

MAKES PAYMENT--

City Officially Accepts Paving

Bovina's most recent paving project, consisting of near-40 blocks, has been officially accepted by city council.

This action was taken at a Friday afternoon meeting. A payment of \$81,960 has been made on the project which has an overall cost of about \$135,000. The remainder is slated to be paid by Monday of next week --December 17, Mayor Boyd Gilreath says.

The city borrowed \$50,000 to pay for its portion of the paving, which includes curbs and gutters, and to aid city property owners who desire terms to pay their costs.

That amount was issued in city warrants at five per cent interest. The warrants will be paid off as property owners pay off their paving liens, Gilreath says.

Actual cost of the street improvements was \$124,413.93. Legal and engineering fees foost the total near the \$135,000 mark.

County Okays Cotton Quotas

Farmer County farmers approved marketing quotas for the 1963 cotton crop in Tuesday's referendum by a 75 per cent vote in what was termed "By far the largest turnout in recent years."

Prentice Mills, office manager of Farmer County ASCS, said the margin of approval was considerably less than it usually is. The quotas were approved nationally by a good margin, although the exact vote isn't known yet. Nationally the vote is usually about 98 per cent in favor.

Biggest turnout was at Chester-Fleming Gin in Friona, where 75 votes were cast, followed by Bovina Gin Company, with 65.

World War I Vets To Meet

Veterans of World War I who are interested in organizing a barracks in Farmer County are urged to attend a meeting in Friona December 26.

Commander G. O. Spear, district commander, will speak at the American Legion Hall on that date, at 2 p.m. Spear is to explain the purpose of the organization.

"We would like very much to have all World War I veterans in Farmer County at the meeting," said Billie Stone of Friona.

The veterans are requested to bring their discharge papers.

At the time the street work was completed a couple of weeks ago, property owners had paid in some \$31,000, the mayor explains. This total, with the city's \$50,000, made up the \$81,000 payment which was made.

Cost to property owners was \$4.30 per foot in areas where land owners paid for paving, curbing and guttering. On streets where the paving will be provided by state, cost for curbs and gutters was \$2.

Makers Switch: Most Cars Will Get 2-Ply Tires

DETROIT (UPI) — The American auto industry plans to equip about 80 per cent of its 1963 models with two-ply tires.

And that is quite a change in a short period of time. None of the 1960 models used two-ply tires as original equipment.

The trend is still continuing and it is quite possible that all the 1964 models will be equipped with the new tire, according to forecasts by Goodyear.

The concept behind the new tires is this: Four piles of rubber-coated tire cord in the tire body have been replaced by two piles of giant-sized cord with no loss of basic strength.

Walter Lee, director of tire research at Goodyear, said the benefits of the two-ply are that "you have a tire that is more flexible and in which the cords work together better, causing the tire to absorb less power as it rolls and consequently building up less heat."

Lee said the more flexible tire offers a smoother, softer ride; reduced rolling resistance means better fuel economy, and less heat build-up makes for durability at high speed.

Although the changeover to two-ply tires has been fast by industry standards, none of the customary testing procedure was eliminated. Rubber companies making the tires said they tested them for millions of miles before putting them on sale.

Testing was also conducted by the auto manufacturers. By the 1961 model year, the auto firms had tested only the smaller sizes and equipped many of their compact cars with them, Lee said.

The tires built for regular size cars (7.50-14) were mostly two-ply on 1962 models and this accounted for about 60 per cent of the market.

"On the current new models, the shift is being made on sizes up through 8.00-14 for medium size cars and station wagons and two-plys should reach 80 per cent of the total by the end of the model year," Lee said.

The final step, two-ply tires for the larger station wagons and luxury cars, probably will be made in the '64 models, Lee said.

Pre-Holiday

Thursday-Friday-Saturday, Dec. 13-14-15

Shurfine
SHORTENING
3 Lb. Can **59¢**


FOOD SALE

- Shurfresh -
CHEESE SPREAD 2 Lb. Loaf **69¢**
LUX HAND SOAP Bath Size 2 Bar Pkg. **25¢**

FOR FRESH...TASTY...MEALS
FROZEN FOODS
Banquet POT PIES 6 8 oz. Size **\$1**
Shurfine OKRA 2 10 oz. Pkgs. **39¢**
Baby Whole OKRA 2 10 oz. Pkgs. **39¢**
Cape Ann Perch Fillet FISH 1 lb. Pkg. **45¢**
Patio Cheese ENCHILADAS 35¢ Pkg. Of 12

Regular Size
Coca-Cola or **Sprite** 6-Bottle Carton **29¢**
Plus Deposit

LEAN TENDER FLAVORFUL
MEATS
AT LOWEST PRICES!!
Armour Star FRANKS lb. **49¢**
Armour Star BACON lb. **49¢**
USDA Graded ARM ROAST lb. **59¢**
USDA Graded CHUCK ROAST lb. **49¢**

Christmas Wrapping Materials

2 400 Count Boxes **49¢**
Shurfresh Salad Oil Qt. Bottle **49¢**
Stripe TOOTHPASTE Giant Tube **39¢**
Solfin TOILET TISSUE 4 Roll Pkg. **29¢**

Western Maid PRESERVES
Peach or Apricot 44 oz. Jar **69¢**
Burlinson Extract HONEY 1 lb. Jar **39¢**
Shurfine DICED BEETS 2 No. 303 Cans **25¢**
HERSHEY'S DAINTIES 12 oz. Pkg. **39¢**
6 oz. Pkg. **20¢**

Drip Grind Mountain Grown
Folger's
COFFEE
New Low Price!
1 Lb. Can **59¢**
Save Now!

Waxtex WAX PAPER 100 Ft. **19¢**
FARM FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
Arizona LETTUCE lb. **10¢**
Large Central America BANANAS lb. **10¢**
RED GRAPES lb. **19¢**
YELLOW ONIONS lb. **5¢**
Shurfine Yellow Cling PEACHES Halves or Slices No. 2 1/2 Can **25¢**
Sunshine Honey Graham Crackers 1 lb. Box **37¢**

Baker's Angel Flake COCOANUT 7 oz. Pkg. **35¢**
Softasilk CAKE FLOUR Pkg. **35¢**
Cream of Wheat Small Box **29¢**
Luncheon Meat SPAM 12 oz. Can **49¢**
Nabisco Ritz CRACKERS 1 lb. Box **35¢**
Shurfine Red Salmon No. 1 Tall Can **85¢**

Farm Facts

Labor costs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture points out, are the largest single component of the bill for marketing domestic farm foods to civilian consumers. They amounted to 46% of the total cost in 1961, or about \$19 billion.

Of some \$62.2 billion spent for farm foods, farmers received \$20.8 billion and the marketing bill amounted to \$41.4 billion.


Rail and truck transportation cost \$4.3 billion. Corporate profits came to \$2 billion before taxes and amounted to \$1 billion after income taxes. Other costs—including fuel, electric power, containers, advertising, depreciation, rent, etc.—were estimated at \$16.2 billion.

Costs per unit in marketing have been increasing since 1950, the USDA explains, due to wage increases, transportation charges, prices for machinery, equipment, fuel, containers, packaging materials, etc., and taxes, rents, and other costs.

Some of the rise is due to a shift in operations. Services previously performed by the farmer or left for the consumer have been shifted to the marketing system.

Labor is the biggest cost in the food bill.

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BUTANE GAS CO.

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SUPER MARKET
BOVINA

Group In Trade For Pheasants

Plans have been made to release 1,000 pheasants in Farmer County next fall. This decision was made and the birds were traded for at a meeting of Farmer County Game Management Association in vo-ag department of Bovina High School Thursday night. A total of 260 birds were released by individual farmers in the community this week, A1 Kerby, association president, says.

The association agreed to trade Gunn Bros. Game Farm of Amarillo 100,000 pounds of mlo for the 1,000 mature,

full-grown pheasants. The exchange will be made next fall. A. L. Hartzog is in charge of signing up farmers who wish to participate in the program and trade mlo for pheasants.

Bill Gunn of Gunn Bros. was present at the meeting. He also agreed to give the association 100 frozen birds for a banquet which is slated for last two weeks in March.

Roy Crawford, Bovina High vo-ag instructor, will be in charge of the banquet.

Gunn Bros. Game Farm will present a program at the banquet.

Mojave Desert Is Campus for Geology Studies

MOUNTAIN PASS, Calif. (UPI) — Seven geology students from the University of Southern California are tramping over the blistering floor of the Mojave Desert studying rocks that are more than a billion years old.

These students are finding this six-week course — required for graduation for all geology majors — far from a "snap."

The students stay at the Mountain Pass Mine, the world's largest rare earth mine. Six days a week they take off in pairs and are out from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Their evenings are spent on maps and reports.

Floor temperatures frequently reach the 120s or higher on the Mojave Desert. Each man carries two canteens of water, a compass, prospector's pick, sample bags, snake bite kit, maps and aerial photographs.

One graduate student Detlef Warnke from the Freiburg Institute of Germany, works alone in the hills. He is attempting to decipher the age, nature and relationship of some of the oldest rocks in the desert.

The Mojave offers these young geologists a wide variety of types and ages of rocks and minerals for study. They range from rocks well over a billion years of age to sand and silt currently being deposited along dry washes.

Most of the rock types in the Mountain Pass area are about 500 million years old. They were deposited in the warm, shallow seas that covered the region during that geologic era.

Weekend sidetrips also are taken to give the students a chance to study different types of rock formation in Utah and Nevada.

Each student is required to map about 15 square miles of terrain and make a formal, professional geologic report covering the area he mapped.

The course is directed by Dr. Richard O. Stone, USC associate professor of geology.

Stone said, the field research, completed with the map making and formal reports, prepares the student in a practical way for what will be expected of him when he graduates and takes his place in industry.

REGISTER For The FREE PRIZES

Sale Continues

Sunday, December 16, 1 to 5 p.m.

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Tom Bonds
Sam Sudderth

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- Maximum Loan Value
- You Can Choose Your Lot-Choose Your Builder-
- Priced From \$1250.00*
- Pay As Little As \$250.00 Down \$20.00 Monthly
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- Prices Include Paving And Utilities Installed And Paid For By Seller

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During Sunday Afternoon At Our Trailer House Office In Ridgelea Drawing For Prizes Sunday At 5 p.m.

It Is Not Necessary To Buy Anything Or To Be Present At The Drawing To Be Eligible For The Prizes.

But Please Stop By Our Office And Register.

BILL CHRISTIAN INC

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-Bovina-
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How to Buy an Auto Without Going Broke

NEW YORK (UPI) — If you are among the between 6 and 7 million persons who, according to auto industry estimates, will be in the market for a new car next year, there are several ways to make your driving dreams come true, without going for broke.

That's the word from the American Bankers Association which says, first, if your present car is giving you repair headaches and you can't afford a new one just yet, look around for a later model second-hand car.

In a new car purchase, remember that depreciation, as much as original cost and turn-in value of your old car, is important, and that some cars and models depreciate more than others.

A recent study shows that \$2,000 and \$3,000 cars depreciate about 29 per cent the first year, 16 per cent the second year, 12 per cent, 10 per cent and 7 per cent the third, fourth and fifth years, and about 2 per cent ever year thereafter.

The Association said about 60 per cent of all car purchases today are financed with some

kind of credit and urged:

- Make as big a down payment as you possibly can. The more money you put down at the outset, the less the loan will cost you. Put down at least one-third in cash, or trade-in value of the actual cost of the car and meet the balance in monthly payments.
- Try for the shortest repayment period you can safely and comfortably manage. The longer you pay — the more you pay. Most banks maintain a 36-month maximum term on financing of new cars and 24 months for used cars.
- Don't borrow to make a down payment. If you can't swing that much on your own, you're in over your head.
- If you don't have a car to trade in or the cash to make the required down payment, start now to save.

Auto Speed Record
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (UPI) — Roger Ward set the record for the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race when he won the 1962 event with a speed of 140.293 mph.

Ancient Roman Port Excavate at Airfield

ROME (UPI) — What was "economy class" like 1900 years ago? Visitors arriving at Rome's jet airport at Fiumicino will soon be able to see for themselves.

The port of Imperial Rome, built by the Emperor Claudius, has been excavated by archaeologists. It is only a stone's throw from the new intercontinental airport.

Seven ancient roman ships have been unearthed so far and will go on display. Modern travellers will be able to see how passengers and freight voyaged to Rome about 41 A.D.

None of the boats found by the archaeologists is in the "expense account" or Cleopatra's barge class. They all are cargo and fishing boats that give a vivid picture of the every-day

life of the busy port of Ancient Rome.

One of the ships is 59 feet long, with a flat prow that opened up like that of a modern landing craft. A fishing boat has a center tank that was filled with water to keep fish alive and fresh.

The port and the ships came to light when construction work started on the Fiumicino airport.

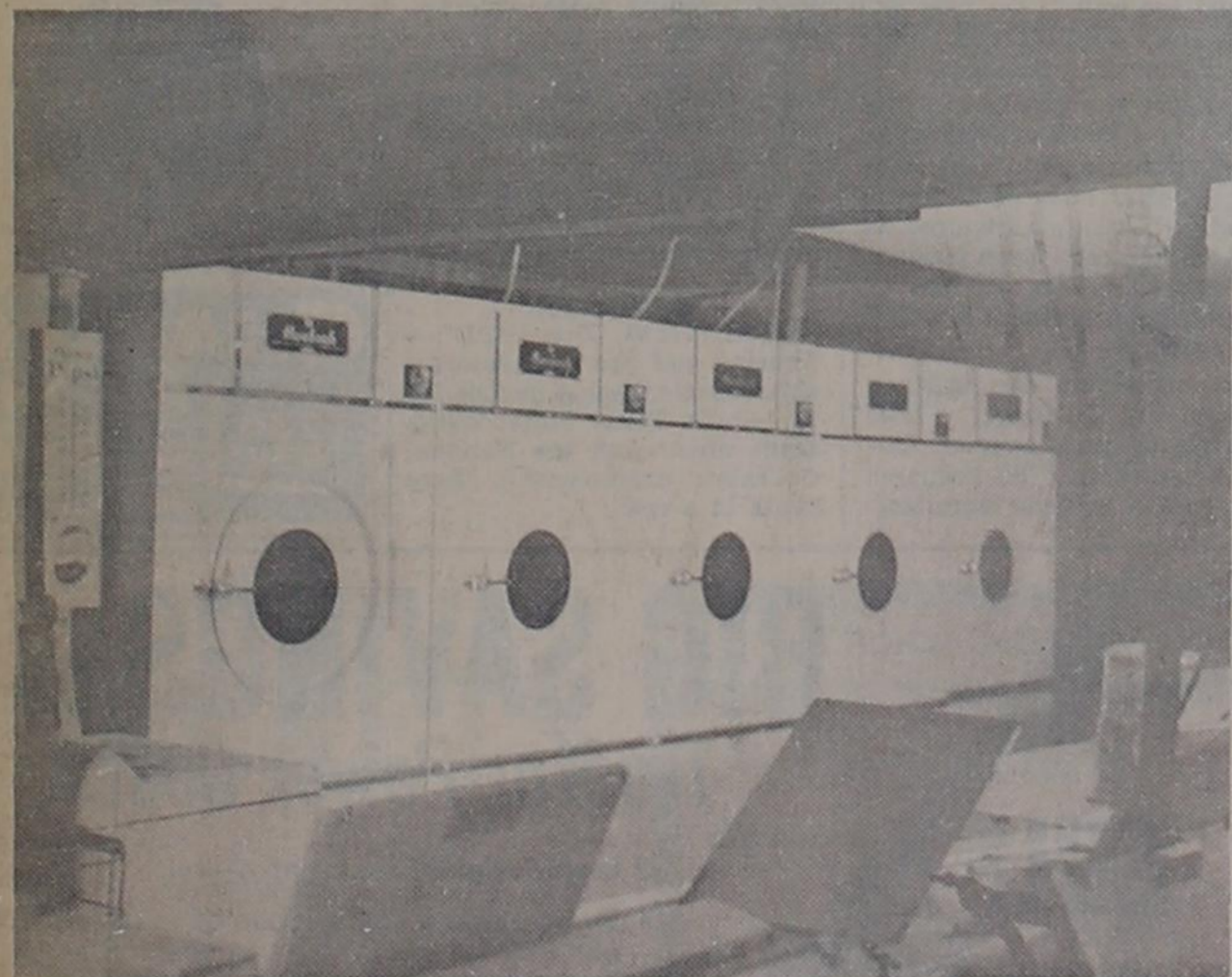
The Fine Arts Commission plans to construct a pavilion near the airport to house the ships and model reproductions of what the port of Claudius looked like almost 2,000 years ago.

Construction of the new airport also revealed the massive jetty built by Claudius

A marine captain and lieutenant were having a friendly argument about the amount of work involved in wooing a girl. The captain claimed it was 80 per cent pleasure and 20 per cent work; but the lieutenant said he regarded it as more like 75 per cent pleasure and 25 per cent work. They decided they'd get a third vote, so asked the driver of a jeep they were riding in what he thought of it. They told the private to speak right out.

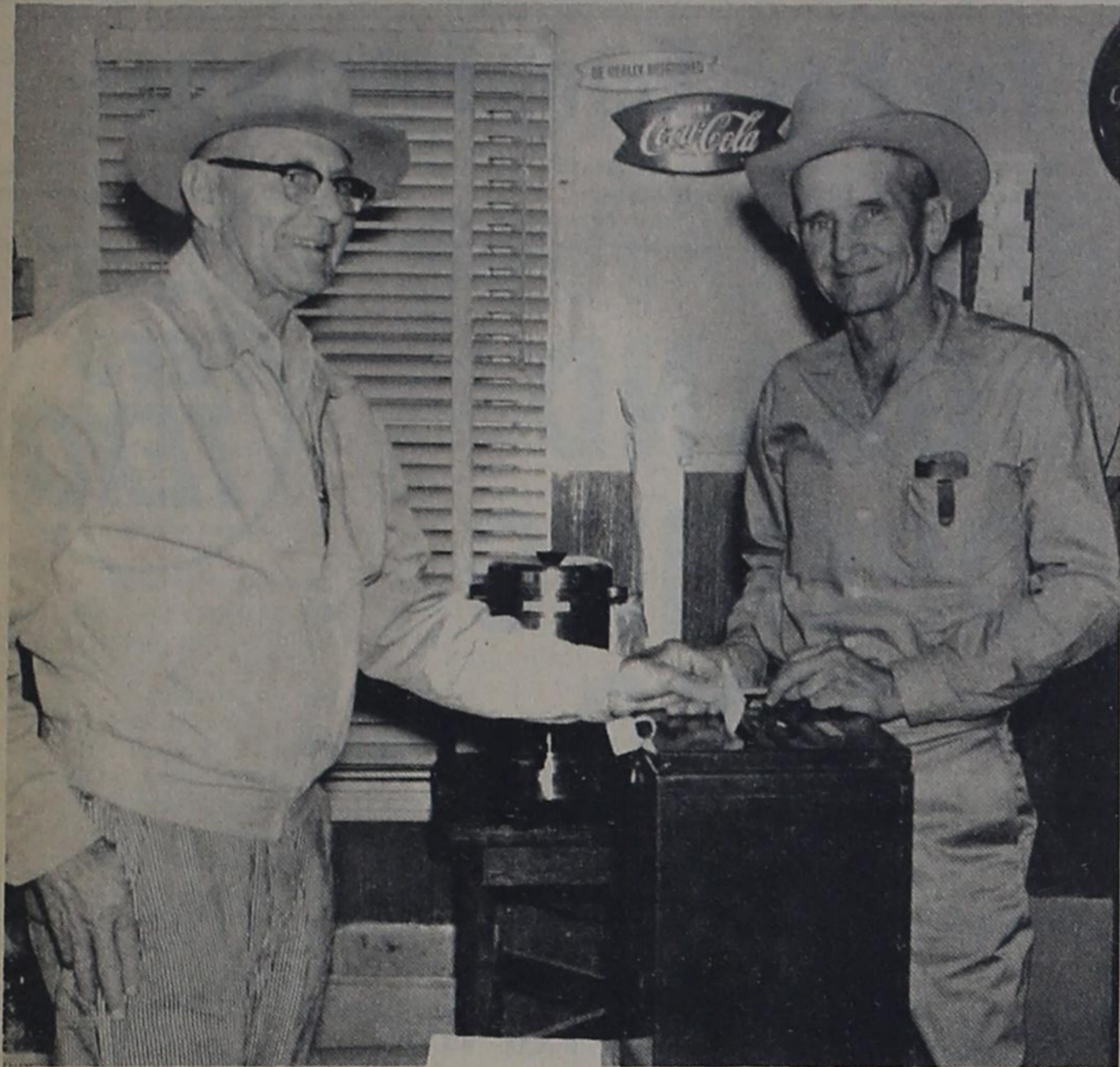
"Yes, sir," replied the private, "it must be 100 per cent pleasure, because if there was any work in it at all, you officers would have us enlisted men taking care of it."

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VOTING IN THE cotton referendum Tuesday, which had polling places set up at each of the 16 gins in Farmer County, is Elmer Euler (left), who farms near Friona, and is casting his ballot at the Chester-Fleming Gin. Looking on is Guy Latta, one of the election officials. The referendum, to determine whether quotas shall apply to the 1963 cotton crop, was held nationally. For results on the election, look elsewhere in this issue.

USDA Hikes Grain Sorghum Support

Area grain sorghum farmers learned this week that they will receive a price support on the 1963 crop on a national average of \$2, according to word from the Grain Sorghum Producers Association.

GSPA officials, who have been conferring with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for about two weeks, announced the price support increase Monday.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman originally announced the 1963 grain sorghum crop would be supported at a national average of \$1.91 per hundredweight, two cents below last year, and also announced a cut in diversion payments to participating farmers who take at least 20 per cent of their grain acreage out of production.

The price support hike will mean at least an additional \$750,000 for Farmer County farmers as opposed to the grain sorghum program as originally announced.

Elbert Harp, Abernathy, president of the GSPA, and

Bill Nelson, Amarillo, executive vice president, led the delegation which protested to the USDA primarily about the reduction in diverted acreage payments to farmers on ground which was idled by the new farm legislation.

Nelson said "We are pleased to have this increase in price supports even though it only partially restores the farm in-

come on the Golden Spread." The GSPA is an organization of all grain sorghum producers in the area, financed by their voluntary contribution of one pound of grain per 1,000 pounds produced.

The officials of the organization armed themselves with actual figures on case studies of the effects on individual farms the program as announced last

month would have. The GSPA and officials from the Nebraska Feed Grain Growers Association were the only ones in Washington armed with data with which to confront Department of Agriculture officials.

One county elevator owner said "This is one of the best deals for farmers we've ever had."

The payment for diverted acres apparently will remain as announced, with payments on the first 20 per cent of the diverted acreage at 20 per cent of the normal production. On the second 20 per cent of layout, payments next year will be based on 50 per cent of the normal yield times the county support rate. It was 60 per cent of the normal yield this year.

THE HIGH PLAINS FARM AND HOME

County Cotton Production Nears All-Time Record

Farmer County's 1962 cotton crop was nearing an all-time record this week, after near-perfect weather for a week found the harvest heading into the downhill stage.

A check of the 16 gins in the county this week showed that a total of 47,158 bales of cotton had been ginned, with almost 9,000 more bales on the lots, or a total of 56,119.

Thus, by the time all the bales weighed in has been ginned, the county total will be only about 4,500 off the season record of 60,579 bales ginned in 1958.

This week's ginning figure represented an increase of 13,524 bales over last week's total of 33,634.

With the ginning total topping the 50,000 - bale mark, the county has already passed the bale-per-acre average, and now appears likely to average a bale and a half per acre. Some 49,000 acres of cotton were planted this year.

This year's crop has already moved into fourth place among the top cotton-producing years, using the 56,000 figure, and unless weather stalls off the harvest again, it should move into top spot next week.

Of the 47,158 bales listed as ginned this week, a total of 26,817 have been ginned by eight gins in the northern portion of the county, which is entering the latter stages of the harvest activity.

That leaves 20,341 bales

ginned in the southern part of Farmer County, which is only about one-half through, according to estimates.

The five-year average yield is 546 pounds of lint per acre. This year's crop will beat that figure by a good margin.

Area cotton experts continue to be conservative with Farmer County's estimated production. The final season estimate by the Lubbock Cotton Exchange and Plains Cotton Growers December 8 pegged Farmer County for 61,000 bales, which may be at least 10,000 bales short of

actual production.

Ginners in the Farwell - Bovina-Friona areas say that the harvest is entering the final stages there, and Leo Ruzicka of West Hub Gin says "A lot of farmers are finishing up—they're not picking up their trailers when they're emptied."

Like most of the ginners, Ruzicka said the average yield was continuing high, with a lot of two-bale per acre cotton reported in his area. Also, the cotton is a good grade for the most part.

Classing Receipts Back To Normal

Sample receipts are back to normal according to W. K. Palmer, Officer-in-Charge of the Lubbock Cotton Classing Office. Classing totals were smaller over the previous week due to bad weather. With the help of the excellent harvesting conditions that have prevailed for the past few days sample receipts are back to 25,000 - 30,000 per day.

Classing totaled only 56,000 samples at the Lubbock office. The Lamesa office reported 3,200 samples classed. The Brownfield office classed 9,000 samples. The three offices reported a total carry-over of 19,000 samples.

To date 792,000 samples have been classed for the South Plains. At this time last year 1,204,000 samples had been classed. A total carry-over of 73,000 samples was reported at that time.

Strict Low Middling accounted for 33 per cent of the cotton classed. Middling Light Spotted and Strict Low Middling Light Spotted accounted for 24 and 22 per cent respectively. Other percentages were: Middling two per cent, Low Middling Plus five per cent, Low Middling

10 per cent, and Low Middling Light Spotted two per cent.

The average staple length for the week was 15/16 of an inch. The percentages of the various staple lengths were as follows: 7/8" one per cent, 29/32" 20 per cent, 15/16" 65 per cent, 31/32" 12 per cent and one inch and longer two per cent.

The micronaire readings continued to decline this week. The amount of samples reading 3.4 or below increased six per cent this week with a percentage of 31 per cent. The range of 3.5 - 3.9 accounted for 40 per cent. Twenty-nine per cent miked 4.0 or better. One per cent of the samples classed was wasty.

Purchases totaled 52,000 bales for the week ending December 7, according to H. A. Poteet, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange. This compares with 87,500 bales reported for the same period last year.

Cotton price quotations were unchanged this week. Middling one inch quotation is 32.30. This compares with 32.85 for the same week last year. Some of the Lubbock quotations are: (Continued on Page E)

FOOTSAVING EDUCATION



by James E. Edwards

What Would Cause A Sore Spot On My Son's Instep?

Pressure. Pressure and friction cause almost all of the sore spots on human feet. Relieving the pressure should be easy, but sometimes people's heads get in the way.

Until, they have suffered much, most men and boys protest against larger shoes. They show you the space between the end of their toes and the ends of their shoes. They give you that fishy stare when you try to explain that the shoe is too short from the instep (lacing) back to the counter.

A few will accept longer shoes when they hear this analogy: Walking in a shoe that is too small for the mass of the foot is like ramming your shoulders against a pair of fence posts several thousand times a day.

The space between the posts could be ample to allow your head to go through but your shoulders would certainly suggest that you desist.

The analogy limps because it would be quite easy to stop ramming the fence posts but it isn't easy to stop walking.

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Sport Shirts

By

- VAN HUESEN \$3⁹⁸ To \$10⁹⁵
- JASON

Sweater

By Campus & Munsingwear

\$8⁹⁵ To \$19⁹⁵

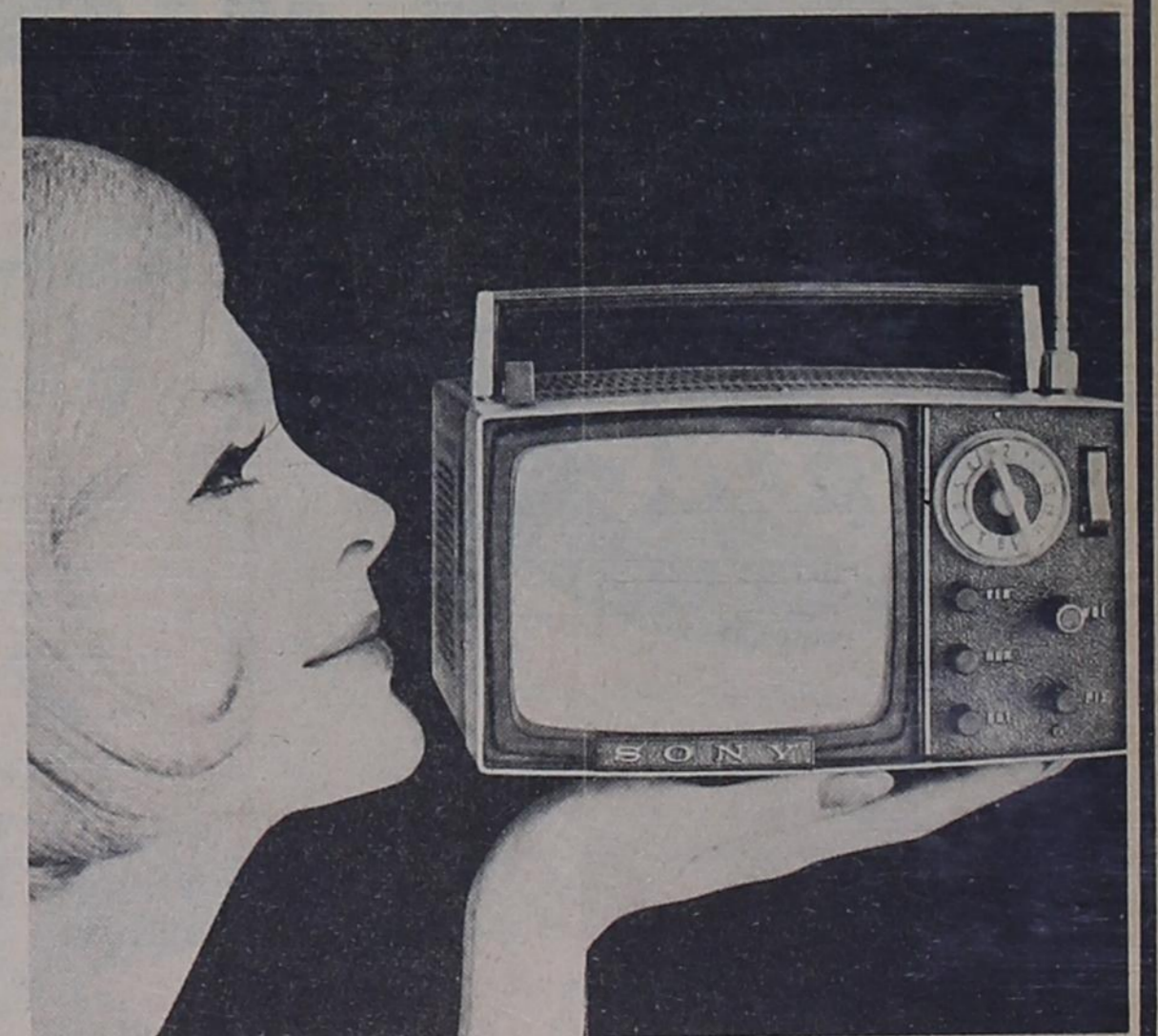
HURST'S

Friona

SONY micro TV

MODEL 5-303W

As the most significant TV advance in years, new SONY Micro-TV can truly be called "TELEVISION OF THE FUTURE." It incorporates all of the innovations predicted for the Decade of the Seventies—but in SONY Micro-TV, you enjoy them today. Probably the most amazing feature is its weight, a mere 8 lbs., in a cabinet hardly larger than a telephone. Yet it literally can be used anywhere—on the night table, in the kitchen, the den, in the playground. Since it is fully transistorized it can be operated from its own rechargeable pack battery, a 12 volt auto/boat battery, as well as AC. Never before has there been quality to match that of the SONY Micro-TV picture. It is sharper, brighter and far more detailed, with no bothersome "line" effect. You can view the Micro-TV picture close up, as you would read a newspaper, you can watch it for hours without eyestrain. The Micro-TV incorporates several other technical features years ahead of other TV. • the Epitaxial power transistors in the 24-transistor circuit are normally used only in computers and other highly advanced instrumentation • the SONY Synchro-Noise Suppressor permits Micro-TV use under electrically "noisy" conditions, such as in a moving auto or boat, near electric motors and fluorescent lights • power consumption's extremely low and is only a small fraction of that used by the ordinary car radio. The remarkable SONY Micro-TV lists for \$229.95. Rechargeable battery, leather carrying case and other accessories available.



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'58 Cotton Crop Stands As Present Record Year

The 1958 cotton crop represents the record year in Farmer County, according to ginning figures from the United States Bureau of the Census. A total of 60,579 bales were ginned in Farmer County in 1958, a total of 550 more than last year's crop, which wound up second best with a total of 60,029 bales ginned.

The 1956 crop stands third with a total of 58,827, and 1957 was fourth with 52,732. However, this year's crop already has passed the 50,000-bale mark, and should set a new record in a breeze.

Farmer County, basically known as a grain-producing county, first produced as many as 35,000 bales of cotton in 1952, and the total has increased almost steadily since that time.

the number of bales ginned since 1949, with the top ten years listed in order, prior to this year.

GINNINGS BY YEAR	
YEAR	BALES
1961	60,029
1960	39,937
1959	40,917
1958	60,579
1957	52,732
1956	58,825
1955	47,362
1954	46,521
1953	36,020
1952	35,923
1951	9,282
1950	*
1949	8,118

TOP TEN YEARS	
YEAR	BALES
1961	60,029
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1950	*
1949	8,118

The Old Timer

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FHA Loans Available For New Farm Enterprises

L. J. Cappleman, State Director of Farmers Home Administration, has announced that loans may now be made to farmers and ranchers who personally manage and operate no larger than family farms for providing recreational facilities which will enable these family farmers to supplement their farm income.

Loan funds for recreational enterprises may be used to develop land and water, construct buildings, and to purchase land, equipment and other related recreational items including the payment of operating expenses. Recreational enterprises which may be financed on family farms include camping grounds, swimming facilities, riding stables, vacation cottages and lodges, lakes and ponds for boating and fishing, docks, nature trails, picnic grounds and hunting preserves.

Each loan is scheduled for repayment within a period consistent with the borrower's ability to repay, taking into account his income from farming, recreation enterprises and any other income he may have.

The maximum repayment period of the loan depends on what the funds are used for and the security provided for the loan. Repayments on loans for non-real estate purposes may not exceed seven years. The interest rate is five per cent per year on the unpaid principal.

The county or area committee of the Farmers Home Administration determines the eligibility of the applicant. The committee consists of three farmers who know rural farming and credit conditions in the local area.

Technical management assistance will be provided with each loan. The amount of the loan depends upon the applicant's needs and prepayment ability. A borrower's total principal indebtedness for intermediate-term FHA loans and equipment and operating expenses may not exceed \$35,000. A long-term loan secured by real estate may not exceed the normal value of the farm and other security, minus any debts against this property and may not exceed the amount certified by the county committee. In no case

COURTHOUSE NEWS

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1962
County Clerk's Office, Farmer County

MML - Floyd Dunavant - I, D. Rhodes - Lot 3 & S/2 Lot 2, Blk. 8, Staley Addition, Friona.
W. D. - R. E. Snead - Edgar Eugene Boggess - SE/4 Sec. 6, T41/2S, R5E
W. D. - Iva Petty Barnett-Virnon A. Petty, et al - NW/4 & W/2 SW/4 Sec. 9, T5S, R5E
MML - Horace B. Cole - Western Ways Homes, Inc. - N/25' Lot 5, Lot 4, & S/25' Lot 3, Blk. 2, Drake Rev. Sub., Friona

D. T. - Edgar Eugene Boggess - Prudential Ins. Co. - SE/4 Sec. 6, T4 1/2S, R5E
W. D. - R. G. Davies - Lloyd Gober - Lot 1, Blk. 90, Bovina
W. D. - Billy Ray Horton - Windle Sikes - Lot 7, Blk 6, Gardner's Sub., Bovina
W. D. - W. N. Foster - Herbert C. Potts - Lots 23, 25 & 26, Blk. 18, Farwell

D. T. - Herbert C. Potts - F. F. S. & L. Assn. - Lots 23, 25 & 26, Blk. 18, Farwell

W. D. - Marvin Lawson-David Moseley - E/2 Lots 5 & 6, Blk. 24, Friona

W. D. - Bessie D. Drake, et al - Horace B. Cole - S/25' Lot 3, Lot 4 & N/25' Lot 5, Blk. 2, Drake Add., Friona

D. T. - Jackie Williams, et al - Federal Land Bank - Part Sec. 29, & Part Sec. 31, T9S, R1E

W. D. - Vernon C. Willard-Owen Patton - SW/75' Lot 3, Blk. 91, Bovina

W. D. - Vernon C. Willard-Maurice Hamlett - NE/75' Lot 3, Blk. 91, Bovina

D. T. - Maurice Hamlett - F. F. S. & L. Assn. - NE/75' Lot 3, Blk. 91, Bovina

Lotsa Lumber
BATON ROUGE La. UPI—Louisiana's annual sawtimber growth is more than 2,809,000,000 b board feet, equally divided between pine and hardwood.



GRAND OPENING

Of Your **TEXO** Dealer

In Farwell On Saturday Dec. 15th.

- Come And Register For The Free Prizes - Drawings At 6 p.m.
- Free Coffee & Donuts
- See The Burrus Texo Displays

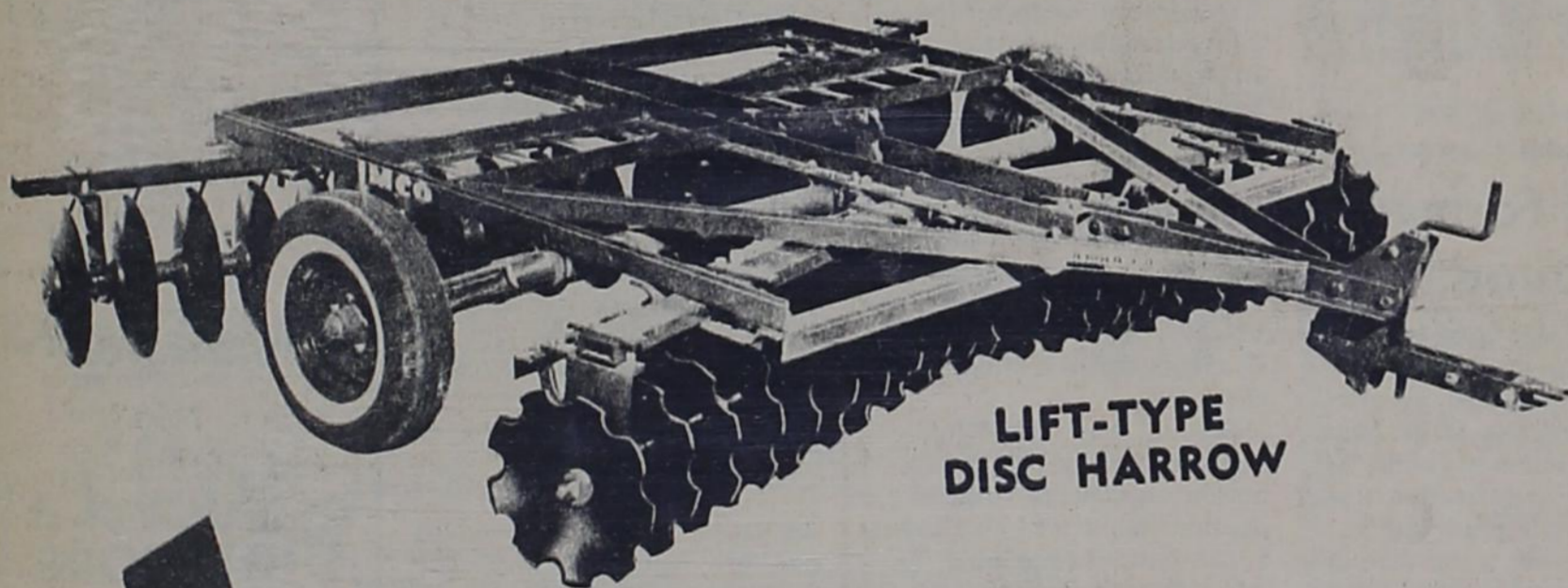
Sat. Dec. 15th.
ALL DAY

SCHUELER FEED & SUPPLY CO.

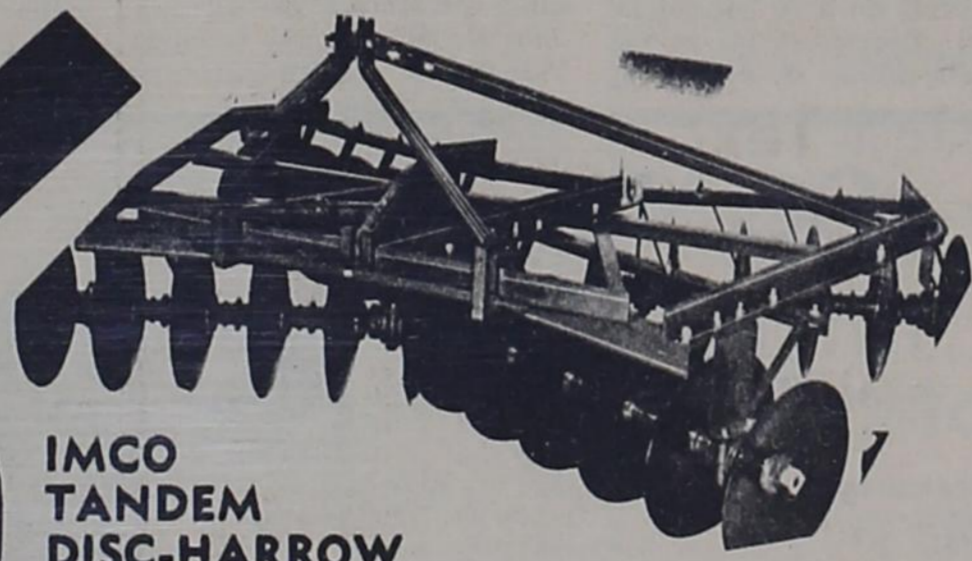
East on US 70 & 84

Farwell

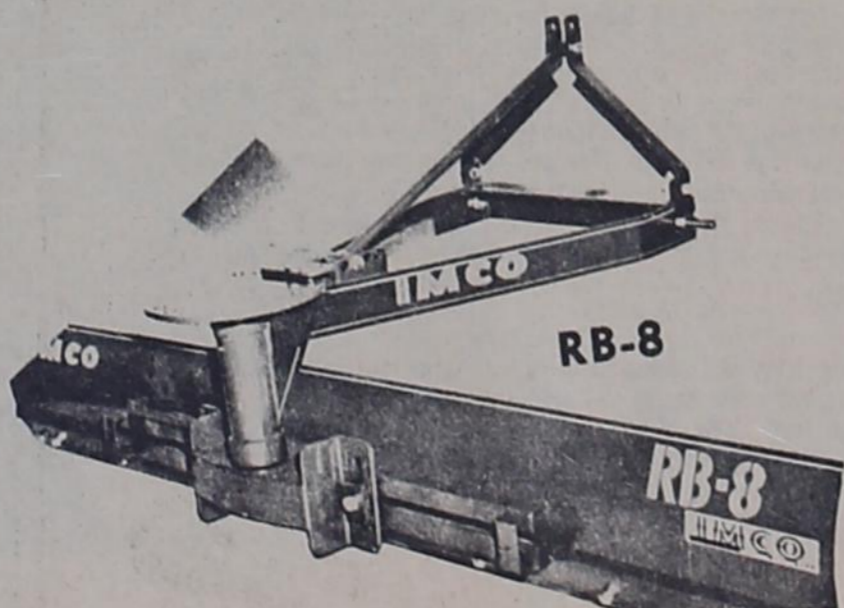
IMCO TOP VALUE at a fair price.



LIFT-TYPE DISC HARROW



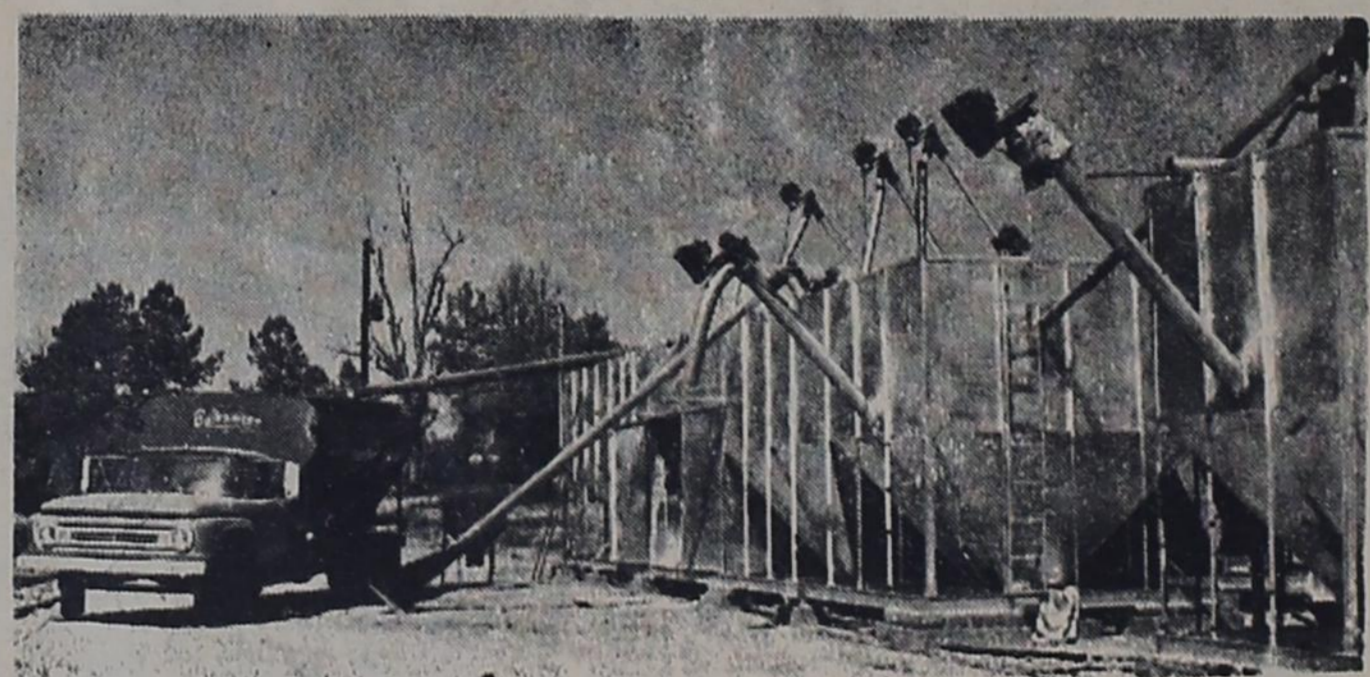
IMCO TANDEM DISC-HARROW



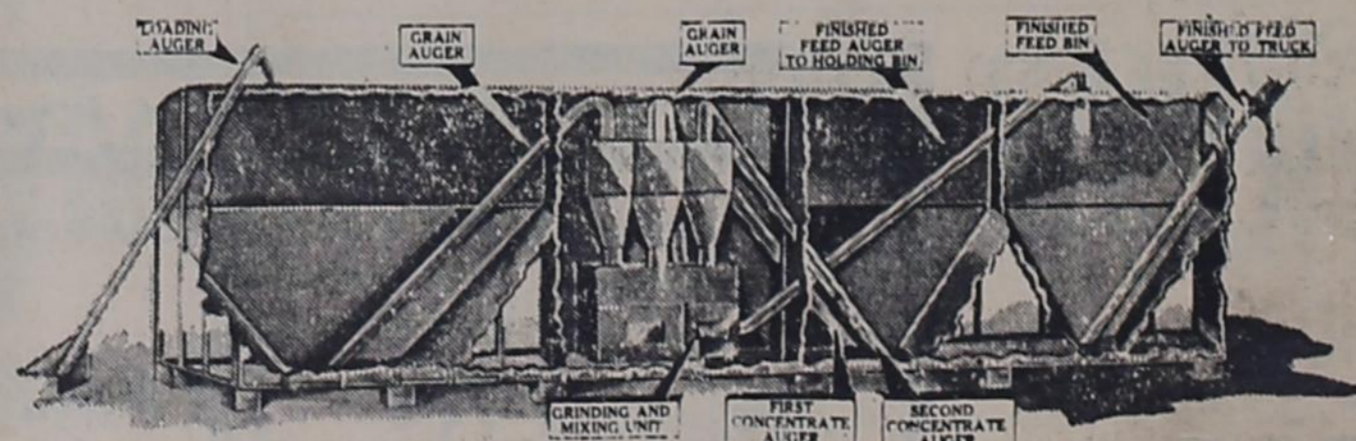
RB-8

See Them At
SCHUELER FEED AND SUPPLY
Farwell

See the Redi-Mill System in Action At Our Grand Opening Sat. Dec. 15th.



View of the Redi-Mill System, now running and to be featured at the new Schueler Feed and Supply Grand Opening, Saturday (Dec. 15) at Farwell, is similar to one above. Milling system is completely automatic. It grinds and mixes grains, accurately proportions medicants and augers the finished feeds into its own storage bins or into truck as pictured above.



Unattended and fully automatically the Redi-Mill System above shows arrangements of bins, augers and milling unit which make entire operation possible. System is a complete farm feed mill. It medicates and mixes to accurate proportions. It is geared with micro-safety switches and can run 24 hours, round-the-clock if needed.

SCHUELER FEED & SUPPLY

East On 70 & 84

Farwell

Ph. 481-3306

State Red Tape

Watershed Project May Face A Lengthy Wait

It could be four to six years before actual planning can begin on the Running Water Draw Watershed, according to Jimmy Smith, Work Unit Conservator of the Soil Conservation Service, Friona.

Smith was one of several Farmer County residents interested in the project who attended an informal dinner meeting at the Holiday Inn, Clovis, N.M., last Friday night.

Frank Gray of Lubbock, a member of the State SCS board and chairman of its watershed committee, said that because of the volume of such projects, the state was running four to six years behind in the development of watersheds, applied for under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Gray reported that currently there are 117 projects already approved in the state, with 10 to 12 new applications received each year. Only five to seven projects are completed each year by the state's limited planning commission.

The Running Water Draw project, further, isn't ready to make application, because two counties in the project haven't secured the necessary co-sponsors. The two are Lamb and Castro counties. Lamb county representatives said they expected to have their sponsorship worked out shortly.

Smith reported that his office was contacted by Castro County officials for a copy of Farmer County's agreement between its co-sponsors and the project, so perhaps that county will take steps toward completing requirements.

Farmer County completed requirements for dual sponsors for the project about a month ago when the commissioners court joined the Soil Conservation Service as a co-sponsor.

Other counties connected with the watershed project have also completed sponsorship requirements. They include Swisher and Hale counties in Texas and Curry County, New Mexico.

The planning detail is a vital part of the program, Smith said that it was brought out that there is an alternative to waiting for the state's planning party. A "trust fund" planning party is available, which could do the necessary planning, within two or three years, if the local district was willing to foot the bill.

Cost for this stage of the Running Water Draw Watershed project was estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

New Mexico officials were of the opinion that they could be finished with the planning in Curry County within two years.

But the project can't be started until the entire district is ready. A.C. Spencer, Clovis, said there were only 14 active applications for such projects in the state of New Mexico.

State Representative H. G. Wells of Tulla, who attended the meeting, said he would work toward getting another planning committee organized in the state during the next legislative session in Austin.

A. L. Black, chairman of the Farmer County Soil Conservation District board of supervisors, made a progress report for the county. Black also discussed the highlights of the Land and People's Conference

which he attended recently in New Orleans.

Other county residents who attended the meeting were Bruce Parr, T. O. Lesley, Commissioner Tom Lewellen, County Agent Deryl Coker, Steve Messenger, Jimmy Smith, Bill Lyles, and Jay Sanders.

A crowd of over 90 persons attended the dinner. F. F. (Flip) Calhoun, Plainview, chairman of the steering committee for Running Water Draw Watershed project, served as master of ceremonies.

Other SCS supervisors, SCS personnel, county commissioners and bankers attended the meeting.



Schueler Feed & Supply in Farwell will have their grand opening this week. Above is a picture of their offices and warehouse. Gilbert Schueler of the Rhea community owns the firm, and John Guthals is manager. Door prizes to be given away Saturday include a Hampshire gilt, gold watch, and electric heating tape. In addition, 50 free chicks will be given away each hour, and six sacks of feed will be given away. Read the advertisements for further details.

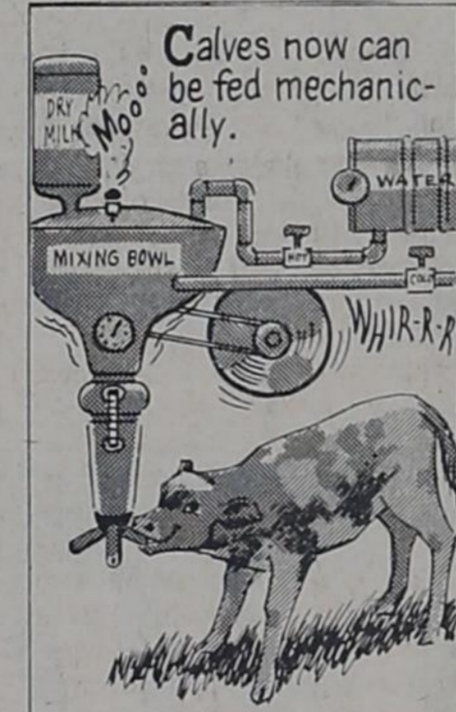
Cotton Padding Holds Shape Better

The old type cotton batting that flattened out and became lumpy under use may again become popular due to a new chemical treating process. USDA scientists report that the process, developed by the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, makes padding hold its shape and remain resilient

through long use. The treatment, in which a latex compound is added to the chemical solution to prevent lumping and unevenness, is not yet ready for commercial use. However, several cotton batting companies are making plans for extensive testing and evaluation of the material.

The problem of applying the chemical to the batting, which contains 60 per cent cotton linters and 40 per cent textile waste, was a major one. Researchers learned that they could spray it onto a fine web of fibers and then put the webs together in layers to any desired thickness. They also found that they could mold the batting into desired shapes during the drying and curing processes. This allows them to form padding that fits smoother and gives a neater appearance on furniture and automobile dashboards.

The scientists anticipate a renewed use of cotton in fine upholstered furniture, mattresses, and seating material.



Coaches and players in high school and college football have been offered a word of caution by the American Medical Association concerning the dangers of vigorous physical exercise in hot weather. With the start of practice, it warns, it is essential to provide for gradual adjustment to hot weather activity. Equally important is the need to adjust to salt and water intakes to weather conditions. It adds that the old idea that water should be withheld from athletes during workouts has absolutely no scientific foundation.

Report Issued On Farm Accidents

Farm-accident fatalities are not declining in proportion to the decline in farm population, according to a report received by the Texas Farm and Ranch Safety Council from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One reason cited for the continuing high death rate in farm accidents is the increasing average age of people on farms. Another is that farms are somewhat isolated, with little supervision of work and not much opportunity for an injured person to obtain first aid immediately. Also, traffic on rural highways is less controlled than on urban streets.

Accidents resulting in non-fatal injuries occur to about a third of the farm population annually, the report said. About 19

percent of farm people are injured seriously enough in these accidents to lose time from their work, and about 3 percent are permanently disabled each year.

Traffic accidents account for many of the serious injuries of farm people away from the farm. Accidents on the farm are often associated with farm machinery and falls are the most common cause of accidents in farm homes.

The report stated that hospitalization and medical treat-

ment are believed to account for less than a fourth of the total cost of farm accidents. As yet, little is known about the economic loss of wages or production, which probably accounts for a considerable part of the total costs.

The information developed by USDA's Economic Research Service, points out the Safety Council, is aimed at stimulating more effective accident-prevention programs for farm people. The Council encourages farm people to make farm and

home safety a part of community planning and program building.

"We can no longer take safety for granted because the ever-increasing use of machinery, electricity, chemicals and other labor saving devices and materials make training in safety a must for farm people," emphasizes the Council. "The safety record of agriculture can stand a lot of improving and it is up to those in the industry to do something about it," concludes the Council.

Farm Facts

Nurse cows have a new competitor—the electronic "mother."

It's a feeder that blends water with a dry milk replacer, holds it at a temperature of 100 degrees, and dispenses it through a standard calf nipple. Not only is milk available around the clock, but a time delay feature prevents calves from gorging themselves.

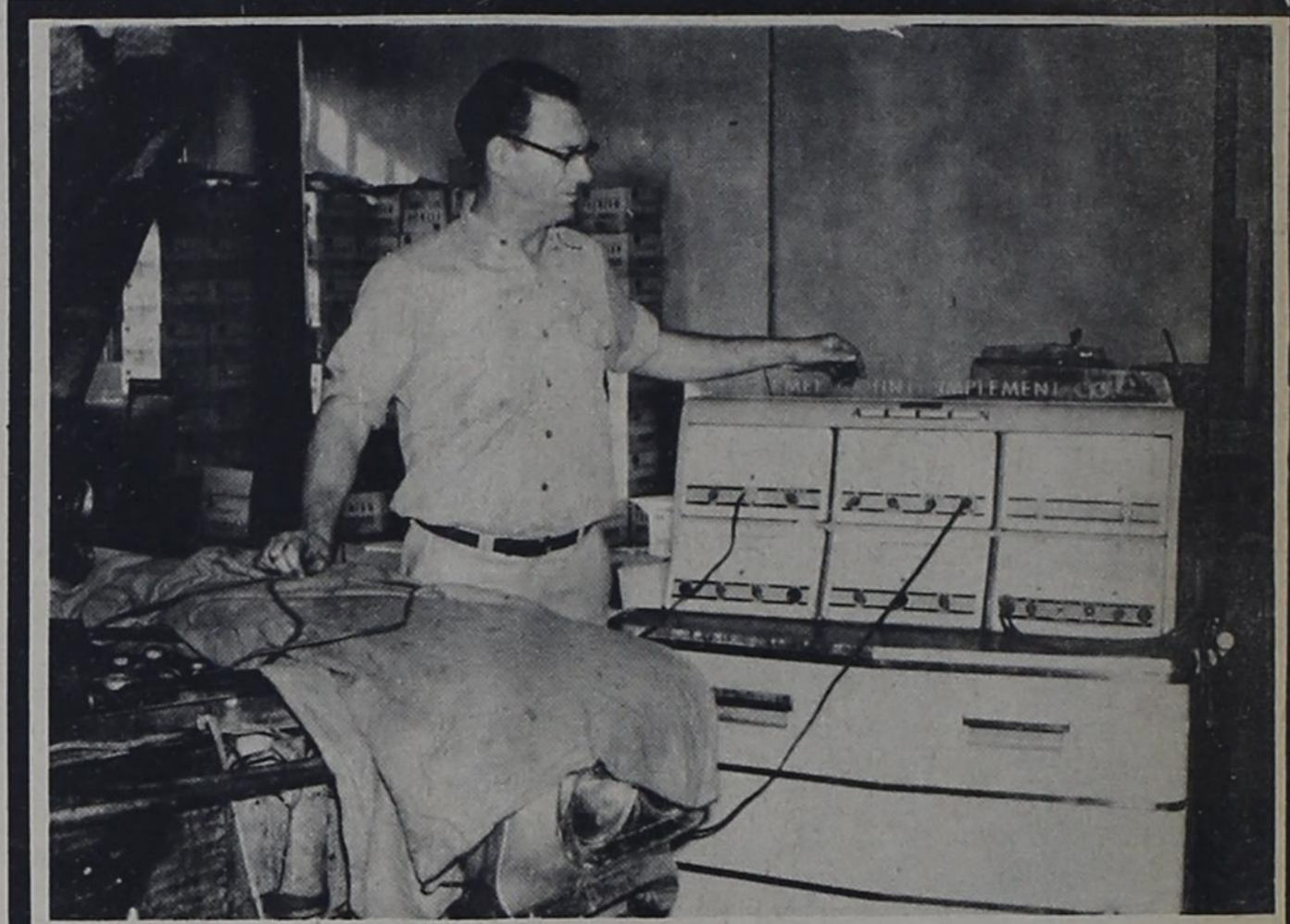
Capacity is 16 calves per feeder. Antibiotics or other medicine can be fed automatically in the ration.

According to Harold Stover, agricultural engineer at Kansas State University, here's how it works:

The machine is connected to a water supply and source of electricity and dispenses milk replacer from a 20-pound hopper. A fan-like vibrator in a tank just below the hopper keeps the powder flowing uniformly into a plastic mixing bowl beneath the machine. At the same time, warm water from a small hot water tank flows into the mixing bowl.

When the water level reaches a "feeler" bulb, the supply cuts off until the calf sucks the milk replacer through a nipple mounted at a low angle. This forces the calf to bend its neck, causing the formula to go into the proper stomach.

Chain Store Age reports that sales of canned and bottled juices by the food chains will top \$330 million this year. The typical American family spends \$154 a year for these products.



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PARMER COUNTY IMPLEMENT COMPANY

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Better Turnout & Sample Try Our Ginning Service Once And Become A Regular Customer!

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Oklahoma Lane Farm Supply

Now Dealers For

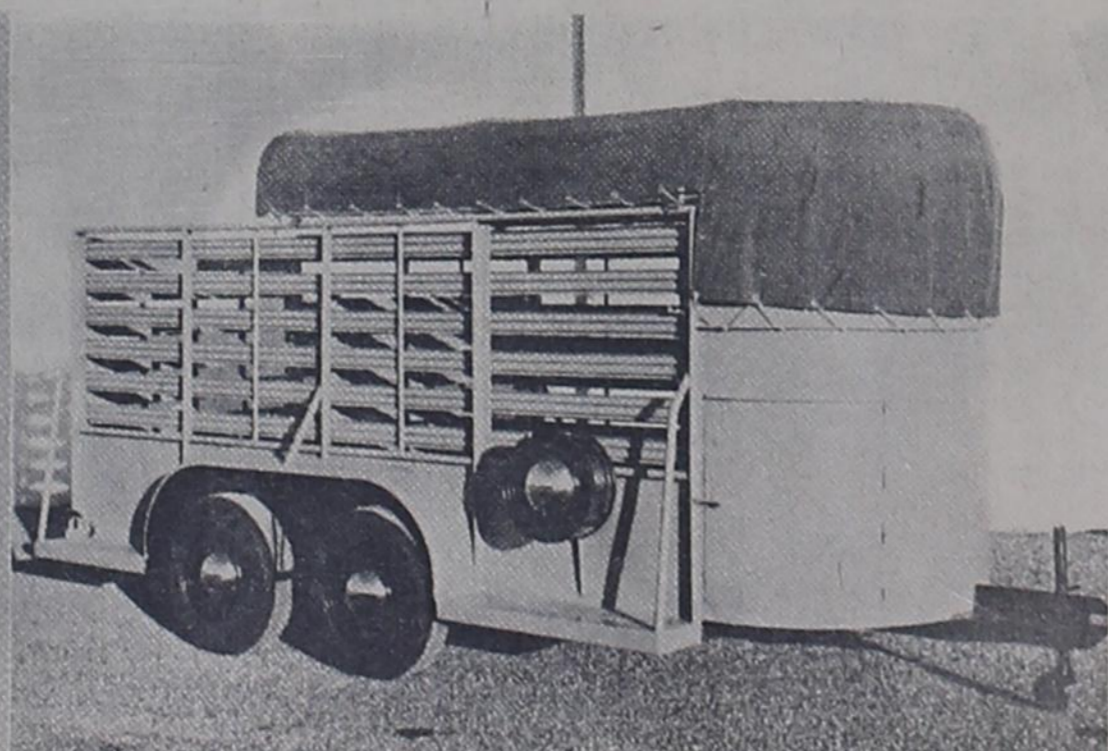
A Complete Line of Fine Quality, Long Mileage, Easy Towing

Cipache

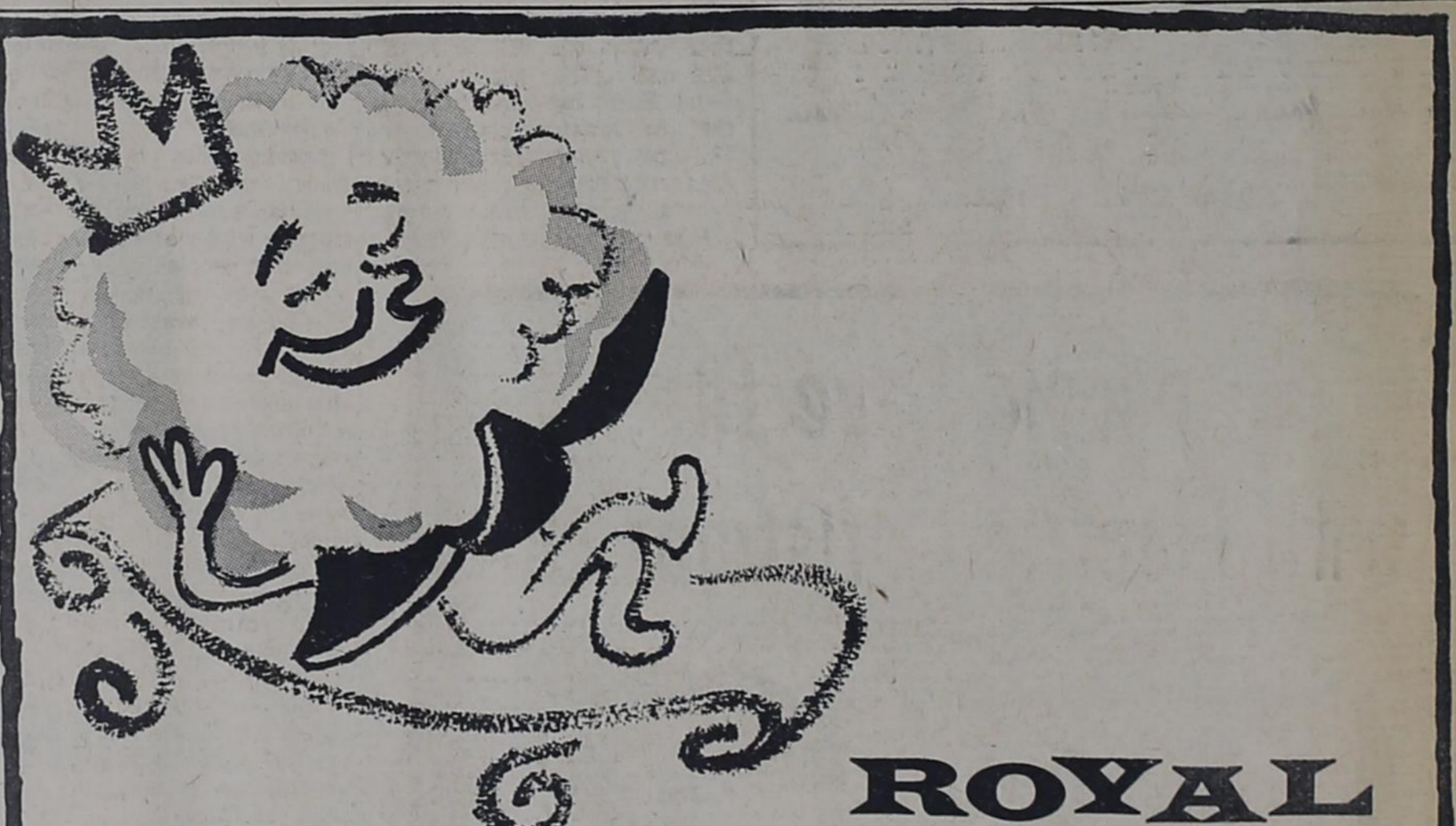
CATTLE TRAILERS

STANDARD ALL-METAL STOCK TRAILER

10, 12, 14, 16 Foot, 55 1/2 Inches Wide, 60 Inches High. Standard Equipment Includes: Bulldog hitch and jack; Directional Signals; Tail lights; Stop lights; Spare wheel and mount. All-metal slats are sturdy, yet light in weight for years of damage-free use and easy pulling. Pipes and angles are high tensile steel for extra strength and long wear. Optional equipment includes: Heavy-duty canvas Partial or Full Cover; Electric Brakes; Dividers; Center Gates and other accessories. Prices quoted on Request.



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YOUR cotton is king and we treat it with supreme care. Each load is cleaned and dried the exact amount it requires to insure top lint quality. Then you profit from these additional benefits.

- 1 AGGRESSIVE SELLING OF YOUR COTTON TO WORLD MARKETS BY PLAINS COTTON COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.
- 2 YOUR COTTONSEED CRUSHED AT PLAINS COOPERATIVE OIL MILL, LARGEST AND MOST MODERN COTTON OIL MILL IN THE WORLD.
- 3 YOUR BALES STORED AT PLAINVIEW COOPERATIVE COMBRESS, GIVING SUPERIOR SERVICE TO FARMERS, GINS, MERCHANTS AND MILLS.
- 4 EARNINGS FROM ALL THESE SUCCESSFUL FARMER OWNED COOPERATIVE BUSINESSES COME BACK TO YOU THROUGH THIS GIN.

FRIONA FARMERS CO-OP GIN

Box 756

Jimmy Fletcher, Mgr.

Hub 2765

Wise Use Of Irrigation Water

Have you ever asked yourself, "Where does all this water that we pump from the thousands of wells in this area come from"?

The High Plains Underground Water Conservation District suspects that many have had such a thought, but that most persons probably do not really concern themselves with actually discovering an answer to the question. According to officials of the conservation district, most people accept water in much the same manner as they accept warmth from the sun and life from the air they breathe.

Spokesmen with the High Plains Water District are quick to point out that underground water beneath the Southern High Plains of Texas is quite different however, from air and the sun's rays. They say underground water in this area is limited -- it's depletable, and can be correctly compared to a deposit of oil, gas, coal or gold. There is only a given quantity of water in storage beneath the land's surface. When we pump water from a well, we are literally mining our deposit of water that required centuries of time in which to accumulate.

Does this mean then, that we should abandon all of our wells and no longer irrigate our land?

No, not at all, say the High Plains Water District officials. They point out that water can play a beneficial role in our lives only if we put it to use. However, it does mean that we should use the water that we pump from storage as wisely and as efficiently as we know how.

An analogy was used by the District people in which a man has a million dollars in the bank. If he is to realize any benefit from the money, he must check on his account and withdraw some of the

money occassionally and put it to use buying the things that he needs. Spending a part of the money that is on deposit not only benefits the man with the million dollar bank account, but it also indirectly benefits his entire community.

The High Plains Water District takes this line of thinking and applies it to the underground water situation in this area.

They say, "The Good Lord deposited the underground water to our account. Only through use does the water have value and benefit to our society. Using water necessitates the purchase of many items. This brings indirect benefits to the entire area.

"The thing to keep in mind, however, is that no one derives any benefit from water used in wasteful practices."

The District officials conclude with a word to those who have been wasteful in their use of underground water in the past. They say, "Remember, we're mining water, and unlike the air we breathe and the warmth of the sun's rays we enjoy, underground water is limited. We only have that which is in storage today to last for all time to come. We think that this is a pretty substantial reason for making the most with what water we have.

THINK about it, and we believe you will agree.

WITH THE COUNTY AGENT

DERYL COKER

Last week the Farmer County Game Management Association met with the purpose of stocking Farmer County lands with pheasants. At this meeting the Association and its members purchased 260 pheasants that were released December 11. There are about 75 members in this Association and they would like to have all farmers in the county as members, or any person that would be interested in wildlife propagation.

For the next few months members of this Association will be trying to get everyone that is in charge of land to agree to purchase at least 10 pheasants. It was suggested that they should run 80% hens and 20% cocks. The Gunn Brothers Game Farm has agreed to sell the Association pheasant at \$2.00 per grown bird. It was also agreed that we could trade excess grain sorghum for pheasant at the rate of 10 pheas-

ant per 1000 pounds of grain, which would give us a new market for grain sorghum. Pheasant bring in thousands of dollars north of us during the hunting season and the Association feels there is no reason why we can't have pheasant in such numbers that we could have a hunting season within a few years.

The worst enemy of pheasant is wild house cats and fox. Everybody should put out a little extra effort in trying to get rid of these animals.

Another problem in growing pheasant is keeping people from pot-shooting them and as citizens of this county we all should try to stop this sort-of-thing. I certainly hope that Farmer County people will all get behind the Game Association and try to obtain the above tasks as soon as possible.

Nothing helps the looks of a country more than the looks of a well landscaped home and attractive windbreaks. It has been said that people judge an area by its paint and attractiveness. The Texas Forest Service has agreed to sell about all types of trees to us at a very reasonable price. You can obtain the following type of trees at \$1.50 per hundred: Austrain pine, black locust, black walnut, catalpa, Chinese elm, cottonwood, loblolly pine, mulberry, osage orange, ponderosa pine, red cedar, rosa multiflora, slash pine, sycamore, Russian olive, euonymus, and buffaloberry.

These orders should be placed early before February 1. Our office will furnish anyone with order blanks that would be interested in buying the above name seedling trees. Several farmers in the county have planted windbreaks on the west and south side of their homes. In talking with them they say they would hate to have to do with out the windbreaks. Those windbreaks also can add additional value to your farm.

Minds Over Matter
MINNEAPOLIS (UPI)—The success of Project Apollo will depend largely on the brain-power of three astronauts. Minneapolis-Honeywell engineers here say a computer duplicating the 14 billion cells in each human brain would be impossible to build for the moon flight.



IN LINE AT THE GIN are a few of the approximately 9,000 bales of cotton which were waiting to be ginned in Farmer

County early this week. The county's ginning total passed 50,000 bales, and is nearing an all-time record.

The HAPPY HOMEMAKER

BY JUNE FLOYD

The following recipe was swiped from the Stratford Star and comes to me highly recommended.

- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 2 eggs
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 3 tablespoons buttermilk
- 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract
- 1 cup pitted cherries (frozen cherries are best)
- 1 cup raisins
- 1 cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs. Beat well. Add soda to milk. Add milk and dry ingredients alternately. Add cherries, extract, raisins, and nuts.

Pour in loaf pan. Sprinkle with mixture of 1/4 cup sugar and 1 1/4 teaspoons cinnamon. Bake in 350 degree oven for 40 minutes.

If there's someone on your Christmas list who "has everything," why not make her a Christmas cobbler's apron. All you need is some blue and white striped bed ticking, some red rickrack and a few scraps of red and white material for making Santa Claus patches.

This garment can be stitched up in one evening and the receiver will enjoy slipping into it during the Christmas season then all through the coming year.

This same idea could be used for a pinafore for a small girl. Variations could be green Christmas tree applique trim or red candy cane trim.

A wooden spoon, which can be purchased at any variety store, can be made into an attractive holder for pot holders, pastry brushes, measuring spoons or other small kitchen gadgets.

You can paint the spoon to harmonize with colors in your kitchen then decorate it with decals or free hand drawings. To fasten the spoon to the wall you will need two glue on picture hangers. Put one on the back side of the bowl and the other on the opposite end.

Cup hooks can be screwed into the spoon with desired spacings depending upon articles you plan to hang.

At this time of year chicken

Complete Brake And Rear Front-End Service
TIRE TRUING
WHEEL BALANCED
OVERLOAD SPRINGS
FREE INSTALLATION
On all Monro-Matic Shocks and Load Levelers
Mufflers & Tail Pipes
Boyd's Brake Shop
19 yrs in Clovis
221 W. Grand - Clovis

Acid Poisoning Possible From Plants After Frost

Jack Frost has already visited many sections of Texas and frost or freezing weather has stopped all warm season plant growth in these areas. Johnson grass and sorghum sometimes develop a high prussic acid content after frost, and if grazed by livestock, can cause a lot of trouble, reports Dr. C. M. Patterson, extension veterinarian.

The damaged plant is eaten. Whether a poisoned animal can be saved depends upon how soon a veterinarian can get to it, Patterson explains.

Frosted Johnson grass or sorghum should not be grazed until it is completely dry. If it is ready to cut for hay before a frost, it may be cut the first day after frost if care is taken to see that it is completely cured before baling.

Certain chemical changes occur in the frost-wilted plants, and are responsible for the prussic acid development, Patterson says. The poison acts quickly and can kill an animal within a very short time after the silage is removed and fed to make it safe for livestock. Animals should not be allowed to self-feed from a silo filled with frosted Sudan or sorghum. If there is any doubt about the silage, it should be tested. This can be done by a veterinarian or by feeding the silage to one or two inferior inferior animals.

Patterson suggests a visit with a local veterinarian or county agent for more details on questions relating to the grazing and/or harvesting and storing of frost-wilted plants.

Classing Receipts--

(Continued from Page A)

Middling 15/16 31.30, Middling 31/32 31.80, Strict Low Middling 15/16 30.00, Strict Low Middling 31/32 30.30, Middling Light Spotted 15/16 30.30, Middling Light Spotted 31/32 31.00, Strict Low Middling Light Spotted 15/16 29.50 and Strict Low Middling Light Spotted 31/32 29.75.

TOP HAT AUTO SALES
On Air Base Highway-Clovis, N.M.
LARGEST SELECTION OF USED CARS ON ANY LOT IN THIS AREA Save From \$200 To \$500 On Each Purchase

2--1960 Fords 4 dr., Fairlane 500, Standard shift and automatic transmission, choice \$1095	1957 Ford Fairlane 500, 4 dr. V-8 automatic transmission, real nice \$495
1960 Chevrolet 2 dr. V-8, standard shift, 2 tone, real sharp \$1095	1955 Mercedes Benz, 4 dr. \$695
1958 Renault 4 dr. Dauphine \$395	1960 Studebaker Lark, standard shift \$795

75 MORE CARS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE
OPEN SUNDAYS - 8 a.m. To 6 p.m.

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First Federal Savings & Loan

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CLOVIS, N.M.

BRANCH OFFICE
2nd & ABILENE
PORTALES, N.M.

Please Her Feminine Fancy With Daintily Trimmed Nylon

Lingerie

By Gilead

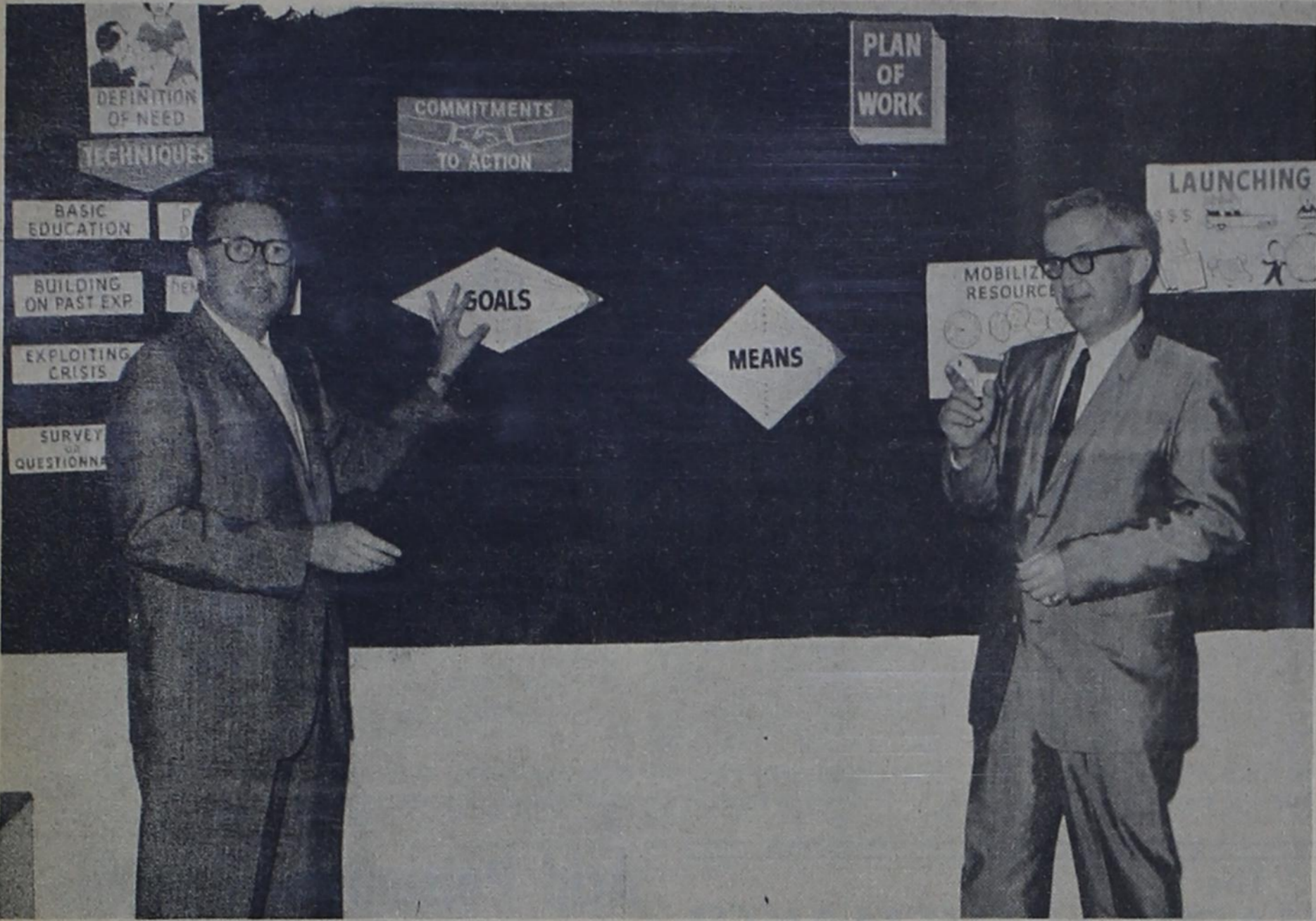
Slips-Gowns-Robes

Panties-Petti-Pants

All The Lovely Things She Will Dream About

Estelle's

HOTEL CLOVIS



BILL NELSON, Executive Vice President of the Grain Sorghum Producers Association, and Dr. Alexander Warren, Field Studies and Training specialist, Oklahoma State University, are shown as they presented a program at the World

Feed Grain Conference meeting in Rome Italy, this year. Nelson and the GSPA were instrumental in securing the hike in price support for grain sorghum for 1963.

Fertilizer Pays Dividends, According To All Reports

Thousands of demonstrations have proved that money spent on fertilizing crop land is returned with dividends. Reports indicate that more farmers in many counties are applying it this fall than every before.

A report from D. F. Bredthauer, county agricultural agent of Refugio county, shows the results farmers are getting from fertilizer.

Loyd Jones of Austwell reports that he received a \$10.83 return for each dollar spent on fertilizing this year's cotton crop. He planted 50 acres of Stoneville 213, March 7 and harvested 797 pounds of lint per acre in August. The field was fertilized with 240 pounds of 20-20-0 placed in the rows and rebudded.

Jones says he received similar results with the use of 44

pounds of anhydrous ammonia applied as a sidedress to 49 acres of Coastal milo which had received 42 pounds of superphosphate the previous year. The milo averaged 3,775 pounds of grain per acre compared to 2,600 pounds on a check field that received no fertilizer. Figuring the grain at \$1.83 cwt., this return per dollar spent was \$8.77.

Texas farmers, business and civic and industrial leaders are aware of benefits derived from the use of fertilizer and are pushing programs aimed at increasing the net returns from farming and ranching, the county agent said.

ALTOONA, PA., MIRROR: "Some folks leave a movie right in the middle of a picture. Could it be sleep walking?"



The FASHION SHOP

6th. and Main - Clovis
See Our TV Fashion Show Ch-12 10:10 PM Tues.

Anthony Praises GSPA Role In Boosting Economy

A. W. (Dub) Anthony, president of the Farmer County Grain Sorghum Producers Association, said that the nine-cent per hundredweight gain on price support of grain sorghum through the Association's efforts would raise the county's income by at least \$750,000 over the lower level previously established.

Anthony was pleased with the efforts of members of the association in Washington, which led to the price support hike.

Bill Nelson, Amarillo, executive vice-president of the GSPA, Elbert Harp, Abernathy, president, and R. G. Peeler, Hereford, vice president, carried the fight for area grain sorghum producers after the recent announcement revealed grain farmers would face a deficit on their income due to reduced layout payments.

While in Washington, Peeler, who is on the Secretary of Agriculture's Feed Grain Advisory committee, attended a meeting of that body, which Nelson also was permitted to sit in on.

"This is one instance where

Super-Scientific Students PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Who says the Russians are ahead of us in school? Fifty top seniors from Pittsburgh's 12 high schools are studying such advanced scientific subjects as the circuitry and mathematics of computing and data analysis and the theory of industrial measurement and control, to prepare them for college engineering courses.

Other schools are adopting the course, which is now five years old. Ronald Confer, teacher of the course, at Allegheny High School here, spent several weeks last summer at Minneapolis - Honeywell's instrumentation school in Philadelphia to keep ahead of his class.

Cotton Clinic Will Discuss Cost-Cutting

Farm practices and research approaches to cutting the cost of growing cotton will be stressed during the 1963 Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference in Dallas January 10-11.

Sponsored by the National Cotton Council and other groups, the conference will attract some 800 representatives of the industry, agricultural chemical companies, farm equipment manufacturers, and state and federal research and education workers. It will be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel. General chairman will be G.

C. Cortright, Jr., a Rolling Fork, Miss., cotton producer, Council President Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, will open

the meeting with an address on the need and opportunities for improving cotton's competitive position through research.

Jack H. Barton of Texas A & M College will explain how cotton people, bankers, farm equipment and supply dealers, and others were brought together to meet the needs of cotton production in the Blacklands of Texas. The plan is known as "Operation B I G," meaning Blackland Income Growth.

Another representative of Texas A & M, Professor A. C. Magee of the Economics and Sociology Department, will discuss how some farmers have doubled the average cotton yield in their area.

Other topics on the two-day program will include practical and research reports on insect control, land forming, irrigation management, weed control techniques, new fertilizers, control of diseases, harvest-aid chemicals, nitrogen needs of cotton, use of moistening agents in harvesting, and automation of quality evaluation.

Soil Means Many Things To Different People

Soil is earth to some and dirt to others; a nuisance to mothers and a necessity to farmers. All people have different impressions when they hear the word soil, says L. P. Pittard, extension soil and water conservation specialist at Texas A&M College.

To the small child, soil is mud pies and fun; but to his mother it is the material which is tracked on the carpet, Pittard observes. To the geologist, soil is the barrier between him and the material he is trying to study, and to the construction engineer it is sometimes a good and sometimes a bad place to build a home. To the homeowner, soil is an unmanageable mixture of clay, cement and stones on which grass will not grow and weeds will not stop, he says.

To the farmer, soil is a precious mixture of mineral and organic matter, air and water on which life depends. He considers soil the medium through which he earns his living and produces food and fiber for the world, and also believes that its wise use is basic to the economy of the nation, explains the specialist.

According to agronomists,

work is done every year to learn more about soils and their management to contribute to a stable and permanent economy. Studies are being made of ways to use soil to the best advantage of agriculture and for other purposes.

Can we use our soils wisely and make them last? This is the great challenge today, says Pittard, and the answer may determine if children have mud pies and farmers have land to farm.

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plain TALK...

ABOUT ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Before you decide *not* to make a plowdown application of anhydrous ammonia on your cotton and grain sorghum land this Fall, hoping that the price will drop in the Spring, there are some very important considerations you should take into account. They all boil down to this: **EVEN IF YOU WERE ABLE TO SAVE MONEY ON THE PRICE OF AMMONIA, IT WON'T COVER THE LOSS OF YIELD, (10% OR MORE) YOU WOULD GET BY PLOWING DOWN NOW. WAITING CAN ALSO ADD TO YOUR COST OF SPRING PLOWING AND IRRIGATING.**

LET'S LOOK AT THE FACTS ABOUT PLOWDOWN We all know, of course, that the residue turned under with Fall plowing is a storehouse of plant nutrients. But these nutrients are not available to the growing plant until, through bacteriolytic, the residue is decomposed. Decomposition restores the nutrients in the residue to a useable form readily available to the new crop. This takes time. Nitrogen in the form of anhydrous ammonia speeds up the process and assures more complete decomposition by planting time.

TIME, TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE Time, temperature and moisture are very important in the decomposition process and have a direct bearing on the question of when anhydrous ammonia should best be applied. The correct conditions are more likely in the Fall and early Winter. This means that, given adequate ammonia now, in December and January, the decomposition process can be nearly completed before hard Winter sets in, and is finished quickly when the soil warms up in the Spring.

SOIL CONDITIONING Now let's compare the condition of soil which has had a plowdown application of anhydrous ammonia with soil on which only the traditional Spring preplant application is made. When the seed goes into the ground, if ammonia was not applied in the previous Fall in time to decompose the residue, much of this residue will still be there in the Spring. The young plant, during its critical early growth, must share the Spring-applied nitrogen with the bacteria at work on the residue. Not only must it share the nitrogen, but the young plant is also denied the other nutrients in the undecomposed residue from the previous crop. With decomposition completed, the ammonia applied at preplant time is then totally available to the crop as well as that which was applied in the Fall.

Why wait? Experience proves you will produce more, make more money by applying ammonia now. Apply Shamrock Nitromite and pay later on Shamrock's Farm Credit Plan.

OTHER COST FACTORS With decomposition complete by Spring, the soil itself is in its best physical condition for plowing, seed bed preparation and for taking in and storing water. These factors contribute to lower production cost.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND The high producing farmers who have accepted Fall application of ammonia as standard practice tell us there are many other cost factors involved which have an effect on profits. They say, for example, that since men and equipment are freely available in the Fall, they find Fall application costs less in time and money.

Many good farmers also say they think it's worth money to them to be able to handle application in the Fall so that when the critical time for pre-plant comes they can have some flexibility instead of getting caught in a shortage of applicators and transportation facilities which usually occur when everybody waits until the last minute to apply ammonia.

They say plowdown now avoids a lot of risks and uncertainties while assuring next season's crop of an abundant supply of essential plant nutrients during its critical early growth.

NITROGEN — THE MAGIC INGREDIENT The key to decomposition of residue and the resulting increase of nutrients available to new plants and improved soil condition is nitrogen. The fertilizer which supplies the most nitrogen per pound, and gives the farmer more for his money, is anhydrous ammonia.

APPLY NOW — PAY LATER Ask your Nitromite dealer about the Shamrock Farm Credit Plan. He has the equipment, manpower and the finance plan to meet your needs for the application of ammonia now. Give one of them a call today. He's ready to help you put nitrogen to work in your soil with SHAMROCK Nitromite.



ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

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