which pulled Atlantic's fire apparatus more than 40 years ago in the days before motorized

equipment. In this picture, taken in 1909, are, on the left, Byron Jones and the late Oscar (Dubs) Dahlberg. Mounting the truck is Hilman Wright, driver.

GULLY PREVENTION IMPORTANT JOB ON FARMS

Prevention of gullies on Iowa farms is an important soil conservation practice that pays for farmers, the Cass county soil conservation district reports.

Gullies are a serious problem on farms because of the inconvenience they cause in farming operations and in the loss of rich Iowa soil. Almost every sloping field has natural draws of waterway channels where water concentrates and runs off the field.

When these waterway channels are not protected by grass, they often become small gullies

in a short time. A farmer who will "plow in" the small gullies without seeding them many actually speed up gully formation, the office says.

One of the best ways to prevent gully formation is through use of good grassed waterways. A good grass sod in a waterway will tie the soil down and slow up the speed of moving water, thereby preventing a great deal of soil erosion.

In addition, grassed waterways permit the farmer to cross the area with farm machinery easily.

Although grassed waterways represent one of the most necessary erosion control practices, they will not do all of the soil-

saving job, the office notes. Contour farming, buffer strip cropping and terracing are other practices that help save soil. Grassed waterways work but when other soil management practices are followed in fields.

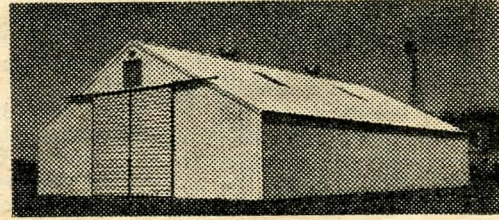
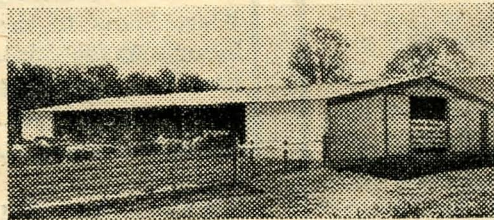
ONE-FAMILY EXPLOSION

FLORENCE, Ala. (AP)—To put it mildly, the Melvin Rickard family is growing fast—six children in 3½ years. Mrs. Rickard, 20, recently gave birth to the latest additions—twin boys. She earlier had a son and a daughter and twin girls.

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Extensive Use Of Tile, Terraces On Cass Farm

A 160-acre farm four miles south of Massena is going to produce good crops now that soil conservation practices have been carried out.

This is the opinion of Alfred Hogan who bought the "average farm" four years ago and has followed extensive conservation practices since. He has put in 17,585 feet of tile and 12,200 feet of terraces in four years to reduce erosion and drain wet ground.



Hogan is a strong believer in soil conservation practices on farmland.

"It's a good thing someone takes hold of the land and takes care of it," he said in pointing out how much valuable farmland is wasted through erosion.

Hogan started his soil conservation practices right after buying the farm.

The first year he removed a two-acre grove which "wasn't any good", tore out cattle lots and put in 90 rods of tile. In the years that followed, more tile, terraces and waterways were put in and gully erosion control measures taken.

One area was so swampy that "you couldn't cross it with boots," Hogan said. "Now you can't tell where it was," he related.

Hogan is now in a position to follow a crop rotation program.

"I couldn't do it before because of the wet land. If the tile drains okay, I will be able to work out a rotation program."

In the improvement project, Hogan took out fence rows and the excess dirt was used to fill in low spots.

"There was rich dirt in those fence ridges," he said.

"Terraces and tile are bound to increase yields," the Massena farmer said. "The terraces are now getting to the point where they will pay off on this farm."

Names & Places Can Be Funny

On a recent trip through the south to visit our daughter in Atlanta, Ga., we ran across some strange names for towns. One of these is a place in western Kentucky called of all things, Fancy Farm. Not only does there appear to be a complete dearth of fancy farms in the area, but the place at which we stopped for lunch was the dirtiest we have ever been in. Traveling with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Emmert we stopped at his place for lunch. It did not appear to be very prepossessing, but the map showed no likely place for many miles. As we stepped in the wives visibly recoiled. The floor hadn't been swept for a week. Under any other conditions we would have walked out, but Mrs. Simpson, because of her diabetes, had to get some food. We sat at a counter. The safest thing on the menu seemed to be a grilled cheese sandwich. It was served on a piece of paper. We ate and got out. Fancy Farm will never see us again. We doubt that it will suffer in consequence, but we're done with Fancy Farm.

There are many strange names on the maps of the area we traversed. Humansville is a town in Missouri. There is a Cumberland Furnace in Tennessee. Kentucky has its Golden Pond and Panther and in the eastern Kentucky hills is a village called Betsy Layne. It is not far from Pansy. In Tennessee there is Red Boiling Springs and not far away is Dif-

ficult. Of interest to printers is a place called Pressman's Home. Tennessee has a town called Farmers Exchange. Georgia has a Talking Rock and Fair Play and Rising Fawn while Arab, Alabama is not far from Joppa, which seems quite appropriate. There is a Gilt Edge, Tennessee, along with a Little Let. Kentucky boasts Bandana, Falls of Rough, Jamboree, Viper and Monkeys Eyebrow.

But Iowans shouldn't laugh at others for Iowa has What Cheer and Fertile.

Next time you have the anti-freeze checked, ask the attendant to check your fan belt and cooling system hoses. It only takes a minute but such caution may save you hours of misery on some wind swept highway should a failure in the cooling system take you un-awares.

Expect Reduction Of Livestock Feed Grains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted Friday that surplus stocks of livestock feed grains will be reduced about 8 per cent this year, largely as a result of last year's emergency feed grain program.

In a report on the feed situation, the department said, stocks of such grains to be carried over into the 1962 crop marketing year, beginning Oct. 1, are expected to total 78 million tons or about 2,746,000,000 bushels. This would be 7 million tons or about 248 million bushels less than were carried last Oct. 1.

Under the feed grain program, farmers were paid \$768 million to reduce acreages of corn and sorghum grain. As a consequence, 1961 feed grain production declined about 534 million bushels.

The department is now in the process of signing farmers to agreements to continue the acre-

age reduction program this year.

Feed grain prices have averaged somewhat higher this fall and winter than a year ago, influenced by higher price supports, smaller feed grain production, and a generally good demand for feed, especially from hog and cattle feeders.

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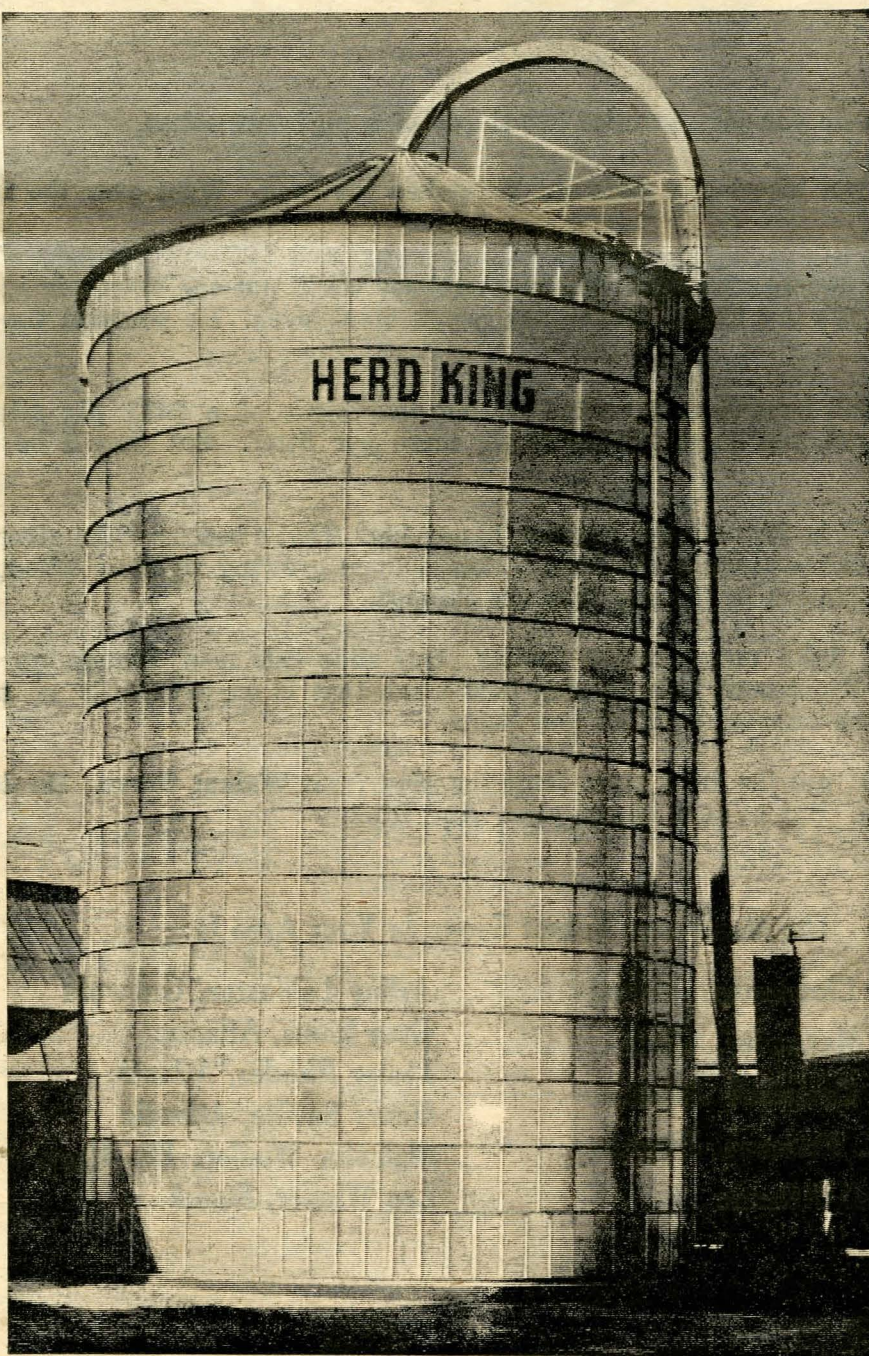
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And even the cool, safe all-weather storage of famous Silver Shield oxygen free grain bins is now surpassed by the Herd King... and extended to all forage crops. You feed or hold as you please, without loss.

C&L Dutch Door access every 5 ft. from ground to roof lets you check or repair mechanical equipment, and will allow you to continue to feed in the case of a mechanical or power failure. This is your final feeding insurance. With the Herd King, your animals are always on feed.

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What's more, like all Silver Shield steel silos, the Herd King "grows as your herd grows" at low cost, any time you want to add more steel rings.

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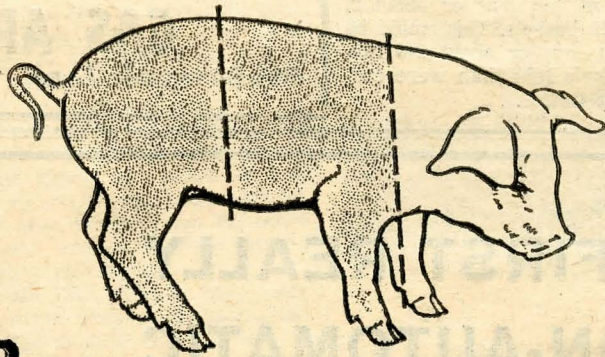
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HOW DO YOU RAISE $\frac{2}{3}$ OF A PIG?



The other day our facts-and-figures man dug out a slide rule. Sat down at a desk. Covered sheet after sheet of paper with neat figures. Finally he looked up.

Improvements in Walnut Grove's DC-1 feeding program have increased litter size by two-thirds of a pig, he said.

Now, how do you plan to raise two-thirds of a pig?—we asked.

Our man put his glasses back on. Scratched his head. Went over the figures again.

That's an average, he said. Means sometimes you'll get one extra pig in a litter. Sometimes, it's two extra. Sometimes, you'll break even. He pounded the desk: It's an average!

So you don't have to worry about raising two-thirds of a DC-1 pig after all. Over the long haul, you'll get two-thirds-pig more per litter. But they'll be whole pigs.

And they'll be big, strong, healthy, happy Pigs. That's because DC-1 gives them what they need. Takes them by the hand. . . keeps them growing right on schedule all the way from gestation to the day they are shipped.

Naturally, DC-1 means better profits. Our slide rule man figures an extra \$3.62 per head. Right now, he's figuring how much that is on two-thirds of a pig. When he gets the answer, we'll let you know.

Meanwhile, get the DC-1 story from the Man from Walnut Grove. He doesn't have a slide rule. But he sure knows pigs. And DC-1.

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