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## Haskell County History




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# GUAR ON INCREASE IN ROLIING PLANS 

The Rolling Plains of Texas and southwest Oklahoma could benefit to the tune of three－ quarters of a million dollars yearly by interplanting guar with skip－row cotton，according to research and results from actual farm demonstrations．

Approximately 300，000 400,000 harvested acres will be needed in the near future to meet demands for guar pro－ ducts．Consumption in the U．S． has grown from 15 million pounds to about 40 mil － lion pounds in the past 10 years． This represents about 50 per－ cent of world production．The Rolling Plains account for al－ most 80 percent of the U．S． production of guar．

Tests conducted for three years at the Texas A\＆M Uni－ versity Agricultural Research Station at Chillicothe indicated that guar could be grown pro－ fitably on diverted acreage where cotton formerly was pl－ anted in two rows and four rows were left fallow．Guar was sown in the middle two fallow rows．Three year aver－ ages showed cotton production was reduced by 30 pounds per acre but guar production was about 500 pounds per acre． Tests conducted by the Te－ xas Agricultural ExtensionSer－ vice in 1969 and 1970 in Has－ kell and Fisher Counties show－ ed increased net returns of \＄6－36 per acre；including al－ lowances for reduction in gov－ ernment payments．In these on－ the－farm tests，cotton was planted at the usual time and the guar was planted in the mid－ dle fallow rows at later dates up to July 1．This meant the two crops reached their peak water－use periods at different times．
John Mathis of Fisher County interplanted the guar and cot－ ton on 219 acres；which gave him 73 acres of cotton and 73 acres of guar，along with the fallowed land．The cotton was planted from June 8－10 and the guar was planted from June $22-24$ ．The cotton yield was about a bale per acre，which was the same as other land where Mathis had not planted guar in the fallowed ground．The guar yielded 818 pounds per acre and resulted in an extra income of $\$ 36.88$ per acre above cash expenses．
The farm demonstrations were conducted by Richard Spencer，Fisher County agri－ cultural agent，with the assis－ tance of Norman W．Brints，Ex－ tension farm management spec－ ialist，and Dr．Dale A．Love－ lace，Extension agronomist， Both men are headquartered in Vernon．


## Guar Bean Marketing

## Stein，Hall Co．

STEIN－HALL CO．，INC．，who recently celebrated their 100 th Anniversary，has their Texas guar processing plant located at Vernon，Texas．
Orbie Cannedy of Vernon ser－ ves as the Stein－Hall plant ma－ nager while Lester Brooks is their Agricultural Consultant； Barnie Rivers，Director of Pur－ chasing；and Ray Narron and Wallie Stewart，Field Repre－ sentatives，
PLANTING SEED is avail－ able from the Vernon Plant or Stein Hall representative buy－ ers on harvest terms to con－ tract growers．
BEAN PURCHASE－For the 1971 season Stein－Hall will offer contracts to producers at a guaranteed minimum price of $\$ 5,00$ per hundred Grade 1 beans．Beans will be delivered to the nearest Stein Hall re－ to the nearest Stein Hall re－
presentative buyer in the grow－ ing area．
（CONT．TO PAGE 5）


General Mills，Inc．
General Mills，a firm which pioneered in Guar production in Texas，has their Texas plant located at Kenedy in South Texas．

HERB PARTRIDGE of Mun－ day，Texas serves as their re－ presentative for the Rolling Plains area of Texas and Ok－ lahoma and Harold Coombs at the General Mills plant in Ken－ edy．
PLANTING SEED is avall－ able from local seed dealers and guar buying elevators，If growers have difficulty in lo－ cating seed suppliesthey should contact the Hardeman Grain and $\mathrm{Seed}^{2} \mathrm{CO}_{\text {．}}$ ，Chillicothe，Texas Wilbarger Elevator or Crown Quality Seed $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {．，}}$ Vernon，Tex－ as；Poague Seed CO ${ }^{2}$ ，Kenedy， Texas；Dorman Seed Co．，Lub－ boc，Texas
bEAN PURCHASE－Elevat－ or in the producing areas serve as buyers for Gener－
（CONT．TO PAGE 5）

herb partridge
（CONT，ON PAGE 3）

GUAR BEANS-The cuar bean is separted into cum and meal. Guar gum is used as a binder for human and animal food and also contained in oil well drilling muds. The beal is a valuable source of protein for cattle feed


GUAR PRODUCTS--Guar gum is used as a binder in food products suchasimi tation cheeses, dessert toppings and fruit pie fillings. Dog food and cattle supplement feeds are made from the guar meal.

##  <br> (CONT. FROM PAGE 7) <br> ECONOMICS OF PRODUCTION <br> should be considered.

Market demand for guar is expected to increase for the next several years. Reasons are (1) the wide use of the galactomannan gum of the guar bean in a growing number of different products, and (2) efforts by both companies to obtain a larger percentage of their total guar supply from domestic production.

The market price of guar beans is based on equivalent price of splits (endosperm portion of seed with hull and germ removed) imported from Pakistan and India.

Official grain standards for guar beans have not been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, commercial companies have standards establishing prices paid for beans. Grade factors considered by the purchaser are the moisture, foreign material and weight per bushel.

Income and expense for guar vary from year to year and according to soil types. Production costs often vary widely between farms because of fertilizer usage and chemical weed control practices. Production practices and rainfall received during the growing season cause harvested yields to vary from about 300 pounds to more than a ton per acre.

Increased production efficiency is possible by adopting practices proved profitable through research and result demonstrations. Decisions to adopt improved production practices are made by considering added cost and added returns due to change in practices. Adequate records and accounts are necessary for measuring progress and making changes.

The value of guar as a soil builder to increase yields of succeeding crops is not shown in the following estimate of income and expense, but

| Item | Unit | Price | Quantity | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income: <br> Guar beans | tb. | \$ 0.046 | 800 | \$36.80 |
| Preharvest cost; Seed and inoculant Fertilizer- $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}{ }^{4}$ Machinery Hired Labor | Lb. <br> Lb. <br> Hr. <br> Hr . | $\begin{array}{r} .95 \\ .10 \\ 2.40 \\ 1.50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6^{6} \\ & 30 \\ & 1.73 \\ & 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \quad .57 \\ 3.00 \\ 4.15 \\ 2.25 \end{array}$ |
| Total specified preho Combine Hauling | arvest cost A Cwt. | $\begin{array}{r} 4.00 \\ .10 \end{array}$ | 8 |  <br> 9.97 <br> 4.00 <br> .80 |
| Total harvest cost Total specified cost Income over specified cos |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4.80 \\ & \$ 14.77 \\ & \$ 22.03 \end{aligned}$ |

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of the memb the The this is potentially the greatest
entire plant the then disease hazard to guar

Southern blight. Symptoms of this fungus dis case are whitish fungus growth at the base of the infected plant. Small seed-like structures (sclerotia) which turn dark with age and resemble radish seed are found in these fungus growths. The disease usually causes rapid death of the plant and is suggestive of a wilt disease. Sanitation is important in controlling southem blight. Planting essentially flat or in shallow furrows and avoiding covering parts of the lower branches during cultivation will help control this disease. Practice rotation with disease-resistant crops such as grain sorghum and pasture grasses over a 3 to 4 -year period. No resistant varieties are known.

Cotton root rot. Guar is resistant but not immune to cotton root rot. The cotton root rot fungus attacks quar, but seldom is lethal.

Top necrosis virus. Leaves drop off and terminal ends of the stalk die and turn brown. The Lower Rio Crande Valley is the only area where the diseave has caused serious commercial loses. No control is known. Other viruses attack gun but have not eaused serious lo ses.
 diverted actes. Since the harvest of guar phanted
on divented acres is treated differently eath year. plans to do so should be cleared with the county ASC office annually.

## harvesting

Even when guar is planted as a full-season crop. harvest usually is delayed until after frost. In dry seasons it may be possible to harvest early planted guar before frost. Guar usually does not shatter and will stand quite well in the field; but for best quality, it should be harvested as soon after maturity as possible. Harvest when the seed pods are brown and dry and when a moisture content is not more than 14 percent.

For harvesting, an ordinary grain combine with few adjustments may be used. The cylinder should be slowed and the combine speed reduced to a rate that will permit proper threshing of the beans. Since guar beans are heavy ( 60 pounds per bushel). a high fan speed can be used to clean out foreign material. The heavier the yield, the slower the machine must move. Reel speed should be slightly greater than the combine ground speed. Excessive tors replace the wooden reel bats with $1 / 2$ inch steel rods to reduce shattering.

When harvested for hay, leaves of guar shatter readily unless extreme care is taken during the curing process. For hay, the crop should be cut when the first lower pods turn brown. Other crops are available which are better suited for hay production.

Guar used for green manure should be turned under when the lower pods begin to turn brown. Maximum tonnage is available at this stage of growth.

Guar has been grazed, but other crops are better suited for this purpose. To reduce bloat problems, guar usually is grazed after frost. It makes good winter dry forage. Cattle and sheep relish the straw and do well when allowed to graze dry guar stubble after harvest.

## marketing

There are two market outlets for guar beans in the Rolling Plains. These firms have authorized dealers purchasing guar throughout the area. Both companies offer grower contracts


JOE NEEL, OPERATOR, on C.O. Hobson (district cooperator) Farm at Odell, Texas, Neel is standing in a lush planting of Groehler variety of guar. This variety is seeded in normal 42 -inch rows. Unilke the Texsel single stalk variety the Groehler produces basal branches which furnish more restdue and vegetative cover for wind erosion and soil improvement on the deep sand (USDA-SCS photo)

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NINE POINT
GRAIN, INC.
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Guar fits well into a crop-rotaing progenn. is a deep tap-rooted summer legume and is an
excellent soil-improving crop. It works well in rotation with cotton, grain sorghum, small grains, vegetables and flax. Increased yields can be expected from crops following guar because of increased soil fertility. When used in rotation with cotton, yield increases of that crop of 15 percent have been measured.

When harvested for seed, guar still returns considerable dry organic matter to the soil surface as a mulch.

In a 3-year test at the Chillicothe Experiment Station, cotton planted in two-in-four-out systems produced 250 pounds lint cotton per acre. The same system, with the two center rows interplanted with guar, produced 220 pounds of lint cotton and 500 pounds of guar for a cash advantage exceeding $\$ 15$ per acre.

## SEEDBED PREPARATION

Prepare the seedbed for guar the same as for cotton, corn or grain sorghum. It should be firm, free of weeds and the row surface should be slightly to well above general ground level to facilitate harvest. Plants on slightly raised beds after the final cultivation insure maximum recovery of lowset beans at harvest. Guar usually is planted in 36 to 40 -inch rows; however, row spacings of 10 to 20 inches might increase yields if moisture is adequate.

## QUALITY SEED

Use good-quality, preferably certified seed of recommended varieties. Planting seed should be of high germination, plump, true to variety and free from other crop and weed seed.

Since the inoculum of the bacterial blight disease can be seed-borne, the use of certified seed to eliminate admixtures of old varieties, Texsel and Groehler, with improved varieties is important. Diseaved Texsel or Groehler plants scattered through a field can provide inoculum for spread

## inoculation of planting sezo

Inoculate planting seed just before planting with a special guar inoculant or the cowpea (Group "E") inoculant. Sunlight, heat and excessive drying will impair or destroy effectiveness of the bacteria. Properly inoculated guar will fix atmospheric nitrogen in amounts similar to cowpeas or other legumes. For this reason, crops following guar in rotation generally benefit from the residual nitrogen.

## PLANTING DATES

Plant guar when continuous warm weather is assured. It has higher temperature requirements than cotton for stand establishment. For rapid establishment, soil temperatures at planting time should be above 70 degrees F. A warm seedbed, adequate soil moisture and warm growing weather are essential. Seeding dates can range from March to August in the region of adaptation. Optimum seeding dates in South Texas are April 15 to May 31; in Central West Texas, May 15 to July 1. Although late plantings usually give satisfactory stands, seed frequently mature during lengthy periods of rainfall, which may cause staining and reduction of bean quality. Late plantings may be satisfactory for summer cover or soil-improving crops.

## SEEDING RATE AND DEPTH

The following seeding rates (based on 85 percent germination) are suggested:
Single rows $\quad 4$ to 6 lb . per A .
Double rows $\quad 6$ to 8 lb . per A .
Broadcast $\quad 10$ to 15 lb . per A.

Seeding rates, based on percent germination to assure a maximum of five plants per linear foot of row, are suggested. Broadcast plantings are not recommended where moisture is insufficient to support the greater plant population.

Guar should be planted 1 to $11 / 2$ inches deep.
guar seed and rause gumming or clogging. Straight holes give less problems. Addition of graphite or a dry detergent in the seed box helps avoid the gumming problem. Reduce seed weight on the plates by filling the planter box only about onethird of capacity.

Equipment designed for seeding vegetable or oil seed crops has advantages for seeding guar. Special adapters designed for conventional planter boxes in seeding oil crops such as soybeans may be suitable also.

## RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

The development of disease resistant varieties has stabilized and increased sufficiently to allow guar to become a crop of economic importance when adapted. During seasons of normal rainfall, these improved varieties permit production of maximum vields partilly resulting from improved harvest efficiency because the pods are set higher above the ground level.

Brooks, released in 1964, was the first improved variety. It replaced Texsel and Groehler and has occupied about 95 percent of the acreage since 1956. It is a high-yielding variety of known resistance to the major guar diseases, Alternaria leaf spot and bacterial blight. It is medium late in maturity and of the fine-branching growth habit. Small racemes of medium-sized pods are well distributed on the main stem and branches. Leaves and stems are glabrous (free of hair). The seed are of medium size averaging 3 grams per 100 . First pods are set higher above the ground level than those of old varieties Texsel and Groehler.

Hall is a moderately late-maturing variety, slightly later than Brooks. It is resistant to bacterial blight and Alternaria leaf spot. It is considered a full season variety. Plants are relatively tall, coarse and possess the fine-branching growth habit. Small racemes of medium-sized pods are well dis-
(CONT. ON PAGE 5)
in the United States in the
early $1900^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, The intended use was a forage crop and as a nit-rogen-fixing, soll improving, summer cover crop.
Later interests in the culture were centered around a domestic source of cuar beans to make cuar flour and cum and to reduce the dependency on forelgn imports of both guar and locust beans from other countries,

New Mexico and Arizona were the first states to produce guar beans in the UnitedStates, Later guar was produced at several points in Texas, including the Iowa Park experiment station in Wichita County.
The Soll Conservation Service encouraged farmers to plant guar as a soll Improving crop in the early $1950^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, Considerable difficulty was experlenced in the inttial plantings because the crop was a departure from more conventional crops even though the culcrops even though the cultural methods were similar.
Through the efforts a guar processing company a market for the beans was established

Most farmers planted guar with the same planters used for planting grain sorghums, One of the early problems was jammed planter bockes using maize plates, This problem was solved by special plates and the use of present day planet Jr. boxes. Texel, the first variety planted was a single shatted variety that produced seed in whorls around the central stem. Later this variety gave way to an improved branching basket shaped variety known as Groehler.

Yields obtained in the early days was from three hundred to five hundred pounds per acre. Most of our guar was, and is still produced on the sandy land solls of our county.
The most surprising and significant fact observed in the early days of guar planting was the increased yields of other crops following guar in rotation, As much as $1 / 3$ bale increase in the yield of cotton followed guar was noted. Small grains on sandy soll produced three to four more bushels per acre than small grains not following guar in rotation.

## Okkahoma Tells Of Guar

What do farmers around Hollis, Oklahoma think of Guar? Following is a survey taken a number of years ago from a number of years ago from in a rotation system.

RANEY STATION, one of the farmers who grew guar inHarmon County favored the crop as beneficial effect on crops to follow.
"Last year where I had guar and also the year before where I made cotton, I noted the cotton following the guar had consistently given one-fourth to onethird more than where guar had not been grown. "Maize gave similar results where guar had been grown," he added. Station explained that where he had been unable to produce a maize stand he had averaged a ton an acre after growing guar.
Lunsford Jordan grew guar on a tour-in and four-out situation, putting the entire crop uation, putting the entire crop
year. Neighbors were amazed at the extreme up and down effect presented by the taller maize stalks in the four rows that followed guar.
E. V. Hawkins, northeast of Hollis has raized guar for the past seven years, including it as a cropping system with cotton and grain sorghum. "Cotton that followed guar produced on an average, one third more than straight cotton," Hawkins said. He has found no particular advantage of irrigated over nonirrigated in his experience with guar, except in extremely dry years. One of the great hazards he has noticed is that fall rains turned the seed black, which lowered the market price.

Paul Horton, near Hollis sowed a part of his land to guar in August, Just as protection against wind and to provide organic matter. It grew knee high and gave the protection needed.

The history of guar research in the United States has spanned a tumber of years since the crog's initial introduction in 1903 , Investigatiions prior to 1940 were di-
rected mainly to the use of guar rected mainly to the use of guar
as a green manure or cover crop in Texas and Arizona.
Research activities on guar shifted during World War II toward developing guar as a substitiute for carob gum, since the imported stock of carob seed from the Mediterranean area had been depleted, In spite of the fact that there were noindustrial outlets for the seed crop, the Texas and Arizona Experiment Stations exhibited foresight and continued their research programs on guar. It was these early investigations that helped lead to the development of guar as an important ment of guar as an important

During the initial years of production, lelds were erratic and harvesting losses were high. The varieties available for production were extremely susceptible to the two major diseases of guar bacterial blight and Alternaria leaf spot which inflicted heavy losses during years of average or above average rainfall. The need for disease resistant varleties was quickly recognized. In an effort to improve and stabilize yields, a cooperative varietal improvement program was initiated in 1959 between the Texas A gricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Co-workers on this project were Mr. L.E. Brooks at the lowa Park Experiment Station and Dr, M.L. Kinman of the U.S. Department of Agriculture headquarters at CollegeStation. This program resulted in the most significant contribution to guar production to date: the release of the Brooks variety in 1964. Two additional disease resistant varieties, Hall and Mills, were released in 1966. Theseimproved varieties now occupy essentially all of the guar acreage. They have given an average increase in yield of more than 100 per cent over the oid varieties in experimental trials and this improvement has also been demonstrated under farm conditions.

The guar research program
was moved in 1964 from Iowa

## ORBIE CANNEDY of Vernon, Texas

 the STEINHALL PLANT MANAGER,Informed Haskell delegates at the National Farmer's Union Convention held recently in Washington, D. C., that there would appear to be a much greater demand for Guar this coming year than there was in the previous year. Drouth, insects and common farm hazards slowed the demand last year.

# HASKELL COUNTY FARMERS UNION 

WILLARD MULLINS-President


THIS LUSH FIELD of Groehler Guar is located on the C.O. Hobson farm near Odell, Texas. Operator Joe Neel planted the Guar to help provide more residue and vegetative cover for wind erosion and soil improvement on the deep sand. He got a good cash crop as an extra bonus. (USDA-SCS Photo by Frank Duncan)

Park where it had been concentrated for many years, to the Chillicothe ExperimentStation. This shift coincided with the expansion of guar acreage on the sandy soil in Wilbarger and surrounding counties, Currently the bulk of the guar production research in the United States is being conducted at the Texas A\&M niversity Agricultural Research Station at Chillicothe.
An extensive and expanded guar breeding program has been continued since 1965 at Chillicothe to further improve and identify varieties which are superior in disease resistance and yield. As and outgrowth of this program, new potential varieties are already in the advanced testing stage. As a supplement to the variety improvement program, a new breeding project has been initiated which is designed to improve the economic value of guar beans by increasing gum content and quality of gum. These two programs involve extensive yield testing of a total of 160 potential varieties and requires measurement sand observations on 1,000 to 1,750 new guar introductions and lines annually. These findings are supplemented with other plantings located at Lockett, Odell and Beeville, Texas, and at Perkins, Tipton and Mangum, Oklahoma.

Research on fertility, rotations, and cropping systems are also being conducted at the Chillicothe Station. Soil fertility research designed to measure the response of guar to fertilizers under field conditions and to furnish information for the calibration of soil laboratory tests has been conducted since 1965 on the Chillicothe Station. These experiments have been extended to off-station location to include soil types found in Hardeman, Wilbarger and Knox counties. More detailed studies have been started recently to better identify the nutritional factors that limit guar production.

Rotation studies to measure the response of crops grown in rotation with guar have been conducted for a period of years, Data from these studies show a substantial increase in lint conton yields when cotton follows guar in rotation as compared to continuous cotton. These studies have served as a valuable sourse of information for predicting crop response and making sound fertilizer recommendations.
Skip-row cropping systemsinvolving cotton and guar have been researcged since 1966. These studies measure the effects of guar, interplanted in conventional skip-row planted cotton, on yield and residue production.

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 In 29019 about 85,000 acres of guar were harvested in the Rolling Plains, However, to obtain the projected minimym needs in 1970, approximately 250,000 harvested acres will be needed. The industry is offering contracts with a floor price of $\$ 4.60$ per hundredweight,

The need for increased acreage results from the growth in demand for cuar products, For example, in 1959 the United States consumed a total of approximately 15 million porinds. In 1969 approximately 40 mill lion pounds were used. This represents about 50 percent of world consumption. The Rolling Plains account for abou 30 percent of the U.S. production.

One of the areas of poteutial for increased cuar production is diverted acres, both mandatory and volumtary. Guar yields of 350 to 400 pounds per acre vill offiset the reduction in diverted acre payment for wheat and feed grains. There is no reduction in payment for guar planted on acres voluntary diverted from cotton, Guar may also offer possiblities for cottoe acres which have been released after being destroyed by natural causes. For more detalls on these programs, the coanty agent sucgests a visit to the county ASC office.

Another area of production potertial has been pointed out by work done at the Rolling Plains Soll and CropsResearch Station at Chillicothe. This work indicates that guar can be grown profitahle when interplanted with cotton in a skip-row system. For the last severa years a system consisting of the conventional 2 cotton, 4 fallow with the middile 2 fallow rows planted to guar showed a net return of $\$ 14$ or more per acre over the straigit 2 cotton, 4 fallow system.
These facts about guar should be kept in mind if plantings are to be made:
it still must have motsture for maximum production.
Guar fits well into a crop rotation program and is an excellent soil-improving crop. For the last several years cotton yields following guar in rotation have increased 20 percent at the Chillicothe Experiment Station,

## Seedbed preparation for

 cuar should be the same as for cotton, corn or grain sorghum,The best seed avallable, preferably certified, should be planted. Seed should be inoculated with a special guar inoculant or the cowpea inoculant (Group E) Just prior to planting.

Guar should not be planted until continuous warm weather is assured. Soll temperature should be above 70 degrees F. at planting time.

Seeding rate should be 4 to 6 pounds per acre in 40 -inch rows, and not over 15 pounds in drill plantings. Seed should be planted one to one and a half inches deep.

Grain sorghum planting equfpment can be used for planting guar; however, straight hole plates give less trouble. Addition of graphite to the seed box helps avoid the gumming problem. To reduce weight on the plates, fill seed boxes to no more than one-third of capacity.

Guar can be harvested with conventional combine equipment.

Other production detalls are available from the county agent's office, in a new Guar Fact Sheet (L-907) which includes information on fertilizers, weed control, varieties, insects, diseases and harvesting and marketing.

Guar does offer possibilities for additional cash income to farmers of the county, where it fits into the overall farming operation. But as with other crops, good management and proper cultural practices are necessary for maximum production and income.

# An Invitation 

TO ALL FARMERS
COME IN FOR ALL YOUR
OIL, GAS AND TIRE NEEDS.
OIL BY THE CASE.
 cuar was a patch of weeds. Guar's a legume, but it doesnt. look like any legume you ever saw before. For a long time, weeds were about all it was But the drier it gets in the wes tern counties of Texas and Oklahoma, the more it looks like guar can be a practical extra crop for the drouth country."

Where other legumes cant make it, guar makes a good green manure and a soll conditioner. And combining the seed trom guar can bring in some extra cash income. On top of that, it looks like guar seed and silage made from guar and a sorghum crop can make practical livestock feed.
Guar is becoming a favorite dryland summer annual legume for many farmers in northwest Texas and parts of Oklahoma, eapecially on sandier soils that've been growing cotton or sorghums.

It's the soil-building angle that appeals to a lot of farmers who've had to cut back on cotton and wheat acreage. Jim Fyar, Big Springs, Texas, says he gathered 65 bales of cotton on 72 acres where he grew guar the year before. Where cotton followed cotton, his yield was only about one-third bale per acre.

## Guar Midge Control

Stein Hall has received word from two companies that insect icides will be approved by planting time for guar midge control.


FIELD INTERPLANTING-Two rows of guar (middle) are separted from the cotton rows by a row of fallow ground, This method was developed and tested at the Texas A\&M Univeralty Research Station at Chilicothe.


BROOKS GUAR-This field of Brooks Guar is planted in strips with alternating two rows of cotton. The variety was named after Lester Brooks who developed it while with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station while Park. Now associated with Stein-Hall Co., Inc, he is shown with Herb Partridge with General Mils is (USDA - SCS Photo by Frank L. Duncan) General Mills Co


GUAR RESIDUE-One of the many benefits trom guar production is the residue that by guar to protect the soil from wind erosion Wilbarger County shows the cover provided - (USDA -SCS Photo by Frank Duncan) Serving Haskell Co. Continuously Since 1890

Haskell National Bank


Member F.D.I.C.
Phone 861-2631 Haskell, Texas

Mills is an early maturing variety which is resistant to bacterial blight and Alternaria leaf spot.

Plants are short in stature and possess the finebranching growth habit. Small racemes of above average-sized pods are well distributed on the main stem and branches. Leaves and stems are pubescent (hairy). Seed are above average in size, averaging about 3.4 grams per 100. In dry seasons, Mills does not grow tall enough for efficient harvest. Yields generally are lower than those of Brooks and Hall and the variety has not gained much grower acceptance. When diseases cause defoliation and premature death, susceptible varieties may be ready for harvest considerably earlier than Mills.

## FERTILIZATION

Fertilize according to results of a soil test. Apply fertilizer to the side and below the seed at planting or below the seed before planting. On fertile land or where preceding crops have been fertilized heavily, fertilizer requirements for guar can be reduced or omitted. Guar, like most legumes, requires high levels of phosphorus. In lieu of a

WEED CONTROL
Guar seed vields can be reduced greatly by weed competition. Also, weedy fields create harvesting problems. Do not seed guar in fields heavily infested with Johnsongrass. Early preparation of land and mechanical cultivations during the growing season will be helpful. Avoid covering the lower branches during cultivations to prevent development of southern blight. Usually in the Rolling Plains, guar planted in late June has less weed competition.

Trifluralin (Treflan) has been registered for use on guar by USDA. Instructions on the label should be followed closely.

## INSECTS

Field or storage insects have not been a major problem in guar production. Farmers should watch their fields closely and contact the local county agent for assistance if infestations occur.

Up to six larvae belonging to the genus Contarinia, a close relative of the sorghum midge, were observed in unopened flower buds of guar in September, 1969. On heavily infested plants, bean set was poor. This insect possibly reduced yields

## dISEASES

Alternaria leaf spot. This fungus may become severe during periods of heavy dew and high humidity or similar conditions. Symptoms are exCultural Proctions. Unual Dotes, Times Over and Mouns Per Acre For Production and Harveeting of Guer

| Cultural proctices | Unval dates | Times over | Hr. per |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chisel or hoeme | March - Moy | 1 | 0.4 |
| Harrow | Apell - May | 1 | 0.2 |
| Bed lond | Apnl - May | 1 | 0.3 |
| Knife or sweep beds | Aloy | 1 | 0.3 |
| Pant is fernlize | Moy - June | 1 | 0.3 |
| Cuitivate | June - July | 3 | 0.9 |
| Combine | Now + Dec. | Cuntom |  |
| Houling |  | Cumon |  |
| Total |  |  | 2.4 |

pressed by a brown zonate or target-like lesion on the leaf. Lesions enlarge, join and cause the leaf to drop off.

Bacterial blight. This seed-borne disease causes loss of plants from the seedling stage until maturity if environmental conditions are favorable. Symptoms include large angular lesions at the tops of (CONT, ON PAGE T)

## Guar Alternate For Set-Aside

by Norman brints
Area Farm Management
Spectallist
Texas Agricultural Extension Service

During 1971 many Rolling Plains farmers may consider planting guar as an alternate crop on set-aside acres and taking less government payment. Listed below are the major points to consider in planting guar on set-aside acres:

1. Guar may be planted for harvest on set-aside acres, At the time of certification the farm operator will designate the exact location of his setaside acreage.
2. Guar cannot be harvested on conserving base acres.
3. There will be a flat reduction rate of $\$ 10.00$ per acre for all acres of set-aside which are harvested.
4. Dates for 1971 are not confirmed at this time. In 1970, a farmer who planned to plant guar for harvest on diverted acres was required to certify these acreages with the ASC office by May 1 ; he still had until October 1, 1970 to decide whether he would harvest the guar. If he did not harvest, his payment reduction was reinstated.
5. The profitability of planting guar on set-aside acres will depend on a farmer's:
a. Expected yield for guar.
b. Expected prices.

## c. Cost of production

## Stein-Hall

(CONT, FROM PAGE 1)
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION contact Stein, Hall \& Co., Inc. 201 Harrison, Vernon, Texas 76384 or Call 817552 9366, Vernon.

## General Mills

(CONT. FROM PAGE 1) al Mills. The Wibarger Elevator in Vernon, Texas serves as the collecting point for guar beans for southwestern Oklahoma and northwest Texas, while Archer-DAniels-MI land $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {o. }}$, serves the South Te. as area at Kenedy.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION contact Herb Partridge at Munday, Texas or Harold Coombs at Kenedy, Texas,


SCS TECH, FRANK Duncah (L) and Elton Zoch, Karl's son, discuss this cotton which was planted after guar. Thls area was $\operatorname{In}$ poor condition before Mr. Zoch improved

It with gurr, Elton says, Drought this year has hit all crops of area but they have done better where they have followed guar. (USDA SCS phot by Lester Fox)

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Office 8 STAL.4216 FURRH - BUD LANE Haskell, Texas

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 Jin LeFeve and Melisal
Nierdieck went to the District
III 4 H Contest at Wichita Falls III 4H Contest at Wichita Falls
Saturday with theeir vegetable
gardening demostration and
came home with a second place came home with a second place
ribton. Kelley Malane, of Rule,
who is also a member of the Sagerton 4H Club, came home
with a first place ribon in the
milk division of the Junior Food
Show, She made Show. She made a banana pie.
Congratulations to all treee
Music pupils that are students of Miss Becker at the Rule
School were presented at a pi
ano recital Sunday afternoon at the Rule High School audition
ium. Students from here who
ook part were: Kris took part were: Kris Kupa
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fre
Kupatt, Jill LeFevere, daughte
of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert L. of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Le.
Feve, and Lynell and Laurel
Fouts, Daughters of Mr. and Mrs, Ed T. Fouts.
Mrs. Herbert Nierdieck and
Merissa and Mrs. Dellert Le.
 school at the meeting of the ther, Harry Lavender of Stam-
Center Point Home Demonstra- ford, nine grandchildren and
tion Club. Melissa and Jill gave three great grandehildren their vegetable demonstration Pallbearers were Glenn Mer-
on "How to Be A Successful chant, Marvin Letz, Dugan
Gardener." Gardener."
Candidates for graduation Trom high school from this con-
munity this year are: Peggy
Clark. daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Je Clark: Clayton Stege. Mrs Joe Clark: Clayton Stege-
moeller. son of Mr. and Mrs
Leon Segemoeller. and Kent
LeFevre. son of Mr, and Mrs. LeFevre, son of Mr, and Mrs.
Deibert LeFerre. They are all
students at Rule High School. Kenneth Nienast, son of Mr.
and Mrx, Edward Nienast, will
receive his degree, in agricul
ture from Texas Tech, and Lar. receive his degree, in agricul
ture from Texas TTeh, and Lar
ry Lepevre, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Delbert LoFevre, will re
ceive his physical education degree from MeMurry in Abilen
May 23 .
Cato Cato Macias, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Cato Macias, Sr., one of our Sagerton boys, will go to
he State Track Meet in Austin
hext weekend as n member


Register for Free Flower Arrangement

## Anderson Tire Co.

-"It Must Be Right or We Make It Right" -

enter for members of the Sag
erton Methodist Church, Wed


County Clerk Monthly Report
 to: Vance Lawrance Saffel of
Rule and Donna Sue Gorton of Haskell. Roy Lee Brooks and
Patsy Lou Willams. both of Patsy Lou Williams, both of
Stamtord. to Santos Rodriquez
and Janie Gonzales, both of
Haskelt io Franke Haskell; to Frankie Owen S
Relle III and Beverly Jan Relle II and Bevery, Jane
Ovens, both of Haskell; to
Charles EIrod of Abtlene and
Rachet Rachet Lee McGee \& Lubbock:
and to Bernie Genzales ind Ma: and io Berrnie Gonzales and Ma.
ria Enriquez, both of Haskell.
Fees colliected for the month of Aprtl included for the month
sh30.50 re.
cording: $\$ 19.00$ chatel mort.

 Sheriff fees coliected; 8647.50
fines; and $\$ 40.00$ taw library for
a total of $\$ 2,187$.

GS MEETING Haskell Girr Scout Ieaders at-
tended the Association II meet.
ing in Anson Thesday ing in Anson, Tuesday, April 27.
Howard Swinney. Church of Christ minister, served as re. re.
sources ipersont and Arlene Es.
tes, Fild Direetor, led the
 Attending from Haskell were
Mmes, Lee Roy Schacke. Lor.
aine Johnson, Pat Hale and Wal.
lace Cox, Jr.
 ing will be held - -in Haskeil on
November g. Association II in
coludes leaders from Haskell,
Rochester and

Dist. 4-H Winners Pons



 Vegeatabe Poxtuction Trean mem
 tis piles.

 Camphell, 1st place.
Civil Defense: Kimberly $\mathrm{H}_{3}$.
ger and Michaci Adams, 2nd.
Senior Division, Food Show
Susan Lewis, 2: Fran Wilson, 1 .

Create
your ouvn climate -Electrically

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REPORT OF CONDITION, domestic subsmurizs a HASKELL NATIONAL OF HASKELL, TEXAS N the state of texas, at the ade april. 20, 1971. PUBLISHED IN RESPONE
BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENC united states code, section 161.

Cash and due from banks (including 5 s.ans unposted debits)
S. Treasury securitie Securities of other U
and corporations Obligations of States and political subdivise................ Other securities (including \$ NONE Trading account securities ederal funds sold and securit

Loans ................................ Bank premises, furniture and fixture
assets representing bank premises Real estate owned other than bank premise. nvestments in subsidiaries not consolidatie.
 Other assets (in
lease financin total assets

LhabiI.rties
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States and political subdivisims. Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions $\ldots$....................
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(a) Total demand deposits (b) Total time and savings deposits Federal funds purchased and
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Liabilities for borrowed money Liabities for borrowed
Mortgage indebtedness
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Other reserves on loans Reserves on securities
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\% No, Due. Equity capital-total
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No. shares authorized $\ldots .20,000$
No. shares outstanding.....20,000
Surplus
Reserve for contingencies and other capial it TOTAL CAPITAL. ACCOUNTS ... TOTAL LIABMATIES, RESERVES

## memorand

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar
days ending tith call date...
average of total loans for
ending with call date
nterest collected not earned on installiment bel
incluched in
included in total capital accounts.

1. David Conner, Cashier, of the abovere
declare that this report of con
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T. W. Wuilims, M. D., R. W. Herrent

[^0]:    H. F. LANGFORD Sand \& Gravel Caliche \& Fill
    Hwv, W. Hask

