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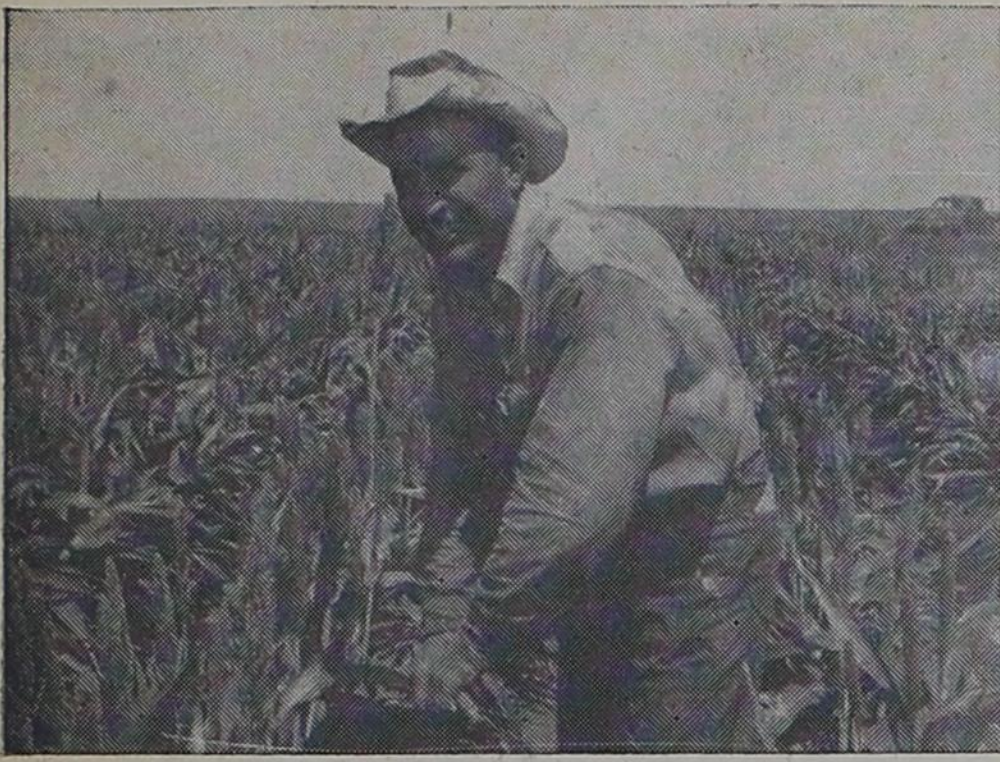
# Conservation Edition

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE LINE TRIBUNE  
FOR THE PARMER COUNTY SOIL  
CONSERVATION WEEK, AUG. 27-SEPT. 3

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# Knowledge of Plants Vital in Management

A knowledge of the important range plants and how they grow is necessary to practice good range management. How a range grass grows is determined by the interaction of the climate, soils, plant competition and extent of grazing.

All kinds of plants are actually living factories that have trans- age facilities, and differ from man-made factories in that the products of the manufacturing process become a part of the plants themselves as added growth or seed.

The water and nutrients of the production process are absorbed through the roots and transported through the stems to the leaves where the green tissues, with the aid of sunlight and air, manufacture food products which are then transported to all parts of the plant for growth.

If the absorption of raw materials through the roots runs low, then the manufacturing process is slowed down or ceases. Also as the amount of leaves is reduced, as in grazing, the productive capacity is lowered.

Almost all of the important climax range grasses are perennials and therefore live over the unfavorable periods of the year and store food in their roots for early growth the following year. Therefore, it may be seen that critical periods exist in the growth of grass.

The early spring is a critical period in the growth of an established perennial grass, since as soon as the stored food reserves are exhausted any further growth depends on the plant food produced by the new leaves. If range- grasses are grazed too early the plants are severely weakened and forage production is lowered; and if such a condition exists over a period of years the plants will starve and die to be replaced by less productive weeds and annual grasses.

Other critical periods for the grasses are at the periods of seed production and storage of food reserves in the fall that are essential for the next spring growth.

Range grasses, as other plants, need nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium along with lesser quantities of several other minerals. These elements are usually present in adequate quantities when ranges are in good condition, and if important amounts have been returned to the soil by decaying

litter.

A native condition range is made up of several species of plants with similar requirements. Each species has its place in the range and such a condition is maintained and is relatively stable as long as the combination of factors affecting it is not changed. If the stand of grass is weakened by severe drought or by overuse, the grazing conditions become less favorable and weeds, annual grasses or poorer quality perennial grasses and shrubs invade.

Water is generally the limiting factor of range production. This water is not the total rainfall that the range receives but the amount of available soil moisture. At least 2,000 pounds of litter and forage per acre should be left on the range at all times. This accumulated litter protects the surface of the soil, increases the water penetration and reduces the runoff, evaporation, and soil temperature.

Since the available soil water is the most important factor in forage production, and grasses as well as other plants have enormous water requirements, it might be interesting to note some water requirement figures that have been determined.

Little Bluestem requires about 1,017 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry forage; Big Bluestem requires about 840 pounds; Sideoats Grama about 1,185 pounds; white Sand Dropseed requires 1,517 pounds, and Mesquite trees about 1,700 to 1,900 pounds.

One inch of rainfall over one acre of land weighs approximately 227,000 pounds or enough water, if it were all made available to the plant through the soil, to produce about 223 pounds of Little Bluestem grass. This would provide full feeding of grass for one cow for over seven days.

Low grade shrubs use more water than grasses, and worthless water-robbing shrubs and trees transpire more water into Southwestern skies than runs off through the rivers into the Gulfs of Mexico and Lower California. This emphasizes the importance of the proper use of range to maintain soil structure and adequate cover; allowing the rainfall to penetrate the soil and to become available to the plants. This practice also retards erosion and prevents the invasion of low quality grasses, weeds and shrubs.

Carl Schlenker of the Rhea community is another district farmer who reports successful results from interplanting cowpeas in grain sorghums.

## Carl Schlenker One of First Farmers In District To Begin Cooperation Program

Both an irrigation farmer and a dryland farmer, Carl Schlenker has been interested in soil conservation work since the organization of the district in 1947 and was among the first to begin working with the SCS employees. Schlenker feels that there are many farmers who don't realize just what SCD is and what it has to offer. They need only to get acquainted with it to benefit from it.

Working one section of his own and one section and another 80 acres belonging to his father keeps Schlenker busy. Three hundred and twenty acres are dryland and the remainder is irrigated. He has two wells, both with diesel engines.

Interplanting cowpeas with grain sorghum is not new with Schlenker this year as it is with many farmers of the area. He used them with sargo last year and reports that they do a great deal toward keeping the land strong.

He had 28 acres of vetch which was plowed under last April and maize was sowed on the land late in June. His present observation is that the vetch will be more than paid for by the increased yield. "And besides, I got some very good grazing off it last winter."

Interplanting vetch, he adds, requires no more moisture than a crop without it, and does not in-

the least harm the current crop. But the following crop is definitely aided.

Both Schlenker and his wife, whose maiden name was Schueler, were brought up in Parmer County. They were married in 1946 and have four children, Connie Lynn, 6; James Noel, 4; Ira Floyd, 2½ and Carlene, 1. They have lived on their farm for the past five years.

### Appoint Farm Census Supervisor, Amarillo

Appointment of Charles L. Joyner of Canyon as the supervisor of the 1954 Census of Agriculture field office to be established at Amarillo was announced today by Director Robert W. Burgess of the Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce.

Mr. Joyner will direct a force of 24 crew leaders and 322 enumerators in 68 Texas counties from the Amarillo office. The counties to be covered by Mr. Joyner include Parmer.

Mr. Joyner reported on August 9 to the permanent Census Bureau district office at Dallas for a week's training. The training covers administrative procedures, office routine, map work, practice in filling out farm census report forms and other duties and responsibilities with the job.

# Why Not?

If you are one of the families receiving this copy of The Tribune as a compliment this week, why don't you make it a point to see that you keep on getting the paper?

After all, The Tribune is the only news medium that regularly presents in a neat package all the news in the Texico-Farwell, Parmer County area, and brother, that takes in a lot of territory!

No kidding, with The Tribune each week you get news from your own communities, about the people who are your neighbors. In addition, we have many regular features such as columns, editorials, and spot agricultural reporting that you are sure to want to read.

Keep up with what's going on in your own backyard with a subscription to the State Line Tribune. At \$2.50 a year, that's less than a nickle a week! Clip the coupon and return right away.

Yes, I want to keep up with news of my neighbors. Please send me The State Line Tribune for \_\_\_\_\_ year(s). Enclosed is a check for \$\_\_\_\_\_. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Men of Great Vision Believed in

# SOIL CONSERVATION

AND THEY STILL DO!

And Men of Great Vision Believed in

# COTTON

AND THEY STILL DO!

Any lad who reads the pages of this country's agricultural history will discover that the men who truly had great vision for the future were those men who believed in SOIL CONSERVATION.

Likewise, any true chronicle of the history of the world will reveal that COTTON has played a most vital part in the development of man and his civilization.

During this special week set aside for the observance of Parmer County Soil Conservation Week, August 27—September 3, we think that it is especially fitting that we who draw our living from the soil remember that it is the source of all that we have; our food, our clothes, yes, even our majestic buildings.

Surely it would be foolhardy for we as caretakers of this vast natural resource to use our good earth in a wasteful or greedy or careless manner. Surely we

all can see the need for a continued effort to preserve and improve the soils of America—the most richly endowed nation in all the earth.

PARTICIPATE IN THE WORK THAT YOUR SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT IS DOING FOR OUR LAND.

Now, let's talk about cotton. This, the number one cash crop of Texas, has increased tremendously in importance in our own area over the past few years. We took notice of this trend several seasons ago, and as a consequence have provided our area with a modern gin which is operated by competent personnel.

We would certainly enjoy doing your ginning for you this fall, and pledge to you the best service possible.



TWICE AS MUCH COTTON on land following a legume. The man on the right is holding a sample stalk taken from a field of cotton planted after cotton. The man on the left is holding a stalk taken from an identical field, except that this cotton followed hairy vetch.

# LAWLIS & ELY GIN CO.

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# Farmer's Ally Is Equipment Manufacturer

(In the following article, The Tribune is proud to acknowledge the sometimes-overlooked part that has been played by the manufacturers of farm machinery in soil conservation work—The Editor.)

During the last 15 years the farm equipment industry has published thousands of bulletins, posters, leaflets, and charts telling farmers why conservation farming is the most profitable and best way to farm. Many movies on the subject of conservation farming have been produced and distributed.

The industry believes in soil conservation and has contributed in many ways to strengthen local soil conservation districts, and state and national district associations. It has at this time a "dealer-district" program which is an intensified effort to convince every farmer to be a conservation farmer.

Since the early Colonial blacksmith shod the wooden plow with a metal tip, the farm equipment manufacturer has been interested in better farming. Constant effort has been made to produce low-draft implements that would do the required job. The individual manufacturer has large research departments that collaborate closely with farmers, state and federal agencies so that they can produce the tools needed for the job.

The industry became very active in conservation in the 1930's. It worked with farmers and research people to develop types of machinery that would check erosion. Many companies made implements available at no cost for field trial.

Thousands of demonstrations were conducted to show farmers the proper tools and improved methods of conservation farming. Out of all this research came machines that will do the job.

Deep chiseling machines for subsoiling, basin listers, pitting

## Soil Stewardship Sunday Is Observed Over Entire Country

The relationship of the soil and the church has become the topic of an annual national observance. For the last eight years congregations of all faiths have been observing Rotation Sunday as Soil Stewardship Sunday in ever-growing numbers.

When the editors of Farm and Ranch, published in Dallas, had the idea back in 1946 of setting aside one day each year on which tribute could be paid to good stewardship of the soil, the event first started to obtain interest.

Interest in the observance of Soil Stewardship Sunday has increased each year, and the editors of the magazine annually prepare kits of materials upon which ministers can base their sermons. In 1953, more than 18,000 of these kits were sent to 29 states in which observances were held.

The kits usually are requested by supervisors of soil conservation districts who distribute them to the ministers of the area.

The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, at the annual meeting in Omaha last February, recommended that Soil Stewardship Sunday be observed nationally by all churches.

"The American people, in recent years, have poured great amounts of time, energy, and money into the task of conserving and improving the soil of our country," declares Waters S. Davis Jr., president of the national association.

"The result has been a near-revolution in agriculture. Farmers who formerly mined and despoiled their God-given heritage are now striving desperately to make amends for past misdeeds.

"Evidence of soil conservation is now visible in almost every farming community. Yet the task is barely begun, for until all people have love in their hearts for the soil, permanent soil conservation can never be a reality.

"It is here that America's religious leaders have one of their greatest opportunities to serve mankind in teaching that one who loves and cares for the life-giving soil reflects a love and reverence for our Creator, who gave it to supply our material needs."

implements and sweeps for stubble mulching are now readily available to farmers. The use of discing and other rolling machines that pulverize the soil was introduced by the industry.

An intricate part of soil conservation, grassland farming, was made possible by the industry's development of grass seed combines to handle the increased production of grass seed.

The self-propelled combine is one of the answers to harvesting contour grain fields. The mounted corn picker made the harvesting of corn fields more effective than the drag-type picker. The row-crop tractor made contour cultivation possible on many farms. One of the most significant changes in farm equipment and one which permits more effective conservation farming is the development of hydraulic controls and mounted tools. This permits the operator to have complete control of his tillage equipment at all times.

Drills have been improved to seed in heavy stubble. Precision planting of all crops, including grass and legumes, can now be done.

This improved machinery aids soil conservation by proper planting and cultivation. Better surface control of the land, better seed placement, better germination, better plant growth and better yields mean better crops and better surface cover.

## What Caused Farmers To Notice Soil Conservation Progress

BY FIRMAN E. BEAR  
Reprint from Country Gentleman

The Soil Conservation Act was passed by Congress in 1935. But more than this act was required to put conservation into operation. Farmers do not look with favor on Federal agencies that try to tell them what to do with their own land, and how to do it. So, they stood on the side lines, taking the measure of the Soil Conservation Service. Yet the more progressive among them realized that they needed assistance in fighting the destructive forces that nature can array against them. In due time, some of these men sat down with the conservationists to talk things over. Out of this came the concept of soil conservation districts, operating under state rather than federal laws, with farmer supervisors, sometimes called directors or commissioners, to direct their activities.

A little experience with this type of joint enterprise soon convinced farmers that there were real opportunities for community accomplishments. The soil conservation districts became going agencies and some 2400 of them are now in operation. Each of these districts is supervised by from three to five farmers who are in a position to render tremendously valuable services to the people of their communities. In a way, they are working for themselves. But they are also working for their neighbors in developing improved farm practices that are designed to maintain the land in a high state of productivity. And they are also working for the nation as a whole, for when the activities of all these districts are pieced together they cover a very large part of our total land resources. What we are dealing with here is a highly enlightened type of selfishness for all the people everywhere.

Several years ago I attended a get-together of the soil conservation district supervisors for the state of New York whose president at that time was Kent Leavitt. When I arrived at their meeting place about 9:30 in the morning, these farmers were already hard at work on specific problems that had been assigned to their several committees. In going about from room to room, I was very much impressed by these earnest and intelligent men, who had taken time off from their busy farming operations to contribute their thinking to the solution of some of the more troublesome conservation problems that confronted their service districts. At the day's end, the chairman of each committee presented a to-the-point report. There was no question about it—these men were putting their hands, minds and hearts into the work they are doing. Certainly they must have carried something very worth while back to the districts from which they had come.

# WE WANT TO SHOW YOU

How many satisfied customers we have drilled for this year. We invite you to visit our office in Farwell and we will be glad to show you a long list of successful installations. We welcome an opportunity to talk with you.

This is proof that Watts Machine and Pump Company is one of the area's leading drillers. We have the EXPERIENCE in drilling in this territory that can often mean the difference between a successful well or a failure.

During the past two years, the facilities of Watts Machine & Pump Company of Farwell have been expanded tremendously to meet the ever-growing need for quality well drilling, service, and the associated equipment and supplies of the irrigation farmer.

From time to time, we have been proud to add to our equipment and personnel until we now can offer to the irrigation farmer an organization that can not be outdone for service ANYWHERE.

We have not been satisfied with drilling alone, and it has now reached the point to where we can drill, case a well, set the pump (and sell it, too), and service the farmer with everything he may need—from gearhead repair to ditch stops, and oil filters.

We have tried hard to keep up with the needs of the modern irrigation farmers of this area, and we have enjoyed seeing our list of satisfied customers climb ever higher.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ON US ANY TIME  
WE CAN BE OF SERVICE IN HELPING YOU SOLVE  
YOUR IRRIGATION PROBLEMS.

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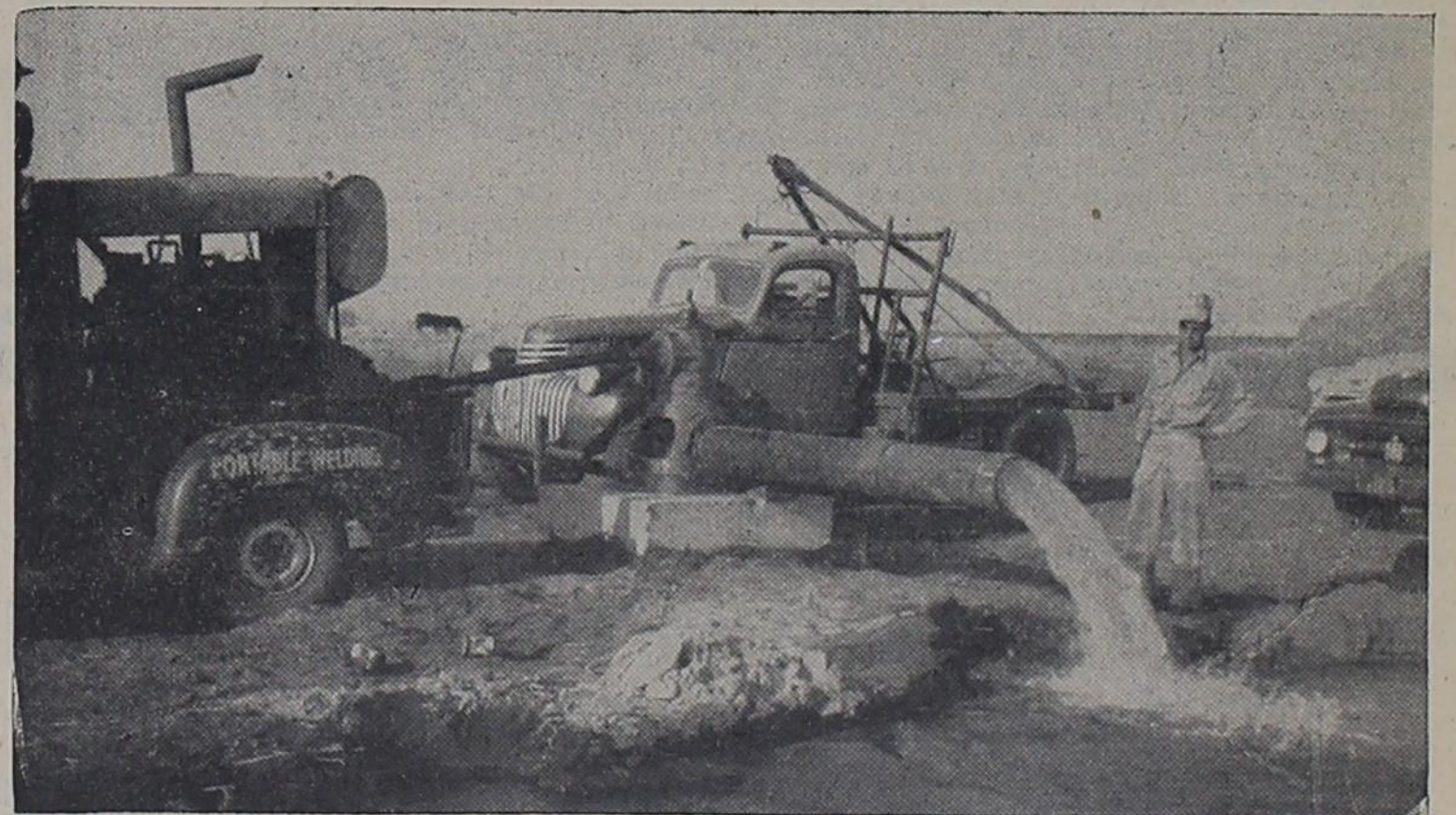
We have a milling machine to take care of your  
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## WATER IS WEALTH — Don't Waste It! —

Parmer County Soil  
Conservation Week  
August 27 - September 3

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This is a 10-inch well south of Farwell that was installed for Mr. E. M. Wood of Lubbock. This is the former Lingnau place.

# Watts Machine & Pump Company

Farwell, Texas



# Put More Plant Food On Land than Is Taken From It

Organic matter is derived from plants and animal life present in varying stages of decomposition. (Originates from green plants, animals and micro-organisms when they die and return to the soil.)

It helps to open the soil so that plant roots and soil animals may breathe more freely, stimulates plant growth, allows water to enter the soil profile, keeps the ground mellow and easy to cultivate, makes the soil warm up earlier in spring and keeps the ground from baking, crusting over on top and cracking throughout profile.

As organic matter decomposes, the plant nutrients which it contains are released slowly to growing plants. Also, in the process of decomposition, certain organic acids, which help to make other nutrients more available are released.

When people first began to farm our land, the soil had all the organic matter it could hold under conditions existing. But it is difficult to maintain the organic matter in the soil when it is being farmed. When the land is plowed, or worked, air enters the soil faster, causing organic matter to decompose faster and plants to grow faster, depleting our supply. After enough of it is used, our soils get dense and heavy, compacted, are susceptible to crusting, baking, drying out and do not allow water and air to move freely. The lack of air causes our plant and animal processes to slow down and does not furnish a good medium for plant growth. The lack of free movement of water causes rainfall to run off and the plants suffer from drought and improper use of natural rains. It also causes erosion as the particles of soil are broken from each other and transported away.

This organic matter must be put back in the soil if we maintain it like we found it. This can be done by putting large amounts of farmyard wastes and manure or composts, cotton burs, all the stalks and roots of plants we have grown on the land or planting a legume or green manure crop and turning it under.

Organic matter is not lost in well kept lawns and pastures. Grass roots die all the time and new roots take their place and this large amount of roots dying adds to the organic matter in the soil. Planting grass on land is one of the good ways to restore

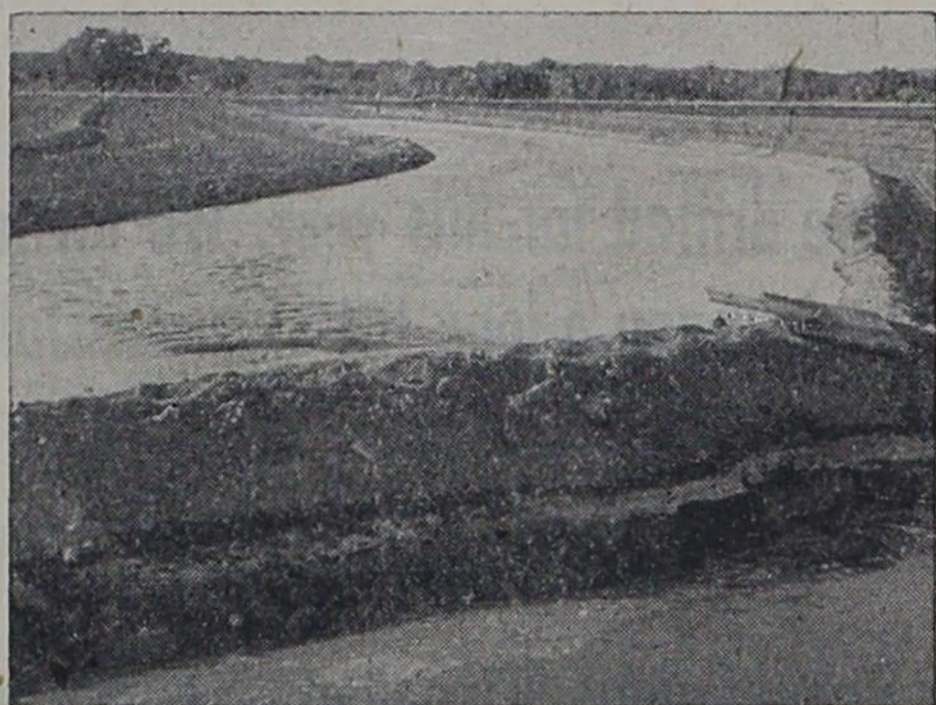
depleted organic matter and planting legumes with the grasses hastens the build-up.

Humus is the end-product of organic matter and turns to the waxy, glue substance which tends to stick soil particles together, giving our soil good tilth structures, mellowness and ease of cultivation. It cuts down erosion by glueing the particles together, making separation and movement difficult for wind and water.

Make it a practice to add all

of the organic matter possible and put more plant food on the land than crops remove. Without organic matter the soil dies and to have permanent farming we must alternately break out, use and build up organic matter.

If the soil is farmed correctly, and as much organic matter turned back to the soil as is lost in making a crop, the land will continue to be as mellow and in as good tilth as when farming first began.



This picture shows water flowing evenly and under full control down a bench levelled part of a farm. Bench levelling makes it possible for farmers to obtain maximum benefit from their irrigation wells.

## Bench Levelling Makes it Possible To Water Steeply Sloping Land Effectively

While preparation of land for irrigation is not new, it has come to the High Plains of Texas in comparatively recent years.

More and more farmers have recalled the dissatisfaction of attempting to water land that is too steep. Water is difficult to control on steep slopes and unless it is handled carefully, serious erosion takes place. It is also difficult to get sufficient water into many soils that have appreciable slopes. Wide variations are noted in growth of crops on steep slopes, and this ordinarily may be attributed to the difference in the amount of soil moisture that is available for plant growth.

To get away from disadvantages of irrigating steep land, many farmers are leveling part or all of their farm.

In the Dual-Purpose Cattle Department, Joe Hunter, of Geneosea, Kans., has been invited to be judge. Mr. Hunter is immediate past president of the National Milking Shorthorn Society and is a well-known breeder of Milking Shorthorn cattle.

George "Scotty" Samson, Post, general agriculture superintendent, has announced that Dr. A. W. Young, head of the Agronomy Department of Texas Tech will judge the individual exhibits in that department.

The deadline for all cattle entries in this year's Fair is Friday, Sept. 17. Entry blanks and fees must be sent to Fair headquarters at the same time. The entry blanks are available by writing Panhandle South Fair, Box 561, Lubbock, Texas, or by calling the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce.

Entry books for the Women's Department will be opened Thursday, Sept 23 and close at 1 p. m. Friday, Sept 24. All articles for the department must be delivered to the Women's Building during this time. There is no advance entry time for the department.

Wide bench leveling is most popular. These wide benches provide much freedom in the use of equipment, and loss of productive land in borders is negligible. The large benches may be broken into smaller units as needed by throwing up small temporary borders with special disc equipment which fits on the tractor tool bar. This type leveling is fitted best to land having moderate slopes.

The wide benches are usually leveled from side to side and have slight to no grade in the direction of irrigation.

Ordinary bench leveled land has only single unit border spacing. It is adapted to steep slopes where it would be impractical to have wide benches. Like benches with wider spaced borders, the plow is leveled from side to side with little or no fall in the direction of irrigation. Grades in the direction of irrigation that do not exceed one half inch per hundred feet have been found best, but grades of one inch to three inches per one hundred feet are satisfactory.

Grades greater than three inches per one hundred feet are generally unsatisfactory because of ineffective water control.

The growth of land leveling in this area is primarily due to the farmers' desire for: (1) An ample application of irrigation water uniformly applied. (2) Reduction of cost of irrigation. (3) Conservation of rainfall, irrigation water and soil.

He died with his foot in the carburetor.

A San Francisco music shop displays nothing in its window but a single harp and this sign: "Drive Carefully. This is Our Last Harp!"

A junk dealer near a railroad crossing in a large western city put up a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead. Take a chance; we'll buy the car."

## New Terms Found In Conservation

The soil conservation movement and soil conservation districts have brought into every day use terms that are not always readily understood by many who have an interest in the land but are not directly associated with it. Some of the most common terms are:

Land leveling—not just the smoothing of the land surface but the altering of topography by moving earth to a planned grade for the efficient use of irrigation water without erosion or other damage.

Cover crops—the growing of

crops, usually annual legumes, for soil protection and improvement. These crops are not harvested but are turned back into the land.

Residue management—the use of crop residue, animal manures or other materials for soil protection and improvement.

Conservation irrigation systems—all parts of the water application system including ditches, turnouts, ditch checks, erosion control structures, etc.

Irrigation water management—after the land is leveled and the irrigation system is in, the term refers to the application of the right amount of water at the right time in accordance with the needs of the crop.

Rotation hay and pasture—alfalfa or grasses or mixture of

## What Are Duties Of USDA Agencies In Soil Conservation?

The function of various agencies of the Department of Agriculture soil conservation districts is sometimes not clearly understood.

Briefly the general assignments by agencies are:

Extension Service: the informational and educational job on soil and water conservation. Experiment stations: research on soil and water conservation. Soil Conservation Service, the action agency: determination of needs; planning, design, layout, and guidance in practice establishment.

Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP): financial assistance when needed practices are installed.

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Soil Conservation Service, the action agency: determination of needs; planning, design, layout, and guidance in practice establishment.

Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP): financial assistance when needed practices are installed.

## Judges Are Named For South Plains Fair at Lubbock

LUBBOCK—Judges for various livestock and agriculture events to be held at the Panhandle South Plains Fair, Sept. 27-Oct 2, were announced this week.

Judging the Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle will be W. J. Largent, a well-known West Texas cattleman whose ranch is in Merkel, it is announced by W. E. Griffins, Tahoka, general livestock superintendent.

Dr. I. Walker Rupel, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, at Texas A&M, will be judge of the two dairy cattle divisions, the Jersey and Holstein. Dr. Rupel was a judge at the Panhandle South Plains Fair in 1952.

Prof. J. C. Hillier of the Animal Husbandry Department, Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla., has agreed to be judge of the Swine Department, Ollie Liner Plainview, department superintendent announced.

The Rabbit Show will be judged by B. F. Hill, Amarillo rabbit breeder, officials announced.

# CHEVROLET

## TRUCKS AND PICKUPS

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Chevrolet has pioneered in the development of trucks that have brought the Southwest out of the Dust Bowl and into a period of profitable farming, especially in transportation.

We are proud to be your Parmer County dealer for the leading Chevrolet line of quality trucks and pickups. And we join in issuing a word of thanks to institutions such as the Soil Conservation Districts of America who are pioneering in educating the people to the need for better soil conservation practices.

STOP IN AND SEE THE FAMOUS CHEVROLET PICKUP-TRUCK LINES.

OBSERVE THE  
PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT  
WEEK, AUGUST 27 — SEPTEMBER 3

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# OUR VERY BEST WISHES

To the officials of the Parmer County Soil Conservation District, and to the District cooperators who are making great strides toward helping America keep the wealth of her soil, we offer this word of CONGRATULATIONS during this special

week, August 27-September 3. An ever-increasing number of men, women, and children are coming to depend upon your ability to provide them with food, fiber, and the better things of life.

GRAIN GROWERS: WE WILL BE READY TO HANDLE YOUR GRAIN THIS YEAR.

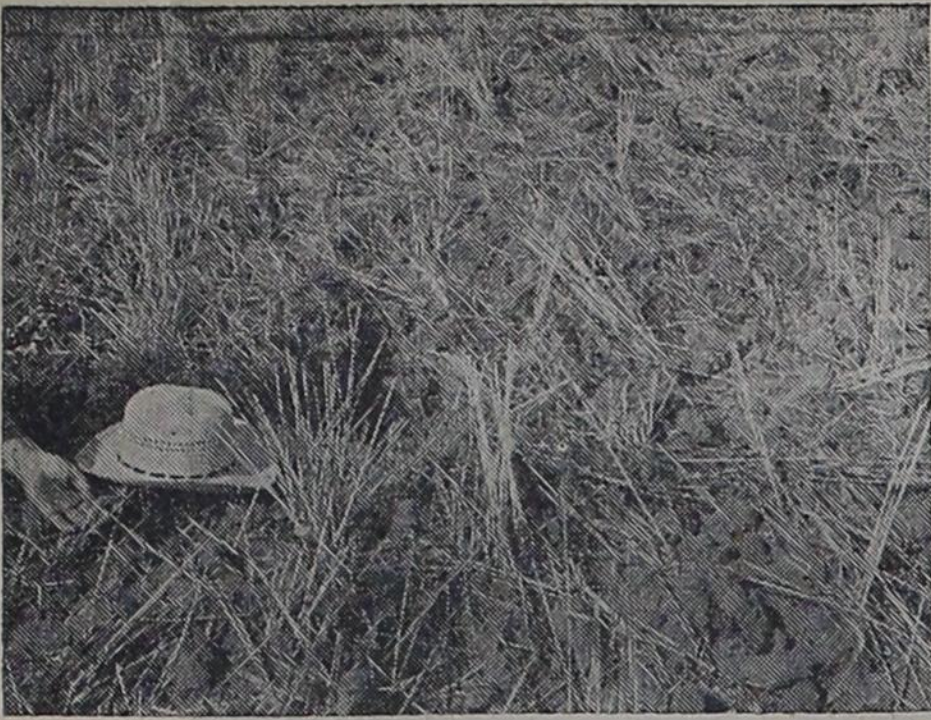
PLEASE ACCEPT THIS INVITATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH US.

# TRI-COUNTY ELEVATOR CO.

PETE BRAXTON, Manager

BLACK, TEXAS





Above, a farmer tosses his hat to the ground to show the size of stubble in a field that has been stubble mulched. This is another farm practice recommended as a good soil conservation measure.

# Hot Dust Bowl Aroused Nation to Conservation

Only since 1933, when dust storms rolled over the nation's capitol and out into the Atlantic, have the people of the United States recognized the need for soil conservation on a national scale.

This has led many to believe that soil conservation is something ultramodern, like jet planes and atomic submarines. However, the need for soil conservation has been recognized by Americans for more than 200 years. Throughout our history some man or small group has sounded a warning that we must live with the soil under our feet and not destroy it. For more than two centuries a few have pointed out that without soil we cannot live.

Such a visionary was Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Jefferson, who was author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the University of Virginia, was in his own eyes first and always a farmer.

"No occupation," he wrote, "is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth." He always considered farmers "The most valuable citizens." In fact, he thought that the husbandman who could "double his food" by good farming methods deserved "to rank . . . next after his Creator." The last few years have shown Jefferson to be right. Surveys show that after applying a sound technical program, conservation farmers produce on the average 35 percent more than others.

Another early soil conservationist was a circuit riding minister and doctor, Jared Eliot. While riding between parishes, he noted the erosion of the good new farmland. He was quick to see that water running off a grassed hillside was clear, but water running off a bare hillside was muddy. Eliot wrote of his experiences in the first American book on

agriculture, published in 1748. He called attention to the dangers of erosion and pointed out where many fields would need drainage ditches to rid them of excess water. He also pointed out the need for the use of clovers and other soil building crops in the rotation as soil builders.

Samuel Deans was another minister who recognized the ill effects of wind and water erosion. Deans developed several new methods of farming to overcome soil losses. He described them in his "New England Farmer and Geological Dictionary," published in 1790.

George Washington and Jefferson exchanged many letters in which they talked of agricultural problems and the need for an improved agriculture. Patrick Henry was another early soil conservationist. He proclaimed that "Now that the revolution is ended, he is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies."

It was in May 1908 that President Theodore Roosevelt called all the governors of states and territories to the White House for consideration of the problems of conservation that confronted the nation. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania had convinced the president that a strong effort should be made to establish a nationwide conservation policy. As a result of the meeting the National Forest program was started.

In 1916, a soil and water experiment station was opened at the University of Missouri. Three years later other stations were started in North Carolina and Texas to study soil and water losses.

In 1919, Dr. H. H. Bennett, the first chief of the Soil Conservation Service, was assigned by the Bureau of Soils the task of arousing the public interest in soil erosion control.

The Soil Erosion Service came

into being in the Department of Interior in 1933 and in 1935 was transferred by Congress to the Department of Agriculture. At that time it was renamed the Soil Conservation Service.

In 1937, the soil conservation districts idea was conceived and brought local democratic control which has enabled the American farmer to do more conservation work than ever before in history.

Today, there are 2,500 soil conservation districts in the country.

## Texas Forest Fire Losses Last Year May Be Record Low

TRINITY—Forest fire losses in Texas dipped to a new low—at least in recent years—in 1953, it was announced by American Forest Products Industries.

With a record of 2,125 fires and 40,148 burned-over acres, the Lone Star State was second only to Virginia in low forest fire losses in the South, AFPI reported. The Virginia record was 2,517 fires and 35,197 burned-over acres.

The 1953 figures for Texas show a phenomenal improvement over the 1952 record of 5,264 fires and 503,083 acres burned. During the past 12 years losses have ranged as high as 3,396,576 acres in 1948. This year's figure is the lowest since 1949, when the loss was 66,137 acres. Since 1942 Texas topped the million-acre loss mark four times; 1943, 1,288,901 acres; 1946, 3,108,051 acres; 1947, 3,254,670 acres and 1948, 3,396,576 acres.

Fifty-nine per cent of Texas' 15,399,000 acres of forestland has organized fire protection. Careless smokers, careless brush burners and incendiaries were blamed for more than two-thirds of the fires last year on protected lands.

The new figures show 170,960

acres burned over in Louisiana, 773,620 acres in Mississippi and 188,079 acres in Arkansas.

Forest Industries Committee. "It shows that everybody concerned has done a good job. But we know from past experience that we cannot afford to rest on our laurels in this matter of preventing forest fires."

## Stubble Mulching Plays Important Part In Soil Conservation on High Plains

Stubble mulching, or crop residue management, is one of the most important of all soil and water conservation practices in use on the high plains today. Perhaps the greatest value is on non-irrigated farms where both wind and water erosion are problems.

Investigations at the Amarillo Conservation Experiment Station have shown that crop residue is more effective in reducing runoff and soil loss by erosion when kept on the surface of the ground than when turned under. The data also indicates that stubble mulch tillage has been effective in stabilizing crop production. An average of 2.6 bushels more wheat per acre was obtained from the test plots which were stubbled, than was produced after the mold board plow.

There are a number of advantages of stubble mulching other than increased yields. The residue left on the surface cuts down evaporation by shading and breaking wind velocities. It serves as a protective cover against extreme temperatures, and keeps the soil open for free movement of air and water. The wheat and sorghum residue left on or partly on the soil surface will intercept the raindrops and cut down the splash effect thereby increasing the rate of absorption, and decreasing the amount of soil and water lost by runoff.

Grazing should be limited to excess forage and waste grain. Burning of residue should not be practiced as it robs the soil of valuable organic matter and leaves it unprotected from the ravages by wind and water erosion.

Another important use of crop residue is as a protective cover in which to plant small grass seed. It protects the small seedling plants from danger of climate and animals. Some of the crops on which residue management is practiced are grain sorghum, wheat, sudan, oats, millet, rye, vetch and sweet clover.

Equipment most commonly used for sub-surface tillage are chisel plows, sweep type plows and tandem discs.

A physical condition of the soil which greatly influences plant growth is depth and refers to the number of inches from the surface downward to bedrock or to unproductive parent material.

A deep soil allows greater storage of water and plant nutrients and more water and plant nutrients mean greater total plant production or yields. It means that moisture can be stored in deeper layers in the soil and the more deeply water is stored, the less there is lost by evaporation and the more there is available for plant growth.

We have a temporary condition—often called hard pan, clay pan, or plow pan—occurring on much of the land in Parmer County Soil Conservation District. It is a compacted, dense, hard, heavy layer in our soil which inhibits the force movement of air and water. A few times our soil acts as a shallow soil because roots of plants go to this layer and are unable to penetrate, thereby taking moisture and fertility from the top six or eight inches of the soil profile and not utilizing the complete soil profile.

We are not able to obtain the proper storage of water from rainfall or irrigation due to this impermeable layer and our plants cannot stand long periods of growth due to lack of moisture.

This layer is caused by plowing at a consistent depth year after year and the depletion of organic matter.

As our soils are capable of storing two or three inches per foot of depth, we should correct this situation to utilize the full 24 to 40 inches profile and not irrigate so often or have crops suffering from lack of moisture.

Chiseling and deep plowing are only temporary measures and deteriorate our structure further.

**Have Small Fry Picnic**  
The backyard of the John Aldridge home was the scene of a picnic for the small children in that block Saturday night. Hot dogs and pop were served to the youngsters.

### Mrs. Graham Gives "42" Party Friday

Mrs. W. H. Graham was hostess to a "42" party in her home Friday evening, with Lawrence Overstreet, who is visiting his mother, Mrs. Anne Overstreet, as special guest. The guest of honor resides in Oklahoma.

After playing "42", attendants were served sherbet. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. Ethel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Lenton Pool, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vinyard, the Overstreets and the hostess.

### Is Stated Meeting

A stated meeting for members of Bovina OES is to be held tonight, according to the yearbook published by the club. Mrs. Arrie Graham of Farwell is to be vocalist.

## The Better We Produce -- The Better We Live



## Soil Is the Greatest Production Plant In the World

When a manufacturer fails to keep his machinery in condition to be operated efficiently, his plant soon becomes run-down and production declines. His profits decline and he is likely to face bankruptcy during a business slump.

The farmer also is a producer and can face a similar situation. The SOIL is his manufacturing plant. If he fails to follow soil and water conservation practices which will keep his land in good condition, his production is certain to decline. The farmer, too, may meet with financial disaster.

**WE ALL HAVE A SHARE IN THE LAND ... LET'S WORK TO CONSERVE THE SOIL!**

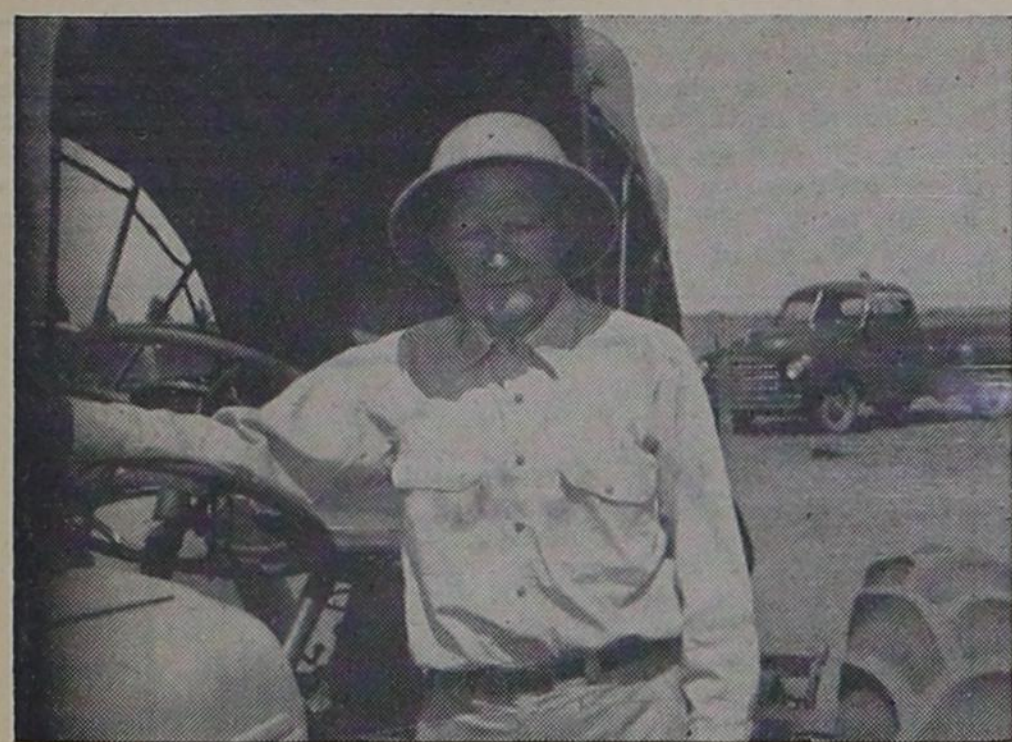
**BRING US YOUR MILO — WE CAN HANDLE IT**

# Bovina Wheat Growers

A. C. Teeter

Bovina, Texas





Henry Reynolds, a district supervisor, at work on his farm north of Bovina. He is about to put down his first irrigation well, and will make use of terracing that formerly served him well as a dryland farmer.

## Conservation Districts "Something that Have Been Needed for Years": Reynolds

Henry Reynolds, a dryland farmer and a member of the board of supervisors since the organization of the District in 1947, calls SCD a wonderful agency and adds that "it is something that has been needed for years." He pointed out that while there are many farmers who are practicing soil conservation principles on their own, they would gain many more benefits by studying, cooperating and being in closer contact with the soil conservationists whose purpose it is to furnish the necessary technical help that will lead to the treatment of each acre of the land within its capability and needs.

The Reynolds place is located five miles north and one and one-half miles west of Bovina. He has 278 acres that he has owned since 1926, although he himself has not worked it all that time.

It is presently a dryland farm but he plans to put in an irrigation well and water his wheat allotment, most of which will be on summer tilled land, next year.

He has two and one-half miles of terraces which help conserve rainfall and prevent erosion now. When his irrigation program is begun few changes will be needed in this line. The waterway already constructed can be used to catch the run off from irrigation.

Stubble mulching is one of the

conservation measures he practices to decrease evaporation of moisture and lessen wind erosion. Not only extremely helpful to the dryland farmer, this practice is profitable to the irrigation farmer because it reduces the water requirement of the land.

Planning rotation and cropping systems to take advantage of natural rainfall is another measure of special value to the SCD cooperator who is a dryland farmer.

Mrs. Reynolds is Parmer County Treasurer and the couple are parents of a son and a daughter who live in Ft. Worth and Houston, respectively.

### Q's & A's for Vets

Editor's Note: Veterans and their families are asking thousands of questions concerning the benefits their Government provides for them through Veterans Administration. Below are some representative queries. Fuller information may be obtained at any VA office.

Q—Two years ago, a friend of mine filed an application for disability compensation. VA asked him to come in for a physical examination, but he never showed up. Recently his disability started bothering him. Can he still follow through on that original application?

A—No. VA considers a claim

## Conservation Means Many Different Things

Soil conservation means different things on different farms.

Since 1933, through the efforts of Dr. H. H. Bennett, retired chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Dr. R. M. Salter, present SCS chief, and other forward-thinking people like them, the United States has become awakened to the need for a national soil conservation program.

The term "soil conservation" is heard and read frequently and has achieved a virtue of its own in everyday thinking.

Yet, conceptions of what soil conservation really signifies vary widely. To one man it may mean terraces and contour strip cropping. Such an observer might drive mile after mile through flat lands where neither terracing nor contour stripping were needed and

abandoned, if the veteran makes no response within one year after he was requested to take an examination. Your veteran-friend will have to file a new application. If it is approved, his compensation will start as of the date of the new application.

Q—My mother and father are dependent on me. If I go to school under the Korean GI Bill, could I count them as dependents for GI allowances purposes? Or are the dependency allowances limited to wives and children?

A—Under the law, you would be permitted to include your parents as dependents, so long as they are in fact dependent on you.

Q—I am drawing a VA pension as the widow of a World War I veteran. I have a small endowment policy that has just matured. Must I count the monthly payments as income, for VA pension purposes?

A—The monthly payments will not be considered as income, at first. But after you have received an amount equal to the money you paid into the policy, any further payments that you receive will have to be counted as income.

Q—My son is receiving a pension for a total and permanent disability. He is entitled to an additional amount of money because he needs constant aid and attendance. Will he receive the extra payments even though I give him the attention he needs? Or must we hire a nurse?

A—He will receive the extra allowance even though you perform the necessary services for him. You are not required to hire an outsider.

report he had seen no evidence whatever of soil conservation even though every acre was being farmed properly with the soil conservation practices adapted to that kind of country.

To the trained conservationist, however, soil conservation means farming the land according to its natural capabilities.

Modern soil conservation is sound land use and treatment of land with all the proven measures that are needed to keep it permanently productive while in use. It means terracing land that needs terracing; it means contouring, strip-cropping, and stubble mulching the land as needed, along with crop rotations, cover crops, lime, fertilizer, and manure. It means fully controlled, stabilized water outlets, building of farm ponds, locating farm roads and fences on the contour, planting steep, erodible land to grass or trees, development of good pastures and devoting good management to them after they have been developed.

Modern conservation, moreover, consists of doing these and still other necessary things. Where land is too wet, modern soil conservation calls for drainage; if it is too dry, it calls for irrigation; if it is subject to wind erosion, it calls for strip cropping, tree planting, and stubble mulch farming. If plant nutrients have been depleted, it calls for fertilization. And modern soil conservation calls also for the use of the best of the most adaptable varieties of crops as well as the most efficient tools available to farmers.

And an indispensable part of modern soil conservation is a supporting program of research, such as will provide at all times the advantages that progressive science can contribute. Also, a continuing, vigorous program of education, which must be made part of our teaching from kindergarten through college is essential.

Moreover, modern soil conservation calls for the continuing maintenance of all effective work which is put on the land. These scientifically planned conservation measures are not just for a single year or cropping season. Like savings bonds or savings deposits in the bank, they increase in value and return to the original investment as the years go on.

## TERRACING--



Will Help Hold Water Where It Falls!

Terracing, like contour farming, strip cropping, stubble mulching, deep plowing, and a host of other practices, can do much toward helping us make better use of our land—grow more food and feed year in, year out.

During this special period set aside, August 27—September 3, as Parmer County Soil Conservation week, we think that it is particularly fitting that all of us consider for a moment the importance of saving the soil upon which all of us depend.

We'd also like to remind you that we are now in the process of building an additional 300,000 bushels of concrete storage, and will be READY TO HANDLE YOUR GRAIN THIS FALL.

## Macon Elevator

BOVINA, TEXAS

## Save the Soil With Oliver Equipment

### REMEMBER

### US FOR

- Oliver Farm Equipment
- LeRoi Power Units
- Goodyear Tires
- Jensen Jacks
- Mercury and Lincoln Automobiles
- Genuine Parts
- Always Good Service and Courtesy

Only with good equipment, in the hands of skilled and competent farmers, can America preserve her soil. This week, as we observe the Parmer County Soil Conservation Week, let us pause to reconsider the responsibility with which we and future generations have been entrusted.

As the educational agency for advancing soil conservation, the federal SCS, working together with locally-operated SCD, is doing great work toward this end.

And as dealers in Parmer County for the OLIVER line of farm equipment, we realize that only the best in tools can make it possible for farmers to carry out their conservation programs as cooperators in the district.

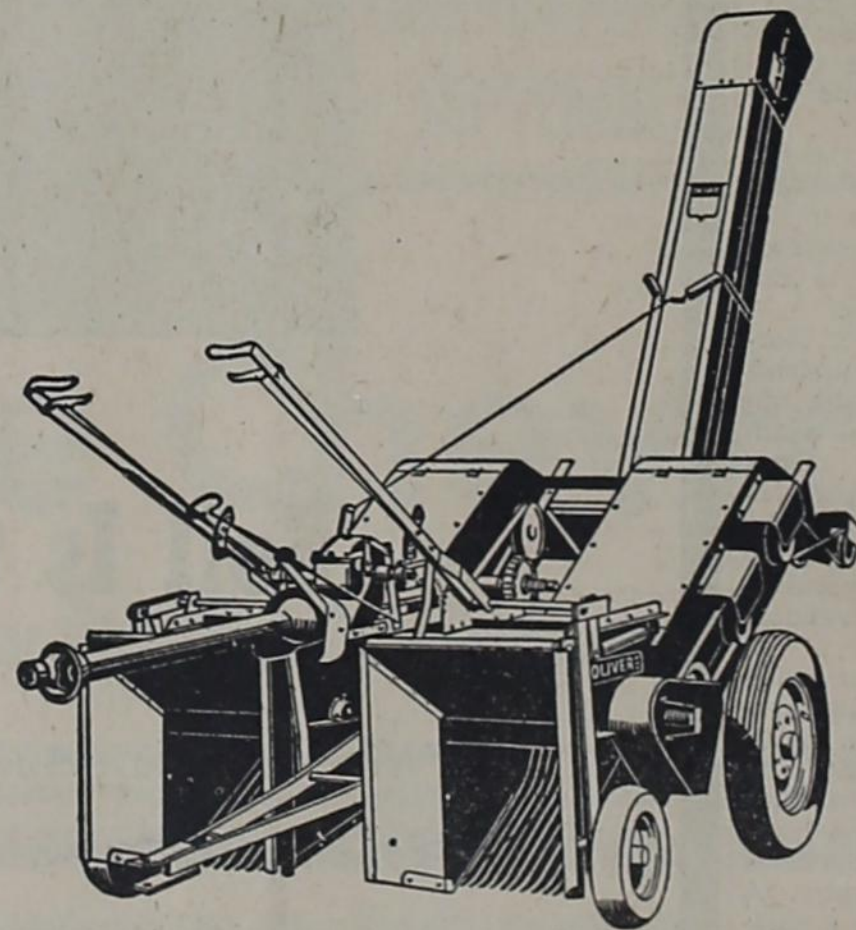
OBSERVE THE PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WEEK, AUGUST 27 - SEPTEMBER 3

## Friona Oliver

HUBERT SINGLETERRY, Manager

FRIONA, TEXAS

## GREATEST SAVING EVER OFFERED



### ON OLIVER COTTON STRIPPERS

This is the most efficient stripper of them all. We're discounting big if you buy early this year.

Come in and hear our price on this tremendously reduced piece of fine farming equipment.

SAVE Up to 1/2

By Buying Early This Year

And be ready when harvest rolls around this fall. It's a smart move that will save you money.



### Many Changes Made in Your Heating Equipment

A number of years ago the types and designs of heating equipment from which you could choose were limited. But today over 400 manufacturers of gas heating appliances vie with each other for your acceptance of their models. You can choose from small radiant heaters to central heating systems for the entire house. And today's gas heating equipment is not only new and different but it is clearly the best designed and most efficient ever put on the market.

Time and consideration should be taken in making your choice—and August is not too soon to begin your shopping. Also, August is the time that Southern Union Gas Company as well as some gas appliance dealers offer special budget terms and easy payment plans.

If you're in the market for a completely new heating system for your home, you'll want to see the automatic gas central heating units. The two most popular types in this climate are gravity furnaces and forced air furnaces. Gravity furnaces have no fans and may be installed in closet, floor, wall or utility room. Forced air furnaces utilize a fan or blower, which provides for use of air filters, small diameter ducts and installation anywhere in the home, even the attic. These heating units heat, filter and circulate the air automatically. Humidification is an optional feature.

With automatic heat control, constantly changing temperatures inside the house become a thing of the past. You just set the thermostat for the temperature you want. The automatic control varies the gas input according to the outside temperature—for the entire heating season. Many central heating units have clock type thermostats that allow even heat to be maintained in the day time and to be cut back automatically to the desired temperature at night, saving fuel bills as a result. Some models even have push-button ignition of pilot light which is used to put the unit into operation in the fall after it has been turned off during the summer.

Room heaters serve the small home well and can serve as supplementary heaters in a large home. Vented recessed heaters, developed for installation in the wall of a house, are favored by home owners in mild climates. Floor furnaces and circulating heaters also are popular because several rooms can be heated with one unit. The number of rooms heated varies according to the heater type and size, as well as its placement in the house. The room temperature may be regulated automatically or manually.

Some of the latest pace-setting trends in gas appliance construction include a circulator which enables the user to see the flames through a translucent heat-treated glass front panel. One type of wall heater which is recessed into the wall of the room comes equipped with a mirror on it.

Some radiant heaters are adaptable to fireplaces and are available with brass-plated andirons of cast iron. For decorative quality and fireplace beauty, the chemically treated gas birch log now gives flames of blue, red, yellow and green as well as clean, odorless heat.

Of course, the most modern trend in house heating is year round weather control. These units provide both automatic summer cooling and winter heating of the home. During the summer operation the air is cooled, cleaned, dehumidified and circulated. In one model, the user can change the weather in her home any time of the year by fingertip selection.

In addition to its basic job of heating and cooling, year round air conditioning performs other services, owners say. Since win-

dows and doors do not need to be open, less housework is required because furnishings and carpets do not get dusty—stay cleaner. Owners also find that home becomes such a comfortable place that a smaller part of the budget is spent on vacations and recreation away from home.

Whatever type of gas heating equipment you choose for your home, remember that August is the ideal time to make that choice. You can look ahead to a more comfortable winter because you know you are prepared for it.

### What's in a Name?

Albert Charles Smith died and his lawyer filed the petition of probate for his estate, entitling it: "In the Matter of the Estate of Albert Charles Smith, also known as Albert Smith, also known as Charles Smith, also known as A. Charles Smith, also known as A. C. Smith and also known as Charley Smith."

With such a simple name, what did Mr. Smith do to make the probating of his estate so complicated?

When Albert Charles Smith was born the attending physician filed a birth certificate with that name. During his school years his friends called him "Al."

Mr. Smith went to college and decided that his name would look more distinguished if he wrote it "A. Charles Smith," and he was so regarded. His college diploma carried that name.

Starting out in business Mr. Smith took a job that required him to write his signature many times a day. To simplify the work, he signed his name "A. C. Smith." His bank account and telephone number were recorded that way. Mr. Smith lost a part of his identity, since there were eleven "A. C. Smiths" listed in his telephone book.

Mr. Smith decided to get married and he rushed to the courthouse to get his license. Without giving the matter much thought, he told the clerk his name was "Charles Smith." The name was recorded on his marriage certificate.

Mr. Smith bought a house, and the lawyer who handled the transaction asked for his full name. The deed was registered at the courthouse under the name "Albert Charles Smith."

A life insurance agent had previously written a policy for Mr. Smith under the name, "Al C. Smith." During his middle life, Mr. Smith took out other policies from another agent, and all of them carried the name "Albert C. Smith."

Mr. Smith owned some securities and several pieces of real estate and also owed various bills.

They were all listed under varying combinations of his name.

Then Mr. Smith made his will under the name of "Albert C. Smith." A year later he died; and that is when his attorney started working and trying to find out just who Mr. Smith was and what he owed and owned.

Of course this case is imaginary; but it illustrates how difficult and costly such a practice can be.

Every person should use the name appearing on his birth certificate and should make sure that all documents which have a legal bearing, such as school diplomas, deeds to property, certificates of stock and bond ownership, and insurance policies, carry the same name. This will often avoid complications in the probating of an estate.

(This column, based on Texas law, is written to inform—not to advise. No person should ever apply or interpret any law without the aid of an attorney who knows the facts because the facts may change the application of the law.)

Three out of four traffic accidents happen in clear weather on dry roads.

Nearly 800,000 persons were injured in weekend traffic accidents last year.

The difference between safety and accidents is often common sense.

Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest president ever inaugurated.

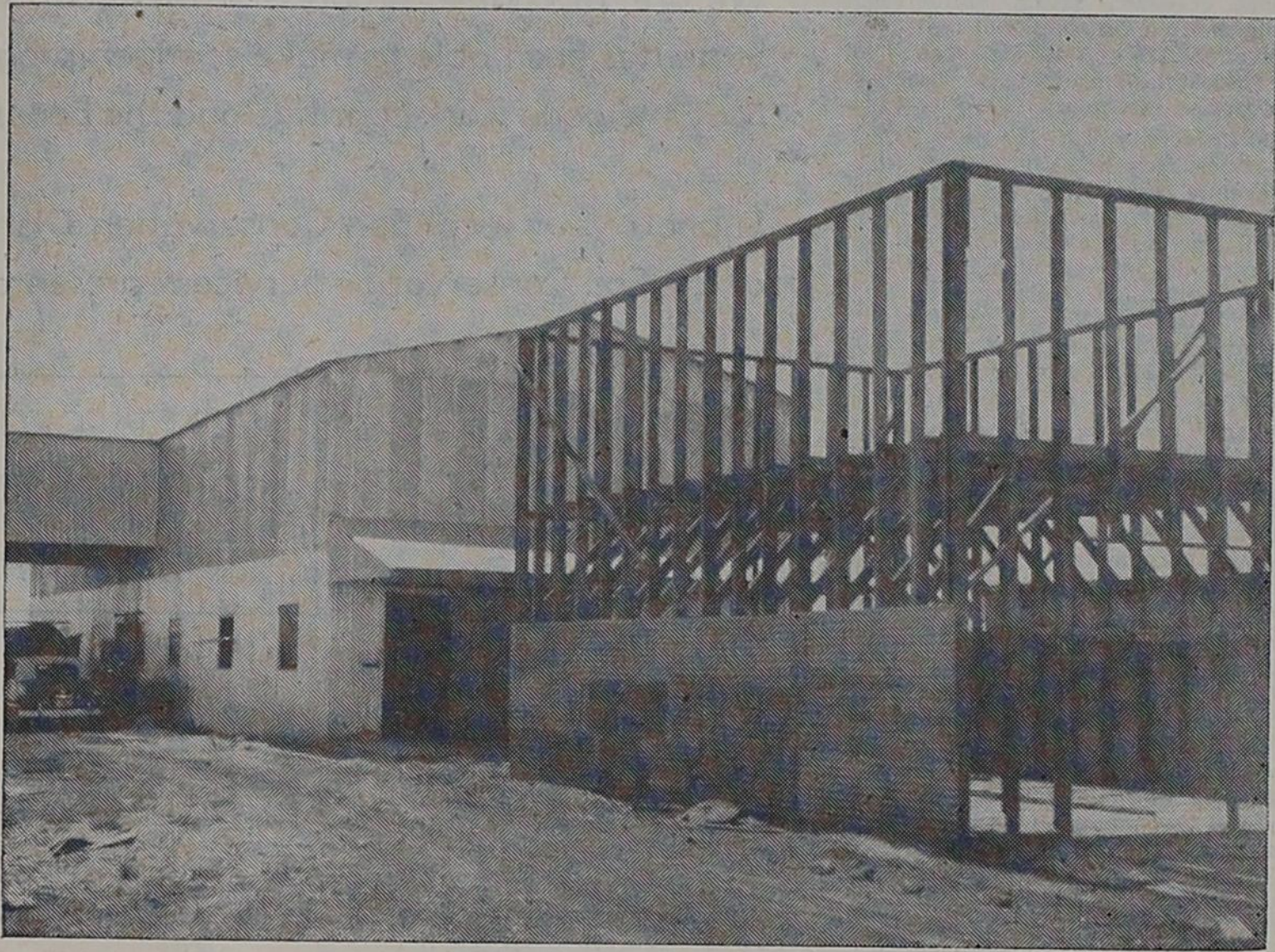
Yankee Stadium in New York City is known as "The House that Ruth Built."

Herbert Hoover and Dwight Eisenhower are the only presidents born West of the Mississippi.

If you don't park your car to count your sheep, you're headed for the last round-up.

# NOW

## A New Gin to Serve the Tri-County Area



It is with great pleasure that we announce the erection of a new, modern, all-electric gin near the Black community, which will be known as the TRI-COUNTY GIN. As indicated by the name, we will be in a position to serve farmers of Parmer, Deaf Smith, and Castro counties.

This fertile, productive area, blessed with an abundance of quality underground water, is growing more and better cotton each year. We want to give the cotton growers of this newly-developing area the best ginning facilities that money can provide.

Permit us to extend to you an invitation to come by and SEE this new gin and get acquainted with us . . . we solicit your ginning business and friendship.

Observe Parmer County Soil Conservation Week  
August 27 - September 3

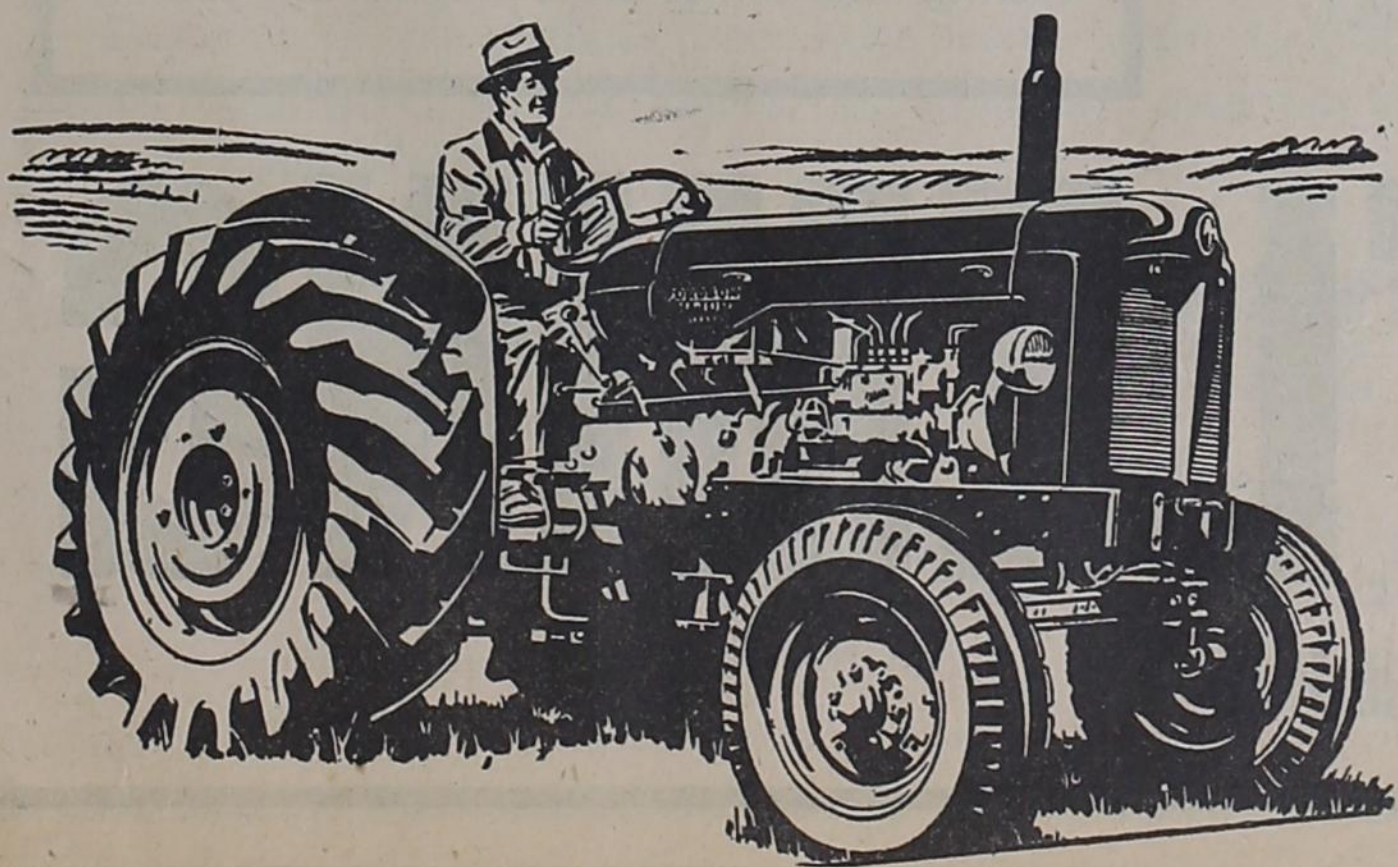
# Tri-County Gin

BLACK, TEXAS

Floyd Linsey & Fred Huls, Owners

W. B. Blevins, Mgr.

# This Diesel Tractor Stole the Show Last Year!



The new FORDSON DIESEL really made a big hit in the Parmer County area last year, and it looks like it's going to go over even better this year. It is low in first cost, low in upkeep, and efficient in operation. This tractor has been thoroughly proven in many High Plains fields, and it has the endorsement of its users.

DON'T BUY A TRACTOR THIS YEAR UNTIL YOU GET OUR DEAL ON THIS NEW FORDSON DIESEL

Congratulations to the Parmer Soil Conservation District Cooperators During the Week Aug. 27 - Sept. 3

Ford Farming MEANS Soil Conservation

# FRIONA MOTOR CO.

THE BAXTER BROS.

FRIONA, TEXAS



## CONSERVATION

By James E. Rowan

Eastern New Mexico University

Very few people will argue that the conservation of our renewable and non-renewable resources is not necessary. Most people agree with me that the wise use of our resources for the greatest good of the most people of our generation and those to come is of paramount importance.

When it comes to the methods to be used in furthering conservation practices there is much greater chance for argument. I believe sincerely in the value of teaching, and advocate the policy of educating everybody, laymen, educators, children, and all, concerning problems involved in conservation and the value which may be derived from meeting those problems head-on and solving them.

Conservation education can be, in fact it has been, successfully carried out on at the university level for several years. One of the best methods I know has been the workshop method which has been used recently in nearly all of the institutions of higher learning in the southwest. In the various workshops people who are actually working in the conservation field and who know conservation problems first-hand are featured as visiting teachers. In the workshops with which I have been connected, no particular doctrine or point of view has been stressed other than this: It is necessary that we solve our conservation problems now before it is too late. Presentation of these problems from so many varied points of view prevents an indoctrination toward one particular point of view. Also in these workshops free discussion concerning facts has been stressed.

I am also very much in favor of other types of adult education: That of holding open meetings in which problems of conservation are met head-on by everybody involved—farmers, government service agency representatives, and the general public. I think this would go a long way to solve many of the petty differences which do the cause no good. In my opinion the chances are very small that one person or group would know all the answers. However, this open discussion can't help but bring better results and probably will bring fine methods of conservation to the attention of many who would otherwise never think of them.

We need an expanded and continued research into the problems

of conservation and the reporting of the results of that research to a far greater public than is now being reached. Facts speak for themselves. As I see it our problem here is to get more facts into the hands of more people. Out of the thinking which results, nothing but good can come. Let us not make the mistake of curtailing our research and our reporting of the results. Good research costs a great deal of money but in the conservation field pays big dividends.

We are utterly dependent on our natural resources. Nature has provided all that we need in abundance. It is, however, essential that we understand nature and use her bounty with frugality and intelligence.

### Income Increase Noted for Period

AUSTIN—Texas farmers' cash income exceeded \$703.5 million during the first six months of 1954, a rise of \$58,129 or 9 per cent from the \$645.4 million total for the same period last year.

The University of Texas Bureau of Business Research said increased revenue from cotton and cattle were primarily responsible for the overall increase. Cotton income showed a 35 per cent gain, from \$111.4 million in January-June, 1953, to \$150.8 million during the first six months of this year. Cattle income rose 22 per cent, from \$161.5 million to \$196.7 million.

Several products were below their total for the first six months, but only one registered a decrease of more than 20 per cent—cottonseed, down 39 per cent. Fruit and vegetable income fell 20 per cent below last year, while milk and milk products were 17 per cent lower.

The Bureau reported a sharp decline in prices received by Texas farmers during June. Prices dropped to a level 6 per cent below May and 3 per cent below June, 1953. Crop prices were down 4 per cent for the month, with vegetables showing the largest decline, down 25 per cent from May. Other significant price decreases included food grains, down 12 per cent; feed grains, down 8 per cent; and potatoes and sweet potatoes, down 3 per cent.

# Help Yourself By Helping To Save America's Fertile Soil

In ancient times, Greece, Palestine, and China were rich farming countries. Deforestation and erosion by wind and water made them poor. Our whole American civilization depends on what we do to conserve our remaining land and restore the mined out fertility. A little time, money and effort now can save the spending of millions of our money later.

No nation can progress beyond the limits of its soil. We have come to be aware that throughout America our well-being is inseparably tied up in the soil and its continued production. Therefore, we endorse the ideas behind the Soil Conservation District program and congratulate the local districts on the fine progress they have made since organizing. You have accomplished much—and you have just begun!

We are, of course, proud that the local districts are such pioneering leaders in the State and that our State has been able to make so much progress in the conservation and improvement of our native soil. May the good work continue and the benefits ever be more worthwhile and apparent.

Support your local Soil Conservation District. If you are a rancher or farmer, see the district supervisors of the Soil Conservation Service representatives in your area about a conservation program for your land.

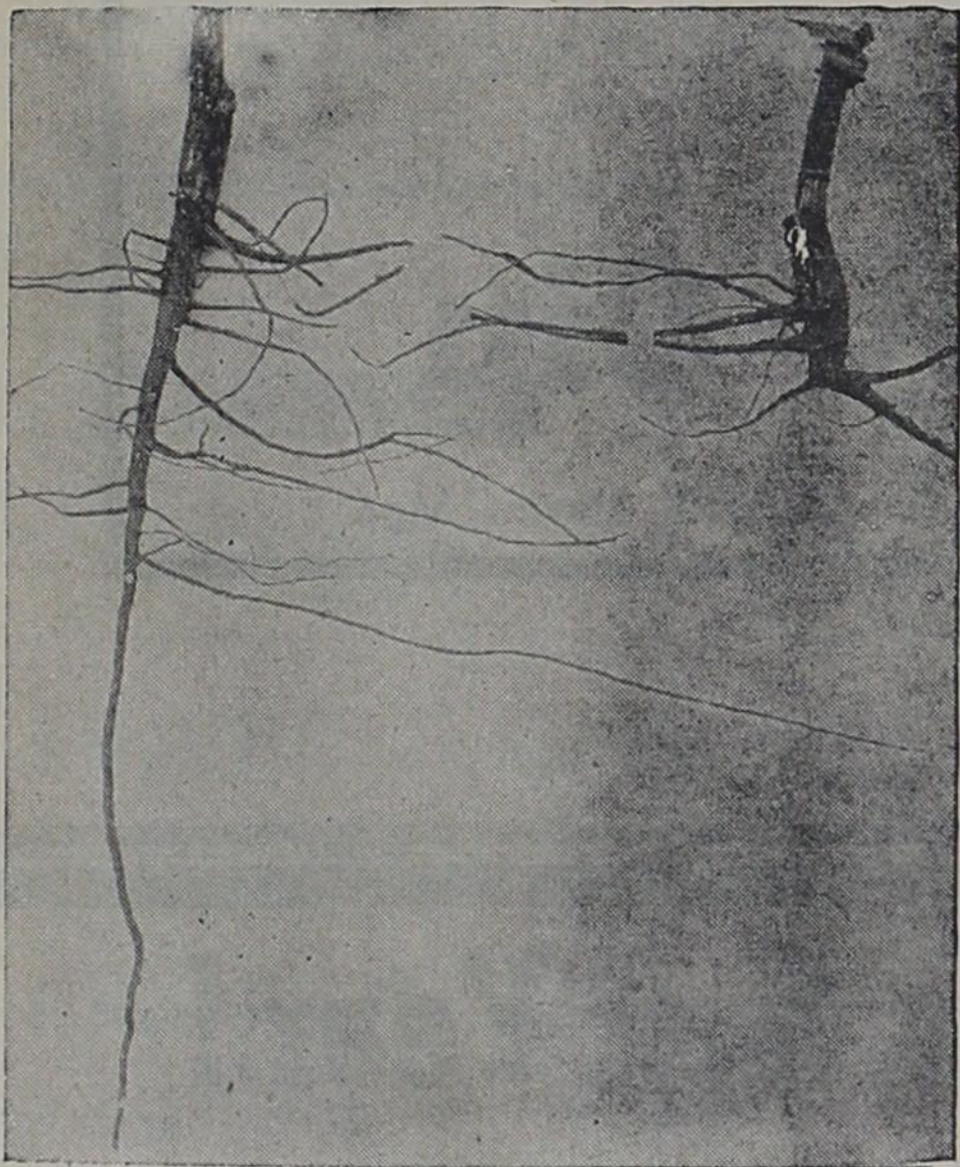
DON'T FORGET THE BIG PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION BANQUET AT THE FARWELL CAFETERIA SEPTEMBER 2.

## THE SECURITY STATE BANK

Member F.D.I.C.

Farwell, Texas

## Keep Cotton King With a Good Soil Conservation Program



Sound conservation practices will really pay off in big dividends for cotton farmers!

To see what we mean, take a look at the accompanying illustration at the left.

At the left is a picture that graphically shows what happens to farmers who year after year break their land at the same depth, thereby forming a "plow pan" or "sole."

It's not hard to see what happens to cotton roots when they hit this hard layer of soil. They SPREAD OUT, INSTEAD OF GOING DOWN, thereby nullifying one of cotton's most beneficial characteristics: Resistance to drought because of a main tap root.

On the other hand, look at the right hand side of the picture. Land that is well prepared and broken will permit the cotton tap root to reach way down for lifegiving water. This means BIGGER YIELDS—MORE FARM PROFIT.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO THE PARMER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

### 1954 Will Be Another Big Year For Cotton in This Part of Texas

And before the ginning season gets here, we'd like to extend to you a very personal invitation to make MILLS & FLEMING Gin at the Hub your ginning headquarters this year.

Our gin, one of the newest in the area, has been thoroughly checked over after last year's very successful operation, and we have every expectation of being able to serve you without difficulty again this fall.

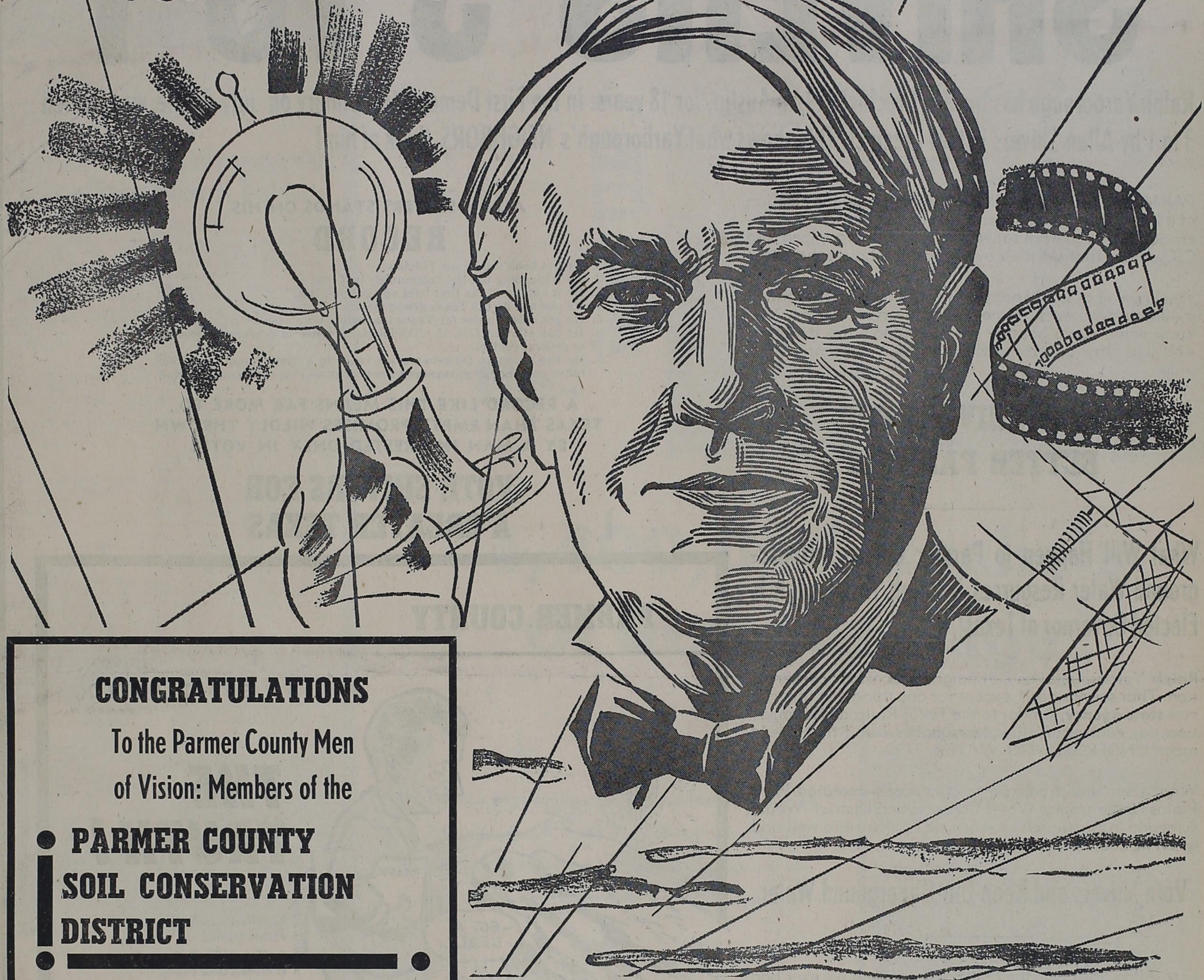
Many thanks to you for past patronage, and please consider our facilities when harvesting time comes around again this year.

# MILLS & FLEMING

GIN COMPANY—AT THE HUB



# Men of Vision...



## CONGRATULATIONS

To the Parmer County Men  
of Vision: Members of the

● **PARMER COUNTY  
SOIL CONSERVATION  
DISTRICT**

ONLY A FRAGILE GLOBE . . . but destined to change the world! The first practical incandescent light, invented by Thomas A. Edison, October 21, 1879, sparked the advent of the electrical age. It is doubtful if any other invention in modern history has ever meant so much to so many.

NOW THAT THE FARMS and ranches of this area have access to the conveniences of electricity through Rural Electric service, they too, can enjoy the multi-advantages of Edison's light globe. In the distribution of electricity to the farms and ranches of Deaf Smith, Parmer, and Castro Counties, people of these areas have been brought closer together, through power, radio, television, appliances, and equipment essential to a higher standard of living.

**Deaf Smith Electric  
Cooperative, Inc.**

**Serving Deaf Smith, Parmer  
and Castro Counties  
All Year 'Round**

# DEAF SMITH ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

"Owned by Those We Serve"



With Those Who Know Ralph Yarborough Best, It's

# SHIVERS 3 TO 1

Ralph Yarborough has lived in Precinct 229, in Austin, for 18 years. In the First Democratic Primary on July 24, he was beaten 3 to 1 by Allan Shivers in that precinct. This shows what Yarborough's NEIGHBORS think of him!

PARMER COUNTY FARMERS: What would the election of a labor-dominated governor mean to **your** farming operations? Do you want to see bracero labor organized into CIO unions that set their own wage and hour schedules?

You know what would happen if farm laborers demanded a 40-hour workweek in the peak of harvest season. You know what would happen if you couldn't fire a worker who was lazy or incompetent without consent of the union.

## VOTE SHIVERS FOR BETTER FARMING

### What Will Happen to Parmer County's Underground Water Resources if Ralph Yarborough Is Elected Governor of Texas?

Ralph Yarborough has campaigned for water conservation. That sounds good, except for one thing. He favors a new **state agency**, similar to the Texas Railroad Commission, for control of all water supplies—and that would mean UNDERGROUND WATER, TOO.

What then would happen to our locally-operated High Plains Underground Water Conservation District. Would someone in Austin tell us when we could drill a well and when we could pump water from it?

### Vote Shivers and Keep Our Underground Water

Gov. Allan Shivers is the only governor we have ever had that gave two whoops for this part of Texas. Gov. Shivers has made these outstanding appointments in our area:

- C. E. FULGHAM, Lubbock, Secretary of State
- OTHO DENT, Littlefield, State Board of Water Eng.
- MARSHALL FORMBY, Plainview, Highway Commissioner
- IRA WOODS, Littlefield, Board of Optometry
- E. A. BILLS, Littlefield, District Judge
- JIM WITHERSPOON, Hereford, A & M Board of Regents
- FRANK SPRING, Friona, Texas Banking Commission
- SAM ALDRIDGE, Farwell, Department of Public Safety

**VOTE FOR ALLAN SHIVERS SATURDAY  
TO KEEP THESE AREA MEN  
TO REPRESENT THE PLAINS**

## ALLAN SHIVERS STANDS ON HIS RECORD

1. He got back the Texas Tidelands
2. He is cleaning out the communists in Texas
3. He is author of the first "old age pension law."
4. He cleaned up the Texas prison system
5. He got a \$402 raise for Texas teachers
6. He has allowed LOCAL CONTROL of water in preference to state or federal control.
7. He has put more farm-to-market roads in Parmer County than any other governor or governors have ever done in a comparable period.

**A RECORD LIKE THIS MEANS FAR MORE TO TEXAS THAN EMPTY PROMISES WILDLY THROWN BY A MAN INTERESTED ONLY IN VOTES**

## VOTE SHIVERS FOR A GREATER TEXAS

### PARMER COUNTY



... IS ENTITLED TO

## THE TRUTH!

Ralph Yarborough has said that ALLAN SHIVERS was backed by the "Duke of Duval", George Parr, of infamous Duval County.

HERE ARE THE FACTS - THE TRUTH!

THESE ARE THE OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE DUVAL COUNTY VOTE IN THE JULY PRIMARY:

GEORGE PARR'S SYNDICATE MACHINE VOTED 3,016 SOLID FOR YARBOROUGH!

THE FREEDOM PARTY, ARCH ENEMY OF PARR, VOTED 1,368 FOR SHIVERS!

YARBOROUGH'S RIDICULOUS ACCUSATION IS BACKFIRING—CLEAR ACROSS TEXAS!

WHAT DID YARBOROUGH PROMISE PARR FOR HIS MACHINE BACKING?

**DONT SURRENDER  
- YOUR STATE!**

**-Vote for Texas -Vote for Shivers**





Roy Euler shows how easy it is to sit in an irrigation ditch and not even get wet. He is sitting on part of the 600 feet of aluminum pipe used with his underground irrigation system. This avoids loss of water through seepage and evaporation, he has discovered.

### Roy Euler Interested in Soil Conservation Even Before Organization of District

"Always!" was Roy Euler's answer to a question as to how long he had been interested in soil conservation. He has been on his place two miles east and two south of Black for twenty-five years and was soil conservation conscious even before the organization of the district. He is gratified to see interest in SCS increasing and attributes it to the fact that people are "beginning to realize that it is just as important to leave good land to the coming generation" as it is to leave them financially wealthy.

One-fourth of his land is put to clover, vetch, or some other soil building crop each year. Thus, each piece gets a rest every four years. Euler reveals that he reaps as much in the three harvests between rests as he would in four without soil builders. And he's saved the expense of another harvest, and great deal of water, too. About twenty head of cattle are run on his twenty acres of permanent pasture which is seeded to a four-way mixture of fescue, orchard grass, brom grass, and crested wheat grass.

Thirty acres have been bench leveled over a period of three years, and 12 of it is presently in permanent grass and the remainder in Madrid clover. He has

used both Hubam and Madrid and has developed a preference for the Madrid mainly because it lasts more than one year. He added, too, that clover of any kind is better than no clover at all.

Hegari is growing on ground on which Madrid clover was for one year, and Euler insists that there is a distinct line marking the field in which the clover was.

One feature that is noticeable immediately on the Euler farm is the width and excellent condition of the turn-rows. He figures that this pays off in time saved and decreased wear and tear on their automobiles.

Euler has 320 acres and waters them with two wells which are powered by natural gas. Like the bench leveling, concrete pipeline has been added over a period of years. There is now a total of around 6000 feet and Euler plans to add still more. By using 600 feet of aluminum pipe with his underground system he eliminates surface ditches and saves much water that would otherwise be lost through seepage and evaporation.

Euler originally came from Kansas and his wife is a native of Oklahoma. They have one son, who farms with them, and two daughters. There are also two grandchildren.

### Junior and B Squad Rosters Listed

Football squads for Farwell juniors have been named by Coach Shelby Jobs.

Junior squad includes:  
8th grade—Johnny Lovelace, Gerald Christian, Dale Merriman, Dickie Williams, Freddy Magness, Larry Jesko, Frank Hammonds, Jimmie Martin, Morris Reed, Don

Bandy, Jackie Stancell, Jackie Goldsmith, Owen Huffaker, Neil Anderson, Mike McManigal, David Metcalf.

7th grade: Jerry Vestal, Robert Tomlinson, Don Hendrickson, Micky Rundell, Charles Williams, Kenneth Williams, Joe Hughes, Larry Smith, Loyd Cain, Eddie Collins, Larry McDorman, Jimmy Hardage, Donald Crume, Bobby Curtis, Luther Metcalf.

"B" squad — David Willard, Douglas Hillock, Rolland Hillock, Sam Pool, Larry Cooper, Jerry

Henson, Elbert Hembree, Jerry Primrose, Duane White, John Herington, Gerald Anderson, Dean Jones, Donnie Carpenter, Arlin Lee Smith, sophomores;

Preston Cain, Johnny Gulley, Glyn Hardage, Melvin Hendrickson, Leon Jamison, Wayne Jesko, Tommy Lovelace, Darrell Martin, Glyn McDorman, Eugene Merriman, Mitchell Walls, Doug Tucker, Darrell Garner, Jimmy Robertson.

The Junior squad will start practice August 30, and the B squad will start practice Aug. 23.

Acetylsalicylic acid is a technical name for aspirin.

Morphine was named for Morpheus, the god of dreams.

The Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the U. S.

Roosevelt declared the famous bank moratorium the day after he took office.

Al Smith called the old New York Fulton Fish Market his "alma mater".

Amelia Earhart made the first solo flight from Honolulu to California.

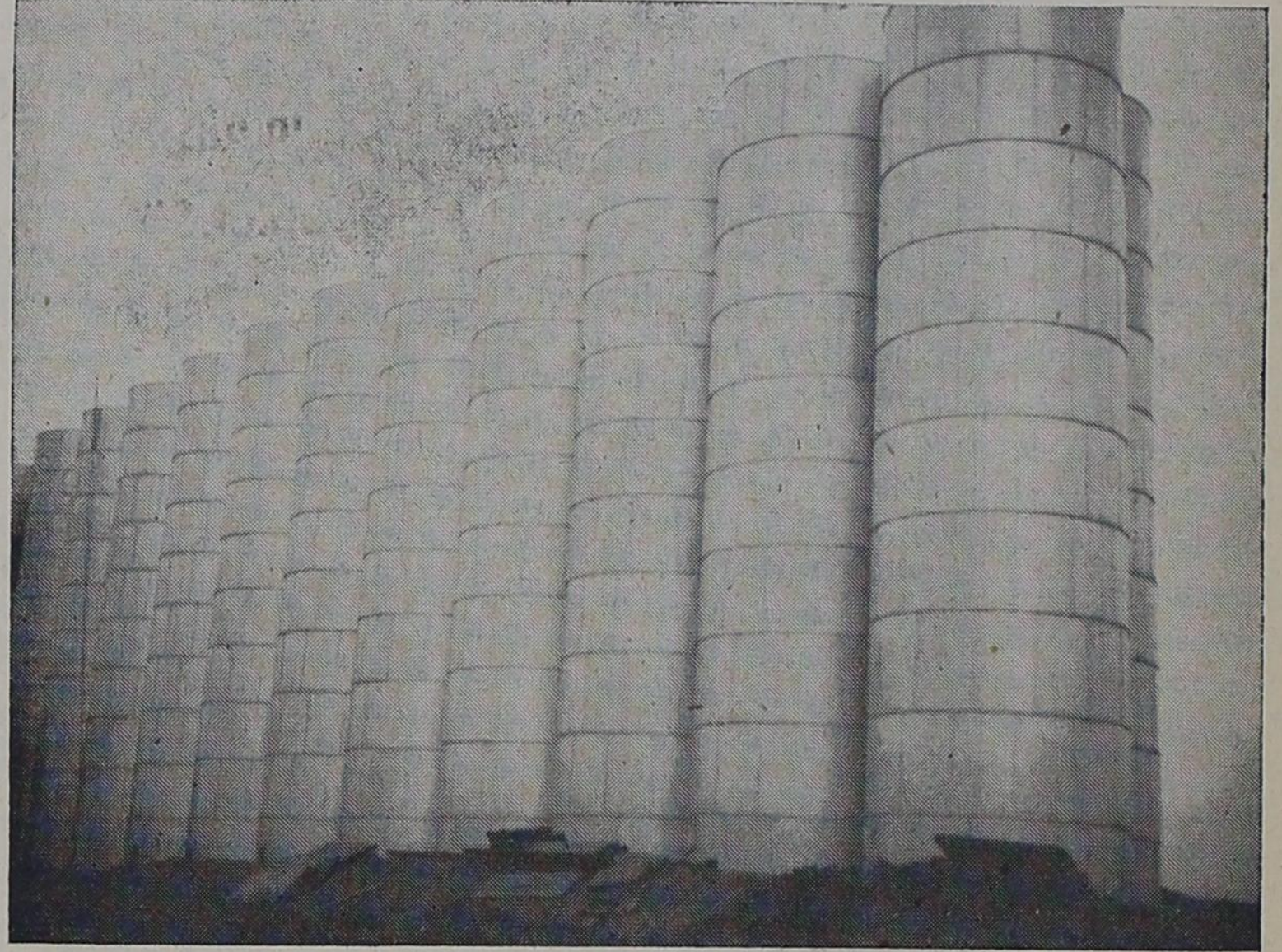
Rice is used more extensively than any other food.

The name England originated from the worlds anglo-land.

In 1953, 8,600 pedestrians were killed in US traffic accidents.

Walt Whitman, famous American poet, was a nurse during the Civil War.

# Go- ing UP!



## 1,400,000 Bushels Of Grain Storage!



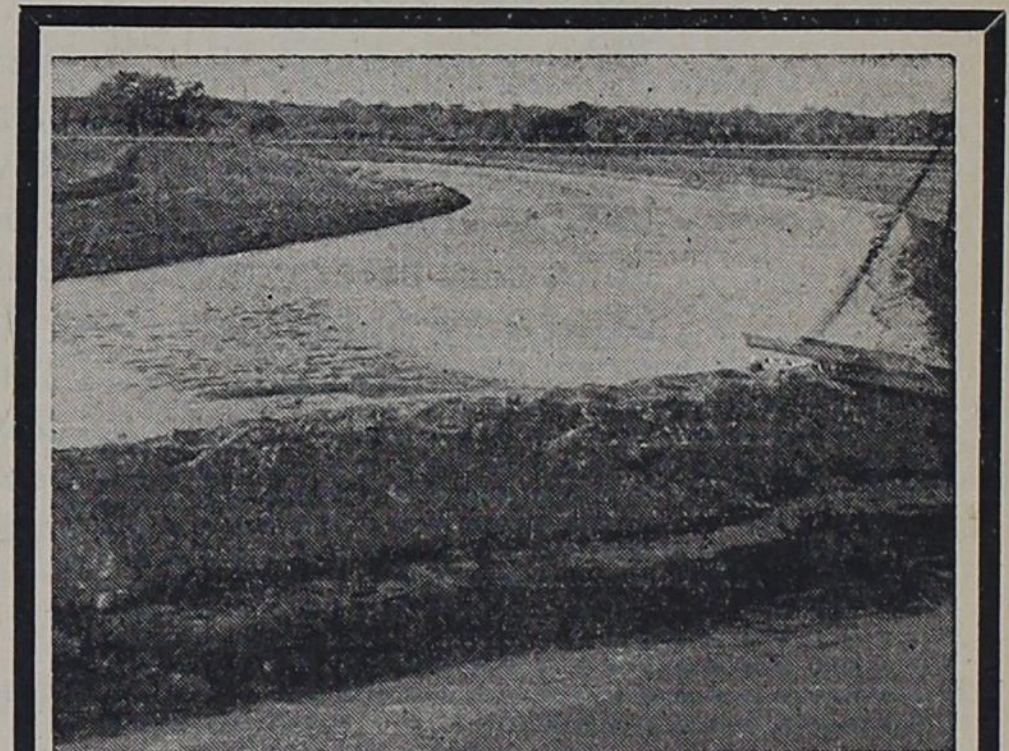
We are now engaged in a huge expansion program at our Farwell location, and will have ready for use this fall, 560,000 bushels of brand new storage for the farmers of the Texico-Farwell, Parmer County area.



We are proud of the gleaming new steel that is rising 'round and about us, but we are not forgetting that the bigness of our plant should not in any way interfere with our long tradition of dealing personally with ALL of our customers, large and small.



We do hope that you stop by and see what's going on here at Worley Grain Co., and that you will give us a chance to handle your grain this fall.



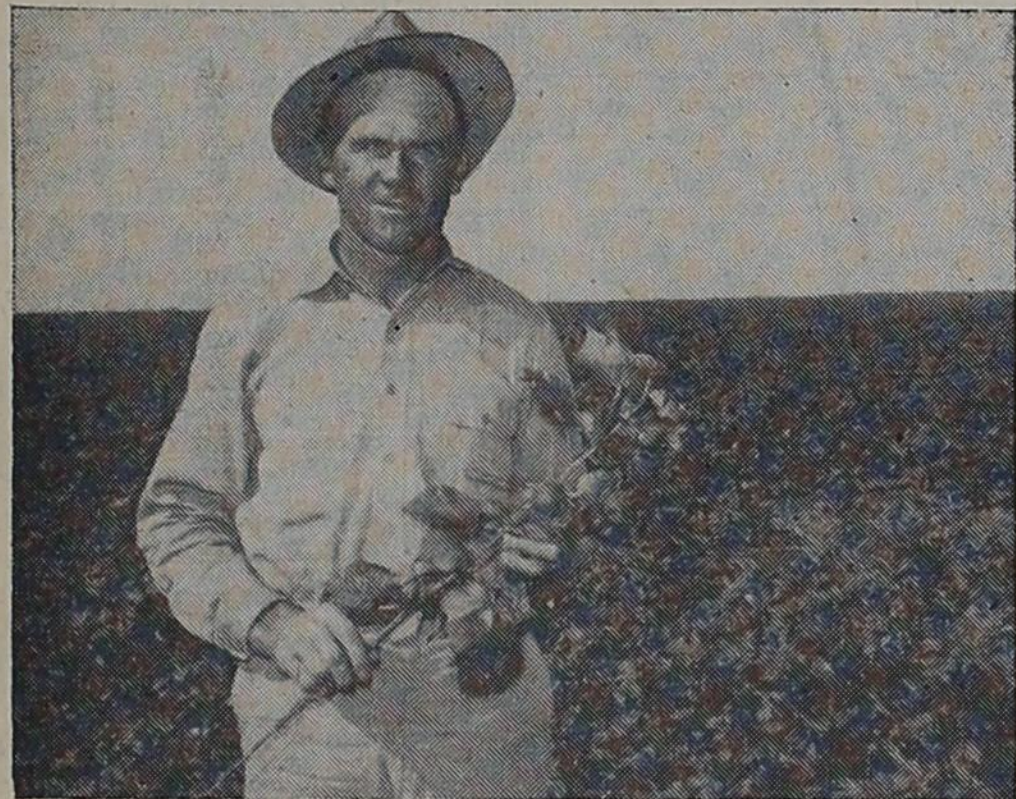
### Better Soil and Water Conservation Practices Will Make the Land Pay

Above is a picture of irrigation water moving down a bench-leveled field. Note the even distribution, the complete saturation, the lack of wasteful "tail-water" on this man's farm.

More and more farmers of this area are making use of bench levelling and other practices recommended to conserve soil and water, and in so doing, are rendering a service not only to themselves and their fellow man, but to the generations of farmers that are to follow.

Worley Grain this week gratefully acknowledges the part that Soil Conservation Districts are playing in helping us keep our land.

**SUPPORT THE PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK AUGUST 27 — SEPTEMBER 3**



Steve Struve holds a cotton plant taken from a healthy patch on his farm.

### Steve Struve Finds Through Experience That Vetch Will Increase Sorghum Yield

Steve Struve lives nine miles northeast of Friona, and farms 720 acres belonging to his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. N. Welch, and another quarter section which he owns. He has cooperated with SCD since 1947 and expresses the opinion that "it is worth every effort that has been put forth to make it what it is." Following SCS service personnel recommendations more closely is one way that farmers can gain more benefits from SCD, emphasizes Struve. He also adds that he is speaking from personal experience when he makes the above statement.

One of the conservation measures Struve has taken is the use of vetch as a soil building crop. He had 110 acres from which he obtained a substantial amount of grazing. After the vetch was plowed under, the ground was put to maize. Without any other fertilizer, it yielded about 95 bushels per acre. The remainder of his maize produced about 65 bushels per acre. This was produced with a possible shortage of water, too, since he has only two wells.

Struve has at various times planted small patches of clover, but has never made any comparisons to test their effect on the following crops.

Run-off water from his fields is ditched to an 8-acre patch of native grass. With no more attention, this land keeps about 80 head of sheep "in good fine shape."

An underground tile system is in the planning stage and Struve and Mrs. Welch hope to begin construction this fall.

One of the services offered by

the SCD is surveying and laying out such irrigation systems and they will be consulted before construction is begun.

In the meantime, Struve is gaining more control of the flow of water in a rather steep ditch with a series of checks constructed from barrels. The water is run under the road through a culvert, of which he has several, and into a lateral field.

Struve has battled with a small patch of johnson grass and says his next move will be to attempt aborbing it by keeping the land in wheat for the next three years. If any remains after that time, he plans to use poison. Cotton, which he estimates will yield 3/4 of a bale, is currently on this land.

Struve uses a great deal of commercial fertilizer in his farming operations and believes that it pays for itself. Anhydrous ammonia is the type he uses.

Mrs. Struve is the former Seva Welch, daughter of the late F. N. Welch and Mrs. Welch, and the couple was married in 1940. They have three daughters, Roma Kay, 11; Joan Carol, 7, and Sheila, nine months. Struve was reared in Olton and operated a cheese factory in Levelland prior to coming to Parmer County.

If treated within an hour, a poisonous snake bite will not likely be fatal.

The Gutenberg Bible is also known as the Mazain Bible.

Spectacles are called barnacles in English slang.

# Worley Grain Co.

ELIDA

FARWELL

PORTALES





What a wonderful word is life! More abundant do we want it ever to prove. As we begin to walk a little more slowly up the street the buoyancy of young life impresses us more. The years of maturity, when mental tides are running strong, delivers us at the crossroads where we find ourselves peering anxiously through the *Gateway to Life*. We are more serious then. *The Gateway to Life is the Gateway to God*. It becomes more important then to give more attention to our reading and thinking habits. Our interests in life are more glorious ... we are less selfish. *We are more interested in the Life Beyond ... more interested in our fellow man.*

We view through the *Gateway to Life* something even more fine than either the physical or mental. *It is life of the spirit, the part that goes on forever.* The Gateway to Life will be found by some as they prepare to leave this body for a home in Heaven. Saint John sets before us the Eternal Life which a man begins to experience today. We know that we have passed from death to life because we love the brethren ... we love people. Today will be for each of us *The Gateway to Life if we will throw away hatred, malice and greed and join God in practicing love.* The church points the way to a fuller and more abundant life ... the Eternal Life.

**YOU IN THE CHURCH  
THE CHURCH IN YOU**

Character is a by-product of the church. It is here that young and old alike are showered with benedictions that fortify and influence for a better citizenship and a stronger democracy. In the church the ministerial are molding religious character. Statesmen today declare that the church alone can furnish leadership to handle the affairs of state in these perilous times. Then we with our children should go to the church of our choice on Sunday. "You in the Church and the Church in you" form a combination for good. Be a regular CHURCH GOER and a daily BIBLE READER.

**This Series of Church Advertisements Sponsored by the Following:**

**Hamlin Memorial Me. Church**

**Texico-Farwell Baptist Church**

**Billington Barber & Beauty Shop  
FARWELL, TEXAS**

**Security State Bank  
FARWELL, TEXAS**

**The Furniture Mart  
TEXICO-FARWELL**

**Paul Jones Service Station  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**Williams Mercantile Company  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**B. N. Graham, Insurance  
FARWELL, TEXAS**

**Paul Wurster, Conoco Agent  
FARWELL, TEXAS**

**Gaines Hardware Company  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**Ralph Humble  
M-M DEALER FARWELL, TEXAS**

**Macon Elevator  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**Bovina Supply Company  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**Crawley's Bakery and Grocery  
TEXICO, NEW MEXICO**

**Friona Consumers  
FRIONA, TEXAS**

**The State Line Tribune  
FARWELL, TEXAS**

**Lewis Variety  
FRIONA, TEXAS**

**O. F. & O. Supply Co.  
FRIONA, TEXAS**

**Allen's Jewelry  
FRIONA, TEXAS**

**Bovina Variety  
BOVINA, TEXAS**

**Welch-Blackburn Hardware  
FRIONA, TEXAS**

**YOUR  
Church  
Calendar**

**TEXICO BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Rev. C. G. Morgan, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Church School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Training Union ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 8:30 P. M.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Prayer Meeting ..... 8:00 P. M.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,  
FARWELL**

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Training Union ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Evening Service ..... 8:30 P. M.

**CHURCH OF CHRIST**  
Eugene Sofford, Minister

**SUNDAY**  
Bible Study ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 10:50 A. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Tuesday Training Class ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Wed. midweek meeting ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Thurs. Bible Class ..... 10:00 A. M.

**HAMLIN MEMORIAL  
METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. M. H. Stroup, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Church School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Service ..... 7:30 P. M.  
MYF ..... 8:30 P. M.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Choir Rehearsal ..... 8:00 P. M.

**UNITED PENTECOSTAL**  
Rev. O. C. Branson

**SUNDAY**  
Church School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Service ..... 7:30 P. M.

**TUESDAY**  
Prayer Meeting ..... 8:00 P. M.

**THURSDAY**  
Young Peoples Service ..... 8:00 P. M.

**OKLAHOMA LANE  
METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. Vernon Willard, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Service ..... 8:30 P. M.  
Study Classes ..... 8:00 P. M.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Christian Service ..... 2:30 P. M.  
Prayer & Song Service ..... 8:30 P. M.  
Methodist Men ..... 8:30 P. M.  
Third Monday of each Month

**OKLAHOMA LANE BAPTIST**  
Rev. Barto Massey, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Service ..... 8:00 P. M.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Prayer Meeting ..... 8:00 P. M.  
WMU, Thursday ..... 2:00 P. M.

**LARIAT CHURCH OF CHRIST**  
D. E. Lee, Minister

**SUNDAY**  
Bible Classes ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 7:30 A. M.

**MONDAY**  
Men's Training Class ..... 8:00 P. M.

**WEDNESDAY**  
Bible Study ..... 8:00 P. M.

**BOVINA BAPTIST CHURCH**  
M. D. Durham, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 9:45 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Training Union ..... 7:00 P. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting, Wed. .... 7:30 P. M.  
WMU, Tuesday ..... 2:30 P. M.

**ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN  
CHURCH, LARIAT, TEXAS**  
W. B. Gummelt, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Bible Class ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Divine Services ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Lutheran Women's Missionary  
League meets first Thursday  
of each month ..... 2:30 P. M.  
The Walter League meets the first  
Sunday in month ..... 8:00 P. M.

**BOVINA METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. Walter G. White, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 9:45 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 10:55 A. M.  
Group Meetings ..... 6:30 P. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Choir Rehearsal, Wed. .... 7:30 P. M.  
W.S.C.S., Tuesday ..... 2:30 P. M.

**FRIONA METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. U. S. Sherrill, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Junior Fellowship ..... 7:00 P. M.  
Youth Fellowship ..... 7:00 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting, Wed. .... 7:30 P. M.  
Choir Practice, Wed. .... 8:00 P. M.  
Steward Meet, Thurs. .... 8:00 P. M.

**FRIONA BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Rev. C. M. Fields, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Training Union ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 8:30 P. M.

**6TH ST. CHURCH OF CHRIST, Friona**  
M. B. McKenney, Minister

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Preaching ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Training Class ..... 7:00 P. M.  
Evening Services ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Ladies Bible Class, Sunday 7:00 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 8:00 P. M.

**PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, FRIONA**  
B. W. Wilburn, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Service ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Service ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Bible Study Wednesday 7:30 P. M.  
Young People, Friday ..... 7:30 P. M.

**FRIONA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
Lewis Knight Jr., Minister

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Pilgrim Fellowship ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Family Night—1st Sunday each month  
Women's Fellowship—1st & 3rd Wed.

**FRIONA ASSEMBLY OF GOD**  
W. O. Wade, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Morning Worship ..... 11:00 A. M.  
Evening Worship ..... 8:00 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting, Friday ..... 8:00 P. M.

**OKLA. LANE METHODIST CHURCH**  
Rev. Vernon Willard, Pastor

**SUNDAY**  
Sunday School ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Preaching Services  
11:00 A. M. and ..... 7:30 P. M.  
Group Meetings ..... 7:00 P. M.  
M.Y.F. ..... 8:00 P. M.  
W.S.C.S., Monday ..... 2:30 P. M.  
Methodist Men, 4th Monday 7:30 P. M.  
Wednesday Choir and  
Prayer Service ..... 7:30 P. M.





This idea isn't original, says Joe Blair, but it works. Just at the right of his feet is a border about eight inches high. Every ninth row such a border appears in his feed. This serves to hold his irrigation water in channels and "push it through" over land that is almost perfectly level. He waters down the rows in the customary manner, but when the water runs out of the rows, it "lakes over" between these borders and is forced to the ends of the rows.

## Conservation Needed, "Especially in This Part of the Country," says Chairman

Chairman of the board of supervisors is Joe Blair, Farwell, who has served in that capacity for the past two years. Blair farms two places, 1000 acres three miles south of Farwell, and a section three miles south of Bovina. Part of the 1000-acre farm is in New Mexico and Blair began cooperating with the Curry County SCS unit about 10 years ago. He has cooperated with the Parmer County Soil Conservation District for five years.

He calls soil conservation "a very good thing and a very needed thing, especially in this part of the country." The only way farmers can benefit from it is by using it, he feels.

Among soil conservation measures he has taken are terracing, planting legumes, and making improvements on his irrigation system.

He had about 100 acres of terraces on the Bovina place before he began his irrigation program.

Blair, like many other farmers in the area, has interplanted cowpeas in his grain sorghums, and while it is still too early to gauge results the outlook is favorable.

Use of about 1500 tons of barnyard manure both this year and last have helped build up the soil and increase yields.

Both steep and flat land are under cultivation on the Blair farms, and he says that crops on one are just good as those on the other, but both need special attention. Some of the steps he takes in irrigating the steep land are angling rows and using small tubes. He also plans to construct some drops in the ditch to gain further control of the water.

The flat land requires shorter runs. One plot, however, is so flat that it can't be watered by rows with any success. To overcome this difficulty, Blair has devised a plan of watering similar to bordered irrigation. In his maize every ninth row has been left unplanted and thrown up into a border. As many tubes as are needed are put into each section and the water is forced to the end.

Blair was born near Clovis and was brought up on the place near Farwell that he is now farming. Mrs. Blair came from Ft. Worth originally. They have two children, a boy, 3, and a girl, 6.

# Soils Being Depleted Faster Than Being Replenished

By R. M. SMALTER  
Soil Conservation Service

No job in agriculture is more important than conserving and building our soils for sustained production of food and fibre in the amounts needed for a constantly growing population and for defense or other emergency demands.

The strength of our nation lies in the strength of the land. Yet, we have very little land left that is suitable for economic crop production beyond that which is already in cultivation. Moreover, we are still depleting our soils faster than we are building them up, despite the good progress made in soil conservation the past 20 years.

A new concept of soil conservation has evolved over the years. We are concerned today not with erosion alone. Modern soil conservation is the application on the land of all necessary measures in appropriate combinations to build up and maintain soil productivity for efficient, abundant production on a sustained basis. Soil conservation accordingly means proper land use, protecting the land against all forms of soil deterioration, rebuilding eroded and depleted soils, con-

serving moisture for crop use, proper agricultural drainage and irrigation where needed, encouragement of beneficial wildlife, and increasing yields and farm income—all at the same time.

Conservation farming involves management of soil, water and plants. It cannot be achieved by a single practice. Instead, it requires a combination of methods fitted to widely varying specific soil characteristics and needs.

Application on the land of soil and water conservation practices proved through research and experience involves education, technical assistance and financial assistance. These three phases are broadly the responsibility, respectively, of the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and of public and private agricultural credit agencies and the Agricultural Conservation program.

The technical assistance phase with which the Soil Conservation Service is charged involves on-site assistance to farmers and ranchers by trained specialists, for gearing conservation technology to the soil, water, and other resources on individual farms. To determine the particular pat-

tern of these resources and the adaptation of available technology, technical assistance is essential through the three steps.

Making a survey of the soil to give the farmer a scientific inventory of his soil and water resources.

Developing a conservation farm plan, based on this scientific inventory, for determining the best alternative uses and treatment for the land, as dictated by the physical and human resources of the farm and by the watershed and other resource problems of the community.

Applying complex practices ranging from laying out water control systems and terraces to range management, pasture improvement and woodlot management.

In order to provide this assistance, as the technical soil conservation agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the service employs the largest number of people who are directly engaged in soil conservation work. They are recruited from fields of technical training in soil conservation, agricultural and civil engineering, soil, agronomy, forestry, range management, biology, and other closely related agricul-

tural sciences.

Hired mainly at the aid and beginning professional level from college or other sources, they all must have the capacity to broaden their technical skills to an understanding or working knowledge of the still relatively new soil conservation technology. This they do through initial-basic and continuing training conducted by the Service, and through cumulative experience in working with landowners and operators. Service assistance to farmers is provided principally through farmer-organized and farmer-managed soil conservation districts established under state law, at the district's request, and to a growing number of farmers in the Agricultural Conservation program.

The Soil Conservation Service accordingly is a service organization; and its employees are civil service career people, the overwhelming majority of whom are devoted to the cause of agricultural improvement and welfare, much as doctors and nurses are dedicated to human health and well-being. George Washington said:

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture."

To which I like to add: Soil conservation work affords a unique opportunity for the kind of service that brings personal satisfaction.

In addition to having the op-

portunity of exercising abilities and vision of a high order, soil conservation field employees enjoy many benefits career-wise. Salaries, which are uniform, grade by grade for equivalent positions throughout the country, range from \$2750 a year for beginning sub-professional aids who are working with farm planners and engineers, through \$3400 for the first grade of permanent professional farm planners and other technical specialists, to the \$6000 bracket for the top field worker positions.

Below the one Washington, seven regional and 51 small state and territorial offices, which perform over-all technical and administrative functions and service field needs, Soil Conservation employees are assigned to area and work unit field offices. Each of the approximately 300 area offices supervises a number of the almost 2900 work units. Each work unit normally is staffed by a professional conservationist and one or more aids, who work directly with district and other farmers. About 90 percent of the Service's personnel is out in the smaller towns and communities. They work day by day with the farmers and ranchers.

Some states and soil conservation districts hire additional technicians of their own to help speed servicing of farmers waiting for assistance in establishing conservation systems.

Through improved planning and  
(Continued on last page)

# Congratulations

## DISTRICT

## FARMERS

Our warmest congratulations to the Parmer County Soil Conservation District and their cooperating farmers during this special week, August 27-September 3.

We all realize the tremendous importance that soil conservation practices play on our farms today, and how vital good conservation programs are to the future of our area and country.

It would be well for every businessman, every employee, and every housewife—as well as every farmer—to learn more about this vital struggle between man and the elements that seek to take from his heritage a fertile land.

★ **PARMER COUNTY SCD WEEK**

★ **AUGUST 27—SEPTEMBER 3**

May we remind you, Mr. Farmer, that we can now offer you an IDEAL SET-UP for farm-stored grain facilities. The cost of a 40x60 steel barn, with concrete floor, is LESS THAN \$3600, INCLUDING ALL MATERIAL AND LABOR, SET UP AND READY TO GO. You can get a very liberal government loan at 4% on most of that figure, payable in four years. We urge you to investigate this money-saving method of providing your own storage.

ASK US ABOUT ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS. WE WILL BE GLAD TO SUPPLY YOU WITH ALL THE FACTS.

# Carl McCaslin Lumber

INCORPORATED

FRIONA, TEXAS

# WHEAT FARMERS

Improve the organic content of your land by the use of

## SUNSHINE PLANT FOOD

(With a base of dehydrated steer manure)

- INCREASES ORGANIC MATTER
- INCREASES SOIL PERMEABILITY (it's capacity to hold water)
- INCREASES BASE EXCHANGE CAPACITY
- INCREASES BACTERIAL CONTENT AND ACTIVITY

ALL THIS MEANS MORE PROFIT TO THE FARMER

For a detailed discussion of terms used above, see article on page 2, Section II, in this paper, written by Steve Bavousett of the Parmer County SCS.

\$68.00 TON

10-10-0 Analysis

JOHN'S FARM SUPPLY STORE

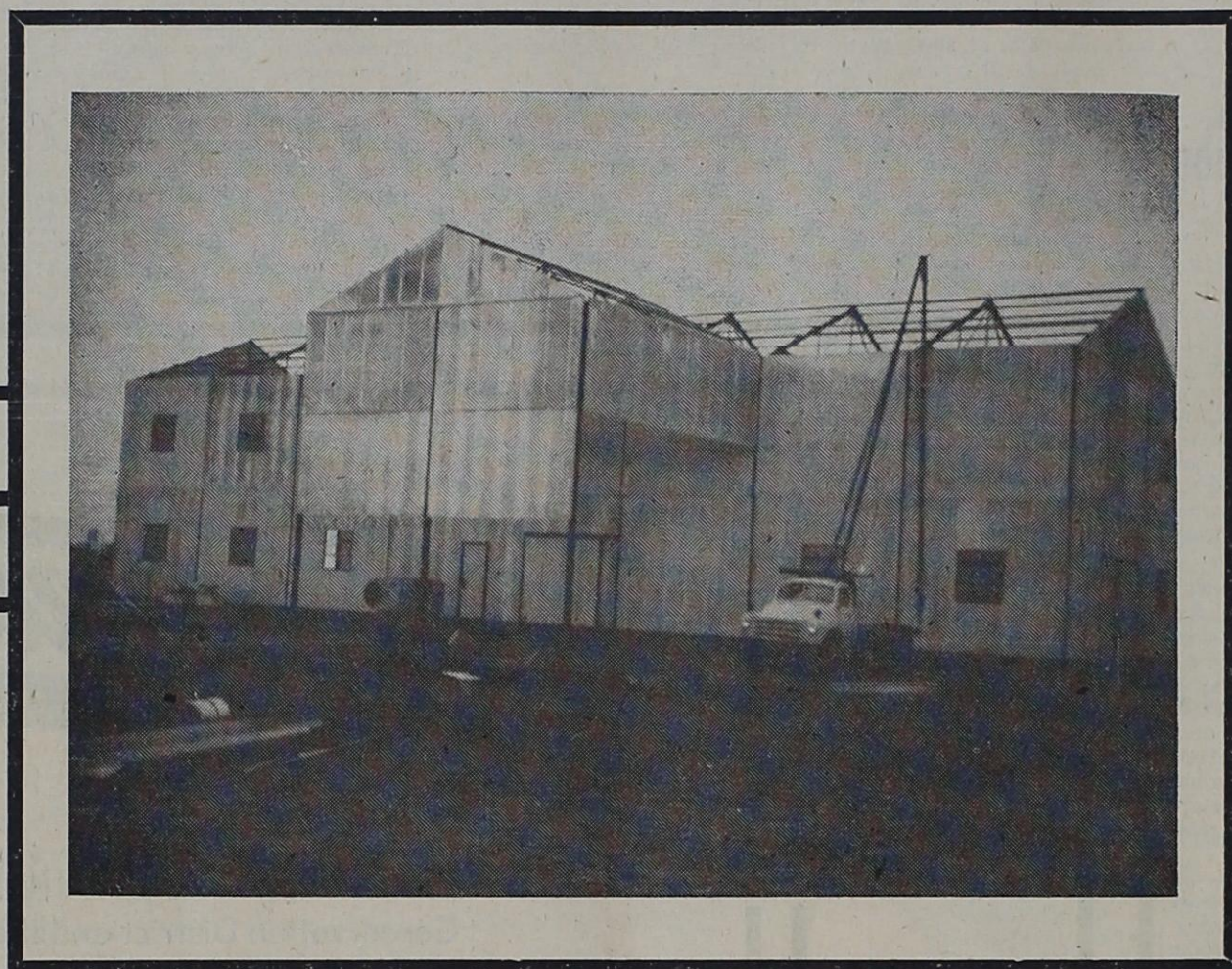
PHONE 3-2261

TEXICO-FARWELL



# GROWING

## With the Cotton-Producing Region!



We take great pleasure in announcing to the cotton-growing industry of the area that we are in the final stages of erecting a brand new, all-electric gin just east of the Farwell City limits, and will have this gin in readiness for the cotton harvest this fall.

This will be a 4-stand, 90-saw gin, with a cleaning and drying system, fireproof throughout, and operated by competent ginner. Plenty of yard space will be made available for the cotton growers of the area, and we plan to do composting as a soil-conserving service after harvest is over.

We have placed a gin in Farwell because we recognize the trend toward a westward movement for growing cotton. The soil of the High Plains, together with vast underground water supplies, make growing cotton a profitable operation.

We are proud of the record this part of the country is making in the production of this, Texas' No. 1 cash crop, and we feel sure that our confidence in the future of cotton growing here will be justified.

It is with pleasure that we extend to the cotton growing farmers of the area, the modern facilities of this new gin in Farwell, as well as our other well-known gins in Lariat, Muleshoe, and Pleasant Valley, and we hope that we may put to use for you the years of experience we have accumulated in ginning cotton on the High Plains.

Please come by to see our new gin any time it is convenient, and we will be more than glad to show you around.

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**BEST WISHES, PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

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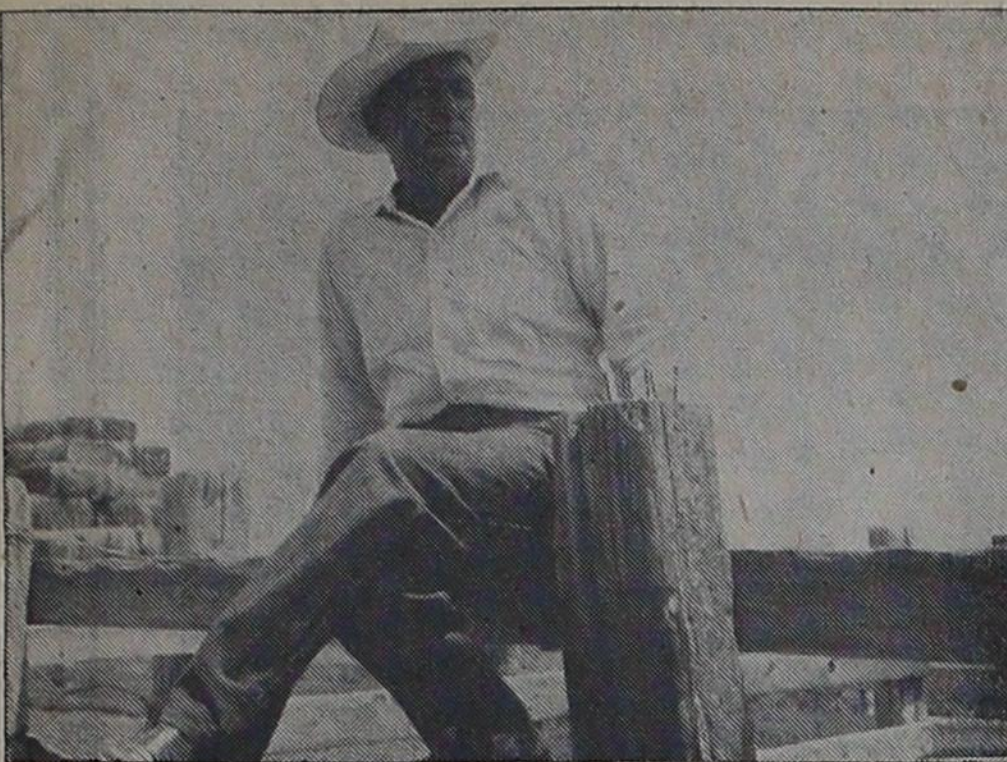
# NICKLES GINS

FARWELL - LARIAT

MULESHOE

PLEASANT VALLEY





Sherrieb perches atop a corral fence to look over his dairy herd. In the background can be seen a pile of hay he grew to integrate with his dairying program.

### Clyde Sherrieb Makes Raising All Feed Possible for Dairy Herd His Objective

Another farmer who stresses the fact that the individual must take advantage of SCD assistance before he can benefit from it is Clyde Sherrieb. He has been interested in SCD work for about five years and has served on the board of supervisors for the past four.

"40 to 60 per cent better" than that on land which had not had a soil building legume grown on it. A native of this area, Sherrieb has been farming this particular place since 1939. He and his wife have one son, Gary, who is 13.

#### NOTES From the Parmer County SCD

By STEVE BAVOSETT

Perry McMinn, a cooperator with the Parmer County Soil Conservation District, who lives out in the Black Community, has had some very good results using Hairy Vetch as a green manure crop to help build the soil on his farm. McMinn claims that the field where he grew vetch three years ago still has the ability to withstand winds so that he doesn't have to replant, as he does on the same kind of land that had no vetch. McMinn also says that he can plow about two inches deeper with the same tractor power as he does of his other land.

Amos Shockley who lives west of Bovina has his cropping system planned so that he can plant about forty acres to vetch a year, rotating his crops so that each plot has a crop of vetch on it about every four years. In this manner Mr. Shockley plans to

### Financial Help Is Through County ASC Offices

As an encouragement to farmers and ranchers to use conservation practices on their land, the federal government offers to share in the cost through its Agricultural Conservation Program.

This aid is administered through the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices, which also handle the U. S. Department of Agriculture's price support, loan, acreage allotment and marketing quota programs.

As stated by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Benson, "The fundamental purpose of the Agricultural Conservation Program is to provide a means by which the public can share with land owners and operators the cost of carrying out needed conservation work over and above that which they would do with only their own resources. It is our sincere hope that the Agricultural Conservation Program will be carried out in such a manner that it will make a marked contribution toward attainment of conservation objectives."

It is definitely not a "give-away" program. Farmers and ranchers requesting aid must do so before they start the conservation work, and they must meet specifications set up for the practice.

They also have the obligation to maintain the practice after it is started.

Average amount of government aid is 50 per cent of the cost, although it may vary from practice to practice.

keep his irrigated land in top shape, both in production and ease of handling.

In order to get the most benefit from vetch as a soil improving crop it should be planted between July 15 and October 1. When planting vetch alone, as on an old wheat field, about twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed per acre should be used. Vetch interplanted in cotton rows before the last irrigation should be planted at the rate of twelve to fifteen pounds per acre. This can best be accomplished by using an inter-row seeder. The Parmer County Soil Conservation District has some of these machines, they are in the hands of the district supervisors, and are available to district co-operators.

## Supervisor Job Is Important

Their district may be a valley, a watershed, a county, or several counties joined together. Their functions are fourfold—to promote conservation among their neighbors to bring their communities together to consider the land problems they have in common, to enlist the aid of not only the Soil Conservation Service but of all other federal, state county and local agencies that can lend a hand, and, finally, to govern their districts, not by compulsion, but by persuasion.

They initiate, supervise and control, always keeping in mind the attitudes of the local people. Sometimes group interest may be in lime, drainage, ponds, land leveling, better pastures, building terraces, planting trees, or planning strip cropping. Whatever it is, this is the starting point, out of which an over-all conservation program is gradually—sometimes very quickly—developed. The aim is to get farmers together on a group basis to work with them in accord with their immediate interests, and then to develop a complete program for every farm in the district. Often there is need for heavy machines that are too large for individual farmers to own. At other times they must be purchased, either cooperatively or by use of borrowed funds that are repaid by service charges. The modern tendency is to en-

list the aid of contractors, who soon become skilled at such work and speed progress by selling their own services.

Some district supervisors fall far short of fulfilling their obligations. Others, who have caught the spirit of conservation, are accomplishing remarkable things in their communities. The most active groups of supervisors are joining forces in their respective states, and these state groups are united into a national organization under the highly constructive leadership of Walter J. Davis, Jr. They are getting things done.

This is democracy from the ground up. These men are elected by their neighbors or they are appointed by their district conservation committees. They have no political motivation. Their purpose is to protect their own communities against the ravages of wind and water and against misuse of land. They are building a better America out in the open country, not for themselves alone, but for all the people of this vast nation. They represent one of the most constructive democratic movements we have ever had. They merit our support and encouragement. But whether they get it or not, they are on their way to better things for their districts, their states, and the nation. As our population grows, we shall have

ever greater need for the services of these public spirited citizens, who live on, by, and with the land. They constitute our first line of defense against national decay.

Saturday is the most dangerous day of the week in traffic.

Excessive speed was the principal cause of traffic accidents in 1953.

Leave sooner and live longer.

Gold was first discovered at Sutter's Mill in California in 1848.

About one third of the world's total coffee consumption is used by the people of the U. S.

A gentleman driver always tips his headlights.

He couldn't see why most pedestrians were killed after sundown.

It is a idle horn that blows no one good.

## Make hens lay the easy way

with nutritious  
Ful-O-Pep  
Egg Ration

Here's the easy, modern way to care for your laying flock. Feed wholesome Ful-O-Pep Egg Ration, a complete all-in-one egg mash. Ful-O-Pep helps make lots of big, delicious eggs because it's formulated from only top egg-making nutrients. You'll like the convenience and economy of this great feed.



Ask for Ful-O-Pep Egg Ration

GUTHALS PRODUCE COMPANY

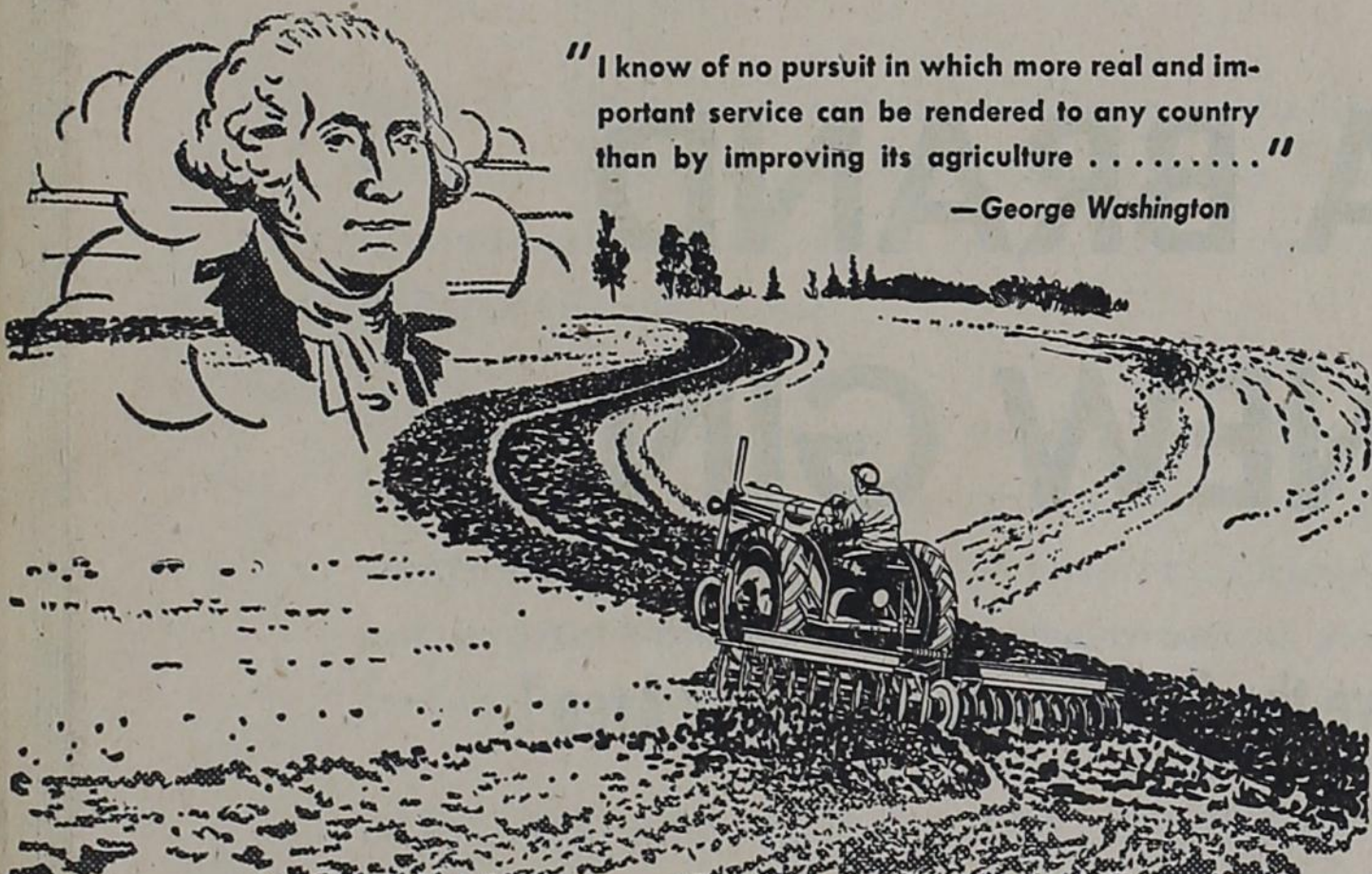
1001 EAST FIRST

CLOVIS, N. M.

### truer words were never spoken...

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture . . . . ."

—George Washington



### DO YOU PRACTICE CONSERVATION EVERYDAY?

Yes, when you "shop" for value on any purchase, you try to get the most for your money . . . to save or conserve your financial resources . . . to make available resources or funds more productive. That's conservation as applied to spendable wealth. But our greatest wealth is not in cash or savings or bonds; Our greatest wealth, America's greatest wealth, is the soil and water resources that support all life. These resources are all that stand between us and starvation. They bridge the gap between generations . . . account for the difference between political freedom and oppression.

Need these resources be conserved? The farmers who organized and manage 2300 non-political Soil Conservation Districts answered that question. Sure, it takes time, and effort and money . . . but it all comes back many times over in greater returns from increased production . . . and at unheard of interest rates and with extra protection for the principal! But what is more important, the conservation of our soil and water resources assures for posterity, America of the future, the heritage that we now enjoy . . . an endowment that was earned by our forefathers!

Together we can build for a more stable future . . . for an even higher standard of living. We like to serve as well as sell and pledge our best efforts to the furthering of the work of the soil conservation districts.

MODERN CONSERVATION FARMING CAN BE DONE WITH EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE ON MOST FARMS

Drop in for helpful information



#### DID YOU KNOW...

1. Soil Conservation Districts are made possible by your own state laws
2. Operate independently of any federal law or regulation
3. Do not handle any such federal programs as marketing agreements, marketing quotas, acreage allotments and crop insurance
4. Get the conservation job done by local people through local effort in the American way
5. There is no charge for the technical and other district help that is available to apply a conservation plan to your farm

## NO. 1 CASH CROP

(And with better soil it can be bigger!)

Cotton is the number one cash crop of this agricultural area. And like any other crop, the returns of cotton can be increased with better soil conservation practices.

More and more farmers are discovering that time invested in caring for their land as recommended by the SCS and the District pays off in more ways than one.

August 27 through September 3 has been designated as Parmer County Soil Conservation District Week. We proudly acknowledge the excellent work this fine organization is doing for the land—for the farmers—for all of us!

Bring that cotton here to be ginned!  
We have EXPERIENCE.

We have added a new moss lint cleaning system this year that will assure you a better sample.

# North Plains Gin Co.

FRIONA, TEXAS

OBSERVE PARMER COUNTY SCD WEEK  
AUGUST 27 — SEPTEMBER 3

RALPH HUMBLE  
YOUR M-M DEALER — FARWELL



## These Questions and Answers Are Help To Those Unfamiliar with SCD Work

Q—What is a Conservation District?

A—A conservation district is an independent political division of a state, organized by the landowners within its boundaries as authorized by state law, for the purpose of assisting the landowners and operators in the conservation and improvement of their land and water resources.

Q—Does a farmer or rancher have to use this assistance?

A—No, even though he is within a district he gets no assistance until he asks for it.

Q—Will he always get the kind of help that he wants?

A—If it is available, and if the board of supervisors, who are elected by the landowners to manage the district approve it.

Q—What sort of assistances or services can a district have?

A—Just about any kind of help that the board of supervisors think is good for the land which has been requested by the operator, and which they have available; usually technical advice and service of one kind or another and operational help with district-owned equipment or contracted equipment.

Q—Does the farmer have to pay for any of this?

A—Technical advice and help usually is furnished at no cost by the district. The farmer pays all costs for the use of equipment, he also pays for all materials used.

Q—What is meant by technical advice and service?

A—Surveys, topographical and soil character, soil analysis mapping, classification of soils, slopes, suggestions as to levelling, types of crops and changes in land use that should be beneficial.

Q—Who furnishes this kind of service?

A—The soil conservation district furnishes this service, or these services through an agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This agreement authorizes the district to use all facilities of the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Production and Marketing Administration—(ACP)—in fact, all the facilities of the federal government wherever they may be suitable for the needs of the district and reasonably available. This authority is also given the State of Tex-

as, regarding state agencies.

Q—Is there any law or regulation which compels the district to use any of these agency services—say the Soil Conservation Service?

A—No. A district could hire its own engineers and technicians if it is the will of the board of supervisors.

Q—Can a board of supervisors dictate to the SCS technician as to how he shall advise on conservation problems?

A—Not any more than you can dictate to your doctor as to what medical advice he shall give. It is quite obvious that good advice on conservation as on health does not depend upon dictation or dictatorial power but upon understanding of the cause and the remedy.

Q—Does an operator have to take the advice or carry out the recommendations of the technicians or of the board of supervisors? Does he if he has signed an agreement or farm plan?

A—No, to both questions—He does not have to take the medicine which the doctor recommends either, but if he doesn't think the conservation advice will help him, he just doesn't take it and there is no penalty, even after he has signed a farm plan, or even after the work has begun on the plan. However, if he has used equipment, or labor which costs the district, he must pay for that.

Q—Where does a district get the funds to buy equipment and to pay the expenses of its activities?

A—Out of a slight margin between the cost of equipment or contract work and the price that is charged the farm or ranch operator who pays for the service.

Q—Who pays for the services of the Soil Conservation Service?

A—The U. S. Government, that is, it comes out of taxation.

Q—Does this indicate any authority of the government or of the SCS in conservation district affairs or does it in any way compel the district to use the services of the SCS?

A—No—to both questions—only the people of a district have any authority within the district as relating to conservation district management or policies. They delegate this to their elected board of supervisors, which they may change periodically.

More lives were lost in the Civil War than any other war in which the U. S. has been engaged.

Benjamin Franklin is said to have introduced the broom in this country.

Bayonne, France, was the first place to make bayonets—hence the name.

Some alligators have as many as forty sets of teeth during their lifetime.

An ant has the largest brain, in proportion to its size, of any animal.

An acre of forest releases more moisture into the atmosphere, than an acre of water.

Theodore Roosevelt said, "In the White House you do not live; you are just Exhibit A".

### SOILS—

(Continued From Page 5)

other procedures, the Service is constantly improving the efficiency and speed of its operations—with conservation being applied on district lands now at a rate about 4½ times faster than the rate of application 10 years ago, and with the production per technician stepped up substantially.

But probably something like 75 per cent of the basic conservation job (including important upstream water shed flood prevention) remains to be done, with continuing maintenance and adjustments to research and other improvements thereafter. The premium, meanwhile, is on all technical and other facilities that can be marshaled.

Private interests, ranging from banks and insurance companies to farm machinery manufacturers and utility companies, are adding trained conservationists to their staffs more and more each year. So are such organizations as chambers of commerce and conservation associations.

Agricultural and other colleges are employing soil conservationists to teach this and related subjects. Also, there has been an increasing demand for the services of trained conservationists abroad and these are either employed directly by foreign governments or are on assignment to United States agencies engaged in technical assistance programs in other countries. In most of these other countries, soil conservation programs are only beginning, at best.

## IT'S TIME TO THINK OF SOIL CONSERVATION

AUGUST 27 - SEPTEMBER 3



One soil conservation practice that rates highly with the farmers of this area is the method of improving the soil with legumes. The most popular legume in Parmer County and the High Plains is alfalfa. It is grown as a cash crop as well as a soil builder. The picture above shows how this perennial can "nail down" an entire field and prevents its blowing with a thick, luxurious cover.

Nodules on the plant roots deposit soil-building nitrogen and this ingredient is stored up like a "bank" until put to use on some subsequent crop.

WE TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF THE PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DIST.

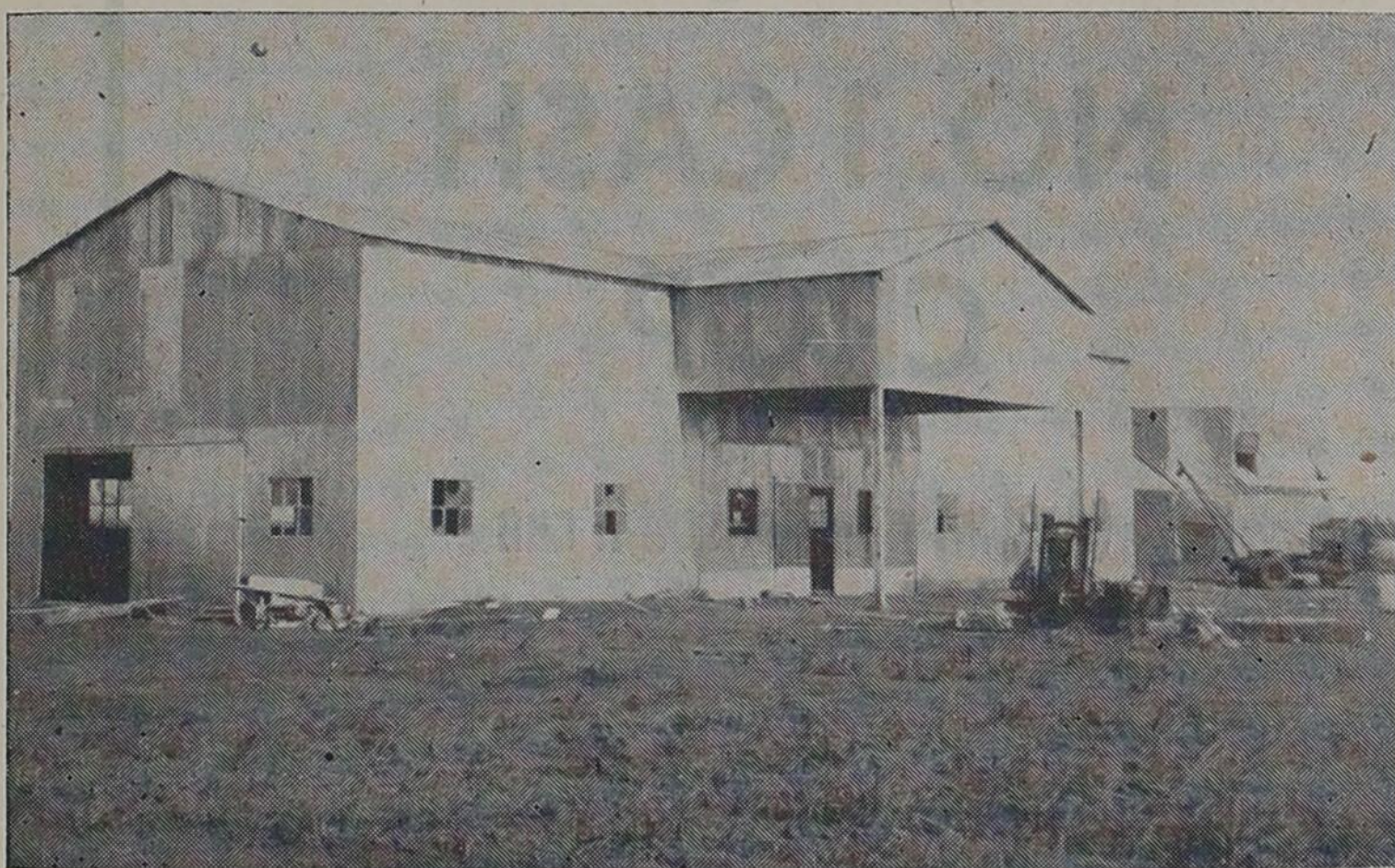
SEE US FOR THE SOIL SAVING MACHINES

MASSEY HARRIS SALES AND SERVICE

TRACTORS - COMBINES - FARM IMPLEMENTS

# Bovina Implement Co.

BOVINA, TEXAS



We are justifiably proud of this new gin at Friona which will be ready to serve you when the first bolls break open. The L. & W. Gin is new throughout, using Centennial equipment—the nation's best. It is electrically powered,

## A BRAND NEW GIN

To Serve the Cotton Growers of This Area!

and our head ginner, has had adequate ginning experience.

We invite you to do business with us and we can assure you the best turn-out possible. Please come in and get acquainted — we're always glad to see you!

AUGUST 27 — SEPTEMBER 3

PARMER CO. SOIL CONSERVATION DIST. WEEK

MORE SOIL CONSERVATION MEANS

**MORE COTTON**

Farmers now know that better conservation practices and bigger yields go hand-in-hand. This week, make it a point to acquaint yourself more thoroughly about what your Soil Conservation District is doing to help YOU and THIS NATION.

# L. & H. GIN COMPANY

FRED LINSEY and GLENN HULS, Owners

Just West of Friona on Highway 60

JOHN W. DAVIS, Manager



# TWO GREAT NAMES

Serving the Greatest Agricultural Area of Them All: **PARMER COUNTY!**

## PARMER COUNTY IMP. CO.



On this, a special week set aside for the observance of Parmer County Soil Conservation District, we would like to emphasize once again that there is nothing that will substitute for proper tillage practices to preserve and improve our soil.

Likewise, there is no line of farming equipment anywhere in the world that is the equal of the famous International Harvester line—truly a line of equipment **TAILORED** to the farmers' needs.

From the big crawler tractors on down to the little Cub, the International line has 'em all licked for dependability and performance. A full complement of tools is available for all models, too.

For over eleven years, we of Parmer County Implement have done our best to keep up with the latest developments in farming that will help conserve and improve the soil, and have passed recommended practices and better farming implements on to our customers.

**ALSO, WE ARE DEALERS FOR EVERSMAN LAND LEVELLERS, AND CAN SELL YOU ATLACIDE FOR BINDWEED.**

## PARMER COUNTY PUMP CO.



The Parmer County area has long been famous for its fine, fertile soil, but **WHAT GOOD IS GOOD SOIL WITHOUT WATER?**

Parmer County, still gripped with a drouth, has been producing bumper crops over the past three years. Why? Irrigation development, of course! Our good soil and life-giving water have united to produce abundantly even when rain has not come.

We of Parmer County Pump Company are proud of the part we have played in developing this area's vast underground water resources. We have installed over 135 wells in the last 2 years, and have given continuous service to hundreds of farms.

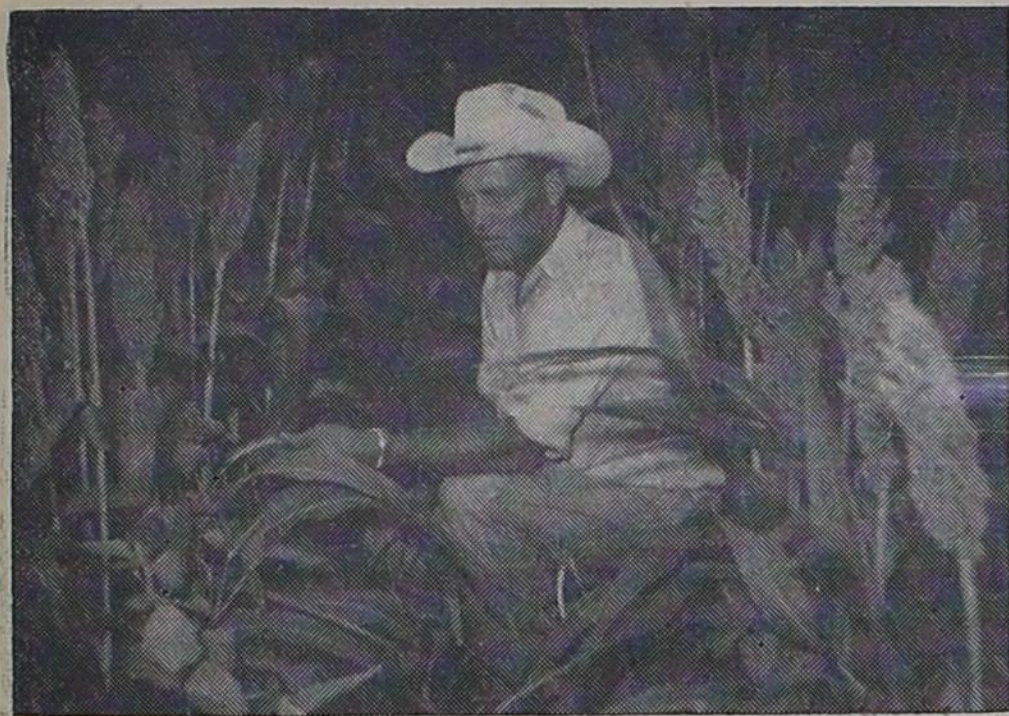
**BYRON-JACKSON PUMPS — RED DIAMOND  
ENGINES — CLIMAX BLUE STREAK**

### BEST WISHES TO THE **PARMER COUNTY**

**SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WEEK, AUGUST 27 -- SEPTEMBER 3**

Watch Parmer County Implement and Parmer County Pump Co. for New Ideas for Better Farming





A. E. Redwine of the Oklahoma Lane community is shown here in a maize field which has been interplanted with cowpeas. He says that the interplanted legume is benefitting the soil, but not holding back the maize.

## A. E. Redwine Finds That Interplanting Maize with Cowpeas Is Good Practice

A. E. Redwine has been farming the Jess Osborn place four miles east and two south of the Oklahoma Lane school for the past five years and has cooperated with the SCD since he began. He had previously cooperated with the Bailey County district for about a year.

Some 600 acres under cultivation are served by three wells, powered by butane.

Maize inter-planted with cowpeas is one of the outstanding conservation measures practiced by Redwine and Osborn. Their 120 acres are "doing fine" and they've already learned one thing—the maize must not be too thick. There are spots where they planted up to seven pounds per acre which is "just too thick." Four pounds per acre is sufficient. The peas were planted at the rate of five pounds to the acre.

After the maize is harvested they plan to shred both the maize stalks and the peas and plow them under green.

Forty acres were put to permanent pasture a year ago. It is seeded with Kentucky fescue and brom grass. Some 50 head of cows and their calves are run on it. By keeping the cows on only half of it at a time, they always have a place to move them when one portion requires watering.

Most of the feed for the cattle is grown on the place, but they do buy some cake. Last fall they

raised about 14 acres of atlas sargo which has helped carry the cattle over. It was inter-planted with red peas to give more protein as well as build up the soil.

Another conservation practice they plan to follow is planting vetch in a patch of sudan after it is cut, using it for grazing if possible, plowing it under in the spring, and sowing the land to wheat in the fall.

Redwine grew up around Lubbock and his wife formerly lived near Ft. Sumner, N. M. They were married 14 years ago and have a daughter, 11, and a son, 4½.

### Q's & A's for Vets

Q—To complete my Korean GI Bill training in dentistry, I am required to take an internship in my specialty. May I do this under the GI Bill?

A—Yes, provided the internship satisfies the educational requirements for certification by a Dental Specialty Board. The dental internship may not exceed one year.

Q—My GI insurance has lapsed and I have been told that I must take a physical examination in order to reinstate it. My brother is a doctor. Could he give me the examination?

A—No. Physical examinations for GI insurance purposes may not be made by physicians who are related to the veteran, either by blood or by marriage.

Q—I am the widow of a World War I veteran and I am drawing a monthly VA pension. I have a small part-time job. Recently, I was injured on the job and, as a result, I am receiving workmen's compensation pay. Do I have to include workmen's compensation, in figuring my annual income for VA pension purposes?

A—Yes. Workmen's compensation payments are considered as income for VA pension purposes. However, you may deduct medical expenses that you have had to pay out because of your injury.

Q—I recently graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point. Would my service there entitle me to Korean GI Bill training benefits?

A—No. Under the law, time spent at any of the service academies may not be counted toward Korean GI Bill entitlement.

Rodrigo de Triano is believed to have been the first of Columbus' crew to sight land,

# Organic Matter of Our Soils Varies According To Their Use

There are many factors that enter into soil fertility. Probably the most important factor is the organic-matter content of the soil. Virgin soils of Parmer County are approximately 3 to 5 per cent organic matter. Under cultivation this percentage is reduced. The average dryland farm has about 1 per cent. The average content of the irrigated land is around 0.7 per cent. These figures are considerably lower than the figures for the virgin pasture land.

Organic matter is any form of plant or animal bodies that is in the process of decomposition. This includes any part of a crop left on the fields, any crop plowed under green, any barnyard manure that is added, and the bodies of dead animals. The dead animal bodies include anything from a cow to the insects and bacteria of the soil.

The organic matter present in the soil directly effects its water-holding capacity. The small fragments of organic matter have the ability to hold up to ten times as much water as a soil particle the same size. Therefore any increase in organic matter content will increase the amount of water a soil can store. This is extremely valuable to the dryland farmer who

depends on water stored in the fall and winter to produce the next crop, and to the irrigation farmer who pre-irrigates. Crop productions depend on the water stored in the soil.

Organic matter increases the permeability (speed and amount of water that passes through the soil) of a soil. During the process of decomposition of the organic matter, there is given off a glue-like substance. This substance tends to stick the soil particles together in small clumps called aggregates. A soil that is well aggregated will take water more rapidly than will a soil in poor condition. This is especially true of our tighter soils. Increasing the permeability of a soil is helpful in this area where many of the rains fall in a short period of time. A well aggregated soil tends to resist both wind and water erosion. This resistance is due to the fact that several of the smaller particles are stuck together, creating a larger aggregate which is not as easily moved.

Increases in organic matter content increase the base-exchange capacity of a soil. The base-exchange of a soil is its ability to hold commercial fertilizers and natural plant foods, then at a

later date (whenever the plant needs it) give up that plant food to the crop. The small particles of organic matter can hold about four times as much plant food as a soil particle of the same size can hold. Many times, especially on irrigated soils, these plant foods are washed on down through the soil and are lost simply because there is very little organic matter to hold them. Nitrogen fertilizers are easily lost this way. An increase in organic matter also increases the availability of our phosphorous fertilizers.

There is no shortage of total phosphorous in the soils of the Parmer County Soil Conservation District. However, it is in a form that can not be used by the crops. Most of the phosphorous is tied up with calcium as tri-calcium phosphate. Decomposing organic matter gives off an acid that tends to liberate the phosphorous from the calcium. Due to this fact, we should apply our phosphorous fertilizers in bands instead of broadcast.

Probably one of the most important functions of organic matter is the increase in bacterial activity. An abundant supply of microscopic bacteria are necessary for plants to be able to use

the nitrogen plant foods. The bacteria use the decaying organic matter for food to supply the energy required to change the nitrogen to a form that plants can use. Bacteria are also helpful in the plant utilization of phosphorous by storing the phosphorous in their bodies to be released all during the growing season. The number of bacteria in the soil is amazing. One gram of soil contains from 100,000 to several billion. This means that there are approximately 5,000 pounds per acre on dryland and 20,000 pounds or more per acre on irrigated land of these bacteria in our soils. Without these bacteria working for us our soils would be infertile. Any way that we can increase the food supply of these bacteria will increase our soil fertility. The most economical way to supply this needed organic matter is by the efficient use of crop residues and green manure crops.

The addition of organic matter increases the amount of plant food available to the plant by speeding the breakdown of the rocks and minerals of the soil. Acids are given off in the decomposition of organic matter. These acids help eat away these minerals, leaving the plant foods.

The organic-matter content of a soil is related to the ease of tillage. Soils that are low in organic matter tend to pack and form clay pans or plow soles much more readily than soils high in organic matter content. A packed soil reduces the infiltration of the rain and restricts the development of plant roots.

Organic matter is not a "cure-all." The addition of organic matter will not solve all of your fertility problems; however, it is a step in the right direction.

## Commandments For Safe Farm Life

Here is a check list of ten "Farm Safety Commandments" which will help prevent farm accidents.

1. Keep machines in good repair.
  2. Operate tractors safely.
  3. Know and obey all traffic laws.
  4. Be fire-sighted.
  5. Speak to animals when approaching them.
  6. Be a good housekeeper.
  7. Watch your step to prevent falls.
  8. Follow safety instructions.
  9. Know and obey water safety rules.
  10. Apply first-aid promptly.
- Three out of four traffic accidents involved passenger cars. More than 15,800 persons were killed in weekend traffic accidents last year.

## Better Soil Means A Better Living

Our livelihood is tied firmly to our soil, and without a fertile land in which to grow, the crops that furnish us food and fiber would soon cease to be.

A priceless American heritage has been her good earth. The native sons who first broke the land were far crys from their modern descendants who are working together in hundreds of Soil Conservation Districts across the land.

A better soil means a better living—for everyone. We hail the work and the aims of those who cooperate with their district in this vital undertaking!

There is no greater challenge to the farmer of today than that of increasing his production AND the fertility of his land.



ALFALFA ROOTS—This picture shows the amazing root zone of the legume alfalfa. This is a first-year crop, and the roots are down to 42 inches in depth. Legumes like this are among our best soil builders.

# PARTICIPATE IN YOUR Soil Conservation District Week August 27 - September 3

ATTEND THE ANNUAL BANQUET SEPT. 2

### DEPEND ON BLANTON FOR

- SHAMROCK BUTANE
- DEARBORN HEATERS
- ROPER, TAPPAN RANGES
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# BLANTON BUTANE INCORPORATED

—FRIONA— —DIMMITT— —HEREFORD—

## CROP INSURANCE MEANS CONSERVATION

What commodity is more valuable to the farmer than his CROP? The conservation of this, his investment, is as important as the conservation of any other resource.

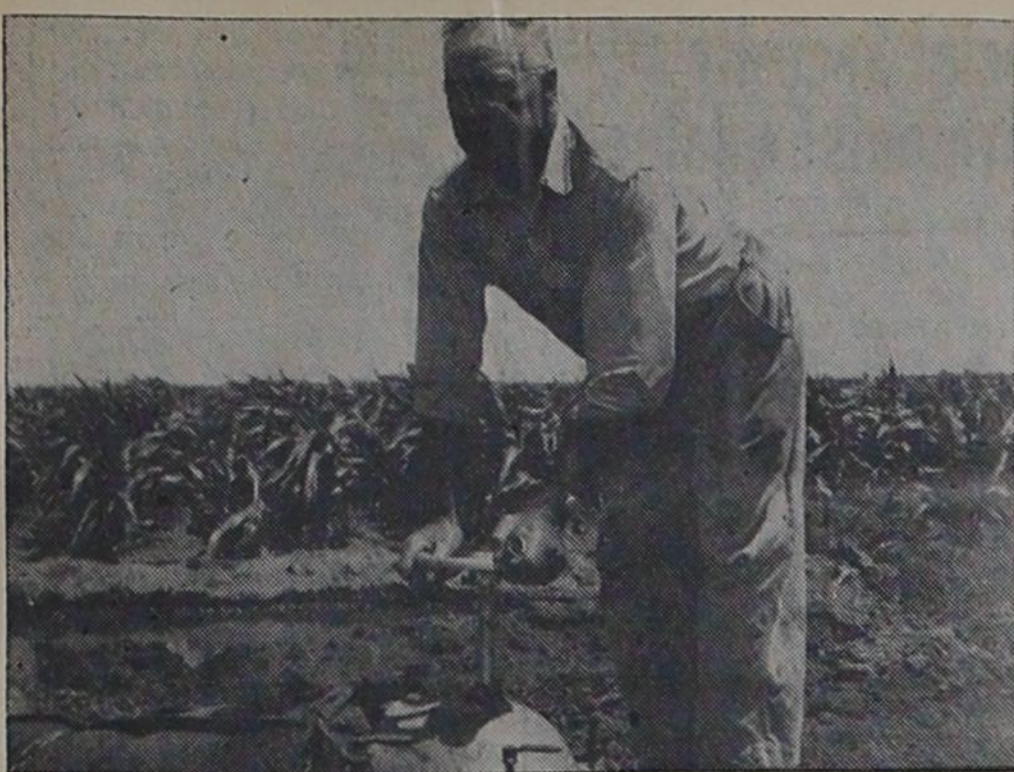
See us for Farm Loans for irrigation wells or for soil conservation measures. We specialize in

LONG TERM 4½% LOANS

### FRIONA INSURANCE AGENCY

BILL WOODLEY  
FRIONA, TEXAS





Matt Jesko, SCD supervisor, finds that concrete irrigation tile instead of open ditches pays off in irrigation in more ways than one. In the above picture, he is adjusting the flow of water through a valve.

## Matt Jesko Thinks Soil Conservation Program Is Beneficial to Entire Country

"It's the best thing that ever happened to the country," is Matt Jesko's description of the Soil Conservation Service. Jesko, who has been on the board of Supervisors for almost two years, farms the west half of section 7, Doud and Keefer. He has been on the place since 1928 and has been interested in SCS activities since the origin of the Parmer County Soil Conservation District in 1947.

Three irrigation wells are producing on the Jesko land. The first was put down about three years ago "on his own," but the others were located after consultation with the SCS service personnel. Two are powered by natural gas and one by electricity. Jesko feels that there are both advantages and disadvantages in the use of electricity as well as in the use of gas. He adds that he hasn't been using both long enough to decide which he likes best.

Delivery of water from his well to various parts of the field is accomplished by means of some 1925 feet of concrete pipeline. Very enthusiastic about his delivery system, Jesko is certain that it will pay for itself in time. "It saves work, water, and time," he states.

Jesko feels that too many farmers are not taking advantage of the services and equipment available through the SCD. If they will

follow the suggested programs of planting legumes, terracing, construction of waterways, and numerous others, they will, in Jesko's words, help "keep the land here from now on."

Formerly a dryland farmer, Jesko had tried to grow soy beans without a great deal of success. Now, with irrigation, he is trying alfalfa and clover. He also planted cowpeas, but they were hulled out.

Mr. Jesko was brought up in Chicago, served with the armed forces during World War I, and married a Cincinnati girl before coming to this part of the country in 1928. The Jeskos have 10 children, six of whom are at home. One son is living near the crossroads, one is in Japan in the medical corps and two daughters are married.

Edward Teach was the real name of Blackbeard the pirate.

Heat stroke is a disorder of temperature regulation in the body.

The quality of modern gasoline has been improved so much in recent years that two gallons of 1953's motor fuel will provide the same work energy that required three gallons in 1925.

An iconoclast is one who attacks cherished beliefs.

## Here's How Your Soil Conservation Service Works

The Soil Conservation Service is a technical agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Public Law No. 46 of the 74th Congress (the Soil Conservation Law of 1935) directs the Service to develop and carry out a permanent national soil and water conservation program.

One of the main duties of the Soil Conservation Service is to give technical help to farmers and ranchers in the nation's 2,600 soil conservation districts, of which 167 are in Texas.

The Service also administers the Department's upstream flood-prevention and watershed-protection programs as integral parts of the local soil and water job. There are 60 demonstration watershed projects throughout the entire country. Four of them are in Texas.

The Service has responsibility for assisting in the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Department. In the capacity it provides needed technical assistance to farmers who participate in the cost-sharing provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, and in providing technically adequate designs and specifications for the jobs undertaken.

It is the special function of the Soil Conservation Service to bring together in one staff the conservationists needed for solving land and water problems. The nationwide staff is comprised of conservation technicians, soil scientists, irrigation, agricultural, hydraulic and cartographic engineers, and specialists in woodland, biology, range management, agronomy and plant materials.

The service's soil conservationists are trained to coordinate and apply to a particular farm's needs and conditions the knowledge necessary for conservation of soil and water resources. They assist farmers and ranchers, directly on the ground, in planning and applying land-use adjustments and in using the combinations of conservation practices needed to control erosion, preserve and improve the productivity of soils, conserve water resources, and use the soil and water resources for efficient and profitable farming.

In soil conservation districts, the Service goes through four principal steps in assisting farmers with their soil and water conservation problems.

First, it makes a detailed soil survey of the farm. On a map

the soil surveyor records information on the soil types, slope, amount of erosion, current uses and other environmental factors. The soil scientist, together with others on the Service staff, uses the information as a basis for recommending to the farmer which part of his farm is best suited for cultivated crops, grass, or trees. Soil surveys for conservation planning have been made on 43,000,000 acres in Texas. This is approximately 25 percent of the state's land.

Second, a planning technician assists the farmer in drawing up a conservation plan based on the needs and capabilities of the land and the decisions of the farmer regarding the type of cropping and farming he prefers. These plans are designed to assist the farmer to do the most urgent portions of his conservation job immediately, and then gradually add the remainder of the practices as he builds up a complete conservation system of farming. By December 31, 1953, technicians of the Service had helped approximately 152,272 district cooperators prepare and start to apply 152,272 conservation farm plans covering approximately 76,105,562 acres of land used for agriculture in Texas.

The third step is the application of the combination of practices called for in the plan. The assistance of a soil conservationist is available to each cooperating farmer to help him make sure that the conservation measures are correctly applied on the land. The farmer may do most or all of the work himself, or he may hire a contractor to do some of the work called for.

Fourth, there is the continuing job of maintaining the farm conservation system after the practices have been applied to the land. This, of course, is the responsibility of the farmer. The Service technicians may provide the guidance needed; but it is also the responsibility of the Soil Conservation District to obtain assistance from the Extension Service and others to keep farmers informed of new techniques and encourage them to maintain their investment in conservation. As research develops refinements and improvements, the Service technicians and others are available to explain to the farmer how he can adapt the new developments to his land and farming system.

The Soil Conservation Service's over-all program is headed by Administrator Donald A. Williams in Washington, D. C. The work of the agency in Texas is administered by State Conservationist H. N. Smith, whose office is in Temple.

The Texas State Office is res-

Continued On Page 6

# HOUSTON

LUMBER COMPANY SAYS:

IF YOU WANT 'EM, YOU BETTER  
**COME, GET 'EM**

We are having our inventory the first of next month, and there's a lot of really good stock we'd like to get rid of in the next week or two. So, for the rest of August we are offering the following special prices. If you don't think they're hot, just shop around and you'll see what we mean. They'll never get any lower, and if you want this merchandise you had better step on it.

2x4's—from 4 to 20 ft. Lengths

**7 1/2c Per Foot**

1x8 SHIPLAP

**7 1/2c Per Foot**

ALL PLUMBING AND FIXTURES

**10% OFF**

**BARBED WIRE**

80-Rod Spools, Heavy Gauge

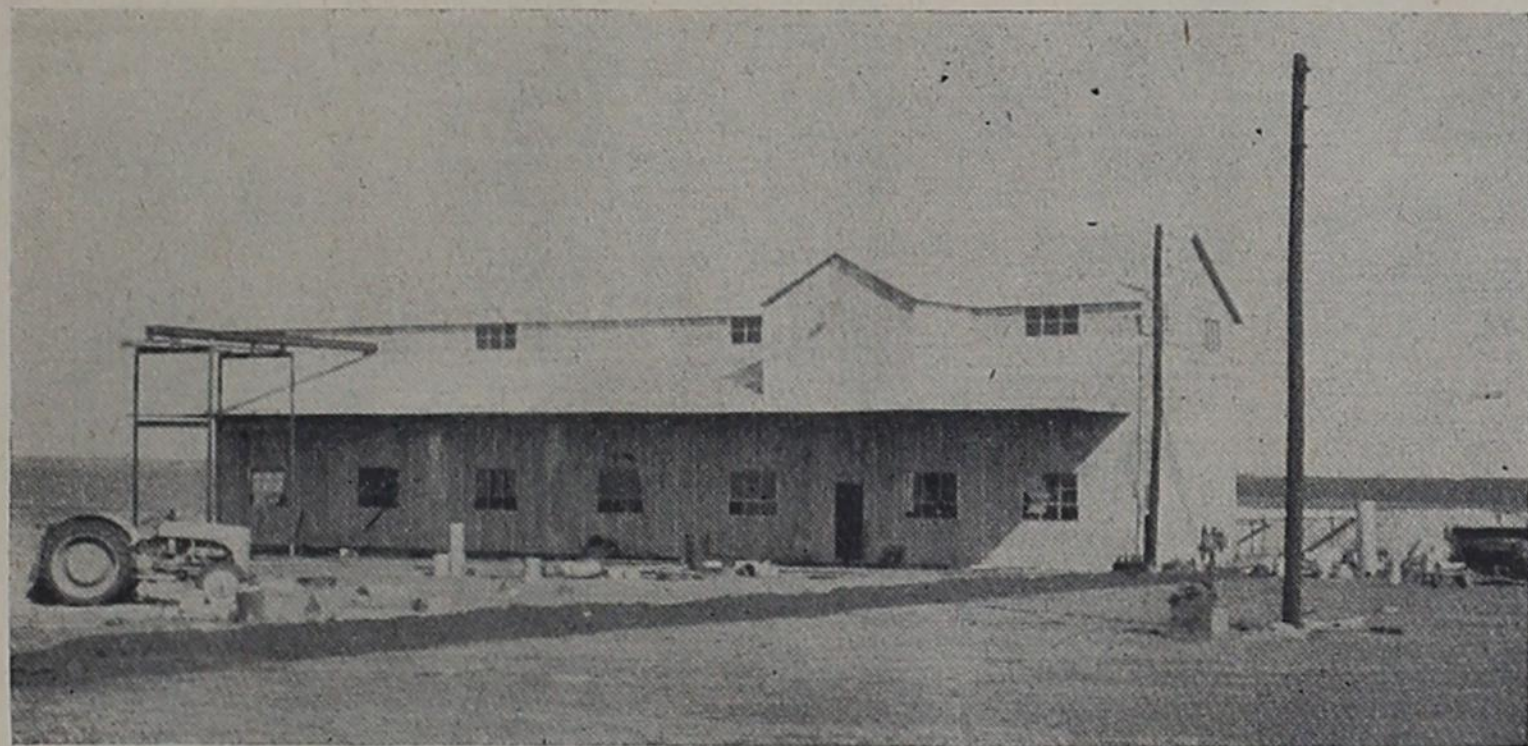
**\$7.95 Spool**

**HOUSTON LUMBER COMPANY**

E. M. ROOP, Manager

PHONE 8-2561

TEXICO, NEW MEXICO



Parmer County and its surrounding area is destined to have another fine year of cotton production in 1954, and we are proud of the trend to this good cash crop that will have a stabilizing effect on the area's economy. The county's soil, climate, and water resources make cotton very well suited for our agricultural program, and more and more farmers are growing more and more cotton every year.

## COTTON IS A WATER-SAVING CROP

Cotton is a crop well-known for its drought-resistant characteristics. This is especially important in these years of lean natural moisture, when it is of utmost importance to make the best use of our well water.

OBSERVE SOIL CONSERVATION WEEK, AUG. 27-SEPT. 3

# Parmer County Gin

Charlie Barton

"At the Crossroads"

## Another Big Year For COTTON In Parmer County

### COTTON GROWERS:

We have a new, modern gin that can do all that is mechanically possible toward giving you a good, clean ginning job. We also have an experienced ginner who is interested in earning your complete satisfaction on any ginning job that we do.

We are conveniently located for much of the fine cotton that is being raised in this area, and extend to you a most cordial invitation to let us do your ginning.

We take a personal interest in your ginning problems, and will be most happy to have you as another of our satisfied customers.

With the approach of another harvest time, we ask that you consider the advantages of having your cotton ginned with us.



# Connection Seen Between Plant's and People's Health

How can it be true that 40 per cent of the population in the United States suffers from malnutrition since we produce more food than any other nation in the world? The majority of the people get enough to eat so evidently the food eaten does not have enough of the right minerals and vitamins in it to keep them healthy. What causes food to lack these necessary elements?

Investigators have found that food is no richer in minerals than the soil from which it comes. Depleted soils will not produce healthy and nutritious plants. Plants suffering from mineral deficiencies will not nourish healthy animals. Mineral deficient plants and undernourished animals will not support our people in health. Poor soils perpetuate poor people physically, mentally and financially.

Unfortunately many of this nation's soils are deficient in one or more of the necessary elements

for proper plant and animal life. This is especially true of the Southern states where most of the soils, in addition to being inherently low in fertility, have suffered erosion and depletion through cropping.

It is said that armies march on their stomachs. It might be added that stomachs march according to the fertility of the soil. Health belts exist in the United States and vary in general according to the fertility of the soil. Seven out of every ten men examined in Colorado where the soils are predominantly fertile were physically fit for military service; while in some of the southern states where the soils are predominantly poor and depleted only three out of every ten were physically fit.

The soil is most likely to become deficient in nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and calcium.

However, any of the other required elements may also become deficient.

The human body requires 12 major elements and a number of trace elements to function properly. Take away any single one of these elements and life cannot exist.

Investigators have demonstrated that the quantitative variations of such inorganic elements as calcium, phosphorous, iodine, copper, cobalt and iron in foods and feed are very important factors in human and animal health. It is known that when soils of an area lack iodine the people living in that area do not receive enough in the locally grown food and therefore suffer a high incidence of goiter. It was found, in certain districts in Florida where the predominant soils were classed as deficient in iron, copper and cobalt, that from 2 to 96 per cent of the children were anemic; but in the districts where the predominant soils were found to contain sufficient amounts of these elements that less than 25 per cent were

anemic. Dietary deficiencies are rarely single and specific in effect as in the case of goiter and anemia, but cover a wide range of disturbed body functions that we ordinarily overlook and do not think of as being caused by the mineral deficiencies of our soils.

Calcium and phosphorous deficiencies readily show up in livestock. In some localities animals born in the early winter develop rickets of late winter or early spring because of mineral deficiencies. In the southwestern part of Louisiana cows suffer with what farmers commonly call the "hollow horn and hollow tail" disease. Cows suffering this deficiency cannot get sufficient minerals from their grazing grasses to develop their bones. In the development of their offspring they have to draw so heavily on the minerals of their own bodies that the bones in their horns and tails are almost completely used up.

Recent experiments have prov-

en that tonnage or bushel yields do not necessarily mean as much as originally believed. Tomatoes grown on soil of high fertility were found to have a nutrient content several times higher than the same variety of tomatoes grown on the poor soils. Cows fed a good grade of alfalfa receive five times as much vitamin A as the same cows when fed ordinary hay. It is possible to vary the calcium content of the soil in which it is grown. The calcium content of cabbage, one of the most commonly used protective foods of the vegetable class, has been found to vary from 4 per cent to 1.6 per cent of its dry weight.

Crop juggling is not a permanent substitute for soil deficiencies. New plants that will produce growth on mineral deficient soil can be brought in but the analyses of these plants show that they, too, are deficient in some minerals as the soil on which they are grown.

Grains are more stable in nutrient composition than forage plants and they reflect declining soil fertility by declining yields in bushels per acre. Most forage plants tolerate extreme ranges in soil fertility and will make a fair growth on poor soils; therefore there is a natural tendency for farmers to have the illusion that their feed and soil problems are being solved.

## Social Security Payments Explained

Since the amendments to the social security law in 1950, the term "six quarters of coverage," has been used so extensively to denote a fully insured status for eligibility to old-age and surviv-

The battle to conserve soil is at the present still being lost as only 460,000,000 acres of cultivable land remain and much of it is being washed and blown away each season. Estimates show that 90 per cent of the conservation job that lies ahead is conserving the soil in its present state and building it back or improving it to its original condition. The job of correcting the mineral shortages of the soil to a point where national health will be assured also lies ahead.

Soil fertility is the place where this nation can undergird rather than undermine its national health. The soil of this nation is its greatest natural resource and if used wisely, its value, its strength, and its productivity are ageless.

We must maintain and improve soil fertility to remain strong physically, mentally, and financially.

ors insurance payments that many people have come to accept this as being all that is required for a fully insured status for everyone. Beginning in July of this year this will no longer be true.

In order to be entitled to social security retirement payments an individual must be "fully insured." Let's see just what is meant by this term. As everyone knows, a year can be divided into four calendar quarters—January, February and March being the first one—April, May and June the second, etc.

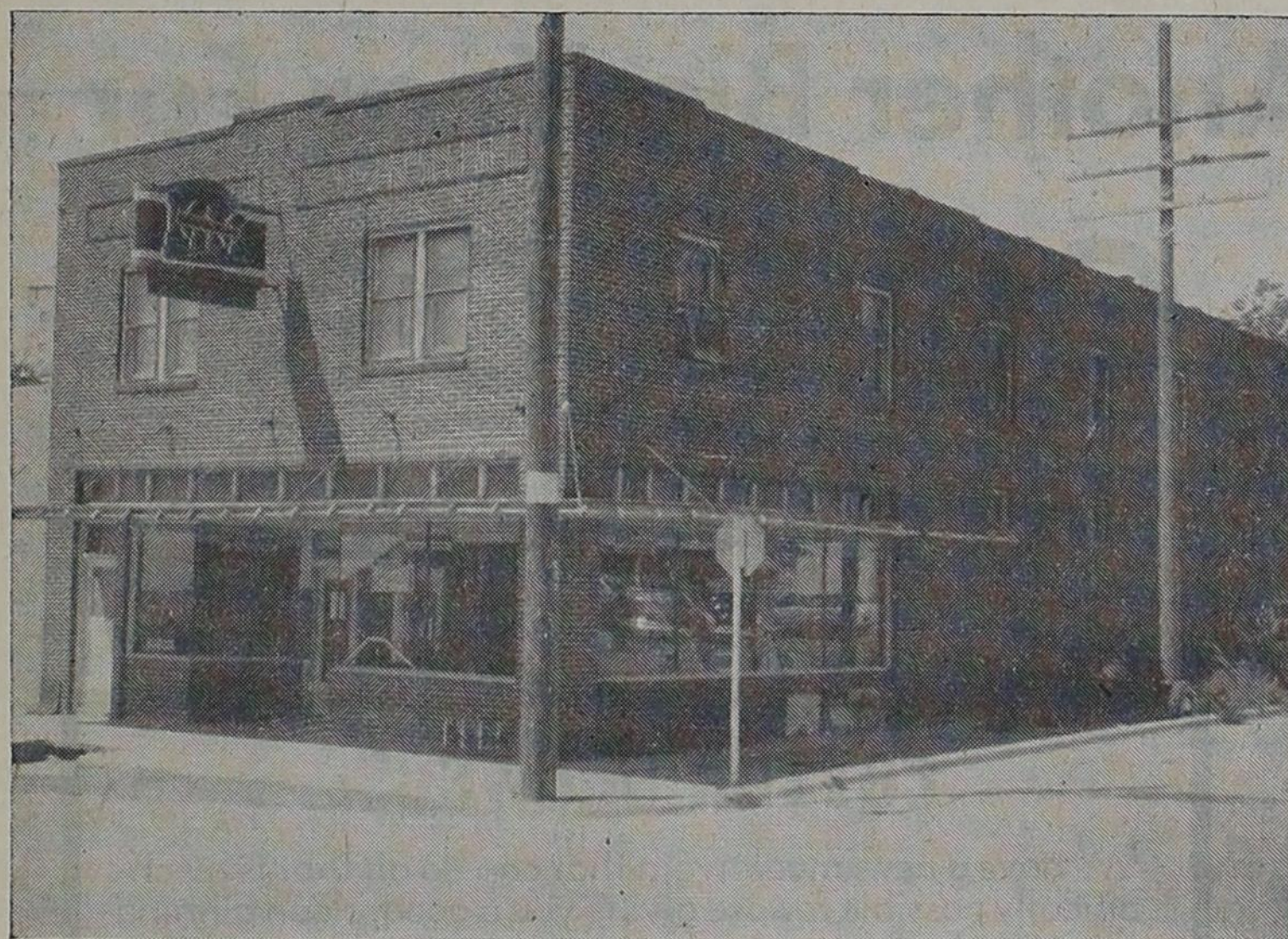
Any calendar quarter in which an individual works in employment covered by the social security law and is paid wages of \$50 or more, is counted as a quarter of coverage. Also any year in which an individual owns or operates a trade or business, covered by social security, will be given credit for four quarters of coverage if his net earnings are \$400 or more.

No one can be insured, and benefits be payable, whether it be in case of retirement or death, unless the individual has at least six of these quarters of coverage. Since 1950 until the present time, this minimum of six quarters of coverage was all that an individual needed to have a fully insured status. That's why you have heard the term "six quarters of coverage" referred to so often.

# GOOD TOOLS AND FERTILIZER

## ARE PARTNERS IN GOOD SOIL CONSERVATION WORK.

# AND WE HAVE BOTH!



Every farmer knows the real value of having good farming equipment, whether he farms 40 or 400 acres each year. We think that most farmers agree that it's just pretty hard to beat the Minneapolis-Moline line, especially when it comes to saving our soil.

Farmers of the Parmer County area each year are working toward better conservation practices. They have been making deep breaking with Minneapolis equipment a common practice. That's good farming.

There are many other ways of conserving our greatest natural resource—our soil—and you can be sure that Minneapolis-Moline equipment will fit into your scheme of operation, no matter what it may be.

Heads-up farmers are using better and better equipment to make it possible for them to do better and better farming. Stop by any time and let us show you some of the soil-saving equipment manufactured by Minneapolis-Moline.

## Maurer Machinery

FRIONA, TEXAS



Irrigation development has made it possible for farmers of the Parmer County area to grow bountiful crops, but they are discovering that the rate of soil depletion is greatly accelerated when water is applied.

That's why FERTILIZATION HAS BECOME A NECESSITY for continued satisfactory yields, even under irrigation, because you can't expect plants to grow when you take everything out of the soil and put nothing back.

Progressive farmers who have included fertilization in their programs have discovered that an investment in fertilizer is NOT AN EXPENSE, BECAUSE IT PAYS THE INVESTMENT BACK IN BIGGER YIELDS—AND THEN SOME.

We handle Anhydrous Ammonia, the most concentrated of all nitrogen fertilizers. For the best route to greater production and better soil conservation practices, we suggest that you consider contracting with us for a custom application of anhydrous ammonia—IT WILL PAY OFF.

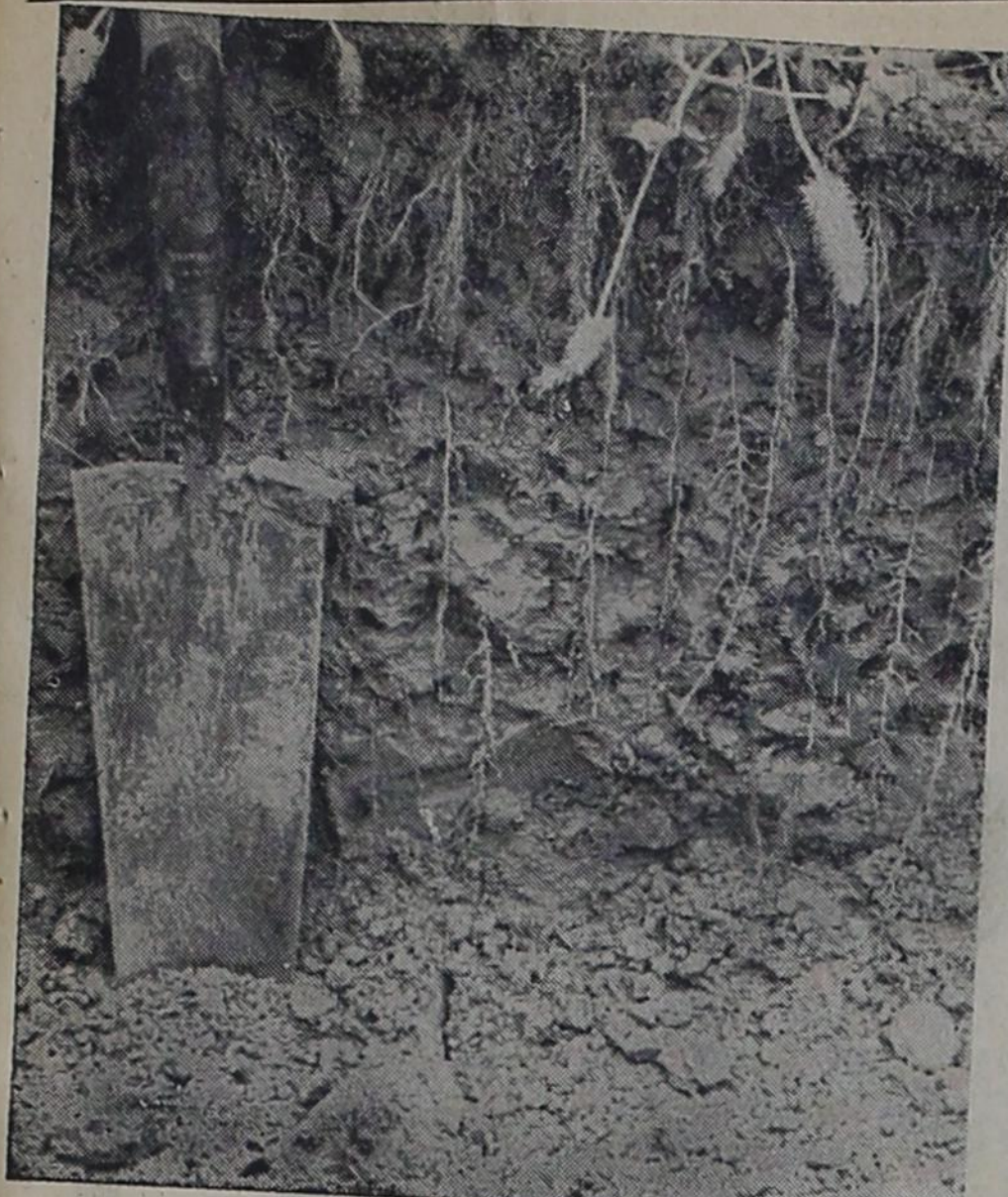
## Maurer Fertilizer

FRIONA, TEXAS

### OBSERVE THE PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WEEK!

### AUGUST 27—SEPTEMBER 3





This "sharpshooter" shovel is used to give an illustration of the penetrating power of the root system of alfalfa, a popular winter legume.

## Vetch, Peas, Clover and Alfalfa Make Up Winter Legume List in Parmer SCD

The use of winter legumes as a soil improving crop is rapidly gaining favor among farmers in the District. This was indicated by the response of farmers at recent community meetings and requests for information received by Soil Conservation Service technicians. The Board of Supervisors has recognized the need for legume seeders. They now have three. A. L. Black, Joe Blair and Ronald Berggren are the men to see to rent this equipment.

The winter legumes most commonly used for cover crops and soil improving are hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas, Madrid clover and alfalfa. The vetch and peas are annuals; the Madrid clover is biennial; and alfalfa is perennial. All of these produce an abundance of vegetation under irrigation. The vetch and peas may be planted in pure stands but many farmers prefer to plant between rows of cotton and grain sorghum in late summer to be turned under in the spring as a green manure crop. They are frequently utilized for grazing in the spring and some farmers harvest a seed crop from the vetch before turning it under.

The Madrid clover and alfalfa are generally planted in pure stands and may be utilized for hay, pasture, or a seed crop before they are turned under for soil improving crops. The clover, when planted in the fall, may have a seed crop harvested the next summer, then be followed by wheat or row crop the following spring. The alfalfa may be left on the land for from four to seven years for hay production before being turned under.

All of the legumes should be inoculated. Proper inoculation is cheap and is excellent insurance against failure. Directions on the container should be carefully followed.

An application of fertilizer is frequently recommended for best results and maximum yields of vegetation. Fertilizer may be applied simultaneously with the seeding operations.

Most farmers in the Parmer County Soil Conservation District find August and September the best time for planting the winter cover crops. When vetch and Austrian winter peas are seeded

## Make Full Use of Water That Falls On Soil, Say Experts

The potential increase in agricultural output resulting from the vast improvements made in the science of crop production in past years has been offset in large measure by the damage of the soil resulting from the action of wind and water in the erosion process. The sifting and sorting action of wind and water separates the organic matter and silt and clay fractions from the soil mass and carries them from the field. The parts lost contain most of the essential plant nutrients and other life-giving substances.

Large quantities of these valuable materials may be removed from a field by the erosion process without entailing a corresponding loss of soil volume from the surface of the land. In extreme cases the soil is removed bodily. These life giving substances usually constitute the first portion of the soil to be removed by erosion. The removal of the soil and the accompanying organic matter and plant nutrients by either wind or water erosion results in lowering the productive potential of the soil.

between the rows, it should be done immediately after the last cultivation of the crop with the following rate per acre:

Vetch—15 to 20 pounds, and peas—25 to 30 pounds. The seeding rate for seeding alfalfa and Madrid clover is 15 to 20 pounds, and 10 to 15 pounds respectively.

## Farmers Reminded Erosion Removes Plant's Nutrients

All water in the soil comes at some time from rain, sleet, hail or snow. As the rain falls on the land, some of it enters the soil through holes, or cracks and openings between the soil particles. These openings are usually filled with air and if it rains hard enough the water pushes the air out of the soil and plants stop growing until some of the water drains away and air re-enters the soil. If the air is kept out of the soil too long, the plants suffocate and die—plants and animals are alike—and in this respect show the need for water, air and plant food for sustenance.

Excess water can get away from the surface of the soil by running off and by percolating into the ground. If rain falls slowly very little will run off but if it falls rapidly and hard, most of it will run off, because it will not have time to enter the soil. Also, very little water will move into the soil, because the beating raindrops on bare soil makes muddy water and muddy water seals the natural openings in the soil. If too much of the water runs off, there may not be enough entering the soil to grow good crops.

There will be more run-off from bare ground than from soil covered with straw, grass, leaves or luxuriantly growing plants. Likewise there will be more run-off from sloping land than from level land.

To save water that falls on the soil, several things can be done. Deep rooted legumes to open the soil deep can be planted. These legumes have large roots that will punch holes in the tight sub-soil and, when these legumes die leave holes for the water to run in.

Terraces and contouring are needed on sloping land to slow movement and allow water to soak in. Cover crops as legumes, small grains or any close growing crops may slow water down and aid in penetration.

## Cotton and Cattle Boost Farm Income

AUSTIN—Cotton and cattle income increases boosted Texas' January-May farm cash income 4 per cent above the comparable 1953 level, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports.

Other January-May increases: cotton (37 per cent), peanuts (115 per cent), oats (87 per cent), and grain sorghums (46 per cent). Cottonseed income dropped 39 per cent and wheat, 33 per cent.

May farm prices were 1 per cent higher than April but 3 per cent below May, 1953. Commercial vegetable prices were up 19 per cent, and cotton and oil-bearing products, 2 per cent. Food-grains prices dropped 4 per cent; livestock, 1 per cent; dairy products, 5 per cent; and wool, 3 per cent. Compared with 1953 levels, May crop prices were down 1 per cent, and livestock and product prices, 4 per cent.

# Save Water With Concrete Irrigation Tile

Conservation of irrigation water is very important to the irrigation farmer. Loss of water from unlined ditches because of seepage and evaporation can be enormous and probably varies from 10 to 50 percent.

A limited supply of water makes such losses doubly serious. Fewer acres can be irrigated or crops must suffer from lack of enough water. Concrete pipe is one method to cut seepage and evaporation losses to a minimum.

The farmers of the Parmer County Soil Conservation District are rapidly learning the advantages of concrete pipe. Some of the advantages are: it provides close control of water distribution, saves time and labor, permits productive use of all land, aids in insect and weed control, simplifies irrigation of sloping lands, and requires little maintenance.

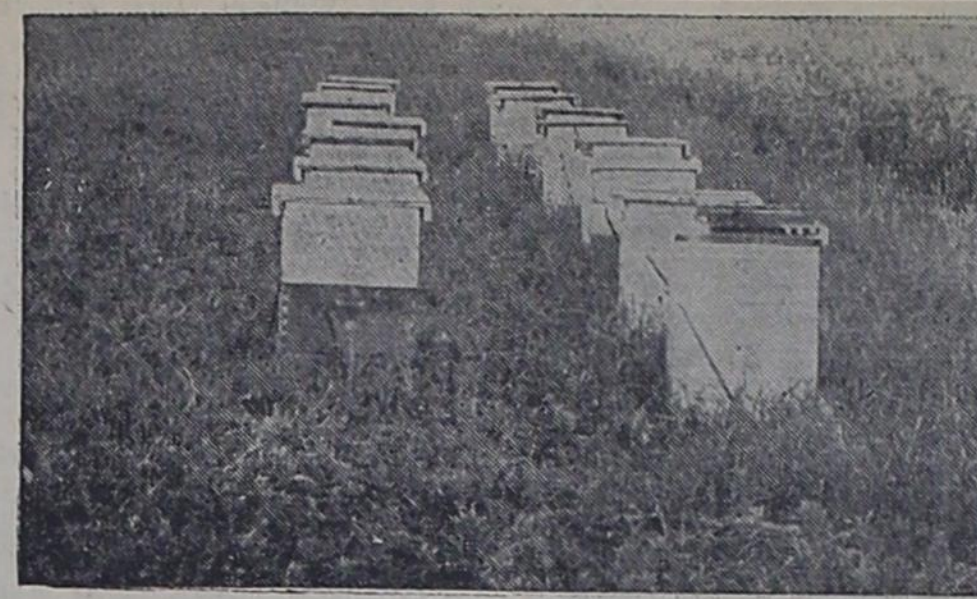
Of course any concrete pipe line needs to be properly located so as to fit into a well designed system. Since these lines are permanent it is well for the average farmer to seek advice on their de-

sign and location. Soil Conservation Service technicians assigned to the Parmer County Soil Conservation District are available and able to help with your concrete pipe problems.

Since two qualified contractors are installing and can furnish concrete pipe in this area, no problem should be encountered in obtaining the pipe or the installation. These two contractors guarantee their installations for one year. Generally any fault in material or workmanship should become evident during the first year of operation.

Perhaps pipe lines will never replace open ditches but may eventually replace most permanent ditches. When concrete pipe lines are supplemented with the use of metal or canvas pipe, no ditches at all are necessary.

While concrete pipe lines are expensive, their expected life span should be long. Considering the advantages and saving through their use, a real saving may be expected over a relatively short period of time.



This is probably a new twist for many farmers of the District. The above picture shows bees being used as an aid to pollination in sweet clover.

## How About Some Honey Bees as an Aid To Good Pollination for Legume Crops?

Farmers in the irrigated belt of the High Plains are realizing increased profits from the use of honey bees as agents of pollination.

The widespread use of insecticides, and the burning or overgrazing of uncultivated areas, has reduced the amount of our natural insect pollination.

Where seed crops of alfalfa, sweetclover, and vetch are produced, bees are necessary for high seed production.

Plants vary greatly in their response to pollination by bees. Alfalfa, sweetclover, and vetch are

dependent upon insects for pollination. Cotton, most fruits, and vegetables benefit from insect pollination, while Austrian Winter peas, cowpeas, and sorghums benefit little if any.

Plants that produce more than one seed per pod or fruit, require more pollen than do those having only one; therefore, the use of bees will result in more seeds per acre.

Research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown that yields have increased as much as 700 pounds per acre when bees were properly used on alfalfa;

vetch yields have been increased as much as 200 pounds per acre, and sweetclover has increased up to 300 pounds per acre.

At least one strong colony of bees per acre is desirable, but with a good stand and a large number of blossoms, two colonies per acre may be required to get the best results.

Beekeepers will usually move in bees for the honey crop if a good yield of honey can be expected. The hives should be in a sheltered place, as near to the crop as possible and not more than one-fourth to one-half mile from a water supply. Best results have been reported when the colonies were placed in groups of five or six, distributed evenly over the field. Albert and Ernest Sammann, brothers farming in the Prairie-view community, have recently harvested a seed crop of Madrid clover. They had several colonies of bees in the field and report very good yields.

Domestic demand for petroleum in 1953 is expected to show an increase of five to six per cent over 1952. This steady rate of increase is one reason why oil men must push their search for more oil reserves night and day, without let-up.

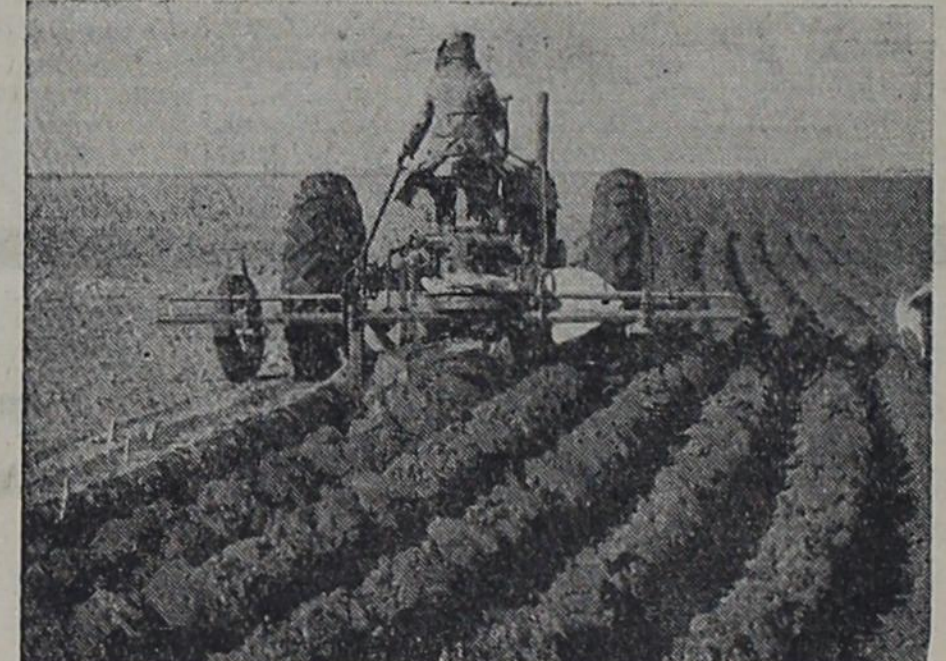
The Bermuda onion was named for the Bermuda Island.

Astronomy is probably the oldest of all sciences.

A holding company is one having controlling interest in several corporations.

# Soil Conservation Water Conservation

THEY'RE BOTH Important!



Better conservation practices for both soil and water is one of the great needs of modern agriculture. Under the guidance of Soil Conservation Districts across the land, great strides are being made toward conserving these two irreplaceable commodities.

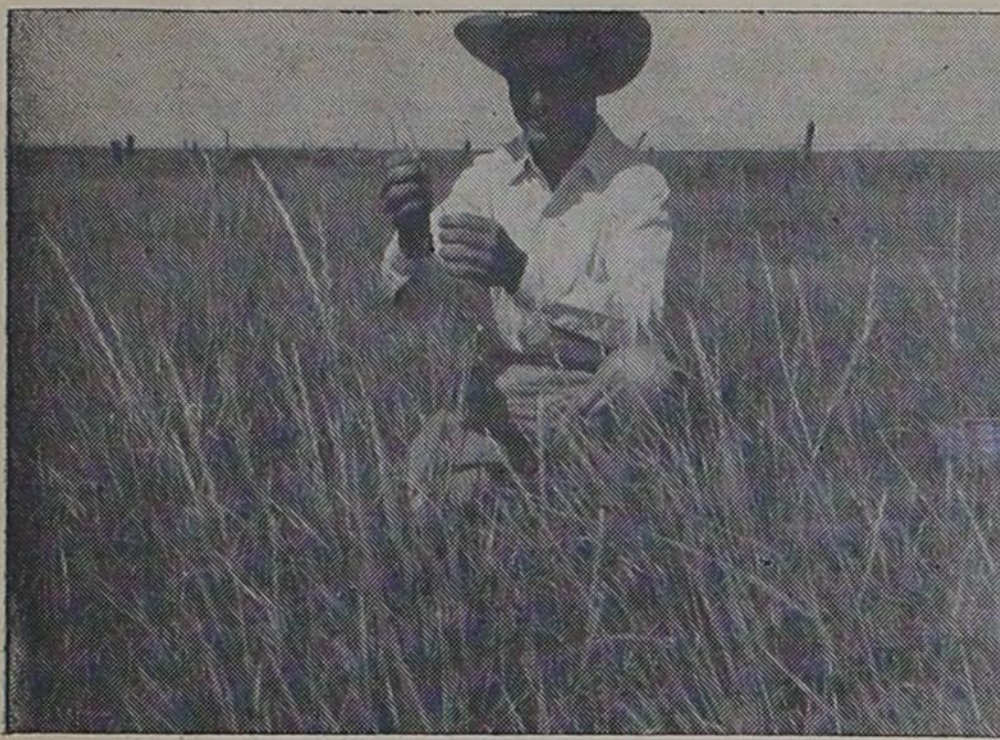
Deepwell Pumps, Inc., distributor for the world-famous Layne-Bowler line, takes pride in acknowledging the work accomplished in Parmer County by the Soil Conservation District, guided by SCS technicians, since the inception of the District several years ago.

Water and soil-saving practices such as contour farming, bench levelling, and the installation of underground concrete irrigation pipe are the result of never-ending effort on the part of farmers in cooperation with their Soil Conservation Districts. Congratulations to the District during this special week set aside for the observance of this great work: August 27 through September 3.

# Deepwell Pumps, Inc.

A Subsidiary of the Layne-Bowler Pump Co.  
FARWELL, TEXAS





This is Roy Miller who lives south of the Hub, who is shown kneeling on a waterway on his farm. He has planted western wheat grass and crested wheat grass as a soil conservation measure.

## "Anything that Puts Sorry Land Into Production Must Be All Right": Miller

Roy M. Miller feels that "anything that puts sorry land into production is bound to be all right." Miller, now farming 160 acres eight miles east and three south of Hub, has been cooperating with SCD since 1948. He is of the opinion, too, that benefits gained from the SCD program are up to the individual. "If every farmer would follow their (SCS personnel) ideas, we would have better soil longer; in fact, it would improve."

Bench leveling 28.2 acres of land is only one of the conservation practices Miller is carrying out with advice and assistance from SCS personnel. There are both wide and narrow borders, ranging from 24 to 40 feet, and a waterway seeded to western wheat grass and crested wheat grass catches and holds the excess water that comes off the benches from either irrigation or rainfall. The waterway was constructed two years ago and the land bench leveled last fall.

### Yearbooks Completed For Women's Club

Yearbooks for Texico-Farwell Woman's Club were completed this week and are ready for distribution among members. Meetings are scheduled the third Monday night of each month at 8 p. m. Officers for the coming year are Mrs. W. W. Vinyard, president; Mrs. Jack McMangial, vice-president; Mrs. Sam Rundell, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. M. C. Roberts, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Jack Williams, reporter.

Active members of the organization are Mesdames John Armstrong, John Aldridge, D. W. Bagley, Maude Brown, Joe Crume, Hattie Coffey, Claude Dyer, Charleyrene Danforth, Bill Foster, Mose Glasscock, W. H. Graham, Walter Hardage, Edd Hardage.

Also Mesdames Agrie Jones, Clyde Magness, Jack McManigal, Sam Rundell, B. A. Rogers, M. C. Roberts, M. A. Snider, Frank Seale, J. D. Thomas, W. W. Vinyard, Willie Williams, Johnie Wil-

liams, E. G. Williams, Jack Williams, Harry Whitley and Miss Iris Thornton.

Associate members are Mesdames Miller Stroup, C. C. Morgan, and Gladys Sofford.

Programs are set up for each month of the year, with guest speakers to carry out various parts of the program.

Sinclair Lewis was the first American to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.

## How SCS Works—

Continued From Page 3

possible for over-all administration and program formulation for the work of the Soil Conservation Service in the state. The State Office staff consists of the State Conservationist, a Deputy State Conservationist, three Assistant State Conservationists, a soil scientist, a Conservation Engineer, an Assistant Conservation Engineer, and two Soil Conservationists. These men serve the 25 area offices and the 270 unit offices in the state. Each area office is manned by an Area Conservationist who supervises and serves as a production leader for several work units. The work unit is staffed by a professional conservationist and one or more conservation aids who work directly with farmers through the districts.

Texas' staff also has available the use of engineering and watershed planning specialists at the field headquarters in Fort Worth, where the cartographic field unit serving the state is also located. Plant technologists stationed at Fort Worth, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Lincoln, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado and Athens, Georgia, also serve Texas. These men also aid in the development of essential working materials. A plant materials specialist serving the entire state searches for new or improved plants which Texas farmers can employ for special conservation uses.

In all its work in Texas, the Service maintains a close working relationship with the Texas A&M College System, recognizing that the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges have an over-all responsibility to make the national program of soil and water conservation effective. Government-wise, the educational phase of the program is primarily the responsibility of the Texas State Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Extension Service. On-the-farm technical assistance is the responsibility of the Soil Conservation Service.

The Soil Conservation Service looks to the Texas State Agricul-

tural Experiment Station and research agencies of the Department of Agriculture as principal sources of information and facts on improved conservation technology.

In carrying out the national soil and water conservation program, the Service recognizes the important responsibility and role of local leadership of the legally formed and farmer-run soil conservation districts, which are local units of state government. The district expedites the application of sound conservation programs

to the land in an organized way. Watershed protection projects, on a demonstration basis, were authorized by the 83rd Congress. The Soil Conservation Service was directed to develop this new-type program over a 5-year period. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate how local watershed groups and the Federal Government can plan and install complete watershed protection as a means of conserving soil and water resources and alleviating damages from floods, silting of reser-

voirs, impairment of stream channels and other upstream land and water problems.

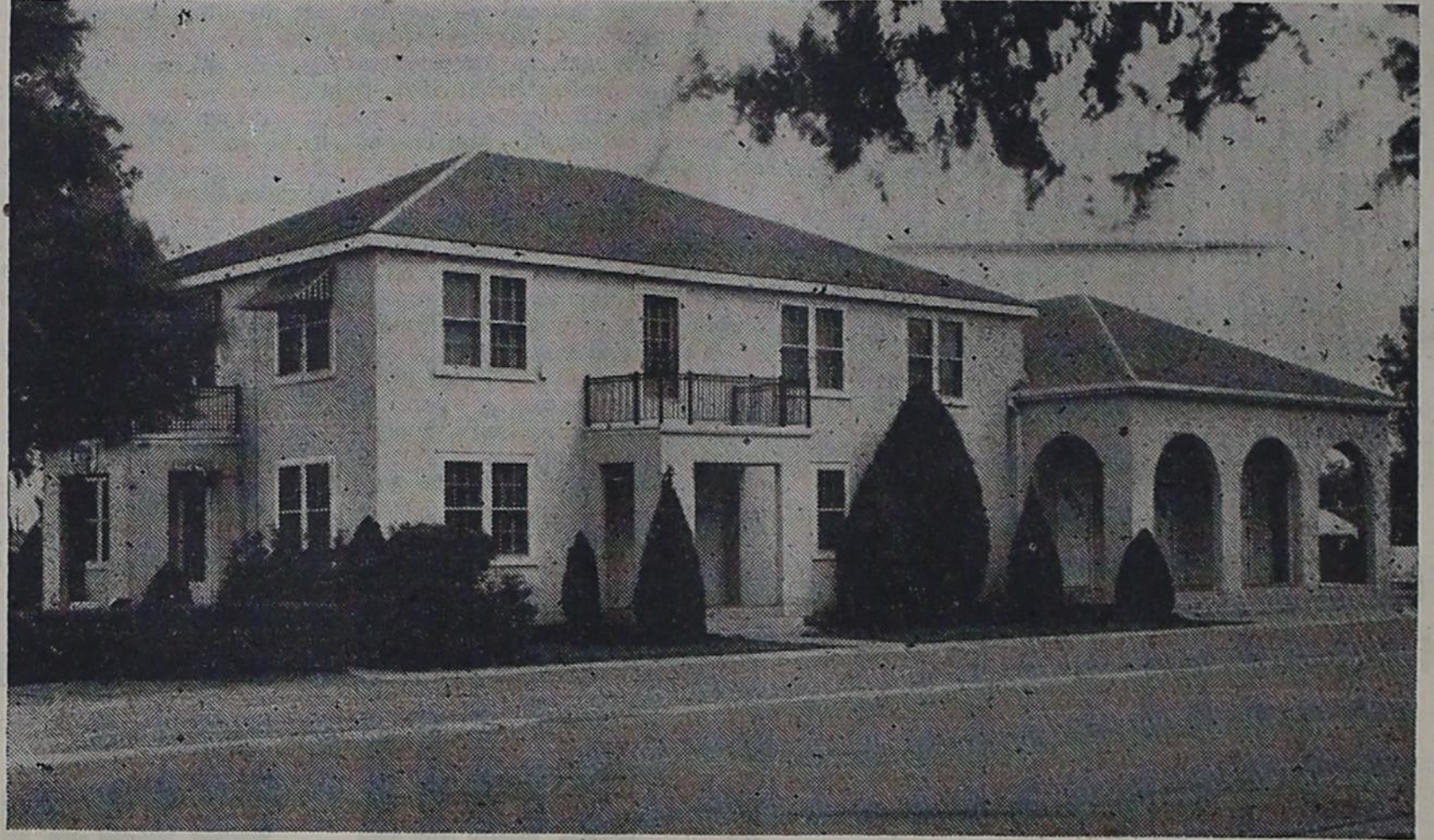
A main objective of a watershed protection project is to reduce runoff for flood prevention, and provide protection of bottomlands so they may be available for crop production.

In cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Weather Bureau, the Service is carrying out studies to evaluate the effect of individual reservoir units, determine flood stages

along the main stream, and determine the utility of channel improvements. Hydraulic evaluation of conservation projects will be made through surface investigations, sediment sampling, and ground water investigations.

The Service has responsibility for the National Cooperative Soil Survey carried out in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. All soil surveys, including those made directly for farm planning, are a part of this program.

# Steed Funeral Home



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## STEED FUNERAL HOME

End of North Main Street, Clovis, New Mexico  
DEXTER TODD — MRS. UNA M. STEED

There won't be anything to

# Consume

If we all don't first

# Conserve

As sellers of Butane-Propane, Gasoline, oils, greases, hardware, and a host of other important farm and home commodities. Friona Consumers is interested in promoting CONSUMPTION.

But stop and think a moment. Where would consumption wind up if there was no CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES? The people of this community—this county—this state—and this nation are tied to the PRODUCTION OF THE LAND.

Without a fertile soil, there would be no crops. Without crops, there would be no America, for the strength of this country is vested in her land.

So, it is our responsibility to keep for our children, and our children's children, the rich heritage of a productive earth.

CONSERVATION comes before CONSUMPTION, and the sooner that the people of America's farm lands wake up to this great realization, the sooner we will arrive at a sound, prosperous national economy.

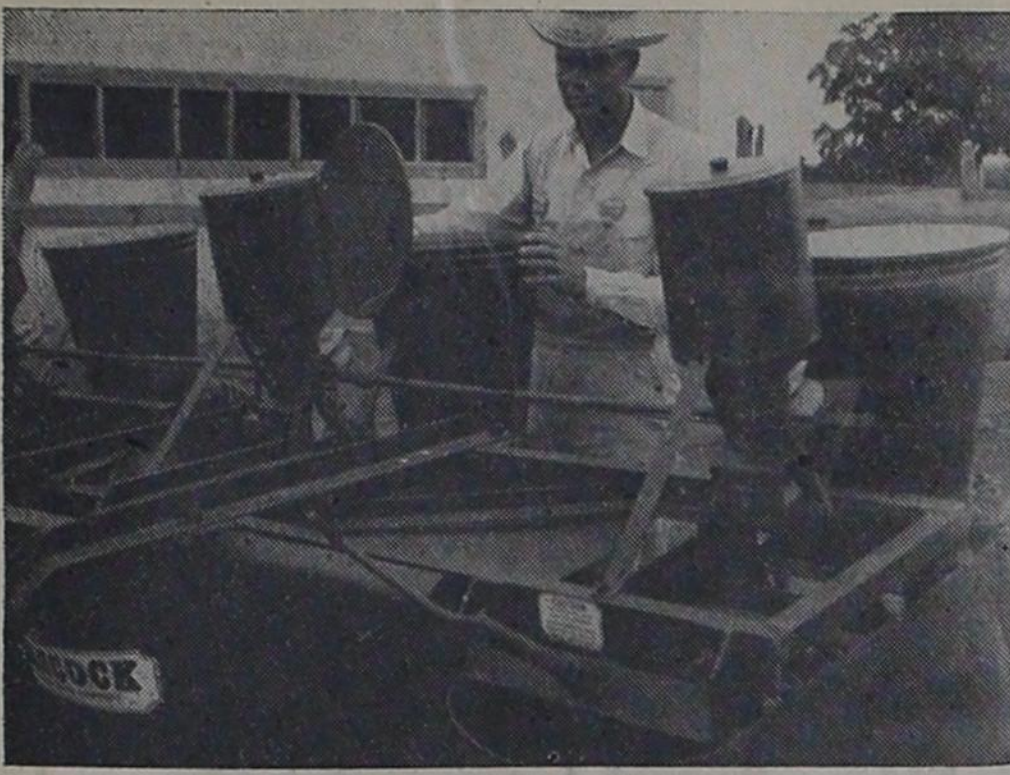
We salute the Parmer County Soil Conservation District and its cooperating farmers for the jobs they are doing to keep our good land productive. During this next week, we hope that everyone will acquaint himself more fully with the objectives of true soil conservation.

PARMER COUNTY SCD WEEK  
AUGUST 27—SEPTEMBER 3

# FRIONA CONSUMERS COMPANY

Friona, Texas





A. L. Black is standing beside one of the District's inter-row seeders. He is a member of the SCD board of supervisors for his zone, and lives east of the Hub community.

### Interest Will Grow in Soil Conservation Work, Believes A. L. Black, Supervisor

A. L. Black, who lives four miles east of Hub, calls SCD "a very worthy project" and feels that interest will gradually grow with both irrigation and dryland programs. He adds that many farmers are not "taking advantage of the technical and engineering advice we have."

Black has been a member of the board of supervisors since the beginning of SCD in 1947, and is presently serving as secretary of the group. And, incidentally, he's one of the men to see about renting Soil Conservation District equipment. Among the implements located on his place are a land leveler and an inter-row seeder which are available for public use.

Among services and advice from the SCS personnel of which Black has taken advantage are moisture checks to determine whether the penetration is satis-

factory and analyses of his irrigation system and soil types.

Black is one of many farmers in the county who has inter-planted cowpeas in grain sorghums. This is a new project in the county and it is still too early to be able to measure the results. He says, however, that the feed inter-planted with peas has "done just as well with no more moisture" as that which has no peas. He adds that "it is certain to put more nitrogen in the land."

Some 25 acres of the place are in permanent pasture and about 75 head of cattle and their calves are run on it at the present. Black pointed out that many farmers misunderstand the purpose of permanent pasture. It is essential to feed some dry feed with it for the best results.

Cloyis is Black's home town and he was a rancher in Quay County, N. M., for three years prior to coming to Parmer County about ten years ago. He was married in 1939 and the couple has a daughter, 11, and two sons, 9 and 7.

others. Thus, health officials will have an up-to-date check on infections afflicting household pets and farm animals, providing ailing animals were seen by veterinarians.

Infections in animals are exerting increasingly greater influence on human health, state health leaders point out.

Agencies cooperating in the new venture are the State Department of Health, Livestock Sanitary Commission, A and M College School of Veterinary Medicine, Texas Veterinary Medical Association, the Disease Control Branch of the Agriculture Research Service, and the United States Public Health Service.

The State Health Department for years has maintained a reporting system for human communic-

able diseases. And for the past three years the department has conducted a monthly survey pinpointing the county of origin and species of all rabies-positive animal heads autopsied by the Bureau of Laboratories.

This new animal morbidity system is separate from the human disease record, and absorbs the monthly rabies report.

The report system works like this:

Two identical self-addressed, postage-free report cards are mailed to each of the state's 700-plus private veterinarians. One card covers the first half of the month; the other the second half.

A column of most animal diseases is printed on each card. The veterinarian has only to check the number of cases of each dis-

ease he has observed during the appropriate two-week period and return the card to the state health agency.

Accumulative results for each monthly period are by the Bureau of Laboratories, and a copy sent to each veterinarian when new report cards are mailed.

The tabulation shows any unusual incidence of specific disease in a given area, so that appropriate control measures can be started to prevent its spreading.

Irene Castle was the first to start the bobbed hair fashion.

Harding was the first president to speak over the radio (1923).

Lake Champlain lies between New York and Vermont.

## GOOD SOIL CONSERVATION WORK PAYS DIVIDENDS

(THE SAME AS FRIONA WHEAT GROWERS ARE PAYING THIS YEAR!)



The above is a picture of hairy vetch—a popular winter legume that you should be thinking about planting NOW.

Legumes such as this return vital nitrogen to depleted soils—can be grazed. Consider inter-row seeding as a part of YOUR better farming program!

PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WEEK: AUG. 27-SEPT. 3

WE WILL BE READY TO HANDLE YOUR MILO

FRIONA WHEAT GROWERS

Friona, Texas

### What Is Meaning Of Conservation To Farmer, Rancher?

By soil conservation district standards, a conservation farmer or rancher is a man:

1. Who sees the land. To him it isn't just a mixture of sand, silt, clay and rock but rather it is the gift of God to man to be used to produce the food he must have, the fiber for clothes and shelter, and the beauties so necessary to the enjoyment of living.

2. Understands what he sees. To him the soil is a living thing. The soil has needs and capabilities as does man or beast. The needs of some soils are few even to produce a hundred fold; others have much greater needs to produce even tenfold.

3. Works with understanding. Since the soil is a living thing it has ways of telling the good husbandryman just what its needs are. He can read the signs and treat it in keeping with the needs. Again just like a man or beast some soils are suited for one use, others another. Just as all men are not of a temperament to be doctors, neither are all soils suited for the growing of cotton. The conservation farmer or rancher uses the land for the purpose for which it is best suited and treats it in accordance with its needs.

4. Shares his knowledge and findings with his friends and neighbors. He isn't selfish in the use of his knowledge for only his own financial gain but shares this knowledge because he loves the land, and has a desire to see it protected and improved.

### Animal Diseases Under Scrutiny

Austin—Diseases in domestic animals and fowls is coming under closer expert scrutiny since July 5 when state health and veterinary authorities launched a new system of reporting presence, prevalence, and distribution of animal diseases.

Depending on how much cooperation is forthcoming from private veterinarians, on whom the success of the program hinges, State Health Officer, Henry A. Holle, said the new system ideally will reveal bi-weekly incidence of domestic animal disease occurring in any of the state's 254 counties.

Included among diseases reported are anthrax, brucellosis, equine encephalomyelitis, leptospirosis, ornithosis (psittacosis), rabies, and

## What Will It Be--

— THIS? —



— OR THIS? —



Soil and water conservation spell the difference in the two pictures above. The Parmer County area is abundantly blessed with good soil and a plentiful supply of water, and we hold our fate in our own hands. PRACTICE SOIL CONSERVATION—IT IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

Ethridge-Spring Agency has helped the farmer conserve financial security for 20 years with sound insurance programs tailor-made to individual needs. Preserve your farming investment, be it in crop or building, with an up-to-date policy.

INSURANCE IS PART OF A CONSERVATION PROGRAM TOO!

Ethridge-Spring Agcy.

FRIONA, TEXAS

## Nobody Wants Our Crops to Look Like THIS!



Picture showing devastating effect of wind upon plowed field which had no cover. These scenes were commonplace 20 years ago.

Of course no one wants to see a return of the terrible "Dust Bowl" days of the 30's—but some farmers are actually encouraging their return during this period of prolonged dry weather, with farming methods entirely unsuited to present conditions.

We are glad that such thoughtless deeds are becoming rare instead of commonplace today, and we feel that the entire nation owes a vote of thanks to the

farmers and their soil conservation districts for the great strides made toward preserving our soil.

Congratulations to the Parmer County Soil Conservation District and to the principles for which it stands.

Also, we'd like to remind you that at Welch-Blackburn you can find most of your common farm-and-home necessities . . . and we appreciate your business!

Welch-Blackburn Hardware

"THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING"

FRIONA, TEXAS





Livestock have a luxuriant pasture in fields of hubam clover grown under irrigation. This legume is gaining popularity on the High Plains.

### Hubam Clover Making Appearance On High Plains as Summer Legume

Hubam clover, a deep rooted legume, has proven its value in conservation crop rotations in the Blacklands and has more recently been used on the High Plains very effectively under irrigation.

Hubam is an annual white-blooming sweetclover that makes vigorous growth for green manure, is a good grazing and hay plant, and produces an abundant seed crop.

Both the growing Hubam clover and its residue are effective in reducing soil and water losses. It mellows and puts new life in tight crusty soils. The roots of Hubam clover penetrate hard pans and heavy sub-soil, thereby allowing the soil to absorb more water.

Besides making land more resistant to erosion and improving its working condition, Hubam has definitely increased yields of crops following it. The fact that it pays its own way is attested by many farmers. Roy Euler, a cooperater with the Parmer County Soil Conservation District, whose farm is two miles south of Summerfield reported a twenty-five per cent increase yield of combine maize following Hubam clover. Others have found it profitable as a grazing or seed crop.

Hubam clover may be seeded alone or over-seeded on wheat, however, the most common practice in this area is to over-seed wheat the latter part of March or the first part of April. Most farmers prefer to use twelve to fifteen pounds of seed per acre.

There are still other summer legumes that can be worked into the crop rotation. One that has gained in popularity is the cowpea. Especially, interplanting cowpeas in the same row with grain sorghum. Even though this is still more or less on a trial basis, estimates on acreage planted this year have reached as high as ten

thousand times. The main advantage this type of planting has is that a cash crop can be grown at the same time a soil improving legume is growing that will add nitrogen and organic matter to the soil.

Such varieties as Whipporwill, New Era, Clay, and Chinese Red, have been planted this year.

crops are light, moisture, humidity, temperature, ventilation, physical condition of soil, humus and soil bacteria and nutrients. As we only have control over three of these—physical condition of the soil, humus and soil bacteria and nutrients, we should try to maintain and improve them for a more stable agriculture.

### It's Good Advice To Gear Your Land To Its Capabilities

What is your land capable of doing?

The first step in conservation farming is to start using each acre of land according to its capabilities. Some land is best suited for cultivation; some is best suited for grass. On some of your land intense conservation measures may be needed; on the other land you may need nothing more than ordinary good farming methods. Each tract of land is different and is capable of doing certain things if properly treated. But each acre must be used for a job it is capable of doing and treated with the conservation measures it needs to keep it productive.

The kind of soil, the slope, the degree of erosion, and the climate mainly determine what land is capable of doing. But there are other factors that may affect the capability of land; it may be rocky or it may be subject to overflow.

When a farmer makes a request to the Soil Conservation District board for assistance on conservation work, soil scientists, who make conservation surveys, study each tract of land. They consider all of the things that might affect its use and conservation. Then simple maps are made that show the capability of each acre. These maps divide land into eight classes. The first four classes are suited for cultivation and the last four, not suited for cultivation. The best land for farming is Class I land. It is very good land that can be cultivated safely with good soil management practices only.

Class II is good land, but has some hazards in farming. It may have gentle slopes or moderate erosion.

Class III is suitable for cultivation but has several undesirable features and requires intensive treatment.

Class IV land is fairly good land that is best suited to pasture but can be cultivated occasionally if handled with great care.

Class V land should be kept in permanent vegetation. It is nearly level but is too wet or stony for cultivation.

Class VI land is too steep, eroded, or shallow for cultivation, and should be used for grass.

Class VII land includes the very steep, eroded, or rough, areas. This land should be used for grass with careful management.

Class VIII land is the land suited for wildlife or recreation. It is usually too steep and rocky for other productive use. With the use of these maps showing land classes, the Soil Conservation Service technician and the farmer are in a better position to decide what conservation practices are needed on the farm.

### Copies of Articles Are Available

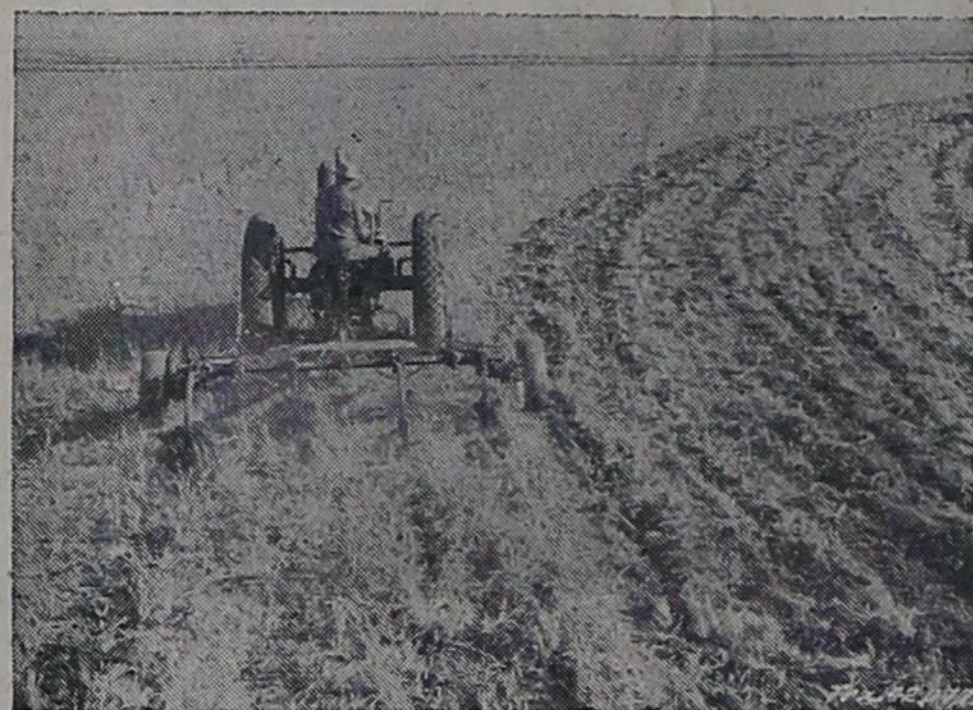
AUSTIN—"Mental Health of Cancer Patients" by Dr. Beatrix Cobb, M. D., Anderson Hospital research psychologist, has been published by the Hogg Foundation for Mental Hygiene, administered by the University of Texas.

Copies are available on request from the Foundation's headquarters at the Main University here.

## GOOD PREPARATION

Returning humus to the soil through methods such as stubble mulch plowing add greatly to the potential of any land, and especially those under irrigation.

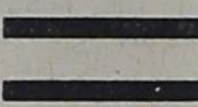
There are dozens of other sound practices endorsed by your Soil Conservation District that can and do result in greater production. These practices are paying off big dividends for everyone.



## GOOD CROP CULTURE

It is a sight to warm the soul of every tiller of the soil to see his land receiving water in the manner illustrated at the right.

Contoured, terraced fields result in a more even distribution of our precious water, and of course mean increased yields.



## GOOD TIMES FOR EVERYBODY

In this part of the country where everyone is dependent upon the income from agriculture, there is no one who does not recognize the beauty of such scenes as the one on the right: Many beautiful crops growing in profusion.

The Parmer County Soil Conservation District is working for a better farming program. This means a better standard of living for us all.



### Here's the Dope On Plant Nutrients On the High Plains

The High Plains consists of soils varying from sands to clays and ranging from slightly acid to slightly alkaline in natural form and under annual rainfall of approximately 20 inches.

Plants have a choice of the 90 or more elements found in the soil, air and water. Plants take in a little of most of these elements but actually need only fifteen. Four of the 15 elements come from air and water and make up about 95 per cent of the dry weight of plants. These four elements are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Nitrogen cannot be used directly by most plants. Only legumes, bacteria, and certain forms of other bacteria are able to use nitrogen from the air and in turn furnish it to the plant. The carbon comes from the air, the hydrogen from water, and the oxygen from both air and water.

The other eleven essential elements are iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorous, sulfur, manganese, Zinc, copper, boron, and molybdenum, which comes from the soil.

When we grow crops on the land, the plants take up these elements as they grow. When we sell the crop, these elements are sold too. The land then has less of them than it had before. In many years time, some of these may be used up. Those generally used up first in our locality are nitrogen, phosphorous, and occasionally potassium.

Nitrogen can be added to the soil in fertilizer or by growing legumes which have been inoculated with a special bacteria. Inoculated legumes form nodules or lumps on their roots which store nitrogen which the bacteria have gathered from the air. Phosphorous and potassium are added as fertilizer. A complete fertilizer contains nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. One ton of barnyard manure equals approximately 100 pounds of 10 per cent nitrogen, 5 per cent phosphate, and 10 per cent potash, or 5-10-5, sacks of complete fertilizer.

Factors influencing the yields of

During this special week set aside as Parmer County Soil Conservation Week, we hope you will make an effort to become better acquainted with the aims of this organization, dedicated to saving our soil.

## ★ CONGRATULATIONS ★

## PARMER COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

# FRIONA STATE BANK

MEMBER F. D. I. C. — FRIONA, TEXAS