

News Items of Interest to Floyd County Farmers From Agent's Office

The following answers are to some questions that have been asked by farmers and have been worked out by the County Agent, D. F. Bredthauer, and the County Committee:

1. Any wheat producer, whether or not he was a signer of a 1936-39 wheat application, who wishes to qualify for soil conserving payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Program may qualify by plowing under wheat as green manure, which means wheat before reaching dough state and diverting the percentage of total combined soil depleting base to soil conserving crops or practices in lieu of crops in accordance with Part 11, Section 6, S. R. B. 1 Revised.
2. Blown out or abandoned wheat land will be considered as land that has not been planted in 1936, and may be planted in grain sorghum or any crop in the general soil depleting crop classification.
3. Remember that there is no connection between the 1936-39 Wheat Program and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Program.
4. Compliance or non-compliance on the 1936-39 wheat application as of January 5, 1936, does not affect participation in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Program.
5. All signers of applications for a 1936-39 wheat contract who were in compliance on January 5, 1936, in accordance with the Administration Rulings, Wheat 206, are relieved of any restrictions regarding use of rented acres, and maximum and minimum acreage to be planted to that date.
6. If the general soil depleting base is in excess of the acreage required to produce feed for home needs, the minimum acreage to be planted to soil conserving will be 15 per cent of the difference between the home requirements and the base. Example: General base, 50 acres; farm food and feed requirements 30 acres; minimum acreage that may be planted to soil conserving crops, without a deduction being made in payments, pursuant to Section 6 Part 11, S. R. B. 1, Revised, 15 per cent of 20 acres, or 3 acres.

7. Terracing is listed as a soil-building practice under Item 3 of Part 11, S. R. B. 2. Terracing must have been done between January 1, 1936, and October 31, 1936, in order to qualify as a soil-building practice in 1936.
8. Two rows of corn or grain sorghum planted with one row of cowpeas, or similar legume will count as two-thirds soil depleting crops, and one-third soil conserving crop. The County Committee determines the percentage of land occupancy.
9. Sudan grass is a soil conserving crop regardless of its use. In other words, it can be harvested for hay or seed, pastured or grazed, or left on the land.
10. Black-eyed peas are considered cowpeas. If harvested for canning or processing they are considered as commercial truck crop, and are classed as soil depleting. Farmers are allowed to harvest such peas for home feed, food or seed. In no case can diverted acres be planted to these crops to be contracted to commercial concerns and products sold. In such case black-eyed take the same classification as soy beans sold to the crusher.
11. A work sheet should be filled out for ever farm in Texas and it is only good business for all farmers to turn in these sheets. It does not cost anything and does not obligate the farmer but puts him in position so he can always apply for a grant later if he finds that his farming practice of 1936 has made him eligible.
12. Sorghum or millet when seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936 and July 31, 1936 is soil conserving crops if it is left on the land or plowed under.
13. Any sorghum, sudan grass or millet will have the following rates and conditions: \$1.00 per acre, where seeded on crop land between January 1, 1936, and July 31, 1936 and all the crop left on the land or plowed under.
14. The State Committee has extended the final date for signing up work sheets under the Soil Conservation Program to June 10, 1936.
15. Inasmuch as the program has of necessity been made more flexible and understandable for producers, it is deemed advisable to allow more time for executing work sheets. In all probability it will be found ad-

visable for producers who have not at this time signed up work sheets to contact the county agent's office and do so.

14. The State Committee desires to call the attention of all local and county committees to refrain from certifying compliance on blown out or otherwise destroyed crops of wheat or other small grains which might be plowed under as green manure and claim made for a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice payment. A reasonable growth and adequate crop sufficient to add to the fertility of the soil when turned under is necessary. Local and County Committees should recognize the fact that very few producers will plow under wheat crops that have made sufficient growth to be harvested economically, or added to the fertility of the soil when turned under as green manure.

15. (a) Summer fallow practices as approved by the local county conservation committee shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

(b) Alternate strips of sorghum and fallow, the sorghum to be planted either in strips approximately 2 rods in width and such strips less than 8 nor more than 10 rods apart, or in a single or double rows not less than 10 nor more than 16 feet apart, and stalks left on land as a protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop. If any soil-depleting crop is harvested from such strips the acreage actually covered by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting.

(c) Any sorghum seeded solid or broadcast or sweet sorghum in rows when the crop is left on the land shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

(d) Crop land in process of being restored to native pasture which is contour listed and sufficient natural cover maintained by withholding of all grazing to insure protection against wind erosion shall be considered a soil-conserving practice which may be substituted acre for acre in lieu of a soil-conserving crop.

16. Soil building practices will be practiced as Contour Listing or furrowing under the following rates and conditions: 51 cents per acre when done on crops or pasture land and furrows maintained through the growing season.

17. The county committee shall have the authority to refuse to certify any application for a grant who in their opinion has been negligent and careless in his farming practices to the extent that his farm has become a wind-erosion hazard to the community in which it is located.

—D. F. Bredthauer, County Agent.

Historical Judges Are Selected For Texas Centennial

DALLAS, May 28.—Judges for the Texas Centennial Historical Contest, which closed May 5, were announced this week by the Historical Exhibits Committee of the Centennial Central Exposition. The five judges are all prominently identified as authorities on Texas history. They are:

Miss Elizabeth H. West, librarian at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, and formerly archivist in the State Library, Austin.

R. L. Biessels, Ph. D., associate professor of History at the University of Texas. Dr. Biessels is an authority on the German colonization movements in Texas.

Richard F. Burges, El Paso attorney, and former member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission. Mr. Burges partially explored and published the first account of Carlsbad Cavern.

Prof. J. L. Clark, head of the social science department of the Sam Houston Teachers College, Huntsville. Mr. Clark is curator of the Sam Houston collection belonging to that institution.

Dr. Alexander Dienst, Temple, past president of the Texas State Historical Association, is a noted collector of historical materials, and speaker and writer on subjects relating to Texas History.

The judges will meet in Austin to determine the winners of the contest after the many entries have been checked, graded and classified according to the divisions into which the contest was divided. After the winners are determined some time will be required to make up appropriate plaques for schools and clubs from which winners are chosen.

A list of the winners will be mailed to all entries in the contests when such a list is available, the contest committee announced. Major prizes will be awarded at a special ceremony at the Exposition grounds in Dallas by Miss Emma Kyle Burleson, chairman of the contest, and members of the Historical Exhibits Committee.

\$216,800.00 Authorized For Refinancing in Floyd County

SAN ANTONIO, May 28.—Loans for refinancing purposes authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for Floyd County through February 29 have amounted to \$216,800, it has been announced by H. P. Drought, state director of the National Emergency Council for Texas.

Disbursements for this county have aggregated \$188,189, Drought added.

Total authorization for RFC loans in Texas through February 29 amounted to \$188,175,221.29 and total disbursements were \$96,735,019. These loans were distributed through more than two hundred Texas counties.

Grand total of RFC loans throughout the nation amounted to authorizations of \$7,652,038,202.30 and disbursements of \$5,916,482,390.77, according to a recapitulation taken as of February 29, Drought was informed by Washington officials.

Presidents of France and Spain Have Been Invited to Centennial

DALLAS, May 28.—The Presidents of France and Spain have been invited to participate in the opening of the Texas Centennial Exposition on June 6.

As President Roosevelt, Vice President Garner, Governor James V. Allred and other dignitaries arrive at the main entrance exactly at 12 noon at the head of a mammoth parade, words declaring the \$25,000,000 Dallas World's Fair open will flash around the world. Nine seconds after they are spoken in Dallas, these words, after jumping to New York, London, Tokyo, San Francisco and back to Dallas, will set up an electrical impulse which will throw open the gates.

The world radio audience will be taken on a tour of the grounds while the President and the parade pass down the Esplanade of State, past the Court of Honor and into the Cotton Bowl. Then the broadcast will shift to Madrid, Spain, where the President of Spain, if he accepts the invitation, will tell of Spain's discovery of Texas in 1619, and the years the flag of Castile and Aragon flew over it.

This will begin a dramatization of Texas' history under six flags. Next the broadcast shifts to Paris, where the President of France, if he accepts, will tell of LaSalle's wanderings over Texas, and his death on Texas soil. The broadcast then will shift for a Mexico City program and thence to Houston and Richmond. From Houston, General Andrew Jackson Houston, grandson of Sam Houston, the father of Texas Independent, will speak for the Republic of Texas and the Lone Star flag, and from Richmond, Dr. George Bolling Lee, of New York, a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee, will speak for the Confederacy.

The broadcast then will return to Dallas, and President Roosevelt will speak for the United States and the Stars and Stripes, sixth and last flag to fly over Texas.

The parade preceding the opening ceremonies will be like nothing that has ever appeared before in the United States. The only thing which can be compared to it is the Pasadena Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's Day, and where the floats in that are made of flowers the ones in this parade will be of solid construction. This Centennial parade is being produced at a cost of more than \$100,000.

More than 750,000 people are expected to view it. Hundreds of National Guardsmen, State Highway patrol officers and secret service men will help Dallas police handle the traffic. Traffic flow will be directed from airplanes circling above the line of march.

Tom Bishop and Miss Bernice Bishop, of Amarillo, spent last week end here visiting with their mother, Mrs. Jennie Bishop and family.

Miss Clair Belle Yearwood, student of Amarillo Business College, spent last week end here visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Yearwood, and family.

Miss Ina Rae Cummings, student of West Texas State Teachers College at Canyon, arrived last Thursday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cummings, and friends.

To The Creditors Of The Estate Of T. L. Brown, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that Original Letters Testamentary on the Estate of T. L. Brown, Deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 4th Day of May, 1936, as Independent Executrix of said Estate by the County Court of Floyd County, Texas.

All persons owing said Estate, or to whom said Estate may be indebted, are notified to present same to me within the time prescribed by law at my home, Route No. 1, Floydada, Texas.

SUSAN A. BROWN
Independent Executrix, Estate of T. L. Brown, Deceased. 23-4tc

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grundy, of Amarillo, spent last week end here visiting with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Grundy and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hilton. Mr. Grundy returned home Sunday afternoon and Mrs. Grundy left for Lubbock, where she will visit with Miss Lola Mae Lolo Mae Grundy.

Miss Mary Anna Ross, student of College of Industrial Arts at Denton, arrived home last week end to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ross, and friends. She will remain here during the Summer months.

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Trails Over Which Civilization Came to Southwest to be Reproduced for Visitors to Ford Exposition



The original Yuma Road, which with eight other famous trails of the Southwest, will be reproduced for visitors to the Ford Exposition opening in Dallas, June 6, stretches across the desert between El Centro, California, and Yuma, Arizona. It is part of the old Spanish Trail from Florida to California. About 20 years ago planks were laid on the shifting sands of the desert, to wind their way like a writhing snake across the dunes.

Boots, hoofs and wheels. Soldiers, cattle and horses. Caissons, wagons and automobiles. Pioneers, traders and businessmen. Everything that man needs to sustain life or support civilization has moved over the "Roads of the Southwest."

Henry Ford, caught in the spell of the romance of historic and modern roads, is building the "Roads of the Southwest" as a part of his huge Ford Exposition at the Texas Centennial which opens at Dallas on June 6. This part of the Ford exhibit will include reproductions of nine short sections of important historic and modern trails, roads and highways which have been instrumental in the development of the Southwest.

Each unit of the "Roads of the Southwest" will be paved with an exact reproduction of the surfacing material used on the original road. Visitors to the Ford Exposition at the Centennial will be driven over these roads in Ford V-8s.

The "Roads of the Southwest" will wind around the lagoon on one side of the Ford Exposition Building. Included in the group will be reconstructed sections of such prominent highways as: San Antonio Road, Fort Worth Pike, Chisholm Cattle Trail, Butterfield Stage Road, Santa Fe Trail, Pan American Highway, Magazine Street in New Orleans, Main Street in Dallas, and Yuma Road.

San Antonio Road is known as El Camino Real (The King's Highway) of Texas. At one time early Texas settlers paid a tax to travel over this trail.

Fort Worth Pike
Another famous Texas highway included in the "Roads of the Southwest" is the Fort Worth Pike. This road ran from Dallas to Fort Worth. It started as an Indian trail and was improved by settlers as a stage coach line and later as a commercial highway.

The era when Texas was crisscrossed with cattle trails, about 1867, is represented in the "Roads of the Southwest" by the so-called "Chisholm Trail." These trails followed, as far as possible, the natural water courses and connected producing and consuming areas.

Probably the most famous of the numerous mail routes through Texas was the Butterfield Trail which is reproduced in the "Roads of the Southwest." The original Butterfield Trail crossed the Red River at Colbert's Ferry and cut across the northern part of the state on its way to El Paso, Fort Yuma and on to San Francisco, California. Traces of the old trail may still be seen from the Carlisbad running from El Paso to Carlisbad Caverns.

Santa Fe Trail.
The original Santa Fe Trail, which is reproduced in the "Roads of the Southwest," extended from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Early in the nineteenth century, when Texas was a part of Mexico, Captain Zebulon Pike started a trade route over the Santa Fe Trail. Later, the Santa Fe Trail was extended from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California.

When New Orleans was established in 1718, the site selected was practically an island. The result of this location was that almost all transportation to and from the city was by water. However, the main highway leading out of New Orleans and connecting with other roads which eventually took the traveler into Texas, was over a route, part of which is now known as Magazine Street. A section of Magazine Street is reproduced in the "Roads of the Southwest."

Yuma Road Show.
The Pan American Highway, which runs from Laredo on the Texas-Mexico border, to Mexico City, is shown in the "Roads of the Southwest," as a modern road paved with light colored macadam.

Yuma Road, the Colorado desert section of the "Old Spanish Trail" which is known in Texas as State Highway No. 3, is the next section of the "Roads of the Southwest." The original Yuma Road stretched across the sandy wastes of the desert between Yuma, Arizona, and El Centro, California. It was first built as two parallel rows of planks. In 1919 this roadway was improved by rebuilding it as a solid plank road.

The last unit of the "Roads of the Southwest" is a reproduction of Main Street in Dallas. This street is paved with wooden blocks, known as bois d'arc, an extremely hard wood.

It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Texas Centennial will be driven over the roads of the Southwest during the summer months. As they ride over the roads, many of them rough and rugged as in the days when roads were little more than stump-strewn trails, they will hear from the drivers the historical background of each unit in the group.

"Weep" Holes Designed to Spread Rain Water Fall

SAN ANGELO—When rain falls on the D. T. and Zack Jones farm in the Grape Creek community, flood water will be conserved through a system of dykes and "weep" holes designed to spread the water over 250 acres and to eliminate damage that has occurred in the past to field terraces, according to R. M. Milhollin, manager of the Soil Conservation project at San Angelo.

"Terracing on a number of places in Tom Green county has been thought impractical because of damage that might result from water coming off of adjacent lands," Mr. Milhollin states. "The system used with the slope of the land, type of soil, number of acres from which outside water comes and number of acres on which water can be spread."

"Water from the hills four miles from the Jones place, when rains of flood type occur, cross the Jones farm through a broad valley that parallels Grape Creek. Cooperating land owners, through control of outside water and water on their own farms, have reduced the number of acres from which runoff may be expected to 1000 acres. This flood water is picked up on a large graded dyke and spilled onto an adjacent pasture, where through five 'weep' holes in the large dyke, the water is let into five terraced intervals of a cultivated field. Any water not needed on the field can be by-passed and used in 'syrup pan' terracing system on another field."

"Taking advantage of flood water for increased vegetative growth, erosion control and for flood control, Mr. Milhollin states, "lends special significance to this type of work being done by land owners cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service."

Miss Margaret Deakins, of Snyder, who has spent the past three weeks here visiting with her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Deakins, returned home Saturday. She accompanied her father, E. M. Deakins, to Snyder.