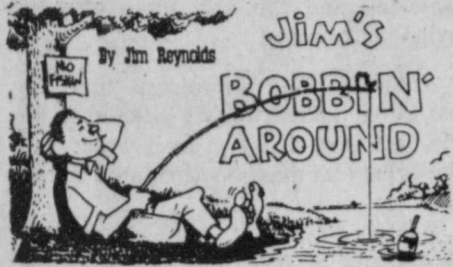


## Residential permits show significant gain



### 53 ISSUES

Subscribers to The Beacon and other weekly newspapers will receive a freebie in 1987.

Fifty-two issues are published most years, but '87 will be one of those odd years with 53 Thursdays.

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### CATCHING ANYTHING?

One warm day, a Floydada woman decided to get her fishing tackle in A-1 shape. She went to her boat, located in her back yard, and began untangling and straightening line on each of her reels. As part of the process, she was casting with each reel.

Her husband decided the setting was perfect for a practical joke. He called Sheriff Fred Cardinal and asked him to go along with the prank.

Playing his role to the hilt, Sheriff Cardinal drove to the woman's house, walked to her back yard and promptly asked, "-----, what on earth are you doing. We had a report of a crazy woman fishing from her boat...in her yard!"

Trying hard not to let a smile slip over his face, the sheriff continued, "I'm not going to take you in...but if you start catching any fish out here I will!"

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### HEALTHY ATTITUDE

Healthy attitude: Fisher County Hospital Administrator Gary McGee, during a meeting last month, made the comment that he wanted to spend all the money he could at home (in Fisher County). He made the comment in front of the board members when talking of purchasing something locally. I for one appreciate his attitude and the attitude of the Hospital Board. Even if an item is a dollar or two higher, if they can get the item in Fisher County, they go ahead and buy it locally. The board members and McGee are apparently taking into consideration that every Fisher County business pays taxes to keep things rolling and that local businesses deserve the support of tax collecting entities. I get pretty vexed everytime I hear "We saved \$4 by going to Abilene to buy these tires" or "We saved some money by buying these auto repair parts in Sweetwater instead of at the parts house in Rotan or Roby." My gosh. I wonder if the boards, commissions, courts, etc. realize that out of county businesses don't pay local taxes? — Kim Pease, Rotan Advance

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### DIAGNOSIS

Dr. Mark Pate, Snyder surgeon, brought us an article out of the American Medical News that indicates medical record-keeping was not always as time-consuming and exhaustively complete as is now required.

Missouri officials in Jefferson City recently unearthed evidence of this when they microfilmed all of their old government records, including cause-of-death reports from the early 1800's.

They also discovered that some physicians in the past settled for less than definite diagnoses and descriptions. Below are the concise jottings by MDs on the case of Missourians' deaths:

Went to bed feeling well, but woke up dead."

"Died suddenly, nothing serious."

"Cause of death unknown; had never been fatally ill before."

"Don't know; died without the aid of physician."

One doctor obviously had done some epidemiological sleuthing — he noted in the record "death caused by blow on the head with an ax. Contributory cause — another man's wife." — Roy McQueen, Snyder Daily News

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### BRAGGIN' STORIES

The recent snowstorm, though not up to Colorado ski-slope standards, made for some good braggin' stories.

Texans are unique when it comes to bragging. The snow may not have been a blizzard, but I'll wager somewhere a Texan was bragging "those snow flakes were so big they had to land three feet apart."

Continued on Page Four

Total residential building permits issued by the City of Lockney for 1986 totaled \$188,445.00, which is a \$65,860.00 or 58 1/2 per cent increase

over those issued in 1985. Total residential permits issued for 1985 were \$122,585.00. Twenty-eight permits were issued in

1986. These included 18 for home additions, construction of storage, alterations on existing homes and add ons to homes. Fifteen were issued for the

same purpose in 1985 and those issued in 1986 were \$5,000.00 higher than those in 1985.

In 1986 there were six permits, for a total of \$60,100.00, were issued in 1986 to move trailer homes into Lockney. This is one more than were issued for the same purpose in 1985 and those in 1985 totaled \$46,200.00.

There were only two permits issued in 1986, compared to five in 1985, to move homes into Lockney. However the two for 1986 totaled \$82,000.00 and those in 1985 totaled \$36,860.00.

In 1985 there was also one permit issued for \$140,000.00 for the construction of the new elementary physical

education and music facility.

The dollar total for residential permits for 1986 is the highest since 1982 with the exception of 1984 when the permits for the new housing project were issued.

Residential permits and their totals for the past five years are \$144,593.00 for 1982, \$152,365.00 for 1983, \$294,593.00 for 1984, \$122,585.00 for 1985 and \$188,445.00 for the past year.

There was also an increase in the number of permits issued. For 1986 there were 28, for 1985 26 permits were issued. Prior year permit counts include 20 in 1982, 19 in 1983, and 34 in 1984.



**ANSWERING THE CALL**—Always quick to respond to an emergency call, the Lockney Volunteer Fire Department was called on about 4:00 p.m. Friday, January 2, to extinguish a fire at Marble Brothers Gin. A smoldering area of the burr pile was watered down. Upon completion of their job the

firemen were forced to call on Dick Ellison of Dick's Automotive to pull the fire truck out of a wet spot on the gin yard which was hidden by dry burrs on top of it. The truck was quickly unstuck and within 30 minutes the truck was back in the garage.

Dearest Friends,

**Max Smiths**

*express*

**appreciation**

It's in times like these that you realize just how many friends you have and how very much their caring and support means. We cannot thank you enough for everything; the prayers, food, phone calls, the love fund, and your love. Hopefully, things will be better soon and Max will be back at the store and Marty back at the hospital. Again our thanks and love and God Bless us all.

Max and Marty Smith and family

## Blood drive scheduled January 16 at Beacon

The first of at least five blood donation drives set for 1987 in Lockney will be held from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Friday, January 16, in the Lockney Beacon office.

Lockney General Hospital is acting as the sponsoring organization for the blood drives. Due to the limited amount of available space in the hospital the place for the drive is the Beacon office.

Anyone wishing to donate in the drive may call either the Beacon office or Dimple Adams at the hospital to make an appointment. Walk-ins will also be "very welcome" in the drive.

Lockney area citizens who have donated before will be notified by mail of the drive. United Blood Services of Lubbock, which will be taking the donations, will send postcards to those who have previously donated with a reminder of the time and place of the drive.

The donation process itself takes only about 30 minutes. Beginning with a short interview with questions concerning the donor's general health, taking of a blood pressure reading and checking the iron level in the donor's blood. Donors will also be asked if they are on any prescription medication. There are some prescriptions which could keep one from giving blood.

The process of donating blood is relatively painless with just a small prick in the arm and the actual process of drawing the one pint donation takes about 10 minutes.

Following the donation, all donors will be provided with a light refreshment and then may resume regular activities. Donors are encouraged to "eat a good meal" following donation.

Officials from United Blood Services stress that there is no way to get AIDS or any other disease from donating blood. All materials used in the donation process are sterile and are used only with one donor and are then discarded.

Donating blood is one way in which citizens can help friends and neighbors. It is estimated that 60 percent of the

population will need blood or blood products at some time during their lives.

Blood donated by citizens is used in a variety of ways and as many as four persons can benefit from the donation of just one pint of blood.

Blood is divided into four components. They and their uses include red blood cells for surgery patients, platelets for leukemia and cancer patients, plasma for burn and accident victims, and antihemophilic factor for hemophilia patients.

All blood donated to United Blood Services in Lubbock is used in the Lubbock and surrounding area hospitals which include Lockney and Floydada.

Anyone wishing to donate in the drive is welcome and if you have a question as to whether you can donate, technicians from United Blood Services will be on hand to answer questions you might have. Remember that by donating you could be helping a friend or neighbor with just 30 minutes of your time, officials point out.



**Sales galore**  
Details inside

## Patterson Grain sold to Attebury Grain Co.

Effective January 1, 1987, Patterson Grain is no longer one of the oldest family owned and operated businesses in Lockney. It was sold to Attebury Grain Company of Amarillo.

Former owner Kelton Shaw commented, "We have been told that no major changes will take place in the operation of the business. They kept all the employees and said that everything would carry on as we have run the business for years."

"Herb Dudley is still working in the office and all the other employees are still with the business in their same positions."

Shaw also said, "We hated to leave the business but felt it was time to step down. You always hate to leave any business, especially one that you have worked with for so long but I just felt it was time to step down."

As of January 1, 1987, Attebury Grain Company has taken over the operation of both the Lockney facility and the Lone Star location.

Patterson Grain Company was opened in 1921 by Roy E. Patterson, Sally Shaw's father. It was originally opened and established as a cotton ginning business. In 1937, the grain elevator was added to the business.

Shaw joined the business in 1949 following his graduation from Texas A&M University. He purchased complete ownership of the business in 1970 following Patterson's death.

Shaw commented that at the present time he has no major plans except to continue to run his farming operation in the Lockney area.

### Stocker cattle

By Texas Agricultural Extension Service

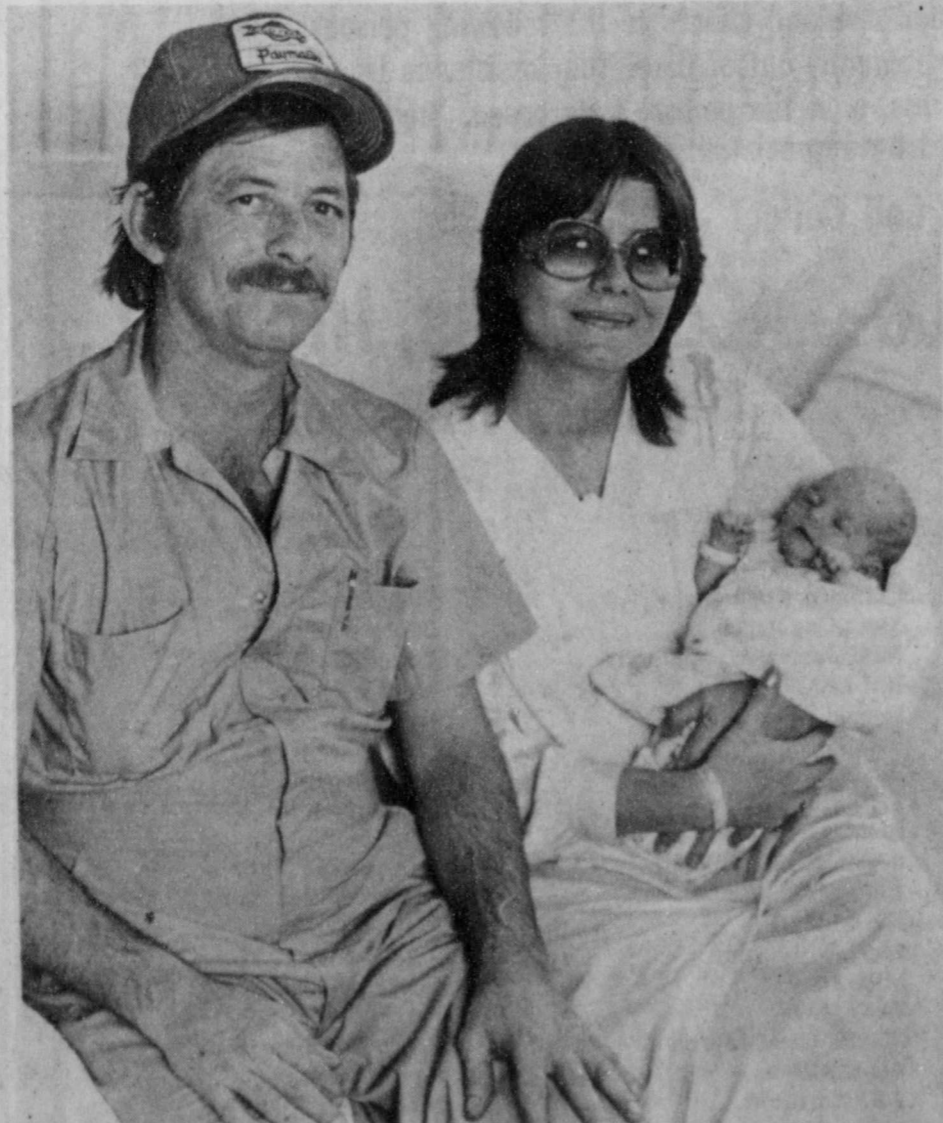
I know many producers have already bought or put their stockers on wheat, but this information could be useful for those just now in the process. This year looks like we will have more cattle on wheat than in years past and the following are some management practices that can effect animal health.

A producer with pasture available should start receiving cattle for winter grazing as early as possible before bad weather sets in. "It's a good practice to receive cattle at five-to-seven-day intervals. Keep loads separated for two to three weeks if possible in small traps close to treatment pens."

Before cattle arrive, make sure pasture fences and gates are in good condition and have fresh hay available. This allows cattle to eat and rest with a minimum of confusion after they are unloaded. Also, provide fresh clean water; running water is preferred since it draws the animal's attention.

Process your own cattle unless this has already been done by a reliable source. If weather conditions are bad at receiving time, it may be advisable to keep processing to minimum and wait for less improved conditions. Stress due to processing plus cold rain or snow will compound health problems. There is also much controversy over whether to process cattle completely (24 hours after arrival) or divide processing into two steps three to four weeks apart.

With cattle in good condition, no early signs of disease and normal shrink, processing can be completed in one operation. However, if cattle have shrunk excessively, inclement weather is at hand, or early signs of sick cattle are evident, it is best to use only a nasal vaccine for IBR and PI-3 and to brand and eartag. Other processing can be completed two weeks after animals have recovered from all sickness.



**BABY NEW YEAR**—The first baby of 1987 born in Lockney General Hospital was Terin Nicole Ross, daughter of Larry and Ute Ross of Plainview. Dr. Gary Mangold delivered the infant at 11:02 p.m. on January 1. She weighed 6 pounds and 1 ounce and was 19 inches long.

## This Week . . .

### POTATO SUPPER

The boys Athletic Booster Club (BAB) will hold a stuffed potato supper on Friday, Jan. 16, in the junior high cafeteria. In addition to having stuffed potatoes with a wide variety of toppings, they will also have homemade pies for dessert. They will begin serving at 4:30 p.m. and will continue through all of the basketball game that night against Springlake-Earth.

### SQUARE DANCE LESSONS

Square dance lessons, offered by Whirlers Square Dance Club, are scheduled to begin Thursday, Jan. 15, at 7:30 p.m. at Massie Activity Center in Floydada. Sid Perkins is to be the teacher. First two lessons are free, "so come on out and try it with no obligation," members say. "Square dancing is friendship set to music."





FROM PLAINS COTTON GROWERS, INC.

# Cotton exports look good for next few years

Notwithstanding substantial upward revisions in monthly prices and sales volumes from January through July, calculations from Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., show the weighted average price paid to farmers for all U.S. cotton through October this year still comes to only 53.6 cents per pound.

Producer deficiency payments will equal the difference between the 81-cent target price and the average market price or the 55-cent base loan, whichever is higher.

So for producers to receive the maximum 26 cents per pound deficiency payment the average has to be at or below 55 cents.

"And we continue to think it's more than likely that will be the case, and that our earlier projection of a 26-cent deficiency payment is still justified," says PCG Executive Vice President Donald Johnson.

The preliminary figures for January through July resulted in a just-above-loan average of 55.7 cents. Then USDA published substantial adjustments in both prices and sales volumes that raised the January-July average to 57.5 cents. But the preliminary price numbers for August, September and October, considerably lower under the marketing loan program that took effect Aug. 1, brought the 10 month average back down.

The level of the 12-month average and the resulting deficiency payment now depends on November and December prices and on whether the August-October figures are revised in January when the calendar-year average is published.

According to Fred Thorpe, chief of the Economic Statistics Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, revisions come from follow-up producer payments from co-ops and the inclusion of data received after monthly reports have been issued.

Noting that the newness of the current cotton program invalidates historical comparisons, Thorpe, although he gave no reason to expect any big changes, declined to speculate on possible January revisions of prices for the final five months.

Assuming no change in the August-October figures now available, and assuming combined sales for November and December of two million bales, the average price for the two months would have to be 60.1 cents per pound to bring the annual average to 55 cents. If sales of three million bales are reported, the two-month average price would have to be only 58.4 cents per pound for the same year-end result. Sales below two million, of course, would require a higher price to raise the year's average to 55 cents. The mid-month price for November has been reported at 54.9 cents.

Sales in October came to a little over 1.2 million bales, but with higher prices there's reason to doubt that sales reported in November or December will equal that figure, Johnson says.

With November-December sales of only 1.5 million bales, PCG figures, the average price would have to rise above 62 cents before the deficiency payment rate would be adversely affected.

## Food spending

American consumers are still paying bargain basement prices for food compared to other countries, but food costs seem to be inching up.

The American consumer spent about 15 percent of disposable income for food last year compared to 16.5 percent just 10 years ago, points out Dr. Richard Edwards, economist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service. However, figures for the first quarter of 1986 show that food costs have increased some due to price increases, shifts to more expensive foods and larger purchases.

Edwards explains that the proportion of income spent for food is comprised of two components—food consumed at home and that consumed away from home. The 1985 breakdown was 10.4 percent at home and 4.6 percent away from home. That breakdown is slowly shifting as more and more people eat away from home, notes the economist.

While consumers seem to gain from lower food prices, farmers are getting a continually smaller share, Edwards points out.

In 1985, the farm value of the dollars spent for food to be consumed at home was 31 cents. The largest portion of the "at home" food dollar goes to processing and retailing. The farm value on the "away from home" dollars is 14 cents with food service gathering 62 cents of this dollar, according to Edwards.

If the "at home" and "away from home" portion are blended, the farm value of every dollar spent on food is about 26 cents, down from about 32 cents just five years ago.

Looking at the food marketing system, Edwards points out that about 12 million people are now involved in this industry. This means about one out of every 10 workers in the United States is employed in producing, processing and marketing food products.

One of the few bright spots among U.S. exports is cotton. Boosted by the government's marketing loan program and competitive prices, cotton exports are booming and should continue at a high level over the next few years.

That optimistic note was voiced by Dr. Carl Anderson, cotton marketing economist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service at the Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C., Dec. 3.

"Lower interest rates and a weaker dollar abroad are giving the new cotton program a big boost," Anderson said.

"Foreign consumption of cotton is rising at an accelerated rate and is pushing world cotton trade to a higher level while reducing stocks. At the same time foreign cotton production will likely be about 8 million bales short of mill use. All of that has to be good news to U.S. producers."

According to Anderson, export marketing prospects for the remainder of the '80s should be in the 6-7 million bale range per year provided the U.S. keeps a flexible cotton program with a marketing loan provision. The marketing loan allows producers to use the government's standard loan program as a safety net while taking advantage of fluctuating world market prices.

He believes that declining exports

from Russia may lead to some increase in U.S. shipments to the European market, with major markets remaining in Asia, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

"For U.S. cotton producers to continue to compete in international trade, our government farm program needs to maintain provisions that will meet head on production and export incentives of governments in competing countries," Anderson emphasized. "The cotton marketing loan has done just that; it has given U.S. cotton a competitive price in foreign markets."

"However, future levels of exports will depend largely on relative costs of production and marketing, level of U.S. government support, and each exporting country's desire to maintain and subsidize its agricultural industry to generate trade dollars."

"The marketing loan removes the U.S. price umbrella over world markets, yet provides a safety net on farm income," the economist pointed out. "It also reduces the level of supply management, carryover and government stocks. And the total economy benefits from the increased trade activity."

Since U.S. producers must compete against foreign production that is highly subsidized, they must rely on highly productive operations to compete against

low-cost foreign labor with rapidly improving technology, Anderson said.

"This means that strong trade policies and trade agreements remain paramount to maintaining and expanding exports," Anderson noted. "For cotton to compete with foreign production, we need a balanced program of macroeconomic policy, coordinated trade policies and a market-sensitive but flexible farm policy."

### PLANTING SURVEY IN MAIL

National Cotton Council's annual planting intentions survey has been mailed to a selected sample of growers throughout the Cotton Belt. Results will be presented at the Producer Steering Committee meeting Jan. 23 in San Diego, and will be included the next day in economic outlook presentations to delegates at the Council's annual meeting.

The survey was not made last year because complete details of the 1986 cotton program had not been announced by that time. The Council's Economic Services initiated the survey six years ago after USDA decided to discontinue its early planting intentions report.

## Landowners continue to claim water depletion deduction

Recent federal tax reform legislation has not affected the cost-in-water income tax deduction allowed by the Internal Revenue Service for water depleted from the Ogallala aquifer in the business of irrigation farming in the High Plains Underground Water Conservation District's service area.

According to Joe Ehler, of Richardson and Ehler, Certified Public Accountants, who is the accountant for the High Plains Water District, eligible landowners should continue to claim the water depletion deduction as they have previously.

Anyone who purchased, inherited or otherwise obtained land within the water district's service area since 1948 and whose ground water is depleted through irrigated farming is eligible to claim the tax deduction. For landowners to claim the tax deduction, the IRS requires documentation of the price paid for the water at the time of land acquisition, the quantity of ground water in storage at the time of acquisition and yearly decline data.

For more than 20 years the High Plains Water District has provided cost-in-water guidelines and water decline and saturated thickness information to parties wishing to claim the tax

deduction for lands within the district's boundaries. The district handles six to seven thousand request for water decline data each year. The water depletion deduction has been estimated to reduce the taxes owed by water district landowners by \$3 to \$5 million per year.

The tax deduction is based on the price the landowner paid for the ground water in storage under the property at the time of land acquisition. The value of the water is determined as the difference in the sale price of irrigated farmland and the sale price of non-irrigated farmland.

Annually, land appraisers hired by the water district update guidelines on the cost allowed for ground water and the value that must be attributed to the land.

Bobbie Bramblett, water depletion coordinator at the High Plains Water District, urges landowners or their accountants to submit their request for water decline information as soon as possible to ensure speedy processing.

"Requests for water-level declines will be processed in the order that they are received. The sooner the requests are received, the sooner the response will be. Our 1986 decline data will be reviewed by IRS engineers in December and hopefully approved for use in providing the necessary decline data to landowners. Requests for water decline parcels will be processed and mailed to accountants and landowners on a first-come, first-served basis beginning Jan. 5."

Information necessary to file a new water decline request includes the taxpayer's name, address and social security or federal identification number, a legal description of the land and the date of the land acquisition. If a previous claim has been made, only the permanent reorder number is necessary. The fee for 1986 decline data is \$5 per parcel if there is a decline. There is no charge if the decline is zero.

For more information, water-level decline data or forms for requesting new claims, landowners or their accountants should contact Bobbie Bramblett at the High Plains Underground Water Conservation District No. 1, 2930 Ave. Q, Lubbock, TX 79405, 806-762-0181.

## Using limited resources improves competitiveness

As long as a farm or ranch has access to unlimited resources, producers can follow three economic rules to assure maximum profit and increased competitiveness:

— Continue to add units of an input as long as the value of the resulting change in output is greater than the unit's cost, all other inputs remaining constant.

— Substitute one input for another as long as the cost of the added input is less than the cost of the replaced input, and output is held constant.

— Replace one enterprise or product for another as long as the value of the added product is greater than the value of the replaced product, and the cost is held constant.

When resources are limited, however, the first rule should be modified, says Dr. Lawrence Lippke with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service. The rule would then specify that as long as the output value generated from the use of a unit of limited resource exceeds the cost of that input, that unit of input should be used where it will generate the greatest additional returns.

"The basis for the first rule is the law of diminishing returns," points out Lippke, an economist. "This law states that 'if increasing amounts of one input are added while all other inputs are held constant, the amount of the output resulting from each added unit of variable input will eventually decrease.'"

Most producers have observed this relationship, noting the large increase in production as initial units of fertilizer or water are added to a crop, says the economist. As increasing amounts of these inputs are used, however, production increases at a lower rate to a point where another unit of input may actually reduce production.

"The important part of this relationship, however, is to recognize that it is not the physical reaction which is economically important but the cost-returns relationship," Lippke emphasizes. "Therefore, as the price of either the input or the output changes, the economic optimum level of input use must change."

For example, assuming that the producer is using the optimum level fertilizer, a reduction in output price must lead to a reduction in fertilizer use. Often agricultural producers tend to offset the lower price by concentrating on increasing production, thereby maintaining the same level of gross receipts. If one attempts to offset the reduced price with increased production, and uses fertilizer to do it, he will experience lower net returns than if he had held fertilizer use constant or, preferably, reduced its use.

"Another point to remember about this rule is that, except where an input is costless, the economic optimum level of input use will never produce maximum yield," says Lippke.

This first rule, as modified, can be demonstrated in the situation where funds are not available to purchase economic optimum levels of fertilizer. In this case, says the economist, one should distribute that fertilizer among enterprises such that returns from the last unit of fertilizer applied to one enterprise are the same as returns from the last unit applied to each other enterprise.

Lippke offers this example. Suppose a producer is limited in how much he can spend on fertilizer to produce corn and hay. If he can apply the first dollar's worth of fertilizer to corn and receive \$2 in increased production, or apply it to hay and receive \$3 increased production, then he should apply it to hay.

However, because of the law of diminishing returns stated above, the next dollar's worth of fertilizer might return only \$1.50 if applied to hay. In this case, that next dollar's worth of fertilizer should be applied to corn.

The second rule pertains to the case where one can produce 70 bushels of corn per acre by either applying two herbicide applications or conducting one tillage practice. Obviously, the production method chosen would depend on the relative cost of the two herbicide applications versus the cost of the tillage practice. Whichever is less expensive should be used, according to the economist.

The third rule applies where one can produce two or more different commodities, such as corn and hay. If the farmer can convert one corn acre to hay production and increase gross returns while keeping costs the same, then he should make the change. As long as this relationship exists, he should continue to convert production of one commodity to another until nothing is gained or lost from the conversion, while holding costs constant.

"One must be wary, though, of trying to apply this last rule without considering the risk involved," cautions Lippke. "Often this rule, or alternatively a partial budgeting process, would lead to decision which normally carries the highest degree of risk. An agricultural producer trying to survive cannot afford

producing only one commodity, a that risk and must realize that there is a trade-off between maximizing profit and minimizing risk."

While this third economic rule would lead to maximizing profit in a riskless environment, there are limits imposed on the degree to which it can be implemented, says Lippke.

## SWCD offers trees

The Floyd County Soil and Water Conservation District is now selling trees for windbreaks around farmsteads. The trees will be sold at a nominal price through the Texas Forest Service.

Seedlings are grown at the West Texas Nursery in Lubbock. Conifer species available this year include Afghanistan Pine, Arizona Cypress, Austrian Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Redcedar, Scotch Pine, and Spruce. The seedlings are containerized. They sell for \$45 for 30 trees. The seedlings will be 6 to 8 inches tall.

Hardwoods are available this year.

### SCIENTISTS TO MEET JANUARY 12-15

Some giants of agricultural research will be among featured speakers at the annual conference of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station (TAES) Jan. 12-15 at Texas A&M University. Researchers based at the main campus and TAES facilities around the state will be on hand for the meeting.

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# NOTICE

## RETURNED DIVIDEND CHECKS

We have attempted to mail dividend checks to the following persons. Addresses we have are apparently out of date. Your assistance in locating the correct address, or if the person is deceased, heir's name and address would be appreciated.

Please Call Collect - 806-296-7435

### Plainview Co-op Compress, Inc.

P.O. Box 1330 Plainview, Texas, 79072

Lorene Bedwell	Elaine Pickens Herman	Laura P. Orsburn
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Guy Cook	Clarence Koenning	Tom Patton
Boyce Childress	Mrs. Guy Jacob	Bobby Phillips
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Billy Davis	Donald Lilley	Carrie B. Powell
Jerry Davis	Inez Luce	Elda Railey
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Billy Griffin	Alvin Nichols	Roy Wheller
John Hair	J.B. Northcott	Mrs. O.E. Wilcox
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Roman Gonzales	Michael Oates	Raymond Wilson
	Carl Oates	

**Caprock-Plains Federal Land Bank Association**  
Floydada 983-2480

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**FLOYD COUNTY FARM BUREAU**  
Lockney Floydada 652-2242  
983-3777

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**FLOYDADA IMPLEMENT CO.**  
Floydada 983-3584

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**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FLOYDADA**  
Floydada 983-3717

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**RUSSELL'S EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY**  
Floydada 983-3751

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**FLOYD COUNTY IMPLEMENT**  
Floydada 983-3732

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**FLOYDADA COOPERATIVE GINS INC**  
Floydada 983-2884





## In times like these... By Mary Jo Fielding

Picture a meeting of GOP governors. The Ghost of Christmas Past stands at the rostrum, giving assurances that, indeed, President Reagan learned only recently of White House funneling of Iran arms money to contra rebels. "I know that because he has told me so," declares the lifelike specter: "I believe him." A Dickensian dream? No, reality. Thus did Ronald Reagan receive a Christmas gift 10 days early: Richard Nixon as a character witness.

The governors barred reporters and whisked Nixon in and out by a back way. But the ex-President's old friend the tape machine was running, and a descendant of "Deep Throat" leaked the tape to the Washington Post. On it, Nixon could be heard clinking his Watergate chains.

The day before, First Lady Nancy Reagan led 50 reporters and photographers on a holiday tour of the

Executive Mansion, assisted by Santa Claus disguised as Johnny Carson's sidekick, Ed McMahon, with a beard that looked phony and a red nose that looked real. Decor aimed for cheery air — a gingerbread house, Mother Goose figures, an 18-foot noble fir and greenery galore.

Yet, the visions dancing in reporters' heads were of Pulitzers, not sugar-plums. The newshounds barked hardball questions, yelping for red meat. Asked about a report that she and the President were fighting over whether his chief of staff should be fired, the First Lady uttered a firm "no." A Scrooge-like voice, that of ABC's Sam Donaldson, rang out, "Well, you could box Don Regan up and give him to somebody else for Christmas — maybe the Salvation Army." The First Lady rolled her eyes, "Oh, Sam."

creamed potatoes, turnip greens, cornbread, milk, pineapple in gelatin

### Wednesday:

Breakfast — Pancake pups, milk, pears

Lunch — Nachos w/beef and cheese, lettuce and tomatoes, pinto beans, sopapillas, honey, milk

### Thursday:

Breakfast — Cereal, milk, pineapple  
Lunch — Chicken fried steak, gravy, creamed potatoes, green beans, hot rolls, gingerbread, milk

## School Menu

Jan. 12-15

### Monday:

Breakfast — Cereal, milk, peaches

Lunch — Baked ham, potato tots, cole slaw, milk, hot rolls, honey

### Tuesday:

Breakfast — Toast w/cheese, milk, pineapple  
Lunch — Chicken nuggets, gravy,

## Dianne's Diary

Hi everybody! We are all doing fine out here at the care center. We are really enjoying our new year. On New Year's Eve we had a big party with "pretend" champagne that was really fruit juice, cheese and crackers. We certainly had a good time.

Our Resident of the Month of January

is Bennie Thompson. He was voted upon by the staff. Congratulations Bennie!

We would like to express our deepest sympathies to the family and friends of Mrs. Euna Bradshaw. She will be deeply missed by us all.

See you all next week.



**BACK TO SCHOOL - RELUCTANTLY**—These Lockney elementary school children take time to enjoy a break from classes Monday afternoon. Several could be heard to say that they were not quite ready to come back to school even though they got to tell all their friends about the "neat" new stuff they got for Christmas.

## January Subscriptions

Floyd and Surrounding Counties - \$15.00

Other Texas counties - \$17.00 Out-of-State - \$18.00

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## American Farm Bureau to hold annual meeting in California

Texas Farm Bureau, largest state Farm Bureau in the nation with 323,799 member families, will send 23 voting delegates to the 68th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Anaheim, Calif., on Jan. 11-15.

Voting delegates from 49 states and Puerto Rico will consider several major issues, including farm program changes, farm credit and tax reform corrections.

Resolutions adopted will become policy for AFBF's 3.5 million member families to follow during 1987.

TFB's voting delegates are comprised of the TFB board of directors, several past state directors and other TFB leaders.

The Texas delegation includes TFB President S.M. True, Plainview; TFB

Vice President John Baker, Temple; and TFB Secretary-Treasurer Neal Burnett, Plainview.

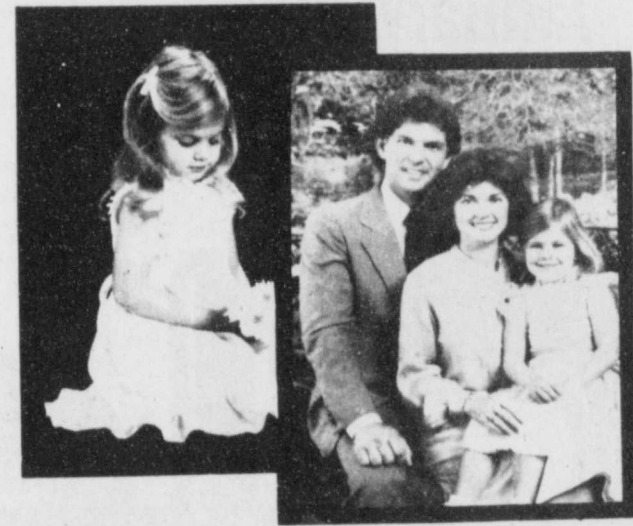
Most of the chairmen of TFB's state commodity advisory committees are planning to attend the AFBF convention along with the 1987 chairman of the TFB Young Farmer and Rancher Advisory Committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, entertainer Mitzi Gaynor, and radio commentator Paul Harvey headline the AFBF meeting program.

AFBF President Dean Klecker of Iowa will present his annual address on Jan. 12, as will Lyng and Harvey. Miss Gaynor will be the featured entertainer at the AFBF Awards program the night of Jan. 13.

## Have a good week!

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## Lockney local

Those visiting during the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wofford were their children, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy (Jann) Ball, Tasha, Jordan and Eric from Worland, Wyoming. Also Mr. James Ray Wofford, Jana and Brad, from Dallas. Mrs. Janie Wofford was unable to be here due to the illness of her mother. Also, Mr. and Mrs. Jim (Jean) Curtsinger, Scott, Tori, Laci and Chad from Lubbock.

Others visiting during the holidays were Mrs. Paul Montandon, Josh, Caleb and Mandy from Colorado. Also John Quebe and Gretchen, Kathy Kellison, Tom and Trudy Anderson and John from Lamesa, Mrs. Faye Belt, Charles Ball, David Workman, Mrs. Jerry (Mickey) Gowler from Lubbock and Miss Lila Montandon of Aiken. Also Kelly and Loy Harrison of Washington, Vickie Green, and Belvred and Patty Jack and family from Temple.



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