

"By Helping Business You Help Yourself"

The Floyd County Plainsman

Floydada, Floyd County, Texas, Thursday, June 13, 1940

Number 29

ME No. 11
 Jersey Cows Prefer Green Grass
 To Rainbow Hues of World's Fair



green of new grass in their pasture... Jersey breed of dairy cattle is famous... La Sente's Trevesa 1057580, gave birth to a bull calf immediately before arrival, and the youngster came along with his mother. The other calves are granddaughters of Mourma 1147847, national grand champion Jersey cow in 1937. The herd is owned by Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., which was established 51 years ago by the late F. Wayland Ayer, celebrated advertising executive. Meridale Farm is the home of more than 500 head of purebred Jersey cattle and, in the half-century since it was established with a small family herd, has exerted a great influence upon the dairy industry of the nation through its importation and breeding of the dairy cattle that originated hundreds of years ago on the Island of Jersey in the English Channel.

INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONE VARIETY COTTON IS SHOWN IN FLOYD COUNTY

Special to the Plainsman:
 Latest developments in the one variety cotton export program in Floyd County have been very favorable. Congressman Mahon's wire to the Floydada Cooperative Gin Association indicated that he was giving the movement 100% support in Washington. Another ruling which has been cleared up in the matter is that each gin wishing to cooperate in this movement must sign up under the Smith-Dorsey Act and it is understood that a government cotton classing office will be established in Floyd County.

Information has been received that it will not be necessary for a gin to 100% one variety but that under the Smith-Dorsey Act for 1940 all producers who are growing cotton under application of the one variety will be able to receive free government classification and will be permitted to participate in the one variety cotton export program. It is understood that immediate action will be taken in Washington within the next few days and cotton farmers of Floyd County are hopeful that this action will be favorable.

The one variety cotton export program attempts to solve that phase of the competitive situation of American cotton caused by improvement in foreign production and handling. It attempts to unify and coordinate both production and marketing within areas where soil and growing conditions are similar.

The program endeavors to show by practical demonstrations and tests the advantages of standardized production, selling on quality, and improved methods of handling, which have for years been an approved policy, not only of the various units of the Department of Agriculture concerned with cotton, but also of a number of experiment stations and extension services in the cotton growing states.

There also is reason to believe that some foreign spinners now using other growths of cotton are doing so because they are not familiar with the better qualities of cotton being produced in one variety areas in this country. The obvious remedy for this situation is to encourage the production of the more desirable cotton for spinning, to insure its proper ginning and handling, have it assembled into even running lots of the same grade and staple lengths from the same one variety areas, and keep these lots intact as they pass through the channels of trade and are eventually delivered to foreign spinners.

If such practices are carried out, as provided for under the One Variety Cotton Export Program, it is expected that improvements in production and handling of American cotton will result, and its exportation will be encouraged.

The program also provided that the samples from the bales be drawn from the gin press box. For this purpose, "Official Instructions for Sampling Cotton" were issued. In each area, producers, cooperating ginners, and exporters participating in the program sponsored the use of press-box samples drawn in accordance with these instructions.

The instructions required that samples be drawn from at least two places in the bale from the gin press box in bales as formed by the gin condenser. The bales were tacked stacked carefully one upon the other until a sufficient quantity of cotton was accumulated, excluding trimmings, to form two samples of not less than six ounces each. The stacked bales were then divided so as to form two comparable samples, tightly rolled so as to conserve the layers of the bales and trimmed, then each such sample was identified by placing tags therein. After being trimmed, each such sample was unrolled at least six inches and the narrow edge of a piece of wrapping paper inserted therein, and then tightly re-rolled and sealed with gum paste in such a manner that it could not be opened or substituted for without breaking the seal. After sealing, the title of the sampler was stamped over the sealed edges of the wrapper, the initials of the sampler were written over the sealed edges of the wrapper with an indelible pencil or ink. After such samples were drawn, the bales were identified to correspond with the samples.

In the Victoria One Variety Area, approximately 8,000 bales, or 70 per cent of the total production were sampled by this method and sent to

Who Remembers The Days When...

By R. E. L. McLAIN,
 3924 Avenue M, Fort Worth, Texas.

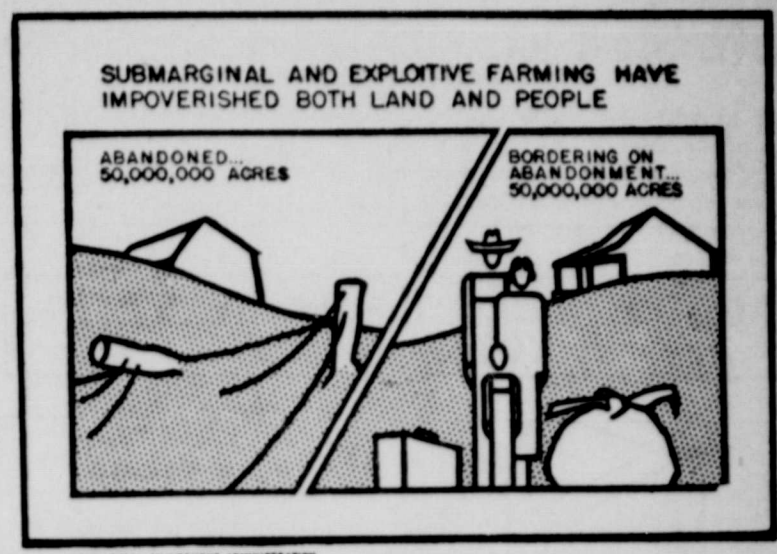
Sammy Chadwick, John Smith, Coley McWhorter, Walter Brady, John K. Fullengim, John Frosty Fullengim, Albert Latham, Coke Fullengim, the horse wrangler and the cook, comprised the fence crew in the Matador in 1887, and one day at noon some of the boys—some laid it on Sammy Chadwick—let the fire get out; the wind was pretty high from the west, and the grass blazed up and made for the brakes at a speed faster than a horse could run. Jim McLain, Seg Bradford, Dock Wilson and one of the Bainster boys, and myself saddled our horses and went out to help extinguish the blaze.

We fought fire almost to Goose tank, along the south fence of the Matadors, and then the wind veered to the south and then to the east and the fire started back west toward Dellaplain. By this time several other cowboys from under the caprock came to our aid and John Smith, whose regular job was trail boss, ordered some old cows killed and split open, ropes were fastened to the horns and two horsemen on either side of the blazing grass and began dragging the carcass, flesh side down, along the rim of the fire; the other men fell in behind with leather leggings, saddle blankets and whatever they could secure, began beating out the stray fires that were not smothered by the dragging carcasses.

We fought the fire all that evening far west of Dellaplain, almost to Runningwater draw before the dew of the evening slowed down the racing prairie fire, which up to nightfall had traveled as fast as a good cow pony could gallop. Every one was exhausted and famished for the fresh air and, hungry—great guns. We must have traveled over forty miles that afternoon in fighting that fire; suffocated by smoke and dust and singed all over from the terrible heat. Yet not a man complained of his physical discomforts during the grueling experience.

In a report on honey sources made to the United States Department of Agriculture, Texas beekeepers listed cotton, horsemint, mesquite, huajillo, catclaw, and marigold.

Horses can stand heat better if they have free access to common salt.



PROBLEM IS EXPLAINED HERE WHY AMERICA HAS A FARM

Special to the Plainsman:
 One reason why America has a farm problem is that too much land that should never have been farmed has been put into cultivation and too much land has been farmed under practices that mine the soil of its fertility.

As a result, about 50 million acres of American farm land are now worthless, and another 50 million acres border on abandonment.

Conservation of the Nation's soil resources is one of the first steps in solving the farm problem. In Texas, more than half of the cropland has

been protected by soil and water conserving practices and the work is spreading to include pastures and range lands.

The state soil and water conservation district law gives farmers and ranchers a tool whereby they can cooperate to speed up their conservation work. Assistance from many sources, including county agricultural agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, the SCS, CCC, FSA, and NYA is available, and the first purpose of the AAA program is to encourage use of practices which build fertility and prevent erosion.

LOANS ON 1940 WHEAT TO BE MADE SUBJECT TO CALL

College Station, June 12.—Because of unsettled world conditions, loans on 1940 wheat will be made subject to recall on demand, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced.

If an occasion for liquidating the loans arises, warehouse storage loans will mature eight months from the date of execution but not later than April 30, 1941, while storage loans will mature ten months from the date of execution. Interest will be at the rate of 3 percent instead of 4 percent, last year's rate, according to P. C. Colgin, state wheat loan supervisor.

No preliminary fee on warehouse storage loans will be required, the supervisor explained, but the loan fee has been raised from one-fourth to one-half cent per bushel. The increase was made necessary since the recording fees on the chattel mortgages are to be paid by the county AAA offices and since all wheat loan forms will be executed in the county offices.

This year, for the first time, the county AAA offices will handle the wheat loans from start to finish, dealing directly with the Kansas City regional office of the corporation in order to speed up the work.

Another innovation in this year's loan program is that indemnity wheat paid producers on crop insurance contracts will be eligible for loans.

A tremendous increase in farm storage loans is expected, Colgin said. If the wheat is stored on the farm, the corporation pays the producer seven cents per bushel provided the wheat is stored for the period of the loan and is delivered to the corporation upon maturity of the loan.

Designated Control Committee Are Working On Grasshoppers

As grasshopper infestation has become noticeable in the past few days, the Floyd County Control Committee, composed of W. H. Nelson and A. S. Cummings, Floydada, and Ed Teuton, Carl Lemons and M. H. Taylor, of Lockney, with the cooperation of the Commissioners' Court and the Farmers Co-op Gin have made it possible for Floyd County farmers that have grasshoppers to receive poison material free of cost, it was announced at the county agents office early this week.

At this time it is not believed that the infestation will be serious and that it will not be necessary to keep the plant in operation for more than a period of one week or 10 days and it is hoped by the committee that farmers will take advantage of this poison immediately as it is expensive to keep the plant in operation over a long period of time. Everyone having hopper infestation is requested to call at the Co-op Gin at which place the poison, bran, and sawdust are being mixed in proper proportion for distribution by the farmers over the infested areas.

Experience in the past has taught that the best time to put out poison grasshopper bait is early in the morning before 9:00 and late in the evening after 5:00 and that it is much easier to control hoppers when they still are along the fence rows as it becomes much more difficult after they become of size to migrate to the cotton and other fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Glover returned home the latter part of the week from Abilene where they visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorris W. Jones and daughter, Linda Gay, of Matador, spent the week end here visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harmon, Jr., of Dallas, are visiting Mr. Harmon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harmon, Sr. here.

Problems of Canning You Need to Remember

College Station, June 12.—If home makers are to have high quality canned products and reduce spoilage to a minimum there are several problems they need to recognize. These problems are brought on principally by several successive dry years in some portions of the states, according to Grace I. Neely, specialist in food preservation for the Extension Service of Texas A. and M. College.

For instance, vegetables produced in a dry season have less moisture content.

"This means," Miss Neely points out, "that they will soak up liquid during the canning process. Therefore, looser packs or use of less food and more liquid in the can, should be the general rule with vegetables during a dry year." Foods canned in this way, especially corn and root vegetables, will keep better. The specialist also recommends adding a few minutes to the precooking time of vegetables such as corn, root vegetables, and field peas in excessively dry seasons.

Another suggestion to home canners is that they can all vegetables during the early stages of production; that is, when the vegetables or fruits are in prime conditions for eating and canning.

Time tables for pressure cookers appearing in the Extension Service publication, B-85, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables," which Miss Neely prepared, are those tested and recommended by experiment station laboratories over the nation. These are available free upon request from county home demonstration agents or from the Extension Service headquarters.

All grass that grows is not good grass—some has seven times the feeding value of others.

Where 48 Families Will Spend Vacations



FHA's No. 1 Inspector Checks World's Fair Homes

New York, N. Y.—This Summer 48 typical American families in homes of their own for a week will live among the wonders of the New York World's Fair.

Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, recently inspected the two homes now being built on the Fair Grounds which will house the lucky families from every State in the Union. Joining him was Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board of the World's Fair.

The homes are typical of thousands in the \$2,500 to \$3,500 range being built this year under the FHA's 1940 program. They comply with FHA minimum construction requirements and would be eligible for FHA-insured mortgage financing.

Families who will live in them during their stay at the Fair will receive all expenses from the time they leave home until they return. The families are now being chosen through local contests.



Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald and World's Fair Chairman Harvey D. Gibson inspecting FHA's two typical low-cost dwellings.

Notice to Creditors

ESTATE OF EUGENIA COLLINS, DECEASED

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Eugenia Collins, Deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 10th day of June, 1940, by the County Court of Floyd County, Texas. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at the time prescribed by law. My office is at the Post Office Address, 1810 Colorado Street, Austin, Texas.

MARIE WADE SMITH,
 Executrix of Estate of Eugenia Collins, Deceased.

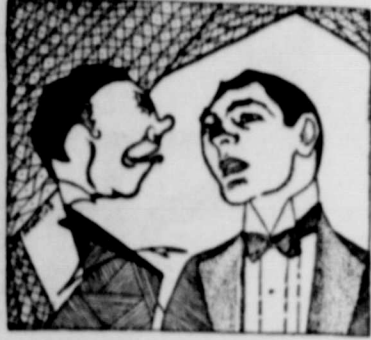
Duncan, of Lubbock, visited his mother, Mrs. Sarah K. Dun, at her home, Mrs. Maud E. Hollums, his widow.

TWIN TROUBLE

With the coming of the twins the entire household arrangements were sadly disorganized. Master Bobby and Miss Dorothy were relegated to the background, where they moped and sulked.

Bobby, more militant than his sister, was scouting through the hall one morning when he discovered the twins being prepared for their bath. Having in mind the fate of several litters of kittens within his knowledge, he rushed to the head of the stairs, and, beckoning to his sister, cried, in a hoarse whisper: "Dottie, come on up, quick! They're goin' to drown one of 'em."

OBLIGING



"Mabelle expects a ring from you soon."
"Expects a ring, eh? I'll give her an alarm clock—it's time for her to wake up."

Wrong Again

Her father accidentally met her young man in the street.
"I say, young fellow," he said, "you have been calling on my daughter for well nigh a month. What are your intentions?"
The suitor gulped nervously.
"Well, sir," he replied, regaining his confidence, "I hope to become an addition to your family."
Father was well prepared.
"Oh, no!" he said, with a vigorous shake of his head. "You'll have to subtract, not add, young man."

Paraphrased!

Teacher turned away from the blackboard, where she had been writing.
"Read out that sentence, Willie," she said.
"He was bent on seeing his old school," read Willie.
"Now, children," continued teacher, "I want you all to paraphrase that sentence."
Chewing his pen, Willie regarded the blackboard. Then his face lit up. Busily he wrote, "The sight of the old school doubled him up."

Oh, Blessed Reticence!
Charles II of England once asked Stillingfleet, the famous clergyman, why he read his sermons from manuscript.
"Why do you read your speeches from the throne?" countered the minister.
"Because," replied the king, "I have asked the people so often for money I am ashamed to look them in the face."

Overlooked
Drummer—I don't feel a bit like playing today. I ate a dozen oysters last night.
First Sax—Weren't they fresh?
Drummer—I guess so.
First Sax—Well, what did they look like when you opened them?
Drummer—Do you have to open them?

Impatient
The doctor walked brightly into his waiting-room.
"Who's been waiting longest?" he asked cheerfully.
"I have," said the tailor, as he presented his bill.

DOUBLE TROUBLE



"Do you think it is possible for a man to love two girls at the same time?"
"Not if they know about it."

Suspense
"I'd like to propose..."
"This is so sudden!"
"—that we go to the movies—"
"Oh, I love the movies!"
"—later on in the week."

Double Advantage
"Don't you think that twins have an advantage over the average person?"
"Why?"
"Well, they can at least see themselves as others see them."

Shortcut
Wife—Oh, George! Bridget went to light the hot water heater and it blew her out of the window!
Hubby—Well, it was her night out in any case.

Guess Again
Policeman—Where are you going?
Unsteady Pedestrian (at 3 a. m.)—Don't tell me. Let me guess.

Full Time Job
Helen—When is Christy thinking of getting married?
Mary—When isn't she?

FLOYD COUNTY IS TO RECEIVE ALLOTMENT OF PHOSPHATE FOR DEMONSTRATION WORK

4-H TEAM IN DAIRY DEMONSTRATION WORK IS SELECTED BY COUNCIL

Junior Cummings, son of O. F. Cummings, and Carroll Johnston, son of Sidney Johnston, Floydada, were selected by local 4-H sponsors and members of the County 4-H Council as the outstanding 4-H team entered in the Dairy Demonstration, "The Value of Milk as a Food" contest held Monday in the agricultural building. This team will represent Floyd County at the state contest which will be held at short course at College Station on July 6th. Winners in the state contest will make a trip to the National Dairy Show.

Junior Cummings and Carroll Johnston, both active members of the McCoy 4-H Club, will make the trip to College Station with all expenses paid. For several weeks Floyd County 4-H boys have been working on the demonstration, "The Value of Milk as a Food". Two boys compose a team in this demonstration and with the aid of charts, and white rats which have been on special diets for approximately 90 days, all club members of the county were given an opportunity to enter this contest and put on the demonstration at the elimination contest held Monday.

Several of the clubs in the county had teams entered in the contest.

COMMISSIONERS COURT MET IN REGULAR SESSION MONDAY

The Floyd County Commissioners Court met in regular session Monday morning. Reports from various county officials were approved by the court.

An order passed authorized the County Judge to purchase a number of new ballot boxes that are needed by the county. Leslie Sarginer was given the contract to audit the counties books for year 1940.

TEXAS OIL FACTS THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW

More than one fourth of all the petroleum produced in the entire United States to date has been produced in Texas.

For every dollar spent for Texas government in 1929, the State spent \$1.80 in 1939, or nearly twice as much.

For every 100 barrels of oil produced in Texas during the past five years, the Texas oilman found 19 1/2 barrels of new oil reserves.

Texas consumed 1,340,893,000 (billion) gallons of gasoline in 1939.

An average of 18 1/2 new oil wells per day were completed in Texas last year.

Texas produced 48 barrels of oil in 1889, compared with 480,000,000 barrels last year, or ten million times as much.

In 1929 the cost of Texas government was less than \$92,000,000. In 1939 it amounted to more than \$164,000,000.

Texas refineries produced 185,616,000 barrels of gasoline last year.

For every barrel of petroleum produced in Texas last year, 46 cents was paid in wages and salaries to Texas oil workers.

Oil from seeps near Nacogdoches was used to lubricate axles of wagons traveling the old Spanish trail as early as 1790.

Texas oil and gas operators drilled 2,459 dry holes in this State last year.

Texas oil refineries refined 400,000,000 barrels of petroleum in 1939, or over four fifths of the State's total oil production.

The first use anywhere of oil as fuel for a locomotive was in 1898 on a train operating between Corsicana and Hillsboro.

Individual Texas oil operators drill 70 per cent of all the oil wells drilled in Texas last year. Large companies drilled 30 per cent.

Texas oil workers and Texas farmers and landowners receive over \$403,000,000 a year from the Texas oil industry. This is nearly three fourths of its total operating expenditures of \$550,000,000.

One third of all the oil and gas wells drilled in the United States last year were drilled in Texas.

Gasoline consumption by Texas motorists increased 5 1/2 per cent last year over 1938.

Special to the Plainsman: Floyd County agricultural agent, F. Bredthauer, was notified last week by M. K. Thornton, extension agricultural chemist, that Floyd County has been chosen as one of the West Texas counties which was to receive an allotment of super phosphate fertilizer for soil-building demonstration. In setting up this program the county land use planning committee will have the responsibility of selecting 8 or 10 demonstration farms and in no instance will they be allowed to select more than 15.

In formulating the demonstrations, the soil-building feature will be kept in mind. Each of the demonstrators chosen will make an annual report and keep records. In starting this work, a statement of the farm conditions and plan of the farm program must be made out. This fertilizer will be furnished for five years, therefore in making a farm plan, this must be kept in mind. The law states that this fertilizer is to be used for soil-building and its effect on the social and economic status of the farm family. This feature is fundamental and must be followed in strict accordance with the law.

The county's allotment amounts to 40,000 pounds or one car of T. V. A. phosphate 43%, and the cost to the farmer will not be over \$9.00 per ton. The \$9.00 cost figures the actual freight charges and the only cost of the phosphate will be what the freight amounts to per ton.

In making out the plan of work for the demonstrators, we will take as an explanation a 60 acre farm with 90 acres in cultivation. The plan calls that 70% of the farm acreage have phosphate applied in the five year period. The farm may have a 20 acre cotto allotment which will follow complete crop rotation as follows: Cotton in 1940, planted to soil-building crop in 1941 which would have acid phosphate added, this acreage followed by sorghum in 1942, and back to cotton in 1943.

We would say also that this farm has a 20 acre general allotment which is planted to grain sorghum in 1940, cotton in 1941, soil-building crop with acid phosphates in 1942 and back to grain sorghum in 1943.

If this should be an irrigated farm we may have 0 acres planted to alfalfa in 1940, continue to stand in 1941, '42 '43 and in 1944 be planted to grain sorghum.

This farm may have 20 acres of idle or summer fallowed land which could be handled under the soil-building program for 1940 by adding acid phosphate this fall, planting some kind of winter cover crop turned under in the early spring, planted to sorghum in 41, cotton in 42, and back into the soil-building program in 1943.

This farm may also have 40 acres permanent pasture which could also be carried under the soil-building program starting in 1940 with an application of acid phosphate this fall. It will not be necessary to put fertilizer on the entire acreage. It is hoped that 1/4 of the acreage comprising the permanent pasture receive an application of fertilizer at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

This farm may have 20 acres of temporary pasture which could come under soil-building program or receive acid phosphate at the rate of 100 pounds per acre this fall, followed by barley, rye or some of the clovers until April, turned under and then planted to some kind of maize or sorghum crops.

It must be kept in mind that we will be unable to receive this fertilizer directly to a wheat, cotton, or maize crop, but we can receive this fertilizer for the demonstrations by using a crop rotation method and by that is meant that we will be able to apply the acid phosphate to some kind of cover crop which will stimulate the growth of this particular crop and this will be incorporated in the soil by the turning under of the entire crop; then this acreage can be planted to whatever crop the demonstrator may choose. This would give the soil additional food value which was supplied by acid phosphate and the humus and residue which was turned under.

As Floyd was the only county selected in this program west of Young county, it is hoped that the land use planning committee will receive the proper cooperation from the demonstrators so that accurate information can be collected and this information be disseminated to the agricultural interests of this county to the extent that more profitable land use program planning can be expected in the future.

After producing nearly one and a half billion barrels of petroleum since 1937, Texas crude oil reserves are 68 per cent larger today than at the beginning of that year.

ONE MILLION Texans

One million Texans would have to find other means of livelihood if the Texas petroleum industry were to shut down tomorrow.

Steady employment, good working conditions, reasonable working hours and fair wages are the industry's responsibilities to its workers and their families—a million Texans in all.

It must maintain production, find and develop new fields, meet competitive markets for its products and pay its total expense bill of 750 million dollars a year, which includes its payrolls.

The Texas petroleum industry now has to pay 97 million dollars a year in taxes to Federal, State and local governments before it can consider wages and employment.

When expenses must be cut to satisfy increasing tax demands, employment suffers, and with it, the buying power that employment creates in our State.

This Advertisement Paid for by Various Units of the Industry and Sponsored by

TEXAS MID-CONTINENT OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

Sheer Blouses

Long sleeves, dressie sheers, Priced \$2.97 and \$3.98

Short sleeves, lace trimmed Batiste, Priced \$1.98 and \$2.98

Full Skirts

Select a new shirt and then have several new sheer blouses and you are well dressed for many occasions. Skirts are priced . . . \$1.98 and \$3.98

Style Shoppe

"Always Showing Newest Things First"

Mrs. Mollie A. Morton, Owner Phone 17

HIGH quality telephone service



at LOW cost to Texans

WHAT'S THE GOAL? 8,500 Texas telephone people who are saving their lives to avoid big, complicated bills of making Texas telephone calls.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

A Little Bit Humorous

SUSPICIOUS

"Decidedly a suspicious-looking fellow," muttered Mr. Smith. All the Smith family gathered in the drawing-room focused their attention on a shabby man who was eyeing the house furtively.

"I guess he's a burglar reconnoitering." Thus 16-year-old Charlie.

"More likely one of Madge's admirers," drawled 20-year-old Albert.

Mother, always charitable, did not think the young man looked a criminal.

"Father," whispered Charlie, "he's making for the side door."

Father looked uneasy. "Come on, Albert," he said with forced sprightliness. "Let's see what his game is."

They found the young man leaning over the side gate—sniffing.

"You the boss here?" he asked Mr. Smith.

"I am."

"Well, I fancy the back of your house is on fire."

It was.

EDEN'S CHILDREN



Wife—This is the best apartment we've ever had, John. If children were allowed it would be a perfect Paradise.

Hubby—But the landlord knows better than that.

Happy Boy

The father was shaving a heavy growth of beard. His small son asked what he was doing.

"Shaving, my boy," he returned.

"Your father must look presentable when he gets to the office."

Fascinated, the lad watched the flashing razor.

"Do you do that every day?" asked the lad.

"Absolutely," said the parent.

"The hair keeps growing back, so I have to shave every day."

"I'm glad I wasn't born with a face like yours!" cried the youngster happily.

Barrels and Barrels!

A much beloved minister, who preached good sermons, had a habit of exaggerating—always, however, on the side of good. But finally the Elders decided that they would have to speak to him about it, which, of course, they disliked very much to do, but they finally got up the courage and spoke to him, and when they got through, he said: "Oh, Brethren, don't I know it? And it has caused me to shed barrels and barrels of tears."

A Mind Reader

The Sire—I am punishing you not so much for what you have said and done as for the evil thoughts you are thinking of me.

The Son—How do you know what I'm thinkin' of?

The Sire—You couldn't think anything else after the walloping I've given you.

Why Bring That Up?

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the street corner salesman, "I have here a flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double, you can hit it with a hammer, you can twist it, you can—"

"Can you comb your hair with it?" inquired an interested listener.

SERIOUS LOSS



Sister's Beau—Betty, I can't find words to express what I think of your sweet sister.

Betty—Oh, is it only words you can't find? Sister said you'd lost your tongue.

Loveller SMH

"Our aunt used to come and see me every year—it was lovely."

"Doesn't she come now?"

"No, she's living with us."

Overdid It

"This salad tastes terrible. Did you wash the lettuce, Milly?"

"Yes, even with soap."

New Highs For "Dairy Days" Are Announced

The third annual series of official "dairy days" reached new highs in 1940 as 23 shows were held in as many dairy centers of the state. The shows drew a total attendance in excess of 10,000.

Classification of dairy animals according to type rather than on a show basis grew increasingly popular as 1,233 head of cattle were exhibited.

"It is evident that dairymen are learning more about dairy types," G. G. Gibson, assistant dairyman of the Texas A. and M. Extension Service, commented. In 1939, 7 percent of the animals shown did not qualify for classification. This year every animal exhibited received a ribbon in one of the four grades. The requirements for the ribbons have been the same each year.

A like improvement was shown in the quality of dairy products exhibited. W. V. Maddox, extension dairy manufacturing specialist, reported. In 1939, 33 percent of the products shown fell below the minimum classification; this year the number was reduced to 20 percent.

The dairy cattle judging contest, held in connection with each dairy day, drew 3,622 entrants, while 1,826 people took part in the dairy products judging contests.

Judges included representatives of A. and M. College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and both the Texas and American Jersey Cattle Clubs.

Dairy days were held at Houston, La Grange, Dallas, Brownwood, San Angelo, Robstown, Austin, Temple, Eastland, Lamesa, Floydada, Childress, Wheeler, Tulla, Vernon, Bowie, Henderson, Sulphur Springs, Bonham, Tyler, McAllen, San Antonio, and Victoria.

Grease muffin pans lightly. Over-greased pans may give muffins a heavy crust and cause the rims to rise higher than the center, or to fold in from the sides of the pans.

In the Southeastern states the farm population has doubled since the Civil War, although there is less land under cultivation in those states now than there was in 1860, according to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Miss Mary Francis Jones spent last week in Matador visiting her brother, Dorris W. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

LET CAVANAUGH DO YOUR JOB PRINTING.

Political Announcements

Those whose names appear below have authorized The Floyd County Plainsman to announce their candidacy for nomination for the office under which their name appears, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election of July 27th, 1940:

- For Congress: GEORGE MAHON
- Candidate for the Legislature for the 120th Representative District of Texas: L. G. MATHEWS
- For County Clerk: B. NICHOLS
- For Commissioner Precinct Four: H. J. (HUGH) NELSON, C. M. LYLE
- For County Treasurer: MRS. O. M. CONWAY
- For County Judge: G. C. TUBBS
- For Sheriff: FRED N. CLARK, Re Election, E. S. RANDERSON
- For Commissioner of Precinct No. 1: A. S. CUMMINGS, GEO. M. FINKNER, EMMETT E. FOSTER
- For Tax Assessor and Collector: M. L. PROBASCO, GEO. B. MARSHALL, ROBERT FISHER
- For District Clerk: ROY A. HOLMES, MILTON (BUCK) SIMS
- For District Attorney 110th Judicial District: JOHN A. HAMILTON
- For County Attorney: JOHN STAPLETON
- For County School Superintendent: CLARENCE GUFFEE
- For Justice of the Peace Precinct No. 1: B. P. WOODY

Posts Don't Rot When Treated With Chemicals

College Station, June 12.—Green, sappy posts of such nondurable woods as sap pine, cottonwood, and post oak will last from 10 to 15 years, possibly much longer, when treated with Zinc chloride.

The chemical is applied by the so-called tire tube method, and is inexpensive as compared with many types of fence posts.

A number of Texas farmers have demonstrated the practicability of this system of post treatment in co-

operation with C. W. Simmons, farm forester of the Texas A. and M. Extension Service and with county agricultural agents.

Wide use of the method has been hindered because the chemical was not available, but supplies are now being sold in commercial quantities.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service has compiled a 1940 edition of complete directions for post treatment by the tire tube method, as a result of considerable experiment during the past two years, and copies of this booklet can be obtained through county agents or by writing to C. W. Simmons, Farm Forester, Extension Service, College Station, Texas.

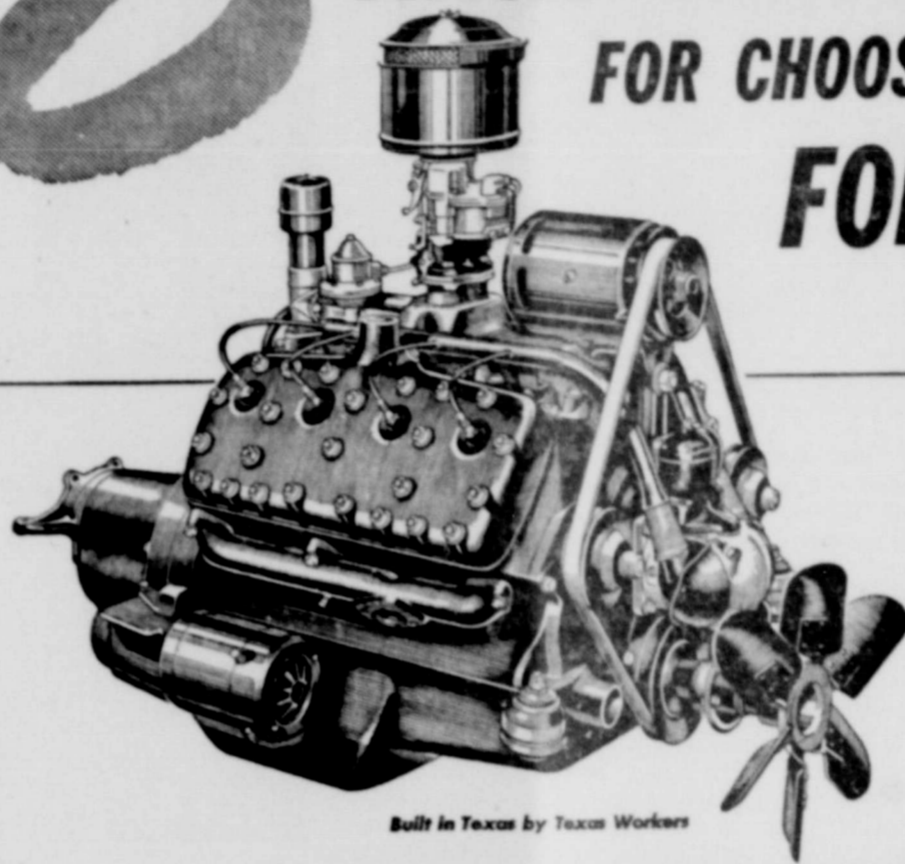
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In five years the Rural Electrification Administration has financed the building of a quarter of a million miles of new rural power lines. This was brought about mainly through loans to rural electric cooperatives.

Recent research has shown that the summer decrease in egg size is due largely to the high temperatures encountered during the season. Protection against the excessive summer heat, especially in the form of floor line ventilation, will pay dividends in the form of larger eggs. County agricultural and home demonstration agents have information on floor line ventilation.

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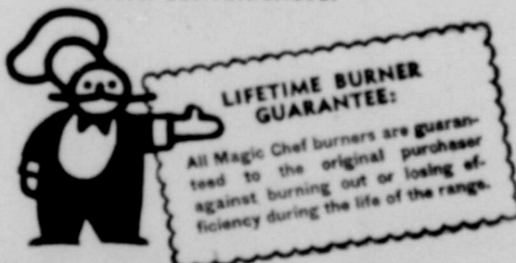
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