

Water For Big Spring

## 

Garbage AndSewage Costs Hiked By City


## MeGRANERY ADVISES

Crackdown Due On Mishandled Claims

Adlai Gets
Farm Talk In Shape Clean House As South Sweep Seen A Success


## Jet Plane Remains



## Air Cadet Dies In

## Crash Landing Here

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|  |  | Huge Crowds Greet Republican Choice

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 3 (PH) (PAEAD Dwight D. Eisenhower ap-
pealed to the women of America today to throw themselves into the presidential campaign "to correct the things that are The GOP presidential nominee's appeal to the women
voters was made before a cheering crowd estimated at 9,000
gathered at the Tampa ball park. gathered at the Tampa ball park. Atlanta, Jacksonvilte and
Tampa followed the lead of
Miami in giving Eisenhower a rousing welcome on his sweep ion. "I am anxious to draw the spirit of women into the cam-
ind paign I am anxious tring to draw the spirit of women into the cam-
been introduced by GOP Na. Nishhower said after he had
tional Committeewoman
$\qquad$ To 'Reconsider'
Lewis Meets Mine

## Operators On Pact

SPEED LIMIT IN
SCHOOL ZONES
IS 15 M.P.H.




A Bible Thought For Today-
Babylon has been a ruin for a very long fime. She en-
slaves no nation nor people now. God got tred of her arrognce and cruelty. There is a limitit to God's patience. Thou shalt no
-3 saiah $47: 5$.

The Political Chapel Has Quite A History, Considerable Color

| An exhiblt of hats collected and ar ranged by the New York Historical So ciety to illustrate the old saying, "in the ring" is open to publie inspection, according to the Christian Science Monitor. | Lincoln and Andrew Jackson before him wore the stovepipe hat, while Grover Cleveland sported the silk topper. Al Smith's brown derby is represented. course, as is the Homburg of Tom Dewey and the fedoras of 'FDR and Wendell Will kie. |
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Prospect Of Ample Water Calls For Temperate Consumption Of It

Merry-Go-Round - Drew Pearson
Technical Assistance, Point 4
Is Our 'Diplomacy Of Future

Business Mirror-Sam Dawson
Tax Collectors At All Levels Hoping People Make A Lot Of Money For Them

## n方守



## This Day <br> In Texas



Around The Rim - The Herald Staff
Hand Fan's Passing Lamented; Its Artful Pictures Recalled



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## Business Outlook - J. A. Livingston

## Draper Urges Private Lending To Help Bridge The Dollar Gap



Big Spring •(Texas) Herald, Wed., Sept. 3, 1952
Reba Meek, Bob Kennedy Married In Home Ceremony

 und
 A third will appear in evening
gowns, a thitrd in bathing suuts and
Cunninghams Have Reunion At City Park

## 

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Youngster

 FOR TOMORROW
 Is Honored On Birthday

## 

New Liquid Kills Roaches and Ants
3 Children
Are Honored On Birthdays


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## Here This Week Only!



## Beauty Consultant

direct from the New York Salon of Helena Rubinstein

The world's greatest beauty authority - Helena Rubinstein - sends her Benity P your your own beauty expert. She'll give youa A FREE BEAUTY ANALYSIS You'll get an individual analysis of your own beauty problems, just as it's given A COMPLIMENTARY 7-DAY HOME BEAUTY COURSE You'll get a complete home beauty course, in a big illustrated 32 -page bookWonder Course for analysis. Based on Helena Rubinstein's famous New York Wonder Course for which women pay $\$ 25$-it comes at absolutely no coot to
you! It's packed with dozens of beauty secrets, like these below, plus a wonderful 7 you! It's packed with dozens of beauty secr

IgT DAY-Learn all about how to care for - 5TH DAY-Want to see how your lipe come dry, oily, and "over 30" okin, how to re- actually lok bigger? Smaller ? Your nooe
duce hips and keep them slim.
less prominent? Here's tho artyul ant of 2no par-Areyour facoand diroat fabbly? make-up-all in pictureas them-somplete with diagrams. to firm them-complete with diagrams.
 4rix dar-9 out of 10 women miako-up portanoe of your cres. Inern bour the finb portance of your eyes. Learn how to make 7TH DAY-Learn where and when andhow chart, plua a complete make-up and hairdo
chart Mebe your appointment with Helena Rubinstein's Beauty Consultant todey Her time is limited.

## BIG SPRING DRUG





8 Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Wed., Sept. 8, 1952

Herald Classified Ads Go Into More Than 8,000 Homes Every Day--They Get Results! Phone 728




| G. BLAIN | VACUUM CLEANER SALES AND <br> NEW Eurek, Premier, GE and Kiry. <br> Borgains in lotest model <br> Parts for all makes-Cleaners for rent. |
| :---: | :---: |



## MISTER BREGER



## GRIN AND BEAR IT



# Broncs Grab First With 6－4 Victory 

Complete March From 8th Place $\overline{7}=$

Yankees Get Quick Return On Blackwell Investment


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## Mustangs Stress

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LITTLE SPORT




By Rouson


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Steers Turn Up With Blisters

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## Ex，Senator Star

| Mike Fornieles，star hurler of the Big Spring Broncs in 1951，pitched a one－hit game in | pitch a．no－hitter in his firit blg league game． <br> $\mathrm{He}_{0}$ is the second Big Spring |
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Brook＇s Defense May Be The Secret Of Team＇s Success

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## CLASSIFIED DISPLAY <br> TRANSFER

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| Home for Sale |
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言为Emma Sloughter

TOO HOT TO COOK
Let Us Do It For You
Fried Chicken To Go!
Regular Order, 3 pcs. $\$ 1.00$ $1 / 2$ Chicken, 6 Pcs. $\$ 1.50$ Whole Chicken, 12 Pcs. $\$ 2.50$ Order Chicken Livers, 6 Pcs.90c All White Meat, 3 Pcs. $\$ 1.35$ Chicken Gizzards, 6 Pcs. 75e ALL ORDERS SERVED WITH Hot Rolls-Honey-Gravy-French Fries CLOSED MONDAY

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FAST CHICK
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G. Blain Luse"MOVING" CALL BYRON'S
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## MONUMENTS

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##  home for Sale by owner Pariy OfTexas 

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We Have A Supply of Charcoal BIG SPRING MOTOR CO.

## Long Family Member

 Tops Louisiana Vote Campaign Issuie NEW ROY STEINFORT





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 For Escapees From Ohio State Hospital
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you'll like

## CHERRY

 PECANByrd Refuses To Take Part In Any 3rd Party Movement



Nixon To Make



Metal Enamel Lamps

Swing tilt adjustable in all directions . raises to $50^{\prime \prime}$, lowers to $40^{\prime \prime}$. . . has three way socket . . . just right for reading, over a card table, for desk work, sewing and numerous other activities . . . In green, brown, maroon or grey. 7.95 Also in Brass at 8.95 3 -way light globe ( $40,60,100$ watts) to
fit above lamp.
35c ea.


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Values to 6.95-3.95
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Reduced
SHIRT JACKETS


This is a new number just in time to go to colloge and to make everyone happy.

There at $10 \%$ Discount
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BROADCLOTH SHORTS


Introducing a special purchase. Xtra Ordinary from Knothe
No seam crotch ............ $\$ 1.00$
Undershirts ............... $\$ 1.00$

White and
Solid Colors


## SUITS

Regular Weight $\$ 69.50$ \& $\$ 74.50-\$ 59.50$ $\$ 79.50$ \& $\$ 85.00-\$ 69.50$ \$90 \& \$105.00-\$79.50
shirts, suits, socks, pajamas and jackets so we can get to work. Come have a grand time

$\$ 35.00$
Values $\mathrm{T}_{0}$
Our manufacturer cooperated in bringing to you over 200 pair of fine new all wool slacks regular priced $\$ 17.95$ to $\$ 21.50$. Special as their contribution to this event.

A Bunch Of Good Buys Not Listed

Patroloum Bldg.

## Other



FIELD AND RANGE has the pleasure of presenting to the ranchers and farmers of Howard County, and to the people of Big Spring, Miss Earlene Guyer of Brownwood, and Marion E. Everhart. The two are new workers with the Big Spring unit of the Soil Conservation Service. Miss Guyer was transferred here from Seymour as a secretarial worker, and Everhert has been assigned to Howard County as work, unit conservationist. He came here on a promotion from Snyder. To this issue of FIELD AND RANGE he has contributed an article on the need for cover crops on the cultivated land in this area for prot cetion against the blowing that may be expected this coming winter and spring. FIELD AND RANGE is happy to welcome them both.



## County's First 1952 Bale

Howard County's first 1952 bale was grown by Ralph White of Coahoma (right) and was ginned at the Co-Operative Gin and Supply Co, of which Gordon Hodnett, (left), is manager. This bale wilt be sold at a Chinese auction sponsored by the Big Spring Chamber of Commerce on the Courthouse Square, Saturday, September 6, at an hour to be announced later. Howard County has produced as high as 65,000 bates of cotton, but this year, because of the drought, estimates are that the production will be limited to less than 1000 bales and some estimates run well below that unusally low figure. Production will be governerd by the amount of rainfall received between now and the end of the cotton growing season. Reports from over the area disclose similiar situations except where irrigation water is available for cotton production. White said $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 0}$ pounds of seed cotton was necessary to produce this 505 -pound bale. It is also to be noted that a short cotton crops hurts not only the cotton farmer but the stockman as well, since cotton and cottonseed products for livestock feed go hand in hand in West Texas economy Some of Howard County's gins will not be in operation this season and others are hoping for a share of the business from those areas north of here where crops are reported to be good.


## Riding

## THE GRUB LINE

With Fronklin Reynolds

There was a day when CIny had reen a big r an brute that had Mctionight of Midland County could killed half a dozen men. Clay arride . know hehrly every man the met to Carlsbad to convert Schoonover on the street or in the saloons, and every one of them knew him. Clay was one of the "great" among the cowboys of forever.
You areti't tikely to find any oldtmer who will deny that Clay
Mf Gonigal was the greatest steer MicGonigal was the greatest steer
icper of $\mathrm{a}^{\circ} \mathrm{H}$ time. In fact, around rodeo arenas in the old davis there was no gres: $A_{2}$ compliment lpat could be pald to a cow hand than to say "he did \&. McGonigal."
But there was a time, out in New Mexico, Clay overplayed his steer-roping hand. duce Sol Schoonover, we must introduce sol Schoonover, a picturesque and other hot spots in 1904. The boys called him "King of the Gamhiers" and Sol gloriec in the titte. The feeling between Clay McGonlgal and Schoonover wann't friendBut getting back to Clay; he knew he was a good steer roper,
tre best in the world. In those day the roping steers were wild Longhorns and they weren't 600 -to-900 pound overgrown calves that are being roped today. They welghed Nor was the steer given a ty-foot start on the roper as the rcle is today. Back in 1904 the steers were given a start of 100 feet, and on such a steer with such a start Clay had scored a time of 23 seconds flat at Tucson for the ride, roping. trip and tie. Incia thirty-foot start he performed the feat in $93-5$ seconds at an exhibition in Chicago.
Clay's skill with the lasso had taken him all never north and South America and he had just returned from one of these trips when loon in Carishad. Townsmen and range riders who happened to be in twon, gathered around the traveler, and to these stay-at-homes Clay and his companions were recounting their ad-
ventures as giass after glass was filled and emptied
$\qquad$ All the while Sol Schoonover was slanding down the bar a'ways and aring alone. Finally he's heard In he figured to hear.
Clay," the doin" a lot of talkin", Clay," the gambler said. "Personas you claim to be, or as good al as you clalm to be, or as good a a steer for a long time but rus about minded to take you for a
good side bet that I could do better good side bet that I could do better
than you with roth hands tied bethan you with

## hind my back. " Clay was

trigger but he took time betting trigger but he took time out to
laugh. "1'll tell yoi what," said, I'I bet yo $\$ 1.000$ I can tie ten steers in laster time than you
can tie one, an' l'Il let you pick the can tie one, an' 'II let you pick the
ten steers ${ }^{1+}$. A heavy silence fell on the
crowd crowd.
IIt take that. Clay" said Schoonin his day, "a to give you break, I'li let you pick my steer." Two thousand dollars in quick
cash was put on the bar the sa cash was put on the bar, the sa-
loon keeper put it in an envelope, loon keeper put it in an envelope,
wrote the terms of the bet on the wrote the terms of the bet on the
outside and deposited it it his safe. Then every man said to the man nearest him: "I'tl bet you.." and ward spread over town.
Schconover Wanted to do more
than Just win Clay's $\$ 1,000$. than Just win Chay's $\$ 1,000$. He
wanted to beat the great McGonl wanted to beat the ereat McGoni-
gal. He needed practice and so he gal. He needed practice and so he
bought a bunch of steers, borrowed a mighty good horse that the $o$ mer wouldr't sell, and Frank,
Sam, and Nib Jones of Rock Ars Sam, and Nib Jones of Rocky Arroyo, all top ropers in their own
rightr, dropped all other chores to ecach him
But Sol and his backers hadn't been spending all of their time in
roping practice. They bad been In the mountains looking for the willdest, ranglest, meanest, steers they co id find. It's likely ted more vicious bo-
vines thad neve: before been thrown vines tad neve: before been thrown
together in one eorral. Sol was.
spending three times as moch mion ey as he had bet Clay to get the job done.
And Clay's consideration of Sol was no less tender.
On a trip down into Mexice be
into the seventh notch on his ble xdy horns.
But then Clay had already seen ther things is Mexico. He recalled bow the Spanish fighting bulls were kept in Aarkened corrals' prito the fight. Clay had concelvthe idea, without being told, that this made them all the more vicious
Men who bad peeped through the cracks in the cage announced that they had never seen a meaner steer and predicted Sol's eath
Under the agreed rules Clay was o rope his tel steers first, one right after the other, as fast as they could be run through the
chute, tied and then chased out of the arena. On the big
On arena.
On the big day the show was ev-
ry bit as good and gory as expected. Clay had one horse gored and also used two others. He broke hall a dozen ropes. One steer Jumped the fence, charging
the grandstand. Clay's clothes vere rippet and his arms and legs erisserossed-with angry red seratehes.
Finally he was through, sweatrenched and weary man. The gast of the ten was tied and Clay nanaged to stand up and throw
is arms in the air. The timers wrote a verdict of six minutes, an average of thirty-six seconds to the steer.
Now it was time for the big vent.
The crate containing the Mexican man killer was hauled out on the field on George Lueas' dray.
Sol Schoonover, mounted on Mandy Jones' black roping horse, was ready.
The cage was opened and the steer rushed out into the brilliant New Mexico sunshine. And he
came out fighting: he was fighting came out fighting; he was fighting the air, the suu.shine; be was fight-
Ing shadow, he was fighting ing ais shadow, he was fighting
everything it. sight. But' he could not see Sol and the black horsel Suddenly dumped into the sunshine the steer was temporarily blinded.
But the animal could hear, and he charged blisdiy in the direction four times he aln. st caiught Sol't horse. Then finally they were in position and Sol salled a neat loop out and over the steer's horns. The lariat tightened with Sol going away.
One
One end of the rope was tied to the saddle horn and the other was wild steer. But Sol had missed d. ppping the slack rope under the steer's hip bone to provide the Witerage to throw him
With a less skillfut roping horse Sol Schoonover would have been killed. Then, with the timers' watches tickies away Sol with noble the trip. The ateer salled through the air ten feet above the ground and came down on his side. But unlike mos: steers be wasn't through. He was trying to get back on his feet, getting madder every Sol knew that he must not let
that steer get up, so he tried to till the anim ${ }^{-}$.. Sol rode back and
the forth at top speed, suddenty tightening his rope each time in atBut the to break the steer's neck. teer survived. was tough and the
heir watches, were yelling eyes on de, and he cout year yelling for the wards. It was failing them afterards or facing that maddened eer now. He jumped trom the sdthe tiedsed flying hooves, made topped their watend the timers He had done it ln five minutes and fifty-elght zereonds!
Clay Merforigal
port Mçorigal was a good Sol and somiled walked over to buy you congratulated him. "TII own," he drink when we get to The next day.
an exhibit of roping Monlgal put on out a bridle roping a steer with and behold, he set a world's steer opipg time record in doing it.


# Refrigerator and Freezer Sale <br> reguluar 194.95 M -W Refriggerator 

Sove ses \$169.88 nlo Delivers

Big savings on Wards 7.4 cu . ft. Model with these top-quality conveniences: 21-lb. capacity freezer with chill tray below for defroating meatl glass-lopped Food Freshener that stores 9 qts. fruit and vegetables; and 13.8 sq ft . of shelf area.

## REGULAR 419.95 M-W HOME FREEZER

## Sono out so $\$ 379$, $\$$ Dedirem

This large $17.8 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. Model features an increased storage capacity yet takes no more floor space than usual-now holds 624 lbs . Has 2 counter-balanced lids, 2 wire baskets and 4 dividers, and non-sweat freezer walls. 5-yr. warranly on unit.

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Save over \$30 \$239 \$10 Delivers
Wards dependable $8.9 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. Model with these outstanding features: $50-\mathrm{Hb}$. capacity full-width freezer with froster tray below for smoll cuts of meat, twin Food Fresheners for fruit and vegetable storage, and 18.5 sq . ft . of steel shelving. REGULAR 359.96 M-W HOME FREEZER

$$
\text { sano orus soo } \$ 319
$$

\$10 Delivers
Remarkable savings on this efficient 13.6 cu . f . Model with $476-\mathrm{lb}$. capacily. Fully-equipped with easy-fo-lift counterbalanced lid, 2 wire baskets and dividers, automatic interior light, and freezer walls that won't swegt in humid weather.

## Rainfall Depends 0n Functioning 0i

 That Mysterious Hydrologic Cycle(Editor's note: All land life is complettly dependent upon water and an adequate supply of water is dependent upon the proper
functioning of the hydrologic cycle which is the course of water from the sea to the land and tue information is available to the average reader on the functioning of the hydrologic cycie. This article is being reprinted from The Farmer-Stockman. It was written by Elmer T. Peterson, associate editor of The Dally
Oklahoman and one of the world's greatest students of the problems of soil and water conservation, The water goes around and around to keep everything
else going, and this is the story else going, and this is the story of that cycle)

Back in the Not-so-Gay Thirties there was a popular song whic ran: "Oh, the music goes round
and round-and it comes out bere." and round-and it comes out bere."
Water does that. Where it comes out, imagine a horn of plenty
instead of the big end of a trom instead of the big end of a trom comes a prodigious variety of commodities that depend upon water.
Not only meat, vegetables, wheat fruit, berries and other farm prod uets. but industrial production a necessary to produce steel, gasoline, textiles, building material. We
need water for everything we eat, use or wear. First, the water is in the ocean is evaporation it goes up. Then When the vapor strikes a cold cus. rent and condenses, it become rain, snow or hall, so the wate Striking the graind, it starts back toward the ort again, either by the soll, and more or less under ground travel. Reaching the ocean ground travel. Reaching the ocean,
it starts the same round, all over again.

## The Greek scholars have fixed up aigh-brow name for it. They call a high-brow name for it. it "the hydrologic cycle."

It is really a very common thing. yet in one sense it may be the most important phenomenon on earth still mankind somehow has not made much of a practical down-toearth study of the whole continuing
oces.

It is important because there no concetvable way of maintaining human life on earth except by the operation of the hydrologic cycle.
Without it we would have no economlc structure. There would be no land life-nothing but a bleak desert 11ke the landscape of the moon ppears to be.
There is a vast amount of book knowledge about the hydrologic cy. phenomenon has not been sufficient$y$ recognized to be dignified by a sclence of its own. To illustrate this point, 6 encyclopedias were con-
sulted, only one of which contained sulted, only one of which contained this magic and extremety potent cycle the dignity of a separae dis.
This round-and-round deal englneers the magnificent process water that is necessary to organic itality.

## Enormous Scope

Hydrology is a sclence of enormous scope and importance, but so widely separated from has been tal interests, such as agriculture flood control, biology and consercorner, as if it were nothing but an The amic subject.
The amount of water pulled out of
the ocean by the sun runsed out of It just how much
from the time it fasure the water clouds until It reaches the the
again. Some of it is lost by evapora- a
tion from the land. Some is used tion from the land. Some is used
for irrigation. Some soaks into the for irrifation. Some soaks into the
ground, to emerge again as a spring, or it is pumped out. Then
it may be used over again, to reit may be used over again, to repeat the process.
Much of it is "wasted," to bor
row the language of one authority row the language of one authority
because it goes into vegetation for because it goes into vegetation for which man has yet discovered no
Some water becomes polluted and s thereby unusable. Some of it ground-as little as a mile a year in some cases. The estimates which follow must therefore be considered quite elastie.
Continental United States re
ceives an average of 30 inches of precipitation per year, ranging
from almost nothing up to 80 inch es. The midwestern and southeast ern farm states receive from 20 to 50 inches (Louisiana not included) The west coast states get from 20 Central Texas get about 30 inches Central Texas get about 30 inches a
year, more to the east, less to the
west.
The total volume of water falling
on the nation in an average year is more than half a trillion galFor all purposes not. including natural absorption by growing vege-
ation and trees, the use is 200 ation and trees, the use is 200
biltion gallons, of which about 30 billion gallons, of which about 30
gare taken from wells.
About 8 inches out of the 30 run
off into the sea through streater off into the sea through streamlets and rivers, making roughly 25 per
cent of what is recelved from precipitation.
About 2 per cent goes for Irriga-
Hon, industry and municipal water works.
Taking the above approximate data, it is seen that the humid areas are receiving an intermittent
beneficent and usually adequate downpour, with a comfortable mardownpour, with a comfortable mar-
gin to spare. It makes crops grow

## An Old Adage of Auto Experts



## No Early Records

There were no adequate records of rainfall before 1870, and there ent years. Yet it is certain. especially in view of the increasingly disastrous floods of recent years, mated at about one-fourth the total precipitation, is much greater than t was before the plow tore up the sod and exposed the soil to gullying and washing.
One way of definitely proving this is to consider the 22 -year records at
the Red Plains SCS Experimenta Farm near Guthrie, Okla. Careful records are kept on runoff from various plots. They show that vege-
tation of various kinds reduces the runoff, very markedly, causing the water to take the other and slower route to the sea-the subway. Open
tilled crops show a 22 -year average of 10 per cent to 11 per cent runoff while sweet elover shows about 4
per cent and Bermuda $1^{1 / 2}$ per cent. Grass holds water about 9 times as well as open tilled
Dr. H. H. Bennett, first chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Servce, is authority for the statement
that the plow produced $200 \cdot$ million new water-courses in the United
States, and that these water-courses ave greatly hastened and incres ed the volume of runoff from waterIt is a common gallies. farmers in the humid belts ang we get plenty of rain or snow to grow crops every year, but the trouble is we don't keep the water where it falls-it gets away from us." Hence there are occasional drouths, even where the tctal aver-
age rainfall is more than enough oo mature ordinary crops. enough The gullying of plowed land that is not protected by terracing, conguick get-away for surface causes a quick get-away for surface water. believe that insonk is the biggest thing in the conservation movement," says R. C. Longmire, presi-
dent of the Washita Kall dent of the Washita Valley (Okla.)
Council. He has worked hard at the conservation and flood control campaign and is a practical farmer inself.
Insoak, by various means, pre-
vents runoff, or "slows it down to a walk." When it is accomplished, 2 extremely important objectives are realized:
1 We save

1. We save the water, put it to
use making crops, after which use making crops, after which a
part of it seeps down into lower part of it seeps down into lower 2. We save the soll.

Enough data have been acquir-
ed to justify the conviction that the hydrologic cycle can be hitched with sound farm practices in such a way as to revolutionize not only as it affects downstream riverside cities.
To show that this hydrologie ey-
cle Isn't just a bit ol gobbledegook cle Isn't just a bit of gobbledegook of $\$ 3.75$ words, take the example
of Louis Bromfield, as of drouth year of 1946 .
He used a deep-stirring ebisel
plow in plow, in addition to terracing and other conseryation practices: and that year his springs were frill and
well-water plentiful, while the well-water plentiful, while the
neighbors had to haul water for
their

Higher Water Tables
LA newspaper corrësponacent in 1950 that for some uiknown reason was gotting higher. A bit of investh gation showed that the rise in the water table coincided with the increase in-terracing and other cunservation practuces. In was the good old insoak, which Mother, Nature
was practicing millions of years ke. fas practicing milions of years kerore pan plowed, on the sod and
created the fast runo to to the fea. Sinee about one-fourth of our pre-
cipitation gets away by runolf inte
idea at this point
Devising a Devising a national program to ing water where runoff by stopeem, offhand, to mean that might hould expect the rivers to dry up.
Actually, however, such pro ram would mean nothing of the heorel the contrary, it is at least nnual ould river flow into the ocean prograe increased, because such a water into would not stop the flow of vert it so it would flow in liy diground channels for a con underistance and then reappear in the orm of clear, steady-flowing Thins, brooks, creeks and rivers. The prompt diversion of water in ould underground veins by insoak ould tend to reduce evaporation uppose that the total flow would be This ased instead of decreased. This calculation, of course, would have to be modified in figuring the crops. That part of the proct-s would be all to the good.
Since there are so many variables, such as soil structure, slope, perature, types of vegetation, etc. probably it would be fruittess to atempt detalled measurements.
Dr. H. H. Bennett cites the case the south fork of the Palouse River, Pullman, Wash., as showing how man can upset Nature, then mend his ways and get back to been flooding every year because of plowing. The river had no fish, and it dried up in summer.
Conservation treatment dopted, featuring grasses and leg. mes to weave a protective vegelable mat over the exposed plowand. Less than half-the farmers co-operated, but that was enough to ake a great change,
had bee consecutive report there out floods. Trout came back into the river for the first time in 25 years.
Old dead springs came to life and Jay streams are clear.
Jay N. "Ding" Darling, noted Chief of the U.,S. Bloloonist and during the U.S. Biological Survey
1930's, eites parallcl cases at Antelope Valley in pevallel and in a large area of North Daing had both instances over-grazullying, and the soil and caused After protective measures had been back, springs water holes came vegetation flourished revived and

## Water Evaporates

It is obvious that when cultivated with ware-sol fields are saturated there is a plom the clouds, and rier against prompt or Other barer evaporates readily in the wauni. Hence it is reasonable to supurem in the lack of tangible measrrements, that improved insoak will ble not only more water avail otal growing plants but a larger verage geological conditions. It is obvious that creeks recelying all thetr water from springs
could not possibly cause floods, and could not possibly cause floods, and
the equallation of flow in this phase of the hydrologic cycle should cause rivers to flow elear, withput extremes of flood or dried-up Eqanpels, throughout the year. Equalization of the fourth phase the hydrologic cycle-the flow been left almost sea-Is what has calculations of flood control of the neers, who have dealt almost ex clusively with abnormal flows and arge-volume impoundments. Here exceedingly signticant.
Ifjhas been emphasized by hys rologisti, for instance C. G. Panh ten, chjef hydraulic engineer of the
U.S.' Geological Survey, that there
should be a eonstant "balance sheet" of intake and output of wa-
ter in the soil. "Assets of water, Hike the financial resource, must
In the long run water must be returned to the soll an fast as it is taken out and it is also desirable that it be taken out fast enough so ceneral rule, the, water table of the primitively natur
should be restored.
way of establishing her own had timum pattern, which accomodates itself to variables mentioned above. When the pattern is greatly disturbed, harm is likely to occur,
either from deficiency or excess either from deficiency or excess of water, or from seasonal exinterference with the patterir is worst of all.
One of the commonest stories you may hear from a few surviving pionecrs of the old days of the Mississippi Basin is that a great change has taken place in the river systems of the Great Plains.
Before the white men came in ers were narrow, deep, clear and constant. Fishing was excellent. Springs were abundant and they fed
creeks which likewise ran clear the year round, discharging into the Tivers.
banks of the streams had been geologically stabilized after fill which ereated fairly uniform kradients and channels. They were bordered by trees and vegetation If there were floods, they were necessarily much milder than those of
modern days, as demonstrated by modern days, as demonstrated by
the runoff statistics of the Red The runof statins Experimental Farm. The loods side harmessly over the ducing little harm.
Now the streams are enormously widened, choked with silt, with extremes of wet and dry. Because of
the fill-up of channels, the floodwater, produced by the fast runofi bottomlands, depositing sand and choking out crops. ated and sometimes' rendered use-

## Cumulative Process

It is a cumulative process. The the bottomland, the shallower it is and the shallower it is, the more it is slowed up. The more it is slowed up, the more silt it deposits.
Obstacles in the form of trees, brush, vegetation, embankments and other factors on the flood plain accelerate this dire process. The voir, as inentioned previously, is perhaps the worst menace of all. because of the chain-reaction backater sedimentation.

"This business of erosion and Hoods isn't new. It was always here. We have evidence of great floods came." purport of this thesis, historically and geologically.
We know from living witnesses and ample published records that the prairie plowlans streams have cen tremendously changed in seological point of view, we also know, from the studies of soil conservation authorities, that when eft to itself, without man-s intervenhon, the average soil tends to be built up at a slow rate. It builds perhaps one inch in 500 years, by reason of the decay of humus and humid areas, under normal conditions. There are exceptions, of course. Sometimes organic-laden soil is built up much faster. Somelimes it loses ground. However the
above figure is usefol as a grand above figure is usefol as a grand If there had been constant erosthase of recent years we would have to reason that the soll long go would have been worn down to bedrock. There would have been no coating of fertile soil, with vege-
tative protection, when the white tative protection, when the white Tan came.
To visualize' what could have happened almost anywhere under the
theory of continual erosion a nd low of water over unprotected soil, look at Grand Canyon, where aet of exceptional conditions has prevailled.
The terraln is In a zone of scanty $f^{\text {rainfall }}$ sioy the syeustative cover
here was a fairly heavy flow water from the distant mountains and a gradual uplift of geological strata, approximately keeping pace with erosive action, so the presplaces, has resulted.
In the Cherrapunji district of India the average annual rainfall is 429 inches, yet the jungles do not thate. The difference of course, is that the heavy rainfall starts its
own automatic process of soit-pro: own automatic process of soil-pro
tection in its own locality.

## Nature Builds Up

Nature, when its processes are not interrupted by artifical agencies, or exceptional conditions up the soil instead of tearing it

Some of the heaviest Grand Canyon erosion takes place in an area as much rain as Cherrapunji. These extreme examples throw much ght on the problem.
It has been shown by extensive research over a period of many Farm, that man can do even better than Nature by way of promoting insoak, it he will conform with Na ture's pattern. That is by such devices as terracing, contour furrowing and break-up of the plow-pan.
in addition to regrassing, small in addition to regrassing, small pond building and reforestation. ern scientific and engineering findings, becomes infinitely more than on academic study. It can be made an integral and essential part of flood control.
The failure of ground water supply is an indirect but shocking evi-
dence of our faiture properly harness of our failure property to
hydrologic cycle. It has become a major concern in some areas. Lester Velie in Col-
lier's of May 15, 1948 and in Readers Digest of August, 19481 paints a gloomy pieture of that debacle, especially in the arid or semi-arid
regions, and also in some parts the humid regions. In one place in Arizona, water is being taken out of the ground 18 es it, he says. Farmers in the Texes it, he says. Farmers in the Tex750,000 acre feet but only 50,000 acre feet came in.
The water table under downtown Loulsville was lowered 40 feet
in 10 years. Baltimore had to reduce in 10 years. Baltimore had to reduce pumping during World War II so
that salt water from the ocean would not intrude. Long Beach, Calif. has been fighting similar salt water encroachment from the $\mathrm{Pa}-$ elfic, due to the lowering of the In 1949 I ground supply.
In 1949 I talked with one of the $e$ officials of the Colorado River waer supply organization. He was this which have caused 7 western and mountain states to wage desperate legal fights over the precious fluid flowing down the Pacific side of the Continental Divide. At Delano, Calif. the water table now wells are drilled as much and .200 feet deep in that area

## Not So Desperate

The situation elsewhere is not so and Appliance," issued "Science Ohio State University by the Foundation, but even so Research states have experienced a marked owering of the water table since This puntry was first settled. This publication conceded that cerious local shortages, "drouth and where the water is greater demand for ground That demand, the publication points out, accompanies the coming of industry. which requires prodigious quantities of water. Experiments have shown that an acre of wheat growing in the plains produce one tons of water Including not only of dry matter tems, roots and leaves.
Alfalfa requires 840 tons of water to one ton of dry matter. A Kansas acre of corn takes 324,000 gallons human bodx is crop yer cent water and the average thuman must bav 6 to 8 pints a day just to live. A ton of finished steel requires about 65,000 gallons of water in
processing. Synthetic rubber production uses 600,000 gallons per ton of product. Paper pulp uses 60 . 000 to 70,000 gallons of water per ton of pulp produced. And so it
goes, all the way down the line. goes, all the way down the lise,
As acsule, the hilg fidustries pre
er ground water to that stored in of "spreader" dams, which ald insurface reservoirs. It is usually soak where the soll is porous. It freer from impurities, cooler and is becoming obvious that recharggeneraHy mody dependable. It is, a vast areas of suitably textured soil notewprithy tedt that Houstop, one and geosegical formation, is the
 water from tee ground.
It has been found neees
some industrial localities, to recharge ground water supplies where possible, expecially for industrial some Long Island, N. X., areas for about 2 decades.

## Recharging Dams

Recharging for agricultural and general use is being accomplished
in some Californa areas by use

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## PTBTHEIRS Henis Storr

able, but the real eure is to start large scale insoak and recharge, Valtly greater emphasis upot ground water storage is preferable to the uncertain and relative smal apacity surface are prone to fill up with silt and pollution.
That means restoration of Na ure's own method and recapture ter of the old springs and creeks. Barring a relatively few instanc s of impermeable hardpan or sim itar barriers to insoak, every farm ycle is a way to in the hydroiogic

See RAINFALL, Pg. 7, Col. 1
 in sweet ground water was once apor, then rain, snow or hal / There no mystery about ground water.
Mr. Velie in his article, suggents hat there is only one way to meet the growing national water short-age-that is by using it more sparingly. This is a remarkable position. harge of ground supplies.

## 


c


## Drouth Resistant Cattle

A wonderful combination is drought-resistant grass and drought-resistant cattle. Neither has yet been developed to perfection but about five miles north of Dablias on the ranye of the Texas Research
Foundation is found what may be an approach to the problem, Santa Gertrudis cattle from the King Foundation is found what may be an approach to the problem, Santa Gertrudis cattle from the King Ranch and a proper blending of warm season grasses and legumes. Throughout the drought the experimental herd of 70 head of the breed developed through crosabreeding of Brahmas and Shorthorns has been steadily gaining an average of one pound a day on pastures seeded to King Ranch Bluestem,
Sideoats grama, Switchgrass, Dallisgrass, Madrid and Mubam clover. The steers were received last fall when yearlings averaging 670 pounds. They now average 1,1 the pounds and are not receiving any supplemental feed.

By MARIOM EVERHART
Work Unit Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
The need for cover crops in the Martin-Howard Soll Conservation Distriet is the paramount need at this time. There are 76,000 acres of cropland in need of protective
cover in Howard County and 377. 000 acres in Martin County. There for Midland County, which te also in the Martin-Howand distriet. The protective cover needed on this
lapd is an adequate stand of graln sorghum, or summer legume, which
must bave already been planted and up to a stand at this time or and up to a stand at this time or al
cover must be established this fall by the sowimg of small grains or ath legumes.
Adapted winter legumes for this The hairy vetch should be planted with Abrurai rye is possible, but does well when planted
or other small gralns.
Adapted summer legumes are, cow peas and Guar for this ar
both of which will provide a both of which will prowide ade-
quate cover to prevent wind eroquate cover to prevent wind ero-
sion next spring. If an adequate growth is made prior to frost and the crop is not harvested. Guar is a new erop to this area, but
from-all appearances it should be from-all appearances $\mathbf{i t}$ should be
very valuable to the farmers here for soil improving purposes and badly needed in this area to enres badly needed in this area to enrieh
the soil by replaeling the minerals that have been drained from the land during the past years be-
cause of the large aereage of sof cause of the large nereage of sof!
depleting cropa planted annually Organic matter. Is the key to suecessful farming operations and legumes and grasses are the best
crops for this purpose as they add

GRANDMA KNEW HER FAVORITE HERBS compounded for gassy stomach, bowel distress,
BROTHER TOM'S MEDICINE DO. 18001/2 Glentale Bivid, Les Angeles 25, California. Lial
Trial bottle 50 .
many tons of plant food needed by plants for maximum produetion. Large ylelds are always the result of rich solls and abundant motsture avallable to the growing plant. A soll building erop must be imeluded in the rotation often enought to replace plant tood removed annually. To fail to add as
much as you take out is a form of soil mining. To plant a soil improving legume as it took moisture needed for the sueceeding erop or you had to lay aside a part of your cropland for this legume and thereby lost the use of the
land. it is now known hy many cooperators of the local distriet that it pays to plant cover crops for Wind erosion is very costly to a farmer as the best of his soil and away never to be used again. the organic matter of soils is very se-
riously lowered when land is aslously lowered when land is the
lowed to blow. Then there is the increased fertility that results from cover-crops, aiso the soil can stay allve if it is fed properly. There are millions of bacteria found in goed soil that must have crop residue returned each year in or-
der to stay alive. Sandy solls or der to stay alive. Sandy solls or
mixed land are tightened up when organic matter is refurned to the fand and lsecome spongy. A good growth of weeds occasionally returned to the soil enriches it great-
ly. Farmers should establish a contservation cropping system on their land at an early date if they have
not done so as it is rapidly getting old fashioned to farm with a one crop system, which is designed to soil. The soil was placed here by nature for man to use, but not to des

## QUIT TOBACCO

Remo
 Nown

Soil test Is Way To Increased Crop
There is no point in swapping ven dollars. But, when you can swap one tor eight, that is good business. Mr. Ed Detrixhe, a Hemphill County wheat farmer made that kind of a swap this year on his Wheat crop.
Hemphili
Hemphinh County Agent Walter Grist says it all started as a result
o soil test. Mr. Detrixhe sub mitted a soil sample to the Texas . M. College System's Extension Service Soils Laboratory and then carried out the recommenda-
tions on his farm. M. K. Thorntor tions on his farm. M. K. Thornton,
agricultaral chemist' in charge of agrieultaral chemist in charge of an fertilizer masecommendations praetices as a part of the soil lesting serviee.
Here is
Here is the story as reported by
Grist. Mr. Detrixthe apolied 30 Gounds of nitrogen per acre to ${ }^{30}$ pounds of nitrogen per acre to so


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Why not drop by and tet us tell you of the graise we have recelved from the farmers and ranchers whi use this pewertis truck Come in and ank about the tweive mighty it the many foaturises that enty osiction can offior.
finsished combining, he found that
this field had produced an average of 35 busbels per acre against a I1 to 14 busbel average for the unbetter than 20 bushets per sere paid him 58 in return for dach $\$ 1$ spent for fertifizer, and Grist beof a record for dryland wheat. Considering that the average Texas farmer last year made an aver-
age net return of 54 for every 3 in age net return of 54 for every 31
spent for fertilizer, Ed Detrixhe did exceptionally well, when he doubled mis figure, says Grist. It goes without saylig. adds Grist.
that Mr. Detrixhe is sold on soil that Mr.
testing.
Local county agents can supply impormation oa how to take and sub-
mit soil samples to the laboratory for testing.

## Healthy Personolity <br> Is Important Thing

All parents want thelr children to develop into healthy personalities. tion specialist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, explains that personality is the term used to describe the whole person, the way he reacts to outside influences and
the way he thinks, feels and bethe wa
haves.
The specialist points out that this personality or whole person, is made up of an inherited basie structure pluk the effects of training, knowledge, experiences and information
plus family and community relationships and experiences.
The first faetor in a healthy personality is the inherited basic struc-
ture. Physical, emotional and neryture. Physical, emotional and nerv-
ous systens and patterns can be ous systems and patterns can be
changed very little. The big job is changed very little. The big job is
to realize this and help children to realize this and help children
to aceept this fact. Lead them to live with themselves so they ca grow into healthy personalities.
Mach ean be done about the seeond tacter lis building personall
ties. Mrs Johnsos anggests that tieg Mrs Johnsos samgests that
chidiren be given wide opportuaties
ha flee home, school, ehbirch and com the homese, school, eharel and cominumity to get sound practica
training, experience, knowledge and
understanding for the real tasks of understindigg for the real tasks of
livig. TMis leads finto the third factor, relationahtp with others. This twoway relationality is first experienced in the home. Family meinbers coatinue to be the most im -
portant group which influences perpoomality.

Homemakers, by knowing the ap proximate amounts of frest vegetables or fruits needed to fill a
plat packinge for freezing can save pint packige for treezing, can save
time and money whes purchasing or preparing food for the hom
treeser or the food locker box.

Natlonal Farm Safety Week will be observed from July $20-26 . \mathrm{Ir}_{3}$ a mighty good time to talke an inventory of the secident hazards
around the farm. Find them and remove them. Last year some 10,500 rural realdents died from acclidents. Don't let an aecident rob you and your tarmily. of thls year's crop.

Cattle Need Some Shade
Livestock and pouttry. If given proper attention during the hot summer months, will produce proffor their owners. Our domesit cated animals, says Dr. C, M, Pat as Agrieutural vetian for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, must depend on man to provide
them with comfortable sorround hem with comfortable sorroundings. If proper attention is not
given, the animals suffer and down goes production.
Especially important, says Patlerson, is a continuous supply of cool, fresh water for all animals and poultry on the farm. The loss of moisture from the animalis body and unless water is available lossas are sure to ocear. These losses show up in lost weight, a drop of mili production by the dairy herd or in the ease of poultry, a of almost equal
Of almost equal imporiance fays the veterinarian, is the need
flenty of ventilated shade. Circulation of air is needed under the shade or in poultry houses to remove the moisture being given off by the animals. The mcis ture content of the air is more im-
portant than the actual temperature in cooling the animal's body. Heat exhaustion is just as tikely to occur in humid, stuffy, though
shaded places, as in the sun. Don't overcrowd birds or animals, warns Patterson, for it prevents body heat loss and interferes body entilation.
Supply feed, he says, in according. dairy, wort ry don't become too fat. Keep animals in a thrifty condition and in body heat regulation and lonial be supplied in adequate amounts at all times.
Animals should not be deiven about or forced to exercise during the hot part of the day nor hould anything be done to exelte beild up body heat rapidily, says pattersos and theretore, livestock phould not be disturbed duriag the Control the day.
Control the linsects that disturb and lajure the Ilvestock such as maguots. Failure to provide wool fortable surroundings for livestommay also result in digentive troubles and some types of Hivestock especially cattle, sheep and hogs requently centract pneumonia as a Saccessfal and prof stock and poultry production livebe maintained during the hot summer months provided thelr owneri make them ecomfortable and prof leet them from inseets and the
T)

To keep thooleuin bright and hiny, use a mop or soth brush for
he clenning job. Oil mops should
sever be wed.

## Who Owns

## The Water?

LUBBOCK, (SC) - The second such damage sult filed here in two dayn has named the City of Lubbock as defendant. In an action resulting from the alleged pumping of water from under the plainiff's property.
The latest sult was flled in g9th District Court by Nancy Brown, Lubbock County widow who is asking judgment of $\$ 182,000$ in damages. The first sult was filed in T2nd District Court by Alice Nelson, also a Lubbock Couniv widow, who asks judgment totaling more than $\$ 126,000$.
Both suits concern several water wells which the Clity is operating on property adjoining the plainliffs
Santa Fe Railway right of way shich crosses the plaintiffs' prop-

Mrs. Brown alleges that the City is liable for the cash value, and In the alternative, the intrinsic value of 300,000 gallons of water which she elaims has been taken by the city since their wells were value is $\$ 21,000$ while the intrinsic value of the same is $\$ 30,000$.
The plaintiff also asks damage of $\$ 160,000$ for the decreased value of her 320 acres of farming land because of the lons of the underground water supply.
In the last two years, Mrs. Brown so depleted so that it now pumps at the rate of 250 gallipns of water per minute, where it formerly pumped 1,000 gallons a minute. For the increased cost of pumping. caused by this decrease in pressure, she asks $\$ 1,000$. Judgment will also be asked for damage to this year's erops, but
the plaintiff elaims the exact amount cannot be determined at the present time.
In both actions, the plaintiff has asked that the City be restrained from operating several of the well until the case is settled.

## RaINFAIL

(Continued From Page 5) Its and at the same time confer a As mentioned before, a 4-state region of the U.S. Soil Conseryation Service has found, by extensive and intensive research, that good
conservation pructices immediate ly increase crop yields by 32 per
cent. That is where the 'horn of plenty" directly helps the individual farmer.
After the $f$
After the farmer has taken what is needed of the water insoak, the surplus gets into the lower veins
and Is transported down the slope toward the sea in orderly manner and at slow speed. This ralses the water table and becomes a great benefit to the whole population, rural and urban. Simultaneously this storage of water in the groundWhich has a tremendous potential that dwarfs the impoundment ca-
pacities of all the big surface respacities of all the big surface res-
ervoirs-prevents the water from washing over the surface and forming floods.
What this country needs, most of all, in the agricultural production scene, Is to divert the fourth phase of the hydrologie eycle so
that we hold back that 25 per cent now rushing down toward the sea over the surface. Divert it into the good for where it will do the most pel. good for the largest number of peo-
ple.

Dairymen will lose efficiency Dairymen will lose efficiency in
production of milk if they fail to supply their dairy herds. with plenty of good hay or sitage. If the hot.
dry weather has upset hay and dry weather has upset hay and
silage plans on your farm, make a special effort to obtain these necessary roughage feeds elsewhere.

Swine producers who feed their animals on rations deficient in mia erals and vitamins ean expect
trouble. The trouble win show up in the form of stunted pigs and in the case of severe shortages, death supplements and good green pas-
tures will himed cures will help prevent the trouble.


## Weather Guide

Dr Irving P. Krick, one of the world's foremost meteorologists ard weather forecating. experts. demonstrates the weather guide, the best castars porecasting instrument ever designed for amateur foreweather forecast are cloud conditions and wind direction, the instrument was perfectea by Or. Krick and his staff after they had analyzed more than 40,000 wind and cloud combinations and had regions of a successful forecasting formula for the seven elimatic ed Dr. Krick is president of the Water Resources Development Corporation with which Howard County, through its membership in the West Texas Weather Improvement District, has a cloud

## seaing contract.

## Osaģe Hills Rangelands <br> Not Touched By Brought

(The following is a report from the Osage Hills country of Oklahoma where many. West Texas cattle have been grazed West Texans including Morris Patterson and Robert T Piner of Big Spring have bought ranches because of drouth conditions here.)
PAWHUSKA Okla. (SC)-Movement of an estimated 175,000 head feed lots and markets is well underway having been started about two weeks ago, but ranchers say the
movement is notmal and not the movement is normal and not the
result of the drouth that is plaguing many
ng areas.
The seasonal movement of catle from the Osage Country is expected to continue until around Corn Belt feed lots for fattening Corn Belt feed lots for fattening.
Some will go to markets over the Some will go to markets over the
Southwest and others direct to slaughter houses.
"It is a little dry, but when you compare the Osage to other areas we are in pretty good shape," J. his term as president of the Osage his term as president of the Osage Many of the cattle are moving hrough community sales held - ach week at various points in the county.
Despite
Despite the dip in livestock prices because of pressure of he Pawhuska community sale ran up a otal of more than $\$ 200,000$ week ago. Hominy ${ }^{+}$s community sale has come clone to that figure,
and heavy selling has been reportand heavy selling has been reportd at the Fairfax sale.
imistic about the tivestock outlookand are getting ready to winter normal herds, which will total about 75,000 to 90,000 breeding ows and 25,000 steers, A.
II, county agent, satd.
Sewell said suprrisingly good range conditions, which continued Jrough the summer in upite of a
June drouth, caused cattle to make ormal gains,
"The cattle made a good gain in the spring and were of to a good a little short but it is still green and we have come through in Fretty good shape.
Fred G, Drummond, Homing rancher, sald Osage cattlemen are
generally pleased with conditions generally pleased with conditions, "We have really been a favored pot in Oklahoma this year," Drimmiond sald. "The blue stem ner. Of course we bre uffer the price are having to Stock
em in the Osage. The ranchers

## learned from the drouth years and

 their ponds are deep. There is still ample water in the deep ponds on the ranches, although shallow Smith sid mew Smith said new cattle grading Osage steers going to feed lots uis summer than in prior years, Usually many steers, fat from the blue stem, go directly to market, There aiso is considerable movewinter. Drummond said be considered this summer "normal" for the in 1948 and extended through 1951 brought about normal conditions, he polnted out. $r$
## FROM THE LAND OF



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