

SCRAPS

Rotary Club's Conservation Plaques



ed here, following award ceremonies which climaxed the annual Monroe County Conservation Banquet program last week, are Monroe county farmers holding presented by the Albia Rotary club and Rotary President Logan Cain (standing). The men cited for outstanding conservation achievements on their farms are, left, Lennart Larson, Bluff Creek township; A. L. Smith, Monroe township; and Foster, Bluff Creek township.

April - 1952

Youngsters Appear In Conservation Film



county rural school girls and boys pictured here appear in a movie made for the Conservation committee by Iowa State college, Ames. With them are Superintendent Ether Roberts, left, and James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the state committee. The girls are Jacquelon Avon of Miller school, Union township, left, and Suzan Turner, LaMar school, Franklin township. The boys are Forest Hill school, Pleasant township, left; and Jimmy Rogers, Hillman school, Monroe township. The youngsters won their movie roles by taking top honors in the Conservation Work Book contest sponsored last school term by the Monroe County District and the county's rural schools administration. They were taken to the movie last week by Mr. Foster for their appearance before movie cameras. The movie tells the story of the local district approach to soil and water conservation, and will be available later at county showings.

Sept - 1952

Watch All Diseases in Livestock as Closely As New Swine Ill, Spear Tells Farmers

Iowa livestock producers could save thousands of dollars each year by paying as strict attention to control of all diseases as they do to outbreaks of certain diseases, according to Dr. Maynard Spear, extension veterinarian at Iowa State College, Ames.

Hog producers, Dr. Spear says, are properly alarmed this summer about vesicular exanthema in Iowa. But too many continue to go out and buy hogs without paying any attention to whether the hogs may be carrying rhinitis, bloody scours or any of the other diseases which can be just as costly as vesicular exanthema.

Destroy, Quarantine, Clean

In the case of vesicular exanthema, the destruction of infected animals, quarantine and thorough cleaning up of the place where the disease has occurred provide the only satisfactory way to clean up the disease in a hurry. To protect our swine industry it is important that we get rid of the disease in hog-producing areas like Iowa, he says. Federal-state cooperation in a slaughter and indemnity program

should make it possible to wipe out the present infection in Iowa.

If hogs show any peculiar symptoms, especially with high fever, report this to the veterinarian immediately, he urges. The veterinarian in most cases will obtain the assistance of state and federal veterinary officials. Even though the death loss in hogs from vesicular exanthema usually runs only about 2 percent, the weight loss can run into a very high figure. It may also cause heavy losses from abortions in sows and sometimes high death loss in baby pigs. Furthermore the symptoms of vesicular exanthema are similar to those of foot and mouth disease, so that we cannot let the disease get widespread, Dr. Spear says.

Importing Dangerous

But it is equally important, he says, for hog producers to cooperate in measures to lessen the danger of further outbreaks. Hogs should not be allowed to get garbage from places where the disease exists. Importation of hogs from infected areas should be prevented. Dr. Spear points out that in California, where about 75 percent of the hogs are imported for the garbage-feeding ranches, the hog feeders "live with" the disease, rather than make an all-out effort to eliminate it. Importations from such areas, until cleaned up, will always be dangerous.

Embargoes and quarantines against this and other animal diseases should be looked upon by Iowans as protection for themselves as well as their neighbors, regardless of the disease, he says. Anyone who hides infections or delays calling his veterinarian to report outbreaks of diseases on his place is injuring himself and his neighbors. If Iowans will pitch into the fight against animal disease with the same spirit of cooperation that they show when they go to work for a neighbor who is ill or injured in harvest time, they would all be ahead, Dr. Spear says.

Isolate Herd from Fair

While a harvesting bee to put up a man's hay when he is ill will save him several hundred dollars, a prompt report of infectious disease and a quick acceptance of protective quarantine may save neighbors thousands of dollars.

The winning of a blue ribbon at the fair is often the fore runner of huge disease losses, if you let carelessness slip in, Dr. Spear warns livestock producers who are exhibiting at fairs.

When a show herd comes back from the fair, treat it as if it were a new herd you just purchased, he says. You have no idea what diseases it may be carrying. It should be isolated from the rest of your animals for at least 3 weeks or until you are sure it is disease-free.

Aug - 1952

Honor Champ In November At Banquet

Fields Seeded In 1952 Crop Year Are Eligible.

Entries for the 1952 Alfalfa Contest are being received at Farm Bureau headquarters here, it was announced by Robert Lott, president of the organization.

The contest is sponsored annually by the Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Contest fields must be 1952 seedings, spring or fall, and should contain a major part of alfalfa, Lott said. However, a mixture including timothy, orchard grass or brome is desirable.

Awards for the top-ranking fields will be made Nov. 11 during the annual

Trophy

Top award in Monroe county's Alfalfa Contest competition is a traveling trophy.

A grower must win it three times to gain permanent possession. Clifford Davis has two notches in the cup.

Here are the winners of the past five years:

C. F. Kietzman	1947.
Cliff Davis	1948.
Charles Bettis	1949.
Cliff Davis	1950.
Sam Long	1951.

annual Alfalfa Banquet at the high school field house. The banquet program, which each year draws between 800 and 900 men and women, is ranked as one of the outstanding town-and-country affairs in the middlewest.

Sam Long won the 1951 alfalfa championship. His name went on the traveling trophy and he also received a \$25 cash award. Runner-up was Sterling Martin, Monroe county representative in the Iowa legislature. Other top growers were Albert Etcher, third; Carl Van Zante, fourth; and Claude Hawk, fifth.

Wins Plowing Crowns



Youngest plowing champion in Monroe county history is Steve Strasko, above, who copped level land and contour titles in Thursday's competition.

Both Titles Won By Single Entry Third Time In Row

HOW THEY FINISHED

Plowmen	Points
Steve Strasko	87.1
George McCombs	86.
Virgil Scribner	74.1
Ralph Helmick	74
Russell Gillaspie	71.4
Contour	
Steve Strasko	88
George McCombs	83.66
Ralph Helmick	80
Russell Gillaspie	79.66
Lloyd Goode	79.50
Virgil Scribner	79.
District Contour	
Bob Krebill	83.2
Steve Strasko	82.2
Cecil Zollers	78.8

A Bluff Creek township 4-H club boy is Monroe county's champion plowman.

Steve Strasko, 18, won both level land and contour contests in the 1952 competition staged Thursday at the Dick Van Gendren, sr. farm northeast of Albia.

Youngest champ in Monroe county contest history, Steve is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Strasko. He was graduated last spring from Albia High school.

Thursday's competition didn't represent Steve's first title try—he was in the 1948 and 1949 competition.

His double victory was the third



Winner of the district contour plowing contest staged in Monroe county Thursday is Bob Krebill of Lee county.

Steve Strasko Takes Level Land Title

McCombs Second, Scribner Third, Helmick Next.

Steve Strasko is Monroe county's 1952 level land plowing champion.

He scored 87.1 points in the RYP-sponsored competition.

Runnerup was George McCombs, with 86 points, followed by: Virgil Scribner, 74.1; Ralph Helmick, 74; and Russell Gillaspie, 71.4 points.

Strasko will represent Monroe county in the state contest Aug. 14. Another Monroe county plowman, Lloyd Goode, is the defending state champion.

Monroe county and district plowing championships were being decided today in contests at the Dick Van Gendren, sr., farm, northeast of Albia.

The county level land event opened at 10 a.m. with the following contestants:

Ralph Helmick, Steve Strasko, Russell Gillaspie, Charles Green, Virgil Scribner and George McCombs.

All except Green also were listed as starters in the county contour match, scheduled for 12:30 p.m., along with Lloyd Goode, the defending champion.

The Monroe contour champ was to compete with winners from Lee and Van Buren counties for the district crown at 2:30 p.m.

The winner of the level land championship will go into the state plowing match along with Lloyd Goode, who won the Iowa crown in 1951.

The district contour winner will advance into state championship competition.

Monroe County Rural Young People are sponsoring the program at the Van Gendren farm, which is operated by John Stagler.

Official starters included Bob Lott, president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau; Ray Swenson, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce; and Sterling Martin, commissioner of the Monroe County Soil District.

Monroe county's two state level land champions—Goode, 1951, and Tom Dougherty, 1950—were chief referees.

Judges were Ray Witt, Cedar; Gene Ferguson, Fremont; Marion Clark, Fairfield; Loyal Mitchell, Okaloosa; Paul Harp, Pleasantville; and Edward W. Klodt, Ottumwa.

Since 1934, ninety-nine men or women have been paroled after their term of imprisonment.

Results of the tests will be known in July or early in August.

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Time of Planting Critical for Winter From Sept. 20 to Oct. 1 Said Best in Iowa

Planting time is a critical factor in producing good crops of winter wheat, says R. E. Atkins, agronomist at Iowa State College.

Seeding the wheat before Hessian fly-free dates subjects the crop to greater fall and spring infestation and injury by the fly. In some years early planting also causes excessive fall growth of the wheat, which tends to dry out the soil. Late planting makes less top and root growth, making the crop susceptible to greater winter injury and delayed maturity.

Fly-Free Dates

Iowa winter wheat is usually planted between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1. The fly-free dates, which come after the fall egg laying period of the Hessian fly, usually start around Sept. 18-20 in the northern tier of counties but are approximately 1 day later in each succeeding tier of counties. The fly-free dates are determined from surveys by the Entomology Department at Iowa State College and will be published in newspapers.

About 3 to 4 weeks are needed between plowing the wheat ground and planting, Atkins says. Supplementary disking is needed to control weed growth and provide a compact seedbed. Wheat on a compact seedbed is less likely to winter-kill.

Drilling Beats Broadcasting

Drilled wheat is superior to broadcast, advises Atkins. Seeding rate will vary according to soil conditions and rainfall of the area, but wheat drilled at the rate of 5 to 6 pecks per acre generally has been satisfactory for Iowa.

Different varieties are recommended for separate areas of the state. Winterhardy, Iohardi and Minter seem to be best for the northern parts of the state, while Pawnee is recommended for the southern and central sections.

Aug-1952

Goode Fourth In National At Kasson

Lloyd Goode of Albia finished fourth in the national level land plowing contest at Kasson, Minn., Saturday.

The level land title went to Graeme Stewart of Plainfield, Ill.

Bob Bane of Ankeny, who defeated Goode in the 1952 Iowa contest, finished ninth. Goode was the 1951 state champion and Bane was runnerup.

The Monroe county farmer, in addition to turning in a fine plowing performance at Kasson, met the two presidential nominees, Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson. The two candidates delivered farm policy talks.

Sept-1952

Exams in Iowa

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Farmers Feel Keenly 'Land Trusteeship'



Pella Chronicle Editor George Ver Steeg, right, chats with Monroe County Farm Bureau President Bob Lott during the Soil Conservation Banquet program held last week at the Christian Service Center here under United States Department of Agriculture sponsorship.

are excerpts from the is delivered during the Monroe County Soil Con- sion dinner program at hristian Service Center ist week by George Ver editor of the Pella, Ia., icle.

a firm believer that nearly ners feel keenly their trust- of the land—that they are heart, wastrels.

stances, particularly eco- conditions, have a great deal with the way farmers care ir land and, from 1929 to all the cards were stacked t the farmer. Perhaps it be well, for a few moments, all the events of that period he objective of drawing a for the future. I am sure ll of the older people prest feel, as I do, that this so- prosperity cannot last. And grant this, then this is the o get proper land use into arts of the farmers.

us look back so far as 1921- year there was a recession was finally stalled off for years by the device of install- buying and by liberal exten- credit on the part of banks urance companies, until the foundation of our economic re was moth eaten and in-

came the crash of 1929 - banks began liquidating - loans and insurance com- demanded payments on mortgages. Conditions be- worse and worse until in 1933 tructure collapsed. Banks everywhere and fortunes eared — melted away like under the spring sun. Slow, low recovery began with the of real estate at bedrock rm products selling at prices ow seem like a bad dream— it 10 cents, hogs at 3 or 4 cattle shipped to market and turn so small that after the was paid there was nothing

all these things for the ben- my younger listeners who, dismiss them as old wives and who believe—just as did ung men of 1928-29—that ev- ing will always be all right o cheerfully assume moun- debt, live beyond their insist upon every labor- device in the book. They come to believe that those will be paid in stride, or that as go wrong the other fel- ill be left holding the sack. I am trying to say is that me outlook that characteriz- years between 1922 and -vail now. Nobody wants to ssimist—not even the elder- who, remembering all too el the disquiet of the con- ve when they think over as they are today.

farmers are not the only op- I have friends building fif- yenty, twenty-five and even ousand dollar homes on in- that permit no whittling d the mortgage after taxes d. Their attitude: Rents are id, by paying taxes and up- can live like a king and if f caves in I'll have lost f—let the other fellow hold k, the other fellow in most eing Uncle Sam, you and I ve strayed a bit from soils ration. I did that deliber- o put you in a sober frame d. You all well know that -the war came, and the cold lowed, we would still ver ly be slowly working our t of that depression. And ons have changed tremen- for the worse, for we have untaneous national debt, a cent dollar, and an I-should- attitude

was in the late thirties that a Camp was set up in Knoxville, very fine technicians, Justice son and Clay C. Barnett, were gned to keep those boys em- ed in worthwhile work, and in English Creek watershed they t diversion dams, grassy wat- ways and ponds, and filled gul - And there was plenty to do, in those depression years the I had been tilled carelessly— y last cent had been milked n the land and nothing return- Hillsides were gully-cut, they e yellow with sub-soil . . . egrass pastures were eaten to bare roots . . . that was the re when in 1940 the soils dis- t was established — poverty, elessness, feature for the fu- But there were many thoughtful i conscientious people in Marion nty and they saw that while nomic conditions had brought troubles, the real trouble was re basic. It was the disregard the tiller of the land for the fun- mental of soil-saving—refusal accept the truth that no one has right to destroy the land—that e farmer is the trustee for his -neration, and is duty-bound to and his wife, two or one talent to his children not barren, and ruthless but fruitful and lovely. Men had learned that the hard ay. The deserts to North Africa, e ruined lands along the River rdan where once lay the Garden f Eden, mutely testify to man's isregard of the fundamental law hat he must not destroy that which God gave him so bountifully

—that nature exacts a frightful penalty from those who will not listen.

Benson and Barnett interested me in conservation. They invited me on a tour of the completed projects — ponds, dams, terraces, grassed waterways, corn on the contour and strip cropping. I found the business mighty interesting. I wrote that tour up with pictures. My readers found it interesting. That was the beginning of a 15-year program of promotion of soil-saving by my paper, The Chronicle. In January of 1941 the Soils District was made county-wide; Benson was transferred to Lucas county and Clay C. Barnett was placed in charge. It was Clay who found wonderful men to take over the commissioner posts, who originated the plan of setting up small groups for the study and practice of soil-saving, with these groups cooperating to get the job done county-wide.

Through those 10 years we have made one trip after another, published hundreds of pictures and stories, written dozens of editorials suggesting, challenging, arguing, pleading and even shaming. And we had a hand in the molding of public opinion by hammering the facts home. We were, I think the first county newspaper in Iowa to sell soils conservation and of that we are tremendously proud. Our biggest thrill was when we held a gigantic field day in 1946, when 2,200 persons cooperated to put on a show that got nation-wide attention. . . . Marion county now has about 700 cooperators and about one-half of the rolling land farmed the conservation way — a long way forward but not within, as yet, sight of the goal—complete coverage of the land. . . .

You have a parallel development in Monroe county . . . I know of the many field days you have had and of our struggle to get over the story of better land use through pasture renovation. And how important that is to southern Iowa farmers has not yet dawned upon us, for in the Southland there are movements which threaten keen competition—they have wonderful grasses, year-round pastures, and a steady drift from cotton and tobacco to livestock. That movement grows like prairie fire and to compete with it the only way is to stock—stock with pasture available only part of the year and with blue-grass pastures sodbound and barren—the position of southern Iowa farmers is precarious. The answer is, of course, awakening to the opportunity offered for renovation and fertilization of the pastures. We have it to do—the alternative is a lower standard of living and ultimate poverty if we do not heed the plain warning. There is work ahead!

I have in my files some letters which I cherish very highly. Not one is signed and nearly all of them are crudely printed. What did the writers say? They told me that trusteeship of the land was hokey—that I should lay off the farmers who do not practice conservations. Two farmers cancelled their subscriptions because I published pictures of gullies on their places—with some comment . . .

I know you have all recognized and appreciated the aid given the soils conservation movement by your newspapers and the radio. May I tell you the time has come when they can do little more for you. The conservation story is now so well known that tours are of little interest. Even gigantic field days no longer get mammoth crowds. And I want to tell you that most further progress will be made in just one way—that is by the farmers themselves. Father must tell son, neighbor must set an example for neighbor, every farmer grasp the truth that—not only must he farm the right way, but he must never fail to give testimony. News papers and radio will continue to aid, but the promotion job is large-

ly done—now comes the mission- ary work. . . .

We have thought so far only on the tilling of the land the right way. There are some other conservation jobs that cry out for help to every one of you. On my way to Albia I passed along a fine paved highway and here and there along that road I could easily imagine myself in the bad lands. Immense culm piles lie there, ugly and worthless. Now, they do not lie there because you and I want them. They are there because there are men who wholly disregard their obligation to save that land. They loot it of its coal and dump the refuse where it will be forever useless and unsightly, all but withdrawn from the tax list. . . .

When legislation was introduced to compel reasonable restoration of the land the legislature orphaned it . . . in the last legislature the Senate passed the way and it was buried in the sifting committee. How long must this go on? Must it go on until sections of good land are made useless and rehabilitation is out of the question because the cost is prohibitive. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have laws that compel restoration . . .

I have always favored such assistance to farmers as seemed proper in time of stress, loans after crop failure, corn loans, and some assistance in establishing soils conservation practices. I have always felt, however, that payment for conservation practices should be made only for establishment of permanent practices. And I feel, too, that payments for establishing permanent practices shall be made only after the completed work has been inspected by a technician of the soils service and pronounced right. Running one furrow around a hill is not contouring . . . throwing up a ridge in a field is not terracing!

I publish a great many stories from the Extension Service at Ames and at Knoxville. But I do not publish stories of new ventures in business. Why not publish promotion for the oil company, the serum, the fertilizer. I can't conscientiously do that. The Farm Bureau solicits memberships from my business associates and then competes with them with the very great advantage of a discount or refund. I would suggest to farmers, however, that in the enthusiasm of big membership through offering these discounts, something precious will be lost. I mean that good will, town and country, that cannot be maintained if the Bureau talks from both sides of its mouth at once—if it professes to be solicitous of the welfare of the small merchant in the home town while at the same time sets up more and more competition for him.

Pella citizens pay in taxes for support of an ag department in high school, furnish a room with heat and light and assistance for a night school, and business men contribute time after time for promotion of agricultural events.

In this relation I think often of our REA line. In the beginning it was decided that REA would not go into the business of supplying refrigerators, power tools, milkers and hundreds of other things that follow electricity. Instead, hundreds of such purchases were made from merchants in Pella, Sully, Knoxville. So came good relations with everyone enlisted in bringing electricity to our good neighbors, the farm folks. We believe in promoting the farmer's welfare anywhere in our trade territory. We also believe that cooperation is not a one way street . . .

A plan for flood control in the Des Moines River Valley is a project close to my heart. The Des Moines River is just three miles from Pella and my friends live on the bottom lands and suffer losses every time the river overflows . . . It was my privilege to go to Ohio last summer where I spent a day in the Muskingum Valley Conservancy—a district of 17 counties—with

10 reservoirs in the tributaries of the Muskingum as well as conservation pools and four dry reservoirs—14 in all.

The terrible floods on the Missouri have us all flood conscious. Up to now we have been seriously divided over how to whip those floods. We read in national magazines condemnation of the big dams and reservoirs advocated by the army engineers, and we hear soils conservation people constantly telling us that stopping the water where it falls will give complete flood control. The Missouri floods show us plainly that, when the soil is closed as it was in the northland by frost, there is no possibility of controlling floods by contouring, strip cropping and with tiny ponds. In 1947 when Ottumwa suffered damage of \$11 million, it was amply demonstrated that, even in June with the soil open everywhere, another big rain after the earth has been saturated will flood the Des Moines Valley.

In Ohio, since 1933, they have been setting up a model project that tells us how we can control floods. We can do it by combining the soils practices everywhere in the watershed with dams and reservoirs that are needed for the exceptional condition . . .

We need to end our bickering on how to conquer floods. We need to get together to solve the problem. We need to impress upon all the agencies responsible for getting this job done that fancy pants are not welcome in the directorate . . .

The point is the future of conservation is in the hands of you who are farmers. Newspapers and radio will help you. The Soils Service, the Extension Service will help you. But it is you who must say something—say it to the Extension Service . . . but, mostly, say it to your son and daughter, to your son-in-law and daughter-in-law, to your grandchildren . . . and all the time say it to your neighbor. It is your job.

April-1952

Nitrogen Fertilizer Bulletin Offered

A new bulletin giving the full story on "Nitrogen Fertilizers for Corn" is available at the offices of county extension directors in Iowa, or at the Bulletin Office at Iowa State College.

The new bulletin outlines the results of recent experiments with nitrogen fertilizers in different crop rotations, on different soil situations and with different planting rates.

It was prepared by Lloyd Dumenil, assistant professor of soils at Iowa State College, and covers his research results, as well as some carried out earlier by other Iowa State College agronomists.

A good supply of the bulletin, No. P114, entitled "Nitrogen Fertilizers for Corn," is said to be available at all county extension offices.

Nov-1952

Pella Editor Will Speak In Albia

George Ver Steeg Guest of County USDA Council.

George Ver Steeg, editor of the Pella Chronicle, will be guest speaker at the annual Monroe County Soil Conservation banquet here April 22.

Plans for the program are now being made by the Monroe County USDA Council. It will be held in the Christian Service Center.

Among the highlights of the affair will be the presentation of awards to farmers with outstanding soil conservation records.

Ver Steeg, one of Iowa's best-known weekly newspaper editors, has gained wide recognition for his work in the editorial field and is an ardent conservationist.

Dinner tickets may be purchased from members of the USDA Council.

James Nash Leads County Council—

James Nash, member of the GI Agricultural Training School faculty here, has been elected chairman of the Monroe County United States Department of Agriculture Council for the coming year.

He succeeds Lloyd Reid, county extension director.

Other officers named during a meeting at Production and Marketing Administration headquarters last week are Robert Lott, farmer and Farm Bureau president, vice chairman; and Robert Church, forester, secretary.

The council is made up of representatives of various agricultural agencies and local government agencies.

Now's the Time for Dormant Sprays—

Unless there is another cold snap, now's the time for application of dormant sprays to Monroe county home orchards.

That was the word today from County Extension Director Lloyd Reid, who pointed out that dormant sprays are very important for controlling San Jose scale, European red mite and oyster shell scale.

He said the spray should be applied when there will be around 48 hours of above-freezing temperature, before the buds begin showing silver tips.

Here are the recommendations for materials:

Apples—Miscible oil, 1 cup per gallon of water or 2 cups of liquid lime sulfur per gallon of water.

Peaches—One cup liquid lime sulfur per gallon of water.

Plums—Two cups liquid lime sulfur per gallon of water.

Because they burn opening foliage, dormant sprays should be applied as early as possible, the extension director warned.

Soil Conservation Districts In Iowa

By Othie R. McMurry, Executive Secretary, State Conservation Committee

The week of June 15-21 has been proclaimed by Governor William S. Beardsley as Soil Conservation Week in Iowa, with special emphasis placed on the importance of a local Soil Conservation District. A few years ago the members of Congress passed a law making the establishment of soil conservation districts possible and at the same time setting out some of the policies by which soil districts would function.

Each District had to be established according to the State law, which required that at least twenty per cent of the landowners within the boundaries of the proposed District must sign a petition asking for the formation of a soil conservation district. The necessary hearings, referenda and elections have now been held and 100 Soil Conservation Districts have been established in the State, covering all the land in Iowa, exclusive of cities and towns.

Iowa was the first state in the area of Region III of the Federal Soil Conservation Service and the tenth state in the nation to be 100% organized. This feat in itself speaks very well for the farmers of the State and helps to prove that Iowa farmers are well aware of

their soil problems and how they can best solve them. The State Soil Conservation Committee recognized this accomplishment by holding a "The basic physical objective of Soil Conservation District Recognition Program at Ames, Iowa, on February 14th, 1952.

Rpbert M. Salter, Chief of United States Soil Conservation Service, told the group at Ames, "You are now organized to do the job of soil conservation in Iowa but your work has only begun. Here in America and under the Soil Conservation District setup the first and one of the most important steps in conservation is to organize for the job ahead."

The last position of this one-hundred soil district team has been filled and with this large team pulling in the same direction—the State of Iowa, through its people, should really put soil conservation on the move. The Soil Conservation District Commissioners of Iowa, as set forth in the State Soil Conservation District law, are charged with the responsibility of coordinating and guiding the soil conservation activities in their respective districts. Soil conservation is said to be everybody's business, not just the farmer living on the land, and this is surely true here in an agricultural area such as Iowa.

One may ask—"Well, how can I fit into this soil conservation program?" There are ways whereby

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the well-being of present day society depends upon proper conservation of the soil and intelligent conservation and development of related natural resources, and

WHEREAS, the State of Iowa, within the state and within the one hundred soil conservation districts of the state, is coordinating and carrying forward this great program of soil conservation work in cooperation with numerous agencies, service groups, businesses, and countless individuals, and

WHEREAS, this work is also of importance to future generations of free people,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Wm. S. Beardsley, Governor of the State of Iowa, in order to properly designate the importance of same, do hereby declare and proclaim the week of June 15 through 21, as

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twenty-third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-two; of the State of Iowa the One Hundred-fifth, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth.

Wm. S. Beardsley, Governor.

Attest: Melvin D. Synhorst,
Secretary of State.

last ten or twelve years but the program must be speeded up if we are to remain at the top in agricultural production for years to come. The importance of this program is expressed in the soil conservation objective as issued over a year ago by Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows: soil conservation activities by Department agencies shall be the use of each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities and the treatment of each acre of agricultural land in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement." This USDA objective as stated by Mr. Brannan has long been the one sought by the local soil district and its cooperators. In most cases the degree of success obtained by the soil districts is reflected in the interest and leadership and initiative shown by the local District Commissioners and their helpers. By their helpers, I mean the many people assisting the District, and especially the Soil Conservation personnel. It would be almost impossible to make a list showing all the groups and individuals assisting the Districts.

I believe that we should at this time pay tribute to the local farmers who helped organize and operate the local Districts. In most cases this group would include the hard working, unpaid, unrecognized District Commissioners. These men serve the community and you—yes, each of you, in a capacity that is becoming more important each day as we think of the future. With the population of our country increasing rapidly and world conditions as they are, we must continue to produce food and agricultural products in large quantities and we must conserve our soil in order to increase production.

Let's all think and do something about CONSERVATION this week—and every week from now on.

May-1952

Agronomist, Economist See Possibilities For Major Crop Yield Increases in Iowa

Iowa farmers can produce more than 50 per cent more grain and 170 per cent more forage in the form of hay and rotation pastures than they are now producing. The per acre yield of corn and oats can be raised 70 per cent and that of hay 90 per cent. These amazing statements come from H. B. Cheney, extension agronomist at Iowa State college, and Earl O. Heady, farm economist.

These men were co-chairman of a committee which studied Iowa's possible maximum crop production. They say these production figures can be achieved practically and profitably, without the expense of later soil depletion. To attain this maximum crop production, every farmer would have to adopt all of the known improved practices and techniques of crop production and soil management that would be profitable and practical.

State As Whole

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Soil conservation must be considered generally in three phases, the education phase, the technical phase and the application phase. These three phases of the program are being stressed by different

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Ames Laboratory Can Give Better Test Service.

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Reid listed these benefits for getting tests made in the coming weeks:

The man who gets his soil samples to the Soil Testing Laboratory at Iowa State college, Ames, right away will have the advantage of fast service. The laboratory can get the results back in a short time, as it has cleared its backlog of samples.

With his soil test results on hand, Reid continued, a farmer can buy fertilizer to fit his soil needs for fall top dressing on his legume fields, buy limestone for fall application on land to be seeded to legumes in the spring and order fertilizers for use next spring.

"The soil test is the best guide a Monroe county farmer can get to help him invest his money for fertilizers in the kinds and grades that will bring the best returns."

Reid has sampling instruction sheets and containers for taking soil samples. He pointed out, too, that PMA township committeemen have been trained in soil-sampling procedure and will take samples in response to requests made at the county PMA office in Albia.

Conservation Tour At 12:30 Friday

The Monroe County, U. S. States Department of Agriculture Council has scheduled a conservation tour for Friday.

Farmers and others interested in inspecting soil and water conservation accomplishments on Monroe county farms are to meet at the south end of Lovilia on way 60 at 12:30 p.m.

Stops and projects follow: John Blomgren farm, pasture renovation; Harry Chamberlain farm, waterway construction; use of Krillium; Bill Shepard tile drainage; Ralph Claver pasture improvement; Len Larson farm, crop rotation; John Zajec farm, irrigation system.

Jim Nash is chairman of USDA Council.

Oct-195

Aug-1952

Soil Conservation Districts In Iowa

By Othie R. McMurry, Executive Secretary, State Conservation Committee

The week of June 15-21 has been proclaimed by Governor William S. Beardsley as Soil Conservation Week in Iowa, with special emphasis placed on the importance of a local Soil Conservation District. A few years ago the members of Congress passed a law making the establishment of soil conservation districts possible and at the same time setting out some of the policies by which soil districts would function.

Each District had to be established according to the State law, which required that at least twenty per cent of the landowners within the boundaries of the proposed District must sign a petition asking for the formation of a soil conservation district. The necessary hearings, referenda and elections have now been held and 100 Soil Conservation Districts have been established in the State, covering all the land in Iowa, exclusive of cities and towns.

Iowa was the first state in the area of Region III of the Federal Soil Conservation Service and the tenth state in the nation to be 100% organized. This feat in itself speaks very well for the farmers of the State and helps to prove that Iowa farmers are well aware of

their soil problems and how they can best solve them. The State Soil Conservation Committee recognized this accomplishment by holding a "The basic physical objective of Soil Conservation District Recognition Program at Ames, Iowa, on February 14th, 1952.

Robert M. Salter, Chief of United States Soil Conservation Service, told the group at Ames, "You are now organized to do the job of soil conservation in Iowa but your work has only begun. Here in America and under the Soil Conservation District setup the first and one of the most important steps in conservation is to organize for the job ahead."

The last position of this one-hundred soil district team has been filled and with this large team pulling in the same direction—the State of Iowa, through its people, should really put soil conservation on the move. The Soil Conservation District Commissioners of Iowa, as set forth in the State Soil Conservation District law, are charged with the responsibility of coordinating and guiding the soil conservation activities in their respective districts. Soil conservation is said to be everybody's business, not just the farmer living on the land, and this is surely true here in an agricultural area such as Iowa.

One may ask—"Well, how can I fit into this soil conservation program?" There are ways whereby

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the well-being of present day society depends upon proper conservation of the soil and intelligent conservation and development of related natural resources, and

WHEREAS, the State of Iowa, within the state and within the one hundred soil conservation districts of the state, is coordinating and carrying forward this great program of soil conservation work in cooperation with numerous agencies, service groups, businesses, and countless individuals, and

WHEREAS, this work is also of importance to future generations of free people,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Wm. S. Beardsley, Governor of the State of Iowa, in order to properly designate the importance of same, do hereby declare and proclaim the week of June 15 through 21, as

SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twenty-third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-two; of the State of Iowa the One Hundred-fifth, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth.

Wm. S. Beardsley, Governor.

Attest: Melvin D. Synhorst,
Secretary of State.

Agronomist, Economist See Possibilities For Major Crop Yield Increases in Iowa

Iowa farmers can produce more than 50 per cent more grain and 170 per cent more forage in the form of hay and rotation pastures than they are now producing. The per acre yield of corn and oats can be raised 70 per cent and that of hay 90 per cent. These amazing statements come from H. B. Cheney, extension agronomist at Iowa State college, and Earl O. Hedy, farm economist.

These men were co-chairman of a committee which studied Iowa's possible maximum crop production. They say these production figures can be achieved practically and profitably, without the expense of later soil depletion. To attain this maximum crop production, every farmer would have to adopt all of the known improved practices and techniques of crop production and soil management that would be profitable and practical.

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last ten or twelve years but the program must be speeded up if we are to remain at the top in agricultural production for years to come. The importance of this program is expressed in the soil conservation objective as issued over a year ago by Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows: soil conservation activities by Department agencies shall be the use of each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities and the treatment of each acre of agricultural land in accordance with its needs for protection and improvement." This USDA objective as stated by Mr. Brannan has long been the one sought by the local soil district and its cooperators. In most cases the degree of success obtained by the soil districts is reflected in the interest and leadership and initiative shown by the local District Commissioners and their helpers. By their helpers, I mean the many people assisting the District, and especially the Soil Conservation personnel. It would be almost impossible to make a list showing all the groups and individuals assisting the Districts.

I believe that we should at this time pay tribute to the local farmers who helped organize and operate the local Districts. In most cases this group would include the hard working, unpaid, unrecognized District Commissioners. These men serve the community and you—yes, each of you, in a capacity that is becoming more important each day as we think of the future. With the population of our country increasing rapidly and world conditions as they are, we must continue to produce food and agricultural products in large quantities and we must conserve our soil in order to increase production.

Let's all think and do something about CONSERVATION this week—and every week from now on.

Conservation Tour At 12:30 Friday

The Monroe County States Department of Agriculture Council has scheduled a wide Conservation Tour for day.

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Stops and projects follow: John Blomgren farm, renovation; Harry Chamis farm, waterway construction; use of Krillium; Bill Shepard tile drainage; Ralph Claver pasture improvement; Len Larson farm, crop rotation pasture; John Zajec farm, system.

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Spotlights Crop Rotation During Soil Conservation Week

Can Increase Feed
Output Per Acre,
Boost Income

Organic Matter,
Soil Fertility
Get Benefits.

A well planned crop rotation can help Iowa farmers keep their good land good; it will help build slipping soils back into good ones; it will increase the amount of feed produced per acre.

These are some of the advantages of the right kind of crop rotation named by M. A. Anderson, Iowa State College agronomist. He thinks June 4-11, Soil Conservation Week, is a good time to consider rotations.

A good crop rotation will increase yields. Corn yields on the corn-oats-meadow rotation plots at the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm in Page County have been four times those in continuous corn. Total production of a feed unit base has been doubled in rotation plots.

Will Cut Erosion

The higher yields brought about by efficient crop rotation usually show up in the form of higher income, too, Anderson says. The same experiments that pointed up the boosts in yields gave an annual gross income of \$24.73 per acre for continuous corn as compared with \$42.19 per acre per year for the corn-oats-meadow rotation.

A good crop rotation also reduces soil erosion losses. Continuous corn lost soil four times faster than the corn-oats-meadow rotation, averaging about 1 inch of top soil every 3 years. Soil loss on land under continuous corn was 40 tons per acre each year, whereas the loss during corn years in the corn-oats-meadow rotation was 20 tons per acre. Soil losses during the oats part of the rotation averaged out 20 tons per acre while there were practically no soil losses from the meadow.

Holds Organic Matter

Organic matter and soil fertility can be held at higher levels by rotating crops and using legumes in the rotation. Organic matter losses in the continuous corn plots were 100 percent annually during a five-year period. While losses in the corn-oats-meadow rotation plots averaged 123 pounds a year. In this experiment no manure was returned to the soil. If it had been done, Anderson thinks organic matter might have been maintained at an even level in the corn-oats-meadow rotation.

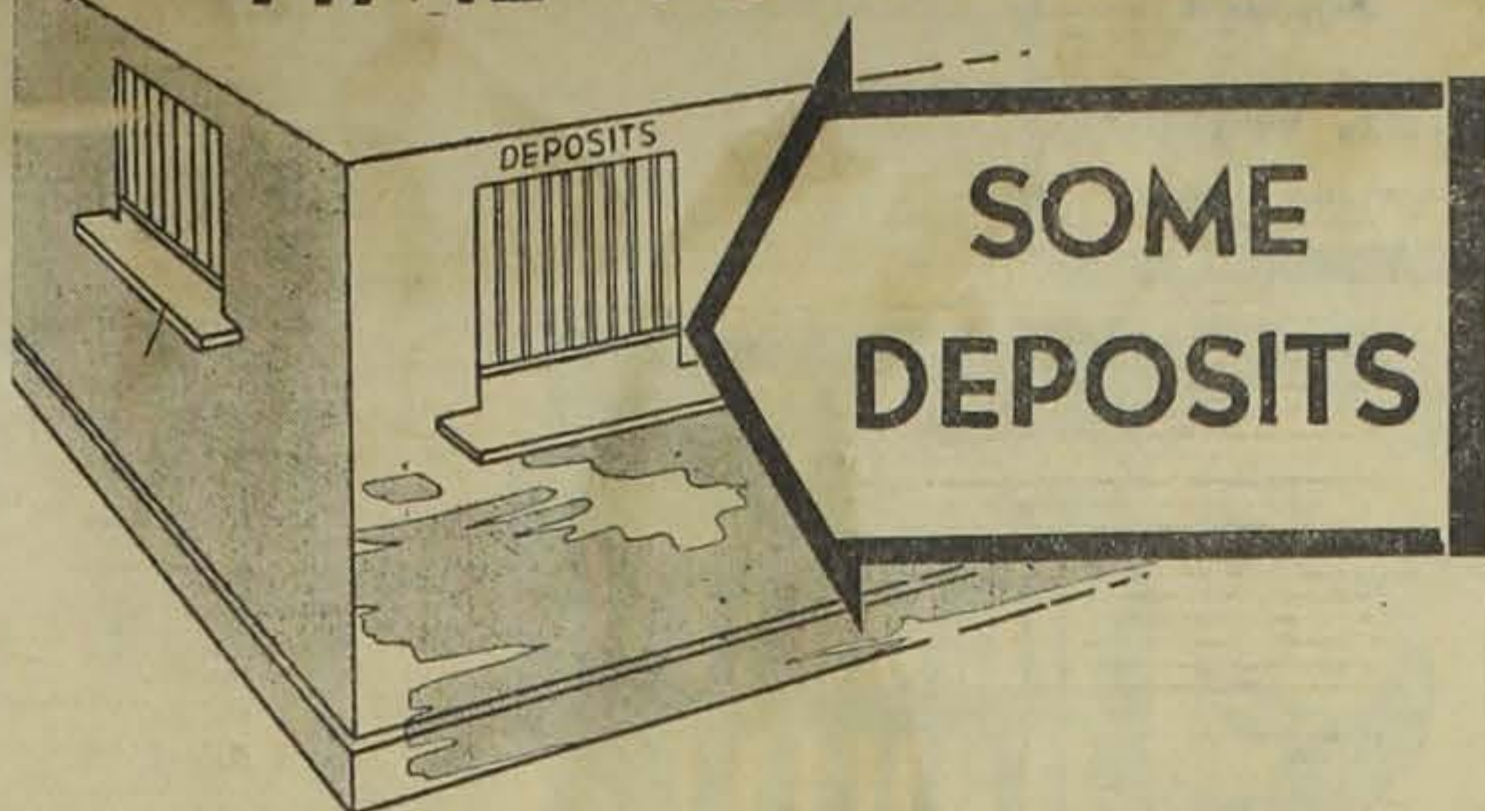
He explains that while legumes aid soil fertility, they aren't necessarily a cure-all for soil problems. If land needs fertilizer or, legumes alone won't correct the need. In short, the most adequate rotation, without fertilizer, or manure may not maintain profitable cropping system.

Another physical structure of the soil is another benefit that farmers expect from sitting down and running a crop rotation program. Trees and grasses in the rotation provide for better soil aeration and help maintain a loose aerated soil, while cultivation tends to break down soil structure. In other words, meadows will "renew" the desirable kind of soil structure that makes for better aeration, infiltration, erosion control and moisture.

OR SOIL BANK

Sudan can be grown with a

TIME TO MAKE



**SOME
DEPOSITS**

IN YOUR SOIL BANK

You met the urgency of all-out food production during and following World War II. Now, you are being asked to produce the foods and fiber needed to see our country through another crisis. But, this time the situation is different. Instead of all-out production at any cost over a short period of time, we now need maximum production over a long period of time. We must make some deposits in our soil bank as we are withdrawing heavily.

- Grow legumes and grasses in your rotation. Legume-grass combinations help maintain fertility and organic matter. They aid in erosion control and improve soil structure.

- Put crop residues and manure back into the soil to keep up a good supply of organic matter and plant food in your soil account.

- Get a statement of your soil account by making soil tests. Then apply commercial fertilizer where needed.

- Drain wet land and follow good tillage practices so your account will bear interest.

- Lime acid soils. The most fertile soil in the world will not produce maximum yields if it needs limestone.

- Control erosion and you guard and insure your soil account against loss. Farm on the contour, build terraces if needed, seed waterways to grass and strip crop.

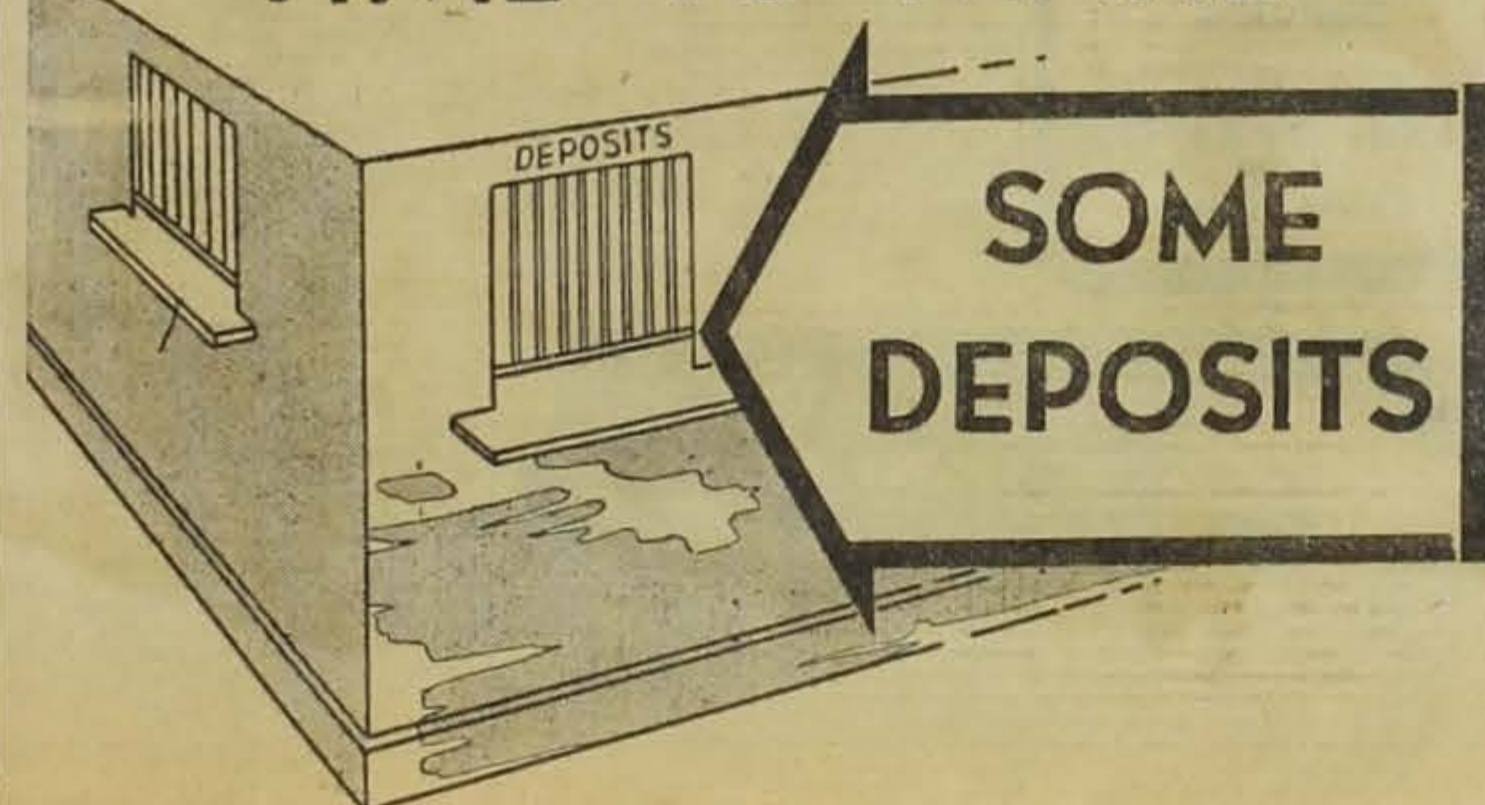
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Peoples National Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

June 14 - 51

TIME TO MAKE



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Corn Planting Will Continue In Monroe

If Producers Not Heckled by More Wet Weather.

Monroe county farmers haven't given up on corn planting.

If they aren't heckled by more showers, planting will continue through this week and next, despite late-season growing hazards.

Primary reason for the effort to get maximum corn production this year is the rapid disappearance of the county's carryover. Feeders have been buying bin corn from the Production and Marketing Administration at the rate of between 9,000 and 10,000 bushels a month. Loans on farm-stored 1948-49-50 corn are being paid off at a steady pace. The 1950 loans can be renewed later in the summer, but the majority of the 55 made following the harvest last fall are expected to be liquidated before August.

PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien today estimated that about 90 per cent of the intended 1951 corn acreage is planted. His office has received no reports of worm damage, and the stand generally is considered good. Some fields are in need of cultivation that has been impossible due to rainy weather.

Farmers are up to their ears in work. With corn and beans still to be planted, the first cutting of alfalfa is ready for harvest. There's still some plowing to be done, too.

Failure to get all the corn planting intentions carried out will doubtless result in a higher soybean acreage than was earlier anticipated for the county.

Scholl Recommends Summer Pasture Of Sudan Grass

Sudan grass has a number of features that make it an excellent midsummer pasture crop. J. M. Scholl, Iowa State College agronomist, reminds farmers who will need supplemental pasture this year.

Sudan has one of the highest carrying capacities for pasture crops grown in Iowa, being able to carry 2 or 3 cows per acre in July August and September when bluegrass is usually unproductive. Sudan withstands drought, is easy to grow, is nutritious and palatable, and grows rapidly on fertile soil.

One of the few disadvantages of sudan grass—the danger of prussic acid poisoning from regrowth following poor growing conditions—will be reduced when the new Piper variety of sudan becomes available to Iowa growers. Developed in Wisconsin and already released to selected growers in that state, the new variety has a very low prussic acid content.

Scholl explains that there is danger of prussic acid poisoning in livestock pastured on young shoot growth in sudan after it has been hit by frost or drought. He recommends rotational grazing of sudan and advises against pasturing it until the plants are 18 inches high.

Varieties that perform well in Iowa and that are available for planting in 1951 include Commercial and Sweet Sudan. These varieties may be sown in Iowa for use as pasture as late as July 1.

Sudan can be sown with a grain drill or broadcast at rates of from 20 to 30 pounds per acre on a well-

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June 11 - 1951

June 7 - 1951

Farming Picture Brighter in Monroe County

Harvesting of Oats Starts This Week; Corn Improved

No Showers Halt Field Work Since Early Last Week.

The farm picture in Monroe county is brighter this week than at any time since early spring.

Unhampered by the steady showers that prevailed through May and June, farmers in most sections of the county have been able to work in their field for about a half-dozen consecutive days.

Cultivation is giving corn a better color and speeding its growth.

Great progress has been made in haying.

Some farmers, as late as Sunday and today, were planting corn and soybeans on land that up to now has been idle.

The oats harvest will start on many farms this week, and while no barn burner, it will be better than had been anticipated earlier.

It was hot today. Thunder showers threatened all morning and dark clouds were still showing from time to time on the horizon in the early afternoon. Weather Observer George Seibert reported a reading of 88 degrees shortly before noon.

Albia's last big shower was July 9, amounting to .31 inches. Seibert measured a trace of rain July 10, .3 inches July 11, a trace July 12, .5 inches July 13 and another trace Saturday morning.

A 70 per cent of normal corn crop has been predicted for 11 southeast Iowa counties, including Monroe, by PMA Farmer Fieldman Basil Huston of Olds. He said his prediction was based on getting normal weather from now on.

Along the feed front, it was announced by PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien that Monroe county farmers who have 1949 corn under loan may reseal it.

The short corn crop prospects are responsible for the decision to permit resealing of 1949 corn in the face of an earlier announcement that such action would not be permitted. There will be no 10-cent a bushel storage payment to farmers on the 1949 corn that is resealed, however.

Sealed corn from the 1950 crop may also be resealed.

Shepard Farm Site For 1951 County Plowing Race

Dougherty Doesn't Have to Compete In Local Event.

The Bill Shepard farm in Union township, east of Lovilia, will be the site of Monroe county's 1951 level land and contour plowing championship matches.

The competition will be staged Aug. 1 under sponsorship of the USDA Council and Rural Youth Organization.

Final arrangements for the event will be made Friday evening during a meeting of sponsor committees and plowmen at Farm Bureau Hall.

Tom Dougherty of Eddyville, who in 1950 won both the level and contour titles and then added the state level land crown to win a spot in the national, won't compete in the county contests this year.

He doesn't have to win the county level crown again in order to defend his state championship. There's a possibility that if Iowa gets two entries in the national, he won't have to plow in the state contest, either, except on an exhibition basis.

Dougherty is passing up defense of the county contour crown. He retired the traveling trophy in 1950 with three wins. The Monroe County Soil District is starting a new trophy this year which must be won three times for permanent possession.

The site selection committee included Dougherty, Harold Anderson and Howard Willson.

Other contest committees are:

J. E. King, John Koffman, George McCombs and Ed Agans, finance; Don Murdock, Lloyd Reid, John Botts and Jim Foster, program; Sterling Martin, Ray Shubat and Dougherty, rules; and Sylvan Runkel and Gus Tisue, selection of officials.

Entries already on file at Farm Bureau headquarters are those of George Gergley, Virgil Scribner, George McCombs and Lloyd Goode.

July 19-51

July 16-51

Sudan Grass Carries 2-3 Cows Per Acre

Sudan grass for summer pasture will carry two or three cows an acre at the time bluegrass is dormant.

It offers a quick, nutritious summer pasture at a time when native grasses are hard and unpalatable, says Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State College extension agronomist. Under normal growing conditions sudan grass is ready for pasturing to 8 weeks after planting.

This temporary pasture is easy to grow, it thrives in hot weather and grows rapidly on fertile soil.

Krenzin recommends rotation grazing of sudan grass. Planting dates can be staggered by a week or 10 days. Then when the early-

planted field is grazed down, the second planting will be ready.

Rotation grazing is also necessary so that small plants will not be eaten by cattle or sheep. This short growth is occasionally high in prussic acid, but there is little danger of prussic acid poisoning when plants are 18 inches or more in height.

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July 19-51

← July 16-51

July 12-51

Time for Over Spray

ing moth activity al-
in the southern half
and expected to spread
with warm weather, it's
aroe county fruit grow-
about application of
ver-spray, according to
nsion Director Lloyd M.

plum curculio damage
started on both apples
although orchardists
applied earlier sprays
n expect some control
cover spray should be
weeks after the second
he added.

ndations for apples,
ns and cherries are 2
wetttable sulfur and 1 1/2
50 percent wetttable DDT
ons of spray. For 3 gal-
ray, A. E. Cott, Iowa
ge extension horticultur-
use 6 tablespoons of
wetttable DDT. He adds
arsenate may be used at
rate as DDT. When dry
is used instead of wet-
ur, Cott says to use 1
50 gallons or 3 table-
3 gallons.
ches and apricots, use 3
wetttable sulfur and 1
50 percent wetttable DDT
ons of water. For 3 gal-
ray, use 9 tablespoons of
sulfur and 4 tablespoons
cent wetttable DDT.

July 2-51

Short Course Lumbermen

umber dealers are sched-
ed at Iowa State College
nd 27 for the first Lum-
Short Course to be held
wa State Campus.

ort course is being spon-
the Iowa Lumbermen's
on and the Consumer's
ve Association in cooper-
h the college. Its purpose
promote the construction
buildings on farms in the
is felt by all three of the
ing organizations that lum-
ers can provide valuable
e to farmers because they
a contacted first when a
as a building problem.

sis during the first day of
st course will be on the
me. The needs of a farm
nd how they differ from
a house in town will be
d. Findings of a survey of
i the north central region
presented in an effort to
t what kind of houses farm
want. Other topics on the
point up the importance
ing human engineering to
use plans, and a compari-
hones with and without
nts.

buildings, their trends,
is, alternate uses, design
struction will be highlight-
ing the second day. Discus-
will include grain storage
s, livestock barns, machine
and structures for storing
egistration is being handled
the Agricultural Engineer-
partment of the college. The
tion fee is \$5.

July 19-51

July 23-51

Woman Judge For Plowing Event Here

History will be made Wednes-
day during the 1951 Mon-
roe County Plowing Champion-
ship matches at the Bill Shep-
pard farm near Lovilla.

A woman will serve as contest
judge.

She is Mrs. Mildred Appler,
who directs operations at her
farm near Moulton.

It is believed that Monroe
county will have the first official
plowing contest ever staged in
Iowa with a woman on the judg-
ing staff.

The late Mr. Appler was an
Appanoose county plowing
champion. Her son also has plac-
ed in plowing title competition.

Mrs. Appler will serve with
George Bernstead of Wapello
county and Leon Foderberg of
Chariton in judging the contour
contest.

Level land competition will be
judged by Leo Drake of Mem-
phis, Mo., national champ, and
Lee Stephenson of Wapello
county and Leland McCord of
Davis county.

Tom Dougherty, Bluff Creek
township farmer and Iowa level
land champion, will be chief re-
feree. Other referees are Harold
Parker, Jack Moore, Lee Davis,
Albert Kosmach, Ben Veenstra,
Tracy Long, Bob Barnes, H. W.
Phipps, Frank Cox and Owen
Bonnett.

The Sheppard farm is two
miles northeast of Lovilla.

Plowmen will meet tonight at
Farm Bureau headquarters to
review rules and draw their
lands. The list of contestants so
far includes Lloyd Goode, Vir-
gil Scribner, George Gergley
and George McCombs.

The level land contest will get
under way at 9 a.m., and the
contour plowing at 11. Monroe
county 4-H club girls will serve
lunch at noon, and with repre-
sentatives of RYP will provide re-
freshments throughout the pro-
gram. Winners will be announc-
ed at 1:30 p.m.

July 30-1951

Time Schedule for Plowing Matches Set by Murdock

The time schedule for the 1951
Monroe County Plowing Contests
to be held Aug. 1 on the Bill Shep-
pard farm in Union township, was
announced today by Program Com-
mittee Don Murdock.

The level land contest starts at
9 and will be completed by 10:30
a.m. The contour plowing will start
a half-hour later and be concluded
at 12:30 p.m. Lunch will be served
by Monroe county 4-H club girls.
Interviews and discussions will get
under way at 12:30, and winners
will be announced at 1:30 p.m.

The program has been shortened
considerably from previous years.
The Sheppard farm is two miles
northeast of Lovilla on County R
road.

Tom Dougherty, Bluff Creek
township farmer and Iowa level
land plowing champ, will be chief
referee for both level and contour
contests.

J. E. King, finance committee
chairman, said there will be prizes
for the first 10 contestants in each
event.

Destroy Poison Ivy By Using Chemicals

Poison ivy, the plant which has
a reputation for turning picnics
and other outdoor activities into
unhappy experiences, can be
stamped out by chemicals.

Good results may be obtained
by spraying poison ivy with one of
several chemicals, and now is the
best time to get the job done, says
E. P. Sylwester, extension weed
control specialist at Iowa State
College.

The ester form of 2,4-D alone, a
half-and-half mixture of 2,4-D and
2,4,5-T, or Ammate may be used.
Choice of chemical depends on the
situation in which it is to be used.
For example, it's best to use 2,4-D
or the combination of 2,4-D and
2,4,5-T for killing poison ivy in
bluegrass without hurting the
grass. Ammate is a total killer and
will kill bluegrass as well as ivy.

Ammate may be the chemical to
choose, however, if the garden
crops or ornamentals are present.
Fumes of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T may
injure susceptible plants, while
there is no fume problem with the
Ammate. However, there is dan-
ger from spray drift from any of
the chemicals.

Another place for Ammate in
the poison ivy eradication program
is where the weed is found in the
shade. The 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T don't
work as well in the shade, while
Ammate does better in the shade
than in sunlight.

Sylwester recommends 2 pounds
of 2,4-D ester or a half-and-half
mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T per
acre. For knapsack sprayer appli-
cation, he suggests mixing 5 table-
spoons of the chemical, or combi-
nation of chemicals, in a gallon of
water and applying until the
plants are wet. Ammate is mixed
at the rate of 1 pound per gallon
of water and applied until plants
are wet.

Poison ivy eradication is no job
for a person susceptible to the
poison, Sylwester urges employing
someone who is resistant to the
poison. All parts of the plant are
poisonous, and a person may be-
come poisoned by contacting
smoke from a fire burning parts
of the poison ivy plant or by touch-
ing objects which have been in
the smoke. Persons have become
poisoned by petting animals that
have rubbed up against the plants
or handling clothing contaminated
with the poison.

It's best to spray plants on a
wind-still, cool day, according to
Sylwester. He warns one to work
slowly and to wear boots and
loose-fitting clothing that can be
cleaned up later with strong soapy
water. One good precaution also
is for the exposed person to take
a shower in lukewarm water, using
the strongest laundry soap avail-
able. Homemade soap high in al-
kali is ideal.

July 23

Third

Lloyd Goode placed third in
the district contour plowing con-
test held Friday on the Willard
Schau farm near Primrose. Sec-
ond place winner was 16-year-
old Bruce Appler of Appanoose
county, whose mother was a
judge in the Monroe county con-
test last week.

The district crown, and the
right to compete in the state
contest in Guthrie county Aug.
10, went to Robert Krebill of
Lee county.

Drake a Judge for Plowing Contest

Albia business firms have con-
tributed \$314 for Plowing Contest
prizes, it was reported today by
J. E. King, chairman of the finance
committee.

Contour and level plowing events
will be staged next Wednesday at
the Bill Sheppard farm in Union
township, near Lovilla.

Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo., 1950
national level land plowing champ-
ion, with Lee Stephenson of Wap-
ello county and Paul Harp of
Marion county will judge the level
land contest. One of the contour
judges will be George Bernstead of
Wapello county. Chief referee for
both events will be Tom Dough-
erty, Bluff Creek township farmer
who holds the Iowa level land
crown.

Prize money donors include
Goode Seed & Feed Co., Hardinger
Dairy, Clark Bros., Davis Hardware,
Ralph's Shoe Repair, Sieg Co.,
A & P Tea Co., John's Market, De-
Vos Implement Co., Ewart's, United
Food Market, Pierson Auto Supply,
Gerald Billings Sinclair Service,
McGuire Farm Equipment, Briggs
Motor Co., Raub Chevrolet Co.,
Derby's Service, Boyd Smart Shoe
Store, J. C. Penney Co., Western
Auto Associates Store, Ben Frank-
lin Store, Firestone Store, Albia
Newspapers.

Chariton Valley Electric Co-Op,
First Iowa State Bank, Frank Parry,
People's National Bank, Gamble
Store, Falvey Bros., Food Center,
Smith Drug, Williams Clothing Co.,
Supply Store, Duncan Book Store,
Elmer Loeb Roy Brooke Motor Co.,
Bettis & Croll, John Sullivan
Hawkeye Lumber Co., Steel Feed
Co., Wolter Implement Co., Marlin
& Son, Mearl Dicks, A. E. Lewis,
Humeston & Son Albia Sales Co.,
Harry Felton, A Avenue Tavern,
Airway Impement Co., J. Logan
Cain and Iowa State Telephone Co.

July 26

New Gullies Reveal Need to Save Soil

New gullies in Iowa fields since
the recent hard rains show the
need for more and better soil sav-
ing, observes M. A. Anderson, Iowa
State College extension agrono-
mist.

He explains that the hard, driv-
ing rains each year usually come
in May and June when fields in
row crops have very little cover.
This means the soils in fields in
row crops planted up-and-down
the hills are exposed at a time
when erosion is most likely.

Research studies show that soil
losses can be cut in half on Iowa
crop land by contour planting. Con-
tour listing will cut soil losses by
75 percent while terracing will re-
duce losses by 95 percent.

Strip cropping is another effec-

Advises Good Care Of New Seedings

Iowa farmers can raise next
year's forage yields by taking care
of this year's legume stands in
stubble fields.

Ralph Krenzin, extension agrono-
mist at Iowa State College, gives
some management guides to pro-
mote good summer growth and
prepare the stand for winter.

Remove the small grain straw
left on the field behind the com-
bine. Sometimes this isn't neces-
sary, especially where the straw
was light and the straw spreader
did an effective job.

Cut Heavy Stubble
In heavy straw stands where a
tall, thick stubble was left, it
may pay to slip the stubble and
remove it, Krenzin says. The straw
is a good source of bedding for
livestock. And in thin stands where
there were lots of weeds at harvest
time, it's good practice to mow the
weeds and take them off.

Straw, heavy stubble or weeds
shade the legume plants and mat
down into a heavy mulch. This
mulch holds back the normal
growth of the legume, Krenzin
points out.

May Graze Some
Vigorous legume stands often
make a late summer hay or pasture
crop. Taking off surplus growth
actually helps the stand, if it's ta-
ken early enough for the legume
to grow back before winter, Kren-
zin says. He recommends controll-
ed grazing if the crop is pastured.
Livestock may damage the stand
if they're allowed to graze it to
the ground. Where weedy grasses
are a problem, clip them during the
summer.

Can Harvest Late
Krenzin says the stand should
have about a month before the end
of the growing season to make its
regrowth for winter. Usually this
means there should be no pastur-
ing or cutting for hay after about
the first of September.

In the regrowth period the la-
gume plants build reserves in the
roots and crowns and "harden off"
for winter. After the plants have
hardened off, one can safely take
off some of the top growth if he
has a way to use it that will pay
or the expense of cutting and re-
moving it.

July 30

tive way to hold soil on slopes, es-
pecially during the season when
rains are heaviest. While no one
farming practice will completely
stop soil erosion during the follow-
ing hard rains, a combination of
several of these practices will re-
duce losses to a very small amount,
Anderson says. He thinks farmers
will be wise to use as many soil-
saving practices as are needed to
hold the soil in place. He points to
sod crops in the rotation as one of
the best ways to stop erosion. A
good crop rotation also will help
maintain fertility.

Research has shown that con-
touring will increase corn yields by
7 1/2 bushels per acre, Oats by 5
bushels and soybean yields by 2 1/2
bushels per acre. Replanting prob-
lems usually are greater in up-and-
down hill planted fields since
small erosion gullies often follow
the planter tracks and wash out
the seed or the young plants.

July 30-51

Permanent Practice Projects Require SCS Approval

Technical Help for Farmers Building Dams, Terraces.

Monroe county farmers who have Production and Marketing Administration approval for permanent type soil conservation practices this year may obtain technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service.

SCS also must certify practices for payments offered under PMA's agricultural conservation program, according to a letter sent to farmers by PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien this week.

Practices for which SCS technical assistance is available and which require SCS payment approval include standard terraces, establishment of sod waterways and terrace outlets, tile drainage, diversion terraces, dams for livestock water and dams for erosion control.

O'Brien said that more than 200 Monroe county farmers, many of them troubled by water shortages in the fall of 1950, had scheduled livestock water pond construction for 1951. The abundant moisture this spring has caused a number of them to alter their plans, however.

It is possible, too, that the rather dark current crop outlook will cut down on permanent type conservation projects this year, O'Brien added. Despite the government subsidies, most such projects call for substantial investments by farmers.

His letter lists the practices requiring SCS technical aid and approval, and continues:

"In accordance with the provision of the recent reorganization of conservation agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service has been assigned the responsibility for the technical phases of permanent type soil conservation work on farms participating in the Agriculture Conservation Program.

"If you intend to carry out any of these practices . . . please notify the PMA or SCS office in advance (at least two weeks, if possible) so that arrangements can be made to provide the necessary technical assistance to lay out the work.

"In order for the practice to qualify for a payment, the SCS must certify that the practice was carried out in accordance with the specifications set forth in the PMA Handbook.

"This applies whether you do the work with your own equipment or hire a contractor.

"If the contractor is doing the work under a Purchase Order Agreement, SCS must certify that his work meets specifications before his claim can be paid by PMA."

This is the concluding article in a series written for The Alaska Newspapers by Union-Republican Editor Robert W. Larson and Mrs. Larson about their recent Alaskan tour. Farm families will find this report on agriculture in the Mantanuska Valley of interest.

By Bob Larson

Three surges of colonization mark the history of Alaska's principal agricultural region, the Mantanuska Valley.

In the middle 1920's the Alaska Railroad imported a number of families to begin the agricultural development of the valley and several of these families or their descendants remain there today.

In May of 1935, 202 families from Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin arrived in Palmer to form the nucleus of the group which brought the valley's present agricultural development.

The third wave of colonization was more spontaneous and occurred after World War II.

Today Mantanuska Valley represents a fairly well developed agricultural region with its own co-operatives, including a Rural Electrification co-operative which has reached most of the homes in the valley.

But of the 202 families settled in the valley by the government in the much publicized project in 1935, only 50 families are still on the Mantanuska valley farms. Some have left for the states. Others are in business in the town of Palmer and in other sections of Alaska.

But the Valley itself is getting along remarkably well. At the present time there are 52 Grade A dairy farms, a considerable number when one realizes that an operating Grade A dairy farm has a capital investment in land, buildings, and equipment of about \$25,000. There are also 50 full-time produce or poultry farms, and 100 part-time farms.

But even with all of this progress the valley in parts is still in the pioneer stage. More than 8,000 acres of land have been cleared, but there are an additional 20,000 to 30,000 acres which are suitable for cultivation if cleared. But—the cost of clearing runs from \$40 to \$150 an acre.

In 1950 the Valley produced for resale 1800 tons of potatoes, 50,000 dozen eggs, and 100,000 quarts of milk, not much perhaps, but considerable when the agricultural conditions are taken into consideration. And some sales, perhaps an additional third, are handled through other outlets. This year, according to estimates, the farmers of the valley will receive three-quarters of a million dollars for their produce, milk and eggs, or fifteen times the amount received in 1940.

The potato yield on Mantanuska valley farms is from 4 to 14 tons per acre, the wheat yield from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats run 40 to 100 bushels per acre, and hay from 1½ to 3 tons per acre. It depends on the land and on the farmer, just as is the case in Monroe county.

Farmers around Albia might like to compare their prices with those received by the farmers in the central Alaska region. \$10.40 per hundred was the price paid for Grade A whole milk (4% butterfat) at the creamery this spring. Grade A pasteurized milk was selling at that time for 40c per quart retail—in cartons. But of course the same farmer, who feeds his cows throughout the winter and who feeds them a supplemental ration during the summer was paying \$6.50 per hundred for a dairy concentrate ration.

It takes from 4 to 6 acres of cleared land per cow and the average herd is around 12 cows and replacements.

On potatoes the farmer was paid \$5.00 per hundred, with these same potatoes retailing about \$7.00 per hundred.

Power costs were relatively high, but are being lowered. Present costs are 10c per k.w.h. for the first 50, 6c for the next 150, and 3c above 200, with most of the farms electrified.

But, though the Mantanuska valley is the principal agricultural area in Alaska there are smaller areas and the Alaska department of agriculture, the two experimental stations, and the U.S.D.A. are making continual studies of agricultural possibilities in the northern empire.

The U.S.D.A. in 1950 published an informative booklet on "Information for Prospective Settlers in Alaska" and "Livestock in Alaska, Including Dairy Cattle," and a study of farming in the Tanana valley, located near Fairbanks in the north central region.

The Alaska Department of Agriculture has published a number of informative booklets on "Information for Prospective Settlers in Alaska" and "Livestock in Alaska, Including Dairy Cattle," and a study of farming in the Tanana valley, located near Fairbanks in the north central region.

The Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station at Palmer has explored the agricultural possibilities of Alaska's Kenai Peninsula and also studied the market possibilities for Alaskan farmers.

To there is plenty of information available for the farmer who is thinking of moving his family, ka. But the life is still a bit rugged, and most of the agencies recommend a trip first, so that the farmer can see and judge for himself the agricultural possibilities.

Generally speaking, although there is some time of agriculture throughout the entire territory, the

Give Cows Ample Feed, Water and Shade, Prevent Summer Milk Production Drop

Iowa dairymen can avoid at least half of the usual hot weather slump in milk production by adjusting their feeding and management practices.

Milk production in Iowa falls off about 40 percent from July 1 to November 1, according to Bureau of Agriculture Economics tabulations. That's a drop of about 250 pounds of milk per cow per month during this period.

Floyd Arnold, extension dairyman at Iowa State College, says that at least two-thirds of the production slump is due to a combination of lack of feed and hot weather. He figures that at least half of the loss in production can be prevented by making sure that cows have plenty of feed and water and aren't forced to fight the heat to get to them.

Heat, Feed Related

The heat and feed problems are related. Pastures are usually short and relatively unpalatable during hot summer months. Even if there is lots of feed in the pastures, dairy cows may prefer to stand around in a shady spot rather than brave the heat to go after feed.

The dairyman who seeded sudan grass so it will be available this month made a smart move. Sudan grass is rated as one of the best emergency pasture crops. It will provide an abundance of feed, carrying from two to three cows per acre. But farmers who didn't put out some "insurance" pasture will need to look toward other methods of supplementing poor pastures.

Grass-Legume Silage

For supplementing short pastures, Arnold suggests feeding grass-legume silage or hay in a shady spot close to the water supply. Grass and legume silage probably makes the best substitute for pasture because it is more like pasture grass than other feed. It is green and succulent and cows like it. But, for the farmer who doesn't have silage, self-feeding hay will do a good job.

High-producing cows also need grain, even with the best of roughage, to maintain maximum production. Arnold suggests feeding one pound of a good grain mixture for every 5 or 6 pounds of milk produced during summer.

Provide Shade

The best solution to the heat problem is to provide cows with shade, preferably where they are watered and fed. An inexpensive shed roof built near the water supply is one way to help the cows withstand summer heat without slumping in production. A few 10-foot poles with woven wire stretched across the top and covered with straw are satisfactory.

Dairymen having cool barns will do well to keep cows inside during the heat of the day, according to Arnold. Placing gunny sacks in window openings or painting windows with blue calcimine will help keep the sun from heating up the barn.

Other factors entering into the July-to-November milk slump are flies and the fact that more cows are further along in their lactations then than earlier in the year.

Alaskan Farming—

—Continued from Page 1.

cropland of importance which may be developed will probably be in the south-central part of the mainland, in the area from Fairbanks south to the Mantanuska Valley, and extending perhaps to the Kenai peninsula.

Alaska has physical conditions of temperature, length of growing season, rainfall, plant adaptability, and other physical factors which sharply limit the crops which can be grown.

The high latitudes and high altitudes have an adverse effect. In the mountains around the Mantanuska valley the "timber line" is 1,800 feet, compared to about 10,000 feet in the central or Rocky Mountain region of the United States. In general the range of farm crops and the growing season in the Valley are comparable to the valleys above 8,000 feet in the Colorado mountains.

Mantanuska Valley and other parts of Central Alaska can grow grass hay and pasture, yellow blossom or Siberian alfalfa, some of the clovers, and certain forage, cereal and field-pea crops for silage. (And the farmers make excellent use of silage.)

Early-maturing barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes can be grown as can such hardy cool-weather vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, green peas, beets, carrots, and turnips, and a few small fruit.

But that's about it.

Production costs for Alaskan farmers are relatively high.

The added transportation cost of all shipped-in merchandise and production goods influence the high wages needed to compensate for high living costs.

In terms of population the market is small, and the market is unpredictable in size from year to year.

So there is plenty of information of competition, or the actual competition with food products from areas with lower production costs.

All of these serve to set the basic prices—the price of U.S. or Canadian market prices plus the cost of transportation and handling to Alaska.

The Armed Forces are at present the largest single buyers of local farm produce, and both the buying agencies and the farmers are striving to improve their relations and to solve their supply problems and their grading problems.

Generally speaking, the future market for Alaskan farmers depends upon the local population itself. It seems probable from the studies of the various agricultural agencies that before new agricultural areas are established, the present areas will be completely cleared and developed. And that agricultural agencies will concentrate on these areas and on improving the marketing of products from these areas.

This will probably continue to be the case until Alaska's population not only increases but stabilizes, since there is little flexibility in the outlet for its products, once the land has been cleared.

Time for Sampling Soils and Liming

This is the season for spreading limestone and for taking soil samples, Monroe county farmers were reminded today by the Production and Marketing Administration committee.

PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien suggested that farmers who have not ordered agricultural limestone for this year and can use it now should place orders immediately at the PMA office. Hauling and spreading conditions are ideal now, he pointed out.

He also suggested that producers who are planning next year's pasture improvements and seedings have soil samples taken so that they may determine limestone and fertilizer needs. Soil samples will be taken by PMA men at no cost to the farmer other than the \$1 service charge made by the Iowa State college laboratory.

In the near future no conservation payment credits will be allowed by PMA for lime and fertilizer unless soil samples are recorded in advance to show soil needs.

Aug 9, 1957

Straight Combining Saves Time, Work

Straight combine oats wherever possible. That's the suggestion of Jay Porterfield, agricultural engineer at Iowa State College.

A big reason for straight combining is that it saves one operation during harvest.

But under some conditions its best to windrow first. If grain ripens unevenly or if green weeds are about the same height as the grain, then it pays to windrow first.

A binder serves well for windrowing, Porterfield says. Try to keep the windrowed oats straw on top of the stubble and at the same time cut as little of the straw as possible, he suggests.

Aug 2, 1951

County Champs Plow At Bethany Friday

Lloyd Goode and Tom Dougherty, Monroe county farmers, will leave Wednesday for Bethany, Mo., where the national plowing championship contests will be staged Thursday and Friday.

Goode won the 1951 Iowa crown, while Dougherty retained a spot in this year's national event by winning the state championship last year.

They'll plow Friday morning.

August 13, 1951

Monroe County Leads In Farm Ownership

Figures just released by the state Department of Agriculture show that Monroe county again leads the state in the percentage of farms which are owner-operated. Monroe county has a smaller percentage of tenants than any other county in the state.

These figures speak well for the farmers of Monroe county and they speak well for the future of our county. Our farms are owned by the men and women who farm them, who are interested in putting back into these farms as much or more than they take out. They know that their future living will come from these same farms. They're not going to farm the land to death and then move on to another place.

The figures tell the story of a stable population, a population which is then interested in the schools, the roads, the churches, all of those things which go to enrich a community.

We're happy that Monroe county can continue to lead the way for the other 98 counties in the state of Iowa.

Aug - '51

Monroe County Welcomes Rain; Oats Harvest Near Completion

Gentle showers fell over Monroe county this morning and everyone was quite happy about it.

After an extremely wet spring and early summer that created a general anti-rain feeling, this area has been dry for a couple of weeks and crops that had been revived by steady sunshine were reaching the over-dose stage.

Farmers said we can use more rain than the amount received up to noon, but they would like

it in the same manner—slow and easy.

The oats harvest is just about completed, and it is generally poor. Many yields of from 10 to 20 bushels are being reported. The best return so far is reported on the Albert DeGeus farm. DeGeus, Farm Bureau president, expects a 50-bushel per acre return from one of his fields.

Oats aren't a money crop in Monroe county. They fit well into rotations, and provide a nurse crop for legumes.

Aug 2 - 1951

Soil District Adds To Premium List For '51 Show

Aug 2, 1951

Special Awards in Conservation for 4-H Members.

Monroe county's soil district commissioners are offering \$15 in prizes to 4-H clubs which send the three top soil conservation demonstration teams to the Achievement Show competition Aug. 16.

Conservation demonstrations already listed in the contest include farm pond construction, farm conservation plans and layout, effect of rotations on erosion control, testing for soil acidity and laying out contour lines.

It is anticipated that all of the county's eight boys' 4-H clubs will enter teams in the conservation division.

District commissioners are Alton Wilcox, Sterling Martin and Frank Bell. They voted the demonstration awards during a meeting here last week.

A substantial share of conservation education in Monroe county is aimed at youth groups. Not long ago a program at Albia High school honored rural school boys and girls who created outstanding conservation work books during the 1950-51 school term.

Tasseling Corn Stands Six Feet High on Parker Stone Farm Near Georgetown

BY DUKE NORBERG

Parker Stone doesn't have the biggest corn field in a, but he has one of the best. On a piece of bottom land at his farm northwest of Georgetown corn stands better than six feet tall, and is in tasseling stage. The field covers two and one-half acres. He planted it May 5, in sweet clover sod that had been plowed.

Stone might have had more just like it—but he quit planting to seed oats. Then continued rains delayed return to the corn acreage.

Stone, in a season when corn generally is being measured in inches instead of feet, naturally is enthusiastic about his king-size field.

That's not the limit of his enthusiasm, however. He's approaching an old farm with the spirit of a youngster who picks up a new toy.

A 45-year-old veteran of world war II, Stone's farm had been abandoned when he bought it for \$20 an acre three years ago. He had been a renter in Story county, near Ames.

With Mrs. Stone and their daughter, Daphne, now 5 years old, he established residence on the place Dec. 7 that year—the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

The farm could then have been compared to Pearl Harbor in the wake of the sneak attack made by the Japanese. The house was in a poor state of repair. Much of the hilly land, too long in corn, was hard pressed to grow cocklebur and brush.

The picture is different now.

Remodeled and painted by Stone, the attractive house sits on a hill overlooking land that is making steady response to his conservation farming. He plans to have part of it in legume and hay crops and pasture.

The farm includes 220 acres. He rents an additional

40 from Ed Nucko of Albia. Better than 30 acres are in corn and oats, he's taking a fine crop of good quality hay from another 40 acres, and the balance is in timber and pasture. The bulk of his grain is on rented land.

Stone has 14 purebred Duroc Jersey hogs after experiencing some bad luck with spring litters. Twenty cows range on his pasture, all beef cattle with the exception of four milk cows.

He does his farming with three horses.

His land rebuilding efforts are on a pay-as-you-go basis. At the start he budgeted some money for earth moving, and had a bulldozer operating on gully-filling until the allocation was gone. He's scheduling some more of that type of work, as well as terrace construction.

He has spread 12 tons of lime and 10 tons of fertilizers so far—"not enough by a long way, but a start," he explained Monday afternoon as he took a breather from a hay stacking job that would continue until dark.

This season he's experimenting with a five-way mixture of soil-builders on three pieces of land. The mixture includes ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crimson clover, red clover and alfalfa. Crimson clover isn't recommended this far north, but Stone is satisfied with the results evident so far and is particularly pleased with the progress of the ladino and trefoil.

He has one honey of a field of alfalfa.

Parker Stone still has quite a way to go in rebuilding his farm, and knows it. "If it had been a high-producing farm I certainly couldn't have bought it for \$4400," he commented.

But there's every indication that he'll reach his goal. In the first place, the progress so far is encouraging. More important, he has so much confidence and faith that it immediately infects everyone around him—and he obviously finds tremendous satisfaction in plain hard work.



July 5-57

Straight Combining Saves Time, Work

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But under some conditions it's best to windrow first. If grain ripens unevenly or if green weeds are about the same height as the grain, then it pays to windrow

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Cites Importance Of Hay, Silage

At least three-fourths of the nutrients needed for winter-feeding dairy cows can be supplied in hay and silage, says Floyd Arnold, extension dairyman at Iowa State College.

That's an important fact for Iowa dairymen who are planning winter feeding programs now, Arnold points out. With prospects for short feed grain supplies and high grain prices, efficient use of hay and silage will help keep production costs down, he adds.

Arnold recommends that dairymen make special efforts to harvest and store plenty of hay. They will need 3 to 4 tons of high-quality hay to carry each mature animal through the winter. In many parts of Iowa first cuttings of alfalfa were ruined by bad weather. But Arnold says there is still a chance for nearly every farmer to harvest enough hay to last through winter.

Arnold urges Iowa dairymen to provide for an abundant supply of silage, too. Where they put up 4 to 6 tons of silage per animal, dairymen can cut the winter hay requirement to 1½ to 2 tons per animal.

The possibility of soft corn this fall is cited by the extension dairyman as an added reason to plan to make corn silage. And he suggests that the dairyman who doesn't have equipment for making grass silage should plan to ensile corn.

Although temporary silos don't take the place of permanent silos in dairy farming, they have proved satisfactory and they can be provided without a large expense, Arnold says.

Plenty of bedding is another need for dairymen to keep in mind. Many farmers will have a short supply of straw because they were not able to seed their usual acreages of oats last spring. Arnold suggests the weather-ruined hay as a possible substitute for straw. It can be chopped and stored in a convenient place for use as bedding next winter.

August 2-1931

Plowing

4 Already Put Their Names On Register

M'Combs, Gergley, Goode, Scribner File Entries.

Monroe county's 1951 Plowing Championship matches will be staged Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The date was fixed and committees were named during a meeting of United States Department of Agriculture Council members, Rural Young People's organization representatives and plowmen at Farm Bureau Hall Friday evening.

It is necessary to hold county competition earlier than in past years in order to qualify Monroe county plowmen for district and state championship events. The district contour plowing contest will be Aug. 3 in Lee county, while the state level land contest will be Aug. 7 near Humboldt.

Entry blanks are being mailed this week to men who have been in former county contests. Others wishing to compete may use the blank which appears on this page of the News.

Entries are already on file from George Gergley, Virgil Scribner, George McCombs and Lloyd Goode.

In 1950 Tom Dougherty won both the level land and contour titles, then went on to win a state championship and represent Monroe county in the national event.

Busy now seeking a site for the county events is a committee including Dougherty, Harold Anderson and Howard Willson. They'll appreciate suggestions and recommendations from Monroe county landowners.

J. E. King will serve as chairman of the finance committee. Other members are John Koffman, George McCombs and Ed Agans.

The program committee includes Don Murdock, chairman, Lloyd Reid, John Boits and Jim Foster.

Sterling Martin heads the grounds and rules committee. Other members are Dougherty and Ray Shubat.

S. T. Runkel, district SCS conservation, and Gus Tisue of Albia will select judges and referees.

Another committee meeting is scheduled for July 20.

Urge Early Soil Test For Fertilizer Need

Iowa farmers are again facing a tight fertilizer situation for the coming year. The supply of superphosphate is particularly short because of the shortage of sulfuric acid.

At Normal Tractor Co. 270 McCormick Mowers, 10% Discount While Stock Lasts. Rake, Rubber tire or steel wheel. 4-Bar McCormick Side Delivery.



Lloyd Goode and Tom Dougherty Will Plow During Field Day in Humboldt County

Lloyd Goode, Monroe county's 1951 level land plowing champion, will try for the Iowa crown in competition scheduled for Tuesday at the Jim Kunert farm near Humboldt.

The state contest will highlight the Humboldt county soil conservation field day.

Monroe county also will be represented on the program by Tom Dougherty, winner of the state level land crown in 1950. Dougherty, already assured of a spot in the national contest at Bethany, Mo., Aug. 16 and 17, will appear in an exhibition during the Humboldt field day.

The Tuesday winner will receive \$100 along with the WHO trophy and a trip to the Bethany contest.

Goode won both the level and contour county crowns at the Bill Sheppard farm northeast of Lovilia.

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Start Battling Now Against '52 Weeds

Iowa farmers can take a punch at next year's weeds by going after them in stubble fields now.

Early fall plowing of out stubble, for example, is one of the best ways to reduce weed problems next summer, according to E. P. Sylwester, extension weed control specialist at Iowa State College. Early plowing depletes the root reserves of such perennials as sow thistle, quack grass, bindweed and Canada thistle. This weakens the weed and slows up its development next spring. Annual weeds are kept from going to seed by early plowing. So both annual and perennial weeds can be curbed by early plowing after harvest.

Regrowth Good

Bad perennials may grow up again after plowing, but this actually is a blessing in disguise, Sylwester says. The regrowth shows you just where the weeds are so that you can concentrate on them. The regrowth may be plowed again or sprayed with 2,4-D. Every time regrowth is stopped, the perennial's weed system is weakened further.

Early plowing followed by fallowing is one of the best programs to use against persistent perennials such as Canada thistle. Broad-leaved weeds, including such serious pests as ragweed and wild morning glory, can be given a severe setback this fall by spraying alone.

Watch 2,4-D Use

The grass-type weeds, such as barnyard grass and foxtail aren't affected by 2,4-D. For spraying stubble, Sylwester says to use 2 pounds of actual 2,4-D per acre. Use either the ester or amine form, but the ester will penetrate "hardened off" weeds better.

Sylwester has one caution for farmers planning to spray stubble fields. Legumes are likely to be damaged by 2,4-D. It's a matter of which is most important—getting rid of the weeds or keeping the legume stand. If you have noxious perennial weeds, better spray them because that will weaken them in preparation for next year's control program.

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last Wednesday. His only competitor in both events was George McCombs.

Herb Plambeck, farm director for radio station WHO, sponsor of the state contest, has listed the following officials for the Tuesday event:

Judges will be Dale Woolsoncroft, Iowa State college agricultural engineer; Leslie Trapp, Homestead county, Minnesota, farmer, and Dick Wilcox of Ames, assistant state soil conservationist.

Chief referees will be Lafe Young, an official of the Farmers Home Administration, and Frank Mendell, state conservationist.

Field referees include the following 10 county extension directors: Jake Bram, Webster; Aaron Bowman, Wright; A. L. Brown, Kossuth; Norbert Dorow, Winnebago; Eber Eldridge, Franklin; Don Johnson, Hamilton; Ken Littlefield, Sac; Frank Lown, Emmett; Jasper Risdal, Clay, and I. E. Rosenberger, Pocahontas.

Official starters are Alan Hagen, organization director for the Iowa Farm Bureau, and Lloyd Van Patten, assistant Iowa secretary of agriculture.

Timekeepers are Maurice Souls, newly-named head of extension work at Iowa State college, and Otis Littschwager of the state PMA office, Des Moines.

Honor County's Top Plowmen During Band Concert

Present Gifts to Lloyd Goode and Tom Dougherty.

Hundreds of Monroe county residents Thursday evening participated in a program honoring Lloyd Goode and Tom Dougherty, young farmers who have put the community on the national plowing contest map.

The recognition ceremonies were staged in court house park during the regular municipal band concert program.

Principal speakers were Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo., who won the national level land plowing championship in 1950 and successfully defended the crown this year, and Chuck Forbes of radio station WHO.

Both Drake and Forbes praised the ability and sportsmanship of Dougherty and Goode, and predicted that both will be in the thick of the fight for national plowing crowns in years ahead.

Dougherty won the Iowa level land championship in 1950, and Goode won it this year. Both were eligible for the national contest in Missouri, where Goode finished third and Dougherty, fifth.

Gifts which they said were but a token of the community's appreciation were given to the plowmen by Albert DeGeus, president of the Monroe county Farm Bureau, and Ed Agans, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

A movie which showed Dougherty in action during the 1950 national contest in Illinois climaxed the affair. The film was provided by the Briggs Motor Co. Tractor division.

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Monroe Boys Compete in 2 Events

Demonstration, Judging Teams Busy Tuesday.

Monroe county 4-H club boys will swing into action in Iowa state fair competition at Des Moines Tuesday.

Accompanied by Youth Assistant Ray Shubat, two demonstration teams and a livestock judging team went to the fairgrounds today.

Monroe county's representatives in competition for 4-H girls went to Des Moines Sunday, and Betty Vance participated in the style revue in the afternoon. Winners won't be announced until Wednesday, however. The demonstration team made up of Carolyn Hawk and Donna Rogers was to make its appearance at 10:15 a.m. today.

Monroe has two boys' demonstration teams. "Hidden Hunger" by John Berry and George Mosley of the Troy township club deals with mixing a simple mineral mixture for livestock. Keith and Phil Purdy of the Bluff Creek township club demonstrate the advantages of grassed waterways.

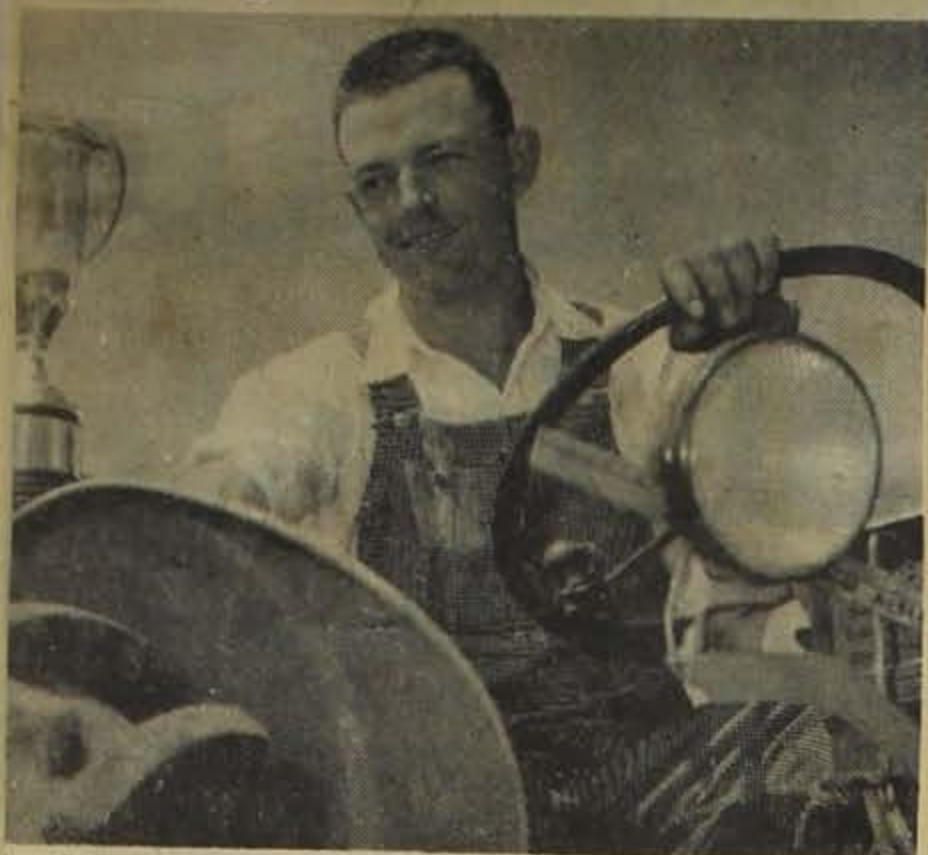
The livestock judging contest will be at 5 p.m. Tuesday. Monroe's team is made up of Dave Heffron, Georgetown; Jerry Brown, Franklin township; Bob Wilson, Urbana township; and Stanley Berry, Troy. There will be nearly 90 teams in the state competition.

Blue Ribbons in the recent 4-H Achievement Show advanced the local girls and boys to the state fair events.

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Plowing Contest Scenes



Lloyd Goode, Monroe county's 1951 plowing champion, holds the Soil Conservation District cup which he received following his win in the contour division of competition at the Bill Sheppard farm last week.



Monroe county's plowing contest made history by having a woman judge. Mrs. Mildred Appler of Appanoose county is pictured here before the scoreboard with George Bernstedt, runnerup in both level and contour plowing contests. Serving with Mrs. Appler in judging the level land were George Bernstedt of Wapello county and Leonard Berg of Lucas county.



A busy man during the county plowing matches was Ed Dougherty of Bluff Creek township, Iowa's 1950 level plowing champ, who served as chief referee. Here Dougherty, right, helps Chuck Forbes of radio station WOI, Des Moines, tabulate the scores made by contestants.

August 6, 1951

August 9, 1951

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State Plowing Matches

After Taking Both Titles In County

McCombs Runnerup In 2-Way Battles Near Lovilia.

THE SCHEDULE

Lloyd Goode competes in district contour plowing contest at Donnelson, in Lee county, Friday.

Goode competes in state level land championship match at Humboldt Aug. 7. Tom Dougherty, Monroe county's state champion, will appear in a plowing exhibition.

The district contour contest winner will go to Guthrie county Aug. 10 for the state title match.

Dougherty and the 1951 state level land champion will plow in the national match at Bethany, Mo., Aug. 16 and 17.

Lloyd Goode, Troy township farmer, is Monroe county's 1951 plowing champion.

Goode, a top contender for several years, went all-out in ascending the throne—he copped both the level and contour crowns in Wednesday competition at the Bill Sheppard farm northeast of Lovilia.

This is the third year in a row that one man has won both titles. Tom Dougherty of Bluff Creek township, Iowa level land champion, turned the trick in 1949 and 1950.

George McCombs of Franklin township was runnerup in both county contests. McCombs won the level land championship in 1947.

There were just two contenders. Four entries had been filed. George Gergley was forced to withdraw when his plow was damaged Tuesday, and the press of farm work kept Virgil Scribner from the contest site.

Goode copped a total of \$50 in cash, a plaque, and the Monroe County Soil District cup. It's a brand new cup—the first one was retired by Dougherty last year as he racked up his third contour victory.

McCombs picked up \$15 in each contest.

District, state and national competition are scheduled for this month. Goode will go to Donnelson, in Lee county, for the district contour match Friday. If he wins there he'll go to Guthrie county for the state final Aug. 10.

Goode already has clinched a place in the state level land event at Humboldt next Tuesday. Dougherty will plow at Humboldt, but on an exhibition basis — not competitively. His championship will automatically move him into the national match at Bethany, Mo., Aug. 16 and 17.

Goode scored 90 in the level plowing, as compared with 81 for McCombs. In the contour competition he outscored McCombs, 82 to 65.

Awards were presented by Extension Director Lloyd Reid and Soil District Commissioner Sterling Martin.

Approximately 150 persons visited at the contest site during the morning.

Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo., national level land champion, served as a level land judge, along with Lee Stephenson of Wapello county and Leland McCord of Davis county. The contour contest was historic in providing Iowa with its first woman judge, Mrs. Mildred Appler of Moulton. Other contour officials were George Bernstedt of Wapello county and Leon Foderberg of Lucas county. Dougherty served as chief referee.

August 9, 1951

Lloyd Goode Third in National Plowing Event

Recognition Program

Their farm and town neighbors will honor Lloyd Goode and Tom Dougherty, Monroe county's champion plowmen, during a recognition program scheduled for downtown Albia Thursday evening.

Arrangements for the affair, to be held in connection with the regular municipal band concert starting at 8 p.m., are being made by the Albia Chamber of Commerce and Monroe County Farm Bureau.

Leo Drake of Memphis, Mo., national level land plowing champ, and Herb Plambeck of radio station WHO, Des Moines, will be invited to take part in the program. Principal speakers will be Ed Agans, Chamber of Commerce president, and Albert DeGeus, Farm Bureau president.

Free Multiflora Rose Seed Again Offered By Commission

Again this year the Iowa conservation commission will provide free multiflora rose seed to Iowans wishing to grow their own rose plants. Seed will be mailed upon request about September 15 in packets of 1,000 seeds, each with complete planting instructions for late fall planting.

The seeds should be planted this fall shortly before the ground freezes. They may be planted in a vegetable garden plot and next year will demand about the same care during the seedling stage as carrots or onions. When the plants are a year old they may be transplanted to their permanent location. Normally, the seeds have about a 60 per cent germination, one packet being enough for 600 plants or 600 feet of living fence. Because of heavy demand, the commission has limited the requests to not more than 5 seed packets.

Multiflora rose has proved successful as a stock-proof living fence in the south half of the state, and large numbers of experimental plantings in the north half have proved successful to date.

The rose, in addition to making an inexpensive fence, is heralded as a great boon to Iowa's wildlife. The thorny shrub which grows to a maximum height and width of 8 feet and is non-spreading, provides excellent refuge in nesting places for game and song birds, as well as small animals.

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

Requests for free multiflora rose seed should be addressed to the State Conservation Commission, E. 7th and Court Avenue, Des Moines, and should be in Commission hands by September 15.

August 9, 1967

Lloyd Goode of Albia, Iowa's level land plowing champion, made an outstanding bid for national honors in competition staged near Bethany, Mo., Friday.

He finished third, just behind Missouri and Illinois plowmen with many more years of contest experience.

Tom Dougherty, who brought the 1950 level land crown to Monroe county, placed fifth.

Leo Drake, 47-year-old Memphis, Mo., farmer, successfully defended the championship he won last year at Urbana, Ill. Drake was a judge for the recent Monroe county contest won by Goode.

Drake's score at Bethany was 89.5 points, just two-tenths of a point better than that made by Graeme Stewart of Plainfield, Ill., who finished second in a national contest three times.

Goode's score was 85.3 points, and fourth went to Mark Aaron of Leavenworth, Kans., with 81.7 points.

Dougherty scored 80.2 points.

The national contour plowing championship went to another Missourian, William Humphreys of Albany. The 30-year-old Humphreys won the Missouri contour crown Thursday, and also was 1949 state champion. He scored 78.75 points and the runnerup, Robert B. Barrow of Keosauqua, Ia., counted 77.9 points. Third place was won by Kenneth R. Clark of Cherokee, Ia., while Martin Cummins of Lewistown, Ohio, was fourth and Willard Bremer of Lake City, Minn., was fifth.

First prize in each of the plowing matches was \$100 and a trophy.

An estimated 60,000 persons watched the competition. Speakers during the noon program, were H. H. Bennett of Washington, D. C., chief of the U. S. soil conservation service, and Walter S. Davis of League City, Tex., president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

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3

Accept Entries Now For County's 1950 Alfalfa Contest

Krenzin Will Judge Fields in October, Reid Announces.

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

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

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

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

The deadline for entries is Sept. 30.

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

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

Frozen Foods Given Careful Inspection

Next time you buy a package of frozen foods, note whether it is marked "U. S. Grade A," "B" or "C" or whether it carries the words "Packed under continuous inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Better quality in frozen foods is the watchword of the government inspection service. This last year the quantity of frozen fruits and vegetables inspected jumped 45 per cent over 1949-50. While this doesn't mean that all frozen food packaging plants now have government inspection service, it does mean that packers are endeavoring to raise the standards of quality for the foods they handle. Hence, homemakers can be assured of better products at the frozen food counter.

Products carrying the U. S. grade C are, of course, of lower quality but their limitation is mainly in appearance, while the higher grades assure a fine appearance.

On foods which carry a label, such as Grade A, but not the letters U. S., the packer has taken the responsibility for seeing that his product meets the standard developed by the Department of Agriculture—but the government inspector does not follow the processing from start to finish. If the packer does label his products, he must stand back of the grade and see that the frozen food does meet with government specifications.

Boost Yields With Superphosphate

Top-dressing superphosphate on old alfalfa stands or new red clover seedings that are stunted by the lack of phosphate may give the legumes just the boost they need for bigger hay yields next year.

This is a tested practice and a paying proposition in most parts of Iowa, according to H. B. Cheney, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. He says it supplements but doesn't take the place of the recommended practice of fertilizing at seeding time.

Cheney stresses the importance of having soil tests made to serve as a guide to the needs of the soils. The superphosphate top-dressing will pay best when it is put on soils that are short of phosphorus. And it can do the most good on a thick stand. Fertilizer won't thicken the stand—it will only promote the growth of the plants that are there.

He recommends about 300 pounds particularly in the Carrington-Clyde soil area and in some other parts of eastern Iowa, potash top-dressings will also pay. Where soil tests show that potash is needed, phosphorus is also usually deficient. So applications of mixtures like 0-20-20, at 300 pounds per acre, have given good results, Cheney adds.

Lloyd Goode Follows Dougherty as State Champion--

County Sends 2 Plowmen to National Contest

For the second time in two years Monroe county has a state level land plowing champion.

Lloyd Goode of near Albia took the 1951 crown in competition staged Tuesday in Humboldt county--and his cheering section was headed by a neighbor who copped the 1950 championship--Tom Dougherty.

Goode and Dougherty will represent Iowa in the national contest at Bethany, Mo., Aug. 16 and 17.

His Tuesday triumph, in addition to the Bethany trip, brought Goode a \$100 check and the WHO trophy. He picked up \$50 and two trophies earlier this month in winning both level and contour championships of Monroe county.

It is believed that the 1951 national contest will be the first in history with a state represented by two farmers living but a few miles apart.

Tuesday, at the Jim Kunert farm near Dakota City, Goode received the winner's trophy from Marian Claussen, a tall, 20-year-old blonde from Gilmore City who was plowman's queen. A crowd estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 persons saw the 30-year-old Monroe county entry roll up 87.5 points in the contest, 1.5 more than the runnerup, Virgil Bender of Norwalk. Bender finished right behind Dougherty last year.

Third place went to Clint Bane, Bondurant, president of the Polk county Farm Bureau. He was first in the safety contest.

The state contest, staged in connection with a field day arranged by the Humboldt County Better Lands Use association was sponsored by radio station WHO.

The champion is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Goode. His dad operates a farm equipment and feed and seed firm here.

THE SCORING

A plowman can score 100 points in official state competition, divided as follows:

Opening Furrow, 15; Furrow Straightness, 15; Furrow Conformation, 20; Tillage Quality, 15; Trash Coverage, 10; Land Ends, 15; Closing Furrows, 10.

Lloyd Goode was just .5 of a point below perfect with his opening furrow, 14.5.

His other markings were 13 points on furrow straightness, 17.5 on furrow conformation, 13 on tillage quality, 9.5 on trash coverage, 12.5 on land ends and 7 points on closing furrow. He also drew a half-point premium.

Take First Steps This Fall in Building Terrace Outlets, Grassed Waterways

Tons of Iowa topsoil can be saved next year, if farmers start this fall to build grassed waterways and terrace outlets.

Marvin Anderson, extension agronomist at Iowa State College, says late summer and early fall is ideal for constructing these soil savers. Moisture conditions are best at this time, the cooler season favors the growth of grass, and there's time to do the job.

Good grassed waterways tie the soil down, reduce the speed of the moving water and permit farmers to drive over the previously gullied areas with the farm machines. In the long run, they save tons of soil and several gallons of fuel annually that would be spent in driving around these gullies.

Watch Size

Anderson says best results will be obtained from these waterways if they are used with other conservation practice such as contouring, terracing and strip cropping. As a rule, two general shapes are used in Iowa, the saucer-shaped and the wide, flat-bottomed waterway, which is used mainly in constructing terrace outlets.

The most common fault in constructing terraces is making them too narrow and V-shaped -- damaged by rilling and sod-cutting often results. The narrowest waterway should be at least a rod wide, depending on the size of the area being served and the steepness of the slope, Anderson says.

The first step in building waterways is to remove all trash from the gullies. Then they may be properly shaped with ordinary farm machines, such as a moldboard plow, disk plow, disk-harrow or wheelwind terracer. Sometimes farmers like to scrape back the topsoil before shaping their waterways. Then after it is properly shaped, the top-

soil is respread evenly over the area, giving a fertile layer for establishing Pthe seeding.

Build Good Soil

Gullied areas are usually low in fertility and need lime, manure and a complete fertilizer before seeding. The ideal cover for waterways is a heavy growth of perennial sod grasses. The mixture to seed varies with the section of the state and the climate.

Bromegrass is one of the best all-around waterway grasses, especially on fertile soils. Reed canarygrass--an excellent sod-former--especially on wet areas--may be seeded or established from root-stalks. Chunks of this sod placed 18 inches apart will usually give a thick stand if transplanted in late August or early September. Redtop is often used because it forms a good stand quickly on a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Pamphlet to Help

Terrace outlets should be built at least a year before the terraces are constructed. Anderson says this means if you're planning to do terracing work during the next two years, now is the time to begin building outlets.

Farmers interested in constructing grassed waterways and terrace outlets on their farms can secure further information on construction methods, seeding rates and grasses to use, and the size of terrace needed from Pamphlet 166, just released by Iowa State College. Entitled "Grassed Waterways and Terrace Outlets," it's now available at all county extension offices or by writing the Bulletin Office, Iowa State College.

Protect the Quality Of Legume Seed

Part of the job of producing and selling grass and legume seeds is protecting the seed quality after harvest.

Harvey Thompson, farm crops specialist at Iowa State College, says proper handling is important in safeguarding the quality and germination of seeds in storage. The main danger of damage is from heating. This may occur in seeds that were not completely ripe and dry at harvest time or as a result of green plant fragments and trash that weren't screened out during threshing.

A seed producer will be wise to examine stored seeds frequently to check for evidence of heating, according to Thompson. He suggests spreading the harvested seed in a shallow layer over the bin floor. If any signs of heating appear, it's a simple matter to turn the seed to cool it and make it dry out faster. Cleaning the seed to remove trash before the seed is stored is a good idea, too, Thompson adds.

Beef Cattle Gains From Forage Get Attention Here

Pasture Field Day Slated for Albia Farm Sept. 25.

Iowa farmers will be able to observe and study research work being conducted on 10 of Iowa State College's experimental farms at their annual field days this fall.

The first of these field days will be at the Iowa State College Agronomy farm at Ames on Sept. 14. It will feature varieties of corn and soybeans, with unusually large numbers of varieties for observation. Soybean varieties grown from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico will be displayed.

Four of this fall's field days will deal with utilization of pasture by beef cattle. These are the Pasture Improvement Farm Field Day near Albia on Sept. 25, the Western Iowa Experimental Farm near Canasta on Sept. 28, the Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm near Beaconsfield on Oct. 2, and the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm between Shenandoah and Clarinda on Oct. 25.

At the Albia field day, gains from feeding beef cattle on various forage combinations will be pointed out to visitors. Forage mixtures included in the experiments are bromegrass and birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, bromegrass and ladino, and a check plot of bluegrass alone.

The Castana field day will include results of work with medium steers, which were purchased last fall and fed on corn rations and on pasture. Experiments in feeding beef cows and calves and also ewes and lambs on forages will be reviewed for visitors at the Grundy-Shelby farm. Choice calves fed in the drylot will be compared with those fed on pastures at the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm. Comparison of feeding the calves on corn and on grass will also be made that day.

A field day is scheduled on the Carrington - Clyde Experimental Farm near Independence on Sept. 18. Experiments are being conducted there with water runoff problems, pasture improvement, the use of fertilizers, and variety trials of corn, soybeans and small grain.

Farmers in the northern portion of the state can also visit the field day at the Howard County Experimental Farm, dealing with fertilizer and rotation studies on corn and also with water drainage experiments. That's to be on the farm located near Saratoga, on Sept. 19. Rotation studies will also be featured at the Southern Iowa Experimental Farm Field Day near Bloomfield on Sept. 26. Corn in rotations will be stressed along with liming and fertilizer recommendations.

The Seymour-Shelby Experimental Farm Field Day at Seymour on Sept. 27 will include rotation and water runoff studies.

The schedule is rounded out with the Lutton Soil Type Experimental Farm Field Day near Sloan in Woodbury County, Sept. 27.

Farm Events Top County Calendar

Horse Show-Sale, Field Day and an Outlook Parley.

Major news of the week in Monroe county is on the farm front:

1. The seventeenth annual Colt Show and opening fall horse and mule auction began today at the Albia Sales Co. pavilion and will continue through Tuesday.

2. A Field Day is scheduled for Tuesday at the Albia Pasture Farm, four and one-half miles southwest of Albia on the D road.

3. An outlook meeting for livestock feeders of this area will be held in the Moravia Community building Friday evening.

4. Saturday is the entry deadline for the 1951 Monroe County Alfalfa Contest.

In the face of threatening weather traditional crowds were flocking to the Albia Sales Co. pavilion on highway 60 north of the city for the mule show and sale today.

The horse show and sale will be staged Tuesday.

The conflict in the Tuesday horse show and sale date and the Field Day at the Pasture Farm didn't originate locally. The Field Day was scheduled by Iowa State college, Ames.

The program at the farm will begin at 1 p.m. Farmers will inspect renovated and fertilized bluegrass pastures, and study the returns from pasture-fed beef cattle. Speakers will be C. W. McDonald and Professor H. D. Hughes of Iowa State college.

C. O. Greenlee and Francis Kuttish of the department of economics, extension service, will speak during the meeting for cattle and hog feeders at Moravia Friday, beginning at 8 p.m.

Only four fields have been entered in the Alfalfa Contest -- by Pat Coady of Franklin township, Claude Hawk and Sam Long of Monroe township, and Carl Vanzante of Franklin township.

An official entry blank, due at the Farm Bureau office here no later than Saturday, will be found on page 6.

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Freeze Will Hit Soybeans Hard

Farm officials in Monroe county who have traveled to all portions of the area recently said today that a relatively large acreage of soybeans and about 10 to 15 percent of the corn crop will be damaged if a frost predicted for tonight materializes.

Recent weather has aided in the maturing of the crops but many beans have just started to form and the corn needs another week. The soybeans need two weeks good weather to be out of danger.

The corn crop which was estimated at less than half of normal will probably run 60 to 65 percent due to favorable conditions recently, they stated. The yield will be poor because of wet weather in spring but with the exception some very late plantings it is denied. Should a freeze strike county the percentage of unharmed corn can be utilized for large if cut within two or three days.

Contest Deadline Will Be Saturday

Deadline for entries in the annual Alfalfa contest jointly sponsored by the Albia Chamber of Commerce and the Monroe county Farm Bureau is Saturday. Entries should be filed at the Farm Bureau office. Date of the annual banquet will be Nov. 13 this year.

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Certified Seed May Be Short in 1952

Iowa farmers may face a shortage of quality seed as the result of increasing demand for good seed and a slight drop in certified seed acreages this year. Joe Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, says unless they act fast, many farmers may have difficulty in obtaining quality seed.

Acreages of 12 crops grown under certification standards are down slightly in comparison with last year's figures. Nearly 42,800 acres are being grown for certification this year. This is 7,000 acres below the 1950 figure, which totaled nearly 49,300 acres. This decrease is probably due to the poor weather this spring and to the fact that Nemaha and Cherokee oats aren't being certified this year because of mixture, Robinson reports. Small grains showed a dip of nearly 7,000 acres in comparison to last year's total, he points out.

Shelby Oats Lead

Shelby oats is leading the way for small grain varieties, with nearly 16,700 acres being certified. Barley acreages dropped sharply from 2,077 acres last year down to only 142 this season. This is largely due to smut, which has made certification almost impossible in the past few years.

Robinson says flax acreages jumped from 187 acres in 1950 to 307 this year. Winter wheat had a 15-acre increase as this year's figure reached 145 acres. Bromegrass production held steady with a drop of only 12 acres, as 993 acres were grown this year for certification. Of the bromegrass varieties, Lincoln led the way when it nearly tripled its 1950 figure, with 439 acres being grown this year. Emerson red clover acreage more than doubled, with this year's figure reaching the 271-acre mark. Other forage crop acreages remained at about the 1950 levels.

Soybeans Up

With over 6,500 acres of Blackhawk soybeans in production for certification this year—more than last year's total certified soybean production—soybean acreage jumped nearly 2,000 acres to total 8,200 this year.

A complete and final edition of the list of certified seed growers will be released about the middle of November. Robinson says it is usually entitled, "Know the Seed You Plant," and can be obtained by writing the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, Curtiss Hall, Ames. Partial lists will be available at the Commercial Building at the Clay County Fair, and in the Educational Building at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo.

Sept 13-1951

Seed Men Schedule Oct. 19 Meeting

A one-day program covering the broad interests of Iowa seed dealers has been planned for the Iowa Seed Dealers' Conference, to be held on the Iowa State College campus Oct. 19. More than 150 seed dealers are expected to attend this first meeting of its kind held in Iowa.

Iowa State College specialists will present topics on crop variety recommendations, seed certification, insect control, seed treatments, the foundation seed program and research projects and

Pastures Can Add Million To Income

Lodwick Declares In Luncheon Talk Here Monday.

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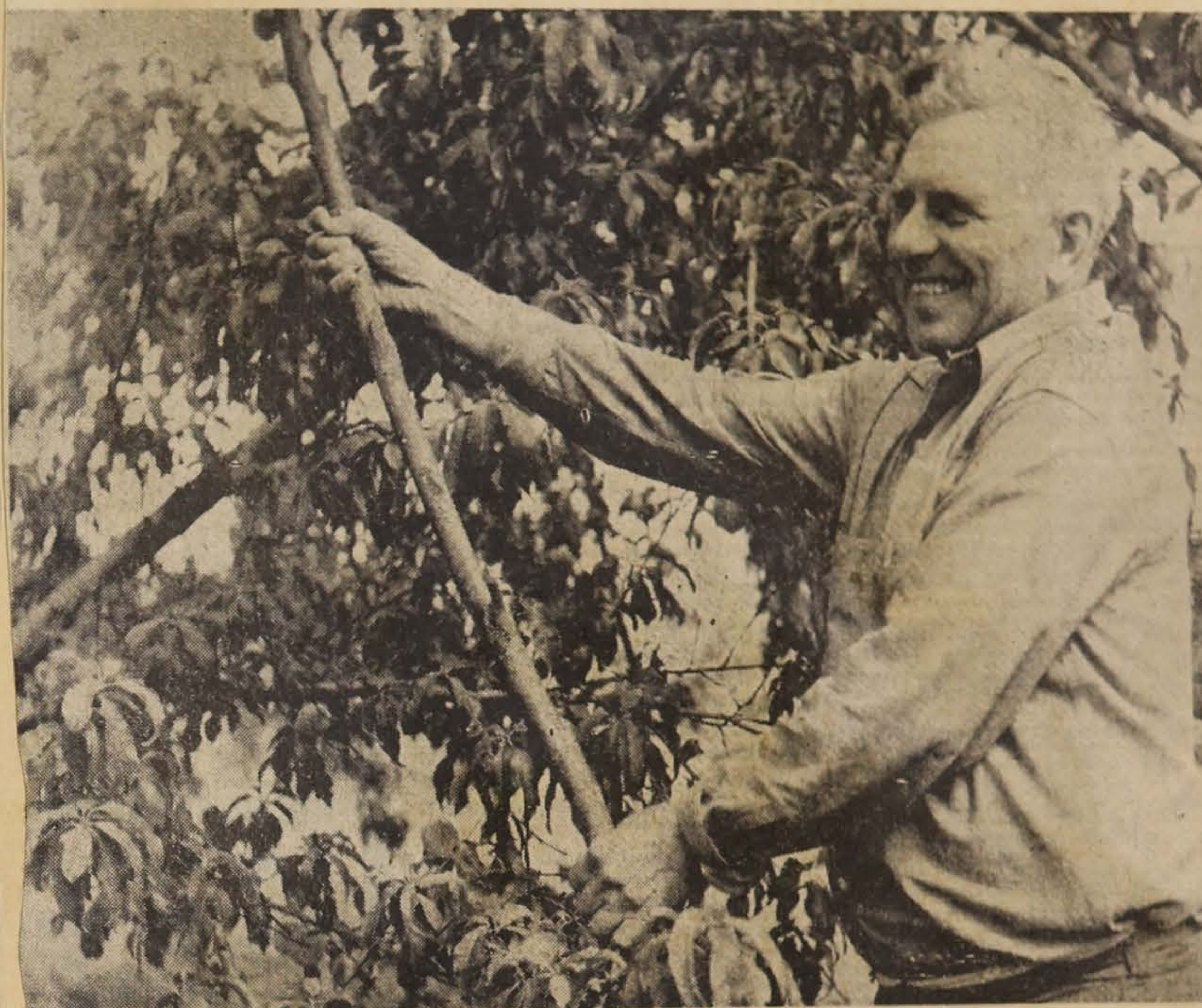
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Oct 11, 1951

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Diseases Threaten Iowa Shade Trees

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Oak wilt showed up in a large number of groves in the eastern third of the state, where Iowa City, Burlington and Waterloo were the hardest hit.

Oak wilt is caused by fungus that brings about a wilting of the leaves and eventual death of the trees. Red and black oaks are most susceptible, usually dying within 30 to 60 days after symptoms appear. In red oaks the leaves turn brown and drop within 4 weeks, and the sapwood becomes brownish black in color.

The speed with which it strikes makes this disease easy to identify. Sherf recommends cutting down and burning all infected red oaks as soon as symptoms are positive. Stumps also should be burned or treated with creosote. So far, no sprays are known to control the disease, and once it strikes the tree never recovers.

Scarlet, white and burr oaks show some resistance to wilt, and may live for several years. Early pruning—cutting back 3 feet from

the actual symptoms—may stop the disease in these species.

Phloem necrosis of elm is a virus killer which is prevalent in southeastern Iowa. Prevention seems the only control, for trees showing symptoms of this disease never live for more than 3 years and usually less. The disease is spread by a leaf hopper, but its effect can't be seen until the second year, when control measures are too late.

Trees with this disease that are still living will have a butterscotch colored inner bark, and will give off a wintergreen odor when warmed by the hand. If trees in your area were attacked this year, Sherf recommends spraying healthy trees next spring with 1 pound of 50 percent DDT to each 50 gallons of water.

The main difficulty with diseases of this type is that people fail to treat their trees unless they are diseased. The effect doesn't show up until the second year and then spraying is too late.

Black leaf spot, which attacks Chinese and American elm, and anthracnose, which damages sycamore, maple, white oak, elm and ash trees, can be controlled by two or three applications of bordeaux mixture in the spring just as the new leaves are expanding and again 14 days later.

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Sept 27-1951

Breeders Hold Key To Leaf Blight

The development of resistant inbred lines holds the answer to leaf blight in corn, the fungus disease showing up in Monroe county corn fields this fall, according to Lloyd M. Reid, county extension director.

He said today that there is evidence that resistance to the disease caused by *Helminthosporium turcicum* is inherited and can be incorporated into new lines. His information is based on scientific papers presented before the American Society of Agronomy meetings, where each year leading scientists in crops and soils research meet to exchange new information accumulated during the year at experiment stations over the country.

No hybrid now widely grown in the Corn Belt is resistant to the disease. But, Reid said that resistance has been found in breeding material from North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana. The next step is to combine this with other productive characters and originate new high yielding lines resistant to the blight. Some of this work is being done at the Iowa State College Experiment Station in Ames.

Sept 27, 1951

Certified Seed May Be Short in 1952

Iowa farmers may face a shortage of quality seed as the result of increasing demand for good seed and a slight drop in certified seed acreages this year. Joe Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, says unless they act fast, many farmers may have difficulty in obtaining quality seed.

Acreages of 12 crops grown under certification standards are down slightly in comparison with last year's figures. Nearly 42,800 acres are being grown for certification this year. This is 7,000 acres below the 1950 figure, which totaled nearly 49,300 acres. This decrease is probably due to the poor weather this spring and to the fact that Nemaha and Cherokee oats aren't being certified this year because of mixture, Robinson reports. Small grains showed a dip of nearly 7,000 acres in comparison to last year's total, he points out.

Shelby Oats Lead

Shelby oats is leading the way for small grain varieties, with nearly 16,700 acres being certified. Barley acreages dropped sharply from 2,077 acres last year down to only 1,422 this season. This is largely due to smut, which has made certification almost impossible in the past few years.

Robinson says flax acreages jumped from 187 acres in 1950 to 307 this year. Winter wheat had a 15-acre increase as this year's figure reached 145 acres. Bromegrass production held steady with a drop of only 12 acres, as 993 acres were grown this year for certification. Of the bromegrass varieties, Lincoln led the way when it nearly tripled its 1950 figure, with 439 acres being grown this year. Emerson red clover acreage more than doubled, with this year's figure reaching the 271-acre mark. Other forage crop acreages remained at about the 1950 levels.

Soybeans Up

With over 6,500 acres of Blackhawk soybeans in production for certification this year—more than last year's total certified soybean production—soybean acreage jumped nearly 2,000 acres to total 8,200 this year.

A complete and final edition of the list of certified seed growers will be released about the middle of November. Robinson says it is usually entitled, "Know the Seed You Plant," and can be obtained by writing the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, Curtis Hall, Ames. Partial lists will be available at the Commercial Building at the Jay County Fair, and in the Educational Building at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo.

Sept 13, 1951

Seed Men Schedule Oct. 19 Meeting

A one-day program covering the broad interests of Iowa seed dealers has been planned for the Iowa Seed Dealers' Conference, to be held on the Iowa State College campus Oct. 19. More than 150 seed dealers are expected to attend this first meeting of its kind held in Iowa.

Iowa State College specialists will present topics on crop variety recommendations, seed certification, insect control, seed treatment, the foundation seed program and research projects and

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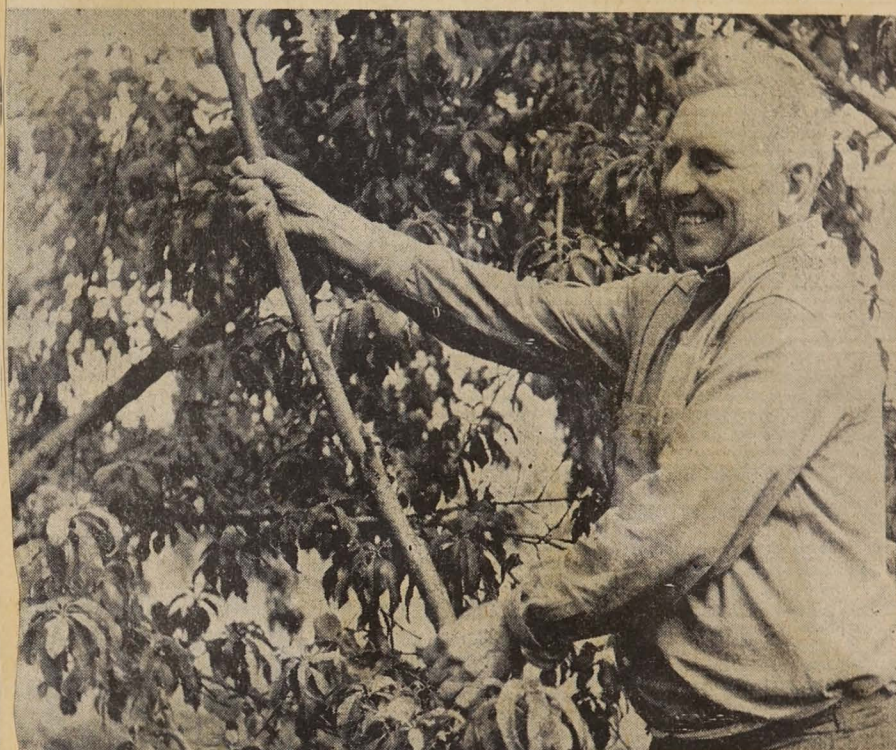
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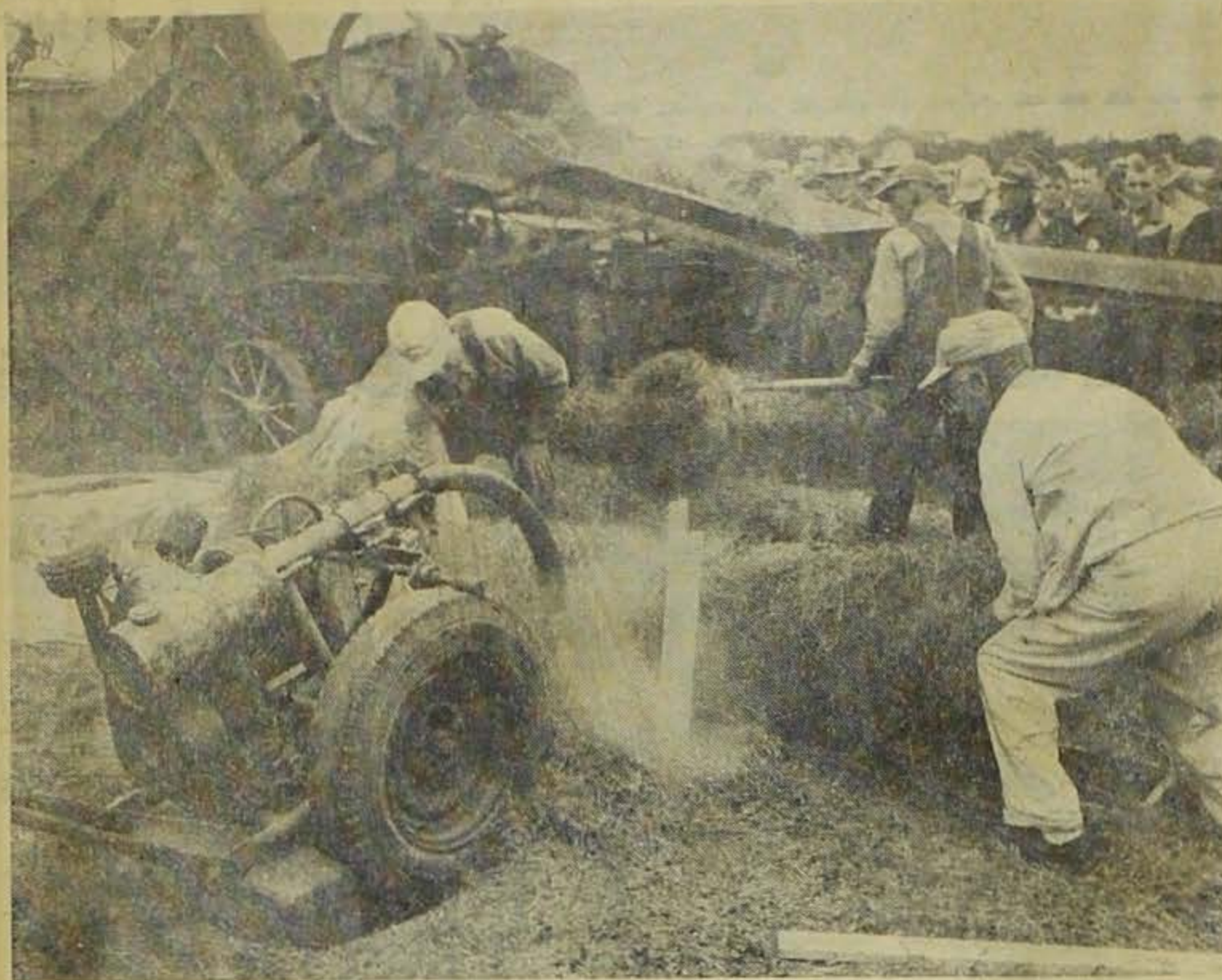
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Sept 27, 1951

Trefoil Baled to Save Seed



—Ottumwa Courier Photo.

Prof. H. D. Hughes of Iowa State college, at the right, pushes a round bale of birdsfoot trefoil through a saw in preparation for threshing in a seed harvesting demonstration Tuesday at the experimental farm southwest of Albia. Assisting him are Ralph Gutscher, operator of the power saw, and Tony Gmoss, resident manager of the farm. Experiments show a high percentage of the seed can be saved by baling the trefoil before it is completely cured.

Sept 27-1957

Keep Livestock Out Of Farm Woodlots

When the summer sun has browned and dried up pastures, many farmers are tempted to turn their stock into the farm wood lot for some supplemental grazing.

But that's not a practice that is recommended by Richard Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College. He says wood lots are valuable for nesting areas for wildlife, they aid in controlling erosion, and they yield useful forest products, but they are not suited to grazing by livestock.

In the first place wood lots make poor pastures, as the sparse grass and other plants yield less than one-fourth to one-half of the forage that open pastures produce. And pasturing soon leads to poor woodlots.

Campbell says timber should be considered as any other crop, since it provides a good supply of native lumber, fence posts and fuel during winter months. If wood lots are to produce these forest products, and still maintain high yields and quality, they can't be grazed.

Grazing destroys the humus layer of the forest floor, increasing soil losses from erosion and water runoff. Young trees are often injured or destroyed by grazing live-

stock, keeping the trees from replacing themselves as the older trees are harvested. This soon leads to a run-down timber.

Livestock tend to trample over the ground too, packing the soil with their hoofs. This prevents or hinders the penetration of air and moisture into the soil. In addition, to packing the soil, grazing animals destroy the bark layer on tree trunks and damage roots running along the ground. This leaves the trees susceptible to fungus diseases, and often results in the decay and death of trees.

For these reasons Campbell says it's best to keep the livestock in the pasture and to use the wood lot for timber products and recreation only.

August 30-1951

County Bean Loan Rate \$2.45; Acreage Largest Since War

A soybean loan rate of \$2.45 per bushel was announced for Monroe county by the PMA committee.

This price support applies to green and yellow beans grading No. 2 or better and containing not more than 14 per cent moisture. There's a six-cent premium for extra-dry beans.

The 1950 Monroe county loan was \$2.07. Only 23 loans covering 10,117 bushels were completed through PMA last year. Farmers who held their beans after harvest, either through loans or without them, made about a dollar a bushel over the harvest-time price.

Monroe county's 1951 bean acreage is the biggest since the

war, PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien said. More favorable drying weather and a late frost will bring a generally good crop.

O'Brien estimated that most of the beans will be matured in about three weeks, while some corn needs at least six weeks more of frost-free weather.

The PMA committee since December has sold nearly 60,000 bushels of stored corn to farmers from bins here and at Melrose. August sales were about 9,000 bushels. The current price is \$1.69 plus loading charges.

The committee has five empty wood bins of 3,250 bushels capacity for sale at Melrose. These bins are 32 feet long, 12 feet wide, with 10-foot sidewalls.

Sept 13-1951

Oct 15 1951

Birdsfoot Trefoil Harvested by New Method Tuesday

800 Attend Field Day at Pasture Farm.

Approximately 800 farmers from over Iowa attended the field day held at the state experimental pasture farm near Albia Tuesday. It was estimated that 200 of that number were from Monroe county.

Cattle fed on treated pastures averaged 197 lbs of beef to the acre while those on untreated bluegrass averaged only 97 lbs., it was announced. The experiment was carried out last year.

A feature of the day was a demonstration on the harvesting of birdsfoot trefoil seed. While the hay was tough it was cut and baled in loose round bales and allowed to cure. Tuesday these bales were cut with a wood saw and the slices put through a threshing machine. It worked and those present expressed the opinion that the new method is at least one answer to the difficult problem. Combines can't be used on trefoil since it's dry and snaps out.

The method demonstrated will result in the harvesting of 200 to 250 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed is currently selling at approximately \$2 per pound.

Hughes, discussing a survey of 25,000 acres of trefoil now seeded over the state, pointed out the long range profit over a 10-year period. The initial cost of liming, fertilizer and seed, labor and machinery depreciation may be \$50 an acre, admittedly a high figure, he said. However the steady improvement over the past 10 years in the trefoil acreage reduces the actual cost to only \$5 per acre, with a definite profit based on the improvement rate.

The crowd was guided through the various experimental plots of clovers and mixtures.

Professor H. D. Hughes of the agronomy department, J. M. Scholl, an assistant in the agronomy department and C. W. McDonald, livestock specialist, all of Iowa State College, spoke at the field day.

Corn, Bean Contests Draw 500 Entries

Nearly 500 farmers are competing for prizes and titles in the Master Corn and Master Soybean Growers' contests this year. Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, sponsoring agency, says entrants will be aiming for both local and state awards.

The Iowa farmer who turns in the highest yield of either corn or soybeans in the contest will be named Master Corn Grower or Master Soybean Grower in Iowa for 1951. Dozens of other farmers will win local awards and titles as Corn and Soybean Kings in their communities.

More than 400 Iowans entered the Master Corn Growers' Contest, and about 70 entered the Master Soybean Growers' Contest this year. About 40 contest sponsors at the local community level are responsible for the interest in the contests.

Names of winners in both the corn and soybean contests will be announced at the Annual Crop Improvement Day, held in February each year.

Summer Mulch Ups Yield of Berries

High yields can be obtained from everbearing strawberries in Iowa if plants are mulched during summer in a three-row system and if runners are pulled off.

This is shown by results of experiments conducted at the Iowa State College Horticulture Farm near Ames and at the Bluffs Experimental Farm near Council Bluffs. Yields of 10,000 quarts per acre were obtained at Ames during August and September of 1950 from a planting set out in April of the same year. At Council Bluffs, where considerable more rain fell during the late summer and fall, yields were as high as 13,000 quarts per acre. The customary matted row method without benefit of mulch or runner-pulling produced yields under 3,000 quarts per acre.

E. L. Denison, Iowa State horticulturist, says that this is good news for the many Iowa home gardeners and commercial producers of strawberries who have had very tempting to grow everbearing strawberries. Hot, dry weather during July and August, is commonly blamed for poor results with everbearers.

The mulch and runner-pulling system does much to correct these problems.

Of planting plans tried, the most desirable consisted of beds of three rows 12 inches apart and plants 12 inches apart within the row. There was a 2-foot path between beds. Plants were mulched with cracked corn cobs or sawdust a month after planting.

It's important to get rid of weeds before the mulch is applied.

Nov 15, 1951

Farmers Serve as Judges in Pasture Improvement Event

Preliminary judging in the USDA Council Pasture Improvement Contest is now underway and winners will be selected by Sept. 14.

Committees of farmers will select top fields in three districts, and final decisions will be made by representatives of the agronomy department of Iowa State college.

Districts are:

- 1—Bluff Creek, Union and Guilford townships.
- 2—Troy and Mantua townships.
- 3—Monroe, Franklin and Jackson townships.

The farmer-committee for district 1 includes Henry Flattery, Joe Kegel and Lloyd Clark. They'll inspect 134 acres entered by A. L. Larson, Harry Chamberlain, Lennart Larson, Denzil Patton, Heffron Bros., Joe Judge, Pat Judge, Laurence Livengood and Chester Strait.

Judges for district 2 are Floyd Albertson, Alfred Mosley and Mike Palsic. In this district 143 acres have been entered in the contest by Tracy Forsythe, Raymond Jones, W. P. Judge, Albert Benson, Robert Kaldenberg, John Spencer, Wendell Rowles, Clint Swartz and George Teele.

District 3 judges are John Conway, James Calhoun and Bob McGinnis. They'll go over 81 acres on the farms of William Hagerman, Pat Carbin, Keith Clark, Claude Hawk, Lee Rogers, Ralph Shelquist, Frank Woodward and Harry Woodward.

The Council accepted contest en-

tries for 1951 and 1952. A number of other farmers will have seedings in the competition next year.

Awards will consist of fertilizer, lime and seeds.

Sept 3 - 1951

Study Conservation At Rowles' Farm

Grant school fourth and fifth graders, studying soil conservation, last week visited the Wendell Rowles farm near Albia. Here's a report on the tour, prepared for The News by Harlene Forgy, fifth grader, and Ann Norberg, fourth grader.

Grant school's fourth and fifth grades went on a field trip Oct. 3. We left at 10 p.m. On the way we stopped at Gale Laughead's farm to see Charles' ponies. Mrs. Laughead took us through her new home.

When we got to Wendell Rowles farm he said he would take us around on his hay racks, instead of walking.

Mr. Rowles' farm consists of 190 acres.

Mr. Rowles borrowed a plow from the SCS. As this plows the ground it throws the dirt so that it makes a terrace through the field. Before he had the terrace the water would run off the hill onto his other good land. Now that he has the terrace the water goes around his good land and into his pasture.

He plowed his cornfield on the contour so he could keep the land on the hill from washing away.

Mr. Rowles also practices rotation of crops. Crop rotation is to keep certain plant foods in the ground. Mr. Rowles follows a six-year plan of planting oats the first year, corn the second, hay the third, oats again the fourth, corn again the fifth, and hay again the sixth.

Mr. Rowles has a grass waterway between his two fields of corn, so that the water from the highest field doesn't run to the lowest.

Mr. Rowles showed us the pond that he made so he could have a better water supply.

When we got back to the house we had a big picnic. We left to come back to school at 12:30 and got here about 12:45.

After we got back to school the fourth grade made booklets and made pictures showing what they saw. The fifth grade made models in clay showing all the things we saw.

Oct 3, 1951

Monroe Farmers Go To Ames Oct. 10

A large delegation of Monroe county farmers is expected to attend the Swine Feeders Day program at Iowa State college, Ames, Wednesday.

Twenty-five went from here last year, Extension Director Lloyd Reid said.

The program, starting at 10 a.m., will include demonstrations on grading live hogs and carcasses, an explanation of the new hog cholera vaccine, and discussions covering hog breeding and feeding.

Oct 8 - 1951

Fall Plowing Gives An Early Start on Spring Garden

Being able to get into the garden earlier next spring is the main advantage of plowing the garden site this fall.

Ed Cott, extension horticulturist at Iowa State College, points out that plowing this fall may mean as much as 2 to 4 weeks earlier gardening next spring. Many fall-plowed gardens were ready to work a full month ahead of spring-plowed gardens this year.

For farm gardens, Cott thinks there is another advantage for plowing this fall, and that is getting away from the spring rush of plowing when the garden normally will receive a second choice and be plowed after much of the field work is caught up. This often cuts fields because early gardens are usually most productive.

Another advantage of plowing gardens in the fall is that it enables a gardener to apply a good top-dressing of barnyard manure. Where barnyard manure is not available, leaves from the lawn can be used. Cott says that by turning these under in the fall, decomposition is started on the manure or leaves during the late fall and early spring months.

Cott recommends applying commercial fertilizer containing nitrogen ahead of plowing, particularly if leaves are plowed under. The nitrogen will speed up decomposition and help avoid a condition known as "burning" or "nitrogen starvation" next summer.

Oct 8 - 1951

'Family Farm' Needs Given Attention

Farmers, Others Asked to Join in Discussion.

Representative, cross-section views of services the "family farm" needs and wants from the United States department of Agriculture are being sought in Monroe county, it was announced today by Phil O'Brien, chairman of the County Agricultural Mobilization committee.

Opinions expressed here and in all other counties will be considered in a nation-wide Family Farm Policy Review, O'Brien explained.

The Mobilization committee includes representatives of the Production Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Extension Service, Rural Electrification Administration and Vocational Agriculture—all active in the operation of farm programs here.

A county-wide meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 13, at Farm Bureau Hall, beginning at 1 p.m.

Farm men and women, business and professional men and civic and church organization representatives are invited to take part in the discussion.

Explaining the purpose of the Family Farm Policy Review, O'Brien said the federal department is reviewing all its programs and activities to make sure they are serving the family farm well—and to find out if they can better serve it.

"The department, as well as most people, believes the family farm pattern of agriculture is absolutely vital to the health, prosperity and military defense of the nation. As a result a Family Farm committee, composed of department officials and representatives of farm and church organizations and land-grant colleges has conducted a review of the policies and programs of each agency in the department with respect to their services to the family farms and farm families of the nation. What the department wants now are the grass-roots opinions and recommendations of the farmers themselves and all others interested in the welfare of agriculture.

"The state and county agricultural mobilization committees have been given primary responsibility for getting as wide discussion as possible. These committees have been explicitly instructed to keep the discussion free and open and to report not only majority opinions but those of the minorities as well.

"Strengthening the farm family," O'Brien concluded, "is a project for the whole people. The family farm leads to agricultural progress. It helps build healthy communities and healthy families. It is today and must remain one of the pillars upon which the strength of the United States is based."

Krenzin Says Now's Time to Start on Renovation Job

Soil Tests First, Then Follow Up With Lime.

Worn-down bluegrass pastures can be turned to top-quality forage producers by a pasture renovation program.

In Iowa State College tests, renovating pastures has boosted beef gains per acre by 70 to 80 percent over the old pastures. And many Iowa farmers can report the same kind of success from renovation.

The time to start thinking about better pastures for next year through renovation is right now, according to Ralph E. Krenzin, extension agronomist at Iowa State College. The program he recommends is a two-season operation, with the first steps taken in the fall.

Make Whole Plan Now

Actual tillage won't need to be done for several weeks, but planning and getting soil tests can start now. Krenzin suggests that it's wise to work out the whole pasture plan for next year now, keeping in mind that the renovated pasture will safely stand only controlled grazing the first year.

Soil tests are recommended for determining the kinds and amounts of fertilizer the soil needs. There may not be time to get complete tests made before the work is started, but Krenzin advises getting at least a soil acidity test now. It will show how much limestone should be put on this fall.

After the limestone has been spread, the next job is to break up the old sod. Krenzin recommends that this be done in the fall because winter weather helps mellow the old sod and kill or hold back weeds and grass. He also advises close grazing right up to the time tillage starts in order to get all the forage possible and to weaken the old stand.

Reduce Erosion

The sod-breaking work, as well as all other tillage operations, is best done on the contour to reduce chances of soil erosion losses. Not breaking the sod until just before the winter freeze is another means of reducing erosion. The plowed ground freezes right away and frozen ground is less likely to be carried away.

Plowing is the best way to break up the sod, according to Krenzin. It doesn't take deep plowing; just enough to turn the furrow slice completely is sufficient. Usually that's not more than 4 inches deep. A field cultivator—the stiff-shank type—will do the job where the sod is thin and easily broken.

When liming and sod-breaking are done in the fall, the spring operations of fertilizing, seedbed preparation and seeding can be started as soon as the ground is workable. Early seeding usually means more pasturing during the first year, Krenzin says.

Sept. 17, 1951

Oct 15, 1951

Sept 6 - 1951

Possible Shortage Of Fertilizers

Not enough fertilizer to go around for next year's crops is one of the hurdles confronting Iowa farmers.

That's how Dr. W. H. Pierre, head of the Agronomy Department at Iowa State College, sizes up the fertilizer outlook for next season. He says prospects now are that supplies of fertilizers will fall considerably short of the demands. Greater industrial need for sulfur is expected to cut down this year's superphosphate production, and defense production may also make inroads into other supplies of materials used in fertilizers.

With this tight supply situation, Dr. Pierre advises Iowa farmers to buy early and store fertilizer over winter, if necessary. He believes chances of getting the desired kind are better well ahead of the crop season. By buying early, farmers may also help manufacturers produce to full capacity. In many plants, storage facilities limit the amount of fertilizers that can be turned out.

Keep Them Dry

Fertilizers can be stored on the farm through the winter and kept in good condition for use in the spring, according to Pierre. The main things to do in storing are to keep the fertilizer dry and stacked off the ground. Most manufacturers supply recommendations for storing their product on the farm, he says.

Dr. Pierre stresses the importance of using fertilizers efficiently by applying them where they are most needed and where they will bring the most profitable returns.

According to the college tests, phosphate and potash fertilizers are especially important for such legume crops in the rotation as alfalfa and clovers. These elements promote the legume growth, which in turn serves as the stepping stone to higher crop production.

Nitrogen for Corn, Grass

Nitrogen fertilizers pay best with corn on soils that have not grown a legume for one or more years, according to Dr. Pierre. The yellowish-green appearance and poor growth in many corn fields this summer show that the crop needs nitrogen. These fields, he says, are nearly always second-year corn that have not had a legume crop during the last two years.

Dr. Pierre also points out that grass seed producers have obtained profitable yield increases by applying nitrogen on grasses, particularly brome grass.

Soil tests are the farmer's best guide for efficient use of fertilizers. By following the test results, a farmer can be sure he's putting the fertilizer where it's needed most. Testing also helps him avoid possible waste that results when fertilizers are applied where there is no real nutrient deficiency, Pierre says.

Oct 8, 1951

GI's Will Inspect Pasture Projects

Monroe county GI's taking on-farm training will inspect pasture improvement projects on the Denzil Patton and Lennart Larson farms Wednesday.

The tour will begin at 1:30 p.m. on the Patton farm.

Patton and Larson are entered in the Pasture Improvement Contest.

All interested farmers may take part in the tour, it was announced.

Oct 15, 1951

Farmers Advised to Have Seed Tested Early To Avoid Rush at State College Laboratory

Farmers who get their crop seed tested early this season will avoid the rush which is expected at the Iowa State College Seed Testing Laboratory in the months just before planting.

This is especially true for all small grains but to some extent on all seeds, according to E. P. Sylwester, head of the laboratory. There are several reasons why a big testing load is expected this year. This is a year when seed testing becomes a "must" — it will really pay off in increasing returns, according to Sylwester.

In the first place there is much carryover seed, such as oats which was intended for planting purposes but which, because of the wet weather, was never planted. Some of this seed may also have been treated. While most crops retain their germination qualities very well for a year, if stored under average to good conditions, it is still a good idea to check the germination every year.

Treated seed will not lose its germinating power faster than untreated seed if it has been stored under good conditions. Normal drop in germination power from year to year makes retesting necessary so that any such drops may be compensated for by slightly increased planting rates in order to get a good stand.

In the second place, cool moist weather interfered with many harvesting and combining operations. Much small grain is badly discolored from exposure to the weather. Even windrowed and shocked grain was affected in this way. This has made for general infection of parasitic and saprophytic fungi.

Cool, moist weather also made for much weed growth. As a result, directly combined small grain (and even windrowed small grain) contained a large amount of green plant material. All seed is in dire need of cleaning and treating this year. Too much chaff and too many sticks and stones interfere with planting operations and prevent adoption of seeding rates

which are necessary to get a good stand.

Presence of green plant material coupled with moist weather during harvesting may have caused some heating in the bins. Such quick heating, even though slight, immediately after harvest can be very injurious to the germination of the seed. This is another good reason why the germination should be checked before planting.

It may be advisable this year to test the seed lot in advance of cleaning, according to Sylwester. If the germination is extremely low, such lots should preferably be used for feed. If seed stocks appear to be unsatisfactory, take steps immediately to obtain good seed. If, however, the germination test indicates that the seed is relatively high in germination, then it would be advisable to clean it for planting. Such cleaning removes weed seed, chaff, sticks, stones, insect debris and light and diseased kernels. No seed should be planted without being cleaned and tested, Sylwester emphasizes.

Nov. 1 - 1951

Greater Fire Danger In Woodlands Now

With a new crop of fallen leaves on the ground and much of the weed growth killed by frosts, the fire danger in Iowa's 2½ million acres of woodlands is nearing its peak, reports Richard B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College. Both the trees and the soil that supports them are damaged by woodland fires, he says. They burn the leaf litter and humus, destroying the protective cover that guards against water and soil loss. Young trees that are needed to replace the harvested trees are destroyed or damaged. And fires damage bark on older trees, preparing the way for attacks by diseases and insects.

Ninety percent of the woodland fires are man-caused, Campbell declares. Campers and hunters may be blamed for about 13 percent of them, smokers for about 15 percent, but the main cause is debris burning in the woods. Campbell says 62 percent of the fires may be traced to this.

Campbell recommends certain do's and don't's for doing your part in preventing fires in woodlands:

Don't burn brush or debris when weather is dry and windy.

Don't leave fires unattended in woodlands.

Don't leave any fire until you're sure it's "cold."

Don't "smoke out" or "burn out" den trees when you're hunting.

Be sure to clear leaves and humus away from the spot where you want to build a camp fire—never build it against a tree or a log.

Be sure pipe ashes or cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before you throw them away.

Says Livestock Feed Plentiful for 1951-52; Total Larger Than Actually Fed Last Year

More livestock feed is available for use in 1951-52 than was fed during 1950-51, according to a national feed committee's analysis. This is reported by Damon Catron, in charge of swine nutrition work at Iowa State College. Catron and 22 other college men made up a committee selected by the American Feed Manufacturers Association to appraise the feed supply situation.

Protein Larger

Compared with the amounts fed last year, the 1951-52 feed supply of grains and low-protein by-products is 10 percent larger; whereas the supply of high-protein feeds, on an oilmeal equivalent basis, is 3 percent larger. These estimates are arrived at after allowing for "normal" end-of-year carry-overs of the grains; exports of grains and oil-meals similar to those of a year ago, imports of 30 million bushels of oats and 25 million bushels of feed wheat from Canada, and industrial and other non-feed uses of grains about equal to the amounts used last year.

The 1951 production of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, although unusually variable over the nation, was about 6 million tons smaller than last year, according to the report. Consequently the larger supplies for the 1951-52 feed year are due to the large inventories, particularly of corn, at the beginning of the year.

Grains, By-Products Smaller

Part of these inventories is considered available for feed use. If grain inventories were maintained as large at the end of the year as at the beginning, the supply of grains and low-protein by-products

available for feed this year would be 4 percent smaller than the amount actually fed last year.

The production and the consumption of the high-protein feeds, especially the oilseed meals, have been increasing over the years with the expansion especially rapid in recent years. Supplies for 1951-52 appear to be ample as compared to usage in previous years and to this year's grain supply, according to the report.

The 1951-52 supply of nearly 14 million tons is one-third larger than the amount fed 5 years ago, and it is the largest on record. Also for every 100 pounds of grains and low-protein by-products available for feed this year, there are 11.3 pounds of high-protein feeds. Five years ago, the ratio was only 10 pounds per 100 pounds of grains and low-protein by-products fed.

Nov 15 - 1951

Clean Storage Bins Repel Grain Pests

Farmers can do much to prevent stored grain insects from damaging shelled corn going into storage bins.

Bugs like dirty bins best and seem to stay out of dry, clean bins, according to Harold Gunderson, extension entomologist at Iowa State College. He recommends cleaning bins and spraying the interior surfaces with DDT or methoxychlor before filling with shelled corn. Rate of application is 2 gallons of 5 percent DDT or methoxychlor emulsion per 1,000 square feet of surface.

Getting a good job of shelling so that the grain to be stored doesn't contain excessive amounts of chaff, light or damaged kernels, and other foreign material also will help prevent bug infestation later. Screenings should be destroyed or moved away for the hogs to eat right after shelling. Otherwise, bugs will crawl back into the grain storage buildings.

Keeping rats and mice out of bins is another important step. They open the way for bug infestation to start.

Nov 8 - 1951

Anderson Community College Speaker

Harold Anderson, Soil Conservation Service farm planner, will speak and show pictures of Monroe county soil conservation projects during the Thursday evening session of the Drake Community College at Albia High school.

Teachers enrolled in the college are studying conservation of natural resources. The instructor is Miss Ellen Harthett of the Drake faculty.

Oct 18, 1951

State's Biggest Co-operative Town and Country Get-Together--
Annual Alfalfa Banquet Here Tuesday Night

Picture, Page 3

Approximately 800 farm and town men and women will get together in Albia High school field house Tuesday for the community's thirteenth annual Alfalfa Banquet.

The affair is recognized as the biggest venture of its type in Iowa and has attracted state-wide attention.

The co-operative dinner is scheduled for 7 p.m., and will be followed by a program of entertainment and awarding of Alfalfa Contest prizes.

Albert DeGeus, Farm Bureau president, will be master of ceremonies. Hugh W. Lundy will serve as song leader, and Mrs. J. Logan Cain will be accompanist.

Guest speaker will be W. Van Murchie, nationally-known humorist.

Professional entertainers include Harty Carroll, famous pianist-composer, and songstress Polly Baker; Novak and Faye, comedians; and a juggler who also will serve as master of ceremonies.

Entered in the Alfalfa Contest are Robert Kaldenberg, Herbert Bettis, Claude Hawk, Albert Etcher, Sterling Martin, Sam Long, Carl Van Zante, Pat Coady, Ed Robinson and Clifford Davis.

Compare Grass and Corn Silage Value

Extension dairymen at Iowa State College are getting this question fired at them, "What is grass silage worth?" They say there is no single answer that fits all cases because of differences in quality of the silage.

In general, hay crop silage is lower in total digestible nutrients and especially in net energy than well-eared corn silage on a dry matter basis. That's because corn silage contains a large amount of grain.

Need Less Protein

The difference in total digestible nutrients may be largely offset by the fact that most hay crop silage has higher protein content than corn silage does. Less protein supplement is, therefore, needed when grass or legume silage is fed. Often no protein supplement is required when hay silage is fed.

Because grass or legume silage contains less total digestible nutrients and net energy on a dry matter basis than well-eared corn silage, it may be necessary to feed higher producing cows a little more grain with grass or legume silage.

Wilting Helps

On that basis, the extension men usually say that hay crop silage is a little less valuable than corn silage. Silage quality varies with the quality of crop ensiled and methods used. If the crop is wilted before it is put into the silo, it may be equal to corn silage. However, if the hay silage is put up without wilting and is poor in quality due to the high moisture content, it is not worth as much as corn silage made from good corn.

Nov. 15-'51

Meeting Friday for Swine Producers

A meeting for Monroe swine producers is planned day afternoon at Farm Bureau here.

Starting time is 1:30 p.m.

Speakers will be Prof. Quaise, Iowa State college, swine service swine specialist; Dr. Maynard Spear, extension veterinarian.

New developments in feeding and management discussed, along with diseases.

Lloyd Reid, Monroe extension director, said the has been arranged at the of several farmers by the Program committee.

Hog production is a major of Monroe county income losses from disease have increasing.

Reid emphasized that program is for all farmers in more efficient, profitable production.

Dec 3, 1951

Farm Woodlots Help Cut Building Costs

The Iowa farmer who woodlot with a vigorous trees has a valuable resource low-cost farm building construction.

Richard Campen, extension at Iowa State College, a farmer can make a big difference in lumber costs if he grows logs and hauls them to a saw mill himself—something as much as three-fourths cost of commercial lumber. Besides this lower cost, the can be sure of a lumber when he needs it in the ahead, should commercial again become a scarce item.

Most of the native Iowa trees furnish saw lumber for farm building construction, Campbell points out. ample, home-produced can be used to good advantage for joists, rafters, plates, girders, studding, flooring and And usually a native species be found for almost every the buildings.

Early winter is generally best time to harvest from woodlot, according to He suggests planning the to fit construction needs, the species to meet specific requirements.

When logs are sawed, winter or early spring lumber is stacked proper seasoning during the will be ready for construction by late summer or fall, says.

An important point to mind during harvest, according to Campbell, is to cut only young, thrifty trees to put additional volume.

Dec 6, 1951

Meeting Friday for Swine Producers

A meeting for Monroe county swine producers is planned for Friday afternoon at Farm Bureau Hall here.

Starting time is 1:30 p.m.

Speakers will be Professor E. L. Quaife, Iowa State college extension service swine specialist, and Dr. Maynard Spear, extension veterinarian.

New developments in swine feeding and management will be discussed, along with disease problems.

Lloyd Reid, Monroe county extension director, said the meeting has been arranged at the request of several farmers by the Extension Program committee.

Hog production is a major source of Monroe county income, and losses from disease have been increasing.

Reid emphasized that the program is for all farmers interested in more efficient, profitable pork production.

Dec 3, 1951

Farm Woodlots Help Cut Building Cost

The Iowa farmer who owns a woodlot with a vigorous stand of trees has a valuable resource for low-cost farm building construction.

Richard Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College, says a farmer can make a big saving in lumber costs if he grows his own logs and hauls them to a custom saw mill himself—sometimes saving as much as three-fourths of the cost of commercial lumber. And besides this lower cost, the farmer can be sure of a lumber supply when he needs it in the years ahead, should commercial lumber again become a scarce item.

Most of the native species of Iowa trees furnish satisfactory lumber for farm building construction, Campbell points out. For example, home-produced white oak can be used to good advantage for joists, rafters, plates, girders, sills, studding, flooring and mangers. And usually a native species can be found for almost every need in the buildings.

Early winter is generally the best time to harvest from the farm woodlot, according to Campbell. He suggests planning the harvest to fit construction needs, choosing the species to meet specific building requirements.

When logs are sawed in the winter or early spring and the lumber is stacked properly for seasoning during the summer, it will be ready for construction use by late summer or fall, Campbell says.

An important point to keep in mind during harvest, according to Campbell, is to cut only mature trees. He recommends leaving the young, thrifty trees to put on additional volume.

Dec 6, 1951

Look for

Windbreak Will Pay Off in Comfort and Lower Fuel Bills

Now's the Time for Preparatory Work, Reid Explains

Put Trees 80 to 200 Feet From Main Buildings.

For the Monroe county farmer who's looking for a long term work investment that will pay off in greater comfort and lower fuel bills, extension Director L. M. Reid today suggested putting some time now on a site for a windbreak.

He said a windbreak along the north and west sides of the farmstead will take some of the bite out of winter winds. It will make the farmstead more comfortable for the farm family and the live-

stock. And fuel requirements, he added, may be cut as much as one-third by a good windbreak.

No matter how you work it, a windbreak is a longtime proposition—it's 8 to 12 years before the benefits are realized.

Spring is the best time to make plantings, and it's a busy time. So Reid suggested doing preparatory work this fall.

Planning, plowing to speed spring seedbed preparation and fencing are jobs that can be done this fall.

Reid gave these suggestions:

Locate the windbreak from 80 to 200 feet from the principal farmstead buildings, leaving space for farmstead changes; for evergreens allow for a strip 56 feet wide—for broadleaf trees allow 80 feet; and fencing with durable material that will give lasting protection against livestock and poultry.

According to Richard B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College, there is a strong demand for windbreak planting stock and he suggested placing orders with nurseries now for spring delivery.

For evergreen windbreak plantings in western Iowa, Campbell recommends Austrian pine, Black Hills spruce, blue spruce or Douglas fir. These species will also do well in eastern Iowa, as will white spruce, Norway spruce, white pine, red pine and Arborvitae.

Broadleaf trees will grow better than evergreens in areas where the land is low and wet, where there's poor internal drainage, or where there's drainage from the barnyard. Broadleaf trees Campbell suggests are soft maple, cottonwood, white elm, weeping willow, Russian olive, mulberry and Tatarian honeysuckle.

As a guide for the number of trees to buy, Campbell had this to say:

Evergreens may be spaced 16 to 18 feet apart, and three rows 18 feet apart are enough to break the winds. Broadleaf breaks require more trees to assure good protection. Plan to space them 6 to 8 feet apart—setting out at least seven rows, 10 feet apart.

He also advises using more than one species in the windbreak, setting the taller ones in the inside row and the lower-growing species at the outside rows.

Better Production Milk Production

Inheritance sets the ceiling for milk production, but most dairy cattle are held far below their breed-in potential milk-producing ability because of low-production feeding and herd management.

This is pointed out by Floyd Arnold, extension dairymen at Iowa State College.

Arnold cites a striking experiment conducted in Denmark recently, proving this point. Six Red Dane cows that averaged 370 pounds of butterfat under average farm conditions were moved to an experimental farm and given the best possible feeding and management. The following lactation, these same cows averaged 909 pounds of butterfat.

This same type of improvement can be brought about on many Iowa farms if dairymen work toward improving their feeding and herd management practices, according to Arnold.

With Soft Corn

Get Good Sample In Testing for Moisture.

Farmers who delay picking so that corn will dry as much as possible in the field this fall will have fewer soft corn problems than farmers who pick too soon.

One drying day in the field is equal to 10 drying days in the crib, according to C. H. Van Vlack, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. He thinks the secret of saving soft or high-moisture corn is leaving it in the field to take the advantage of drying weather during October. Corn dries most during warm weather of early fall, and doesn't dry much during winter months.

Check Moisture Content

Van Vlack recommends checking the moisture content of corn before cribbing. For safe storage in an ordinary crib, the moisture content of the kernels should be down to 20 percent when cribbed.

It's important to get a good sample of corn for the moisture test. The agricultural engineer suggests picking at least 20 representative ears of corn from different parts of the field. Then use a screw driver to remove two rows of kernels from each ear. Mix the corn and seal in a tight container so it won't dry out on the way to the elevator where a moisture test can be made.

Clean Husking Important

If cribs aren't too wide, Van Vlack says that ear corn having 20 to 25 percent moisture can be cribbed. Ventilators used to clean the length of the crib in effect make a narrower crib. Shelled corn should be screened out and soft ears sorted out as the corn goes into the crib.

Corn containing 25 to 30 percent moisture in the kernels is very likely to spoil in cribs, according to Van Vlack. It should not be harvested until cold weather, and cribs ventilators should be used. The corn will keep during cold weather but will need watching again next spring when the weather turns warm. It likely will have to be moved and sorted, Van Vlack says.

Corn containing more than 30 percent moisture in the kernels is likely to spoil in the best cribs if held longer than through the cold winter months. That kind of corn should be fed as soon as possible. Maximum crib widths recommended are 6-7 feet for northeastern Iowa, 8 feet for central Iowa, northwest to southeast, and 9 feet for southwestern Iowa.

Records Show Time, Feed Requirements

How much feed and time does it take to bring cattle on feed from "good" to "choice"?

Rex Beresford, extension cattle feeding specialist at Iowa State College, has made a study of Corn Belt feeding records and comes up with this:

A 400-pound choice feeder calf full-fed 6 to 7 months doubled in weight and reached good slaughter grade. To put on the additional 200 pounds to make him grade choice it took three-fourths as

much feed as it did to put on the first 400 pounds of gain, and 3 months longer feeding.

With yearlings, a full-fed 650-pound choice feeder took 120 to 120 days to put on the 280 pounds necessary to make him grade a good slaughter steer. To make him grade choice, it took 80 to 90 days additional feeding and 80 percent as much total feed to put on the last 170 pounds as it took for the first 280 pounds.

Choice 2-year-old feeders took 80 to 90 days to make the 280 pounds of gain required for good slaughter grade. They made choice slaughter grade after 80 more days on feed, and it took one and one-third times as much feed to put on the next 150 pounds.

Kutish Favors Holding

Francis Kutish, extension economist at Iowa State College, has looked over the soybean situation, and he believes there should be some money made from farm storing soybeans this year. But he doesn't foresee as large a margin as there was last year.

Over the years there's been good money made in storing beans, Kutish points out. He cites University of Illinois studies for long-time figures. Not including the war years when ceiling prices were in effect, these studies show that farmers in Illinois who stored soybeans sold them at substantially higher prices every year for 25 years—except in 1948-49.

Processors Hedge

The Illinois economists in their 1949 study, Kutish reports, found that soybean processors are willing to pay up to within 30 cents more per bushel for beans than they can get for the oil and meal processed from that bushel of beans. But prices of soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal jump around a lot, and they change frequently and considerably.

To avoid as much of the risk as possible from the price changes, processors try to protect themselves by selling oil and meal for future delivery or by hedging in soybean futures. But the processors will also accept the price risks by buying ahead if they can get a price discount for accepting deferred delivery.

Kutish says the Illinois economists, as a result of their study, believe that the risk shifting system with its discounted prices holds the explanation to the unusually large seasonal soybean price rise. They think this force will continue to operate even though more farmers store soybeans than formerly.

Oct 2/1951

Frank Bell, Farmer, Seeks Democratic Nod Next June

Roberts, Knoxville, Is Retiring From Political Scene.

Frank Bell, Monroe county farmer and conservationist, today announced he will seek the Democratic nomination for state senator from the fifteenth Iowa district.

The district, which includes Monroe and Marion counties, has been represented in the last two general assemblies by Dr. F. M. Roberts of Knoxville, also a Democrat.

Dr. Roberts, who is 82 years old, will not seek re-election. Bell is the first entry in the 1952 primary election contests, and he is seeking a major public office for the first time. However, he has a long record of public service. He served seven years as Monroe county Farm Bureau president, in the 30's, and helped set up the original Corn-Hog committee as the first federal farm programs were launched. He was for four years on the executive committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation. He has served on the Farmers Home Administration advisory committee for Monroe county, and is currently a Soils District commissioner.

And he has been a township assessor and school board member. Bell farms in Duff Creek township. His home is six miles northwest of Albion on highway 137. A native of Monroe county and graduate of Albion High school, he is married and has three children—Carol, who teaches at Gibson, Ia.; Linda, seventh grade pupil at Union Hall rural school; and Jim, serving with the United States Navy at Kodiak, Alaska.

His mother, Mrs. James W. Bell, still lives on the farm where he was born.

Monroe county is represented in the lower house of the Iowa legislature by Sterling Martin, another Soils District commissioner, who lives near Melrose, Martin, a Republican, won the office in 1950. He hasn't announced his plans for 1952, but it is anticipated that he will seek a second term.

Carbin Takes Part In Soils Program

Pat Carbin has been representing the Monroe County Soil Conservation District at the conservation short course on the Iowa State college campus, Ames, this week.

He was accompanied to Ames by Mrs. Carbin.

Frank Bell, district commissioner, attended the Wednesday session and participated in a panel discussion on grass silage.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer who is a member of the State Soil Conservation committee, has spent the week in Ames.

The short course was to close this afternoon.

January 17/52

Oct 11, 1951

Seed Sources Book Now Off Presses

The 1951 edition of "Know the Seed You Plant," the booklet of seed sources used by more than 600 farmers, is off the presses and ready for use.

Joe L. Robinson, agronomist at Iowa State College, says the new booklet can be obtained from any extension director or by writing to the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, Ames, Iowa.

Certified Seed Sources

The new booklet lists the names, addresses, counties and acreages of all seed producers of crops for certification in Iowa this year. As a feature of "Know the Seed You Plant" is the grouping of the producers of crops and varieties by county in a matter of seconds. Many thousands of farmers in Iowa now use "Know the Seed You Plant" as their crop seed guide because they know all the growers tested have grown their crops under certification requirements.

Seed Kept Pure

Field inspections of all the crops tested, by the certification agency, during the growing season insures that the seed was kept pure in production. Laboratory analysis of seed samples collected from certified seed growers means the seed is pure in storage, too. Completely trifled seed listed in "Know the Seed You Plant" has been double checked for quality—in field and storage.

Many of the crops listed in the booklet have not been analyzed in the seed laboratory at Iowa State College at this early date. But all crops listed were found to be free of bad weeds and pure to variety earlier field inspections.

Look for Blue Tag

When the seed has been completely certified—that is, has passed seed analysis as well as field inspection—then it may carry the certification tags.

Robinson suggests that farmers buying certified seed insist that each bag have a blue certification tag attached. The blue tag is the official trademark of certified seed and the only way in which certified seed can be identified.

Dec. 3, 1951

Nov 22, 1951

Nov. 29, 1951

3-7

Farmers Who Wait Have Less Trouble With Soft Corn

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To Sell? To Store? Those Questions Facing Farmer

When the Iowa farmer pulls his combine into the soybean field he's up against the question of whether to sell his beans at harvest or to store them for later sale.

Many remember the profits some folks made last year by storing soybeans. At harvest time in 1950 the going price for beans was about \$2.10 per bushel, and by spring, stored beans sold for as much as \$3 to \$3.15 per bushel. The question is, will it happen that way again this year?

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Oct 2/1951

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Oct. 17—Pay Assembly, 9:30 a.m. "Tuna Boat to the Tropics."
Oct. 19 — Football game with Washington, there.
Oct. 22—Freshman-Senior

Frank Bell, Farmer, Seeks Democratic Nod Next June

Roberts, Knoxville, Is Retiring From Political Scene.

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Dr. Roberts, who is 82 years old, will not seek re-election.

Bell is the first entry in the 1952 primary election contests, and he is seeking a major public office for the first time. However, he has a long record of public service. He served seven years as Monroe county Farm Bureau president, in the 30's, and helped set up the original Corn-Hog committee as the first federal farm programs were launched. He was for four years on the executive committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation. He has served on the Farmers Home Administration advisory committee for Monroe county, and is currently a Soils District commissioner. And he has been a township assessor and school board member.

Bell farms in Bluff Creek township. His home is six miles northeast of Albia on highway 137. A native of Monroe county and graduate of Albia High school, he is married and has three children—Carol, who teaches at Gibson, Ia.; Linda, seventh grade pupil at Union Hall rural school; and Jim, serving with the United States Navy at Kodiak, Alaska.

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He was accompanied to Ames by Mrs. Carbin.

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January 17/52

Nov. 29, 1951

4-H Awards to Patty Swartz, Edwin Clark

Farmers Who Wait Have Less Trouble With Soft Corn

Get Good Sample In Testing for Moisture.

Farmers who delay picking so that corn will dry as much as possible in the field this fall will have fewer soft corn problems than farmers who pick too early.

One drying day in the field is equal to 10 drying days in the crib, according to C. H. Van Vlack, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. He thinks the secret of saving soft or high-moisture corn is leaving it in the field to take full advantage of drying weather during October. Corn dries most during warm weather of early fall, and doesn't dry much during winter months.

Check Moisture Content

Van Vlack recommends checking the moisture content of corn before cribbing. For safe storage in an ordinary crib, the moisture content of the kernels should be down to 20 percent when cribbed.

It's important to get a good sample of corn for the moisture test. The agricultural engineer suggests picking at least 20 representative ears of corn from different parts of the field. Then use a screw driver to remove two rows of kernels from each ear. Mix the corn and seal in a tight container so it won't dry out on the way to the elevator where a moisture test can be made.

Clean Husking Important

If cribs aren't too wide, Van Vlack says that ear corn having 20 to 25 percent moisture can be cribbed. Ventilators used the length of the crib in effect make a narrower crib. Shelled corn should be screened out and soft ears sorted out as the corn goes into the crib.

Corn containing 25 to 30 percent moisture in the kernels is very likely to spoil in cribs, according to Van Vlack. It should not be harvested until cold weather, and crib ventilators should be used. The corn will keep during cold weather but will need watching again next spring when the weather turns warm. It likely will have to be moved and sorted, Van Vlack says.

Corn containing more than 30 percent moisture in the kernels is likely to spoil in the best cribs if held longer than through the cold winter months. That kind of corn should be fed as soon as possible.

Maximum crib widths recommended are 6-7 feet for northeastern Iowa, 8 feet for central Iowa, northwest to southeast, and 9 feet for southwestern Iowa.

Records Show Time, Feed Requirements

How much feed and time does it take to bring cattle on feed from "good" to "choice"?

Rex Beresford, extension cattle feeding specialist at Iowa State College, has made a study of Corn Belt feeding records and comes up with this:

A 400-pound choice feeder calf full-fed 6 to 7 months doubled in weight and reached good slaughter grade. To put on the additional 200 pounds to make him grade choice it took three-fourths as

To Sell? To Store? Those Questions Facing Farmer

When the Iowa farmer pulls his combine into the soybean field he's up against the question of whether to sell his beans at harvest or to store them for later sale.

Many remember the profits some folks made last year by storing soybeans. At harvest time in 1950 the going price for beans was about \$2.10 per bushel, and by spring, stored beans sold for as much as \$3 to \$3.15 per bushel. The question is, will it happen that way again this year?

Kutish Favors Holding

Francis Kutish, extension economist at Iowa State College, has looked over the soybean situation, and he believes there should be some money made from farm storing soybeans this year. But he doesn't foresee as large a margin as there was last year.

Over the years there's been good money made in storing beans, Kutish points out. He cites University of Illinois studies for long-time figures. Not including the war years when ceiling prices were in effect, these studies show that farmers in Illinois who stored soybeans sold them at substantially higher prices every year for 25 years—except in 1948-49.

Processors Hedge

The Illinois economists in their 1949 study, Kutish reports, found that soybean processors are willing to pay up to within 30 cents more per bushel for beans than they can get for the oil and meal processed from that bushel of beans. But prices of soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal jump around a lot, and they change frequently and considerably.

To avoid as much of the risk as possible from the price changes, processors try to protect themselves by selling oil and meal for future delivery or by hedging in soybean futures. But the processors will also accept the price risks by buying ahead if they can get a price discount for accepting deferred delivery.

Kutish says the Illinois economists, as a result of their study, believe that the risk shifting system with its discounted prices holds the explanation to the unusually large seasonal soybean price rise. They think this force will continue to operate even though more farmers store soybeans than formerly.

Oct 2/1951

much feed as it did to put on the first 400 pounds of gain, and 3 months longer feeding.

With yearlings, a full-fed 650-pound choice feeder took 120 to 130 days to put on the 280 pounds necessary to make him grade a good slaughter steer. To make him grade choice, it took 80 to 90 days additional feeding and 80 percent as much total feed to put on the last 170 pounds as it took for the first 280 pounds.

Choice 2-year-old feeders took 80 to 90 days to make the 200 pounds of gain required for good slaughter grade. They made choice slaughter grade after 80 more days on feed, and it took one and one-third times as much feed to put on the next 150 pounds.

Oct. 17—Pay Assembly, 9:30 a.m. "Tuna Boat to the Tropics."
Oct. 19 — Football game with Washington, there.
Oct. 22—Freshman-Sophomore

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January 17/52

4-H Award champion

Let Us Help You Do Your 4-H Sparkling Program

Tom Koffman Ruth Fisher Also Win

Taff Speaker at Annual Banquet Program Here.

Patty Swartz is Monroe county's outstanding 4-H girl.

The outstanding club is Edwin Clark.

Their recognitions highlight 1951 award ceremonies at the annual 4-H Banquet at Monday evening in Albia school gymnasium.

A capacity crowd of 4-H boys, parents and rural and men and women who have tributed to club work progress part in the affair.

Patty, Albia High school senior is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Swartz, Troy township. She has a long record of leadership in 4-H and school activities. In work for five years, she is president of the county girl's 4-H organization. She represented Monroe county with Charlene Anderson at demonstration competition at 1950 Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo. She was one of girls chosen from a list of 10 to serve as group discussion leader at the last state 4-H convention. School responsibilities include being as editor of the 1952 yearbook.

Edwin, in club work for six years is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Monroe township. He is senior at Moravia High school, a member of the Future Farmers of America. He has represented Monroe county in demonstration team competition at the state and won the Albia News dairy calf award in 1949.

Traditional Peoples National awards went to Patty and —a cedar chest for the outstanding girl, a watch for the outstanding boy.

The new Russell Peterson Memorial Award for all-around achievement went to Tom Koffman, son of Mr. and Mike Koffman, Monroe township. Tommy is an Albia High sophomore.

The award was added to the annual 4-H recognitions in memory of the late Russell Peterson, parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peterson, son, and widow, Mrs. D. Peterson.

The Albia Newspapers Dairy award was won by Art Rogers of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers, Monroe township.

Fred Sandeen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sandeen of Monroe township, received the McGraw-Hill Farm Equipment Co. beef project prize.

Mrs. John Canning of Albia presented her book award to Ann Baird, who has read 120 books during the club year.

The Goode Seed & Feed Co. prizes for high-scoring records went to John Berry, DeWayne Clark, Alex Koffman, Bill Barnes and

4-H Awards--

—Continued from Page 1

Frank Wilson to Cecelia C. Heffron and Charlene Anderson.

The Goode firm gave prizes in the junior division of girl's record book competition to Sally Visser, Marthann Mahin, Florence Berry and Joyce Mahin, while the McGuire firm also gave Achievement Show exhibit prizes to Donna Rogers, first, and Lois Ann Stewart, second.

Runnerup of Patty Swartz in the outstanding girl scoring was Ruth Fisher, who received a sewing cabinet from The Albia Newspapers.

In inter-club competition for boys, Monroe took the \$15 first prize, followed by Bluff Creek and Troy, tied for second, and Georgetown, fourth.

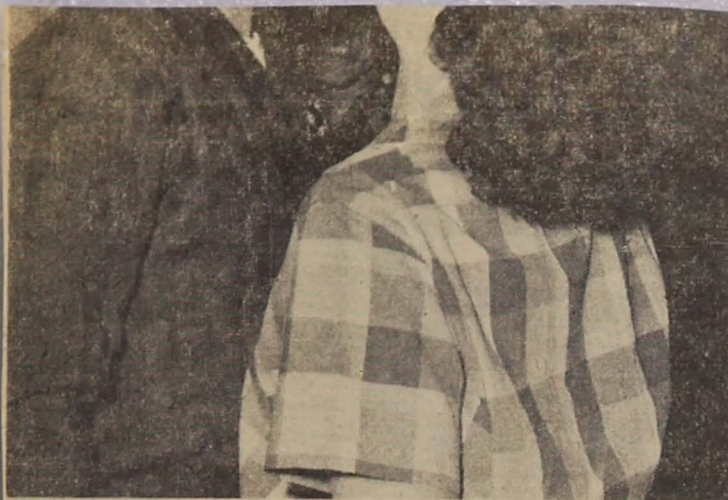
Awards for blue ribbon record books went to the following:

Jerry Brown, Richard Potts, James Crall, Aileen Turner, Patty Swartz, Larry Chance, Sally Visser, Tommy Koffman, Ronald Fisher, Clyde Gardner, Marjorie Sandier, Ronnie Bettis, Raymond Vance, Bill Sinnott, Irvin Faber, Wheeler Hutchinson, Fred Sandeen, Donna Gray, Deenalee Robinson, DaVonna Vance, Marthann Mahin, John Heffron, Bob Wilson, Geraldine Vance, George Mosley, Art Rogers, Bobby Barnes, Faye Townsend, Bill Heffron, Don Judge, Stanley Berry, Mary Ann Gannon, Ann Theresa Sinnott, Betty Vance, Dorothy Marie Judge, Mildred Ann Flattery, Mary Margaret Flattery, Geraldine Alice Vance, Carolyn Hawk, Doris Jean Fisher, Mary Claire Stewart, Mary Jo Faber, DaVonna Vance, Judith Ann Larson, Frances Flattery, Connie McCombs, Martha McCord, Eva Mae Sandeen, Helen Joan Moore, Cealene McGrath, Cathy O'Neill, Patty Rogers, Lenore Flattery, Martha Potts, Helen Heffron, Janice Henderson and Patty O'Brien.

Guest speaker was Paul Taff, director of youth activities for the extension service, Iowa State college. He reviewed his experiences in Europe as a supervisor of the International Youth Exchange program.

Others on the speaking program were Mrs. H. M. Berry, chairman of the county girl's 4-H committee; John Koffman, county boy's committee chairman; Albert DeGeus, Farm Bureau president; Extension Director Lloyd Reid; Ray Shubat, Iowa State college student who was youth assistant here last summer; the Rev. Harry Ryan of Georgetown; Stanley Berry, president of the boy's 4-H organization; and Miss Swartz.

A skit presented by Mr. and Mrs. Clint Swartz featured the variety



This is the Halloween party season . . . time for bobbing for apples and consuming doughnuts in a "Look Ma, No Hands" manner. At a party for young people at the Christian church this week Marilois Wolter appeared to have a wide lead over Dick Wood in the doughnut race.

4-H Banquet--

—Continued from Page 1.

club. She was Monroe county's Better Groomed Girl contestant at the 1951 Iowa State Fair and was a member of this year's state fair demonstration team.

Aileen is president of the county girl's 4-H organization.

Berry is vice president of the boy's organization. An Albia High school junior, he plays offensive center on the football team. He has exhibited champion and reserve champion baby beeves at the Monroe County 4-H Achievement Show, and is ranked

as a top livestock judge.

The competition for the "outstanding boy" award was hotly contested by a half-dozen youngsters. Berry's score was only a fraction above that recorded by the runnerup, and only a few points separated the lads in the top-five bracket.

Guest speaker at the dinner program, attended by 500 club boys and girls, parents and guests, was Chuck Forbes of the farm service department of radio station WHO, Des Moines.

Forbes praised the obvious co-operation between Monroe county farm and town families, and told the 4-H boys and girls that "in living on farms you are living in the most wonderful places in the

million from the present four million.

"The task of giving farmers a continuing voice is a challenge to 4-H members," he declared.

Tom Koffman, county boy's 4-H president, was master of ceremonies for the dinner program.

Prayer was by the Rev. Arnold Nelson of the Munterville Lutheran church.

Speakers included Miss Turner, Extension Director Lloyd Reid, Farm Bureau President Bob Lott, Mrs. H. M. Berry, John Koffman, Max Deethardt and Stanley Berry. Mrs. Berry heads the girl's 4-H committee, Koffman the boy's committee, and Stanley Berry, an Iowa State college freshman, is a state boy's 4-H officer. Deethardt, also an Iowa State student, served as extension youth assistant here last summer.

Albia business men took part in the award program.

The Russell Peterson Memorial Award, another of the top recognitions, was presented to Jerry Brown. The annual recognition is by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peterson in memory of their son, who was a 4-H club boy and continued his association with Monroe county agriculture as a partner in the Albia Sales Co. until his tragic death in an automobile accident.

The Albia Newspapers' dairy heifer award went to Jimmy Rogers.

Carl Rouse won the Briggs Motor Company's beef heifer award, and the best field crop project won Bobby Sandifer Mrs. John Canning's award.

The Goode Feed & Seed Co. recognized Ronald Van Zante, Lee Visser and Jim McGrath for outstanding record books.

County Medal awards were as follows:

David Casebolt, meat animal; Wiley Hutchinson, producer's beef; Donna Gray, producers' lamb; Tom Koffman, community service; Ronnie Bettis, dairy achievement; and Larry Chance, farm and home safety.

In Inter-Club competition the Franklin Farmers placed first, followed by the Bluff Creek Progressives, Troy Troopers, Melrose Majors, Hilton Hustlers, Urbana Commandos, Pleasant Pushers and Georgetown Shamrocks.

In the girl's division Dorothy Judge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Judge, was named runnerup in the "outstanding girl" competition. She received an award from The Albia Newspapers.

Dykstra, Dorothy Judge, Lois Stewart, Mary Ann Gannon, Marjorie Sandifer, Mildred Flattery, Helen Heffron, Ann Sinnott, Betty Vance, Donna Rogers, Geraldine Vance and Charlene Anderson.

The following boy's club members received Blue Ribbon record book certificates:

DeWayne Clark, Donna Rogers, Sally Visser, David Casebolt, Kenneth McCombs, Florence Berry, Carol Murray, Edwin Clark, Lee Visser, Charlene Anderson, Donna Gray, Robert Potts, Ronnie Bettis, John Berry, Bill Heffron, Stanley Berry, Dorothy Judge, Ed Crall, Albert Tangie, Bill Sinnott, George Mosley, Dallas Tucker.

Also Larry McCarty, Joe Heffron, Raymond Vance, David Scieszinski, Geraldine Vance, Marjorie Sandifer, John O'Brien, Jim McGrath, Bill McEniry, Phil Judge, Betty Vance, Donnie Hutchinson, Clyde Gardner, Dale Maddison, Richard Potts, Jerry Brown, Wiley Hutchinson, Paul Wilson, Richard Roberts, Arthur Rogers, Larry Derby, Tommy Koffman, Aileen Turner, Marthann Mahin, John Heffron, Carl Rouse, Paul Turner, Richard Mason, Earl Willson, Ronald Van Zante, Bert Whitlock, James Crall, Johnny Comer, Larry Chance, Larry Spencer, Jimmy Rogers, Karl Rogers, Jimmy McCarty, Dom Hawbaker, Eddie Smith, Bob Sandifer, Harry Ryan and Pat Heffron.

Republicans

The Monroe County Republican Headquarters in the Kitterman building on North Main street will be closed Monday evening.

In order to avoid violating the provisions of the election laws which prohibit activity within 100 feet of the polls (the building was 79 feet from the front door of the city hall) headquarters for Tuesday will be in the building formerly occupied by Hersman Radio Service on West Washington.

The phone number of the GOP headquarters will remain the same, 1000.

Buy Now for That Soldier, Sailor,
Or Airman Overseas.

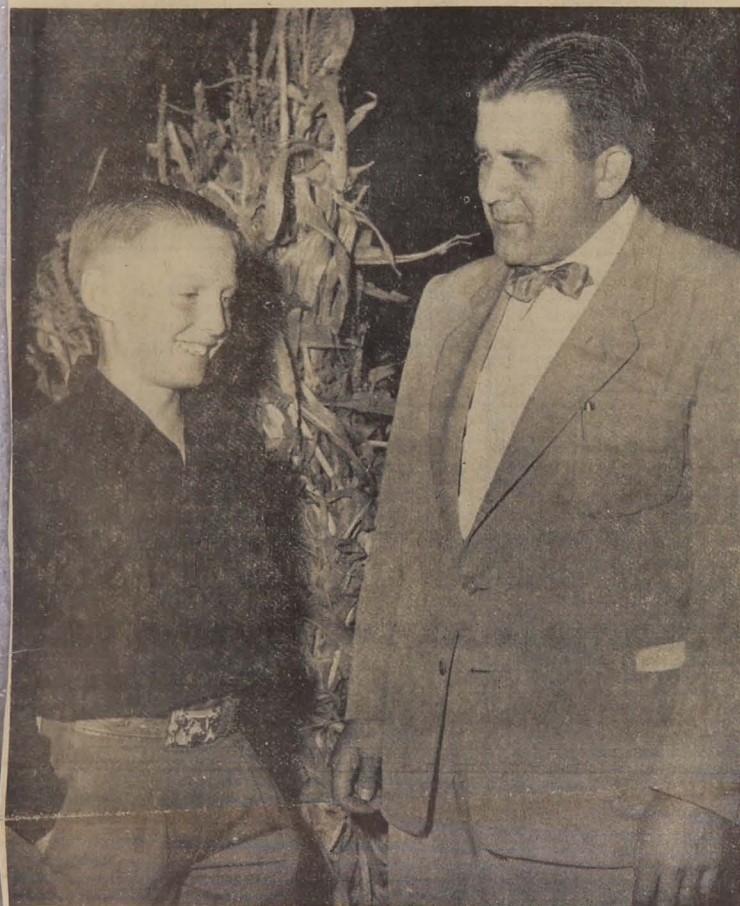
Deadline for Mailing Is Nov. 15th!

SHOP AT

Hollingshead Jewelry



Berry, Miss Turner Win Top 4-H Club Awards



Jimmy Rogers, winner of The Albia Newspapers Dairy Award, chats with Chuck Forbes of radio station WHO, Des Moines, following the 4-H Banquet program at Albia High school fieldhouse Monday night. Forbes was principal speaker. Jimmy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Rogers of Monroe township, turned in the best 4-H dairy project record for 1952. He'll receive from the newspapers up to \$100 toward the cost of a purebred dairy heifer.



Here are Monroe county's "outstanding" 4-H girl and boy—Aileen Turner and John Berry—perched on big pumpkins which gave the fieldhouse a harvest-season atmosphere.



Other major 4-H award winners, left to right, are Jerry Brown, Dorothy Judge and Carl Rouse. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown of Franklin township, received the Russell Peterson Memorial Award. Miss Judge was runnerup in the "outstanding girl" competition, and received top music activity recognition. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Judge of Guilford township. Rouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Rouse of Monroe township, received the Briggs Motor Company's Beef Heifer project award.

Alfalfa Champion

Sam Lo

Sparkling Program Pleases Record Dinner Crowd

Martin Runnerup, Etcher Is Third, Van Zante Next.

Sam Long is Monroe county's 1951 alfalfa growing champion.

Long, who farms in Monroe township, was awarded the traveling trophy and \$25 in cash at the conclusion of the thirteenth annual Alfalfa Banquet program in Albion high school fieldhouse Tuesday night.

The big fieldhouse was packed with farm and town men and women, and it rang with their applause during a sparkling program of entertainment.

Runnerup in the alfalfa competition was Sterling Martin of Wayne township, Monroe county's representative in the state legislature.

Alber Etcher was third, Carl Van Zante, fourth; and Claude Hawk, fifth.

Clifford Davis, member of the county board of supervisors, topped the alfalfa crown in 1950. He has two legs on the trophy, having won it in 1948. The cup also carries the name of C. E. Kietzman, 1947; and Charles Bettis, 1949.

Martin, Etcher, Van Zante and Hawk received cash awards totaling \$25.

Prizes were presented by Ralph Krenzlin, Iowa State college agronomist, who said the 13 years of alfalfa competition have put Monroe county "way out front" in a sound forage crops program.

"We haven't outgrown alfalfa and other forage crops, we're just beginning," Krenzlin declared. He said Monroe county farmers and business men had their sights set well into the future when, 13 years ago, they put emphasis upon a type of farming other counties are just now discovering.

Guest speaker was W. Van Murchie, St. Joseph, Mo., banker, who unfolded a long series of stories that brought steady waves of laughter.

The audience approved of Novak and Faye, funnymen; Henry Carroll, composer-pianist and his wife, Polly Baker, vocalist; and juggler Paul Rogers. They seemed to like Polly Baker best — her song interpretations went over like spaghetti at a Columbus Day dinner.

Albert DeGeus, retiring president of the Farm Bureau, was toastmaster. The Chamber of Commerce was represented on the program by Secretary Robert W. Larson. Invocation was by the Rev. Frank Marler of First Christian church, and Hugh W. Lundy led the group singing — with Mrs. J. Logan Cain at the piano.

Printed programs, provided by the Monroe County Tuberculosis and Health association, plugged the approaching Christmas Seal sales campaign.

Nov - '51



W. Van Murchie
Nov - 1951

Change Dates For '52 Hay, Grain Show

Will Be Held Jan. 29, 30 in Farm Bureau Hall.

Dates for Monroe county's Fourth Annual Grain and Hay Show have been changed.

The new schedule, announced by Extension Director Lloyd Reid, is Jan. 29 and 30.

The show will be held in Farm Bureau Hall, and will include educational discussions as well as grain and hay competition.

The Jan. 29 program will be devoted to livestock production. Guest speakers will be Eugene Francis, sheep specialist, and Richard McWilliams, animal husbandry specialist, of the Iowa State college extension service.

Chemical weed and brush control, fertilizers, pastures and crop rotations will be discussed Jan. 30 by E. P. Sylwester, botany specialist, and Ralph Krenzlin, agronomy specialist, also of Iowa State college.

The premium list for the show includes highest shelling percentage ear of corn; best 10 ears of

Corn

The Production and Marketing Administration here today offered to help farmers protect the quality of 1951 cribbed corn.

The PMA committee has received several reports of formation of a blue mold around the cobs of corn cribbed during 1951 harvest. The high moisture content of cobs is probably causing the mold formation, it was said.

The committee's corn probes are available for use by any farmer who wishes to probe his cribs and check corn condition. The PMA office will run moisture tests on samples of corn for producers at no cost.

corn; best bushel of corn; best gallon of oats, wheat and soybeans; best half-bushel of grass silage; and best sheaf of alfalfa or red clover hay. Only hay and grain produced in 1952 can be entered in the competition.

Jan 17/52

10 Growers In Contest for '51 Crown

Stanley Chairman Of Committee on Arrangements.

W. Van Murchie, known to thousands as "A banker with a sense of humor" has been engaged as the speaker for the annual Alfalfa banquet on Nov. 13.

Committees have already started to work on the jointly sponsored Chamber of Commerce and Farm Bureau event. It will be held in the high school gym as in the past.

Murchie for 25 years was manager of a Dun and Bradstreet district office. He is past president of a Rotary Club, credit men's association, booster club, chamber of commerce and his local chapter of the American Banking Institute. He has made over 1,500 lectures in recent years and is noted for his humor mixed with philosophy.

Some of his subjects are: "Everybody lacks about three staves of being round," "What we don't know, hurts us," and "Organized chaos vs regimented confusion."

The committee indicated today that it would leave the choice of the proper speech for the type of audience up to Murchie.

Meanwhile, Extension Director Lloyd Reid announced that 10 farmers have entered 12 fields in the 1951 Alfalfa Championship competition. The entry lists closed Saturday.

Seeking the grower's crown are Robert Kaldenberg, with three fields, Herbert Bettis, Claude Hawk, Albert Etcher, Sterling Martini, Sam Long, Carl Van Zante, Pat Coady, Ed Robinson and Clifford Davis.

Ralph Krenzlin, extension service agronomist from Iowa State college, will judge the fields Thursday.

The Chamber of Commerce commerce committee working on the event is composed of Gene Stanley, chairman, Cleon Goode, Terry McGuire, Hugh Lundy, Freddy Deal and Lloyd Reid, Homer Berry, Kenneth Hinton and Cecil Murphy comprise the Farm Bureau committee.

Grass Improvement Subject for Panel

A panel discussion on pasture improvement will be one of the highlights of Monroe county's Fourth Annual Hay and Grain Show at Farm Bureau Hall Tuesday and Wednesday.

The panel will include Pat Carbin, Warren Rouse, Dan Findley and John Conway, all farmers, with Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner, serving as moderator.

The discussion will take place Wednesday afternoon.

Starting time for the show, open to all Monroe county farm operators and owners, will be 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. The afternoon session will open at 1 p.m.

Wednesday activities will get under way at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

There'll be cash and seed corn awards for winners in the grain and hay competition. General discussions led by Iowa State college extension service specialists during the two days will cover cattle, sheep, weed and brush control and crop production.

Jan 28/52

Chemicals for Keeping Wet Corn Not Yet Given Approval by College Engineers

Iowa farmers faced with high-moisture corn problems will be better off to stick to time-tested methods of keeping corn, such as use of crib ventilators and mechanical corn driers, than to try chemical preservatives, according to college engineers.

The so-called chemical powder preservatives are on the market under various trade names, with the claim that they will prevent the molding and heating of damp grain during storage. Claims for their effectiveness are based on the hypothesis that moisture and acids in, or on, the grain cause the release of carbon dioxide from the carbonates, which displaces air from the grain and thereby prevents heating and mold growth. The chemical powders contain essentially sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.

Not Effective
Woolsoncroft points out that to date published results of experiments conducted by state experiment stations have not shown the so-called grain preservatives to be

effective. Use of the materials in the laboratory tests failed to prevent mold growth or heating of wet grain to any appreciable extent.

Use of ventilators in cribs or mechanical drying with heated or unheated air will save much of the wet corn from spoiling, Woolsoncroft says. Corn should be down to 20 percent moisture for safe storage in an ordinary crib.

Ear corn with from 20 to 25 percent moisture can be cribbed if cribs are not too wide. Recommended crib widths are 6 to 7 feet in northeastern Iowa, 8 feet in central Iowa going northeast to southwest, and 9 feet in southwestern Iowa.

Ventilation must be good from all sides, and clean husking is important. Shelled corn should be screened out as the corn goes into the crib and soft ears sorted out.

When to Crib
Corn containing 25 to 30 percent moisture may be cribbed if picked and stored during cold weather and if A-type ventilators are used. This wet corn should not be carried into warm weather, however.

Mechanical drying has been tried

and has proved a successful means of preventing spoilage. Heated air isn't too satisfactory during cold weather, according to Woolsoncroft. If a farmer can't get a drier now, he might try to get one to use next spring when much of the wet corn problem will develop.

Offer Advice About Purchase of Seed

Seedsmen and farmers alike are asking how well adapted to Iowa and Midwest conditions is alfalfa seed from the state of Washington, where seed production has increased greatly during the last few years. This report comes from C. P. Wilsie, leader of the alfalfa breeding project in farm crops at Iowa State College.

In 1950, approximately 9 million pounds of seed were produced, more than double that of 1949. In 1951, estimates indicate that production has again jumped, with a possibility of 15 million pounds being produced.

This large increase in alfalfa seed from Washington has come largely through seed production developments in the central irrigated sections of the Columbia Basin and, to a lesser extent, from increases in the eastern dryland areas. Agronomists at Washington State College report that varieties recommended to growers in these areas are the same ones recommended in Iowa, including Ladak, Grimm, Cossack, Ranger and Northern Common.

During the past few years, however, a few growers have planted seed of Southern Common alfalfa for both forage and seed production, Wilsie says. Washington-grown seed of these unadapted southern varieties is not satisfactory for Iowa conditions.

Wilsie and the Iowa Seed Council make the following recommendations: Certified seed of Ladak, Grimm, Cossack, Ranger, and other northern winter-hardy varieties produced in Washington is highly recommended. In buying such seed the grower is assured of variety identity and a high standard of purity.

The supply of certified seed is always limited, Wilsie says. Much of the Washington crop will be sold on the market as non-certified seed. Non-certified seed of Ranger, Cossack, Atlantic, Grimm, Ladak and Northern Common alfalfa, on which the buyer has assurance that the variety is correctly labeled, also is recommended for use on Iowa farms.

A step in the right direction, Wilsie believes, is the renewed interest in the Certified Origin Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Verified Origin tag on non-certified seed clearly states where the seed was grown. It is not, however, an assurance of variety.

Every effort should be made, Wilsie says, to avoid the purchase of seed of Southern Common or other unadapted varieties of alfalfa.

Dec. 6, 1951

O'Brien Gets Ninth Term With PMA

Heffron, Patton Also Re-elected By Delegates.

Philip J. O'Brien, Jackson township farmer, was re-elected to the Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration committee for a ninth term Saturday.

O'Brien will continue as committee chairman.

Also re-elected were Michael J. Heffron, Guilford township, and Denzil Patton, Bluff Creek township. Both are beginning third terms.

Farmer-administrators of the PMA program are elected for one year.

Alternate members of the county committee for the coming year are Walter Gardner and Albert DeGeus.

Monroe county farmers and landowners recently elected their township committeemen in mail balloting, and chose delegates who met here Saturday for the purpose of naming the county committee.

Biggest immediate task for O'Brien, Heffron and Patton as they begin a new year at the farm program helm is equitable distribution of government-owned corn stored in bins here and at Melrose.

They won't have the corn loan business of other years, due to the poor quality of the 1951 crop. So far there has been but one corn loan application.

Corn now in government storage—once considered surplus—totals better than 150,000 bushels. Demand for it by feeders is increasing steadily.

The committee now releases all sales of bin corn to originate in the county office on the Farm Block. Next sale days are Dec. 11 in Albia, and Dec. 12 at Melrose.

In no event will a sale be in excess of the purchaser's 30-day supply.

Corn will not be sold to persons who have a 30-day supply on hand or persons who are able to buy corn—new or old—to meet their feeding requirements. (An exception is that not more than a 30-day supply may be sold to persons who presently are feeding old corn and it is the judgement of the county committee that it would be feasible to switch to new corn). The committee will, when it believes necessary, make a personal investigation to determine needs and supply on hand.

PMA regulations provide that sales must be made at the local market price or the formula price, whichever is higher.

Dec. 3, 1951

Predicts Soft Corn Will Go Rapidly

What some people are terming "the problem of disposing of soft corn," won't be much of a problem at all, according to Wayne A. Pearce, extension economist at Iowa State College.

This soft corn, particularly from the western Corn Belt, will move into feed channels rapidly, he believes. The overall demand for feed grains now is probably the largest in history, with livestock numbers at record or near-record levels.

Situation Different
Pearce doesn't expect soft corn to hold prices below loan levels this year as happened in certain other postwar years. At those times farmers were producing corn faster than feeders were using it. The situation is far different now. This year's estimated production of more than 3 billion bushels of corn is above average, but it is far less than needed to maintain livestock populations at desired levels, Pearce adds.

Movement of corn into commercial channels has been light so far—one of the lightest on record for the harvest season. And prices of both cash corn and futures have gone up rapidly. Prices are moving into the range where price ceilings are a real possibility, Pearce believes. Under present laws, corn prices would be subject to control once they reach parity—about \$2.50 for No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago.

Commercial Channels
Controls would be effective for corn that moves through commercial channels, Pearce says, but they would be difficult to enforce at the farm level. He thinks the real price ceiling will be where the more efficient farmer can just about break even on a feeding operation.

Pearce issues one note of caution for farmers who are holding sound corn for later sale. With corn supplies down and prices up, he says, two things may occur that could alter the situation considerably by next spring. The short supply and unfavorable hog-corn ratio may force farmers out of the hog business, resulting in a sizeable cut in spring hog numbers. And farmers will make an all-out effort to boost corn production in 1952. An increase in acreage and a favorable year could bring the feed grain supply to ample levels again, he says.

Dec. 6, 1951

Graze Top Growth From Meadows to Check Field Mice, Seen as Threat This Year

Research men of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, who work on experimental plots in all parts of Iowa, are facing an unexpected problem—a four-footed one. It's field mice.

The huge field mouse population in Iowa this fall may do a lot of damage all over the state. Mice are making nuisances of themselves in forage experimental plots. Their damage may upset testing work on some fields.

Small Plots
Forage experiments, explains J. M. Scholl, agronomist at Iowa State College, are carried out on very small plots. If field mouse damage is a lot worse in one plot than another, this may completely confuse results of experiments. A heavy mouse infestation in a fertilized grass plot may inflict enough damage to make the yield less than the unfertilized check plot that is not damaged, although other tests may show definitely that fertilizer should increase the yield.

Experiment station workers took their problem to Iowa State College entomologists, who recommended supplying free grain for the mice—treated with strychnine.

The college entomologists don't think poisoning the mice is practical on a field basis on Iowa farms. They believe it would take too much poison.

But Scholl suggests one practice that Iowa farmers can use to combat the small ravagers. That's to graze the top growth from meadows after they've "hardened off" for winter. Mice don't hibernate during the cold weather, he points out. They live under the dense mats of grasses and clovers left on the fields over winter, and go out to feed on the crowns and roots of the plants.

A field mouse may seem to be a practically harmless animal, but the facts tell a different story. In Wisconsin, researchers learned that a mouse eats its own weight in food every day. In a year that

amounts to 23 pounds of green stuff per mouse. With only 100 mice per acre on a 10-acre meadow, this would figure to more than a ton of grass a year.

Other Damage
Mice also damage forage stands in other ways. They reduce the stand by exposing roots to weather damage. And they kill plants by feeding on the roots.

By removing the top growth from meadows along in November, Scholl says, a farmer destroys the choice nesting places and also exposes the mice to their natural enemies.

By removing the top growth from meadows along in November, Scholl says, a farmer destroys the choice nesting places and also exposes the mice to their natural enemies.

Scholl cautions against overgrazing now. Grazing plants into the ground may leave them exposed to winterkill. Dec. 3, 1951

Dairy Meeting Set For Albia Jan. 10

Possibilities for increasing Monroe county's production of grade A milk will be discussed during a meeting of farmers scheduled for 8 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 10, at Farm Bureau Hall.

Arrangements for the conference are being made by Don John, local representative of Meadow Gold, who said farmers generally will find the discussion of interest.

Among the speakers will be Monroe County Extension Director Lloyd Reid, who will review the 1952 agricultural outlook.

Refreshments will be served.

January 3/52

Magazine Says Big Talk Won't Save Soil Resources

Are farmers—and the best interests of the soil they till—being left behind as politicians and bureaucratic planners scramble aboard the soil-saving bandwagon? Do farmers want to accept soil conservation subsidies indefinitely—and the control that goes with them?

An article in the December issue points out that, since 1932, nine points out that, since 1932, no less than six billion tax dollars have been spent in the name

of soil conservation.

The "idea" has been sold to practically everyone. In the schoolroom, over radios, in newspapers and magazines, at thousands of tours and field meetings Publicity has accomplished the merchandising of an idea, but accomplishment on the land itself has been another story.

A competent authority in the field of soil conservation has said that, given adequate facilities, we can get the basic conservation measures on all our land by 1970. He goes on to say that one-fourth of the total job now is complete,

and that the rate of progress is speeding up.

The article scoffs at such soothing statements, and declares that our existing facilities will not get us there in 20 years—or even 40.

Iowa is cited as an example of how little our billions spent in soil-saving have accomplished. For the postwar period (1946-51), when we supposedly exploited our soils, Iowa raised 3 times as much corn as legumes and grass. For the prewar period (1916-51), Iowa cornfields increased to 3.3 times as many acres of corn as

hay.

These ratios are almost the reverse of those recommended by Iowa conservation agencies. They would have the best land in corn only HALF the time! Here's the irony: It did not take \$6 billion to convince the farmer that he should use power machinery or hybrid seed corn. In a little over a decade he accepted both and put them to use. But while hybrid seed corn increased corn yield 10 to 15 percent, use of conservation farming will, if given a chance, boost production as much as 75 or 100 percent.

Doesn't Ride Camel Or Wear Flowing Robes and Veil

Miss Behia Karam of Cairo, Egypt, doesn't travel by camel nor does she wear flowing robes and a heavy veil.

And the children in Egypt aren't taught that Americans still travel in covered wagons, wear buckskin and engage in Indian warfare.

Miss Karen, dressed American style in clothing she bought in Egypt because it is cheaper there, urged Monroe county teachers Thursday evening to make modern Egypt—not ancient Egypt—a part of school studies.

She came to Albia with Miss Ellen Hartnett of the Drake University faculty, Des Moines, for the final session of the Community college conservation class. Miss Karam is supervisor of English for the Ministry of Education in Egypt. She revealed that English is taught for 45 minutes a day to all Egyptian school pupils, beginning in the third grade.

And she cited the advantages of Egypt as a vacation land—with living costs of \$5 a day, plus meals.

There were 77 teachers enrolled in the conservation class under Miss Hartnett, studying for college credits. A dinner program wound up the semester, and guests included Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Botts, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Church, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Hartzell and Ether Roberts, all of Albia, and the Rev. Arnold Nelson of Munterville.

Miss Hartnett will teach a Community college course in social studies here beginning Jan. 10.

Dec. 17-1951

Regular Inspection of Stored Grain Reduces Losses Caused by Weather and Weevils

Inspecting all stored grains at least every month during the winter and every 3 months throughout the rest of the year, and checking for damage from blowing snow, leaky roofs or weevil damage, will help reduce grain storage losses, says Harold Gunderson, extension entomologist at Iowa State College.

It's easy to stop the damage from blowing snow and leaky roofs, but weevils or "bugs" will give farmers more trouble. Crusting and molding on the surface of the grain is a sure tip that something is wrong, and it may be weevils.

Look for Weevils

The surest way to find out if it's bugs or not is by inspecting the grain—weevils can be seen with the naked eye. If no bugs are visible, the temperature of the grain at 2 feet below the surface will usually give a clue as to what's wrong.

If insects are active, the temper-

ature will be above 65 degrees and may be as high as 110 degrees, Gunderson points out. Insect activity causes heat below the surface, the heat causing moist air to rise and condense on the cool surface layer. This causes the crust to form and mold to start. Surface layers of the grain may sprout later on, and rapid deterioration of the grain will follow.

Cause Market Dock

At selling time, the mere presence of two weevils, one live weevil and 10 other live insects, or 25 bran bugs were quart of corn will cause it to be graded "weevily" on the market and it will be docked in price. Other grains have comparable weevil docking rates.

All stored grain insects at some of the grain, reducing the test weight. Their droppings, debris and dead bodies must be considered "foreign matter," which may also reduce the grade of the grain.

Deep shoveling and raking of the surface of crusted, heating grain may help control damage. This disturbance breaks up the crust, helps the surface layer to dry out and breaks up and scatters insect concentrations. In most cases, this will stop the heating and crusting.

If the damage to the grain is from weevils and the heating continues in spite of stirring, there is still hope for controlling the infestation. Fumigation is a last resort but may be done even in the coldest weather if the grain is heating.

Non-Explosive Fumigants

There are several non-explosive and non-inflammable fumigants available to farmers. They include the more commonly used carbon tetrachloride, carbon tetrachloride-ethylene dichloride mixture, and carbon disulfide-carbon tetrachloride-sulfur dioxide mixture. Rates of application per thousand bushels of corn range from 3 to 6 gallons.

A still day is best for treating grain since wind will cause rapid leakage and poor results. The fumigant is applied to the top of the grain with a sprayer with nozzle removed. It quickly changes to a gas and, being heavier than air, seeps down through the grain, killing the bugs.

Under no condition should the farmer enter the bin for 24 hours after the fumigant has been applied. Nor should treated grain be fed for 3 or 4 days. After that time, the grain will have no taste or odor from the fumigant.

January 17/52

Offer State Trees For '52 Planting

Monroe county landowners who wish to obtain forest seedlings, multiflora rose and other, wildlife plants from the state forest nursery for 1952 planting may place orders now with Extension Director Lloyd Reid, SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson or Forester Bob Church.

The State Conservation commission this week reported that the supply of multiflora rose is much larger than last year.

Tree seedlings available include green ash, red elm, soft maple, jack pine, red pine and white pine. On the list of wildlife plants are wild plum, wild grape, caragana, dogwood, red haw, Russian olive and multiflora rose.

Prices are \$17 per thousand for multiflora rose and pine seedlings; \$10 per thousand for all other plants, except black walnut which will be available from stratified seed stocks at \$1.50 per 250 nuts.

Plants obtained from the forest nursery are not for landscaping or ornamental purposes—they must be used for erosion control and wildlife plantings. Applications will be received up to March 15. Planting stock will be delivered C.O.D. express after notification by the forest nursery.

January 19/52

Grain and Hay Show

Monroe county's Fourth Annual Grain and Hay Show will be held Jan. 30 and 31 in Farm Bureau Hall, it was announced today by Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

The first day's program will be devoted to livestock production. Guest speakers will be Eugene Francis, sheep specialist, and Richard McWilliams, animal husbandry specialist, of the Iowa State college extension service.

Chemical weed and brush control, fertilizers, pastures and crop rotations will be discussed Jan. 31, by E. P. Sylwester, botany specialist, and Ralph Krenzin, agronomy specialist, also from Iowa State college.

The premium list for the show will include highest shelling percentage ear of corn; best 10 ears of corn; best bushel of corn; best gallons of oats, wheat and soybeans; best half-bushel of grass silage; and best sheaf of alfalfa or red clover hay. Only hay and grain produced in 1951 can be entered in the competition.

January 7-52

It's Later Than You Think—Horticulturist Suggests You Start Planning the Garden

If you've been thinking winter will never end—think again.

That advice came to Monroe county this week from Ben Vance.

Mr. Vance is a horticulturist at Iowa State college, and he said it is time to start planning spring gardens.

Gardening, in Mr. Vance's opinion, is not an extemporaneous procedure. When you pick up the fork, rake, hoe and seed you should know where you're going, and why.

You should, to put it briefly, make a plan—and follow it.

He outlined this procedure:

1. Make a list of vegetables the family would like to see move from garden to table.

2. Sketch the garden on a piece of paper the same shape as the garden space—and do it according to scale.

3. Decide where each vegetable is to be planted. In deciding this, it is important to consider the method of cultivation. If tractor equipment is to be used, plans can be made for wide rows and room at the ends of rows. Long rows are necessary in this type arrangement, even if it means planting more than one vegetable in a row. For hand cultivation, the garden rows can be spaced from one to three feet apart, depending upon the vegetable.

4. Make a check list of vege-

tables planted first in the spring. These early plantings include onion sets, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, carrots, peas and other frost-hardy plants. Quick-maturing vegetable planted early can be used for double cropping. Tomatoes can be planted between pea rows, since the peas will have reached maturity before tomato plants make much headway.

There are lots of doubling-up possibilities to save space in amateur gardens, Vance said.

January 13/52

Soft Corn Meeting Set for Chariton

The soft corn problem will be discussed during a meeting for farmers of this area at the city hall in Chariton Thursday, it was reported today by Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

All phases of handling and keeping soft corn will be reviewed, and trying methods and equipment will be discussed by Claude Van Zick, extension agricultural engineering specialist of Iowa State College, Ames.

Reid also said that diagrams and detailed instructions on how to handle high-moisture corn are contained in a special bulletin received at his office this week. Copies of the bulletin, prepared by the Agricultural Extension Service, are available at no cost.

The bulletin includes plans for construction of cribs which have proved successful in storing and drying moist corn, and it explains practical methods of drying corn with heated air.

Plans are drawn in cross-section for forced ventilation of snow-fence cribs, concrete stave cribs, frame single cribs and frame double cribs. The bulletin explains the use of a power-driven fan and oil or gas heater in a portable unit for drying.

Study of Soil Aggregation Started in 1948

Van Bavel Created MSC in Research On Iowa Soils

Krilium Powder; Iowa Chemical Is a Liquid.

AMES—The advent of chemicals such as Krilium—which apparently promote lasting aggregation in soils—marks an advance in the science of soils that may one day rank with discoveries that led to the now-established practice of applying plant nutrients to soils in mineral form.

Aggregation of soil particles has long been recognized by tillers of soil as well as by scientists as a desirable quality—although they probably referred to the condition as "mellowness" instead of aggregation. The soil they called mellow was the one that turned off the plow crumbled and spongy to walk

on, and the one that took rain water in rapidly and dried quickly at the surface, leaving the soil still crumbly and spongy. They recognized this mellow soil as one that worked into a good seedbed easily and one that generally turned out the best crop yields.

The farmers who put the first plows to the grasslands of the Midwest cropped mellow soils. And they noticed as crop followed crop that the mellowness was getting away. When corn was grown year after year the soils started running together. Land that had dried crumbly at the surface after rains began to dry hard and crusty, sometimes with checking and deep cracks. And the yields of crops planted on that kind of soil began to drop. The soils were losing their aggregation.

How, then, is aggregation or mellowness? Don Kirkham, professor of soil physics and in charge of research work on soil structure at Iowa State College, describes aggregation this way: It's the quality of soil particles to bond together into crumbs, or aggregates. These crumbs—when they don't break down and run together with rains—allow water to go into the soil instead of running off on

the surface and they hold water longer for the plants to use. They allow air to circulate through the soil. Both water and air are necessary for plants to get the nutrients they need from soil.

Kirkham and his colleagues in soil structure research call the soils that react this way "water-stable." They think compounds that come from the decomposition of plant roots and plant residues and perhaps products given off by soil microbes bring about this water-stable condition. They theorize that the effect of these compounds may be to place a waterproof coating over the groups of particles—or aggregates—or that the compounds may act as glues that hold particles together. They have found that aggregation is most likely to exist in soils that have grown grasses or forage crops for a period of years; soils where forage growths have been plowed under; or soils where barnyard manure was mixed with the soil and allowed to decay. Thus they have attributed the aggregating action to organic compounds that came from the decay of these organic materials. Farmers have adopted crop rotations that regularly and frequently included a forage crop that was plowed under as green manure and have applied barnyard manure to their soils to improve the aggregation as well as attain other soil benefits that organic matter provides.

Krilium is the first soil aggregating chemical to receive wide publicity, although the search for

such an agent has been under way for a number of years. Iowa State College research men—Kirkham and C. H. M. van Bavel—began work on such chemicals in 1948, and study of the problem is continuing. Van Bavel is now assistant professor of soil physics at North Carolina State College.

In his report of research conducted while he was working here toward a doctoral degree in soil physics, van Bavel discussed the results obtained using organic chemicals of three different types to aggregate soil particles. One chemical proved to be effective, although it appeared to be too expensive for widespread field use. In 1949 it cost \$2.72 per pound. This material is commercially available and contains a mixture of 2 parts dimethyl-dichlorosilane and 1 part by weight of methyltrichlorosilane.

Van Bavel tested this chemical on six Iowa soils and reported significant results. He compared the chemical with a rotation of corn-oats-meadow—which is considered by agronomists as a rotation that is effective in promoting soil aggregation and reducing soil erosion on the Marshall silt loam soil. Van Bavel discovered that this rotation improved water stability of the soil by 44 percent. When he treated the same soil with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of the chemical to 100 pounds of soil, the water stability was improved by 57 percent—13 percent better than the rotation. A treatment of one-fifth pound to 100 pounds of soil improved stability 36 percent—8 percent less than the rotation.

Iowa State College agronomists have not yet learned from the limited technical reports released on Krilium whether the chemical tested here is similar. They believe the two chemicals are different, but that action in the soil is probably similar. Reports describe Krilium as a powder, while the chemical tested by van Bavel—called MCS—is a volatile liquid.

The way an organic chemical aggregating agent works—at least the MCS tested here—was described by van Bavel in his report, published in the Journal of Soil Science in October, 1950. He wrote that the material used is a strong waterproofing agent. He theorized that the MCS reacted with moisture on the soil particles to form a water-proof film. He visualized this as an envelope around soil particles that are bonded together in an aggregate. The waterproof envelope prohibits water from forcing itself between the particles, widening the distance between them until the force that bound them together is broken.

In soils where the aggregates are unprotected—either by natural aggregating agents or by chemical agents like Krilium or the MCS in van Bavel's tests—water may readily break down the aggregates. As the aggregates are broken the particles settle together, reducing the air spaces in the soil. As these air paths are blocked off, there's less opportunity for needed air to circulate, and the movement of water into the soil during rainfall is greatly impeded. Poor aggregation may be blamed for much of the susceptibility of soil to erosion. Poorly aggregated soils can't take water in as fast as it falls and so quantities of water collect on the surface and run off. This runoff takes soil with it. And the smaller size clusters of soil particles are easily detached by the explosive action of raindrops. They may actually become suspended in water and when the water runs off the soil particles go along. Aggregating agents may also prove a remedy for soils that have poor internal drainage and allow farmers to eliminate wet areas or ponds that show up in fields during the spring season.

One especially promising characteristic of the chemical aggregating agents is that they seem to remain stable in the soil for a longer time than do the natural agents. Men who worked with Krilium report that the aggregated structure was apparently unchanged after three years. The aggregation produced by organic matter decay exerts its greatest effect within the year following application. Of course, the limit to the length of effectiveness is not yet known. That factor may strongly influence the possible practical use of chemical aggregating agents. The materials would need to be extremely cheap if applications had to be repeated at short intervals.

Both Kirkham and Dr. W. H. Pierre, head of the Agronomy Department at the College, believe chemical aggregating agents have promise, if they can be produced at a cost that will make widespread use practicable. They believe them to hold sufficient promise to warrant continued work in the materials now known as well as a continued search for other—perhaps less costly—chemicals.

Soils workers in the Iowa State College Agronomy Department have requested supplies of Krilium so the material can be tested with Iowa soils and under Iowa conditions.

These College Specialists Here for 1952 Show



Eugene Francis
Sheep



Richard McWilliams
Cattle



E. P. Sylwester
Botany

Flourish in Cool, Wet Season, Like in 1951—

Says Plant Diseases May Strike Iowa This Year

If weather is as unfavorable this spring and summer as last, plant diseases will be even more serious, predicts Arden Sherf, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College.

Sherf believes disease damage is incited by weather more than any else. He thinks controls must be used more effectively this year to reduce serious disease losses.

Watch for Fire Blight
Twigs and leaf fire blight on apples and pears is about the earliest arterial disease that kills leaves and twigs and forms cankers on the bark, living over winter in these cankers. Dormant pruning of affected branches will give some control.

The best time for this pruning is between now and March 1, making the healthy wood is reached in cutting back. Sherf recommends tipping tools in formaldehyde (1 to 3) between cuts. Sometimes it's hard to spot this disease if cankers aren't present. If this is the case, the dying and twisting off of twigs is a good symptom to observe in detecting this blight.

Seed Oats Early
Crown rust was bad in Iowa oat

fields last year because of cool weather and late planting. Most varieties are susceptible to rust although some—Cherokee, Nemaha, Andrew, Ajax, Cole and Marion—can tolerate it fairly well. Early seeding is most important in rust control, Sherf believes.

Two tomato blights were serious in Iowa gardens in 1951. Early in the season, early blight destroyed lower leaves and sunburned the tomatoes, resulting in a low quality crop. Later the late blight blackened the leaves and made the fruits turn corky and rot. Sherf says cool, rainy weather favored these diseases. Regular dusting or spraying with copper every week beginning July 1 gave good control.

Potato late blight caused losses of 25 to 30 percent in north Iowa, as well as in other potato producing areas of the nation. It is one of the factors responsible for the smaller potato crop in 1951. Farmers can get good control by using bordeaux or certain new organic sprays on their potatoes.

Corn May Suffer
A new disease hit corn in mid-August, causing corn leaves to appear frosted. Corn, usually disease-

free was hit hard by this leaf blight, called helminthosporium. Southeastern Iowa counties were hit earliest and had heaviest damage although it was well scattered over the southern two-thirds of Iowa.

Sherf estimates losses of around 5 percent from this corn blight which destroyed leaves before maturity. Cool wet weather next August will again favor it, and equal or greater losses can be expected, Sherf believes.

Hybrids with resistance to this disease aren't available yet, although plant breeders are working to develop them. Farmers can avoid some loss by planting corn on ground that was in some other crop last year. It would also be well to avoid low fields, Sherf says.

Spray Trees
Even trees suffered from diseases in 1951. Sherf blames leaf spotting and anthracnose fungi for early leaf fall on many trees, especially elms. Early spring applications of bordeaux or other copper sprays will control these tree diseases. It's best to apply two or three times—once when new leaves are expanding and then at 24 and 4-week intervals.

Sherf believes that if 1952 is a cool, wet year, the use of all recommended disease controls will be greatly needed and will result in healthier, more productive plants.

Pictured above are three of the Iowa State college extension service specialists who will be in Albia Jan. 29 and 30 for the fourth annual Grain and Hay Show.

The show is sponsored annually by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Extension Director Lloyd Reid said all Monroe county farmers may enter exhibits in the show. Cash and seed corn premiums will be awarded.

Entries must have been produced by the exhibitor in 1951, and are to be at Farm Bureau Hall by 9:45 a.m. Jan. 29. They'll be accepted the preceding day. Grain exhibitors must provide their own gallon containers.

Prize awards will be provided by hybrid seed corn companies and their local representatives, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Here's the premium list:

Class 1, ear of corn giving highest shelling percentage—bushel of seed corn, first; half bushel of seed corn, second; quarter bushel of seed corn, third.

Class 2, best 10 ears of corn—bushel of seed corn, first; half-bushel of seed corn, second; quarter bushel of seed corn, third.

Class 3, best bushel ears—bushel of seed corn, first; half bushel, second; quarter bushel, third.

Class 4, best gallon of oats—\$1.50, first; \$1, second.

Class 5, best gallon of wheat—\$1.50, first; \$1, second.

Class 6, best gallon of soybeans—\$1.50, first; \$1, second.

Class 7, best bundle alfalfa hay (flake or baled hay or 4 to 5 pound sheaf loose hay)—\$1.50, first; \$1, second.

Class 8, best bundle red clover hay (flake or baled hay or 4 to 5 pound sheaf loose hay)—\$1.50, first; \$1, second.

Other exhibits of an educational nature are welcome, but prizes will be paid only on those listed above, it was said.

Citizenship Award

Approve 20 Soil Conservation Practices for Monroe

Twenty soil conservation practices were adopted for Monroe county's 1952 agricultural conservation program during a conference of township Production and Marketing Administration committeemen here last week.

Soil District commissioners, Soil Conservation Service technicians, Extension Director Lloyd Reid and Forester Robert Church took part in the practice discussion.

The 20 on which the farmer-committeemen put the stamp of approval are those with which agricultural payments to meet part of the cost can be earned.

The group made mandatory a ruling that any producer wishing to receive credit for limestone must first show need for the lime with a soil test.

Here are the approved practices:

1. Standard Terraces.
2. Contouring Intertilled Crops.
3. Establishing Contour Strip-Cropping.
4. Establishing Sod Waterways and Terrace Outlets.
5. Establishing Grass Headland Waterways.
6. Construction of Permanent Open Farm Drainage Ditches.

Warren Rouse Takes First '51 Award

Carbin, Patton, Lee Rogers Also Take Prizes.

Warren Rouse copped first honors in Monroe county's 1951 Evergreen Pasture Contest, it was announced by the USDA Council during this week's annual Hay and Grain Show at Farm Bureau Hall.

Other winners were Pat Carbin, Denzil Patton and Lee Rogers.

All farmers who entered fields of renovated pasture land in the competition were awarded certificates.

The Council is sponsoring another contest of the same type for 1952, and entries are being received now.

The prize for Rouse was a truck load of agricultural limestone. Carbin received 18 pounds of birds-foot trefoil seed from Goode Seed & Feed Co. of Albia. Patton and Rogers each received \$10 fertilizer credits from the Monroe County Farm supply Co.

Award winners in the Hay and Grain Show competition included:

- Best Shelling Percentage Corn—Don Murdock, first; Ed Murphy, second; and Bernard Lee, third.
 - Best 10 Ears of Corn—Andy Kametz, first; A. E. Dicks, second; Andy Kametz, third.
 - Best Basket of Corn—Andy Kametz, first; Herbert Bettis, second.
 - Best Oats — Lloyd Goode, first; Sterling Martin, second.
 - Best Wheat—Andy Kametz, first.
 - Best Soybeans—Sterling Martin, first and second.
 - Best Alfalfa Hay—Frank Wilson, first; Bill Baltimore, second.
 - Best Red Clover Hay — Keith Clark, first.
 - Best Grass Silage—W. P. Judge, first; Lloyd Goode, second.
 - Most Exhibits—Andy Kametz.
 - Seed Identification—Keith Clark and Warren Rouse.
- Prizes included cash from the Chamber of Commerce and seed corn provided by local dealers.

7. Tile Drainage.
8. Diversion Terraces.
9. Dams and Reservoirs for Live-stock Water.
10. Construction Erosion Control Dams to Prevent or Heal Gullying of Farm Land, and to Reduce Run-Off Water.
11. Establishing or Improving Permanent Pasture Land.
12. Green Manure Crops.
13. Seeding of Biennial and Perennial Legumes or Mixtures of These Legumes or Grasses on Cropland.
14. Liming Materials.
15. Fertilizers.
16. Planting Forest Trees and Shrubs on Farmlands for Forestry Purposes, Including Timber Production, Erosion Control, Wind-

- breaks and Shelterbelts.
 17. Improving a Stand of Forest Trees.
 18. Maintaining a Stand of Trees and Shrubs in Windbreaks.
 19. Constructing Permanent fences to Protect Farm Woodlands.
 20. Land Clearing for Permanent Pasture.
- All farmers will have an opportunity to cooperate in the conservation program, County PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien said.
- Producers and landowners will be invited to attend meetings at which township committeemen will explain the program and assist in the preparation of individual farm production and conservation intention sheets.
- O'Brien suggested that farmers

who plan to take part in the 1952 ACP program review now any plan he has for his farm—his own or one worked out with the help of his extension director, SCS representative or PMA committeeman.

Such review may show need for preliminary practices this year in order to launch major practices in 1953, along with major practices that can be carried out this year. It will also indicate how the farmer can best utilize the services offered by various agricultural agencies.

All producers will be urged, O'Brien said, to select soil building practices which will conserve their farms and increase production to meet 1952 food goals.

January 31/52

Wide Variation in Germination at College Lab

Some Samples Low As 1-5 Per Cent, Reid Reports.

Reports coming into the county extension office indicate that the farmer who seeds oats that haven't been tested for germination may make a bigger than normal gamble next spring.

Lloyd M. Reid, county extension director, has a report from the Iowa State College Seed Testing Laboratory that there are wide variations in the germination of oats samples being tested. Some samples have been running as low as 1 to 5 percent in germination. About 75 percent of the samples are testing 90 percent or better with about 15 percent of the samples testing low enough that farmers may be better off to feed the oats even though it may mean buying seed oats. Reid pointed out that increases in planting rate are necessary to get a good stand with oats testing below 90 percent in germination. If the test runs below 75 percent, it is usually advisable to look for better germinating seed.

Apparently oats carried too much moisture when binned, according to Reid. Frequent rains over the state during combining and threshing are given part of the blame for variations in germination. However, another factor is that a lot of green material, such as foxtail, lamb's quarter and other weed seed, was binned along with the oats.

The surprising thing about the low germinating oats is that they appear to be good oats, many of the samples exhibiting no off color or musty odors associated with molds. Apparently what happened is that the oats went through a quick heat in the bin. An unnoticed quick heat lasting for only a day or two could have reduced the germination of the oats seriously.

Reid said seed oats can still be tested by the laboratory at Iowa State College but urged that samples be sent in without delay. The laboratory is running at full capacity now and get results of tests back to the sender within about 3 weeks after the sample is sent in. However, based on past experience the laboratory workers are making no guarantee that they can get results of tests back in time for planting if samples come in late in February or early March.

Abundant Roughage For Dairy Cows

Roughage is the basis of dairy cattle feeding during the winter, says Floyd Arnold, extension dairy husbandman at Iowa State College. It is good practice to give dairy cows all the roughage they will eat.

Liberal feeding of good roughage is just as important for the dry cow as for the milking cow. The same ration that she was getting when in milk can be used during most of the dry period. The amount of grain to feed depends upon size, condition of the cow and length of the dry period.

If no silage is fed in the dairy ration, the amount of hay eaten will run between 2 and 3 pounds daily for each 100 pounds of live-weight. If silage is fed, the average cow will consume 1 to 2 pounds of hay daily for each 100 pounds of live-weight.

If silage is fed—and if plenty is available—it can be fed in fairly large amounts. In experimental trials, cows receiving no hay have eaten up to 90 pounds of silage per day, Arnold says. Although this type of feeding is not recommended, it does show that silage can replace hay in the ration.

Common low-protein roughages fed on Iowa farms include sorghum or corn silage, grain sorghum fodder, sweet sorghum fodder or hay, corn stover, and sudan and grass hays.

Feeding of ample roughage is the foundation upon which economical milk production rests, Arnold says, and the crop program on the dairy farm, as well as feeding of concentrates, should be planned carefully so that plenty of good roughage will be provided and used.

January 21, 1952

Pasture Profitable, Clark Discovers

Wayne Clark, Monroe township farmer and soil district cooperator, has the proof of crop rotation policy pudding.

On a seven-acre plot devoted to a five-year rotation, Clark seeded alfalfa, brome and alsike.

Last year he grazed nine cows, a bull and between 20 and 30 shoats on the pasture and also harvested 186 bales of hay.

Mar 20, 1952

Plan Trip to Ames For Soils Event

Plans to have a delegation from Monroe county take part in an Iowa Soil Conservation Districts Recognition Program at Ames Feb. 14 were started this week by commissioners of the local district.

Arranged to celebrate completion of a 100 per cent districts organization in the state, the occasion will bring to Iowa Dr. Robert M. Salter, new chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. It will be his first official visit to the state since he became chief of the service last November.

The program is for the public, it was announced by Alton Wilcox, chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District board of commissioners. It will open at 1 p.m. in the Memorial Union building on the Iowa State campus.

The program will be preceded by a cafeteria luncheon. Serving will begin at 11:30 a.m., and tickets will be sold at the door, Wilcox has been advised.

Presiding as chairmen of the "100 Percent Celebration" will be Earl Elijah of Clarence, first state chairman of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, and William Darbyshire of Rockwell City, present chairman. James Foster of Monroe county is a member of the state committee.

The list of speakers includes District Judge Harold Levis of Chariton, whose topic is: "Soil Conservation District, the Essence of Democracy."

Feb 1/52

Bulletin Available On Corn Tests

The Iowa Corn Yield Test bulletin for 1951 is available at the Monroe County Extension Service office, it was announced today by Lloyd M. Reid, director.

The bulletin gives in performance scores a comparison of 244 varieties of hybrid corn grown in Iowa, including open formula varieties produced by Iowa State college as well as commercial varieties.

March 3, 1952

Find Many Uses for Waste Wood Chips

Waste of wood in Iowa amounts to many tons each year in such forms as top and small limbs left after logging operations, and slabs and edgings at sawmills.

Experimental work is being done in Iowa in search of ways to use this waste wood, according to Richard B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College. Converting the waste to wood chips appears to be one way to turn it into a useful product.

Wood chips are being used now for livestock bedding, chicken litter and for mulching material for fruits and garden. A further use of wood chips is under test — that's use as a soil conditioner. Campbell explains that the wood chips are organic matter and they add humus to the soil when they decompose. When organic matter is added to soil, it helps improve soil structure by making it more mellow, allowing it to absorb and hold more water and allowing better circulation of air through the soil. Use of chips for soil conditioning is only in the experimental stages, but Campbell believes it offers some promise.

Portable machines have been developed for converting waste wood into chips, but there are not many available throughout the country. Campbell thinks their use may spread as operators buy them for custom work. A portable chipper in use in the experimental program of Iowa State College and the Central States Forest Experiment Station will be used in two demonstrations in southern Iowa. The first will be on Feb. 8 at the Meredith Publishing Co. farm near Macksburg in Madison County, and the other will be on Feb. 14 near Denmark in Lee County.

Feb. 4/52

Extra Kernel When Planting Old Corn

Most vegetable seed, except sweet corn, carried over from last year should still be good for planting in your 1952 garden if you stored it in a dry, cool place, according to Ben Vance, horticulturist at Iowa State College.

For the last year's sweet corn, you should use additional seeds in each hill. If you plant three kernels to the hill with new sweet corn seed, you had better use four kernels if you are replanting sweet corn seed you kept from last year, Vance says.

Vance suggests that gardeners do some advance planning and buy carefully to avoid carrying over large quantities of seed from one year to the next. In this way, you are playing on the safe side and can get fresh seed each year.

Mar 6-1952

January 21/52

January 28-1952

Agronomists Check On Wheat Strains

The value of winter hardiness to Iowa wheat growers is very evident in the results of the 1951 Iowa winter wheat variety tests recently released by Iowa State College. Agronomic data obtained in the tests in 1951 and for the period 1947-51 have been summarized by R. E. Atkins and E. S. Dyas of the Agronomy (Farm Crops) Department and are available upon request.

Winter survival readings were very low for several wheat varieties developed in states south of Iowa. The lowest average winter survival score 42 percent, was given to Pawnee—a Kansas variety—while Triumph, an Oklahoma strain, had only a 48 percent survival in the 1951 tests. Acre yields were correspondingly low for these varieties, with Pawnee yielding 18.4 bushels and Triumph 19.6 bushels in the five tests harvested.

Iowa and Minnesota bred wheats survived the winter in considerably better condition. The Iowa varieties Iohardi and Ootank had winter survival scores of 75 and 71 percent, respectively, with resultant acre yields of 25.8 and 27.2 bushels. Minter and Marmin, two Minnesota entries, had 75 and 74 percent winter survival scores and yielded 27.4 and 27.5 bushels per acre, respectively, in 1951. Iowan, another Iowa selection, was somewhat intermediate in hardiness, with a survival score of 64 percent and a yield of 24.3 bushels.

The highest yielding variety in the test was Blackhawk, a Wisconsin wheat, with an average yield of 33.2 bushels per acre in 1951. Blackhawk is a soft red wheat, however, and is not a good bread wheat. Five-year average yields also rank Blackhawk first, followed by the hard red types, Iohardi and Minter.

Henry continued to be the top yielding variety in the spring wheat tests. It was high in yield in 1951 with an average acre yield in six tests of 18.4 bushels and averaged 20 bushels for the period 1947-51. Henry produces poor quality flour and is recommended only as a feed wheat. Sturgeon, another feed wheat, yielded 17.3 bushels per acre in the 1951 tests.

Of the spring wheat varieties desired by the milling and baking trade, Lee, Rival, Mida and Rushmore performed satisfactorily in 1951. Lee and Henry are the only spring wheats tested that have any resistance to the races of leaf rust prevalent in Iowa.

Feb-14-1952

Deadline

March 31 is the final date for Monroe county farmers to sign intentions sheets for 1952 Agricultural Conservation Program participation.

Producers who were unable to attend sign-up meetings held in their neighborhoods may call at the PMA office here before the end of the month and list the soil-building practices planned for the current year, PMA officials said.

It was also announced that 1951 AC payment applications are ready for signatures at the Albia office.

March 26, 1952

Sheep Make Good Use of Soil-Conserving Crops, Require Less Labor by Farmers

Sheep are seen more and more on Midwest farms. Many of these farmers are finding that the "woolies" make good use of soil-conserving crops and can be produced with less labor than other livestock.

According to Successful Farming Magazine, the long-time price outlook for a native-sheep flock is excellent compared with that for beef and dairy cattle. The total number of sheep has fallen so much in recent years that consumer demand should take all lamb and mutton production at relatively high prices for a long time to come. And though the wool picture has been highly unsettled, it still is good compared with the prewar one.

Most farmers prefer to start in the sheep business with a small flock. This has advantages, for it does not seriously disrupt other farm work. A small flock can bring in additional income, help clean up odd corners about the farm, and use roughage.

The article says you can figure that the same amount of pasture is needed for five ewes and their lambs, as for one cow and calf. A cow needs a half-acre of hay during the winter—a ewe needs about one-quarter acre. The carrying capacity of a good alfalfa-brome pasture is around five ewes and their lambs per acre. You can probably go higher in good growing

years.

What will it cost to go into the sheep business? Compared to beef, the cost is lower. For instance, one beef cow will cost from \$300 to \$375. One calf from this cow per year will be worth about \$160. Five ewes will cost anywhere from \$125 to \$200. Five ewes probably will give you seven lambs worth about \$170. On top of that, you'll make about \$30 on the wool.

The man who raises early lambs for market must have his lambs come on schedule and stay on schedule. Early pasture helps a lot in getting the lambs gaining fast. Some farmers seed rye in the fall for this early-lamb pasture. Early-spring lambs should be sold in June or July to avoid competition from lower-cost late-spring lambs.

February 14-1952

In Planning Crops, Consider Insects

Lots of Monroe county farmers are giving serious thought to their farm cropping plans for this year, deciding what crop will go in what field and getting set to start work when the season gets here.

Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe county extension director says some thought about insect pests should go into the consideration before the final plan is laid out. And he specifically points out insects that work on the roots of corn plants—corn rootworms, white grubs and wireworms. These insects actually reduce yield and they cause down corn which complicates harvesting.

Rotating crops is an effective defense against damage from one of the corn rootworm species that damages Iowa cornfields, Reid says. He believes a good safeguard is to have at least two years of other crops on the land ahead of corn. Corn can be grown two consecutive years without generally serious damage from rootworms, but third-year corn is in a dangerous position.

White grub populations build up in grass sod, so you're taking a chance on damage if you put corn on land just plowed out of grass. There's danger, too, Reid warns, if you plant corn on ground where there was a poor clover stand and the meadow was mostly grass. There's still some danger from grubs the second year after grass sod was plowed down.

Cutworms are another potential enemy if corn is planted on land plowed out of grass sod. They are generally worst following timothy or bluegrass sod and may also be present in damaging numbers on land that had a grassy stand of alfalfa or red clover.

Monroe county farmers who took losses last year from wireworm damage can expect the same thing this year if they put corn on the ground again. Where an infestation was bad last year, Reid thinks a farmer may be ahead to put soybeans or small grain on the land this season.

March 6, 1952

Find How to Make Better Pastures

It pays to improve Iowa pastures by any one of several methods. This is concluded by two Iowa State college research workers from experiments they have conducted.

One of these experiments was run by C. W. McDonald and J. M. Scholl to determine how many ewes could be carried per acre for an entire grazing season. The tests were conducted at the Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm at Beaconsfield, in Ringgold county.

Main results of the trial showed that two improved pastures—one containing a mixture of four legumes and three grasses and the other a renovated pasture seeded to birdsfoot trefoil and orchardgrass—carried an average of more than six ewes per acre for the 5-month grazing period. Each acre of unimproved pasture carried 3.5 ewes.

Plow in Fall

The pastures were renovated by contour plowing in the fall of 1949 and applying 4½ tons of lime per acre in split application. In the spring of 1950, 300 pounds per acre of 0-20-0 superphosphate was applied at seeding time. Oats was seeded as a companion crop at 1½ bushels per acre.

For early spring pasture, it looked like the birdsfoot trefoil and orchardgrass combination was best. It was in vigorous growth and ready for grazing even before the pasture was stocked May 17. However, it didn't have the summer-long carrying capacity that the complete mixture had.

The lespedeza and phosphate pasture, which carried 5.1 ewes per acre, had a light stand of lespedeza, apparently due to the phosphate favoring the growth of grasses which competed vigorously with the young lespedeza seedlings.

Mow All But Check

In the check pasture, which was not improved in any way, white clover was scarce. It was plentiful in the renovated pastures since phosphate is a good white clover booster. All pastures in the experiment were mowed except this one, which had weeds and poverty grass present. This check plot carried only 3.5 ewes per acre in the test.

The most productive pasture, as shown by experiment results, was seeded with 4 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil, 1 pound of Ladino clover, 2 pounds of red clover, 5 pounds of lespedeza, 2 pounds of timothy, 2 pounds of orchardgrass and 2 pounds of brome grass. This combination was outstanding for early growth, with Ladino and orchardgrass producing highest forage yields.

Planting combinations for the trefoil-orchardgrass mixture included 3 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil and 6 pounds of orchardgrass. In the other mixture, 4 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil and 6 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass were seeded—both on renovated pastures.

February 21-1952

A Businesslike Tie For Father, Son

Farming is getting to be an expensive business, and setting a son up in a business of this type isn't always so easy. There are, however, several tried and proven plans for father and son partnerships.

Father and son farm business agreements seem to work out best if they are operated on a yearly basis that coincides with the income tax year, rather than the normal farm lease year starting March 1. January 1 is the time most commonly used to get such agreements into operation, according to L. W. Arthur, extension economist at Iowa State College.

Keep Records

There are lots of things to consider besides the starting dates of such agreements, Arthur points out. First of all, he suggests that agreements be made on a business basis, with complete records maintained for the operation. A bank account, completely separate from that of either party entering into the agreement, may be set up, having an understanding as to who makes the deposits and withdrawals.

Members of a partnership of this type must be capable of getting along together. This will be easier if the most important decisions are made in advance instead of trying to rely on "just an oral understanding."

A heavy debt load is a severe handicap to an arrangement of this kind, Arthur points out. The agreement should supply sufficient depreciation and interest allowance on the investment in land, improvements, machinery and livestock.

Live Separately

Adequate provisions for separate living quarters are also important if the son is married. This may be done in many different ways. But if they are not provided, the chances for a satisfactory business partnership are reduced.

In most satisfactory farm agreements of this kind, the shares to be received are decided by the proportion of the contributions made by each party. Net profit, as used for income tax purposes, is sometimes a sound figure to use in settling accounts, but other plans may also be used. Inventory changes and depreciation have already been taken into consideration before this figure is reached.

Means Progress

This type of farm business agreement may enable a competent and interested son to progress all the way from a project or wage basis up to a straight 50-50 stock share lease or even an arrangement for purchasing the farm.

There are several different successful types of arrangements that will work out for father and son partnerships, Arthur points out. Plans for outlining an agreement of this type can be obtained from county extension directors.

Feb-14-1952

Add Ladino, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sudan Grass to Iowa Certified Crop List

Three new crops can be certified by Iowa farmers during 1952. They are Piper sudan grass, Ladino clover, and Cascade, Empire and Granger birdsfoot trefoil. Joe L. Robinson of Iowa State College, secretary of the Iowa certification agency, has announced that these can now carry blue tags if they pass certification standards.

These crops were recently added to the list of eligible crops by certification requirement committees at Ames. No major changes were made, according to Robinson, but the new varieties and Ladino clover were added to the list of crops that can be certified.

Only crops recommended by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and adopted by the certification committees can be certified each year. The committees are made up of seed growers, representatives of commercial seed companies and plant breeders. These committees decide which of the varieties that show up well in experiment station tests can be certified.

Seven New Corn Hybrids

The certification committee for corn approved 44 different hybrids for certification in 1952. Of these 44, seven new ones can be certified and sold as Iowa hybrids. They are Iowa 4328, 4330 and 4439 for south central Iowa; Iowa 4459, 4536 and 4537 for north central Iowa, and Iowa 4483 for northern Iowa.

Oat varieties that were approved by the committee on other crops for certification in 1952 are Andrew, Benton, Cherokee, Missouri O-205, Reselect Clinton and Shelby. Only Iowa foundation Cherokee can be certified in 1952. All the eligible Cherokee was purified and increased by the Committee for Agricultural Development in 1951 and has been allocated for seed production in 1952.

Iohardi, Minter and Pawnee are the eligible winter wheats for certification in 1952. Kindred, Mars, Moore and Plains are the eligible barley varieties, and Dakota, Koto, Maine and Redwood are the flax varieties eligible for certification.

State Soil Conservation Committee of Iowa NOTICE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONER FOR THE MONROE COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, EMBRACING LANDS LYING IN THE COUNTY OF MONROE, IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

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

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

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of April, 1952, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., an election will be held for the election of a commissioner for the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

All owners of lands lying within the above-mentioned territory are eligible to vote.

Polling place for the election is as follows:

Christian Church Service Center, Albia, Iowa.

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

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

By Wm. Daubyshire, Chairman.

April 10, 1952

Soybean varieties eligible to carry the blue tag in 1952 are Adams, Blackhawk, Hawkeye and Lincoln.

Legumes that can be certified in 1952 are Ranger and Buffalo alfalfa; Cascade, Empire and Granger birdsfoot trefoil; Ladino clover; Iowa 6 and 48 lespedeza, and Emerson red clover.

Grasses eligible for certification in 1952 are Achenbach, Fischer and Lincoln bromegrass; loreed canarygrass, and Piper sudan grass.

All varieties of potatoes officially recognized in the state of origin can be certified in Iowa in 1952.

Farmers or concerns interested in certifying any of the eligible crop varieties can obtain more details by writing to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association, Ames, Iowa.

March 3, 1952

Feed Dry Roughage With Grass Silage

Bad weather and lots of hay encouraged many Iowa dairymen to put up some grass silage last summer. Now they'd like to know a little more about feeding it.

Floyd Arnold, extension dairyman at Iowa State College, believes grass silage should be fed with dry roughage for the best results. The poorer the quality of the dry roughage, the more value you can expect from adding grass silage to the ration.

This is true because grass silage has about twice as much protein, minerals and carotene as corn silage. These equalities make it a valuable roughage. Experience has shown that grass silage has a total feeding value about equal to corn silage although its different characteristics make feeding changes necessary, Arnold says.

Since grass silage is low in carbohydrates, the amount of grain—especially corn—should be stepped up and the protein and mineral-rich feeds cut down. This is especially true if legume hay is fed although much depends on legume hay quality, too, Arnold believes. He also points out that the legume crop silage will contain more protein than grass or small grain silage.

Cows on grass silage feed have to be watched for weight drops since grass silage is bulky and low in carbohydrates. It brings about the same feeding results as succulent early spring pasture. This all points to grain increases in the ration.

When planning a ration which includes grass silage, Arnold says dairymen can judge the value of the silage by considering the quality and nature of the crop ensiled, its moisture content and the type of preservative used. Then they can juggle the rest of the ration accordingly.

If grass silage is fed only in limited amounts to dairy cows, Arnold doesn't believe any change has to be made in the grain ration. This is true only if plenty of mixed hay is fed along with it. It's always a good practice to start cows off gradually on grass silage, because it affects them something like early pasture.

March 6, 1952

County Wide Co-operation Promoting Soils Program

One of the most fascinating stories of community co-operation and improvement, on a county wide basis, is contained in the 1951 report of the Monroe County Soil Conservation district.

In dollars and cents the co-operation of the various groups has meant much to Monroe county during 1951. In dollars and cents this co-operation and the entire program of soil conservation will mean much to the people of Monroe county in the years ahead.

It's an interesting story, this story of an entire community co-operating in this program of soil betterment and conservation. It's the story of co-operation by the local and state governments, the schools, the farmers organizations, the civic organizations. It's the story of our youngsters learning soil conservation in their schools through work book studies. It's the story, too, of the teachers themselves preparing to teach the subject by taking courses through the Drake community college.

In part, too, it's the story of recognition of the accomplishments in the field, of recognition for those improving their pastures, of those engaged in active dairy and in soils work, of forage field days, of good plowing practices.

During the past year two new groups were organized, and four others are in the process of organizing. Forty-seven plans were prepared and completed. Seventy-five farm ponds were completed.

The story of soil conservation, in Monroe county as elsewhere, is refreshing. It's the desire of the people themselves to conserve their God-given natural resources. It's a practical application of stewardship. It's good insurance for future generations.

Even so, this report of the soil conservation district doesn't tell the entire story. It doesn't tell the story of the hundreds of farmers who would like to become members of their local farm planning groups. It doesn't tell the enthusiasm of the hundreds who, perhaps without a definite farm plan, are still engaged in conservation practices, intent on making their farms better than when they received them.

We're sometimes impatient with such programs. There is so much to be done. So little time to do everything which must be accomplished. And it is true that we could literally add a million dollars to the annual income in Monroe county by the adoption, on every farm, of sound conservation practices.

We're hoping that the story of soil conservation can be told to an increasing number of farmers, that these new farmers can catch the enthusiasm of those who have already realized its benefits. Surely, here is a program of which everyone in the county can be proud, a program which continues to merit the support of everyone who calls Monroe county home.

March 20, 1952

Tickets Available For Farm Dinner

Tickets for the USDA Council Soil Conservation banquet program are now available at offices of all Monroe county agricultural agencies. The price is \$1.40.

The program is scheduled for April 22 at the Christian Service Center. George Ver Steeg, editor of the Pella Chronicle, will be guest speaker.

April 10, 1952

Shrewd Feeders Planning to Utilize Oats And Legume Pasture in '52 Operations

Iowa's cattle and pig feeders are taking a long gamble today on the yet unplanted 1952 corn crop, but the shrewd ones are hedging the risk with a feeding plan that calls for heavy use of legume pasture and the 1952 oats crop, according to C. C. Culbertson of the Animal Husbandry Department at Iowa State College.

The shortage of corn, accompanied by a shortage of soybean

meal for protein supplement and the largest numbers of cattle in the country's history, is making this a year when careful feed planning is almost the only way to profit for the farmer, Culbertson says.

Soybean processors report they are unable to produce soybean meal at a profit until they find a market for the by-product oil.

Protein Supplement

Feeders will be able to buy protein supplement throughout this season, but it will be common to find prepared or the mineralized meal, on which there is no OPS ceiling price. The high price of this supplement will threaten the profits of the farmer, if he has to pay for his protein through this channel.

The early pig feeder who doesn't have the corn, says Culbertson, will probably put his pigs on legume pasture and limited grain ration as soon as they reach 50 or 60 pounds. The pigs will gain about a pound a day on pasture and a 2 percent grain ration. This means slower gain and later delivery of the hogs to market.

If the 1952 corn prospects look good by August, the federal government may be liberal with the stored corn it holds. This will provide grain for finishing in the late summer and early fall.

Delayed Farrowing

Many swine men have delayed their farrowing to bring in the spring pigs in May, Culbertson says.

The suggestion that farmers use barley plantings to provide early grain this summer has not been accepted very generally by farmers. They distrust the small yields of barley and the danger of scab, so prefer to use ground oats for their pig feed. A 2 percent ration of corn and about 2 percent of ground oats, the latter soaked freshly for each feeding, will produce about as good a gain as corn.

The cattle feeders face a danger of having to market cattle not finished for their grades. Their hope lies in some shelled corn silage, limited grain rations and pasture to carry the cattle through until the new corn is available.

Farmers May Order Multiflora Rose

Abundant supplies of multiflora rose are available in Monroe county landowners may order the state forest nursery at Albia. Eighteen-inch stock may be obtained through Extension Dept. Lloyd Reid or SCS Farm Harold Anderson at \$17 per sand.

Plants from the forest nursery may not be used for landscape or ornamental purposes—available only for erosion control, wildlife plantings and living fences. Multiflora rose is proving a good growth in six to eight feet of eight feet in height and it doesn't spread or sap the soil.

April 1952

March 6, 1952

Tells About Pruning Of Shade Trees

Right now, before spring work opens up, is the time to prune large shade trees, according to Margherita Tarr, extension landscape architect at Iowa State College.

are doing this work during the early part of March, putting park, campus and houseyard trees in condition. You can do the job simply at your own home, and if you follow a few common-sense rules you won't have any regrets about the results and you won't have to do the same job over again soon.

Miss Tarr points out that when a branch hangs down so it interferes with traffic or with your roof or chimney, the unfortunate tendency is to simply cut off the end. When you do this, the tree just branches out again in the same place. You have a bigger job to do within a few years.

The way to meet the problem, Miss Tarr says, is to cut the offending branch back to where it started, to trunk or main branch. To do this job, you make three cuts in the branch. The first is on the under side of the limb, about 6 inches above where the branch joins the larger branch or trunk. This cut goes one-third of the way into the limb. Second, saw into the top side of the limb, a little farther out on the limb than the undercut. This is the cut that removes the limb, breaking it back to the undercut. This prevents it from stripping the bark off the main branch or trunk.

Third, you remove the stub by making a clean, smooth cut flush and parallel with the trunk or branch from which the limb has been cut. The final cut should be clean and as close as possible to the main stem.

Finally, treat the wound—if it is more than 2 inches in diameter—with a tree paint which will waterproof it but will not injure the plant cells. This should be repeated at yearly intervals until the wound is healed.

Always prune to retain the natural shape of the tree, Miss Tarr advises. Never "top" a large tree. Even if you have to make way for an electric line, topping is no solution. Clear an opening in the tree by cutting out a whole branch trimming it back to where it came from. If this is impossible, it is better to take out the entire tree than to attempt to solve the problem by continual "topping."

Topping trees to make them stronger is a serious mistake. In time the stubs rot back. The new growth gets so heavy that it eventually breaks away from the hollow, rotted stub.

March 6, 1952

Old-Fashioned Town Meeting for Representatives of Agriculture and Labor Here March 27

Farmers, factory and packing plant workers and business men of the Monroe county area will get together here next Thursday for a discussion of common problems and objectives.

A Farmer-Labor Joint Seminar, for men and women, will be held in the Christian Service Center.

Sessions are free, except for a 6:30 p.m. dinner program. Dinner tickets, at \$1.75, may be obtained in Albia through Monday, March 24, from County Supervisor Alton Wilcox at the court house or from Duke Norberg at editorial offices of The Monroe County News. Reservations

may be made by phone or letter by persons who wish to pick up their tickets the day of the seminar.

Wilcox emphasized that the seminar, which will have widely-known leaders in the fields of agriculture and labor as discussion leaders, is for all men and women interested in the economic and social progress of the community and nation.

"Regardless of occupation," he commented, "each of us is—first of all—a citizen of the Democracy. And as citizens we have a very vital concern with unity among our-

selves that will enable us to work together for the strengthening and protection of our common heritage of freedom."

The first of next Thursday's discussions, on farm machinery costs and their relationship to wages, will begin at 2:45 p.m. Larry Carlstrom, assistant director of the Agricultural Implement Division of United Auto Workers, will be discussion leader.

At 3:10 p.m. Lyle Cooper, research director for the United Packinghouse Workers, will preside during a discussion of the farmer's meat income and its relationship to the economy.

The final afternoon session, beginning at 4:10, will be concerned with conservation and Sylvan Runkel of Ottumwa, SCS conservationist for the district including Monroe county, will be leader. A film on the TVA project will be screened.

Addresses by Kenneth Thatcher, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, will follow the dinner. There'll also be a panel discussion in which farm and labor representatives will participate. Loren Soth of The Des Moines Register will serve as moderator.

Wilcox Points to Increased Per Acre Corn Output Here--

Says Conservation Farming Best Route to Defense Food Goals

With farmers of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District being asked to increase their 1952 crop production six per cent, Alton Wilcox, chairman of the district governing body, today pointed out that conservation farming is the best and surest way to reach these new national defense goals. "And it is the only safe way," he added.

"The farmers of this country are being asked by the government to produce more food and fiber than ever before. Out of the six per cent increase the department of agriculture estimates no more than two per cent can be produced from new land, by double cropping, or by bringing idle land into use. The rest of it must come from land already being farmed.

"This increased production," the chairman said, "is vital

to our defense effort. There is special need for feed grains, forage crops and cotton.

"Soil conservation methods such as those recommended by our local soil conservation district are the best way of meeting these production goals," he explained. "Records in our local office show, for instance, that corn yields can be increased seven bushels an acre simply by planting it on the contour with the proper use of lime and fertilizer. Reports from the SCS experiment stations prove strip cropping has increased yields 20 per cent and terracing has added 10 bushels of corn an acre to previous yields.

"I have read statements made by Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, which show that crop yields in the United States could be increased

from 75 per cent if all farmers would use the right combination of the methods we already know about. The generous use of our present fertilizers, seeds, equipment and conservation methods of farming would produce that much grain.

"Believe this is true throughout the country and certainly true here in the Monroe County soil conservation district.

"The 1952 production goals should be met, but not at the cost of damaging our land. Fortunately this isn't necessary. It is at hand and I hope every farmer of our district will remember as he turns the first furrow that the way to greater production and more personal profit from his land is the soil conservation district way."

Ver Steeg of Pella Banquet Speaker

George Ver Steeg, editor of the Pella Chronicle, will be guest speaker at the annual Monroe County Soil Conservation banquet here April 22.

Plans for the program are now being made by the Monroe County USDA Council. It will be held in the Christian Service Center.

Among the highlights of the affair will be the presentation of awards to farmers with outstanding soil conservation records.

Ver Steeg, one of Iowa's best-known weekly newspaper editors, has gained wide recognition for his work in the editorial field and is an ardent conservationist.

Dinner tickets may be purchased from members of the USDA Council.

James Nash Leads County Council—

James Nash, member of the GI Agricultural Training School faculty here, has been elected chairman of the Monroe County United States Department of Agriculture Council for the coming year.

He succeeds Lloyd Reid, county extension director.

Other officers named during a meeting at Production and Marketing Administration headquarters last week are Robert Lott, farmer and Farm Bureau president, vice chairman; and Robert Church, forester, secretary.

The council is made up of representatives of various agricultural agencies and local government agencies.

Trees Available for Erosion Control

The State Forest Nursery at Ames has a few trees this spring which it will sell at low cost to plant for wildlife and soil erosion control, according to Richard B. Campbell, extension forester at Iowa State College.

Campbell says farmers can turn inaccessible areas, rough land or land depleted of soil fertility into areas suitable to wildlife and at the same time control erosion on the land. Trees will reduce soil loss and water loss on land where cropping isn't profitable or practical.

Must Order Soon

Interested farmers can purchase these trees this spring through their county extension directors, conservation officers or Soil Conservation Service representatives. The original deadline for orders has been passed, Campbell says, but later orders will be accepted as long as trees are available.

Species of trees available at the nursery include red pine, white pine, jack pine, green ash, red elm, soft maple, red haw and Russian olive. Shrub species include Caragana, dogwood, wild plum, wild grape and multiflora rose, Campbell says.

Walnut Seeds Too

Stratified walnuts are also available as seeds for planting during the spring planting season. Instructions for planting and cultivation will be furnished with each order of walnuts.

No less than 250 plants of any

PROGRAM

Soil Conservation Banquet

Christian Service Center, 7 p.m., Tuesday, April 22
Sponsored by Monroe County USDA Council

Master of Ceremonies	James Nash
Chairman, USDA Council	
America	Audience
Invocation	Rev. Frank Marler
Dinner Music	Sylvan Runkel
District SCS Conservationist	
Group Singing	Led by Wendell Rowles
Introduction of Guests	
Remarks	Alton Wilcox
Chairman, Soil District Commissioners	
Remarks	Philip O'Brien
Chairman, PMA Committee	
Monroe County Pasture Contest	Lloyd M. Reid
Monroe County Extension Director	
Music	Farm Bureau Chorus
Mrs. Margaret White Stoltz, Director	
Address	George Ver Steeg
Editor, Pella Chronicle	
Monroe District Activity	Harold Anderson
SCS Farm Planner	
Presentation of Awards	J. Logan Cain
President, Albia Rotary Club	
Election Results	James Foster
State Soil Conservation Committee	

Will Elect Monroe Soil Commissioner

The State Soil Conservation committee announced today an election will be held April 22 at the Christian Service Center in Albia to name a commissioner for the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

The commissioner will be elected for a term of six years to succeed Alton Wilcox.

A slate of nominees is to be announced next week.

3-12

Franklin Township Farmers Organize

A new soil conservation work group—Monroe county's thirtieth—was organized last week by Franklin township farmers during a meeting at Vosburg school.

Farm operators in the Vosburg area who didn't attend the organization session may still enroll in the work group by contacting Extension Director Lloyd Reid, secretary of the county soil district, or the Soil Conservation office in the post office.

The 30 conservation work groups in the county have well over 400 members.

First step in the new Franklin township program will be the soils mapping of farms under the direction of SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson and Conservation Aide John Botts. This will be done early in the summer, and will be followed by the preparation of individual farm conservation plans. These will be made during group planning sessions.

More than 300 Monroe county farms have complete soil and water conservation plans. On these farms practices range from first contour lines to complete introduction of all practices recommended for controlling erosion and increasing fertility.

March 31 - 1952

Four Eligible For District Soil Post

**Wilcox, Sandifer,
Hawk, Anderson
Go on Ballot.**

Four Monroe county farmers have been qualified as candidates for the post of Soil District commissioner, it was announced today by Lloyd Reid, district secretary.

They are Alton Wilcox, incumbent, Dick Sandifer, Claude Hawk and Lorence Anderson.

One of the four will be elected for a six-year term during balloting scheduled for April 22 at the Christian Service Center here.

Serving now as district commissioners, in addition to Wilcox, are Sterling Martin and Frank Bell. The three commissioners make up the governing body for the Monroe County Soil District. They serve without pay, and their big job is channeling conservation services to Monroe county farms.

The election will be combined with the annual Soil Conservation banquet.

The polling place will open at 2 p.m., and close at 8 p.m. Election officials will be Frank Rogers, Ed Agans and James Foster.

The banquet will be served at 7 o'clock, and George Ver Steeg, editor of the Pella Chronicle, will be speaker. Tickets are on sale at all agricultural agency offices, and reservations will be accepted until Saturday evening, April 19.

April 14, 1952

Foster, Smith and Larson Receive Awards--

Conservation or Poverty, Ver Steeg Warns

George Ver Steeg, dynamic editor of The Pella Chronicle, told Monroe county farmers here Tuesday that major responsibility for conservation of soil resources is on their shoulders.

He warned that in southern Iowa we have a choice between wise land use and a lower standard of living that will eventually mean poverty.

Recognized as one of the nation's foremost authorities on the care and training of the weekly newspaper editorial page, Ver Steeg spoke during Monroe county's annual Soil Conservation Banquet program at Christian Service Center.

Another highlight was the presentation of awards to farmers who achieved outstanding soil conservation records on their farms during the past year. Presented by J. Logan Cain, president of the Albia Rotary club, the conservation plaques went to James W. Foster, A. L. Smith and Lennart Larson.

Given honorable mention by the USDA Council, sponsor of the affair, were Clifford Davis, Sterling Martin, Ira Lewman, Arnold Anderson and John Dougherty.

Ver Steeg has been a soil conservation student and promotion man since the late 30's, when the nation's second soil conservation district was established in Marion county, on the English Creek watershed.

He told of receiving anonymous letters, and losing subscribers, because of the aggressive stand taken by The Chronicle in advocating conservation of soil and water resources.

The time has come now, he told farmers in his audience, when newspapers and radio can do little more in the way of promoting conservation—"it's up to you and your neighbors."

Ver Steeg did, however, urge town and country action on legislation that would require restoration of areas torn up in strip mining.

He also called for a realistic flood control program incorporating upland conservation practices, dams and reservoirs.

April 24, 1952

Meeting in Ottumwa May 5 For Conservation Group

The Iowa state soil conservation committee will hold its May meeting in Ottumwa—May 5.

Members of the committee—including James Foster of Albia—will open their session at the Wapello county soil conservation service district office at 10 a.m. At noon they will join the Rotary club and Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee for a luncheon at Hotel Ottumwa. Clyde Spry, secretary of agriculture, will speak.

Attending the morning meeting with Spry and Foster will be Floyd Andre, dean of Iowa State college; Frank Mendell, state soil conservationist; William Darbyshire, Rockwell City; Chris H. Jensen, Audubon; Kenneth M. Wagner, West Liberty; J. F. Ingels, Maynard; and Othie R. McMurry, Des Moines, committee secretary.

During the afternoon committee members will meet with commissioners of 16 southeast Iowa soil conservation districts.

The state committee Wednesday named a six-man committee to study flood damage in western

Iowa and make recommendations regarding assistance needed by farmers.

The primary objective is cleaning out drainage ditches along the Missouri river so water can be removed from crop land in time for planting this spring.

The appointees are Don Anders, Pottawattamie county; Ralph Mikkelsen, Monona county; Dallas McGrew, Mills county; George Welty, Fremont county; Wilbur Peterson, Harrison county; and Ed Helming, Woodbury county.

April 24, 1952

Lovilia Group Will Wind up Planning Conservation

Use Maps to Put Their Land Into Proper Uses.

The final farm conservation planning meeting for Neighborhood Group No. 28 is scheduled for Monday at 8 p.m. in Lemons school house west of Lovilia, it was announced today by Alton Wilcox, chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

Farmers in the group are A. L. Maddy, Charles Maddy, John Hollinrake, Frank Etcher, Albert Etcher, Robert W. Barnes, David Warren, H. W. Phipps, Lawrence Livengood and Harold Noe.

Group 29 held its final meeting at Egypt school, east of Lovilia, last week. This group includes Harry Chamberlain, Guy Goodwin, John Blomgren, Alva Chance, Bodnar Brothers, Paul Stewart, Jennings Kitsmiller and John Carson.

A series of three meetings with each neighborhood group is an important part of the conservation planning and application program carried on by the Soil District with the assistance of Soil Conservation Service and state personnel. Harold Anderson is farm planner, John Botts, SCS aid, and Orval Plum, state aid, help farmers lay out conservation practices.

Information discussed and material presented in the group meetings are designed to help members work out complete erosion control and crop production plans for their farms. The District provides each farmer with a soil map of his farm showing type, slope and erosion; and a land capability map which shows what every acre on the farm should be used for—crops, meadow, pasture or woods.

Subjects covered include soil formation, soil erosion, proper land use and the various conservation practices—with special emphasis on pasture renovation and utilization.

April 23, 1952

More Oats, Corn for Monroe County

Bean and Hay Acres Down This Year

Seeding of Oats About Finished, PMA Reports.

More oats and corn, less beans and hay—that's the 1952 agricultural production picture for Monroe county, a summary of planting intentions compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration committee shows.

Indications are that Monroe county farmers will go far over their defense production goal in oats and will just about hit the corn and soybean targets, PMA Committeeman Denzil Patton said Wednesday.

A year ago Monroe county had 17,200 acres in oats. For 1952 farmers registered intentions to seed 23,600 acres, and it is believed that much was almost reached this week. The goal set up by the Department of Agriculture is 16,818 acres.

Planting intentions show a total of 40,121 acres will go into corn this year—about 4,000 more than in 1951. The corn goal is 42,562 acres and PMA committeemen believe it will be reached by planting time. Some winter-killed legumes will be replaced with corn. There was considerable damage to legume seedings last winter.

In 1951, due in great measure to the delay in planting corn caused by wet, cold weather, Monroe county had nearly 7,000 acres of soybeans. This year's intentions indicate 5,521 acres against a goal of 4,835 acres.

Meanwhile, Monroe county's ever-normal corn granary is being rapidly depleted and chances are there'll be no corn reserve at all by 1952 harvest time. The sales from government bins have been running about 20,000 bushels a month, but will probably slow up as the pasture season opens. The reserve which was 268,000 bushels in bins here and at Melrose last September now is around 130,000 bushels.

PMA has 10 empty bins of 3,250 bushels capacity for sale at Melrose. These bins measure 32 feet in length and 1 foot in width, with 10-foot sidewalls.

Floods Strike Stored Corn—

The Missouri River flood now pouring over western counties and the threat of high water along the Mississippi creates a demand for additional corn acreage on farms outside the devastated areas, PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien said today.

He said the Missouri flood will destroy many thousands of bushels of Iowa corn stored in government bins and on farms, and that there may be additional losses along the Mississippi.

"When we consider the fact that our feed reserves, especially corn, were already low, the seriousness of the present situation should certainly prompt all our farmers to do their utmost to increase their corn acreage wherever possible this year."

O'Brien pointed out that many thousands of acres of the flooded land will not be dried out and sufficiently cleared in time to permit planting corn there this spring, and consequently other farmers must revise their plans and put in more acres if the state's goal of 11,300,000 acres is to be reached in 1952. He also emphasized that crop and market experts are agreed that this should be a profitable year for corn farming.

Sylwester Recites Precautions That Will Save Grain

Don't Cultivate Too Soon After Applying 2, 4-D.

May 12, 1952

Weed control through spraying cornfields with 2,4-D normally does not affect corn yield.

However, farmers may damage their corn if certain spraying precautions are not observed, says E. P. Sylwester, extension weed specialist at Iowa State College.

Overdosage is a common error in spraying. Weeds need just enough spray to kill them and no more, Sylwester says. Too much spray may reduce yields or make corn more apt to be damaged by wind or rain.

Corn grows rapidly on warm humid days, and it's better not to spray during this time, Sylwester believes. Chemicals affect rapidly growing plants most. This is the reason it's best to spray weeds when they're growing rapidly and are tender. But it works the same way with corn and will cause damage on days when it's growing fastest.

Other things to remember when spraying are to keep as much spray as possible away from the corn plants while getting good coverage of the weeds. It's best to spray on quiet days as wind may carry fumes or drift from the spray to other crops close by and damage them. It's advisable to use pressures ranging from 25 to 35 pounds, Sylwester says. Drop extensions should be used in spraying corn. And 2,4-D kills only broad-leaved weeds—it isn't effective on grassy plants.

After spraying a cornfield, it's best not to cultivate for about a week or 10 days because corn may be brittle and break off. Sprayed corn often bends and is broken easily during cultivations, so it's best to plan to make spraying the last operation.

In spraying cornfields, best results have been obtained with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of acid equivalent per acre of the amine or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per acre of ester form of 2,4-D. This rate gives best results in 10 to 15 gallons of water, according to the weed specialist.

Sterling Martin New District Chairman

Monroe County Soil District commissioners have named Sterling Martin of Melrose to serve as their chairman during the coming year. He succeeds Alton Wilcox.

The commissioners also have designated June 19 as the date for the annual Rural Schools Conservation Awards program. Medals for the three best conservation work books in each township and plaques for the three best work books in the county will be presented to boys and girls.

June 2, 1952

Schedule Field Day Friday at Farm Near Fairfield

Albia Firm Among Sponsors of Soil Saving Program.

A soil conservation field day designed to promote and advance all phases of proper land use and soil conservation measures — including information on the preparation of long grass silage—is scheduled for Friday in Jefferson county.

Among the sponsors of the program is D & D Equipment Co., Albia.

The field day will be held on the Cloyd Cornick farm, 1.5 miles west of Fairfield on highway 34, under the direction of the Jefferson county soil conservation district. Cooperating with the district are the Soil Conservation Service, state soil conservation agencies, Iowa Extension Service and Jefferson county farm groups.

Plans for the Cornick farm were drafted by Cornick and Orville J. Berry, Jefferson county's SCS farm planner.

Farmers and landowners who have land use, soil erosion or crop or hay making problems may discuss them with local, state and national agricultural authorities during the day. These will include Morris Fonda, president of the Soil Conservation Society of America; Walt Weiss, zone conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, Wis.; Parks K. Forster, district soil conservationist; Roy F. McAlister, Jefferson county extension director; Robert Gray, district agronomist; and Berry.

Kirk Fox, editor, and Jim Roe, managing editor of Successful Farming, will lead a review of events during the afternoon program.

The discussions and demonstrations for the field day will begin at 9 a.m. and continue until 4 p.m., regardless of weather conditions. Events include preparation of long grass silage, seed bed preparation, and planting, gully and ditch filling, grass waterway construction, terracing, pond building, pasture renovation, subsoiling for draining control, modern manure loading and spreading, practical woodlot sawing and cultivating techniques.

May 12, 1952

State Soil Conservation Committee Meets In Ottumwa



Members of the State Soil Conservation committee, including James W. Foster of near Albia, held a meeting in Ottumwa last week. This Ottumwa Courier photo was made as the committee discussed flood control. In the picture, left to right, seated, are: Dr. Floyd Andre, dean of the College of Agriculture at Iowa State college, Ames (in dark shirt); Chris H. Jensen, Audubon; J. Fred Ingels, Maynard; Mr. Foster and Chairman William Darbyshire, Rockwell City (extreme right). Standing, left to right, are Clyde Spry, Des Moines, state secretary of agriculture; Kenneth M. Wagner, West Liberty; and Frank H. Mendell of the United States Soil Conservation Service.

No single step will prevent floods, and all flood control money shouldn't be channeled in one direction.

That was the conclusion reached by the Iowa Soil Conservation committee during a flood control conference in Ottumwa last week.

James W. Foster, Monroe county farmer, is a member of the state committee.

Soil district commissioners of

this area took part in the Ottumwa discussions.

O. R. McMurry, committee secretary, Dean Floyd Andre of Iowa State college and Frank Mendell of the Soil Conservation Service reported on the flood situation in the Missouri valley of Iowa.

McMurry said farmers with land in river bottom drainage districts need immediate help to repair levees and ditches before

May and June flood waters come.

Mendell, who directs SCS activities in Iowa, reported on the drainage problem and on the long-time problem of protecting these lands. Mendell reported "growing respect for the corps of engineers for saving Council Bluffs," and in response to a question covering demand for cooperative action by all government agencies concerned with flood control said he had heard little about a cooperative program.

Mendell said farm people in the flooded area were critical of industrial and commercial interests in restricting the channel of the river in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area. He reported, too, that many persons in the flood areas favor upland water control for the protection of reservoirs from silting.

Dean Andre told the group

flood victims found it harder to get help to move back than to move from the path of floods. He reported that huge plows were imported to plow up land after water receded and that 80 per cent of the \$100 per acre cost was paid by the government through the Production and Marketing Administration.

He revealed much land has been abandoned, with farmers declaring they will not go back to the farms.

The committee and district commissioners discussed budgeting the \$250,000 state aid to soil districts for the coming year. Some of the money is used for personnel. Other uses are for purchasing earth-moving machinery and for demonstration work.

The state committee has been holding meetings once a month outside Des Moines.

Leaf Galls Appear On Monroe Trees

Lots of Monroe county folks who keep a close watch on their shade trees are perplexed by the appearance of leaf galls, Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe county extension director, said today.

The galls vary in size and in the places they are found on the leaves. Some are concentrated along the midrib, others only on the leaf petioles and still others scattered over the entire leaf. And there may be a lot of variation in color—from brilliant red to dark brown.

Responsible for the appearance of the galls are tiny, 8-legged mites and some insects, Reid says. And they are protected from insecticides, since the mites or insects are inside the galls where chemicals won't reach them.

He reported that Iowa State College entomologists say there's no effective economical control for these mites or insects, and there's no evidence that they do any harm to the trees where they are found. Apparently the galls do not cause any toxic effect and the amount of leaf space they cover is relatively small. Where infestations are so heavy that some leaves are lost, the trees put out new leaves to perform the vital leaf function of manufacturing food for the tree.

June 23, 1952

Entries in County Plowing Meet Open

Conduct of the county plowing contests this year will depend upon the interest and the number of contestants, according to Lloyd Reid, county extension director.

The U. S. D. A. Council will sponsor the contests in co-operation with the Rural Young People, if at least six entries are made in each of the classes.

Reid has urged interested plowmen to contact his office, the Soil Conservation Service or the PMA offices prior to June 27 to make entry in the contests. A \$5 deposit for each contest is required and if sufficient entries are not received the deposits will be refunded.

Last year there were only two plowmen in the events. In both the 1950 and 1951 level land contests, the winners went on to win the state level land even. Tom Dougherty was the 1950 champion and Lloyd Goode the 1951 champion. Both men placed well in the national match at Bethany, Mo., last year.

An entry blank for this year's contest is printed in today's issue of The Monroe County News.

June 23, 1952

Rouse, State Farms On Tour Schedule

Monroe county business and professional men have been invited to participate in a Pasture Field Day tour June 17.

The caravan will form on the public square at 12:30 p.m. and will visit the Warren Rouse farm, west of Hilton, and the Iowa State college pasture farm west of Albia.

Sponsored by the USDA Council, the tour will be one of the highlights of Monroe county's observance of Soil Conservation Week.

June 9, 1952

TOUR TUESDAY

This is Soil Conservation Week.

Two public programs, designed to focus attention on local achievements in the conservation field and show the importance of continued action in protecting natural resources, are planned by the USDA Council and Soil Conservation District.

A field day and tour for farmers and business and professional men is planned Tuesday. The auto caravan will form on the public square at 12:30 p.m. and move first to the Warren Rouse farm in Monroe township. There results of pasture renovation will be studied. From the Rouse farm the tour group will go to the Iowa State college experimental farm on the D road southwest of Albia.

Professor H. D. Hughes and Ralph Krenzin of Iowa State college will assist with the tour and field day activities.

Thursday the Monroe County Soil Conservation District will sponsor a recognition program for rural school children at Albia High school auditorium. You'll find details in another story on this page.

Agricultural Outlook Bright

Some Corn and Bean Plantings Made During Week

It's Been a Long Time Since We've Had It So Good.

Looking at the situation weather-wise, it has been a long time since Monroe county had it so good.

All spring seedings and pastures are off to a fine start, along with home gardens.

A big share of the plowing has been finished, and some corn and soybean plantings have been made.

Monroe county has a whopping big oats crop in the ground, and the stand is lush and uniform. Growing conditions have been so good this month that on many farms legumes seeded with oats popped through the ground ahead of the grain stalks—a very unusual condition.

Late March and April, 1952, were a far cry from the same period last year.

The weatherman pumped three feet of snow onto Monroe county in March, 1951, nearly a foot of it at the tail end of the month.

As late as May 10, following a two-inch rain, Extension Director Lloyd Reid reported very little plowing done and less than 80 per cent of the intended oats acreage seeded. The oats which did get into the ground were planted under such adverse conditions they didn't make much of a crop. On May 10 last year pastures were 20 days behind normal growth. And many families were still buying coal, and burning it to heat their homes through the entire month.

Corn and beans were planted far behind schedule, and the corn crop was short and soft.

The Albia Country club is having its opening stag tonight. The 1951 opening was scheduled for May 3, but had to be postponed due to cold weather.

While some 1952 corn plantings have been made, the job won't get into full swing until next week.



Hundreds of acres of Monroe county farm land felt the plow this week. Here's a closeup of the big turnover.

A Better Pasture Program



The emphasis was on a "better pasture" program last week as businessmen and farmers in Monroe county took part in the annual conservation week tour conducted under the auspices of the USDA Council. Shown looking over some of the better pasture land in Monroe county are (left to right) Ray Swenson, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce; Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Agricultural Extension service, who conducted the tour, and Warren Rouse, whose farm was visited by the businessmen and farmers.

June 23, 1952

Monroe Cooperates In Building State Fair Exhibit

Soil District Also Will Be Entered in New Contest.

Commissioners of the Monroe county soil conservation district during a session last week:

1. Decided to participate in a new awards program for 1952 sponsored by the Iowa Association of District Commissioners and the Iowa Soil Conservation committee.

2. Entered into a cooperative agreement with Appanoose, Davis and Wapello county districts to prepare a state fair exhibit emphasizing pasture improvement and good livestock programs.

3. And approved initial agreements presented by two new farm planning groups and by several individuals not in organized groups.

The board of commissioners include Alton Wilcox, re-elected April 22, Sterling Martin and Frank Bell. Also taking part in last week's meeting were Sylvan Runkel, district SCS conservationist; Harold Anderson, local SCS farm planner, and John Botts, conservation aide.

The new awards program is for all Iowa districts and co-sponsors are the Iowa group of Low Syndicate newspapers and radio stations. Purpose of the competition is to stimulate interest and participation in a project aimed at putting soil conservation practices on every acre of Iowa land. Score sheets are to be filed with the state Conservation committee by Dec. 15.

The initial agreements, which constitute applications for assistance from the district in layout work in some cases and, in all cases, eventual development of a complete consideration plan were approved for:

Group 30, Franklin township—C. Fuller, 160 acres; Bernard Kitterman, 240 acres; Emmett Derbs, 84 acres; Wayne Thompson, 202 acres; Kenneth Calhoun, 40 acres; James Calhoun, 120 acres; and Carl Calhoun, 180 acres.

Group 31, Bluff Creek township—L. B. Verwers, 360 acres; Walter Gardner, 235 acres; John and Anna Mellick, 320 acres; Harold Gardner, 240 acres; C. F. Kietzman, 130 acres; Roy Scott and Sons, 240 acres; A. E. Romp, 170 acres; and D. A. Sullivan, 199 acres.

May 5, 1952

Wayne Pritchard Talks at Award Program for 4-H

Rural School Children Receive Certificates Here Thursday.

Awards were presented to 115 rural students at the Soil Conservation Award program in the Albia High School Auditorium last Thursday evening.

The awards were for the top conservation workbooks submitted by the rural students.

H. Wayne Pritchard, Executive Secretary of the Soil Conservation Society of America, was the main speaker on the program.

Pritchard said "I believe the students have learned their lesson well. I hope they can remember it always."

He also said that he thought conservation had been accepted in principle but not in practice.

"Total conservation will not come in my generation. The young people must do it," Pritchard said.

He backed this up by comparing the United States' acceptance of conservation to a frog thrown in hot water. He said the frog would leap out and jump in all directions. However, if the frog were put in cool water and the water were heated slowly, he would sit until he was boiled. In other words, acceptance of the conservation program is a gradual process.

Jacqueline Avon, of Miller School in Union township, won the County Plaque Award for the best workbook. Jimmy Rogers, of Hilton School in Monroe township, was second. Clyde Lobberecht, of Forest Hill School in Pleasant township, was third and Susan Turner, of LaMar School in Franklin township, received the county honorable mention certificate. The county awards were chosen from the three best in each township.

The workbooks centered around four major points. Maintaining soil fertility brought out the relation of human health to soil fertility. The second topic dealt with the end products of the soil. Legumes, grasses and their uses was the third topic, and conservation agencies and organizations was the last subject in the books.

Rev. Donald Gatrell of the Albia Friends church led the audience in singing "America" to open the program. Rev. Gatrell followed the singing with the invocation.

Stirling Martin, chairman of the Monroe County Conservation Commission, acted as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Herman Liggett, Monroe county teacher, spoke on our schools in the soil conservation program.

Following Pritchard's address Rev. Gatrell played several selections on the marimbaphone.

Harold Anderson, farm planner for the County Soil Conservation Service, and Frank Bell and Alton Wilcox, commissioners, made the presentation of awards.

Township winners received gold, silver and bronze medals for first, second and third awards. Honorable mention awards were in the form of certificates.

The rest of the awards made were as follows:

Pleasant Township
First Award, Clyde Lobberecht, Forest Hill School; Second Award, Bonnie Mart, Forest Hill School; Third Award, Marge Scala, Lockman School. Honorable Mention: Robert Miller, Bridgeport; Dale Stansberry, Cottonwood; Marilyn Bambrook, Gray's Creek; Darlene Antolik, Sly; Delores Heyland, Cly; Leona Van Arkel, Cottonwood; Luville Harmon, Lockman; Karen Chambers, Lockman; and Richard Chambers, Lockman.

Bluff Creek Township
First Award, Winifred McCombs, Half-Way Prairie School; Second Award, Linda Lucille Ball, Union Hall School; Third Award, Mary Jane Drury, Egypt School. Honorable Mention: Lora Elaine Shepard, Union Hall; Jack Chance, Union Hall; Duane Chance, Egypt; Janice Stewart, Pleasant Point; Patrick Drury, Egypt.

Union Township
First Award, Jacqueline Avon, Miller School; Second Award, Jerry Monk, Miller School; Third Award, Oliver Elwood Smith, Hinton School. Honorable Mention: Larry Callen, Mt. View; Jo Ann Sager, Mt. View; Katherine Dunkin, Lem-on.

Mantua Township
First Award, Dennis Graham, Avery School; Second Award, Shirley Hindman, North Castle School; Third Award, Larry Hindman, North Castle School. Honorable Mention: Judith Ann Wagner, Jack Oak; Karen Roberta Jenkins, Mantua Center; Lee Dicks, Tick Ridge; Judy Sample, North Castle; Darlene Shipman, Jack Oak; Beulah Ann Shipman, Jack Oak.

Gulfport Township
First Award, Mary Agnes Crall, Georgetown School; Second Award, Charlotte Ann Rogers, South Gulfport School; Third Award, Lenore Flattery, Georgetown School. Honorable Mention: Beverly Ruth Price, Flattery; Mary Jo Sinnott, Georgetown; Ellen B. Sinnott, Georgetown; Bing Sinnott, Georgetown; Ann Marie Tursic, South Gulfport; Doris Summers, Vance; Camilla Price, Flattery; Francine Flattery, Georgetown; Mary Chidester, Hite-man; Gladys Thomas, Hite-man; Sandra Post, South Gulfport.

Urbana Township
First Award, Sonja Lee Foster, Urbana Center School; Second Award, Mary Ruby, Franklin School; Third Award, Lota Jo Ruby, Franklin School. Honorable Mention: Wanda Frances McAllister, Franklin; J. B. Davis, Urbana Center; Wayne Fisher, Urbana Center; Joanna Hawbaker, Tate; Samuel A. Leffler, Williamson; Nancy Vance, Enon; Marilyn McAllister, Franklin.

Monroe Township
First Award, Jimmy Rogers, Hilton School; Second Award, Karl D. Rogers, Hilton School; Third Award, Donald Tibbals, Oakland School. Honorable Mention: Carl Rouse, Fairview; Dale Free, Fuller; John Richard Kaster, Fuller; Doris Arlene Maddison, Fairview; James R. Kaster, Fuller; Rosemary Maddison, Fairview.

Franklin Township
First Award, Susan Turner, LaMar School; Second Award, Martha Potts, West Point School; Third Award, Janice Mosley, West Point School. Honorable Mention: Theresa Knowles, LaMar; Margaret Knowles, LaMar; Ronald Lee Van Zante, Blue Front; David Callen, West Point.

Jackson Township
First Award, W. G. O'Hara, Tick Ridge School; Second Award, James McCorbin, Tick Ridge School; Third Award, Colleen Cronin, Prairie Center School. Honorable Mention: Marjorie Ann Conway, Tick Ridge; Charles Conway, Tick Ridge; Carl Spaur, Tick Ridge; Collette Kenworthy, Tick Ridge; Janice Carbin, Tick Ridge; David Kenworthy, Tick Ridge; Collette Cronin, Prairie Center; Marjorie Kenworthy, Tick Ridge.

Cedar Township
First Award, Helene Burrow, Cedar Center School; Second Award, Camilla Kearney, Eldorado School; Third Award, Carolyn Irene Davis, Oak Dale School. Honorable Mention: Loretta Dorman, Bell; Michael Kearney, Eldorado; Delbert Gray, Eldorado; Janice Barnes, Brown; Barbara Ann Barnes, Brown; Helen R. A. Beary, Oak Dale.

Wayne Township
First Award, Barbara Janice Barr, Round Top School; Second Award, Dorothy Irene Teno, Wayne No. 6 School; Third Award, Mary Jo Kasper, Falvey School. Honorable Mention: Michael Teno, Wayne No. 6; Tom Duer, Falvey; Delores Smith, Falvey; Mary Jane Flahive, Falvey; Chris Judge, Round Top.

Troy Township
First Award, Barbara Brown, Cedar School; Second Award, Mary Jo McGinn, Cedar School; Third Award, Harold Thomas, Cedar School. Honorable Mention: Charles C. Turner, King; Evelyn M. Brown, Cedar; David Thomas, Cedar; David Casebolt, Pharis; Phyllis Corso, Hocking; Mary Wasko, Hocking.

All award winners who were unable to attend the presentation may pick up their awards at the office of the County Superintendent of Schools.

Discusses Financing Of Soils Practices At Meeting Here

J. E. King Speaker At Luncheon For Iowa Bankers.

J. E. King, president of the People's National Bank here, spoke before a group of 45 bankers on tour of southern Iowa yesterday, at a dinner held in the Methodist church.

King, F. L. Sawyer, president of the Centerville National Bank; J. Bradley Young, assistant cashier of Iowa Trust and Savings Bank in Centerville, and A. J. Roberts, president of the First Iowa State Bank of Albia, were guests of the bankers, who are taking the tour as part of a two-week short course at Iowa State College.

King spoke on "Financing Soil Conservation Practices on Farms in Monroe County."

The group from Ames was led by former Monroe County Extension Director, Charles Greenlee, who is now with the Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Service, Herb Howell, also of the extension service is conducting the tour with Greenlee.

The bankers visited the Wendell Murdy farm south of Albia and the Tracy Forsythe farm east of Albia. They are studying the income of farms in southern Iowa as compared with farms in northern Iowa, as well as the financing of soil conservation and farm improvement.

The short course is sponsored by the Iowa Banking Association.

Members of the Queen Esther Circle of the W. S. C. S. served the dinner.

Tie FHA Program To Conservation

The success of almost every phase of the Farmers Home Administration program depends on following good soil conservation practices and that is why the agency has not only loaned millions of dollars to be used for better soil practices, but much of the time of the supervisors has been devoted to helping families carry out such practices, according to B. W. Lodwick, state director of the FHA.

He reports that a high percentage of farm ownership borrowers are either now carrying on complete conservation programs worked out with soil conservation technicians, or have such programs well under way. While tenant purchase loans and farm enlargement loans definitely provide for conservation practices, farm development loans are designed especially to help improve the soil resources of the farm along with other needed improvements, he says. Any type of soil practice necessary to improve and conserve soil productivity can be provided for in the loan.

Common practices for which funds have been included in such loans are tile drainage, diversion ditches, terracing, some types of small structures, liming, fertilizer for permanent seedings and for pasture renovation. All such loans are amortized over a 40-year period at 4 percent interest.

In connection with operating loans, Lodwick explains, funds may also be included for minor improvement practices, but not to the extent possible under farm ownership loans. Such loans bear 5 percent interest and are repayable over not to exceed a 7-year period. Such funds may be used for lime, fertilizer and seed that will aid in establishing permanent improved pastures or in establishing proper rotations.

The Farmers Home Administration recognizes that good soil conservation practices are a primary factor in making possible the repayment of all kinds of farm loans, Lodwick declares. This alone would justify the large amount of time devoted to many phases of conservation by county supervisors and state employees, he believes.

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, which was the first basic legislation for the present FHA program, was possibly the first federal legislative act that specifically recognized the need for soil conservation as a basis for credits, according to Lodwick. And the act required that the applicant agree to follow accepted conservation practices, he adds.

June 26, 1952

Put Emphasis On Pastures In '52 Tour

Spotlight Trefoil At Warren Rouse, College Farms.

By Arlen Carroll

Birdfoot Trefoil was the key word at Monroe County's annual Pasture Improvement Day held Tuesday afternoon.

Over 100 persons took the tour that went first to the Warren Rouse farm, near Hilton, and then to the State Pasture Farm, an experimental unit of Iowa State College, located five miles west of Albia.

The State Pasture Farm, as well as the Rouse farm, has been used to experiment with the yellow-bloomed legume known as Birdfoot Trefoil.

The plant is essential as a "basic legume in permanent pastures," according to Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, who conducted the tour.

The annual tour is sponsored by the Monroe County USDA Council, which is made up of county farmers and business men, to put emphasis on the improvement and renovation of the county's pasture land. There are an estimated 150,000 acres of pasture land in Monroe county, according to Lloyd Reid, county extension director.

At the first stop, the Rouse farm, Professor Hughes, Rouse and Ralph Krenzlin, extension agronomist from Iowa State college explained the project that Rouse has been working on since 1950, with Birdfoot Trefoil.

In 1950 Rouse renovated eight acres of hilly pasture land, and planted corn. His biggest problem was to eliminate the brush. Tedious spraying eliminated the brush to the place where he could plant the corn. After the corn was off, he limed the area, using three tons of lime to the acre.

The next year, Rouse planted oats as a preparatory crop for his Red Clover and Birdfoot Trefoil. He planted about four pounds per acre of the Trefoil and about five pounds to the acre of Red Clover. He used three varieties of seed, one domestic and two imported. The domestic was New York seed and the other types were from Italy and France. New York state was a pioneer in the use of the palatable legume.

At the state farm, Professor Hughes took the group over the various experimental plots and answered questions as they were fired at him.

Professor Hughes pointed out that on one plot they had planted from two to nine pounds of the seed to the acre, throughout random sections of the experimental area. He made the point that it was impossible to see any difference due to the amount of seed planted per acre.

He stressed that planting a large amount of seed is bad. Just a few pounds is also undesirable since Birdfoot Trefoil has a hard time establishing itself. And as the experiment proved, it is useless to use the seed in excess of four to five pounds per acre. He said the best ratio is four pounds per acre of Birdfoot to two per acre of clover.

There was a panel of experts on hand to answer questions at the end of the tour.

Virgil Hawk, president of the State Forage Club, and several members of the club were down from the club headquarters, in Ankeny. The club was started in 1946 by a group of men interested in Iowa's pasture lands. Hawk is head of the Soil Conservation Nursery, located near Ankeny. Jim Nash, chairman of the Monroe County USDA Council, was on hand to answer questions, as was Ray Swenson, president of the Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming, and members of his staff were also on the trip.

The group got to see another example of state experimental methods when they stopped at the A. L. Smith farm to look at some of his "strip cropping."

The Rev. Arnold Nelson, of the Munterville Lutheran church, was on the tour, with 11 children from his Bible School.

Pastors—

—Continued from Page 1

counselor at Des Moines. The Rev. M. Parris has been assigned to the Menlo and Jefferson Center churches in the Boone district.

There are two new assignments in the Annapolis county parish

Start Play Monday In Softball Loop For Albia Boys

Co-Captains and Players Listed By Sponsors.

The Albia YMCA Summer Softball League will begin play on Monday, June 23.

The following schedule has been drawn up, and will be followed unless games are rained out. If that should happen, announcement will be made of the make-up schedules.

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June 23, 1952

Conservation Program At Albia High

Plaques, Medals Certificates for Boys and Girls.

More than 100 Monroe county rural school boys and girls will be awarded plaques, medals and certificates during a recognition program at Albia High school auditorium Thursday, June 19.

The awards will be for outstanding achievement in the study of natural resources conservation, and will be presented by the Monroe County Soil District.

Guest speaker will be H. Wayne Pritchard, executive secretary of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Work books on conservation were prepared by approximately 300 rural school students during the 1951-52 term. Teachers, the office of County Schools Superintendent Elmer Roberts and Soil District commissioners and technicians cooperated in the project.

Sterling Martin, chairman of the board of commissioners, will serve as master of ceremonies for the June 19 program, beginning at 8:15 p.m.

Speakers in addition to Pritchard will be Schools Superintendent Roberts and Mrs. Herman Liggett, Avery teacher.

Pupils of Miller school will present a play, "Health vs. Soil Fertility," written by their teacher, Mrs. Edythe Monk.

Prayer will be by the Rev. Donald Gattelle of Albia Friends church, who also will present special music.

Commissioners Frank Bell and Alton Wilcox, and SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson, will conduct the awards ceremonies.

Plaques will be awarded to the students who produced the three best workbooks, and there will be a special certificate for the fourth place winner. Thirty-six medal awards will go for the top three books in each township, and there will be 77 honorable mention certificates.

The program is for all rural school boys and girls, their parents and teachers, and others interested in educational and conservation activities.

June 12, 1952

Guard Against Fire While On Picnics Plea By Church

Forester Points To Wildlife and Tree Damage.

Bob Church, Albia district forester, today urged picnickers and fishermen to be careful of fire during outdoor activities.

Woodland fires, Church pointed out, not only spoil future picnics but do a great deal of damage to timber and wildlife. He said fire kills young trees and makes larger trees more susceptible to rot attack.

He also explained that fire destroys the accumulation of leaf litter and humus on the ground, which in turn contributes to soil erosion.

Fishermen, the forester said, can help keep streams clear simply by doing their part in prevention of woodland fires.

While Iowa is not an important timber producing state, it does account for a large amount of hardwood lumber, including walnut, cherry, white oak, red oak and other woods used for furniture, flooring and farm buildings.

Church listed three easy rules for prevention of woodland fires by picnickers and sportsmen:

1. Crush your cigarette. 2. Break your match. 3. Drown your campfire.

June 9, 1952

Schedule Field Day For Seed Dealers

The annual field day for Iowa seed dealers will be held at Iowa State College in Ames, July 2.

The full-day program for seedsmen will feature tours, demonstrations and discussions of crop varieties, harvesting studies, seed treatment and weed control. Staff members of sponsoring college departments of Agronomy and Botany and Plant Pathology will take part in the program.

Agronomy topics will be featured in the morning session, which will be held at the college agronomy farm starting at 9:15 a.m. G. M. Browning, associate director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, will welcome the visiting seed dealers. I. J. Johnson, who is in charge of farm crops and is chairman of the Iowa Seed Council, will preside at the morning program.

W. H. Bragonier, head of the Botany and Plant Pathology Department, will be chairman of the afternoon program. Part of the session will be held in the Memorial Union—where the group will hold a luncheon meeting—an tour will be made to botany and plant pathology test plots and the horticulture farm.

June 19, 1952

Experiments Show Value of Pasture In Making Beef

Zmolek Compares Methods Used In Fattening Stock.

Greater pasture acreages that are usually part of a long-range Soil Conservation plan can be used profitably by Iowa farmers in their beef cattle fattening programs, says William Zmolek, extension animal husbandman at Iowa State college.

That conclusion is based on the results of 5 years of experiments conducted by research workers at Iowa State college. In these tests, cattle have been fattened under three management systems using renovated brome-alfalfa pastures. Companion lots were fattened in the drylot to give a basis of comparing the pasture fattening methods.

There's no one best plan for using pastures in fattening cattle, Zmolek emphasizes. He recommends that the feeder base the method he follows on how quickly he wants to market the fat cattle and on the amounts of pasture and grain he has put into his cattle.

All cattle used in these tests were bought as yearlings in October and all received the same wintering rations until separated into experimental lots in the spring.

The average figures from the 5-year experiments—which were carried out on the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm in Page County—show that drylot cattle reached market grade sooner than those getting pasture, Zmolek points out. The 5-year average drylot feeding period was 151 days to bring the cattle to choice market grade. Over the 5 years, the average margin per steer for those fed totally in drylot was almost \$40.

One of the pasture methods tested included feeding grain while grazing on pasture. These cattle were turned on pasture in May and received only pasture for the first 56 days. Then they were put on full-feed of ground corn—no protein supplement was fed—and they were left on the pasture. By this method, Zmolek explains, the cattle were carried on pasture alone when the pasture plants were at their most nutritious and palatable stages and making maximum growth.

At the close of the pasture season they were put in drylot and reached choice market grade in 30 to 50 days. The fattening period after wintering, to bring these cattle to choice grade averaged 181 days. In terms of margin per steer, this method was the most profitable—the average margin per steer for the 5 years was almost \$53.

The other two pasture fattening methods were similar in that cattle didn't receive grain during the pasture season and were drylot fed for about 60 days to make choice market grade. They required more time in drylot than those fed grain on pasture. The difference in the methods was in the way the cattle were handled while on the pastures.

Under one method, Zmolek ex-

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plains, cattle were turned into one pasture and they grazed the entire area throughout the season. Under the other plan, a pasture of the same size was divided into two equal portions. Cattle grazed only the first portion until a hay crop was taken off the other half. Then the dividing fence was removed and cattle grazed the whole area.

Advantages of the controlled grazing method, according to Zmolek, are that the cattle pastured a smaller area heavily at the time the plants were at the most palatable and nutritious stage and close grazing kept new growth coming on. The hay crop taken from the other lot was a bonus, costing only what it took to put it up—since the cattle didn't need the entire area at the time pasture plants were making rapid growth.

Cattle under both these systems required the same time to make choice market grade and the average fattening period after wintering for both was 227 days. Gains by these cattle were cheaper than either drylot or fed-on-pasture lots, Zmolek says, but lower prices received for later marketing in many seasons may often offset the cheaper gain. The average margins on steers fattened under these methods were \$45 for continuous grazed and \$48 for controlled grazed.

Other differences in the 5-year experiments are shown in the weight of the cattle when they reached the desired market grade—choice for all lots—and in the amounts of corn, protein supplement and hay required during the fattening period. Drylot cattle averaged 1069 pounds and required 47.5 bushels of corn, 148 pounds of protein and 730 pounds of hay; fed-on-pasture lots averaged 1120 pounds and required 41.3 bushels of corn, 39 pounds of protein and 173 pounds of hay; controlled grazed cattle were marketed at 1150 pounds, requiring 30.8 bushels of corn, 73 pounds of protein and 334 pounds of hay, and continuous grazed cattle reached grade at 1160 pounds and required 31.6 bushels of corn and the same amounts of protein and hay as controlled grazed cattle.

The amount of pasture per steer varied also in the three pasture management systems, Zmolek adds. Fed-on-pasture cattle needed 8/10 of an acre of pasture, controlled grazed required 1.28 acres per head and continuous grazed needed 1.52 acres, on the average.

Cheney Says Improved Soil Productivity Major Key To More Efficient Farming

Improved soil productivity is one of the keys to more efficient crop production, claims H. B. Cheney, extension agronomist at Iowa State college, Ames. And improving soil productivity over a period of time gives us soil conservation and increased production.

The efficient farmer, according to Cheney, strives to increase total production from the acres he tills and to protect the soil with which he works. He recognizes that crop yields depend a lot on the amount of fertility that's available in the soil the crops grow on; that soils can't support high yields indefinitely without replacement of at least part of the nutrients that are taken off in crops; that proper soil tilth must be maintained; and that excessive loss of topsoil lowers soil productivity and ultimately increases cost of production.

The basic principles of improving soil productivity outlined by Cheney are:

Grow legume-grass mixtures in regular rotation with grain crops.

They help maintain fertility, control erosion and improve the way the soil works.

Put crop residues and manure back into the soil to keep plenty of active organic matter in the topsoil.

Have soils tested. Apply lime if it is needed so better legume crops can be grown. Apply fertilizers that tests indicate are needed for higher crop yields.

Control erosion by farming slopes on the contour, building terraces where they are needed and strip cropping long slopes.

Establish and maintain grassed waterways to prevent gully formation and divided fields.

These practices have evolved from years of research by agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and experiences of progressive farmers. They point the way toward keeping every acre at high productive levels both today and in the future, Cheney concludes.

June 26, 1952

Schedule Field Day For Conservation Week Program

Tour Will Include Warren Rouse and College Farms.

A field day and tour for farmers and business and professional men will highlight Monroe county's observance of Soil Conservation Week, it was announced by the USDA Council.

The program is planned for the afternoon of June 17.

An auto caravan will form on the public square at 12:30 p.m. and move first to the Warren Rouse farm in Monroe township. There results of pasture renovation will be studied. Rouse has one and two-year-old seedlings of birds-foot trefoil from both imported and domestic seed.

From the Rouse farm the tour group will go to the Iowa State college experimental farm on the D road southwest of Albia. There studies will cover pasture renovation, seed harvings and cattle feeding.

Prof. H. D. Hughes and Ralph Krenzin of the state college staff will assist with the tour and field day activities.

The USDA Council is made up of representatives of various agricultural agencies operating in Monroe county.

June 22, 1952

U. S. Senate Is Overly Generous to Agriculture

The American Farm Bureau Federation was against it. The National Grande was against it. A former secretary of agriculture (now a Senator from New Mexico) was against it.

Yet the U. S. Senate last week approved an appropriations bill for the department of agriculture, a bill which was more than \$116,000,000 million over that voted by the house, a bill which the agencies representing the Farmers said could be trimmed by \$100,000,000, cutting this much off the payments to farmers under the so-called soil conservation fund.

"Conservation" payments under the bill will total \$250,000,000 for each of the years 1952 and 1953.

Senator Russell of Georgia, chairman of the agricultural appropriations sub-committee was in favor of the larger amount. "The majority of the farmers do not object to it. They participate in great numbers." Sure they do. They're getting something for nothing, or so it appears on paper.

It seems to us that the U. S. Senate is a few years behind in its thinking when it makes an appropriation such as this. Perhaps there was a time in the past years when payments such as are now available to the farmers, were necessary in order that soil conservation practices might be encouraged. But even for southern Iowa that day has passed. Soil conservation has been sold to most of the farmers. They're convinced of the need, from the standpoint of the country's welfare, and also from a pure and simple business standpoint.

If the payments which have been made have accounted for many farmers assuming these practices in the past, the meagre payments at present do little except refund to the farmer a small part of the cost of a job which he would in 99 cases out of 100 perform for himself.

Under this year's program in Monroe county the practices for which payments will be made, as determined by the farmers themselves, are for standard and diversion terraces, contouring, sod waterways, dams for livestock water, reseeding of pasture, and for fertilizer and limestone.

Most of Monroe county's farmers are convinced of the need of these practices. Most of them would be in affect

on Monroe county farms whether conservation payments were made or not.

If the Senate insists on spending money for the department of agriculture it might better use, for instance in Monroe county, the funds to provide additional technical aid which the farmers sorely need. It might even provide the local soil conservation district with machinery, not available through private contractors, so that the construction of the terraces, waterways, and the contouring could be speeded up.

Certainly it would be a safe assumption to say that half the sum paid locally for conservation payments would provide at least half a dozen additional technicians for Monroe county, would speed up the farm planning being done, would speed up the actual rebuilding of the farms.

Monroe county has large numbers of farmers asking for technical assistance, and the technical help is not available to all of them, simply because there are only 24 hours in a day.

We hope that when the bill is finally decided in conference between the senate and the house, that the latter will take a more realistic view of the matter, and not be so concerned, as the Senate obviously is, that this is an election year.

Extravagance will lose more votes than the meagre payments can possibly gain.

Rural Youth Plans To Sponsor Both Plow Matches

Will Be Staged In Bluff Creek Township.

Monroe county's Rural Youth Organization will sponsor level land and contour plowing championship matches within the next two weeks.

Plans for the program will be completed during a meeting scheduled for Tuesday evening in Farm Bureau Hall, it was announced by Deenalee Robinson, Rural Youth president.

A site has been selected in Bluff Creek township, where both matches will be staged in a single afternoon.

There are five entries so far — Virgil Scribner, Ralph Helmick, Steve Strasko, George McCombs, and Charles Green.

Traditionally the Rural Youth group has sponsored the level plowing competition and the USDA Council has sponsored the contour plowing match. This year, due to lack of interest among plowmen and the press of other work, the Council has pulled out of the contest picture.

Lloyd Goode, winner of the 1951 state level land championship, won't have to compete in the county contest in order to defend his crown in the Iowa championship competition Aug. 14.

Tom Dougherty, who copped both county crowns and the state level land title in 1950, announced some time ago that he wouldn't compete this year.

The county level land winner goes directly into state competition. The contour winner becomes eligible for a district meet.

Miss Robinson urged that all Rural Youth members take part in the Tuesday night meeting.

Pritchard Will Address Monroe County Rural Boys and Girls During Thursday Program

H. Wayne Pritchard, executive secretary of the Soil Conservation Society of America, will be principal speaker Thursday evening during a program honoring Monroe county rural school boys and girls for their contribution to natural resources conservation.

The recognition ceremonies will be in Albia High school auditorium, beginning at 8:15 p.m.

More than 100 boys and girls will receive plaques, medals and certificates from the Monroe County Soil District for their work in preparing outstanding Soil Conservation Work Books during the 1951-52 school term.

Sterling Martin, chairman of the board of commissioners of the Soil District, will be master of ceremonies. Awards will be presented by Commissioners Frank Bell and Alton Wilcox and SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson.

Speakers in addition to Pritchard will be Ether Roberts, Monroe county superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Herman Liggett, Avery teacher.

Entertainment will include a play, "Health vs. Soil Fertility," by pupils of Miller school. The play was written by their teacher, Mrs. Edith Monk. There will be special music by the Rev. Donald Gattelle of Albia Friends church. The Rev. Mr. Gattelle also will give the invocation and benediction.

More than 300 work books were entered in the competition sponsored by the Soil Conservation District with the cooperation of rural teachers and the office the county superintendent of

schools. Plaques will be awarded to the students who produced the three best books, and there will be a special certificate for the fourth place winner. Thirty-six medal awards will go for the top three books in each township, and there will be 77 honorable mention certificates.

The program is for all rural school boys and girls, their parents and teachers, and for all other Monroe county residents interested in educational and conservation programs.

June 12, 1952

Monroe County Site Of 3 Plowing Events Sponsored by RYP

Local Contests Will Be Followed By District Contour Contest for Lee, Van Buren and Monroe.

Monroe county will have three plowing matches July 31 under Rural Young People's sponsorship.

County contour and level land and the district contour plowing championships will be decided at the Dick Van Genderen, sr., farm seven miles northeast of Albia. The farm is operated by John Stagler.

Action will get under way at 10 a.m. with level land competition, and the county contour contest will start at 12:30. The level land winner will be eligible for the Aug. 14 state championship event, but the county contour titlist will go into district competition—booked for 2:30 p.m.

Lee and Van Buren county contour champions will compete with the Monroe winner for the right to advance to the state contest, set for Aug. 12.

Lee county's contest is being held today. Van Buren's will be Friday.

The Rural Young People's organization has named Tom Dougherty contest chairman. Edwin Clark will serve as program chairman, Mrs. D. W. Cooper as foods chairman, and J. E. King as treasurer.

The rural youth group has called a meeting for Monday night during which plowmen will draw for their lands. Entries will be received until the drawing starts.

During and between matches home talent entertainment will be presented. A machinery display area will be provided for interested farm implement dealers, and there will also be space for demonstration of tillage equipment.

Indications are that the fields will be in perfect plowing condition.

July 24-1952

Crop Outlook Stays Bright In Monroe

Farmers Finishing Harvest of First Hay Cutting.

Monroe county farmers are winding up the harvest of first hay cuttings and getting set to swing into the small grain department.

Hay, while not quite as abundant as a year ago, still is plentiful and of good quality.

Most farmers report excellent prospects for a top oats crop. Cool weather and showers interrupted last week's heat wave in time to keep the blistering sun from doing any major damage to the oats, it was said.

There'll be plenty of knee-high corn by the Fourth of July, and—in marked contrast to the growing picture of last year and the year before—a substantial number of acres of corn will get final cultivation by Independence Day.

At Production and Marketing Administration headquarters here preparations are being made for 1952 crop loans.

PMA farmer-administrators and staff members from Monroe and 19 other Iowa counties met Tuesday at Ottumwa to hear about new procedures for handling commodity loans. The Monroe delegation included Committeemen Phil O'Brien, Mike Heffron and Denzil Patton and Mrs. Arnold Anderson and Miss Betty Mart.

Changes of major interest to farmers in the loan setup are an increase of one-half of one per cent in the interest rate, and speedier handling of liquidations.

Banks will benefit by the increased interest rates. Relations between lending agencies and the government will also be changed by handling Commodity Credit Corporation business in local county PMA offices instead of regional CCC offices.

Maurice O'Reilly, member of the state PMA committee, and Harold Brightwell, state crop loan supervisor, spoke at the Ottumwa meeting.

Under the new administrative arrangement, detail work on loans will be handled in county offices. Lending agencies may discount notes through the county offices instead of with CCC.

It will mean more bookkeeping at the local level, but it is not anticipated that more personnel will be required.

Notes in the past bore three per cent interest, half of which went to banks and half to the Commodity Credit Corporation. After July 1, notes will carry 3.5 per cent interest, with banks retaining two per cent and the government agency 1.5 per cent.

June 19, 1952

Soil Conservation Has 4 Barriers

Why don't some Iowa farmers save soil now washing from their land?

Experiment station researchers at Iowa State College asked 144 farmers working the easily-eroded silty land in 10 western Iowa counties that question, and they found four main barriers to soil conservation.

The researchers were John Frey, John Timmons and Virgil Hurlburt, agricultural economists at Ames.

Under a conservation plan, many farmers reported they would need to change their farming—usually from cash crops and grain-eating animals—to roughage-eating stock.

Some farmers objected to the cost of the change-over, and others did not care for raising dairy or beef cattle as a way of earning a living.

Some Tenants Object

A big objection found among tenant farmers was that agreements now in force between tenants and landlords do not provide for sharing costs or benefits of erosion control.

Farmers often said their mortgage debts and expenses for operating and living were too high to permit the extra cost of erosion control. Almost half of the farmers interviewed had mortgages averaging \$3,925. Short-term debts averaging \$599 also were listed by one-fourth.

Those expecting to sell or retire soon, and tenants with short-time rental agreement gave short expectation as farmers as their reason for not following a soil conservation program.

In some cases—usually where soil erosion was greatest—farmers did not think erosion control was needed. Also, a few farmers were reluctant to try out a few simple control practices, such as contour plowing and contour listing. They thought contour tillage and terracing might interfere with getting a good stand of corn, oats and legumes.

Goals Differ

A few were afraid conservation farming was a risk they couldn't afford to take since cattle prices often change.

The research men found a gap between farmers' erosion control goals and the goals estimated by technical experts. The technicians felt that if soil losses could be held to 5 tons per acre annually, gully-ing, sheet erosion and other soil losses could be prevented.

Some farmers—losing more than 40 tons of soil per acre each year—reported they thought practices that would reduce soil losses only 5 tons per acre were all that were needed.

Meanwhile, the researchers report deep gullies still are working their way further into the rich farm lands of western Iowa—forcing abandonment, increased costs and lower yields. Soil losses average nearly 21 tons per acre in the 10 counties each year. These losses range from less than 1 ton to 69 tons per acre.

Generally, there are two gullies on each farm in the area studied uncrossable by farm machinery.

July 14, 1952

Measures Sediment And Water Flow In Honey Creek

Others in Johnson, Audubon, Greene Counties.

Completion of four stations to measure sediment and stream flow on small watersheds was announced today by Robert L. Smith, director of the Iowa Natural Resources council.

They represent "another step toward a more unified program of conservation of Iowa's soil and water resources," he said.

The four stations are the beginning of a system to measure water runoff and erosion of the soil high up on Iowa's watersheds, where much of the state's erosion and flood damage occur, Smith said. They also will measure the effect of soil erosion practices, which will be inaugurated on three of the watersheds.

First tests taken on the uncon-

June 24, 1952

Wheat Yields Range Up to 45 Bushels, Quality Good

O'Brien Says Best Oats Fields Not Yet Harvested.

Rainfall this morning totaled 1.73 inches. Weather Observer George Seibert reported. Of the total 1.35 inches fell between 11:30 and 12 noon.

Steady showers were being welcomed by Monroe county corn growers this morning.

The rain is moving the corn crop "right into the king row," PMA Chairman Phil O'Brien commented.

He said the corn, started into the tasseling stage, needs the moisture. The showers slowed down the harvest of small grains, however.

Last week farmers in this area began collecting one of the best wheat crops in years. The acreage isn't big—about a thousand acres in Monroe county—but the per-acre yield and quality are termed "outstanding." Cyrus Hall of near Albia had some 40-bushel wheat, and Otis Gregg of near Hamilton had wheat that made 45 bushels per acre, it was reported by John Goode, Albia grain buyer.

Goode's firm purchased 6,000 bushels of wheat Thursday and 4,000 bushels Friday.

The early harvest of oats is reported "fair," with yields ranging from 20 to 40 bushels. Goode said much of the oats combined so far has a light test weight.

At Production and Marketing Administration headquarters it was pointed out by O'Brien that the harvesters are still to move into the best oats fields in the county.

July 14, 1952

trolled watersheds reveal the loss of 1190 tons of soil from three square miles of farm land as the result of a one-inch rain.

The four stations are located in Lucas county, on Honey creek near Russell; in Audubon county, on Davids creek near Hamlin; in Greene county, on the east fork of Hardin creek near Churdan, and on Ralston creek at Iowa City, in Johnson county.

Behavior of water in the Ralston creek area has been studied for 28 years by the college of engineering of the University of Iowa, but no silt measurements have previously been taken there. No previous studies have been made in the other areas.

Erosion control has not been practiced on the four watersheds, so they offer good opportunity for "before" and "after" studies of the effectiveness of erosion control methods. Sites were chosen after consultation between the Resources council, the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, the State Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Geological survey.

Doc H. Garland Hershey, chairman of the Resources council, said the four sites were chosen because their soils, topography and geology are characteristic of large areas of the state. Results obtained at the stations can be utilized widely elsewhere.

Drainage area above the Lucas county station is 14 square miles; Audubon county, 26 square miles; Greene county, 14 square miles; and Johnson county, three square miles.

Expense of building and maintaining the four stations is shared by the Natural Resources Council and the U. S. Geological survey. The federal agency, under direction of V. R. Bennion of Iowa City, does a large share of the stream gaging and silt measuring work in Iowa. Stream gaging stations, and a few sediment stations, have been operated for many years on most of Iowa's rivers and larger streams.

The new stations contain automatic devices to record the flow of water. Persons living nearby are

retained to take silt samples during rainstorms. The information is interpreted later by hydraulic engineers.

Besides testing the effect of erosion control practices, information obtained at the stations will be useful in connection with highway and railroad design, flood control work, stream pollution control, fish and wildlife management, public water supply, industry and other technical and scientific activities, Smith said.

Additional small watershed stations may be built later, to give a more comprehensive picture of water erosion in Iowa, according to Hershey, who also is a state geologist. These stations would be particularly valuable in the "driftless" area in extreme northeast Iowa, where streams flow over bedrock, and in the Mankato drift area in northcentral Iowa, where drainage is relatively poor and the land is not yet deeply eroded.

First sampling of soil erosion by rainfall was made at the Iowa City station on May 22, 1952, where an inch of rain fell during one hour.

This rainfall produced a 2.5 foot rise above the normal stage of Ralston creek. During the 3½-hour period that the stream carried excess surface runoff, a large number of sediment samples indicate 1190 tons of soil was removed from the three square miles drained by the creek.

This is an average of 120 tons per hour for each square mile of the drainage area. At one time, 125 tons of soil was carried past the gage in a 10-minute period.

Smith commented that the soil loss from this storm was unusually large because the ground was well broken up by cultivation, and the root system of young crops was not yet well established.

Sediment loads vary with many factors, he added. Important among these are type of soil, the amount and type of ground cover, time of year, slope of ground and intensity of rain.

He said the four new stations on small watersheds are expected to help define the effect of each of these factors.

Results gained in these four new stations will give graphic proof to Iowa farmers of the value of soil conservation methods which have been adopted at an increasing rate over the State. Since the formation of soil conservation districts was authorized by the legislature in 1939 one-hundred districts have been formed, and 28,000 farmers have entered into agreement to take steps to control water erosion of soil from their fields.

Starve Thistles and Quack Grass Through Fallowing, or Choke Them With Crops

The time is right for Iowa farmers to strike against two of their enemies, quackgrass and Canada thistle, says E. P. Sylwester, extension weed control specialist at Iowa State College.

An effective control program for next year should start now on large infestations of these weeds. From now until frost, if they are allowed free growth, both quackgrass and Canada thistle will build up food reserves to help them get started next year. To make and store food, the weeds need green foliage and preventing green foliage is the action Sylwester recommends now.

The eradication plan for quackgrass suggested by the specialist begins with shallow plowing as soon as possible. Follow plowing with a spring-tooth harrowing to comb out as many of the roots as possible. If the harrowing brings lots of roots out, rake them up and burn them, he recommends.

Rework Often

Following this opening attack against quackgrass, stand by to rework the area with the spring-tooth harrow whenever regrowth appears, Sylwester emphasizes that it's best to work the ground only on warm, dry days. Quackgrass is persistent, and the area will probably need to be worked every 10 days to 2 weeks to effectively check regrowth.

Keep up these cultivations until the ground permanently freezes this fall, Sylwester urges. Start cultivating again next spring as soon as green growth begins and continue frequent cultivations until about June 1. Then plant the area to a heavy stand of a crop such as sorghum, sudan grass, soybeans or millet to smother out the quackgrass.

After the smother crop is harvested, plow and keep the area fallowed until frost the second year. Sylwester believes this plan will effectively break down a large quackgrass infestation.

2 Years for Thistles

The same cultural control methods will be effective against Canada thistle. Sylwester recommends plowing an infested area now, or mowing closely if it can't be plowed. Keep regrowth down by repeated harrowing or disking. Spring cultivation and smother crops, as suggested for quackgrass control, are part of the plan for controlling Canada thistle.

Canada thistle is a hardy, deep rooted plant and it usually takes 2 years of intensive cultural control for complete eradication. Starting the program now will help shorten the eradication period, he says, by sending the thistles into winter in a weakened condition.

2,4-D is the best chemical to use for Canada thistle. Sylwester suggests mowing the thistles now and

then spraying the regrowth with ester form 2,4-D when the plants are 4 to 6 inches high. It will take repeated treatments with the chemical to achieve complete control of Canada thistle.

June 21, 1952

More Signers For Monroe Soils Plans

Martin Explains New Procedure, Lists Goals.

A new Monroe county farm conservation planning group — No. 32 — has been formed in south Troy and north Monroe townships, it was announced by Sterling Martin, chairman of the Soil District board of commissioners.

The commissioners last week approved the initial agreements signed by 15 farm owners and cooperators. The agreements cover 12 farms totaling 2,546 acres. Signers include Leo Rogers, Pete Bernard, John Bernard, A. Ray Tibbals, Robert Rogers, Paul Kosman, Felix Salato, John E. Koffman, Frank Rogers, Urade M. Tibbals, Everett Chapman, R. E. Walker, Gerald Gay, Estil Gay, Vida Fitch and Michael Koffman.

In addition to those in the new group, 12 farmers living in different sections of the county have had their initial agreements approved by the commissioners. They are Lennart Larson, John J. Crall, J. W. Rabourn, Ray Mosley, J. Carl Johnston, Robert Johnston, Ed Ryan, Harry Kosman, Carl Carlson, Andy Mosley and Tracy Forsythe. These farmers, with the exception of Larson and Forsythe, will affiliate with new planning groups to be formed in their respective neighborhoods soon. Larson and Forsythe are district cooperators who have bought additional lands.

The commissioners also approved eight advanced agreements for the farms of R. A. Faber, Paul Stewart, Jennings Kittmiller, Harry Chamberlain, Alva Chance, John Blomgren, John Conway and Mike Bodner.

Chairman Martin explained that the district just this year has adopted a three-stage farm planning procedure which is being carried out with the assistance of Soil Conservation Service and State personnel assigned to the district. The new planning procedure, Martin said, is fitted into a systematized, streamlined operations program "best defined as an action program designed to assist all the farmers in the district to assume responsibility for planning, carrying out and maintaining a comprehensive soil and water conservation and management program on all the land in the district as rapidly as possible, and with the least waste motion."

The three stages of farm planning are represented by three kinds of agreements — Initial, Advanced and Basic—all of which are covered by one farmer-district cooperative agreement which the farmer signs when he enters the Initial stage. The Initial and Advanced lead to the third stage, the Basic Conservation Plan.

"The Basic Conservation Plan applied to the land is the ultimate goal of all Soil Conservation Service assistance to farmers through soil conservation districts," Martin continued. "The use of the Initial and Advanced stages, singly or in sequence, are steps in the process of reaching this goal."

Many of the farmers who enter the Initial stage are PMA cooperators with whom the SCS technicians contact during the layout season, it was further explained by the district chairman. "As SCS is now responsible for laying out and checking all permanent type conservation practices for which PMA payments are made, all farmers using these practices are personally contacted by the technicians. Thus, the PMA participants, if they are not already Soil District cooperators, may sign the farmer-district cooperative agreement and put themselves in line for additional assistance if they wish."

The Monroe county district, with the help of SCS soil surveyors, prepares a conservation survey map of each farm in the Initial stage. On these maps are shown the type soil, the slope of the land and the degree of erosion.

Transition from the Initial to the Advanced stage is almost entirely a matter of the district supplying the farmer with a Conservation Farming Guide for his farm and giving him information and guidance in its use as another step toward the development of a basic plan for his entire farm. The Conservation Farming Guide is composed of a land capability

unit map, a plain planning map, a guide sheet for each land capability unit on the farm and appropriate job sheets, as well as a copy of the conservation survey map. This material is given to each farmer at the close of the series of farm planning meetings held with his neighborhood group. With this information the farmer is said to be able to go a long way toward

Mendell Cites Progress In Soil Practices

More and more acres of Iowa land are being farmed under the protective shield of soil conserving practices, reports Frank H. Mendell, state conservationist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

The rate of adoption of soil conserving measures has stepped up from year to year as soil conservation district organization has spread over the state. In the calendar year 1951, Mendell says, 4,500 farm conservation plans were completed, bringing the total for the state to 28,000 farms, now operating under plans providing for land use and rotations fitted to soil conditions. And these plans include companion practices needed to protect the soil and assure future productivity.

During the past year, he continues, more than 2,000 miles of terraces were built to protect additional thousands of acres from soil wasting erosion. There are now about 13,000 miles of terraces in Iowa. Also in 1951, a quarter-

million more acres were farmed on the contour and 4 million lineal feet of tile drainage and 100 miles of surface drains were provided.

There was increased adoption also of other conservation measures, according to Mendell. These include strip cropping, pasture improvement, tree planting, waterway structures, fence row management, farm ponds, wildlife area improvement, lime, fertilizer and irrigation.

The current year promises to be a significant one for soil conservation in Iowa, says Mendell. Earlier this year a charter was issued to the Howard County Soil Conservation District, which placed the last uncovered area under organization. The entire state is now organized into districts that will provide help to any farmer in Iowa who wishes technical assistance in establishing conservation practices on his land.

The first soil conservation district in Iowa was organized in April, 1940, and 99 other districts followed in the ensuing 12 years. Legislation enacted by the Iowa Legislature in 1939 and 1940 paved the way for these organizations, Mendell explains.

The policy laid down at that time stated the powers and responsibilities of the soil conservation district commissioners in

carrying out conservation work. They were empowered to enter into agreements; obtain options; construct, maintain and improve structures; develop comprehensive plans for conservation; accept gifts and donations; conduct research in soil conservation and conduct demonstration work. Mendell points out. Research work is carried out in cooperation with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and demonstration work with the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

Soil conservation districts—the organizations that bring technical assistance in soil conserving methods to farmers in every Iowa county—are organized by local farmers. Directing the activities and programs of the district are three commissioners elected by the farmers, Mendell continues.

State funds are made available to the districts to provide office space, secretarial help, equipment and technical aid to implement the program. The district commissioners work with other local, state and federal agencies and organizations to develop and carry out the conservation programs, he adds.

The district is the organization to which the farmer turns for help with his soil conservation problems, Mendell points out. Through the district he has access to the technical aid available through state and federal soil conservation agencies.

Says Banks Supply Increased Capital For Agriculture

Takes More Money To Operate Farms, King Explains.

Adequate capital is of increasing importance in maintaining high production of vitally needed farm products, according to J. E. King, president of the Peoples National Bank here, who is a member of the Agricultural Planning committee of the Iowa Bankers association.

"Operating a successful farm today requires a much larger capital investment than it did a few years ago," King explained. "The average Iowa farm is larger than it was 10 years ago. In the face of the shortage of farm labor, this means that more of the work must be done by expensive machinery."

"High levels of production are necessary not only to provide the basic commodities the world needs, but also to justify the large capital investment in modern farming. In recent months, farmers have been faced with rising costs of the things they buy and lower prices of the things they sell. Production is the key to keeping agriculture profitable."

"To fill the need for capital, farmers have turned mostly to banks throughout the state," King continued. Quoting from the eleventh annual national survey of farm lending by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, he noted that "the vast majority of farm loans made by banks are for production and operating requirements. In 1951, the last full year of operation, Iowa banks serving agricultural communities loaned \$595,998,000 to 136,183 farmers for all types of financial needs. Of this amount, \$578,984,000 was borrowed by 133,405 farmers to finance production and operating requirements. This compares with 132,501 production loans, totaling \$460,583,000 during 1950. These production loans were quickly repaid, too, and only \$313,291,000 were outstanding at the end of 1951."

"The year 1951 was marked by a very small increase in the total of bank-held farm mortgage debt, indicating that this type of borrowing is being kept to a minimum. At the beginning of the year, the total farm mortgage debt held by Iowa banks was \$58,694,000. During the year, banks made 2,778 additional farm real estate loans in an aggregate of \$17,014,000. Yet, so much of the mortgage debt was paid off during the year that, on Dec. 31, 1951, the total amount of this long term debt outstanding had risen only \$2,585,000 to a total of \$61,479,000."

"The fact that the state's banks are serving particularly the operators of small and moderate-sized farms is shown by the size of the average loan made by banks during the year. The average production loan was \$4,340 during 1951, and the average farm real estate loan was \$6,125."

"The total of bank-held agricultural debt outstanding in Iowa on Jan. 1 of this year was \$374,700,000, excluding Commodity Credit Corporation loans," the bank official concluded.

Frown Upon Bleach

area with soybean meal did not at less cost. The mixture of the same grain as linseed meal alone. Linseed meal produced about the same mixture of urea with the finish, Culbertson says. For cattle carried to choice or prime over hay were considered excellent day. All except that on the urea steers per day to 2.4 pounds per Other lots gained 2.22 pounds per It amounted to 2.42 pounds daily. gain was on the linseed meal, and —2.15 pounds a day. The greatest hay made the smallest daily gain Steers fed 0.2 pound of urea over Culbertson. their investigations, according to urea over hay which will need further investigation. The pelleted form as compared to differences apparently in favor of cured alfalfa and mineral indicated supplement containing urea sun-dried. The results in use of a pelleted Pelleted "Urea" Promising quite as well as soybean meal. oilmeal and urea did not show up meal. The combination of soybean the cattle fed 1.6 pounds of linseed the same gain at less cost than with 0.1 pounds of urea made about 0.8 pounds of linseed meal a day supplement. He said the cattle fed lots of cattle receiving urea in the pelleted to the cattle feeders on six mal Husbandry Department, re- C. C. Culbertson, also of the An- those full-fed on corn, he said. tially more economical gains than fed on hay did not make essen- full-fed on corn. The lot of cattle 21 to 35 percent less than in the lot the cornstalk and corn cob lots was The cost per pound of gain in Cobs, Stalks Cut Costs cornstalks, Burroughs said. comparative lot of cattle receiving ing corn cobs gained more than a ground shelled corn. The lot receiv- of cattle receiving a full feed of three-fourths as much as the lot roughage rations gained about far shows the cattle receiving high However, the progress report thus

July 3, 1952

Local Groups Now Listing Nominees

July 8 Deadline; Convention Will Be Here Aug. 9.

Monroe county's annual Production and Marketing Administration elections will be held this month and in early August.

In previous years the elections have taken place in November. The procedure has been moved up to make way for an earlier farm program sign-up, it was explained at PMA headquarters here.

The deadline for farmers and landowners to indicate intentions to participate in the 1953 program will be January instead of March.

Farmers choose their PMA and Agricultural Conservation Program administrators from among their neighbors. Right now nominating committees are selecting candidates for community committee-men and county convention delegates in each township.

The county committee will be elected Aug. 9 by the convention delegates.

Here's the schedule:

Names of the nominees are to be filed by all township committees at the county PMA office here not later than July 8.

Ballots will be prepared and mailed to all eligible voters not later than July 22.

Eligible farmers and landowners will have until noon Saturday, Aug. 2, to mark and return their ballots to the Albia office.

Counting of votes will take place Monday, Aug. 4, and will be followed by the county convention Aug. 9.

The voting-by-mail procedure was introduced into the PMA picture in 1951 and resulted in a big increase in election participation.

This letter will go out to farmers with the ballots:

"Dear Voter:

"On the back of this letter is the official ballot for your use in helping to decide who the members of your community PMA committee will be, as well as who will represent your community as delegate and alternate delegate to the County PMA Convention for the purpose of electing the County PMA committee for 1953.

"After the ballots have been tabulated, the person receiving the most votes for the community committee will be declared the chairman; the second highest—vice-chairman; the third highest—third member; fourth highest—first alternate; and fifth highest—second alternate. The person receiving the most votes for delegate will be declared delegate, and the person receiving the most votes for alternate delegate will be declared alternate delegate.

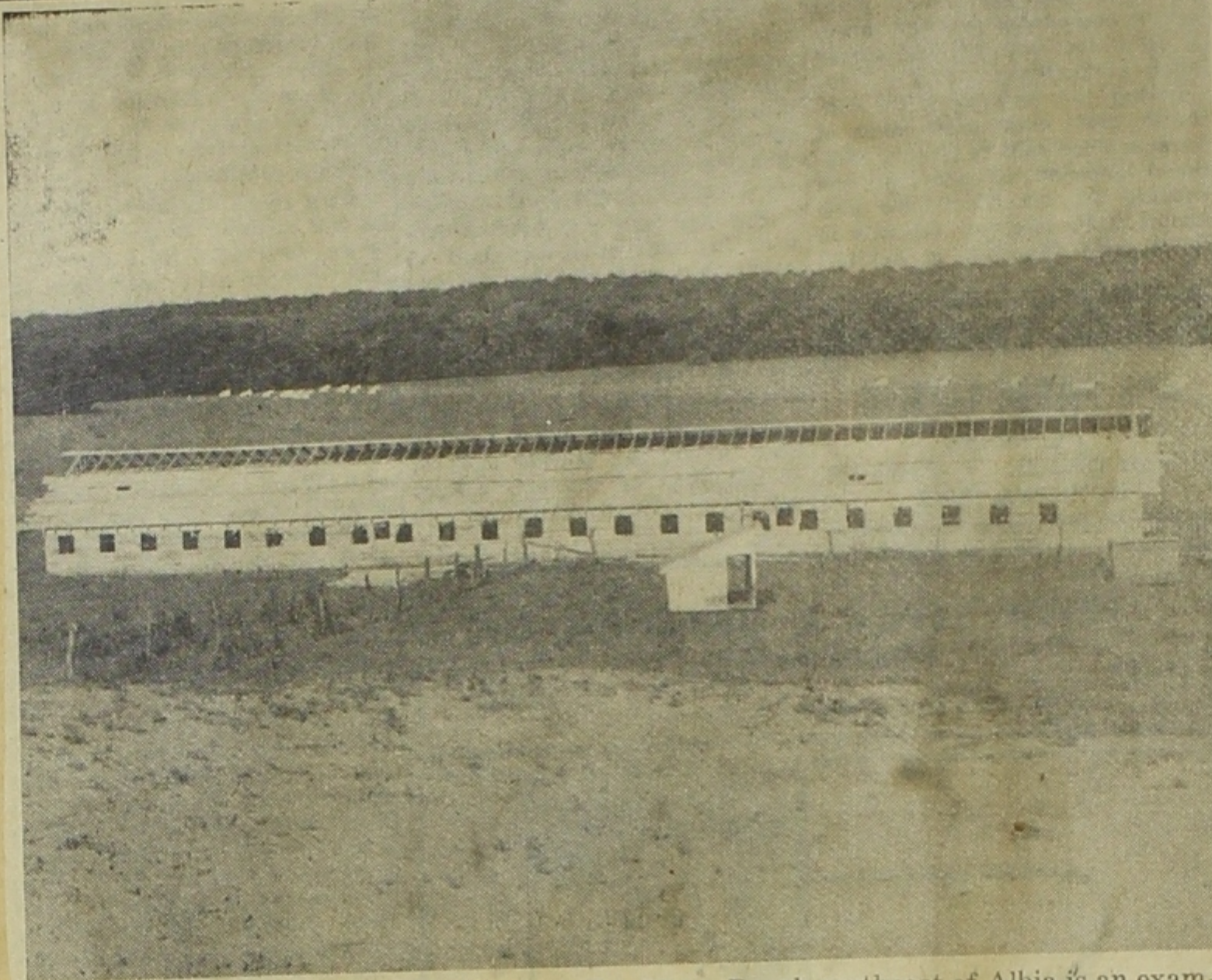
"The community and county PMA committees have the responsibility of the local administration of such national farm programs as the Agricultural Conservation Program, Sugar Program, Crop Insurance, Price Support Program and others. Community and county committeemen have many important decisions to make in 1953.

"Your vote is important in deciding how your farm programs are to be administered in our county. Your choosing of capable eligible farmers will make for a strong farm program on the community and county level. The administration of a program in our county is as effective as your choice of men to represent your interests in the national farm programs. Vote for men who are willing and able to assume the responsibility of office.

"The community election ballots will be counted in the Monroe County PMA office Monday, Aug. 4, 1952. Should you desire you may be present at that time to witness the counting of the ballots for your community."

The county committee now includes Phil O'Brien, Denzil Patton and Mike Heffron.

Monroe Iowa's Conservation Picture



This hog house being constructed on the Moore Ranch southeast of Albia is an example of how trees fit into farm economy. Measuring 30 by 150 feet, the building is made of lumber cut and processed on the ranch. The use of home-grown materials is saving Moore approximately \$700 in construction cost.

Center photo shows Forester Bob Church of Albia in the beautiful state forest area near Lucas. The trees are red pine planted in 1938. Cuttings on the ground are lower limbs, removed to protect the tree crowns in the event of fire.

The straight, tall pines in the Lucas forest were once seedlings like that pictured at upper left on the Chester Strait farm near Lovilia. Strait has planted over 10,000 trees in the last two years, mostly red pine.

Strait Plants 10,000 Trees On Eroded Land

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Trees can play a prominent, effective role in the great task of conserving natural resources. Properly managed farm woodlands stop soil erosion, provide homes for wildlife—and put extra dollars into farmers' pockets.

Trees also can be used in the restoration of eroded, worn-out farm land—and with that objective in view Chester Strait has in the past two years planted over 10,000 trees on his 360-acre farm southwest of Lovilia. Much of the newly-wooded area replaces cocklebur patches.

Strait, who is Iowa safety director for the Rural Electrification Administration, lives in Des Moines. The farm is operated by Jess Richmond.

Most of the 10,000 plantings are red pine. There are some Virginia and white pine in the layout.

Approximately 300 of Strait's 360 acres are woodland. He's clearing some of the old timber land now—about 88 acres of it—for a pasture renovation project. Some of these trees are being cut into fireplace logs for sale in Des Moines.

It will be about six years before he'll realize any cash return from the new plantings. Then some of the red pine can be sold for Christmas trees. Recently red pine Christmas trees have been bringing from \$4 to \$5 each.

Strait's conservation program, in addition to tree planting and pasture renovation, calls for terraces. He has completed one.

Other Monroe county farmers who have planted pine this year include Bob Flanigan, 2000; Ralph Gutcher, 1000; and Fred Orr and Howard Jennison, 500 each.

Southeast of Albia, on the 3000-acre Moore Ranch, well over 500 acres of woodland have been brought into a planned conservation and timber management program.

Owner of the ranch is E. B. Moore of Dallas, Texas. The resident manager is Bill Mendenhall.

Under Mendenhall's direction a hog house measuring 30 by 150 feet is now under construction. The lumber for the building came from the ranch woodland and was processed there. It represents a saving of about \$700 in construction cost.

The big hog house will be covered with sheet aluminum, said to contribute to a reduction in summer temperature of from 15 to 20 degrees for the interior of the building. It will be used for farrowing—after the pigs are born they'll be moved to small homes on clean ground.

Trees in the ranch timber are marked for cutting at maturity, which contributes to the rapid, straight growth of new trees. Mendenhall expects to harvest about 50,000 board feet a year, and that figure will mount with the benefits of management. The lumber will be used here and on the northern Iowa farms owned by Moore, and it is anticipated there will be a surplus for sale.

The Moore Ranch has a complete conservation plan, which calls for 435 acres of pasture renovation with birdsfoot trefoil this year.

Strait, Mendenhall and other farm owners and operators in Monroe, Lucas, Appanoose and Wayne counties get a helping technical hand in tree planting and timber management projects from Bob Church of Albia, state forester for the four-county district.

Church also acts as technical assistant in the management of the 4000 acres of state forest land located in Monroe and Lucas counties. He assists the area foresters with planting programs and with stand improvement and management projects.

Planting Proved Seed Varieties Will Up Production

Need for Increase In Production During 1952.

Planting the right variety of grain or hay for Monroe county soil and weather is going to be more important than ever in 1952, Lloyd Reid, county extension director, stated today.

"With feed grain supplies being the shortest they have been for a number of years and livestock numbers approaching an all-time high crops must be increased, livestock numbers cut back," Reid said.

Reid pointed out that one of the best ways of increasing crop production is to plant varieties adapted to this area, tested and proved by the Iowa State college extension service.

Corn Varieties

For corn varieties farmers are advised to consult the Iowa corn test yield bulletin which will soon be available at the extension office in Albia. There are several commercial varieties that are well adapted, he states, while for experimental types Iowa hybrids 434525, 4513, 4531, U. S. hybrid and Ohio C-92 have stood up well in tests.

Reid listed other crops and recommended varieties as follows: Soybeans — Adams, full season; Lincoln, high yields, no lodge somewhat; Hawkeye, for delayed planting.

Oats—Types believed best in order, Shelby, Clinton Resolute, Cherokee, Nemaha and Benton. Spring Wheat—Mida, Rival, Henry.

Alfalfa — For 4-year or more stand, Ranger, Buffalo; for 2 or 3 years stands, Ladak, Cossack, Atlantic, Northern Common; for year stand, Grimm.

Alfalfa Seed

Large amounts of alfalfa seed are now produced in the southwestern states. Certified seed of the recommended varieties produced from foundation stocks maintained in the area of adaptation give satisfactory results in Iowa. Certified Ranger, for example, produced in California is essentially the same as Certified Ranger produced in Iowa, providing both come from the same foundation seed. Common varieties from the southwest aren't winter hardy in Iowa, said Reid.

Red Clover—Emmerson, Midland, Kenland, Common.

Sweet Clover—Madrid, biennial yellow, gives an excellent yield of nitrogen and organic matter in first year as a green manure crop.

Ladino Clover — Use certified seed for assurance of getting pure Ladino.

Birdsfoot Trefoil—Use the broad leaf variety either domestic or imported but make sure of the broad leaf strain.

Lespedeza—Iowa No. 6.

Brome Grass—Fischer, Lincoln, Ashenbach.

"Stands of grains and seedlings can be improved with seed treatments which control seed born diseases. For oats, Ceresan M or improved Ceresan can be used. For corn, soybeans, legumes and grasses, Arasan is recommended, said the local director.

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Chemicals Will Kill Brush in Winter

Many Iowa farmers are wondering how they can get rid of brush on their farms without killing the grass, which might create an erosion problem. They'd also like to get the job done in winter when they have more time for it.

E. P. Sylwester, extension weed control specialist at Iowa State College, says 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T applications give good results on dormant brush and are harmless to grasses.

Takes Hand Work

It takes lots of hand labor to clear brush even if chemicals are used. Brush that's tall or thick should be cleaned out before using chemicals on the stumps. If the brush is cut, cut it as close to the ground as possible so the stumps don't interfere with grazing later.

Raw brush stubble can be sprayed with a mixture of a quart of 2,4-D in 25 gallons of fuel oil or kerosene until it's thoroughly covered. This should limit regrowth well, Sylwester says. These stumps can be sprayed again in the spring when surviving new sprouts get 10 to 12 inches high.

Can Kill Trees

Experiments have also shown that 50-50 mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in oil give relatively good results when sprayed on the bottom 15 inches of tree trunks. Enough spray should be applied so that some runs down the trunk into the soil at the base. Since the area to be covered is limited, concentration has to be high—about a quart of the mixture in 5 gallons of fuel oil or kerosene.

This treatment will kill large or small brush. If the brush is to be removed, do that before treating the stumps because dead brush is hard to cut. Sylwester says this treatment is best where brush growth is relatively large and scattered.

Feb 7, 1952.

Plan Trip to Ames For Soils Event

Plans to have a delegation from Monroe county take part in an Iowa Soil Conservation Districts Recognition Program at Ames Feb. 14 were started this week by commissioners of the local district.

Arranged to celebrate completion of a 100 per cent districts organization in the state, the occasion will bring to Iowa Dr. Robert M. Salter, new chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. It will be his first official visit to the state since he became chief of the service last November.

The program is for the public, it was announced by Alton Wilcox, chairman of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District board of commissioners. It will open at 1 p.m. in the Memorial Union building on the Iowa State campus.

The program will be preceded by a cafeteria luncheon. Serving will begin at 11:30 a.m., and tickets will be sold at the door, Wilcox has been advised.

Presiding as chairmen of the "100 Percent Celebration" will be Earl Elijah of Clarence, first state chairman of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, and William Darbyshire of Rockwell City, present chairman. James Foster of Monroe county is a member of the state committee.

The list of speakers includes District Judge Harold Levis of Chariton, whose topic is: "Soil Conservation District, the Essence of Democracy."

Feb 7, 1952.



Franklin Township Farmers Organize

A new soil conservation work group—Monroe county's thirtieth—was organized last week by Franklin township farmers during a meeting at Vosburg school.

Farm operators in the Vosburg area who didn't attend the organization session may still enroll in the work group by contacting Extension Director Lloyd Reid, secretary of the county soil district, or the Soil Conservation office in the post office.

The 30 conservation work groups in the county have well over 400 members.

First step in the new Franklin township program will be the soils mapping of farms under the direction of SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson and Conservation Aide John Botts. This will be done early in the summer, and will be followed by the preparation of individual farm conservation plans. These will be made during group planning sessions.

More than 300 Monroe county farms have complete soil and water conservation plans. On these farms practices range from first contour lines to complete introduction of all practices recommended for controlling erosion and increasing fertility.

March 13, 1952

Bell Favors Speedup In Conservation

Frank L. Bell, Monroe county farmer and candidate for the Democratic nomination for state senator from the Monroe-Marion district, favors a speedup in Iowa's soil conservation program.

Bell would intensify educational activities at the state and district levels with the aim of helping planning groups progress more rapidly.

He also advocates more stress on the part of good livestock programs play in soil conservation and pasture improvement.

At the national level Bell would keep the basic features of the present soil conservation program, which he said was formulated in South-Central Iowa, but he's for more planning and administrative responsibility at the county level.

Bell pointed out that while agriculture is Iowa's basic industry, its prosperity is hinged to the productivity of the soil.

"Virgin soil contained all the minerals and elements necessary for the growth of food and fiber, but wind and rain have seriously depleted these essential values. That's why it is essential that everyone take a vital interest in a sound, progressive program of soil and water conservation."

May - 1952.

Tells How to Rid Lawn of Weeds

Keep ahead of weeds showing up in your lawn by spraying, mowing and fertilizing.

Spraying with the amine form of 2,4-D now will kill only broadleaf weeds now present, according to A. E. Cott, extension horticulturist at Iowa State College.

But without regular mowing and fertilizing, you're inviting the weeds to grow back again.

Regular mowing—when grass is 3 inches high—and fertilizing encourages lawn growth in bare spots left by dying weeds.

Leave the clippings on the lawn—they provide organic matter.

And for a good fertilizer program, the specialist suggests applying 4 pounds of a high-nitrogen fertilizer every 1,000 square feet before June 1. Then follow up Sept. 1 with 6 to 8 pounds of 10-20-10 per 1,000 square feet.

Reseeding bare and thin spots every fall also will help.

May - 1952.

More Grass in Monroe

Gain 'Bright Spot' In Farm Picture, Report Says

100 Percent Mark For Commissioner Alton Wilcox.

Successful establishment of good legumes and grasses provided the bright spot in Monroe county's 1951 agricultural picture, according to the annual report of the board of commissioners of the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

It was emphasized that these stands came where lime and fertilizer requirements had been adequately filled, and the report—calling attention to unfavorable field work conditions in 1951—pointed out that such a year "again points up the desirability of moving into a grassland type of agriculture in districts like Monroe where the slopes need protection and, given proper soil treatment, lend themselves to the production of high quality forage."

District commissioners, all farmers, are Alton Wilcox, Sterling Martin and Frank Bell. The report revealed that Wilcox had a perfect attendance record for board meetings during the year. There were 17 sessions. James Foster, member of the state conservation committee, is an ex officio member of the Monroe group.

The technical staff of the local district includes Harold M. Ander-

Conservation Record

The following table compares 1951 goals with accomplishments in the Monroe County Soil Conservation District.

Practice	Goal	Accomplishment
Plans Prepared, Signed	55	47
Follow-Up Contacts	120	67
Groups Organized	4	2
Farms Replanned	15	1
Conservation Surveys (Acres)	12,000	14,413
Strip Cropping (Acres)	30	12
Wildlife Area Improvement (Acres)	32	11
Woodland Management (Acres)	80	43
Tree Planting (Acres)	8	2
Contour Farming (Acres)	1,440	1,941
Pasture Improvement (Acres)	480	155
Seeding Pasture	160	4
Farm Ponds (Number)	40	75
Terraces (Miles)	26	10
Diversions (Miles)	8	4
Farm Drainage (Acres)	88	48
Closed Drains (Tile, L. Feet)	1,056	3,570
Open Drains (Miles)	1	1
Prevention of Graving Damage (Acres)	0	33
Fence Row Management (Miles)	4	2
Constructed Waterways and Outlets (Miles)	4	1

Goals for 1952 include conservation surveys covering 15,000 acres; contour farming, 5,904 acres; strip cropping, 120 acres; 27 miles of terraces; seven miles of diversions; 5,280 linear feet of tile drains; 2.5 miles of fence row management; and four acres of trees. These 1952 goals could be doubled if additional technicians could be added to the district staff, commissioners believe.

son, farm planner who prepared the 1951 report, John A. Botts and Orval Plum.

Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid is board secretary.

Unfavorable weather conditions kept farm operators from achieving maximum objectives with conservation plans made in cooperation with their district. However, in some fields accomplishments moved ahead of goals.

A tabulation of 1951 goals and

accomplishments accompanies the article.

The district last year had the cooperation of several non-farm groups in pushing conservation philosophy.

Here are some highlights from the report:

People generally are more fully appreciating the need for soil conservation and each year more of them take definite steps to do something about it.

In 1951 many farmers made use of the District facilities for planning and applying soil conservation. With the assistance of County Extension Director Lloyd Reid, two new farm planning groups were formed, one in Union township and another in Bluff Creek. Preliminary steps have been taken by four additional neighborhood groups to organize as farm planning units.

The District, as in the past, has worked closely throughout the year with other groups and agencies. The Extension Service, PMA, FHA, High School Departments of Vocational Agriculture and GI Farm Training, Monroe County Rural Youth, REA, Monroe County Board of Supervisors, County Superintendent of Schools, State Conservation Commission, Albia Chamber of Commerce and Soil Conservation Service are all represented on the Monroe County USDA Council. The Council meets regularly each month to consider agricultural problems affecting the District and to facilitate carrying out activities outlined in its yearly program of work which deals principally with soil conservation.

The Monroe County Soil Conservation District and the Monroe County Production and Marketing Administration (PMA) have worked together very closely during 1951 in accordance with the intent of Memorandum No. 1278 issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The major work of the Soil Conservation Service consists of assisting soil conservation districts. The Secretary's memorandum assigned the responsibility for the technical phases of permanent type soil conservation work on any farm participating under the Agricultural Conservation Program to the Soil Conservation Service. The Agricultural Conservation Program is administered by PMA—hence, the need for close cooperation between the commissioners, SCS personnel and county and township PMA committees.

The regular SCS staff assigned to the District consists of one farm planner (Anderson) and one conservation aid (Botts). The District also employs a state clerk (Miss Pauline Flattery) and a state aid (Plum). The current 2-A budget will keep the state employees in full time status until July 1, 1952. It is hoped that funds will continue to be adequate to retain both of these employees on a full time basis.

One additional part time state aid, a Monroe county farmer, was employed from May 16 to June 29, 1951. Another Monroe county farmer and township committeeman assisted part time with field work from Aug. 1 through the remainder of the work season in 1951. His assistance was made possible by the PMA program fund.

In addition to the members of the USDA Council, Albia's many civic groups such as service clubs, women's organizations, Ministerial association, rural churches and business people in Albia and outlying communities maintained their interest in the soil conservation program and continued their loyal support.

Special commendation is in order for the newspapers of Albia, Ottumwa, Blakesburg, Moravia, Lovilia and Eddyville for their splendid cooperation in publicizing important events and, in several instances, supporting the cause of soil conservation through the editorial columns. Albia newspapers printed 196 articles on soil conser-

vation and related subjects, including news stories about accomplishments of individual cooperators, which are especially timely.

In carrying out its objective of getting soil conservation on the land, the District, of necessity, sponsors varied activities and has a part in many others along with aforementioned groups and agencies. A report of District activities therefore is essentially an account of events and accomplishments made possible by the concerted action of people in the District.

As the year opened arrangements were being completed to initiate the use of conservation work books in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of rural schools. Over 300 children filled out the work books in connection with their conservation studies. These work books covered material on mineral resources, woodland and wildlife, and flood control. A recognition program was held on June 13 in connection with the annual Iowa Soil Conservation Week observance to honor pupils who prepared outstanding books. Medal awards were made for the three best books in each township and plaques were presented for the three best books in the county—making a total of 39 awards going to 36 children.

Eighty-two rural and town school teachers, most of them from Monroe county, took a 14-week course in general conservation offered in Albia by the Drake Community College from Sept. 15 to Dec. 11 . . .

The annual commissioners' Short Course was held in Ames during the first week in January. Roy Himelick, longtime District cooperator, represented the commissioners . . .

Plans for getting the Evergreen Pasture Contest under way were also started early in the year. The county-wide kickoff meeting for this contest was held in March in connection with the Hay and Grain Show sponsored by the Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce . . . Twenty-nine Monroe county farmers entered the contest and renovated some 250 acres of permanent pasture. Winners were Warren Rouse, Pat Carbin, Denzil Patton and Lee Rogers, all District cooperators . . .

Two tours were conducted in the fall over six of the newly renovated pastures. The first tour was for GI Farm Training classes. The other tour was attended by farmers, businessmen, rural teachers and school children.

One of the most important events of the year was the Soil Conservation Dairy Banquet held in Albia April 30. At that time three high scoring conservation farmers—Manford Derry, William Judge and George Teele — and the master dairymen, Kenneth Hinton, Claude Hawk and Lloyd Goode, were honored. Also honored was Lee Rogers for outstanding forestry work on his farm. He received a plaque presented by the Albia Chamber of Commerce. Plaques for the conservation farmers were provided by the Albia Rotary Club. Cash awards for the dairymen were furnished by the United Food Market and Albia Supply Store.

A forage field day was held on the Frank and Albert Etcher farms in Union township June 12 with over 200 people attending . . .

The annual level land and contour plowing matches were held Aug. 1 on the William Shepard farm two miles east of Lovilia. Lloyd Goode won both matches and went on to win third in the district contour match and the Iowa championship in level land competition. In the national level land contest held near Bethany, Mo., Goode took third place with Tom Dougherty, another Monroe county farmer and

1950 Iowa champion, placing fifth . . .

The principal business of the District is its action program carried on with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. The success of the action program depends to a great extent upon the demand for assistance on the part of farmers, and upon their readiness to accept recommended practices.

The tabulation of 1951 accomplishments lists the work on which direct assistance was given by the SCS technical staff. The figures listed for the permanent type practices—terraces, ponds, diversions, tiling, open drainage ditches, structures and constructed waterways—are the total amounts accomplished on all farms in the county. A complete tabulation of all practices performed on all farms in the county is not available. Considerable work such as contouring and pasture seeding is done by farmers themselves without on-site assistance.

Two drop inlet gully control structures were installed in 1951, making a total of three since the District was organized. We anticipate many farmers will build structures of this type in the future to supplement the use of the other important soil conservation practices in the control of large gullies.

The number of farm plans was short of goal. However, five more plans were prepared than in 1950. A series of three farm planning meetings were held with five neighborhood groups preparatory to working out individual farm plans. This finished the planning meeting activity with all groups except the two which were newly organized . . .

There is a heavy actual work load ahead for 1952, and there is also a great potential work load if the demand and need for complete farm conservation planning could be fully met.

This constitutes the major problem of the District and consideration should be given to ways and means to meet the challenge. On the farms in the District more emphasis on the performance of proven, fundamental practices will help immeasurably. Increased use of agricultural limestone, heavier applications of commercial fertilizer, more combined legume-grass crops GALLEY 3 . . . Gain Bright Spot . . . in the rotations, contouring of row crops, seeding and mulching waterways, brush removal and weed mowing in pastures as well as complete renovation of pastures—most of these can be done with a minimum of technical assistance.

The District is vitally concerned with the livestock enterprises on Monroe county farms. It is important that the livestock production program on each farm fits that particular farm. As pastures and meadows become better and furnish more high quality roughage, more attention should be given to the kinds and numbers of cattle and sheep which can be produced efficiently. Improvement of quality in our livestock is always in order.

As we review our work in 1951 and look hopefully ahead to another year of activity in 1952, we wish to remind our readers that the Monroe County Soil Conservation District belongs to the people in Monroe County. We as commissioners are the servants of the people. We welcome ideas and suggestions which the residents in the District may wish to contribute for the betterment of a live soil conservation program.

We wish to encourage townspeople to visit the farms of District cooperators, many of whom are doing outstanding work in soil conservation. Many interesting things are going on out there on the acres . . .

With each individual cooperating to the best of his or her ability, our

soil conservation program will move steadily forward, and Monroe county will be a better place in which to live.

Plowing Title Goes to Polk County Man

Bob Bane, 24-year-old Polk county farmer, Thursday succeeded Lloyd Goode of Albia as Iowa's level land plowing champion.

Goode, who wore the crown in 1951, was runnerup — trailing Bane by just 3.14 points.

State championship laurels had rested in Monroe county for two years. Tom Dougherty won the title in 1950.

Approximately 6,000 persons watched the Thursday competition on the Joe Seymour farm a mile north of Martensdale. The match was sponsored by radio station WHO, Des Moines, and the Wick Field association.

Bane, who received the championship trophy and a \$100 check, is eligible to compete in the national contest Sept. 6 near Rochester, Minn.

Vergil Bender of Prole finished behind Goode. Other contestants were the winner of the 1952 Monroe county champion, Steve Strasko; Deniei Meyers of Dallas Center, Walter Burke of Earlville and Raymond Doran of Boone.

Aug-1952

Country Cooperation--

(Pella Chronicle)

Being a good neighbor is traditional with a farmer. The practice of helping one another reached its greatest height, probably, in the threshing ring. Silo-filling, too, called for cooperation. Of late years the coming of the combine and possession of much more machinery has made the farmers more independent of such help. But when sickness comes or death strikes neighbors are always ready to go to the aid of the unfortunate.

Over in Warren county farmers interested in soil saving have carried the traditional helpfulness, one for another, into a new field. There members of one of the small groups enlisted in the Soils District recently went on a neighbor's farm and eradicated a big ditch for him, prepared the soil and seeded it to grass and built a small earthen structure to divert the water from the area until that grass is established. A tremendous job, that, for one farmer to do without help. For several men it was easy.

Here is an example for farmers everywhere in Iowa. By so banding together they can get their big conversion jobs done at very low cost and without asking Uncle Sam for a dime.

Incidentally the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank of Indianola offers a prize to the soils conservation group in Warren county that does the most outstanding job this year. That provides an incentive to competition. That, too, is worthy of commendation as a fine public service.

Both farmer and business man have something in Warren county.

Oct 9-52

Rural Young People List Officials for Plowing Matches

Lott, Swenson and Martin Will Serve As Starters.

A partial list of officials for plowing matches to be staged Thursday on the Dick Van Genderen farm seven miles northeast of Albia was announced today by the Rural Young People's organization, sponsor of the competition.

Bob Lott, Farm Bureau president, will be starter for the county level land championship match, at 10 a.m. At 12:30 p.m. Albia Chamber of Commerce President Ray Swenson will start the contour title race, and at 2:30 p.m. Sterling Martin, chairman of the Monroe County Soil District board of commissioners, will launch the district contour event.

Judges for the level land event will be Ray Witt of Mahaska county, former state champion, and Gene Ferguson of Mahaska county, former state contour plowing titlist. Paul Harper, who judged the national level land plowing match at Dexter in 1948, will serve as judge for both contour and level land county matches. George Scott, soil commissioner from Appanoose county, will be a district contour match judge. Other officials are to be selected before plowing gets under way Thursday morning.

The winner of the county level land plowing competition will represent Monroe county in the state championship meet Aug. 14, and the winner of the Monroe county contour crown will move right into district competition against Lee and Van Buren county winners.

Plowmen will draw for lands at Farm Bureau Hall tonight.

The Van Genderson farm, scene of the Thursday matches, is operated by John Stagler.

July - 1952

Succeeds Heffron; Give Phil O'Brien Chairman's Job

Patton Will Serve As Vice Chairman During '52-53.

Charley Anderson, Troy township farmer living west of Albia on highway 34, was elected to the Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration committee Saturday.

He succeeds Michael J. Heffron. Re-elected chairman of the committee was Phil O'Brien, and Denzil F. Patton was moved up to the vice chairmanship.

Delegates named recently in mail balloting met at PMA headquarters Saturday afternoon to choose the 1952-53 county farm program administrators.

They chose Walter E. Gardner and Heffron as alternate county committeemen.

Earlier Troy township farm owners and operators had elected Anderson a regular member of their community committee. The vacancy created by his advancement to the county post will be filled by John Bernard.

Here are the new township committees:

Bluff Creek

Walter E. Gardner, Ray C. Tharp, Dick Boender, Rudolph Lewis and Arie Klyn, Jr.

Cedar

Leo M. Kearney, Leonard A. Sickler, Lawrence McGinn, Leo B. Seary and F. Carl Maddy.

Franklin

L. Carl Van Zante, James Calhoun, Earl Swift, Ralph Gatcher and Dick Brown.

Gulford

Patrick Crall, Jr., David Flattery, John A. Cowles, George Dicos and Joseph C. Evans.

Jackson

Joe B. McGrath, Walter J. Smith, Edward Shovlain, Edward E. Navin and John B. Conway.

Mantua

Frank Cook, Paul E. Wignall, Raymond L. Jones, J. Carl Johnston and Max Lewis.

Monroe

Harold Mason, Wayne Clark, Wendell Murdy, Claude Hawk and Keith Clark.

Pleasant

William Baltimore, Ira Lewman, Herbert Plough, Martin R. Roberts and Henry J. Fynaardt.

Troy

Flyod C. Albertson, Lawrence Amoss, John Bernard and Kenneth Bettis.

Union

Charles W. Richmond, Floyd Chamberlain, Guy E. Chamberlain, Dallas Tucker and Lloyd Clark.

Urbana

Marvin V. Vance, Dick Sandifer, Ed Robinson, Everett Harrell and Ross Boyd.

Wayne

Pierce L. Judge, James E. Lahart, J. Vincent O'Brien, Andrew Walberg and Andrew Golob.

Aug - 1952

Livingston Alfalfa Banquet Speaker Here Nov. 18

Wylie Hartzell Is Toastmaster For '52 Event.

Monroe county's 1952 Alfalfa Banquet will be staged the evening of Nov. 18 in Albia High school field-house.

The traditional affair will bring approximately 800 farm and town men and women together for a Thanksgiving-like meal, variety entertainment, and the presentation of awards to top alfalfa growers.

Guest speaker will be Dave Livingston, widely-known Washington, la., farmer-humorist.

Wylie W. Hartzell, Albia schools superintendent, will be toastmaster, and the professional entertainment will be headed by Edward Rector Tullock, society magician.

The Alfalfa Banquet is sponsored each year by the Monroe county Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce.

Nov - 1952.

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Aug-1952

Oct 1952

Schedule Field Day At Albia Pasture Farm Sept. 25

Will Put Trefoil In Spotlight at '52 Program.

The 1952 fall field day on the Iowa State college Pasture Farm near Albia will be held Sept. 25, it was announced by Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

Featured at the annual farm open house this year will be birdsfoot trefoil, a legume that is rapidly becoming established as one of the most productive crops for permanent pasture renovation, Reid said.

Visitors will see a variety of demonstrations of the performance and range of adaptability of birdsfoot trefoil. For example, they will see one stand of the legume that has been growing on the rolling hills of the farm for 10 years. They will see trefoil growing in cattle pastures in combination with such grasses as Kentucky bluegrass and brome grass.

In addition to the emphasis on birdsfoot trefoil at the afternoon program, which will start at 12:30 p.m., farm visitors will have opportunity to inspect cattle and pastures in this year's experiments. Fertilizer and crop rotation studies will be shown and discussed, too.

Iowa State specialists in livestock and crops will be on hand for the program to show the demonstrations and lead discussions on problems facing Monroe county farmers in their own operations.

The college farm is located two miles west of Albia on highway 34, and two miles south.

Sept-1952.9

Add Leaves, Grass To Garden Soil

Composting leaves, grass and other mulching material this fall is a good way to turn them into rich organic matter, says Ed Cott, extension horticulturist at Iowa State College.

If you want to add organic matter to garden soil, the specialist recommends spading leaves, grass and other materials into the ground this fall. Add about 30 pounds of 6-10-4 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet along with the plant material.

Soil bacteria—aided by nitrogen in the fertilizer—will begin decomposing the material immediately. Next spring, your garden ground not only will be rich in organic matter, but will be crumbly and loose, which will aid plant growth.

If you want to build a compost pile of leaves and grass, Cott suggests spreading soil and fertilizer between layers of packed plant material.

Spread about 1/2 to 1 inch of soil, along with a complete fertilizer, between 10- to 12-inch layers of material. About 1 pound of fertilizer will be enough for each 25 square feet. Then wet down each layer and add the next portion of leaves or other plant material.

Oct-1952.

2 Teams Will Compete At State Fair

Rowles and Tucker Cop Blue Ribbon Wednesday.

Monroe county 4-H club boys and girls have more than 200 head of livestock entered in 1952 Achievement Show competition at the Albia Sales Company barn.

The big barn and three tents house the record array of exhibits. Judging is now in progress.

The Achievement Show spotlight, on club girls Monday and Tuesday, shifted to the boy's division Wednesday evening. In demonstration team contests blue rib-

Festival

Albia's Fall Festival opened this afternoon and will continue through Friday.

Free stage performances will highlight the Friday afternoon and evening performances.

bons went to Richard Rowles and Dallas Tucker, Troy Troopers, and Dominic Hawbaker and Raymond Vance, Urbana Commandoes.

Rowles and Tucker were named to represent Monroe in Iowa state fair competition. Their demonstration is "Building a Farm Pond." The red ribbon team of Jim McGrath and Ray Scieszinski, Melrose Majors, also won a state fair trip with "Safe Stairs." They qualified for the advanced competition because their demonstration was the best in Monroe county's special 1952 activity—Farm Safety.

Here are the demonstration ratings:

Blue—Richard Rowles and Dallas Tucker, Troy Troopers, "Building a Farm Pond," and Dominic Hawbaker and Raymond Vance, Urbana Commandoes, "Grass Cover."

Red—Phil Judge and Bill Heffron, Georgetown Shamrocks, "Crop Rotation Saves the Soil;" Jack Stansbeary and Bill Stansbeary, Pleasant Pushers, "Safe Electrical Wiring;" and Jim McGrath and Ray Scieszinski, Melrose Majors, "Safe Stairs."

White—Tom Koffman, Hilton Hustlers, "Using Small Tools," and Robert Potts and James McCord, Franklin Farmers, "Safe Tractor Operation."

Sixty-four baby beeves—40 Angus and 24 Hereford—are entered in the livestock show, along with three junior feeder projects consisting of 17 fat steers. In the dairy division there are 17 Guernseys, six Brown Swiss, one Jersey, 15 Holsteins and eight Milking Shorthorns. There are 60 head of market and purebred sheep, and 26 market lambs.

The sale of 4-H animals will be Saturday morning.

Start Judging 46 Pastures Next Week

5 Teams Made Up Of Farmers Will Inspect Fields.

Preliminary judging in the 1952 Evergreen Pasture Contest will start Tuesday, it was announced by James Nash, chairman of the Monroe County USDA Council.

Monroe county farmers have entered 46 pastures, including approximately 1,300 acres, in the competition.

Entries have been divided into five geographical groups and teams made up of farmers will do the judging, classifying the contest pastures in blue, red and white divisions.

Judges will consider land utilization, methods of improvement, crop utilization, and records covering expenditures and incomes.

Contestants are asked to stay home Tuesday so they may assist the judges.

Here are the contest areas, contestants and judging teams:

Union-Bluff Creek

Contestants—Jack Avon, Lovilia; Lawrence Livengood, Lovilia; Lloyd Clark, Lovilia; Clifford Stewart, Eddyville; Carl Kietzman, Albia route 5; James Foster, Albia route 4; Ralph Claver, Lovilia; Albert McFarland, Albia route 5; Chester Strait; Lennart Larson, Albia route 5; and John Blomgren, Lovilia.

Judging Team—Harold Gardner, Albert Etcher and Loren McGee.

Troy

Contestants—Albert Benson, Albia route 5; Wendell Rowles, Albia route 1; Kenneth Hinton, Albia route 1; John Goode, Albia route 1; Fred Orr, Albia route 3; Earl Jones, Albia route 3; Don John, Albia route 2; and Lawrence Amoss, Albia route 4.

Judging Team—Harold Gardner, Albert Etcher and Loren McGee.

Monroe

Contestants—Keith Clark, Albia route 1; Clair Sincos, Albia route 2; Earl Rouse, Albia route 2; Claude Hawk, Moravia; Frank Rogers, Albia route 2; Cyrus Hall, Albia route 1; Harry Woodward, Moravia; Carl Van Zante, Moravia; John Koffman, Albia route 2; Lee Rogers, Albia route 2; and William Hagerman, Moravia.

Judging Team—Harold Mason, Andy Maddison and Roy Ellison.

Mantua-Urbana

Contestants—L. E. Harrell, Blakesburg; Fred Sandeen, Albia route 3; Mohr Ranch, Albia route 1; Emmett Van Dalen, Albia route 1; Marvin Vance, Moravia; Tracy Forsythe, Albia route 3; Dallas Faber, Moravia; and Loren Thompson, Moravia.

Judging Team—Vaughn Faber, Bob Flanigan and Paul Wignall.

Franklin, Jackson, Wayne, Cedar, Guilford

Contestants—Wayne Thompson, Moravia; John Conway, Melrose; Harvey Kline, Melrose; Don Conway, Melrose; Leo Flattery, Albia route 4; Mike Heffron, Melrose; Bob Lewis, Melrose; Tom Barron, Lovilia; and Pat Carbin, Melrose.

Judging Team—Walter Abbas, Jack Kasper and Frank Ryan.

Following Tuesday's preliminary judging purple ribbon pastures will be selected from the blue group.

Sept-1952.

Fosters, Martins and Miss Flattery Attend Conservation Conference in Cedar Rapids

The sixth annual conference of Iowa Soil Conservation District Commissioners was held last week in Cedar Rapids, conducted jointly by the State Soil Conservation committee and the state organization of district commissioners.

More than 300 persons attended the conference.

Representing Monroe county were James Foster and Sterling Martin, and their wives, and Miss Pauline Flattery of the local district office. Foster is a member of the state committee, and Martin is a Monroe commissioner.

Guest speakers were heard during the three days of the conference, including Governor William S. Beardsley, who spoke on the responsibilities of the state of Iowa in the total soil conservation program. He stressed that even though Iowa is perhaps well ahead of other states, work in the all-important job of conserving natural resources is only started.

Everett Mitchell of Chicago, who is master of ceremonies for the National Farm and Home Hour, presented a number of observation problems he has made regarding conservation problems throughout the world. He termed the soil conservation task on of "salesmanship."

Dr. H. H. Bennett, assistant to the secretary of agriculture, reviewed the development and progress of soil conservation districts.

Ed Baur, Van Meter, was re-elected president of the association for

the coming year. William Mitchell of Grundy Center was returned to the vice presidency. The only change in regional directors was the election of Louis Culver, Dunlap, to replace Guy Wooster in Region 2.

Many awards were presented at the close of the meeting. Radio station WMT presented plaques to outstanding commissioners in nine regions, including P. W. Spilman of Bloomfield.

The state committee presented Achievement awards to H. H. Kildee, dean emeritus of agriculture, Iowa State college, Ames, and to George Ver Steeg, editor of the Pella Chronicle, for their contributions to the conservation districts program in Iowa.

Sept-1952.

Grassland Farming Not a Cure-All

Grassland farming—one of the popular trends in agriculture today—is not a cure-all for farmers throughout the nation.

Before you go ahead with conversion to grass, warns the September issue of Successful Farming magazine, take plenty of time to figure all costs and net returns. Then compare the potential gains with your present crop plan. Grassland farming can be the answer to problems on many farms—but certainly not ALL farms.

Who should put increased acreage into grass?

The problem is easier answered by clarifying farms into three main types: A. Those farms with practically all land well suited to production of cash crops (corn, wheat, beans, cotton, etc.). B. Farms with only part of the land suitable for cash crop-raising. C. Farms poorly adapted to crop production (but suitable for grass or timber).

If you operate an "A" farm go easy on changing to heavy grass production. You may be justified in upping your grass acreage if yours is mainly a livestock farm, though. Including grass for a few years in a longer rotation program might be the answer here.

Farmers on "B" farms SHOULD grow grass. There's little to be said against converting low-yield acres into top-grade pasture. How much land to treat depends on a number of factors. Here's one guide: Increase your grass acreage until you reach the point where the next acre would make more money if planted in grain. In the Corn Belt, it amounts to about one-fourth of the land per year.

Group "C" farms, of course, should be devoted entirely to grass or timber. Remember that there's a substantial amount of work to be done on unimproved land before you can grow grass—brush clearing, bulldozing and leveling, fertilizing, seeding, and the like. Be sure to figure all this in your initial cost.

Sept-1952.

8 Enter Fields in Monroe County's Alfalfa Contest

Judging Friday by Krenzin, Runkel, Warren Rouse.

Eight Monroe county farmers have entered fields in the 1952 Alfalfa Contest, it was reported today by Extension Director Lloyd Reid.

The fields will be judged Friday by Ralph Krenzin, Iowa State college agronomist; Sylvan Runkel, district conservationist for SCS; and Warren Rouse, Monroe county farmer.

Winners will be announced during the Alfalfa Banquet in November.

Entries include Lennart Larson, Vern Rowles, Cecil Murphy, Ed Navin, Tom Dougherty, James Foster, Walter Lahart and Pat Coady.

Rouse, Runkel and Krenzin also will select the purple ribbon winners in the 1952 Evergreen Pasture Contest. Preliminary judging has been accomplished by teams of farmers in various districts of the county.

Pasture Field Day Attracts 700—

Approximately 700 farmers attended the Field Day staged Thursday at the Albia Pasture Farm.

Birdsfoot trefoil held the spotlight and two Monroe county farmers—Warren Rouse and Pat Carbin—were on the program to tell of their experiences in establishing stands.

Representing Iowa State college, Ames, were Prof. H. D. Hughes, Ralph Krenzin, Richard McWilliams and Dr. Sholl.

Sept-1952



TREFOIL BALED TO SAVE SEED.

Prof. H. D. Hughes of Iowa State college, at the right, pushes a round bale of birdsfoot trefoil through a saw in preparation for threshing in a seed harvesting demonstration Tuesday at the experimental farm southwest of Albia. Assisting him are Ralph Gutcher, operator of the power saw, and Tony Amoss, resident manager of the farm. Experiments show a high percentage of the seed can be saved by baling the trefoil before it is completely cured. Nearly 1,000 people attended the demonstration.

—Courier photo.

Beef Gains Double On Birdsfoot Trefoil

ALBIA.—Check pastures on the extension service experimental farm southwest of Albia demonstrate a gain of 97 pounds of beef per acre in treated bluegrass, and gain of 197 pounds of beef per acre in trefoil, it was learned at the pasture field day here Tuesday afternoon.

The report of pasture gains was made during the program by C. N. McDonald, animal husbandry specialist of Iowa State college at Ames. Other speakers were H. D. Hughes, agronomy specialist, and J. M. Scholl, assistant professor in the college department of agronomy.

Hughes, discussing a survey of 25,000 acres of trefoil now seeded over the state, pointed out the long range profit over a 10-year period. The initial cost of liming, fertilizer and seed, labor and machinery depreciation may be \$50 an acre, admittedly a high figure, he said. However the steady improvement over the past 10 years in the trefoil acreage reduces the actual cost to only \$5 per acre, with a definite profit based on the improvement rate.

A threshing demonstration showed the new method of harvesting trefoil in round bales for

Six County Groups Study Tree Resources

Department of agriculture officials from six southern Iowa counties are in Centerville today attending a meeting at which tree resources are being studied.

Among those conducting various phases of the meeting is Robert Church, of Albia, district forester with the State conservation commission.

Local representatives of the soil conservation district and the production and marketing administration are also in attendance.

The men from Appanoose, Monroe, Lucas, Wayne, Wapello, and Davis counties were meeting in the agriculture building in Centerville this morning and this afternoon were to view the use of timber and timber resources on the Pete Sidles farm near Jerome.

seed.

Lloyd Reid, Monroe county extension director, and Harold M. Anderson, local soils district farm planner, estimated attendance at 800 to 1,000 persons for the field day events. Among outstanding non-resident co-operators present was L. C. Shivers of Marion county, who has a ranking record for 70 acres of trefoil, and whose daughter showed the reserve champion fat lamb at this year's state fair.

Sept - 1952.

Reports Cutworms Threat to Corn

Reports of cutworm damage to young corn plants indicate that Monroe county farmers will be wise to keep watch for these pests, Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe extension director, said today.

Cutworm damage to young corn may or may not cause less yield, he said. If the plants are cut only once before they are 6 inches tall, the appear to recover with little loss.

Two pounds of actual toxaphene per acre—applied with airplane or ground equipment—will control the cutworms, Reid reported. With a ground sprayer, treat a 12-inch strip right over each row. One treatment is enough, he added.

"Before you decide to treat, though, figure how much potential loss you face, how long the cutworms will continue to feed and how much loss of stand you can take. It never pays to treat unless you expect to more than recover the cost of the treatment," Reid emphasized to farmers.

Iowa State College entomologists say there are three species of cutworms that may be active in Iowa. The black cutworm is found all over the state. Flooded bottom lands may be infested by the overflow cutworm, and the glossy cutworm is most common in northern Iowa. The glossy species is more nearly subterranean than the others and therefore harder to kill.

May - 1952.

Nitrogen Increases Brome Seed Crop

This year's production of the preferred southern-type strains of brome grass was low, and some Iowa farmers may be thinking of taking a seed crop off their own stands next season.

Nitrogen fertilizer applied either this fall or early in the spring will likely give next year's seed crop a big boost, reports Darrel Metcalfe, agronomist at Iowa State College. Metcalfe's experimental work with brome grass had shown that a good dose of nitrogen fertilizer usually brings up yields by three to eight times—with about 500 pounds more seed per acre an average expected increase.

40-80 Pounds Nitrogen

He says 40 to 80 pounds of elemental nitrogen per acre—equivalent to 120 to 240 pounds of ammonium nitrate—seems to be the best range of application, depending on the fertility of the soil. Sixty pounds is a good average application, while 80 pounds seems to be about the top limit, since lodging is likely to occur at higher rates. The nitrogen fertilizer increases forage production, too, but it's most profitable used where the farmer plans to harvest seed.

Applying this fertilizer this fall—any time from now until the plants stop active growth—or early in the spring before growth begins, is recommended. Metcalfe believes spring application is better, but the difference is not great. If a farmer can put fertilizer on in the fall he's sure of having it there for next year, while if he waits for spring he may have trouble getting on the field with equipment in March or early April when fertilizer should be applied.

Other Tips

Metcalfe adds two other tips that will help boost brome grass seed yield. Don't pasture the grass close in the fall. Keep stock off the stand in the spring until the seed crop has been harvested. Spring grazing has reduced seed yields by 25 to 33 percent in some experiments. After seed harvest is can be pastured or a hay crop can be taken off.

Why Does 2-4-D Kill Weeds and Leave Grass Scientists Will Seek Answers at SUI

Probably few Iowans who use the chemical 2-4-D to kill weeds in their yards or ditches give more than a passing thought to why the compound kills some plants and not others.

Why does the compound kill dandelions and ragweed, yet allow grass to flourish? In fact, why do 2-4-D and other so-called plant growth regulators, given in the proper concentration, actually promote or encourage plant growth?

Scientists aren't certain they can answer these and other questions, but they're going to try at the State University of Iowa with the help of a \$7,700 National Science foundation grant accepted recently by the board of education's finance committee.

The study, under the direction of Robert M. Muir, associate professor of botany, will be an attempt to find out what it is about the chemical structure of some organic compounds that enable them to affect the growth of plants.

Muir says the compound 2-4-D is a good example of such compounds. When a chemist draws a "picture" of a 2-4-D molecule on a sheet of paper it resembles a six-sided diamond hanging from a chain. Each of the diamond's corners represents a "position" or "spot."

Each of these positions or spots is occupied by an atom of some chemical element. The number two and the number four spots in a 2-4-D molecule are occupied by chlorine atoms, a characteristic which gives the compound its name. 2-4-D is actually a "nickname" for 2-4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

It seems to make a difference, Muir says, what atom occupies what spot. When the investigators want to determine now is what happens if, for example, chlorine is pulled from the number four position and another element is substituted or if oxygen is "sent in" at the number five spot.

He says a number of new growth-regulating compounds were discovered during the war, and a great deal of interest was stimulated about the features that made it possible for these compounds to function as regulators.

Plant growth regulators are not to be thought of as chemical fertilizers. Instead, they are chemical substances that control plant growth when the soil contains adequate amounts of all essential nutrient substances. They are simply what their name implies—regulators that inhibit or promote plant growth depending upon how much is applied.

The fact that these regulators can stimulate as well as inhibit growth is not popularly known, Muir says, but is the basis for much of their value. In fact, 2-4-D, the farmer's weed-killing friend, has several uses involving the promotion of plant growth.

Muir and a California associate have been working on the problem of finding the "common denominator" in these compounds for more than six years.

They have studied more than 100 growth regulators during that time and have come up with an as-yet unproved theory that explains the chemical structure required to enable an organic compound to effectively control plant growth.

The studies to be financed by the National Science foundation grant are designed to validate this theory and push the investigation further.

Muir says the grants—his own and another in botany received at the same time—were among the first actually allocated since the foundation was established several months ago.

The foundation was set up by congress to support basic research in science and make fellowships available to promising graduate students.

May - 1952.

Meadows May Need A Top-Dressing

Top-dressing superphosphate on hay meadows that are growing on soils short of available phosphorus, but with adequate potassium, will put new life in them.

And more than that, says Joe Stritzel, extension agronomist at Iowa State College, it will keep a higher percentage of legumes in meadow mixtures, and step up the feeding value of the forage by increasing the amounts of this element in the plants.

Superphosphate Helps

Soils research men at the college are conducting experiments on top-dressing, seeking the best rate and time for application. They have found that 200 pounds of superphosphate applied at seeding time increased the first-year meadow yield about 1/4 ton.

When they top-dressed two of these plots with the same amount of superphosphate the next spring it increased yields by one-sixth and one-half tons. The same rate of fertilizer applied that same spring on plots that didn't get superphosphate at seeding time gave increas-

es on two plots of 1/2 and 3/4 tons.

Helps Hold Legumes

Top-dressing helps hold legumes in the mixture, according to this research. Stritzel points out that top-dressed meadow had 8 percent more red clover in relation to timothy in the mixture than was found in the same mixture that got superphosphate at seeding time but not the following spring.

Top-dressing boosted the phosphorus content of the forage that grew in the meadow, says Stritzel. And that's important in growing top quality forage for the livestock that eat it. Top-dressing, in one case, brought the phosphorus content of the plants into the safe range for livestock feed, where unfertilized plants contained less phosphorus than the generally accepted minimum standard for nutritious forage.

Oct - 1952.

Oct - '52

Grassland Farming Is Making Gains in South

Monroe county farmers have in the past decade made great strides in the improvement of their farming practices. No longer content to regard themselves as comparable to the corn-growing sections of the northern part of the state, Monroe county farmers are more and more adapting their farming practices to the land which they till.

The increasing emphasis on the evergreen pasture program will further the interests of our local farmers. Gradually an improved program of soils utilization is being reflected in the increased income among our farmers. But while some of our farmers have been making fabulous strides there are of course others who insist on wearing out their farms with practices not in the least suited either to the soils or the land they are cultivating.

We still have too many on our farms who farm for what they can get out of it this year, rather than attempting to look forward to what their farms may produce and be worth 10 years from now.

Monroe county farmers can take heart from what is happening in our southern states—and also take warning of the increase in competition for the market for their products.

Things are happening in the south in a territory which was regarded as exclusively for cotton. Historically the one crop system of the south proved as disastrous as a strict corn-hog program would prove in Monroe county. Now the south is changing its basic agricultural economy. There's cotton, yes, but there's also much diversified farming.

We in Monroe county are always concerned with a pasture program. Perhaps we should make note of the fact that North Carolina is concerned, too. Five years ago there were only 800 acres of ladino clover and such grasses in North Carolina. Today there are over a million acres.

In Florida beef cattle have more than doubled in the past 10 years. Dairying is making tremendous strides in some of the southern states. Increasing mechanization is reaching these southern farms. Year round pasture programs are developing, artificial insemination is playing its part in the growing herds of both dairy and beef cattle.

These rapid changes in the south emphasize more than ever the need for making even more rapid changes than we've been able to make in Monroe county. We're primarily an agricultural community. We depend upon agriculture for our living, either directly or indirectly. As we improve our standards of agriculture we improve our standards of living.

It's a program of education, through the extension program, through our technical groups, through our farm organizations, our various civic groups. It's a program that needs the attention of all of us.

Mar-1952

New Iowa Records For Corn, Beans

Take a look at Iowa's agricultural tally sheet for 1952 and you'd think the Hawkeye farmer seeded his fields with "atomic energy" last spring.

In all the five major grain crops, the state not only surpassed the 1951 productions but set new all-time highs in two crops, the Iowa Development commission reports.

The most outstanding record this year is the billion dollar corn crop.

Iowa farmers set an all-time high by producing an estimated 680,337,000 bushels of corn. This is three million bushels over the previous record yield set in 1948.

Reports from farmers and hybrid corn growers indicate this estimate is a modest one. Some farmers say they believe the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting service's estimated average yield per acre of 63 bushels could be increased by two to three bushels.

Many farmers report their fields ran 100 bushels per acre. One farm north of Marshalltown averaged 110 to 140 bushels. Another farm in Warren county, hit 136 bushels.

This record Iowa production, although still estimated, is reported to be 21 percent of the nation's total corn yield.

The second record-breaking Iowa crop is the soybean.

The estimated yield per acre has been set at 25 bushels compared to the previous record of 23 bushels in 1949 and 1946. The 1952 bean crop is expected to total 24,525,000 bushels. Last year Iowa produced 32,508,000 bushels.

Keeping the same pace as corn, Iowa's 1952 winter wheat almost doubled last year's production. In 1951 the Hawkeye farmers raised 1,974,000 bushels while this year's total hit 3,278,000 bushels.

Spring wheat for this year out-

100 at Soils Parley In Albia Thursday

Approximately 100 Soils District commissioners and agricultural agency representatives attended a regional conference concerned with coordination of state and federal agencies in the soil conservation field here Thursday.

Sessions were held in Farm Bureau Hall and a luncheon was served at Kendall Place.

Guests included Leon Miller of Knoxville, state senator-elect for Monroe and Marion counties, and Monroe County Schools Superintendent Ether Roberts.

Iowa, it was revealed during the conference, leads the nation in cooperative agricultural agency action and ranks second only to Mississippi in state appropriations for soil conservation.

Luncheon speakers were Congressman Karl M. LeCompte of Corydon and State Senator-Elect Earl Elijah, former member of the State Soil Conservation committee. LeCompte stressed the importance of conserving human as well as soil resources, and Elijah reviewed the growth of Iowa conservation districts.

Sterling Martin of Melrose, member of the Monroe district board of commissioners, presided over the conference. James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the state conservation committee, led the principal discussion on "Organizing to Get the Job Done."

Dec-1952

distanced the 1951 crop by 14,000 bushels.

Iowa's 1952 oat crop hit 215,320,000 bushels as compared to last year's 182,886,000.

In the barley fields, Iowa's 1952 crop produced 728,000 bushels as compared to last year's 693,000 bushels.

In fact the only thing growing on Iowa farms this year that didn't break last year's production were rye and flaxseed. This decrease was credited to a lower number of acres put into rye and flaxseed.

Nov-1952

May Still Put Wet Corn Into Silo

It still isn't too late to turn soft corn into top-grade feed.

It might be too late to begin planning now for corn dryers to handle high moisture corn, but C. H. Van Vlack, extension agricultural engineer at Iowa State college, says there are two ways still open to save soft corn.

The two methods are ear corn silage or shelled corn silage. But the specialist warns that fast approaching warm spring weather will soon rule out these methods.

Ear corn silage is made similar to regular silage. Run the ear corn through a regular ensilage cutter or ear corn chopper. Cut it fine and pack well to keep out air.

Small Silo Best

Then add enough water to bring moisture content up to 50 percent—or even a little higher. This is done best by springling while filling the silo, so the water will be applied evenly.

A small diameter silo is best, since it will be holding a more concentrated feed than regular corn silage, according to Van Vlack. A bushel of ear corn silage takes about the same space as a bushel of regular ear corn.

A silo 8 feet by 8 feet is a practical size, says the engineer. It will hold a little over 150 bushels of ear corn silage. If planning to use temporary silos of the snow-fence type, reinforce them with No. 9 wire hoops. The double loops work best when placed every 10 inches.

Must Be Fed Fast

Feed off at least 3 inches of silage a day in warm weather—which is about 5 bushels of ear corn in a silo 8 feet in diameter, says the specialist. This is the only way to keep ahead of surface spoilage.

Shelled corn silage is made similar to ear corn silage, but the specialist cautions against corn swelling. This swelling causes high pressures that may burst a silo, but the wetter the corn being ensiled, the less this hazard becomes.

If using a temporary silo for shelled corn, reinforce it the same as you would for ear corn silage. A trench or pit silo also is satisfactory for storing shelled corn silage.

Nov-1952

Purple Corn Leaves Termed Mystery

Most Iowa cornfields turned out record or near-record yields this fall, but some fell well below what the farmer expected to find when he went in with his picker.

Purple stalks bearing poorly developed nubbins or no ears at all have shown up in about all parts of Iowa resulting in reduced yields. As yet, Iowa State College agronomists and plant pathologists don't have the definite answer as to the cause.

Arden Sherf, extension plant pathologist, and E. R. Duncan, extension agronomist, say the northern half of the state seems to have been harder hit. Where the condition has occurred, they say it seems to be general throughout the field rather than appearing only in scattered spots. Late-maturing varieties or replanted fields seem hardest hit.

Question Fertility

The specialists believe that stalk purpling is caused by an upset in the plant's process of sending food through the plant. The plant manufactures sugar which is normally used in ear development. Where there's no ear, or only a poorly developed one, these sugars aren't used and they build up in the stalk. And the over-abundance of sugars may force a build-up of red pigments in the stalk.

Sherf and Duncan suggest three causes they think may be associated with this condition. First, the soil may not have furnished enough fertility for the plant to develop normally or the fertility may not have been properly balanced. Heavy corn stands have caused the lack of fertility or lack of balanced fertility to lead to these symptoms.

Find Fungus

Second, a fungus disease has been detected in the kernels of most of the nubbins that have been examined from fields showing purpling symptoms. This fungus is one which causes "black bundle" disease and may be responsible for the condition.

Another possible cause is insect damage. Infestations of corn leaf aphids and corn rootworms can result in poorly developed ears and reduced yields. Until the cause is definitely known, no controls can be suggested. The specialists report research is in progress.

Hit New High For Banquet Attendance

850 See Tom and John Dougherty Win First.

Monroe county's best 1952 performance in the field of alfalfa production was turned in by brothers, Tom and John Dougherty, on their Bluff Creek township farm.

They were awarded the championship trophy, a check and certificate at the climax of the Alfalfa Banquet program staged Tuesday night in Albia High school fieldhouse.

A record attendance of 850 persons was tallied at the banquet.

The banquet guests, after the traditional whopping dinner, enjoyed a program of variety entertainment and a humorous address, "Bread, Butter and Baloney," by Dave Livingston, Washington, Ia., farmer.

Runnerup in this year's alfalfa competition was Lennart Larson, Bluff Creek township, and third place went to another Bluff Creek farmer, James Foster. Pat Coady of Franklin finished fourth, and Ed Navin of Jackson township was fifth.

There was a slim spread between the score registered by the Dougherty brothers and Larson's.

Here's the basis for judging:

Stand establishment, 30 points. This includes application of lime and fertilizer, seedbed preparation, growth and vigor of stand and rotation.

Management, 30 points. Includes weed control, growth for winter cover and clipping or grazing.

Conservation practices, 20 points. Includes contouring where needed, grasses in mixture and grassed waterways.

Land use can account for 10 points, size of field for five, and general appearance for five points.

Wylie W. Hartzell, Albia schools superintendent, kept the rather long program rolling in sparkling style as master of ceremonies. George Wilkinson provided dinner music at the Hammond organ, and Hugh W. Lundy led group singing. Invocation was by the Rev. C. D. Mannhardt of Lovilia. Chamber of Commerce President Ray Swenson gave the address of welcome, and response was by Farm Bureau President Bob Lott, who also introduced guests.

Professional entertainment included comedy, acts of magic, music and unicycle riding.

Contests prizes were awarded by Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

In the face of record attendance, banquet preparations rolled more smoothly than at any time in the long history of the farm and town get-together, Reid said. He credited this in great measure "to the fine cooperation of the hosts and hostesses."

About 50 farmers and businessmen were at the fieldhouse Monday night to erect the dinner tables and place the chairs.

h Loop Verdict

h Hurdle

Free Throws		Fouls	TP
Made	Missed		
2	0	1	8
1	0	4	3
2	2	4	2
4	1	3	12
4	2	0	8
0	0	0	0
2	2	2	10

Iowa Feed Outlook Said Very Bright

Iowa farmers harvested a bumper crop last year, and they find themselves in a more favorable feed supply position than farmers in other parts of the country.

Extension economists at Iowa State College say feed supplies in general are enough for the nation, but supplies in some parts are shorter than in others.

For example, Iowa and the western Corn Belt harvested a much better corn crop than last year—in both size and quality. The South is short, and the eastern Corn Belt had a smaller crop but a larger carry-over.

For the nation, supplies of feed grains per head of livestock are a little less than last year. Livestock numbers are down slightly—with fewer hogs, chickens and dairy cattle, but more beef cattle.

Protein feed supplies are about the same as a year ago, according to the economists. Soybeans are up 2 percent, but cotton and flaxseed supplies are slightly lower. There is a large carryover of linseed oil-meal, however.

No shortage of protein feeds at ceiling prices is likely. Prices tumbled last fall from the huge crop of beans harvested then.

Also, the economists report that the hay crop is 4 percent smaller than in 1951, with Iowa's crop down about 3 percent.

Farmers May Place Seedling Requests

Farmers may now place orders for tree seedlings, multiflora rose and other wildlife plant stock, it has been announced by the Iowa Conservation commission.

Available seedlings include multiflora rose, douglas fir, norway spruce, red pine, black locust, dogwood, green ash, russian olive, wild grape and stratified black walnut.

Prices are:

Multiflora rose and evergreen stock, \$17 per thousand seedlings; and hardwood seedlings \$10 per thousand, with the exception of black walnut—\$6 per thousand nuts.

No less than 250 plants of any one species will be supplied, and each order must total at least 500 plants. Commission spokesmen said the multiflora rose seedlings are of particularly good quality this year.

Orders may be placed with local county extension directors, state conservation officers or Soil Conservation Service personnel.

Foster Will Attend National Meeting Set for Omaha

Will Hear Address By Grange Master February 5.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, is planning to attend the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 4 and 5.

The convention is expected to attract nearly 1,500 representatives of soil conservation districts from every state.

As of last June 30, there were more than 1,120,000 active cooperators with 2,404 soil conservation districts. Their land, being operated under soil conservation plans recommended by the Soil Conservation service, covers more than 322 million acres—more than one-fourth of the nation's agricultural land.

The Omaha convention will be concerned with the continuing development of programs that strengthen local soil conservation districts and improve the effectiveness of their efforts to preserve and improve American agriculture, it was announced by the sponsors.

The first day's program, Tuesday, Feb. 3, will be devoted mainly to reports of state association presidents, meetings of the seven areas into which the national association is divided, and the annual report of President Waters S. Davis of League City, Texas.

At a luncheon Tuesday awards will be made to the seven area winners in the association's national-speaking contest on "The Job Ahead in My Soil Conservation District," and a \$1,000 award will be given to the national winner.

Dr. R. G. Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, will speak at the banquet Tuesday night.

Wednesday will be devoted to committee meetings, with tours of the Omaha Stock Yards and Boys Town scheduled in the afternoon.

Thursday will feature a luncheon address by Herschel Newsom, master of the National Grange, and a banquet address by Fairfield Osborn, president of the Conservation Foundation. Morning and afternoon convention sessions will be devoted to short talks by soil conservation district officials from all sections of the nation on a variety of subjects concerned with the development and operation of soil conservation districts.

Farming Award for Bloomfield Man

This week's W. G. Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award will be presented to Charles E. Harsch of Bloomfield Saturday, Jan. 10.

Harsch operates 300 acres in Davis county and is being honored for his many years of successful farming. The award consists of a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond, a gold lapel pin and a scroll. It will be presented by representatives of Mr. W. G. Skelly at a breakfast celebration of the Harsch's neighbors and friends.

Harsch was a pioneer in soil rebuilding and brought the first carload of limestone spread into Davis county. He was also one of the first in the county to use commercial fertilizer. Annual productions on the Harsch farm today average 86 hogs, 25 calves, 4,200 bushels of corn, 2,100 of soybeans and 7,500 bales of hay.

To encourage a good soil program on other farms in the county, Harsch takes an active part in all soil meetings and is a co-operator in the Soil Conservation Service. He also assists in REA, Farm Bureau, Mutual Telephone Company and school board services for the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Harsch have three children—Helen, now Mrs. Philip Bliss; Evelyn, now Mrs. Howard Wallman and eleven-year-old Larry.

Know Meaning of Seed Reports

Knowing the meaning of every item on a seed sample report is important if the grower is going to find out what he needs to know about the quality of his seed, says Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe County extension director.

Reid says each item of the short summary of the seed reports that many Monroe County farmers have already received from the Seed Testing Laboratory at Iowa State College tell an important fact about the seed.

Each seed report contains figures showing the percentage of pure seed, other crop seed, weed seed and inert matter. It also includes the germination percentage of pure seed. The seed is also rated as "good," "satisfactory" or "unfit for seed."

In explaining the meaning of some of the terms used in these seed reports, Reid points out that pure seed is only that percentage by weight of the sample which is actually seed of the crop involved. For instance alfalfa seed sent in for testing would be tested for pure alfalfa seed and any other seeds such as clover or oats would be listed under "other crop seed."

Inert matters refers to such things as chaff, dirt and broken seeds. It does not include weed seeds, since these are listed as "weed seeds." Germination doesn't merely refer to all seeds that sprout—but to those that produce plants capable of continued growth under favorable conditions.

All growers in Monroe County who sell seed must meet labeling requirements of the seed law unless they sell to a seed dealer or seed processing plant. Seed that contains primary noxious weeds, or has over three percent total weed content, or doesn't meet labeling requirements or hasn't been tested during the preceding nine months cannot be sold as seed in Iowa.

Lott's Conservation Story In New SCS Publication

Robert L. Lott of Albia is one of 15 outstanding farmers in four midwestern states featured in a new bulletin soon to be released by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, it was announced today at the Monroe county SCS office.

Each of the farmers reports his achievements in the field of soil conservation and profitable farming, according to the announcement. The bulletin entitled, "Fifteen Farmers Find the Answer," carries photographs and detailed reports on farming operations of each man. The farmers included in the bulletin are from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

Of Lott the bulletin, which will be released within the next week, says:

"I like the idea of a district because it makes soil conservation a community affair." This was the statement of Robert H. Lott, who owns and farms 161 acres of land 11 miles northwest of Albia, Iowa. "One neighbor," he explained, "is always interested in what the other is doing. For example, after I developed a plan for my farm one of my neighbors and I used to discuss the way we handled small seeds. He had been disking too

deep and was not using enough phosphate and manure. Now he is following my system and is getting good stands.

"When one or two farmers in a district get started with a soil conservation program, they help sell it to their neighbors. You can give a man the information but most farmers want to see it for themselves."

Lott bought the farm in 1944, the year farmers of Monroe county organized their soil conservation district. That first year he bought 20 acres of standing corn from the previous owner. It made 25 bushels to the acre.

In October of 1946 he applied for district assistance in developing a complete farm conservation plan and since then has:

Built up soil fertility by adopting a rotation of corn, oats, sweetclover, corn oats and two years of meadow;

Limed and fertilized the land; Built a mile of terraces, 1,300 feet of grass waterway, and two farm ponds;

Improved 13 acres of permanent pasture and seeded 40 additional acres to grass-legumes, and

Adopted contouring in all of the 80 acres which he has under cultivation.

By 1949 corn yields had jumped from 25 bushels to a 73 bushel average on three fields. It was a poor corn year in 1951 but Lott still averaged 65 bushels.

His principal income comes from beef cattle and hogs and since he developed his farm plan there is never a feed shortage on the Lott farm. Usually he markets from 15 to 18 steers and about 100 head of hogs. In 1951 he sold \$3,600 worth of hogs, produced and fed from 161 acres. Clean pastures are an important part of his hog program.

"Soil Conservation is a long-time process and there are still things I need to do," he explained. "When the district got me started on this, I just sat down with the SCS technician and worked out my plan. Farming is a business and any business should start with a plan."

A former PMA committeeman, Lott is president of the county Farm Bureau and has cooperated in the Agricultural Extension Service program. In 1947 he was one of three outstanding soil conservation farmers in Monroe county to be honored with a district award.

"Before we had a soil conservation district," he said, "this technical assistance wasn't available from any source. It's the only soil conservation program that is based on an individual plan to fit the individual farm. If I had it to do over again I'd be one of the first farmers in the district to apply for technical assistance."

Like other Iowa districts, the Monroe SCD receives financial assistance each year from the state funds appropriated by a conservation conscious legislature.

The district owns a terracer, a hydraulic scoop, and a small grain drill, which can be used on an hourly basis by any cooperator. However, most of the earth moving is being done by private contractors, one of whom built two ponds for Robert Lott.

Strongly supported locally, the district sponsors conservation work books in the schools and has the backing of Monroe county business interests and civic clubs.

"I credit the Monroe district with getting me on the right road," Robert Lott said. "I was like a lot of farmers before that. I wanted to do the best I could for my land but I didn't have the knowledge and technical assistance necessary to get the job done."

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Iowa Feed Outlook Said Very Bright

Iowa farmers harvested a bumper corn crop last year, and they find themselves in a more favorable feed supply position than farmers in other parts of the country.

Extension economists at Iowa State College say feed supplies in general are enough for the nation, but supplies in some parts are shorter than in others.

For example, Iowa and the western Corn Belt harvested a much better corn crop than last year—in both size and quality. The South is short, and the eastern Corn Belt had a smaller crop but a larger carry-over.

For the nation, supplies of feed grains per head of livestock are a little less than last year. Livestock numbers are down slightly — with fewer hogs, chickens and dairy cattle, but more beef cattle.

Protein feed supplies are about the same as a year ago, according to the economists. Soybeans are up 2 percent, but cotton and flaxseed supplies are slightly lower. There is a large carryover of linseed oil-meal, however.

No shortage of protein feeds at ceiling prices is likely. Prices tumbled last fall from the huge crop of beans harvested then.

Also, the economists report that the hay crop is 4 percent smaller than in 1951, with Iowa's crop down about 3 percent.

Farmers May Place Seedling Requests

Farmers may now place orders for tree seedlings, multiflora rose and other wildlife plant stock, it has been announced by the Iowa Conservation commission.

Available seedlings include multiflora rose, douglas fir, norway spruce, red pine, black locust, dogwood, green ash, russian olive, wild grape and stratified black walnut.

Prices are:

Multiflora rose and evergreen stock, \$17 per thousand seedlings; and hardwood seedlings \$10 per thousand, with the exception of black walnut — \$6 per thousand nuts.

No less than 250 plants of any one species will be supplied, and each order must total at least 500 plants. Commission spokesmen said the multiflora rose seedlings are of particularly good quality this year.

Orders may be placed with local county extension directors, state conservation officers or Soil Conservation Service personnel.

Foster Will Attend National Meeting Set for Omaha

Will Hear Address By Grange Master February 5.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the Iowa Soil Conservation committee, is planning to attend the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3, 4 and 5.

The convention is expected to attract nearly 1,500 representatives of soil conservation districts from every state.

As of last June 30, there were more than 1,120,000 active cooperators with 2,404 soil conservation districts. Their land, being operated under soil conservation plans recommended by the Soil Conservation service, covers more than 322 million acres—more than one-fourth of the nation's agricultural land.

The Omaha convention will be concerned with the continuing development of programs that strengthen local soil conservation districts and improve the effectiveness of their efforts to preserve and improve American agriculture, it was announced by the sponsors.

The first day's program, Tuesday, Feb. 3, will be devoted mainly to reports of state association presidents, meetings of the seven areas into which the national association is divided, and the annual report of President Waters S. Davis of League City, Texas.

At a luncheon Tuesday awards will be made to the seven area winners in the association's national-speaking contest on "The Job Ahead in My Soil Conservation District," and a \$1,000 award will be given to the national winner.

Dr. R. G. Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, will speak at the banquet Tuesday night.

Wednesday will be devoted to committee meetings, with tours of the Omaha Stock Yards and Boys Town scheduled in the afternoon.

Thursday will feature a luncheon address by Herschel Newsom, master of the National Grange, and a banquet address by Fairfield Osborn, president of the Conservation Foundation. Morning and afternoon convention sessions will be devoted to short talks by soil conservation district officials from all sections of the nation on a variety of subjects concerned with the development and operation of soil conservation districts.

Spring, Fall Same For Fertilizer

Iowa State College research work which shows that heavy to moderate rates of phosphate and potash fertilizer applied in the fall boost corn yields as much as the same amounts spring-applied, may usher in a rapid rise in the amounts of fertilizers used by Iowa farmers.

Research work conducted by four Iowa State College soil scientists, Lloyd Dumenil, H. R. Meldrum, George Stanford and John Pesek, showed that the time fertilizers are applied makes no difference in the amount they increase yields in northeast, northwest and east central Iowa. And their work showed that there was no large loss of fertilizer over winter.

More Time in Fall

Fall applications of fertilizers for the following corn will help eliminate two factors which have been holding down fertilizer use. Iowa farmers usually have some time in the fall when they could fertilize land for next year's corn, while the spring rush of work sometimes forces them to skip fertilizing. And more fertilizers applied in the fall would allow manufacturing plants to work to greater capacity producing the fertilizers.

Their total production is usually held down by storage space available during the time of the year when farmers aren't buying. Fall applications would spread out the buyer demand, extending the time of the year that fertilizers move steadily from manufacturer to the farm so that they do not pile up in storage.

Recommendations based on this research deal with fairly large amounts of the fertilizers—200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate and 65 to 130 pounds of urate of potash. The college men believe the best method of fall application is to broadcast the fertilizer and fall-plow it down. The only significant chance of loss of the fertilizer is from surface run-off—it doesn't evaporate or leach. With the fertilizer turned under by fall plowing, there's not much chance for erosion to carry it off.

Weather Key to '53 Damage by Insects

The kind of weather we have in Iowa through the early stages of the coming growing season holds the key to insect damage to crops, say Iowa State College entomologists Harold Gunderson and J. H. Lilly.

A wet, cool spring would bring heavy infestations of cutworms and sod webworms in corn growing on sod, and wireworms might be severe in local areas as would seed corn beetles and maggots. These conditions would put rootworms on the increase, but trouble wouldn't be expected from chinch bugs or grasshoppers. In this kind of season first-brood corn borers might cause trouble, with a buildup expected in the second brood.

A normal spring, according to the entomologists, would find rootworms on the increase, grasshoppers heavy in local areas, and first brood corn borers heavy, with severe trouble expected from second-brood borers. Cutworm infestations would be heavy in bottomlands and wireworms heavy in some low areas. Heavy infestation of sod webworms would occur in local areas.

Chinch bugs might bother in southern Iowa.

In a dry spring trouble wouldn't be expected from cutworms or sod webworms, and damage would be light from wireworms—restricted to scattered fields. The rootworms would be at about their 1952 level, but chinch bugs could be locally heavy in the southern third of the state. Grasshopper damage would be moderate to severe. The first-brood corn borer damage would be heavy, although second-brood damage would be less than expected following a normal spring.

Goodbye, Committeemen--

The new secretary of agriculture, Ezra Benson, has shuffled the department of agriculture in a manner that spells the end of the farmer-committee system of farm program administration.

The News will shed no tears over his action.

Farm program administration policy is primarily the business of farmers. It has been apparent for years that voting in a GOP administration would mean voting out the farmer-committee system of farm program operation. If that's what American agriculture wanted—and the election returns last November left little doubt about it—that's what American agricul-

ture should have, and is getting.

We can't say goodbye to the PMA committeemen, however, without sounding a little note of appreciation for what they have given our agriculture and our nation.

* * *

In the past 20 years there has been no finer illustration of the true strength of the Democracy than the successful operation of the farmer-committee system of farm program administration.

The true strength of Democracy lies in the ability of its people, at the community level, to administer its processes. This ability spells the difference between a "welfare" state and a state which is operated by the people in the public welfare.

When the original New Deal farm programs were launched, administration was placed in the hands of actual farmers, elected by their neighbors. These elected committeemen put allegiance to the community first, loyalty to the bureaucracy second. They've never considered themselves federal employees—they've never had to butter up any politicians for appointment or re-appointment. They have been named for their jobs by their neighbors, Republicans and Democrats.

* * *

The wage scale for PMA committeemen has always been comparatively low. Those who had to hire help at home while they handled program activities in many instances failed to break even financially. Yet, in the management of multi-million dollar programs, the scar of scandal has not appeared in the committee setups. The millions moved through hands that may have been rough, but the hands remained clean.

Particularly during the early days of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the programs were complex. Parity payments required much statistical effort and careful record-keeping. Farmers proved equal to the task.

The informational phases called for farmers who had never addressed an audience of more than three or four to speak to hundreds, to appear on radio, to break down the procedures so newspaper reporters could understand them. They measured up in this field, too.

Time after time, when typical government directives proved as ridiculous as government directives sometimes are or unadaptable to specific states or areas, it was the outspoken and straight-thinking farmer-committeemen who clarified the situation for Washington.

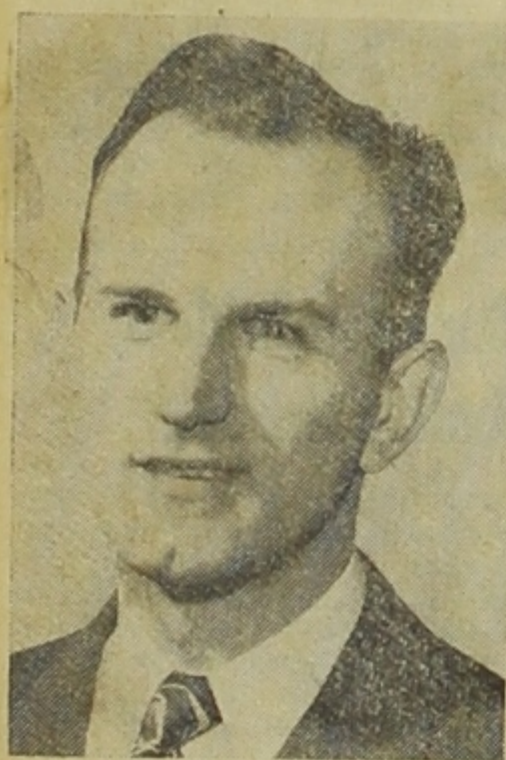
The fact that our nation has a stable agriculture, an Ever-Normal Granary, a program of crop insurance, a steadily-rising sense of the importance of conserving soil and water resources can be credited in great measure to the capable, tireless, honest farmers who through the years have accepted responsibility in the Democracy and performed a great job of making Democracy operate by and for the people.

* * *

The appointed agents of government who eventually succeed the elected agents of people and government in farm program administration will have to hustle to measure up to the pattern that has been created by fellows like Phil O'Brien, longtime Monroe county PMA chairman, and thousands and thousands of others.

We bid them goodbye with a fervent "well done."

Monroe County Hay and Grain Show Speakers



Joe Stitzel



Harvey Thompson



William Zmolek

The Iowa State college extension service specialists pictured here will lead discussions during the 1952 Monroe County Hay and Grain Show at Farm Bureau Hall Feb. 10. Zmolek, animal husbandman, will talk about forage utilization. Thompson and Stitzel are agronomy specialists. Thompson will discuss rotations and land use, and Stitzel will discuss fertilizers.

Jan - 1952

Kametz Garners Most Prizes in Hay, Grain Show

Show Sponsored by C. of C. and Farm Bureau.

Andy Kametz, Rt. 5, Albia, copied a large share of prizes in the 5th Annual Hay and Grain Show held at the Farm Bureau hall last week. Kametz's entries took first place in the best shelling ear of corn, and wheat exhibit. He stood second in the 10 ear corn class, the basket corn class, and the wheat class. For his exhibits Kametz was awarded 2 bushels of hybrid seed corn and \$2.50 in cash.

The show, sponsored annually by the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the Albia Chamber of Commerce, drew 55 different exhibits. Prize money was provided by the Chamber of Commerce, while hybrid seed corn prizes were donated by the various seed corn dealers.

Below is a complete list of winners and the prizes won:

Best Shelling Ear—First, Andy Kametz, 1 bushel Carlson Seed Corn, donated by Don Berto; second, Ed Robinson, one-half bushel Cargil Seed Corn, donated by Roy Mahin; third (tie), Wayne Thompson, one-fourth bushel Farmers, and James Lahart, one-fourth bushel Farmers, donated by Herbert Bettis.

Best 10 Ears—First, Pat Carbin, one-half bushel Pfister Seed Corn, donated by DeVos Implement Co., and one-half bushel Funk's Seed Corn, donated by D. J. Dinneen & Son; second, Andy Kametz, one-half bushel Cargill, donated by Roy Mahin; third, Don Murdock, one-fourth bushel Farmers, donated by Herbert Bettis.

Best Basket—First, Don Murdock, one-half bushel Pioneer, donated by Goode Feed and Seed, and one-half bushel Funks, donated by D. J. Dinneen & Son; second, Andy Kametz, one-half bushel Blacks, donated by DeVos Implement; third, Don Murdock, one-fourth bushel Farmers, donated by Herbert Bettis.

Gallon Oats—First, Jerry Brown, \$1.50; second, Sterling Martin, \$1.00.

Gallon Wheat—Andy Kametz, \$1.50; second, Andy Kametz, \$1.00.

Gallon Soybeans—First, Sterling Martin, \$1.50.

Alfalfa Hay—First, Sterling Martin, \$1.50; second, Tom Dougherty, \$1.00.

Red Clover—First, John Spencer, \$1.50.

Grass Silage—First, Sterling Martin, \$1.50.

Corn Silage—First, John Spencer, \$1.50; second, Wayne Thompson, \$1.00.

In the seed identification contest four farmers correctly identified all eleven types of legume and grass seeds. Fifteen others missed only one variety in correctly identifying the eleven types of seed.

Roy Ellison, Felix Salato, John Cowles and Roy Argo all made perfect scores. Seeds identified were alfalfa, sweet clover, brome-grass, lespedeza, timothy, red clover, alsike clover, Ladion clover, birdsfoot trefoil, blue grass and Reed's canary grass.

More than 50 Monroe County farmers attended the show and agronomy meeting.

Given Plaque At Meeting This Week

Also Takes Part In Broadcast at Des Moines.

John H. Goode, Albia farm implement dealer, has been cited by the Iowa Retail Farm Equipment association for his contributions to the cause of soil conservation.

The organization presented its 1952 Soil Conservation Award to the Albia man during its annual convention at Hotel Savery in Des Moines Tuesday.

The award, a plaque, was presented "in recognition of outstanding work helping to promote soil conservation and good land use."

Goode, in accepting the award, said he was taking it "for all the implement dealers, farmers, and agricultural agency representatives of Monroe county."

He commented that while Monroe county is making tremendous progress in the field of soil conservation and wise land use, "it is not the work of any individual or single group."

He said he has found considerable satisfaction in cooperating with the community's farmers and businessmen and agricultural agencies in various conservation efforts.

"We have a great community," he added, "because our people are willing to work together for one another."

In soil conservation this cooperation is really beginning to return dividends, he declared.

Mr. Goode, who heads the Goode Seed & Feed Co., lives on a 352-acre dairy farm two miles northwest of Albia operated by his son, Lloyd. Another son, Ralph, is associated with his dad in business and a third, Cleo, is an implement dealer at Fairfield.

During the award ceremonies at Des Moines, followed by a radio broadcast in which Mr. Goode participated, Mr. Goode's efforts in the conservation field were outlined.

It was pointed out that he takes an active interest in educational meetings concerned with land use, regularly provides equipment for soils demonstration, gives liberally for prizes in competitive events, and has made his farm available for programs and demonstrations.

There's a conservation plan in operation on the Goode farm. Contouring has been practiced on 129 acres, pastures have been renovated, and there's some terracing and a farm pond.

Feb-1953
SCS Corrects Yield Figure in Story

SCS representatives who interviewed Robert Lott for his conservation story which appeared in the Albia Union-Republican January 22 wish to make a correction.

The story carried a statement that Lott bought a 20-acre field of standing corn from the previous owner. The field was reported to have yielded 25 bushels per acre. It was later learned that this part of the story was erroneous.

The field in question was purchased by another farmer in the community and yielded 40 bushels per acre. The error was brought to the attention of the SCS representatives by the previous owner.

Advises Purchasing Certified Seed

If you buy your crop seed "blind," you are taking a chance with one of the most important phases of crop production, warns Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Crop Improvement Association.

Robinson lists three precautions to observe in buying seed:

(1) Buy certified seed if it is available. Certified varieties are adapted to Iowa conditions and are recommended by farm crops specialists at Iowa State College.

(2) Buy from a reputable seed dealer or a farmer you know. Attractive claims made by salesmen are only as good as the company behind them.

(3) Avoid paying "sky-high" prices for seed. Exceptionally high prices do not always mean seed of a better variety. Chances for a profitable crop are reduced if you do not buy your seed right.

Look for Blue Tag

One way to be sure of the quality in the seed you buy is to look for the blue tag on the bag, Robinson points out. The blue tag is reserved by law for use with certified seed only.

Certified seed is grown under the rigid supervision of trained fieldmen. These men check the growing crop to be sure that it is pure for variety and free from other crops and noxious weeds. Later, laboratory technicians check the seed for purity and germination.

Tag Tells All

All information concerning the seed is printed on the blue tag, Robinson says. That tag identifies seed which is adapted, pure for variety, free from excess weed seed and high germinating.

There is still seed available for most certified varieties. The certified seed directory, listing Iowa growers of certified seed, may be obtained from county extension directors or from the Iowa Crop Improvement Association at Ames.

Conservation, Milk On Council Agenda

Soil conservation and milk marketing will get major attention from Monroe county's United States Department of Agriculture Council this year.

The council is made up of representatives of Department of Agriculture agencies and local governmental and civic groups.

Its first 1953 meeting was held Friday at Production and Marketing Administration headquarters. Harold Anderson of the Soil Conservation Service is chairman. Ed Agans, manager of the Chariton Valley Electric Co-operative is vice chairman, and Denzil Patton, PMA committeeman, is secretary.

Last year James Nash was chairman, Bob Lott was vice chairman and Bob Church was secretary.

The council will cooperate with the Farm Bureau and Albia Chamber of Commerce in staging the Hay and Grain Show Feb. 10. In March it will assist the Agricultural Extension Service and Monroe Soil District in a recognition program for outstanding conservation farmers and 1952 Evergreen Pasture Contest winners.

During the year, Anderson said, the council will make a study of grade A fluid milk marketing in an effort to provide adequate outlets for prospective producers.

"It is believed that with the long range pasture improvement and meadow program now under way, dairying could become a major enterprise on many Monroe county farms if farmers could be assured a dependable market," he ex-

Three New Neighborhood Groups Hold Soils Meetings

Developing Plans for Future at Series of Gatherings.

Three neighbor planning groups, Nos. 30, 31 and 32, formed in 1952, are holding their farm conservation planning meetings this winter in cooperating with the Monroe County Soil Conservation District. The meetings are necessary steps in the process of developing basic soil conservation plans for the individual farms in the groups.

A series of three sessions have recently been completed with group No. 30, and started with group No. 31.

The first meeting with group 31 was held last Tuesday evening in Scott school, with Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner, leading the discussion. In addition to talking over soil problems and land classification, the farmers studied the soil maps of their own farms.

Members of this group, all in Bluff Creek township, are L. B. Ververs, Walter Gardner, Harold Gardner, John Mellick, C. F. Kietzman, A. E. Romp, D. A. Sullivan, George Moore, Walter Moore, Clyde Harris, Guy Love and Roy Scott and Sons. Their farms total 2794 acres. They will hold their second planning session next Tuesday evening, February 24, in the Scott school house.

Members of group 30 held their final meeting last week in the Vosburgh school. John Botts, SCS Conservation Aid, was on hand at that time to discuss pasture improvement, livestock carrying

Farmers Win Awards Here Wednesday

Martin, Anderson, Lewman, Conway On Honor List.

Monroe county farmers who have made outstanding records in soil conservation and pasture improvement during the past year were honored during an Awards Program at the Christian Service Center Wednesday evening.

Approximately 200 men, women and children attended the affair.

Conservation awards—plaques presented by the Albia Rotary club—went to Sterling Martin, Arnold Anderson and Ira Lewman.

Evergreen Pasture Program awards were won by Lennart Larson, Ralph Claver, Donald Conway and Pat Carbin.

Honored for past contributions to conservation were E. G. Hawk, former soil district commissioner; James Foster, former district commissioner now serving on the State Soil Conservation committee; and John Goode, Albia merchant who has long been active in educational phases of soils improvement practices.

Appointed to serve one-year terms as assistant commissioners for the Monroe Soil District were Robert Lott, Paul Wignall, Ray V. McCollum, Dick Sandifer and Pat Carbin.

Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner for the district, was master of ceremonies for the Awards program. John Botts was moderator for a panel discussion on pasture improvement in which Harold Gardner, John Blomgren, H. C. Peterson and Tony Amoss participated.

capacity, and woodland and wildlife, as related to the conservation plan.

Farmers in group 30, located in Franklin township, are O. C. Fuller, Bernard Kitterman, Emmett Derby, Wayne Thompson, Kenneth Calhoun, James Calhoun, Carl Calhoun, Basil Herten and Roscoe Argo. Included in their farms are 1491 acres.

The meetings with group 32, located in Troy and Monroe townships, will get underway in March.

Feb-19-1953

Says Legumes Vital For Corn Yield

Iowa farmers trying for 100-bushel per acre corn will do well to check their rotations carefully.

That's the advice of E. R. Duncan, agronomist, and H. B. Howell, economist, of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service.

Crop rotations play a vital part in increasing corn yields, these specialists say. Rotations including an inoculated legume crop can do several things. They increase the corn yield following the legume. But the amount of the increase depends on the fertility of the soil to start with.

One experiment shows, for example, that a corn-oats rotation produced an average of 46 bushels of corn per acre. A 4-year plan, using 2 years of corn, followed by 1 year of oats and 1 year in legume, gave an average yield over the same period of 61 bushels of corn per acre. A corn, oat, and legume rotation—1 year of each—gave 66 bushels of corn.

A well-planned rotation and adequately fertilized land can be expected to produce yield approaching the 100-bushel level, says Duncan. A program of good management and rotation requires less cash for fertilizer to get these high yields.

Help Drainage

Rotations including legumes help control soil erosion and improve the physical conditions of the soil. Deep-rooted legumes help provide better internal drainage of heavy soils.

Farm labor can be better distributed and insect and disease control improved by using the legume crop.

Plan the crop rotation carefully, Howell emphasizes. Both the physical conditions of the farm and the managerial and financial abilities of the operator must be considered. Remember that the rotation must balance both the needs and the limitations of the farm and the farmer.

An alternative to crop rotation may be heavy cropping with intertilled crops. This practice calls for more capital to invest in fertilizers, particularly nitrogen, if the farmer hopes to keep his yields high and profitable levels. And attention must be paid to controlling soil erosion.

Mar 9-1953

Must Go Hand-in-Hand With Good Soil Management--

Reid Makes Suggestions on Crop Varieties

By Lloyd Reid

Extension Director
Monroe County

Monroe county farmers can increase crop production in a number of different ways.

Using improved varieties is one of the quickest and most effective ways of doing it.

But if we are shooting for the highest economical yields, we can't depend on just one practice. Crop varieties must go hand-in-hand with good soil management, proper use of lime and fertilizers, disease and pest control and sound crop production methods. Even the best crop varieties fail to produce as they are able when other important factors for plant growth are below par.

The Iowa State college experiment station conducts extensive experimental trials with the various varieties, before any recommendations are made. Performance tests are made for several seasons to adequately cover the variations in climate that occur from year to year.

The following varieties are recommended for Monroe county in 1952:

CORN—Consult the Iowa Corn Yield Test bulletin for variety performance. Such old standbys as Ohio C92, US13, Iowa 4513 and AES801 are good for full season's growth. Earlier maturing plants should be used for late plantings.

SOYBEANS—Adams and Lincoln. Chief also is a good variety that grows very tall, yields good. It is about one week later than Lincoln and is adapted to less fertile soils. For late planting, up to July 15, Hawkeye or Blackhawk are recommended.

OATS—Shelby, Mo-0-205 and Clinton Reselect. Others which do well in Monroe county are Benton, Cherokee and Nemaha.

SPRING WHEAT—Henry, Lee and Mida have been the highest yielding varieties.

ALFALFA—For 3-year or more stand, Ranger and Buffalo. For 2 to 3-year stand, Ladak, Cossack and Atlantic. For stands up to two years a northern common variety can be satisfactorily used.

RED CLOVER—Emerson, new high-yielding Iowa strain, seed supply limited. Kinland and Midland both very good. Common seed from known origin in corn belt or similar latitudes satisfactory.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL—Native Empire type and New York Empire have produced best results over a longer period of time. Imported varieties start quick but do not stand too long.

LESPEDeza—If lespedeza is to be sown, Variety Iowa 6 is recommended.

BROME GRASS—Fischer, Lincoln and Achenbach are widely grown varieties, essentially equal in performance. Tall, leafy and good seed producers under proper management.

CANARY GRASS—Iroced is the only improved variety of Reed Canary grass. This grass is good for pasture or meadow on poorly drained soils as well as for gully control.

The varieties recommended in

this report have given good results in this area, and any Monroe county farmer can feel safe in using any of the varieties mentioned.

Additional information may be obtained from the office of the extension director.

Monroe County Youngsters Will Be Seen in State Movie--

Honor Top Conservation Farmers March 11

Monroe county's top 1953 pasture producers and soil conservationists will be honored during an Awards program March 11 at the Christian Service Center here.

For all interested farm and town men and women, the program will get under way at 8:15 p.m. The later-than-usual starting hour is to avoid conflict with Lenten services.

Farmers with best records in the field of soil conservation will receive plaques from Harold Sheesley, president of the Albia Rotary club. Best scorers in the Evergreen Pasture Contest will receive certificates from Farm Bureau President Bob Lott.

Refreshments will be served by the Albia Lions club.

A highlight of entertainment will be the Monroe county premiere of the new 45-minute color film, "Soil Conservation Districts and Iowa People," produced last year by the

State Soil Conservation committee and the Visual Aids Production Unit of Iowa State college, Ames.

James Foster, Monroe county farmer and member of the state committee, will give background facts on the film which pictures four Monroe county youngsters—Jacquelon Avon, Suzan Turner, Clyde Lobbercht and Jimmy Rogers.

Music will be by the Albia High school girl's sextette and by Pat Carbin, pianist.

Harold Anderson, USDA Council chairman, will be master of ceremonies. In addition to the presentation of plaques and pasture awards, there'll be special achievement certificates presented by Frank Bell, soil district commissioner.

The program also will feature a panel discussion on pasture improvement, with Lloyd Reid, county extension director, as moderator. Panel members will be H. C. Peterson, Tony Amoss, John Blomgren and Harold Gardner.

MAR-53

Monroe County Farmer State PMA Committeeman--

Benson Appoints Robert Lott

Robert Lott, Monroe county farmer, has been named to the Iowa State Production and Marketing Administration committee, according to a report from Washington, D. C.

He's one of three new state committee members appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson.

The others are Marvin McLain of Brooklyn and E. J. Gibbs of Bellevue. McLain has been serving on Benson's Agricultural Advisory committee.

Lott, in his second term as

president of the Monroe county Farm Bureau, is a former county PMA committeeman.

Recognized as one of Monroe county's top conservation farmers, he has operated a 161-acre farm 11 miles northwest of Albia since 1944.

He is married and has four children, three girls and a boy.

Lott was not available for comment on the appointment when news of it reached here about noon.

Under the Democratic administration the state PMA committee posts paid around \$8,000 a year. Reorganization plans made by the new secretary of agriculture, however, indicate that neither state nor county PMA committee jobs will be full-time assignments in the

future. Both county and state committees will hire administrative assistants and the committees will serve in an advisory capacity, it has been reported.

MARCH - 1953

Soil Conservation Pasture Improvement

Award Program

Christian Service Center 8:15 P.M., March 11

America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Audience
Invocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rev. Frank Marler
Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Albia High Girl's Sextette
Panel Discussion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"Pasture Improvement" Extension Director Lloyd Reid, Moderator
Movie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"Soil Conservation Districts and Iowa People" Background by James Foster
Piano Solo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pat Carbin
Award Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frank Bell, District Commissioner
Presentation of Special Certificates.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Presentation of Soil Conservation Awards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—Albia Rotary Club Harold Sheesley, President
Presentation of Pasture Awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—Monroe County Farm Bureau Bob Lott, President
Refreshments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Albia Lions Club
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Master of Ceremonies Harold Anderson, Chairman, USDA Council

Will Learn Contour Line Procedures

Monroe county 4-H club boys and Future Farmers of America will learn proper methods of laying out contour lines for conservation farming during four training schools scheduled for Friday afternoon.

The schools are being sponsored by Monroe county's USDA Council in cooperation with the Eddyville, Moravia and Albia High school vocational agriculture departments.

All schools will open at 1 p.m. at the following locations:

John Morgan farm, one-half mile north of route 137, Pleasant township.

Ray Mosley farm, west of County Farm in Union township.

Frank Wilson farm, two miles northwest of Moravia in Monroe township.

John Popson farm, three-fourths mile east of Melrose Corner on highway 34.

FEB-53

April - 1953

Monroe county farmers should have their soybean seed tested for germination ahead of planting time, according to Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid.

He said germination tests on soybean seed samples at the Iowa State college testing laboratory are in many cases showing disappointing results. On the average, nearly a third of the samples tested this year have germinated below 80 per cent—which is considered about the minimum germination for acceptable soybean seed.

Much of the soybean seed looks excellent this year, Reid pointed out, "but it appears that internal injury—which one can't see—occurred as a result of harvesting and handling soybeans which had low moisture content during the fall drouth."

Reid doesn't think it is safe to gamble this year's soybean stand on the appearance of the seed, and such gambling is unnecessary because the college testing laboratory is past the late winter rush on oats and clover samples and can offer fast service on soybean tests. The grower can expect to get test results back in about 10 days after the seed reaches the laboratory.

It is important to get a soybean sample that represents the whole seed lot. To do that, Reid suggested drawing samples from many points in the bin, mixing those samples together and taking one quart of that mixture for the sample.

Containers for mailing seed to the laboratory may be obtained at Reid's office.

"The Family Vegetable Garden," a practical manual for the vegetable gardener, has just come off the presses and is available at the Extension Service office here.

Prepared by A. E. Cott and Ben Vance, Iowa State college extension horticulturists, with the cooperation of entomologists and plant pathologists, the new pamphlet offers a comprehensive review of gardening information.

Leading of the 16-page publication are "A Baker's Dozen Hints for Good Gardening." These hints cover 13 practices that make gardens yield at their best. And from there the college specialists have brought together both background information and specific recommendations to make these practices work in any garden.

Tables and charts offer information for ready reference. For example, recommended varieties of 39 vegetables are listed; the planting guide gives row spacings, planting depth, planting date, amount of seed required, feet of row needed per person and time from planting to eating stage for 41 vegetables.

A four-page chart on pest control gives symptoms for disease or insect infestations and suggests the best known controls.

Also included in the pamphlet are harvesting tips, use of soil conditioners, garden rotations, liquid and solid fertilizers, companion crops, fall versus spring plowing and many other pertinent topics.

"The Family Vegetable Garden" replaces the old standby, "Gardener's Guide," as the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service's helper for the vegetable gardener. It covers more territory than the well-known green booklet, which was first printed in 1943 and in 10 years circulated about 500,000 copies.

Interplant Forage Crops With Corn

Interplanting of forage crops in corn fields may bring changes to Iowa's farm scene in coming years, if the practice under study by Iowa State College becomes popular.

A vigorous cover crop as a companion crop for corn would make it possible to omit the relatively low-profit oat crop often used in helping establish meadows and pastures, points out F. W. Schaller, USDA agronomist located at Iowa State College.

Cover crops seeded between normal 40-inch corn rows haven't been too successful in the past. Wider rows may solve this problem, says Schaller. Just how wide the rows should be for best production of both corn and forage isn't definitely known.

Planting studies have shown adequate numbers of plants are important for high yields. Widened corn rows make it more difficult to get enough plants per acre for top yields. Corn-forage interplanting will reduce corn yields some. Just how much depends on the soil and the season, the agronomist says.

Shows Promise

Interplanting in wide-spaced rows has been promising in the past several seasons. It appears that it's possible to widen corn rows to improve the stands and growth of forage interplantings without great loss in corn yield—providing that number of plants per acre is about the same. It's estimated that in general, 60- to 70-inch corn rows would result in 5 to 10 percent less corn while 70- to 80-inch rows would result in 10 to 20 percent less corn. To hold reductions down to this level, good stands and high fertility are necessary.

Adjustment of machinery to plant and cultivate the wider rows is a problem in interplanting. Should the practice become widespread, new machines may be needed. For small operations, present equipment can usually be adapted.

Although more study is required before the practice will be widely recommended, Schaller says that the problems of production should not stop the farmer from trying the system on a few acres of good, well-fertilized land.

Offers Pointers

Schaller offers these pointers:

Plant an adapted hybrid corn as soon as planting conditions are right. Early planting will give it a chance to be cultivated at least twice before the intercrop is seeded. Corn may be either drilled or hill-dropped. Choose a wide-row width that can best be handled by your equipment. Plant enough corn to get stands of about 14,000 plants per acre at harvest.

Seed the intercrop by the first week in July, or between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. Alfalfa, or alfalfa-red clover with brome grass or timothy will probably be the best for hay or pasture. Sweetclover or a rye-vetch mixture probably will be best for green manure.

Check on Moisture In Cribbed Corn

Check last year's cribbed corn for high moisture content, especially if you've sealed it.

Francis Kutish, extension farm economist at Iowa State College, reports that corn is going out of condition on some Iowa farms. Corn has picked up more moisture this past winter than most folks realize. With warm weather approaching, a lot could spoil if it isn't moved or restored.

If sealed corn doesn't grade No. 3 or better at delivery time this fall, you will have to make up the difference between the amount of your loan and what your poor quality corn will bring after allowing for the dock.

Need Wind

Agricultural engineers at the college say that if your corn now tests 18 per cent or higher—and is not well exposed to winds—the chances are good that it will go out of condition. In many cases, you can save the corn by moving it where winds can whip through the crib, reducing the moisture.

For farmers who haven't sealed, Kutish recommends sealing before the deadline May 31. To grade No. 3 then, corn must not have more than 17.5 per cent moisture, and must be in a sealable crib. With corn loans averaging \$1.52 a bushel, it may pay to seal this year, then buy corn for feeding.

Purchasing Agreement

Mid-March corn on the market was bringing about \$1.37 a bushel. The economist says this price probably won't go much higher unless there's a bad spring.

For those who can't seal their corn because of high moisture content, Kutish recommends signing a purchasing agreement with your county Production and Marketing Administration office. This will permit you to sell your corn at loan price at delivery time this fall, if the moisture content is down by then.

Cows and Calves Make More Uniform Gains On Renovated Pasture, 2-Year Test Shows

Cows and calves on renovated pastures distribute their gains more evenly over the full grazing season.

That's what Iowa State college specialists determined, after running a 2-year cattle grazing program on the Iowa State College Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm in southern Iowa.

They found that cows with calves at side on fully renovated pastures made half their gains in the first 56 days of the grazing season when grass pastures are most productive. Thirty per cent gain was made in the second period, and 20 per cent in the final period. The average total weight gain on these pastures was 213 pounds per cow.

Phosphate, Lespedeza Help

On partially renovated pastures, that is, unimproved pastures with only phosphate and lespedeza added, the total gain was 167 pounds per cow for the whole season. Two

third of this gain came in the first period, when the pastures were more productive. The remaining third of the gain came in the second and third periods when grasses don't produce heavily.

Gain was not so uniform with cows pastured on unimproved land, although they gained in every period. They put on nearly two-thirds of their total gain of 135 pounds in the first period. But they gained only 3 per cent in the second period, as compared to 35 per cent in the final stage.

Calf Gains Uniform

Gains for calves over the 2-year period don't show much fluctuation in the periods during which they made their gains. However, the calves were suckling during the entire period, and the source of gain from the cow's milk was probably the main reason gains were uniform.

Differences in total average gains per calf between the different pastures were noticeable, however. While the per acre total gain of calves on fully renovated pasture averaged 177 pounds, those on partially renovated land averaged 107 pounds. Calves grazing on unimproved grass pastures made an average of 77 pounds gain per acre.

Through the Grundy-Shelby work, Iowa State college specialists determined that a program of full pasture renovation boosts gains in at least two significant ways: (1) It furnishes good forage to keep stock gaining uniformly over the season as a whole; and (2) it supports greater total gains.

Excellent Appointment-

All Monroe county is pleased to recognize it shares with through his appointment to the committee of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Monroe is not as rich as some counties in natural resources, —as the Lott appointment proves with the best in human resources.

Less than 10 years ago Bob Lott joined the ranks of Monroe county's farm owner-operators, with the help of a Farm Security Administration loan.

In the years that have gone by he's put a lot into the farm in terms of hard work and excellent management. At the same time he and Mrs. Lott and their children have provided an admirable example of happy family living on the land.

Yet he has found time and energy for community affairs. He served a hitch on the county PMA committee. At the time of his state appointment he was in his second term as Farm Bureau president and active as chairman of a citizen's committee studying Monroe county's difficult public welfare problems.

Bob Lott is a Republican. For several years prior to the last election he wasn't hesitant in stating views critical of the Democratic administration, in agriculture and other policy fields. But he was in no sense a politician and, as a matter of fact, when his appointment to the state PMA committee was announced some Monroe county people inquired about his party membership.

It is obvious to everyone that, from a political standpoint, the Republican party owed no debt to Bob Lott that it doesn't owe to millions of men and women who voted for President Eisenhower.

The logical conclusion in the Lott appointment is that knowledge of his ability, integrity and energy—long familiar knowledge among his Monroe county neighbors—was passed along to Washington, D.C.

The News joins the rest of his neighbors in congratulating Bob Lott and wishing him well.

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Committees Get Policy-Making Assignment

Members of the Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration committee will go to Ottumwa next Thursday to learn how administrative procedure will be reorganized in the wake of August PMA elections.

They'll also receive an outline of the qualification standards for employees in the PMA office.

The Monroe county committee includes Phil O'Brien, chairman, Denzil Patton and Charles Anderson.

In announcing a series of district meetings concerned with reorganization of the county office setup, State PMA Chairman Marvin L. McLain emphasized the changes won't involve price supports, conservation work or crop insurance.

"The primary purpose of the changes," said McLain, "is to establish policy-making and decision-making functions as the principal official duty of county PMA committees, following the pattern already in effect on the state level. The responsibility of policy execution and day-to-day office operations will be assigned entirely to an office manager to be appointed by each county committee."

McLain continued:

"This arrangement will permit the committeemen named through the PMA election system to remain in control of farm program activities in their counties by making all decisions as to policy on the county level, the same as in

the past, but they will be relieved of office work. They will be able to meet their obligations as elected committeemen almost entirely by attending committee meetings. However, any committeeman will be eligible for PMA field employment and may also apply for the position of manager providing he resigns from his committee before appointment to the office job."

McLain's announcement said qualification standards to be met by PMA employees fix age, education, character and experience requirements and set up four grades of county office manager, four grades of other full-time office personnel, and five grades of field workers and laborers. Fixing of grades allowable in individual offices will depend to a great extent on their volume of work.

He concluded:

"Present full-time employees of county offices who are satisfactorily performing a majority of the duties of the positions they desire to keep under the new administrative plan may be regarded as 'incumbents.' This will serve to keep personnel changes at the lowest possible figure."

The Ottumwa meeting will be in the YWCA building, starting at 1 p.m. Counties to be represented in addition to Monroe are Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren and Lee.

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Says 50 Per Cent Hit by Weevil, Pea Aphid-- Check Red Clover Fields, Reid Urges Farmers

Monroe county's red clover fields are being attacked by clover weevil and pea aphids.

Extension Director Lloyd M. Reid today reported that at least 50 per cent of the county's red clover—a major hay crop—has been damaged.

Some fields are a total loss. Others still can be salvaged by spraying to kill the insects.

Many farmers don't know they're losing their clover, Reid said—they've been too busy preparing corn and bean ground and planting

corn to make a careful inspection.

The extension director suggested that all farmers check their clover fields immediately. The presence of weevil and pea aphids is indicated by brown stalks—the insects suck the life-giving fluids from the plants.

Spraying now will save many fields, Reid said, and it is being done now in Bluff Creek, Urbana and Mantua townships.

However, some fields were so far gone when damage was discovered farmers are plowing them up for other crops.

Reid recommended these sprays:

Two quarts of 25 per cent DDT in 10 gallons of water per acre, or Methoxychlor at the rate of one and one-half pounds actual chemical per acre.

He suggested applying the spray with 40 to 50 pounds pressure, and with the sprayer boom between 20 and 24 inches from the ground.

This area had a bumper hay crop last year, but the surplus was sold to the government for shipment to southern states to help farmers hit by a severe drought.

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Farm Bureau Board Chooses Cecil Murphy for President

Cecil Murphy of Jackson township is new president of the Monroe county Farm Bureau.

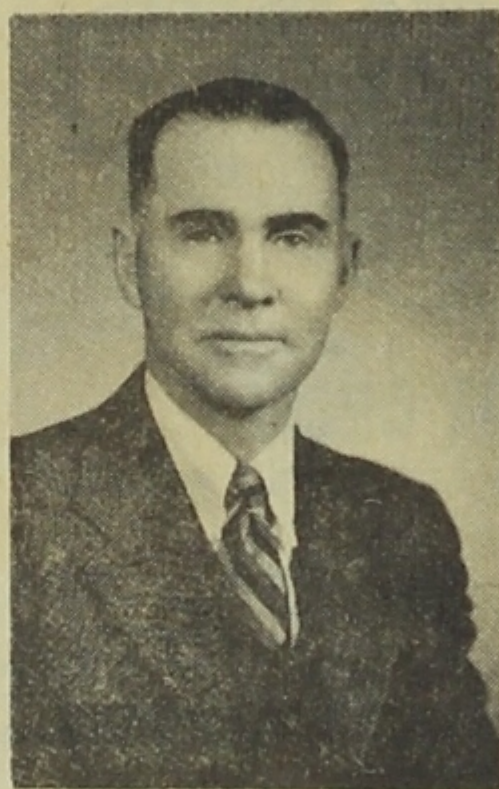
He was named Wednesday evening by the organization's board of directors to complete the unexpired term of Robert Lott.

Lott resigned the Bureau post following his appointment to the Iowa Production and Marketing Administration committee.

The board of directors also elected Walter Gardner of Bluff Creek township vice president, to complete the unexpired term of Tracy Forsythe, who recently moved to Loveland, Colo.

Gardner and Murphy have been serving as board members. Murphy's place as a director will be taken by John McGrath.

The new president has been a Farm Bureau member for 12 years, and has served two and a half years on the board of directors representing Jackson township. He has been an active member of Leg-



Cecil Murphy

islative, Resolutions and Alfalfa Banquet committees.

Murphy is owner-operator of a general farm of 200 acres.

Only Half of Oats Crop in Ground

Cold weather which hit Iowa and Monroe county last week further delayed spring farm work and may have done some damage to oats that have been seeded, Lloyd Reid, county extension director, said today.

A rough estimate today was that 50 per cent of the oats have been seeded and little spring plowing finished in the county. Farmers usually have all their oats seeded and half their plowing completed at this season.

Reid said that if the oats and grass seedings were started well or if they had just been seeded, that there probably was little or no damage. However, if the seeds had just reached the swelling stage it will probably be necessary to do some reseeded as the seeds would freeze.

Reid doubts that fruit has been hit very hard. He says that peaches may have been "thinned" by the cold temperatures. Pastures have been retarded.

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Clover Leaf Weevil Damaging Plants

Outbreaks of clover leaf weevil are endangering clover and alfalfa stands in much of the southern half of Iowa, according to Lloyd M. Reid, Monroe county extension director.

Damage has been reported from both southeast and southwest counties. In Des Moines county, one report listed a 30-acre field virtually stripped of leaves by this insect. From Lee county came a report of a 55-acre field severely damaged.

The insect responsible is the clover leaf weevil, which is now in the narval stage—the damaging stage. It is a small, green worm with a white stripe running down the middle of its back. When full-grown, the worm is about three-quarters of an inch long.

Its damage is caused by feeding on leaves—which it does at night or on cloudy days, hiding in trash around the crowns of plants during bright days. It prefers red clover for feeding, but will attack sweet clover and alfalfa, in that order of preference.

Reid is recommending spray treatment for farmers with legume fields that show infestations of four or five worms per plant. If there is no livestock in the field—and if the forage is not to be used as hay for dairy cows—he recommends applying one pound of actual DDT per acre. Where livestock is pasturing the stand, use 1½ pounds of actual methoxychlor per acre.

And he adds these cautions: Keep livestock off the field for at least a week after spraying. And be certain the spray rig is cleaned before applying the spray. Residue of weed killers left in the rig may kill the clover.

Pea aphid damage has also been reported in scattered parts of southern Iowa. Where these infestations occur along with clover leaf weevil, they will be controlled by the DDT or methoxychlor application.

But, according to Iowa State College Extension Entomologist Harold Gunderson, it won't likely pay to spray if pea aphids only are causing the damage. Their activity is hard to predict and their damage may stop abruptly with a change in weather. And under these conditions, it probably isn't economical to treat.

However, the clover leaf weevil infestations can be expected to continue for some time. Worms of various stages of development are present in fields at this time. And Gunderson estimates there is potential there now to keep the infestations going for about two weeks even with weather unfavorable to the insects.

Annual Field Days Begin June 15th

Field days have been scheduled this summer on 10 experimental farms operated by Iowa State College, R. K. Frevert, assistant director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, has announced.

At the annual field days, Iowans are invited to visit the farms which are located in major soil areas of the state. While on the farms they see experimental work in progress and discuss results of experiments with the research men.

Many Experiments

Varied work is under way on the experimental farms, including testing of crop varieties, fertilizers, weed control, erosion control, drainage, pasture improvement, livestock feeding experiments, fruit and vegetable production and other subjects of concern to farmers in areas where the farms are located.

The summer field days schedule, by sections of the state, is: Southwest Iowa — Bluffs Experimental Farm, Council Bluffs, June 15; Soil Conservation Experimental Farm, Shenandoah, June 30; Western Iowa Experimental Farm, Castana, July 1; and Grundy-Shelby Experimental Farm, Beaconsfield, July 10.

Southeast Iowa — Southern Iowa Experimental Farm, Bloomfield, July 8 and Seymour-Shelby Experimental Farm, Seymour, July 9.

Ames, July 6

Central Iowa — Iowa State College Agronomy Farm, July 6.

Northern Iowa — Northern Iowa Experimental Farm, Kanawha, July 8.

Northeast Iowa — Howard County Experimental Farm, Saratoga, July 9 and Carrington-Clyde Experimental Farm, Independence, July 10.

Special programs for women are planned for three of the field days—at Shenandoah, Beaconsfield and Saratoga.

Ask Watershed Flood Control Project Along Honey Creek

Monroe, Lucas, Appanoose, Decatur, Wayne and Clark soil conservation districts are urging congressmen to allocate funds for the Honey Creek watershed flood control project.

The project calls for a co-ordinated system of waterway structures and other flood control practices along with soil conservation practices on the farm land.

The Honey Creek watershed includes 67 square miles or 9,020 acres—mostly in Lucas county—and would cost \$246,000. A United States department of agriculture survey estimated it would require five years for completion.

It was said the project would not require a new appropriation of funds, but that the allocation could

be made from funds already appropriated by congress.

Landowners in the area have signified their approval of the program, according to Arthur M. Streepy, president of the Chariton Valley Conservation association and an Appanoose county soil district commissioner.

Monroe county directors of the association are Sterling Martin and Pat Carbin. At a recent meeting in Corydon the directors adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Chariton Conservation Association, a corporation not for pecuniary profit is organized for the purpose of promoting the development in the area drained by the Chariton River within the State of Iowa, of increased soil conservation practices and the promotion among the land owners and citizens of a more acute consciousness of the vital need for the saving of our soil for the future welfare of its inhabitants, and

"Whereas, in order to better demonstrate the feasibility of floor control by the adoption of a complete soil saving and erosion control program within a limited area, each county within the entire watershed named a special tributary of the Chariton River upon which efforts of the Association would be concentrated, and

"Whereas, in Lucas county, a tributary known as the Honey Creek watershed was so designated consisting of an area of some 9,020 acres, and a large majority of local owners therein at a special meeting have expressed their unanimous approval of such a program and their willingness to co-operate fully with a complete conservation and flood control program, and

"Whereas a survey was made in 1951 by agencies of the Federal government in order to determine the practices necessary and structures required upon the lands in the Honey Creek Watershed in order that maximum results toward flood control might be achieved and

"Whereas, in addition to the practices inaugurated by the farmers on the land in the watershed, it is necessary that funds be made available by the Federal government and expended under an appropriate agency in order that waterway structures and other flood control practices can be installed and initiated, and

"Whereas, this association deems that such a program within the limited area involved would serve as a valuable demonstration to farmers and land owners within a wide area of this proposed project of the economic benefits which may be expected to follow such land use as well as affording the means by future study of determining the feasibility of flood control on our major streams by the use of similar upland conservation projects.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this association petition the Honorable Karl LeCompte, congressman from this district, and Senators Bourke B. Hickenlooper and

Guy Gillette urging that they give their support and best efforts to an appropriation of funds necessary for undertaking the government portion of this project as shown by

the survey heretofore made and that steps be taken as soon as practical looking toward an early completion thereof.

"Be it further resolved that cop-

ies of this Resolution be mailed Senators Hickenlooper and Gillette and Congressman LeCompte and to such other officials and organizations as may be interested."

PMA Convention August 1

Producers to Start Marking Ballots In Mid-July

New Members of Committee Take Office Aug. 3.

The 1953 Production and Marketing Administration election procedure was outlined today at county committee headquarters here.

The process of choosing community committeemen, county convention delegates and county committee members covers nearly two months.

Before June 9, the county PMA committee is to appoint and instruct nominating committees. Usually this assignment goes to the community PMA committees.

The nominating committees are to finish the task of putting up names for the offices of community committeeman and convention delegate by June 30.

The county office will list the nominees on ballots and distribute them among the farm owners and operators eligible to participate in the balloting by June 14.

Voting will take place, by mail, during the July 15-25 period.

The official count of votes will be made July 27.

Delegates elected will meet in a county convention here Aug. 1 and choose three county committeemen for one-year terms who will take office Aug. 3.

Present county committeemen are Phil O'Brien, chairman, serving his tenth term; Denzil Patton, vice chairman, serving his fourth term; and Charles Anderson, elected for the first time in 1952. Alternate members are Walter E. Gardner and Michael J. Heffron.

O'Brien, Patton and Anderson don't work full time. The committee averages about 150 work days a year. There's one full-time office employee—Mrs. Arnold Anderson.

The committeemen have been working this week, checking the condition of corn in government storage, preparing to ship some of it out, and getting ready for reconditioning the storage structures.

Soil Conservation On Premium List

Iowa progress in soil conservation will be featured in a new type of contest at the Agricultural Show of this year's Iowa state fair, L. B. Cunningham, secretary, reported.

The new contest will offer \$400 in cash prizes for best booth displays showing how soil conservation works, Cunningham said.

Champion farmers will be able to win over \$3,800 in cash awards in this summer's state fair agricultural show, it was announced today. Highlights will include \$697 in the annual Corn Show; \$108 in a sweet corn and pop corn show; \$270 for seed grains; \$242 for sheaf grains; \$286 for grass and forage crops; \$44 for baled hay; and \$75 in the annual art salon for the most unusual art objects made from agricultural products.

Largest cash prize event for farmers will be a \$1725 competition for the best collective exhibits presented by individual farmers. In this contest, a farmer may show all types of grains, grasses, seeds and forage raised on his own farm, presenting it in any ornamental arrangement he may conceive.

Farmers may obtain copies of the 1953 state fair premium book by writing the Fair Board at Des Moines.

Smith, Russell, In New Farm Organization

Agricultural Group Seeks Better Voice For Dirt Farmer.

An effort to bring Iowa farmers under the Democratic banner in the 1954 elections has been launched by a newly-organized Iowa Democratic Farm committee.

Representing the fourth congressional district, which includes Monroe county, is Guy Smith of Russell.

Smith will take the lead in forming county organizations within the district.

Jake More, chairman of the Iowa Democratic Central committee, said the agricultural organization will function within the framework of the state party setup. He said it "answers requests from farmers throughout Iowa for an action agency to combat the 'negative' agricultural policies of the Eisenhower administration."

District representatives on the committee in addition to Smith are:

Ralph G. Lowe, Letts, first; William Stanton, Bernard, second; Albert J. Loveland, Janesville, third; H. E. Hazen, Des Moines, fifth; Stephen Garst, Coon Rapids, sixth; Jess Alton, Mondamin, seventh; and A. S. Wendel, Bronson, eighth.

The committee's next meeting will be May 16 at state headquarters in Des Moines. Monroe county will be represented by Duke Norberg, editor of The Monroe County News.

More, in discussing the new organization and its objectives, commented that "it is becoming increasingly apparent to farm families the GOP promise of 100 per cent parity prices won't be kept and that they are the 'forgotten people' of this administration."

"Thinking farmers are also concerned over the scuttling of farmer-administration of agricultural programs at state and county levels by shoving dirt farmers into a rather vague, advisory background to make room for political appointees."

He said it is encouraging to find Iowans taking the lead in political action aimed at giving farm families a voice in determination of national policies."

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Slow Spring, Price Policy Up Planting

Hills Feel Plow As Seed Sales Take Jump.

Monroe county's corn acreage is expected to hit an all-time high this year.

Sharp pickups in sales as compared with 1952 are reported by seed corn dealers. One Albia distributor said his sales are up 20 per cent.

Land that hasn't felt a plow in years, including many clay-colored hills, have been readied for corn.

If the planting picture stays favorable the acreage figure is expected to go over the previous high of approximately 43,000 established in 1948.

The 1952 acreage was around 40,000.

The two reasons for the corn acreage boost most generally advanced are these:

1. The uncertainty surrounding government price support policy after this year.

2. The late spring, which left some acreage farmers originally intended for oats unseeded, and the destruction of some red clover fields by insects. Most of this acreage is going into corn.

In the price field, farmers are fairly certain of a guarantee of about \$1.57 a bushel for the 1953 corn if it is of quality that can be sealed or covered by purchase agreements.

There's been no decision in Washington yet about the price support line to be followed by the new administration. The present law is a holdover from Democratic days. The American Farm Bureau Federation, expected to figure strongly in the decisions reached by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson on policy matters, has long favored a sliding scale of price supports rather than the current 90 per cent of parity formula. And Secretary Benson is said to be giving considerable thought to a two-price plan as well as a number of other proposals—including price insurance.

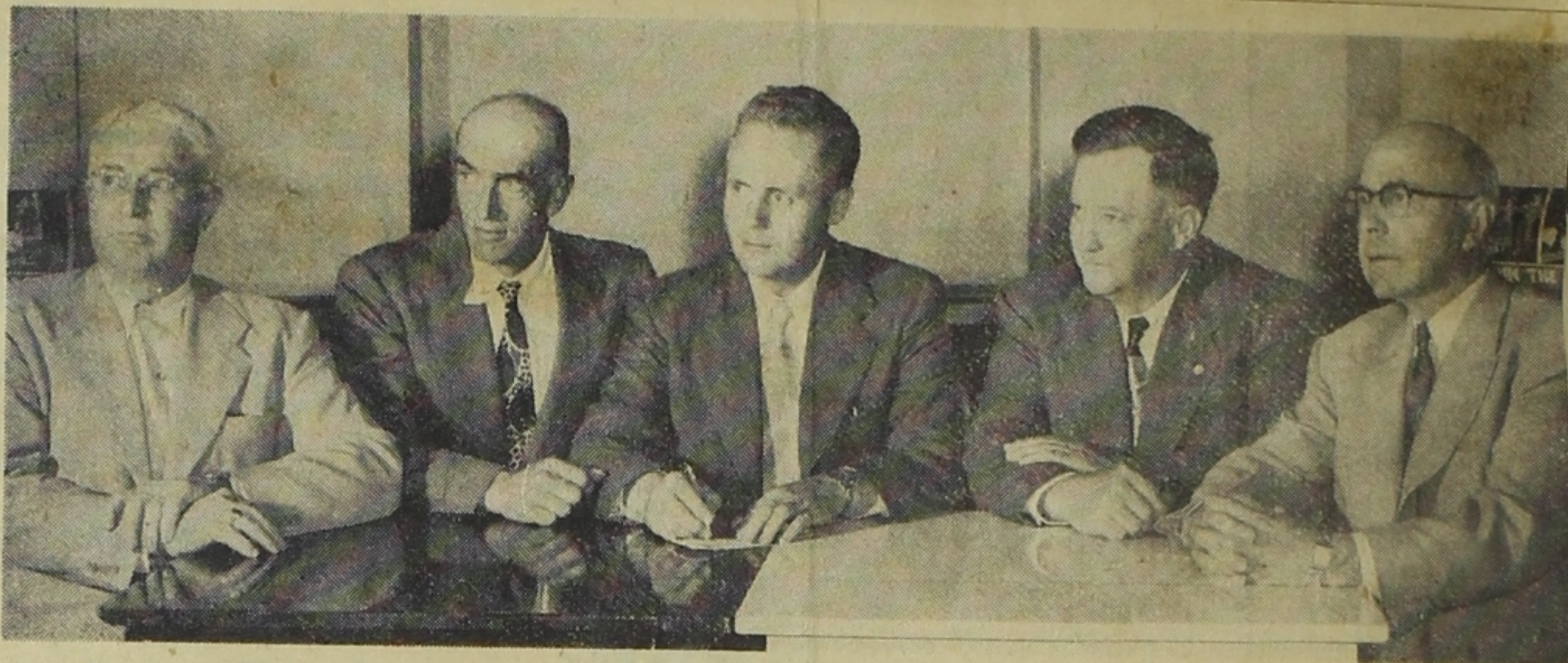
The jump in Monroe county corn acreage is a sharp rap on the knuckles of conservation farming. But putting the plow to hills is, in some instances, not as serious as a first look might indicate.

Extension Director Lloyd Reid said some farmers are putting hilly land to corn for a season to get rid of weeds in preparation for pasture renovation.

Quite a large acreage—although not the total that should be—is being planted on the contour, SCS Farm Planner Harold Anderson of the Monroe county soil district reported. He added that interest in terracing is better than ever, with farmers showing intentions to construct around 80 miles of terraces this year on their PMA conservation work sheets. All of this won't be accomplished before fall, of course—but the district has had two terracing machines going full blast this spring and there has been a lot of construction by plow, too.

The long-term danger from plowing up hilly land is in planting it to row crops two or more consecutive years, Anderson pointed out.

If farmers don't have time to get in all the corn they anticipate now, the left-over acreage will doubtless go into soybeans.



Iowa Production and Marketing Officials Visit Here

Members of the Iowa Production and Marketing Administration committee, including Robert Lott of Albia, visited the Monroe county PMA office Thursday afternoon. They were enroute from Ottumwa to Winterset. The above picture, made in Ottumwa by the Ottumwa Courier, shows Basil Huston of Olds, veteran PMA fieldman for this district; Lott; Marvin McLean of Poweshiek county, state

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committee chairman; Edwin Gibbs of Jackson county, state committee member; and C. C. Glenn of Mitchellville, state executive secretary. At Ottumwa and Winterset the Iowa officials explained a new county office management plan to county PMA committees. Monroe was represented at the Ottumwa meeting by Phil O'Brien, chairman, and Denzil Patton and Charles Anderson, committee members.

Will Take Position at Elkader, in Clayton County, July 1--

Reid, For Five Years Monroe County Extension Director, Resigns

Lloyd M. Reid, for five years director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Monroe county, has resigned and will become Clayton county extension director July 1.

The shift is a promotion for Reid in terms of increased administrative responsibilities and salary.

The board of directors of the Monroe county Farm Bureau is expected to start searching for a successor to Reid this week.

Reid has made an outstanding record here in the fields of adult and youth education. The growth of the 4-H program under his leadership has been impressive from both participation and achievement standpoints.

He also has been a key worker in community enterprises sponsored jointly by farm and town groups.

The Reid family will live in Elkader. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have three children—Patricia, Janet and Robert.

The Clayton county extension staff includes a director, youth assistant and home economist. Headquarters are in a new Farm Bureau

building. The Monroe county setup has no home economist, and has been employing a youth assistant only during summer months.

Reid, who has turned down several opportunities for advancement in recent years, said his resignation was submitted to the Farm Bureau

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board only after considerable study.

"Our family has found this community a delightful home, and the friendliness and cooperative spirit of Monroe county people has made the extension program work interesting and enjoyable," he commented.

The Reids came to Monroe county from West Virginia. He was the agricultural extension field agent there following world war II service in the navy. Reid, who went into the service as an enlisted man, was skipper of his ship when he returned to civilian life.

Find Way to Save Soil and Boost Corn Yields

Contour listing and terracing can enable farmers to produce more corn without serious soil erosion losses on the rolling to steep, loess soils of western Iowa.

Experiments at the Western Iowa Experimental Farm in Monona County indicate that greater emphasis can be placed on the terracing and listing to control erosion on these deep loess soils, according to F. W. Schaller, agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College.

By combining these two practices with adequate fertilization, Schaller says, more and higher yielding corn seems possible on these soils.

Compare With Plowing

Studies comparing corn yields from plowing and listing, Schaller says, show that yields from the two tillage systems on Ida, Monona or Marshall soils are about equal. Listing is practiced extensively

now in the four southwest Iowa counties and on the Missouri bottom land, but little on the extensive areas of loess soils to the north.

And fertilization studies show that high yields of corn can be produced on Ida and Monona soils by using enough nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. In a rundown field of Ida soil in 1952 the yield was increased from 15 to 123 bushels per acre by applying heavy rates of nitrogen and phosphate.

The average annual loss by erosion at the Western Iowa Experimental Farm during 5 years of cropping with a corn-oats (clover catch) rotation was 3½ tons of soil per acre when the corn was contour listed. It was 11 tons per acre per year when the corn was surface planted on the contour. The 3½ ton loss is within allowable

limits for soil conservation poses, but 11 tons per year is

Schaller says this result was obtained on 14 percent slopes with slope length of 72.6 feet. The result would not be the same on longer slopes. However, it applies to terraced slopes which have lengths of slope between terraces about equal to the plots.

Schaller says this has great practical significance. It indicates if fields in the Monona-Ida areas were terraced and the contour listed, soil losses would be within allowable limits even with rotations containing as much as 50 percent corn.

These practices combined with good fertilization program, would result in greatly increased average corn yields per acre in the area, Schaller adds.

Aug-13, 1953

Recognition For More Than 100 Girls and Boys

Rosalie Ann Ocker Takes First Place In Conservation.

Rosalie Ann Ocker, seventh grade student at Buffalo Wallow school in Franklin township, produced Monroe county's best Conservation Work Book during the 1952-53 school term.

Rosalie and more than a hundred other boys and girls were honored for their achievements in the field of soil and water conservation studies during a Recognition Program at Albia High auditorium Wednesday night, arranged by the board of commissioners of the Monroe county soil district.

Runnerup in the Work Book contest was Jacqueline R. Avon, seventh grade, Miller school, Union township; and third place went to Linda Lucille Bell, eighth grade, Union Hall school, Bluff Creek township.

The three girls received plaques. Honorable mention certificates went to Gladys Thomas, eighth grade, Hiteman; Robert Henry Carr, fifth grade, Round Top school, Wayne township; and Gerold Thomas, sixth grade, Cedar school, Troy township.

Awards also were made on a township basis, with medals going to first, second and third place winners and certificates to those given honorable mention in the judging.

Guest speaker for the program was H. V. Levis of Chariton, district court judge who has gained wide recognition as a conservationist.

Judge Levis addressed his remarks to the youngsters in the audience which almost filled the first floor of the auditorium.

He called their attention to the abandoned farms they've seen in this section of Iowa, and reminded them that "all ruins reflect human neglect, human waste, human decay."

That goes for war ruins, too, he said.

Judge Levis said the pioneers who came into Iowa and broke up the prairies started out building for the future. That's why they built better homes to replace original log cabins, planted orchards, and put out patches of pie plant, horseradish and gooseberries.

But, he continued, in some instances they were succeeded on the land by people who didn't feel responsibility for future generations. These folks farmed the land beyond its capabilities, and it became poor and made the people poor. And eventually such farms were abandoned.

Judge Levis said ignorance also has been responsible for waste of farm resources in the past, but added that's no excuse in our time.

"We know how to conserve our farms now and make them produce better now and for the future."

Just as bad soils management is the reflection of human neglect, good management is reflected in solid homes and fine citizens, he concluded.

Soil Commissioner Frank Bell was master of ceremonies and, with Commissioners Alton Wilcox and Sterling Martin and Harold Anderson and John Botts of the SCS staff, distributed awards.

Prayer at the start of the program was by the Rev. Harry Ryan of Georgetown. Entertainment included vocal selections by Joe Heffron and instrumental music by Johnny Bettis.

Here's the complete list of township award winner:

MEDAL WINNERS

Pleasant

Marilyn Bambrook, eighth grade, Gray's Creek school, first; Lucille Harmon, seventh grade, Lockman school, second; Carrie Van Loon, eighth grade, Bridgeport school, third.

Bluff Creek

Linda Lucille Bell, eighth grade, Union Hall school, first; Winifred McCombs, eighth grade, Half-Way Prairie school, second; Delores Heyland, eighth grade, Union Hall, third.

Union

Jacqueline R. Avon, seventh grade, Miller school, first; Jerry Monk, seventh grade, Miller, second; Junior Monk, fifth grade, Miller, third.

Cedar

Kathleen Agnes Ryan, fifth grade, Butcher school, first; Dorothy Ann

Long, eighth grade, Bridgeport; Dale Stansbeary, seventh grade, Cottonwood.

Bluff Creek

Dale Charles Maddison, sixth grade, Half-Way Prairie school; Robert Conley, seventh grade, Gray's Creek school; Agnes Conley, fifth grade, Gray's Creek; Irene Gardner, eighth grade, Gray's Creek; Karen K. Kaldenberg, fifth grade, Union Hall school; Judith Ann Larson, seventh grade, Pleasant Point school; Walter E. Gardner, Jr., fifth grade, Pleasant Point; Janice Marie Stewart, seventh grade, Pleasant Point; Ray Eugene Gardner, seventh grade, Pleasant Point; Duane Chance, eighth grade, Egypt school; Kenneth Shepard, fifth grade, Union Hall; Mary Jane Drury, sixth grade, Egypt; Elaine Shepard, sixth grade, Union Hall.

Union

Katherine Dunkin, eighth grade, Lemon school; Gayle L. Baker, seventh grade, Mt. View school; John Avon, fifth grade, Miller school; Dale Reed, seventh grade, Lemon; Sandra Funk, eighth grade, Hinton school; Walter Bunch, sixth grade, Mt. View.

Cedar

Barbara Ann Barnes, eighth grade, Brown school; Nellie Marie Kurimski, seventh grade, Brown; James Tierney, fifth grade, Brown.

Wayne

Tom Crall, eighth grade, Falvey school; Mary Jane Flahive, eighth grade, Falvey; Bobby Blubaugh, fifth grade, Wayne No. 6 school; Bernard Blubaugh, eighth grade, Wayne No. 6, Johnnie Ballard, Jr., fifth grade, Wayne No. 1 school; Richard Patrick, fifth grade, Wayne No. 1; Roberta Jean Lott, fifth grade, South Guilford school; Kyle Alfred Summers, seventh grade, Morris school.

Guilford

Diana Thomas, sixth grade, Hiteman; Joan Claudette Brock, seventh grade, Hiteman; Frank Donald Thomas, eighth grade, Hiteman; Sandy Ferguson, eighth grade, Hiteman; Peggy Bakalar, sixth grade, Hiteman; Joan Evans, fifth grade, Hiteman; Nancy Bakalar, eighth grade, Hiteman; Richard Bates, fifth grade, Hiteman; Jimmy Hamilton, fifth grade, Hiteman; Garry Alan Kent, fifth grade, Hiteman; Tommy Bakalar, fifth grade, Hiteman; Mickey Brock, sixth grade, Hiteman; Larry Caldwell, seventh grade, Hiteman; Richard Eastlick, seventh grade, Georgetown; William Coady, eighth grade, Georgetown; Bing Sinnott, sixth grade, Georgetown; Pat Heffron, seventh grade, Georgetown; Francine Flattery, seventh grade, Georgetown; Martha Lahart, sixth grade, Georgetown; Mary Jo Sinnott, eighth grade, Georgetown; Larry McCarty, seventh grade, Georgetown; Mary Agnes Sinnott, seventh grade, Georgetown; Mary Joan Crall, eighth grade, Georgetown.

Troy

Evelyn Brown, seventh grade, Cedar school; Barbara Jeon Gray, seventh grade, Maxon school; Luella Maxine Miller, seventh grade, Maxon; Mary Wasko, seventh grade, Hocking; David Casebolt, eighth grade, Pharis school.

Mantua

Franklin Dee Utterback, seventh grade, Miller Ridge school; Evelyn Ann DeTar, eighth grade, White school; Shirley Ann Hindman, sixth grade, North Castle school; Jimmy Stuchel, seventh grade, White; David Schoonen, seventh grade, White; Charles James Roberts, sixth grade, Avery; Judy Sample, fifth grade, North Castle; Nola Lee Tener, eighth grade, Mantua Center school; Beulah Shipman, eighth grade, Jack Oak school; Carol Jean

Exhibit

The 36 best Conservation Work books are on exhibit at the office of County Schools Superintendent Ether Roberts in the court house.

Love, eighth grade, Avery; Suzanne Bea Foulkes, fifth grade, Avery; Barbara Baird, sixth grade, Miller Ridge; Larry Barnes, eighth grade, Mantua Center; Karen Roberta Jenkins, eighth grade, Mantua Center.

Urbana

Merle Dewayne Sinclair, sixth grade, Williamson school; Nancy Ann Vance, eighth grade, Enon school.

Monroe

Paul Koffman, fifth grade, Oakland school; Marilois Robinson, sixth grade, Fairview school; Howard Frank Allen, sixth grade, Fuller school.

Franklin

Mary Summers, seventh grade, Tyrone; Janice Mosley, sixth grade, West Point school; Rita Ragan, seventh grade, Tyrone; James Summers, seventh grade, Tyrone; Charles Rouse, fifth grade, Buffalo Wallow school; Ronald Lee Van Zante, eighth grade, Blue Front school; Mary Mosley, fifth grade, West Point; David F. Callen, eighth grade, West Point; Donna Woodward, seventh grade, Blue Front; Mary Sue White, sixth grade, Blue Front; Richard Hoffman, fifth grade, West Point; Ned Davis, fifth grade, Buffalo Wallow; Sue Rouse, fifth grade, Buffalo Wallow; Marlene Rinehart, seventh grade, Vosburgh; Wayne Pickerell, sixth grade, Vosburgh; Eugene Callen, fifth grade, West Point; W. G. O'Hara, seventh grade, Vosburgh.

Jackson

Johnnie Murphy, seventh grade, Prairie Center school.

Places Third In Plowing

George McCombs, Monroe county farmer, placed third in the Iowa contour plowing championship match staged Thursday at the Ed Klodt farm north of Ottumwa.

There were 13 contenders. First place went to Dick Rosenberg of Jasper county, and runnerup was Paul Kenney of Runnells.

McCombs earlier had won Monroe and Monroe-Appanoose district championships. His score in the state meet was 81.2 points. Rosenberg's score was 90.8, and Kenney tallied 84 points.

McCombs was followed in the final rankings by Stuart Thomas, Keosauqua, 80.3; Owen Jorgenson, Guthrie Center, 79.2; Kenneth Clarke, Larrabee, 79.1; Cecil Barrett, Jefferson, 76.5; Bruce Bennett, West Des Moines, 73; Arthur Johnson, Ottumwa, 72.1; Ernest Johnson, Decorah, 70.5; R. J. Frieberger, Dubuque, 68.4; and Clement McBride, Letts, 61. Reuben Moore of Hampton had equipment failure and was unable to finish.

The event attracted more than 5,000 spectators.

A contest on tractor safety measures was judged at the same time as the plowing match. Kenneth Clarke was first, and Owen Jorgenson was second.

McCombs shared in the \$400 in cash prizes awarded top plowmen.

Sept 14, 1953

Plan Pasture Farm Field Day Here

Pasture-Fattening Report Scheduled For Sept. 24

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

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

Here's the schedule for the others:

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

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

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

Other special features are planned for individual farms.

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

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

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

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

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

Aug 27-1953

3-26

The Farm Bureau is an organization, boys and girls

Commissioners to Organize Cooperator Club

Commissioners of the Monroe County Soil Conservation district, during a meeting here last week:

1. Studied methods of raising funds for district activities and decided to organize a District Cooperator Club;
2. Nominated contestants for the Iowa Soil Conservation Achievement Awards;
3. Approved initial agreements for farmers in the Honey Creek watershed, Jackson township; and
4. Set a tentative date for the Monroe county rural schools Conservation Workbook Recognition program.

Participating in the discussions and decisions were Commissioners Sterling Martin, Frank Bell and Alton Wilcox; Assistant Commissioners Pat Carbin, Paul Wignall and Ray McCollum; Extension Director Lloyd Reid; SCS Staff Members John Botts and Harold Anderson; and Allen Schroeder of Des Moines, executive secretary of the Iowa Association of Conservation Districts.

Schroeder discussed methods used in Iowa districts to raise funds for the support of state and national organizations and local projects not covered by allocations of government funds. Among the methods he covered was formation of Cooperator Clubs, and the Monroe commissioners voted to organize a club.

Schroeder also told about the state-wide Iowa Soil Conservation Achievement Awards program being initiated under sponsorship of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, Iowa Association of Soil Conservation Districts, State Soil Con-

servation Committee, Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Iowa state department of agriculture and the Iowa chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America.

This awards program is designed to encourage better land use on Iowa farms through (a) recognizing the farm owner-operators who have established soil conservation district farm plans, (b) recognizing landlords and tenants who are doing an outstanding soil conservation job, and (c) recognizing individual farmers who have become soil district cooperators since Jan. 1, 1951, and have made the most progress toward complete soil and water conservation programs on their farms.

Winning contestants in each division of the local district contest will receive certificates and will enter regional competition. Regional winners will go into state finals. There's a \$500 sweepstakes prize.

This awards program is open to all farmers except district commissioners.

The Monroe commissioners have nominated the following cooperators and will accept additional nominations:

Division I Owner-Operated Farms

June - 1953

Pleasant Township — Roy Himelick, William Baltimore, Clifford Belzer, Ira Lewman and Manford Derry.

Bluff Creek Township — Denzil Patton, Lennart Larson and John and Tom Dougherty.

Mantua Township — William P. Judge, Paul Wignall and Arnold Anderson.

Monroe Township — A. L. Smith.

Troy Township — Lorence E. Anderson.

Guilford Township — John and Francis Heffron, M. J. Heffron and Bob Lott.

Jackson Township — Pat Carbin.

Division II

Tenant-Operated Farms

Pleasant Township — Deborah Scribner, owner, and Virgil Scribner, tenant.

Union Township — E. E. Agans, owner, and Lloyd Clark, tenant.

Wayne Township — Mrs. Selma Judge, owner and Bill Judge, tenant; M. E. McLaughlin, owner, and Jesse Askren, tenant.

Troy Township — John Goode, owner, and Lloyd Goode, tenant.

Monroe Township — Merle Illingworth, owner, and Clair Sincox, tenant.

Franklin Township — Helen King, owner, and George McCombs, tenant.

Urbana Township — W. U. Wilson, owner, and W. D. Wilson, tenant; Dr. R. R. Pearson, owner, and Robert Pearson, tenant; Dr. R. R. Pearson, owner, and Ralph Helmick, tenant; C. R. Sandifer, owner, and Dick Sandifer, tenant.

Jackson Township — Lloyd Spaur, owner, and William Spaur, tenant.

Division III

New Cooperators

Newton Russell and Herbert Bettis, Troy; George Kasper, Cedar; Frank and Albert Etcher and Chester Strait, Union; John Tursic and John Cowles, Guilford; Claude Hawk, Monroe; E. B. Mohr, Mantua; L. E. Harrell, James C. Williams and Marvin Vance, Urbana.

Additional nominations must be received in the local district office by June 10 and forwarded to the secretary of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners by June 15.

Carbin submitted to the commissioners initial agreements for four farmers in the Honey Creek watershed, Jackson township. They are James F. Ryan, John J. Ryan, W. D. Murphy, and E. J. Erickson. The Erickson farm is operated by William McGee, jr.

Honey Creek agreements previously approved were for Ed Navin, Lloyd Massman, Samuel Dicks and Clyde Dicks.

Farmers in the watershed area with complete plans are Leo Ryan, Pat Carbin and J. F. Sinclair. There's also a complete plan covering the farm of the late Dennis Ryan.

The current trend in conservation work is toward complete watershed development. The Honey Creek project is the first in the Monroe district. The area has 22 farms covering about 3,000 acres. According to Carbin and Massman, who have been active in getting the project under way, most of the farmers in the watershed will cooperate and they anticipate the sign-up will be completed soon.

The commissioners set Wednesday evening, June 10, as a tentative date for the annual Rural School Conservation Workbook Recognition Program. This will be a preliminary event in the observance of Soil Conservation Week.

The commissioners will meet June 3 to complete arrangements for the school event and other Conservation Week activities.

Lloyd Reid, Builder--

Announcement last week that Lloyd M. Reid has resigned as Monroe county director of the Agricultural Extension Service to accept a similar post in Cayton county was received with regret by farm and town families of our community.

Reid is just exactly what men and women and boys and girls have been saying for a long, long time—he's a great guy.

With ability, he has combined a tremendous amount of energy, a cheerful approach to every task, and a willingness to work a dozen or more hours a day when he—or most anyone else—thought it necessary.

The results are evident all around us. In the field of adult education he hasn't been content with just making technical information on farming and homemaking available. In a quiet, often subtle, but obviously effective way he has contributed to the development of adult leadership in community activities.

In the department of youth education he has really carried the mail. The biggest and best 4-H program for boys and girls in Monroe county history has come about in great measure from his continued interest in the health, happiness and progress of other people's youngsters.

There's been considerable comment in recent years about higher standards of conduct and higher levels of leadership among the community's young people. The 4-H program has helped create that fine situation.

One of the jobs of an agricultural extension service director is to promote various educational programs through newspaper publicity. In other words, he is sort of a press agent.

The News has found its association with Mr. Reid most pleasant. He has always taken the realistic view that other people have programs that must be pushed in the press, too. At the same time his nose for news and ability to report it have made newspaper life easier. He has constantly avoided personal publicity — a situation, incidentally, that reporters sometimes find irritating.

The old dividing line between farm and town families was fading, of course, before Lloyd Reid joined us. But any parts of it that were visible have been pretty well erased. He's been great at making what we have in common more significant than any differences.

His emphasis on the positive has made him a builder.

Frankly, the News doesn't much like having him leave. And part of the reason is that he'll be taking his lovely family—Annalee, the sturdy little Patricia, the ever-smiling Janet, and Bobby, the tiny boy with the booming voice—along with him.

But everyone knows that a family man who isn't interested in acquiring a bigger job with more salary should have his head examined.

For that reason we join the many friends of the Reid family in swallowing regret, and wholeheartedly wishing them well.

We sincerely hope it has been as good for them to be here as it has been for us to have them here.

June 1953

2 Top Agricultural Jobs Filled Here

Two top agricultural jobs were filled in Monroe county last week.

Phl O'Brien, longtime chairman of the PMA committee, was named office manager. His place on the committee has been taken by Roy Himelick.

Clarence E. Babcock of Urbana, Ia., was appointed agricultural extension service director. He will begin work about Oct. 1, filling a vacancy created by the resignation of Lloyd M. Reid.

Aug 31 - 1953

Recognition Program In Albia Wednesday

Hundreds of Monroe county rural school boys and girls, their parents and teachers are expected at Albia High school auditorium Wednesday for a Conservation Recognition program.

Awards will be made by the Monroe County Soil District to youngsters who completed outstanding Conservation Workbooks during the 1952-53 school term. Nearly 300 books were entered in the competition and were judged by the district's commissioners.

The program will open at 8 p.m. with Frank Bell, district commissioner, serving as master of ceremonies. Guest speaker will be District Judge Harold V. Levis of Chariton. Prayer will be by the Rev. Harry Ryan of Georgetown. Two movies will be shown—"Here Comes the Circus" and "Beanstalk Jack." Joe Heffron will sing, and there will be instrumental music by Johnny Bettis.

Refreshments will be served at the close of the program.

June 1953

McCombs Second in Moravia's Rodeo

George McCombs, Monroe county's 1953 contour plowing champion, finished second in the tractor rodeo staged Friday afternoon at the Moravia Fall Festival. The winner was Vaughn Faber, and Lee Rogers was third.

First prizes in the festival parade Friday went to the Methodist church, Showers rural school, Taylorette 4-H club and Moravia Garden club.

Entertainers on the three-day program, concluded Saturday, included Everett Rouse of Albia at the electric organ.

Sept. 14, 1953

Birdsfoot Trefoil Meets Real Need in Iowa Pasture Renovation Program, Says Krenzlin

Birdsfoot trefoil has put forth some sound new arguments for pasture renovation.

With this perennial legume, you can expect a well-managed pasture to hold up 10, 12 or maybe more years from a single job of renovation, says Ralph Krenzlin, Iowa State College extension agronomist. Trefoil puts the productive potential of high protein, succulent all-season forage into the pasture without the danger of bloat that's present with most of the other legumes. And it will flourish under widely varying soil and moisture conditions.

In establishing trefoil in a permanent pasture, you're working for longtime gain. And Krenzlin believes it warrants careful planning and careful establishment.

Summer Field Work

Start by converting raw gullies now in the old grass pasture to grassed waterways. That job can be done in the latter part of the summer. And get the soil tested so lime, phosphate and potash needs of the soil can be determined and supplied in time to be available when the crops go in.

One of the chief jobs to get done in renovation is to knock out much of the bluegrass to give the legume a chance to become established. And that's why Krenzlin recommends shallow plowing in the fall. Winter weathering of the plowed ground will help reduce the vigor of the grass and will make the ground work into a better seedbed in the spring. Apply the lime in the fall and plow on the contour to keep soil losses to a minimum. In fact, he says, all field operations should be carried out on the contour to protect the soil.

May Grow a Corn Crop

An idea that some folks are trying and liking, Krenzlin reports, is taking a crop of corn off the plow-

ed sod before the pasture seeding is made. This offers two advantages—first, it gives a cash return that will help pay the bill for pasture renovation, and second, a year in a cultivated crop will hold back the grass and make a better seedbed for the legumes. Of course, the corn crop can't be recommended where cultivated ground is subject to severe erosion.

Krenzlin recommends applying phosphate and potash needed ahead of the corn.

Then as the third year rolls around—that will be 1955 if you start the plan this year—you're ready to get the legumes established.

Disking the stalk ground will put it in shape for the oats and legume seeding. If you have barnyard manure available, it will help a lot to get the seeding started, Krenzlin points out.

Seeding Mixture

The oats nurse crop can be seeded at a rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. And the legume seeding the agronomist recommends is 4 pounds of birdsfoot trefoil and 2 pounds of red clover. He includes the red clover in the mixture to put legume in the pasture for the first 2 years and to keep grass down when not much trefoil seems to be present. Krenzlin advises using the domestic strain of trefoil since it seems to have longer stand life in Iowa than do the imported strains.

The renovated pasture will not be lost ground the first year, Krenzlin points out. He advises turning stock in to graze off the oats just before they reach heading. Graze them uniformly, and graze them down to the ground. Grazing will be better for the stand than harvesting a grain crop.

In the seeding year, you'll not see much trefoil—which is a slow starter—but there should be plenty of red clover. Graze the red clover hard, Krenzlin suggests. But keep stock off when the ground is soft. They'll do a lot of damage to the seedlings if they tramp over the soft ground.

Of course, it's not wise to abuse the pasture in the first year, but

it can be grazed down a little shorter than you'd ordinarily consider best for alfalfa or straight red clover. If you don't need the growth for pasture, Krenzlin says, harvest a crop of hay or grass silage.

The next year after seeding the pasture should be ready to take a place of its own in your regular pasture program. The principal legume may be red clover, but don't give up on the trefoil. It should begin to reach its prime about the third year—when the red clover will have died out—and from then on you'll have a pasture that's really worth the work, money and time.

Rotating Pastures Said Health Aid

Where livestock population is high, contamination of pastures and lots readily occurs. And that means frequent changing or rotation of pastures is a good practice, according to Dr. John B. Herrick, extension veterinarian at Iowa State College.

Several of the organisms that are causative factors of some of our major diseases, as well as the eggs of the common internal parasites, are capable of remaining alive in lots and pastures for indefinite periods, he points out. To date the use of medicinal preventatives to destroy the causative factors of disease once they enter the animal's body is not as successful or as economical as preventing the animals from becoming contaminated or infected, the veterinarian says.

Successful livestock production and proper cropping of land go hand in hand, according to Dr. Herrick. Livestock are able to utilize the rotation forages—pasture and hay—that are grown in recommended soil conservation programs. However, this is not sufficient. To make efficient use of clean ground and improved forages, the livestock themselves must be healthy, he says. This requires selection of healthy breeding stock and strict sanitary precautions in the central lots and pens.

Allowing animals to migrate from infected pens to clean pasture is not adhering to a strict sanitary program, nor is it utilizing the clean, disease-free pastures to the fullest extent. Clean animals should be placed on clean ground and kept there, Dr. Herrick says.

A large share of our diseases can be prevented with good care and management, he adds. The successful and prosperous livestock farmer combines good cropping practices with the production of healthy animals.

The swine producer first learned of the advantages of clean ground in the production of healthy hogs many years ago. The McClean County Sanitation program in Illinois is an example of this. Sheep producers, other than in the range areas, realize now the necessity of rotating pastures to prevent internal parasite infestation. And in late years cattle producers are utilizing clean pastures, rotated frequently for more efficient production. The poultrymen and other livestock producers know the value of disease-free pastures and lots, Dr. Herrick points out.

The modern livestock producer utilizes clean pastures, rotated frequently, because it is economical, a sound soil building practice and because it aids in preventing the diseases of animals transmissible to man, he says.

Conway Harvests 40-Bushel Oats In Jackson Township

This wasn't a poor oats year for James Conway, Jackson township farmer.

He grew a good quality crop this year which yielded 40 bushels per acre.

On most Monroe county farms yields of from five to 20 bushels were reported, and quality was poor because of rust. Many producers didn't even attempt to harvest oats for grain.

The 40-bushel yield was termed "remarkable" by Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner for the Monroe County Soil District.

Conway took possession of a 180-acre farm two and one-half miles southwest of Melrose this year. In cooperation with the Soil District, he worked out a complete soil and moisture conservation plan for his farm which provides for proper land use and erosion control.

The oats were sown on land plowed last fall and cornstalk ground disked in the spring. Limestone had been applied previously, but soil tests in the two fields indicated a need for heavy application of commercial fertilizers.

Conway spread 350 pounds of 6-24-0 per acre and disked it into the ground previous to seeding. This added 21 pounds of nitrogen and 84 pounds of phosphorus per acre. Cherokee oats were seeded at the rate of three bushels per acre. With the oats Conway put a legume mixture of six pounds of alfalfa, five pounds of red clover, two pounds of alsike and two pounds of timothy per acre. Anderson said the stand and growth of the new seeding is excellent.

July - 53

May Obtain Soils Tests

Farmers who wish soil tests to guide them in handling their land this fall and in 1954 should apply for the service now at county Production and Marketing Administration headquarters, according to PMA chairman Phil O'Brien.

He said that by having the tests made now farmers can expect to receive analysis reports promptly.

In the fall of the year the soils laboratories at Iowa State College are swamped with samples, and reports are often slow in reaching farmers.

O'Brien said this is the slack period in the laboratories and quick service is available.

Township PMA committeemen will take soils samples for any farmers who request the service. The only charge is \$1 per sample for the laboratory work. This fee covers a complete analysis showing amount of limestone and amounts of fertilizer needed.

The number of samples needed for a farm depends upon the topography of the land and the cropping plan.

Guesing on amounts of limestone needed and kinds and rate of fertilizer application has proved costly to many farmers, and more and more of them are turning to complete soil tests for guidance, O'Brien said.

Nearly 69,000 samples were handled by county PMA offices in Iowa last year, as compared with 31,000 the preceding year.

Although the cost of seed, fertilizer, sowing and harvesting amounted to \$25 per acre, Conway feels he has been well repaid.

His conservation plan is well under way in this first year of operation. The crop rotation is started and 42 acres of old permanent pasture have been planted to corn preparatory to reseeding next year. Practices established include 85 acres of contour farming and 1,850 feet of terraces.

O'Brien Again Heads PMA Committee

Delegates Also Name Anderson And Gardner.

Phil O'Brien, longtime head of the Production and Marketing Administration program in Monroe county, was re-elected chairman of the PMA committee Saturday.

Also named to the committee by farmer-delegates from all townships who met at farm program headquarters here were Charles Anderson, vice chairman; Walter E. Gardner, regular member; Roy Himelick, first alternate; and Paul E. Wignall, second alternate.

Anderson is starting his second one-year term on the committee today. Gardner succeeds Denzil Patton, who was not a candidate for re-election.

O'Brien farms in Jackson township, Anderson in Troy and Gardner in Bluff Creek.

Gardner brings to the county post a long record of farm program administrative experience. He has served as township committeeman, and has also been an alternate county committeeman.

Beginning today, a new system of county PMA administration begins in Iowa. The elected committeemen won't be active in administrative procedures—they'll hire an office manager. The committee from now on will serve in policy-making and advisory capacities, and will hold periodic meetings.

Hiring an office manager will be the first major assignment for O'Brien, Anderson and Gardner. As of Saturday there were no applicants for the job, however.

Some farmers have been urging O'Brien to apply for the office manager assignment, pointing out that his long PMA experience and his knowledge of Monroe county farming and farming practices would be valuable to producers in their day-by-day dealings with government programs.

O'Brien this morning hadn't made a decision.

If he applies for the job, and is approved by the Iowa PMA committee, Himelick will become a member of the committee and it is assumed that Anderson would move into the chairmanship and Gardner would become vice chairman.

Farmers Get 1,295 Bass

Thirty-eight Monroe county farm ponds have been stocked with 1,295 bass and will have bluegills added to their fish populations in about two weeks, it was reported at Monroe County Soil Conservation District headquarters here.

The District makes fish available to its cooperators through the Fish and Wildlife Service Muscatine.

Harold Anderson, SCS farm planner for the Soil District, said a farm pond that is properly built and managed can produce over 200 pounds of eatable fish per acre per year. He explained that ponds stocked with proper numbers of large-mouth black bass and bluegill sunfish have the best records in successful fish production.

Fish represent an added advantage from farm ponds. Their primary functions are erosion control and water conservation.

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Launch Balloting This Month For PMA Offices

Farmers Choose Committees and Delegates.

Preparations for the 1953 Production and Marketing Administration election are being completed at county committee headquarters here.

Ballots will be mailed to farmers and landowners July 14.

In each township a PMA committee of three and two alternates, and a county convention delegate and alternate will be elected.

Marked ballots are to be returned to PMA headquarters in Albia not later than July 24.

County convention delegates will meet here Aug. 1 and choose three county committeemen for one-year terms beginning Aug. 3.

Present county committeemen are Phil O'Brien, chairman, serving his tenth term; Denzil Patton, vice chairman, serving his fourth term, and Charles Anderson, serving his first term. Alternates are Walter E. Gardner and Michael J. Heffron.

All townships except Troy have submitted lists of 10 nominees. Voters may, if they wish, choose the same as township committeeman and convention delegate.

There's space on the ballots for write-in votes, too.

The official count of the township votes will be made July 27.

Here, by townships, are the nominees:

Jackson
Pat A. Carbin, Matt F. Carmody, Leo McGee, Joe B. McGrath, John P. Murphy, Edward E. Navin, George Ryan, Joe Ryan, Edward Shovelain and Walter J. Smith.

Guilford
P. E. Coady, John A. Cowles, Patrick Crall, Jr., David Flattery, Francis Hamilton, John Heffron, Walter Lahart, James Mahoney, Donald Murdoch and Paul Silverio.

Monroe
Wayne Clark, Claude Hawk, Harold Mason, Wendell Murdy, Claude Rogers, Warren Rouse, A. L. Smith, Clarence Stocker, Oscar Tedford and Frank Wilson.

Cedar
Tom Barron, John Beary, Jr., Leo B. Beary, Mike Bingaman, Loren Gass, Leo M. Kearney, Lawrence McGinn, Russell Maddy, Ed O'Brien and Leonard A. Sickler.

Urbana
Ross Boyd, Everett Harrell, Max McCoy, Ed Robinson, C. R. Sandifer, Dick Sandifer, Ray Townsend, Marvin V. Vance, Mearl Walter and James Williams.

Mantua
Guy Bates, Howard Dicks, Wilbur Hoover, J. Carl Johnston, Raymond L. Jones, Glenn Marlin, Leonard Vance, Emmett Van Dalen, Paul E. Wignall and Glenn Wilcox.

Bluff Creek
Dick Boender, Alva Chance, Clifford Davis, Walter E. Gardner, Arie Klyn, Roy Mahin, Richard Scott, Homer Stewart, Don Sullivan and Ray C. Tharp.

Wayne
Joe Carr, Jack Ciskey, John Crall, Andrew Golob, Pierce L. Judge, Walter Judge, James E. Lahart, John Lewis, J. Vincent O'Brien and Steve Sinnott.

Franklin
Floyd Ammons, Dick Brown, James Calhoun, Vincent Flattery, Ralph Gutscher, Bernard Kitterman, Andrew Mosley, Frank Ryan, Earl E. Swift and L. Carl Van Zante.

Pleasant
Adrian Belzer, Henry J. Fynaardt, Roy F. Himelick, Alvin Johnston, Ira Lewman, Fred Lobberecht, Herbert Plough, Martin R. Roberts, John Sterk and Dick Van Loon.

Union
Robert Barnes, Jr., John Blomgren, Floyd Chamberlain, Guy Chamberlain, Lloyd Clark, Albert Etcher, Don Findley, Harold Parker, Hilbert Phipps and Dallas Tucker.

Name PMA Groups and Delegates

Convention Set For Saturday In Albia.

Ballots cast by mail in Monroe county's annual Production and Marketing Administration election were tabulated today at PMA headquarters here.

There was little interest in the selection of community PMA committees and county convention delegates. More than 1600 ballots were mailed to Monroe county farmers and landowners, and only 291 were returned.

The fact that the election came at an extremely busy time of the year for farmers was a factor in reducing participation, county PMA committeemen believe.

In each township a community committee of three regular members and two alternates and a county convention delegate and alternate were chosen.

The convention delegates will convene here Saturday to elect a county committee which will take office Aug. 3 for a one-year term.

Here are the results of the balloting for convention delegates and alternates (the delegate's name appears first):

Union—Floyd Chamberlain and Lloyd Clark.

Pleasant—Roy F. Himelick and Herbert Plough.

Monroe—Wayne Clark and Claude Rogers.

Troy—Laurence Amoss and John Bernard.

Mantua—Paul E. Wignall and Leonard Vance.

Jackson—Walter J. Smith and Joe B. McGrath.

Guilford—M. J. Heffron and John A. Cowles.

Franklin—Carl Van Zante and James Calhoun.

Cedar—Leo M. Kearney and Leonard A. Sickler.

Bluff Creek—Walter E. Gardner and Dick Boender.

Wayne—Pierce L. Judge and Jack Ciska.

Urbana—Marvin V. Vance and Ross Boyd.

Here are the community PMA committee election results:

Urbana
Marvin V. Vance, chairman; Max McCoy, vice chairman; Ed Robinson, regular member; Ross Boyd, first alternate; James Williams, second alternate.

Wayne
Pierce L. Judge, chairman; Joe Carr, vice chairman; Andrew Golob, regular member; J. Vincent O'Brien, first alternate; John Crall, second alternate.

Bluff Creek
Dick Boender, chairman; Ray C. Tharp, vice chairman; Walter E. Gardner, regular member; Homer Stewart, first alternate; Arie Klyn, second alternate.

Cedar
Leo M. Kearney, chairman; Leonard A. Sickler, vice chairman; Lawrence McGinn, regular member; Mike Bingaman, first alternate; Tom Barron, second alternate.

Franklin
James Calhoun, chairman; Dick Brown, vice chairman; Carl Van Zante, regular member; Earl E. Swift, first alternate; Ralph Gutscher, second alternate.

Guilford
David Flattery, chairman; Patrick Crall, Jr., vice chairman; John A. Cowles, regular member; Walter Lahart, first alternate; P. E. Coady, second alternate.

Jackson
Joe B. McGrath, chairman; Walter J. Smith, vice chairman; Edward E. Navin, regular member; Edward Shovelain, first alternate; Joe Ryan, second alternate.

Mantua
Raymond L. Jones, chairman; Leonard Vance, vice chairman; Paul E. Wignall, regular member; Wilbur Hoover, first alternate; Howard Dicks, second alternate.

Monroe
Wayne Clark, chairman; Wendell Murdy, vice chairman; Harold Mason, regular member; Claude Hawk, first alternate; Claude Rogers, second alternate.

Troy
Laurence Amoss, chairman; John Bernard, vice chairman; Kenneth Hinton, regular member; Allen Wilkin, first alternate; Don Patton, second alternate.

Pleasant
Adrian Belzer, chairman; Herbert Plough, vice chairman; John Sterk, regular member; Martin Roberts, first alternate; Roy F. Himelick, second alternate.

Union
John Blomgren, chairman; Dallas Tucker, vice chairman; Floyd Chamberlain, regular member; Robert Barnes, Jr., first alternate; Hilbert Phipps, second alternate.

Farm Bureau Appoints A Director

Babcock, Urbana, Will Begin Work In October.

Clarence E. Babcock, Urbana, Ia., farmer, is Monroe county's new agricultural extension service director.

His appointment was announced today by Cecil Murphy, Monroe county Farm Bureau president, and Dean Floyd Andre of Iowa State college, Ames.

The appointment is subject to approval by the state board of education, but that action is usually automatic when recommended by the local extension service sponsoring agency and the dean of the agricultural college.

Babcock will succeed Lloyd M. Reid, who resigned July 1 to become extension director for Clayton county.

The new director will begin work Oct. 1. There's a possibility he may start earlier if he can establish residence for his family here soon. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have four children ranging in age from four months to 15 years.

Babcock has been farming in Benton county the past two years. Before that he was assistant extension director in soil conservation work in West Pottawattamie county.

He has a bachelor of science degree in agriculture from Iowa State college, Ames. He graduated from Iowa State in 1949.

Aug 17, 1953

Plowmen Compete Tuesday For Monroe Championship

Monroe county's 15th annual level land and contour plowing championship contests will be staged Tuesday at the Lewis Rouse farm, seven miles southwest of Albia.

The competition will be sponsored by the Monroe County Rural Young People's organization.

Here's the program:

Practice plowing, 8 to 9:30 a.m.

Contour contest, 10 a.m.

Lunch, 12 noon, followed at 1 p.m. by SCS terracing demonstration

Level land contest, 2 p.m.

Program and announcement of winners, 3:15 p.m.

Contestants are:

Contour—Ralph Helmick, Albert Tangie, Lloyd Goode, Wayne Thompson, George McCombs and Steve Strasko.

Level Land—Ralph Helmick, Albert Tangie, Lloyd Goode, Wayne Thompson, George McCombs, Steve Strasko and George Teno.

Strasko is defending champion

Aug 17, 1953.

Accept Applications Now For County PMA Office

Applications for the position of office manager may be filed now at the Monroe county Production and Marketing Administration office.

An appointment will be made from the list of qualified applicants by the PMA committee to be elected here Aug. 1.

Similar appointments will be made by the other 99 county PMA offices in Iowa, under a new plan of local office operation.

The state PMA committee reported Saturday that in some counties applications for the manager's job are already on file.

The state committee said applicants must be "physically able to

None Yet

No applications for the position of Monroe county PMA office manager have been received at headquarters here.

Local PMA officials have not been informed as to the salary the job will pay.

There have been indications the salaries of the office manager will vary by counties, with a range from \$3,000 to \$4,000 brackets.

The application blanks provide a space for the pay the applicant would like to receive if given the job.

perform difficult office and strenuous field work which may require considerable travel within the county."

The state committee's review of qualifications continued;

"Background requirements (for applicants) include two years of actual farm experience or the equivalent in agricultural training

work in agricultural organization and at least two years of high school or the equivalent in other recognized schools.

"Another requirement is at least 18 months of responsible experience in a PMA office, but substitution for this may be made as follows: Field work for other public or private agricultural agencies; other office work of a responsible nature at a ratio of three months of such experience for two months of acceptable PMA office work; education at a recognized college at a ratio of two satisfactory completed months for one month of acceptable PMA office experience.

"In cases of present or past PMA employees and committeemen are applicants, official records of personal information regarding their work will be reviewed.

"To be considered for appointment, applicants must be of good character and have a temperament and personality adaptable to working with farmers, businessmen and others."

The list of requirements says "preference should be given to persons with a working knowledge of crops and livestock produced in the county of employment."

Since the national farm program were launched during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, Henry Wallace was secretary of agriculture, the agricultural conservation and price support program have been operated at township and county levels by committees of elected farmers.

The county committees have served as principal administrators and have employed office personnel and made field assignments. The field jobs, including grain

ing on farms, have usually been accomplished by township committeemen.

In recent years county committees have worked only part time. They are paid for the days work.

This morning, at PMA headquarters here, tabulation of ballots cast by farmers for township committee and convention delegates got under way. Township committees will serve one-year terms. The convention delegates will meet here Saturday to choose three county committeemen for one-year terms. Of the first jobs of the new county committeemen will be to select office manager.

The new office manager, according to the state PMA committee, "will permit county committeemen to remain in contact with PMA activities in their county making all decisions as to whether on that level, the same as in the past, but they will be relieved of the present necessity of field work."

Under the new administrative plan, county committeemen will be eligible for PMA employment. The Commodities Credit Corporation grain supervisors and program supervisors assigned to field assignments. The field assignments would include work connected with the handling of the millions of bushels of 1952 Iowa corn plant under price support loans.

July 27-1953

County PMA Committee Gets Background Role in USDA

Monroe county's Production and Marketing Administration committee, which has been active in operation of agricultural price support and conservation programs, will serve simply as an advisory group under a reorganization plan announced for the United States department of agriculture by Secretary Ezra Benson.

According to a report from Washington, D. C., Benson said policy-forming and policy-executing functions of state and county PMA offices are being separated.

County PMA committees will set policies which will be carried out by a county office manager.

Benson said county committees will continue to be elected by farmers, and each committee will pick an office manager to supervise day-to-day operations.

The step is Benson's second in reducing the power of PMA in administration of federal farm programs. Earlier he shifted the agricultural conservation program out of PMA.

The Monroe county committee includes Phil O'Brien, longtime chairman, Denzil Patton and Charley Anderson. Their current terms will expire in August.

O'Brien said today the local committee has received no official instructions covering the new operating procedure.

An inquiry about appointment of the office manager brought the reply that so far there have been no applicants for the job.

Church Family Goes To Crosby, Miss.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Church and children left Albia last weekend to establish residence in Crosby, Miss.

Church, for two years State Soil Conservation committee forester here, is now associated with the Mississippi forestry service.

Treat, Seed Early To Check Disease

Three ways to fight the double threat of Septoria black stem and crown rust to Iowa oat yield are: (1) Sow as early as possible, (2) treat your seed and (3) plant more than one variety.

This advice comes from H. C. Murphy, a leading authority on oat diseases, who is in charge of all U. S. Department of Agriculture oat investigation.

Murphy says there are no varieties now which are resistant to both diseases, with the exception of the new release, Clintafe. But Clintafe will not be available in any quantity until 1954, he adds.

Early Growth Healthy

Early sowing keeps the plant growth ahead of the stage when crown rust makes its rapid build-up, Murphy said. Normally, the oat plant makes most healthy growth during the cooler temperatures of early spring, and a healthy plant naturally has more disease resistance.

While seed treatment will not combat either crown rust or Septoria black stem, it is valuable in promoting strong germination and early plant growth. Murphy says seed treatment will also keep down damage from smuts and lower the possible over-all cut in crop yields.

Varieties to Plant

Planting a combination of varieties such as Reselect Clinton and Cherokee, is a good plan, Murphy believes. Clinton, while susceptible to crown rust, is tolerant to Septoria. Cherokee is moderately resistant to crown rust, but susceptible to Septoria.

Recommended Iowa varieties which are moderately resistant to crown rust include Mo. 0-205, Cherokee, Nemaha and Bonham. Murphy lists Clintafe, Shelby and Reselect Clinton, Benton and Ajax as having some resistance to Septoria.

Murphy emphasizes that no variety at present has complete resistance to Septoria black stem, and Clintafe is the only variety which is completely resistant to present races of crown rust.

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Here Are Monroe County's New 4-H Officers

Girls pictured above will head the Monroe county Girl's 4-H organization during the coming year. Left to right they are: Dorothy Judge, historian; Martha Potts, president; Marthann Mahin, vice president; and Eva Mae Sandeen, secretary-treasurer. They were elected during the annual Rally Day program at Albia High school Thursday, attended by approximately 250 club girls, mothers and other guests.

Been Engaged in Research--

Appoints Moore Extension Director

Here he will succeed Lloyd M. Reid, who recently resigned after five years of service in Monroe county to take the Clayton county director's job at Elkader.

Moore will formally take over the Monroe county post July 1, but

will be here before that date and work with Reid in order to become familiar with the local program.

He is married.

Reid planned to go to Elkader this week to seek a home for his family.

Tour of County Farm, Home On Conservation Schedule

* This is Soil Conservation Week.

Observance in Monroe county opened today when Soil District Commissioners Sterling Martin and Frank Bell presented a special program at the luncheon meeting of the Albia Rotary club.

The importance of soil and water conservation is emphasized in a window exhibit at the J. C. Penney Co. store.

A tour of the Monroe County

Farm, where a comprehensive conservation project is being put into operation, is planned from 1 to 4 p.m. Thursday. Steward Dave Lewis said the hours also will be open house at the Monroe County Home.

Along with the program to improve the county's land, the board of supervisors has launched projects to improve living conditions for County Home inmates.

Picnic

The Farm Bureau, Rural Women's organization, boys' and girls' organizations, and other groups will have a picnic at the Monroe County Farm.

Citizenship Award

Miss Anderson Sings With 1000-Voice Choir at Boston

Albia Girl Delegate To International Youth Meeting.

Miss Joan Anderson, 319 South Clinton street, has been selected from applicants all over the country for membership in the 1000-voice Freedom Chorus which will sing at the 15th International Youth Conference in Boston, Mass., June 24-28.

Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson, is a member of Munterville Lutheran church. A 1953 graduate of Albia High school, she was active in instrumental and vocal music departments as well as in dramatics and such organizations as Y-Teen. She ranked near the top of her class scholastically.

The Youth Conference, sponsored by the Augustana Luther League, will attract over 5,000 young people from every state in the union and 14 foreign countries.

With the setting in Boston, the "Cradle of Freedom," the conven-

Win County Conservation Awards



More than 100 Monroe county rural school boys and girls were honored last week at a Recognition Program arranged by commissioners of the Monroe County Soil District with the cooperation of County Schools Superintendent Ether Roberts. Top awards in the Conservation Work Book contest went to the girls pictured above. Reading from the top step, they are Rosalie Ann Ocker, seventh grade, Buffalo Wallow school of Franklin township, first; Jacqueline R. Avon, seventh grade, Miller school of Union township, second; and Linda Lucille Bell, eighth grade, Union Hall school of Bluff Creek township, third.

A Slow Death On Reduction In Iowa Tax

Bruland Goes to Centerville; Bissinger Coming to Albia

Says District Role Vital in Progress Of Conservation

Baur Cites Boost Of 11 Per Cent in Application.

The following statement is by R. Edward Bauer, president of the Iowa Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners.

With Soil Conservation Week comes a consciousness of the amazing progress in the use of the nation's and Iowa's land. Achieve-

delegate, and Harry Ryan was named alternate.

The following boys were named to attend 4-H Camp:

Dave Heffron, Bill Heffron, Jimmy Crall, Frank Ryan, Jimmy McCarty, Joe Heffron and Bill Sinnott.

Alternates are Bill Heffron, Dave Heffron, Pat Heffron, Vince Heffron, Joe Sinnott, and Bing and Bill Sinnott.

HOME FROM KOREA—

The transport Gen. William M. Black arrived in San Francisco last weekend from Korea with 1,610 army veterans. The passenger list included the name of Sergeant Walter G. McKim, Eddyville.

DANCE, STAG SUPPER—

A dance is scheduled Tuesday night at Albia Country club. A men's stag supper is planned Thursday. The committee includes Rina Della Vedova, Les Behnke, Ed Walsh and Bud Bonwell.

Earl Willson, Albia High school student, is enrolled at the All-State Instrumental Music camp at Iowa City. The camp opened Sunday and will continue for two weeks. Willson is the son of Howard Willson.

Marine Private First Class Dick Grant has returned to Great Lakes, Ill., after spending a 30-days convalescent leave here at the home of his mother, Mrs. Marcella Grant. Private Grant is recovering from injuries suffered in action in Korea.

ment on the national level shows a 46 percent increase in the number of new cooperators, 22 percent more land area covered and 11 percent increase in conservation applied.

No idea ever struck such pay dirt as that of letting people decide for themselves what they wanted to do about the problems of production and preservation of their land. The opportunity and the will to do this came with the advent of the soil conservation district.

Brought People Together

The early demonstrations in soil conservation brought together interested people to ponder this idea of level farming on rolling and hillside land. With the coming of the soil conservation district, these people found it their responsibility to combine the free educational and technical services furnished to the district with the profit and posterity desires of people for better land use planning.

The success of the district in helping change America from a haste-waste-erosion era to one of pride-profit-soil conservation is a salute to the people who use the services of the district and the commissioners who administer them. This progress demonstrates the effectiveness of soil conservation districts in meeting the 100-year-old problem of using our soil without losing it.

Elected Leaders

District commissioners as the elected leaders of this movement naturally turned to an organization, the Association of Soil Conservation District Commissioners, to promote special projects and develop policies and leadership. The foremost objective of this association is to get more soil conservation on more acres of land. The many soil conservation projects, contests and field days through the year are a means of increasing the interest of farms to make amends to their land.

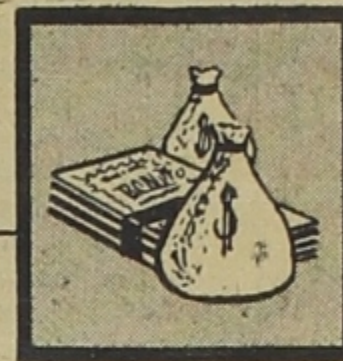
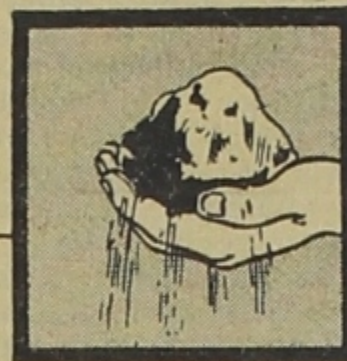
The selection of nine Iowa commissioners for outstanding service in their soil conservation district, and the choice of one leading district with the best balanced livestock farming program are recognitions of note. These are made at the annual state meeting held this year at Fort Dodge in September. The speaking contest, "Democracy at work in my soil conservation district" and the Iowa Soil Conservation District Field Day are other examples.

The newest award program in Iowa is the quest for the best farmer-conservationist, whether he be an owner-operator, a tenant-land-

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RESOURCES are a basic requirement

Whether it's banking, farming or any other kind of business that's measured in terms of productivity, resources are basic. And land is a farmer's resource.

We believe any good management program has to start with good management of resources. That's why we want to lend our support to Soil Conservation Week, June 14-20.

SOIL IS A LIMITED RESOURCE - - USE IT WISELY BY:

- Farming Sloping Ground on the Contour
- Keeping steep slopes in good pasture
- Providing proper drainage on all soils
- Building terraces
- Using lime and fertilizer
- Producing high yields

Management of resources is our business. Whether your problem is financial or otherwise, bring it in and we'll be glad to go over it with you.

