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Artesia Advocate
Conservation
Special Issue

THE ARTESIA ADVOCATE

HELPING TO BUILD A GREATER ARTESIA

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1952

Artesia Advocate
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NUMBER 71

Experts Warn Artesian Water Levels Are Rapidly Dropping

By HAL S. CAVE

THE ARTICLE below on the Roswell artesian basin, from which both Roswell and Artesia areas draw amounts of underground water, was written especially for this conservation issue of the Artesia Advocate. Hal S. Cave of Roswell, consulting geologist, is widely known across the Southwest for his intimate knowledge of underground water and its geology. Mr. Cave has widely advocated a program of water conservation for the Roswell artesian basin, pointing out that this artesian basin is like a great jug of water—we cannot continually take out more water than is put into the jug.

Our readers may stumble across some geological facts, they may find minor points of disagreement. However, the argument in the following article is irrefutable—we must think and live conservation if we are to continue to enjoy the bountiful richness which underground water has brought to this valley.

The Roswell artesian basin in Chaves and Eddy counties within the valley of the Pecos River. The basin proper is an area from six to twelve miles in an east-west direction and approximately 75 miles in a north-south direction. The approximate boundaries of the basin are shown on the accompanying map (page 2). The first artesian well was drilled in what is now known as the Roswell artesian basin, in 1891, in the city of Roswell. Early wells were used chiefly for domestic purposes and watering stock. It was not until about 1902 that drilling artesian wells for irrigation assumed large proportions. By 1916, it became evident that the Roswell artesian basin was of major importance and that it also presented some serious problems to be solved, if a long enduring supply of water was to be assured.

Recognizing the need for systematic study of the area, the United States Geological Survey sent in C. A. Fisher to make a preliminary investigation of the broad general relationship of the region and to define the probable extent of the basin. Fisher worked in the area during 1904 and 1905 and his reports were published in 1906 as United States Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 158. In 1905, there were 485 artesian wells in the area and many people thought that the supply must be inexhaustible. However, Fisher pointed out the consequences likely to result from the misuse and over-pumping of artesian water. His prophecy made even at that time has been largely fulfilled or even exceeded. By 1916, the area of flowing wells had become much smaller than at the time of Fisher's investigation. On the west side of the basin, much land had been abandoned because water levels had dropped and had thereby increased pumping lift and hence, costs.

Reconnaissance Survey—

The Geological Survey sent in O. E. Meinzer to make a reconnaissance survey of conditions. Meinzer found that the situation had become sufficiently serious to warrant a comprehensive survey. Plans were made for such work, but because of World War I and the attendant shortage of qualified personnel the project had to be abandoned until 1925.

Fiedler and Nye of the United States Geological Survey worked in the area in 1925 and continued through most of 1928. The results of their work were published in part in the Ninth Biennial Report of the State Engineer of New Mexico, 1930. The complete report was published in 1933 as U. S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper No. 639. Fiedler and Nye point out: "Originally the area of artesian flow comprised 663 square miles; but largely on account of heavy draft upon the artesian reservoir, it decreased to 425 square miles in 1916 and to 425 square miles in 1925" . . . There is ample evidence to show that the reservoir annually receives large quantities of recharge and that WITH PROPER CONSERVATION, it will never be completely exhausted." During 1927 and 1928, H. S. Cave did some preliminary work in the basin. Detailed work was started in 1929 in connection with the Bonito Dam lawsuit. Subsequent to 1929, considerable detailed work has been done. The results of this work have never been published.

During 1936 and 1937, Arthur M. Morgan of the U. S. Geological Survey worked on the shallow-water resources of the Roswell artesian basin. The results of this work were published in 1938 as Bulletin No. 5 of the Office of the State Engineer of New Mexico.

Additional work relating to the basin has been done by U. S. Geological Survey within the past three or four years, but to date, the results have not been published.

The history of the basin, from the standpoint of work relating to the water resources, is both interesting and instructive. Of particular significance, is the fact that all of the work who have worked on the problems have come to the same basic conclusions:

- (1)—THERE IS NOT AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF WATER.
- (2)—THE WATER RESOURCE IS RENEWABLE BY RECHARGE FROM PRECIPITATION TO THE WEST.
- (3)—A BALANCE BETWEEN RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE MUST BE REACHED IN ORDER TO PREVENT SERIOUS IMPAIRMENT OF OUR WATER RESOURCES.

Consider Three Sets of Beds—

A discussion of the geology of the area, as far as related to the artesian basin, need consider only three sets of beds. These are, in descending order: (1) the valley fill; (2) the Pecos red beds-Capitan limestone; (3) the San Andres limestone.

The valley fill consists of lenticular deposits of sands, silts and mudstones or shales. In thickness, the valley fill ranges from zero to a maximum of about 200 feet. The valley rests in part on the San Andres, in part on the Pecos red beds and in part on the Capitan limestone. In age, it is assumed to be recent.

The Pecos red beds, of late Permian age, consist of red shales, fine red sands and sandy shales. Beds of gypsum are present. The thickness of the Pecos red beds is extremely variable. However, within the limits of the area under consideration, the thickness ranges from zero to approximately 200 feet. The Pecos red beds rest directly on the San Andres

limestone.

Approximately along the Chaves-Eddy counties line, the Pecos red beds grade laterally into what Nye termed the Carlsbad tongue of the Capitan limestone. For practical purposes, the name Capitan is used to include what is sometimes referred to as the Graybury limestone. The Capitan of the Roswell artesian basin consists of white to light gray limestone and dolomitic limestone with minor breaks of shale and sandy shales. In thickness, within the area of the basin, the Capitan series may reach thicknesses up to 600 feet. Like its equivalent, the Pecos red beds, the Capitan series rests on the San Andres limestone. Within the Eddy county portion of the basin, the Capitan limestone series constitutes one of the aquifers—a water-bearing layer of stone.

The San Andres limestone, of upper Permian age, is commonly a dark-gray, finely crystalline, usually massive, dolomitic limestone. In the general Roswell area, it has a thickness of from 900 to 1,000 feet. The formation is divisible into three units. The upper unit commonly has a thickness of about 200 to 225 feet. The middle member commonly has a thickness of 225 to 250 feet. The lowest unit commonly has a thickness of about 450 feet.

Two Upper Units Water-Bearing—

The two upper units of the San Andres constitute aquifers—water-bearing—beds in the Roswell artesian basin. The

THIS ARTICLE by Hal S. Cave of Roswell bears the endorsement and backing of the Roswell Geological Society, whose members have carefully read the statement and urge residents of the Pecos Valley to take the deepest interest in its message.

basal unit is usually too low in permeability to serve as aquifer bed.

The Roswell artesian basin is not a structural basin. Actually, the geologic strata have a dip, or inclination, in an east, southeast direction, forming a monoclinical slope. The eastern boundary of the artesian basin is accordingly not occasioned by any structural reversal or barrier, but rather by a failure of permeability of the aquifer beds.

The recharge portion of the artesian basin, as shown on the accompanying map, begins at the point where the valley fill ceases to cover the San Andres beds. Progressing westward from this contact line of the valley fill and the San Andres, successively older beds of the San Andres are exposed, because the dip of the beds is somewhat greater than the topographic slope.

The succession of limestone beds throughout the recharge area presents at the surface beveled and eroded surfaces that have become both porous and permeable. This condition permits precipitation falling on the primary recharge area, or waters crossing same in streams, to sink into the limestone beds and permeate them. The waters thus introduced travel down the eastwardly inclined beds and reach the artesian basin. In this manner, recharge of the basin is accomplished.

The beds of the valley fill are also aquifers of importance in the area. The source of the water in the valley fill is fourfold and in order of importance as follows: (1) From natural leakage from the artesian aquifers; (2) loss from leaky casing in artesian wells; (3) return flow from irrigation; and (4) by direct recharge in times of excessive floods when waters reach the areas in which the valley fill is present.

Waters Move Eastward—

The beds of the valley fill, like the underlying red beds and the San Andres formation, have a gentle east, southeastward inclination. Waters in these beds accordingly move generally eastward with the result that from the valley-fill beds there is a steady loss into the Pecos river. This loss is shown by stream pick-up flow in the Pecos, progressing downstream opposite the artesian basin, as brought out by successive established gauges from Acme to the head of Lake McMillan. Tables showing the inflow from the Roswell artesian area from the year 1905 through 1946 are found on pages 51 and 52 of the Pecos river compact, being United States Senate Document No. 109 of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

A condition of very vital concern to the Roswell artesian basin and to all downriver users from the Pecos river is the fact that the artesian aquifer beds—the two upper units of the San Andres formation—grade laterally in very considerable part into rock salt only a short distance to the north and northeast of Roswell. The result of this condition occasions the introduction of saline water into the waters of the artesian basin.

Because of structural conditions, any lowering of the water levels in the basin means an accelerated rate of encroachment of the saline waters. Such an increase in salinity of the water in the Roswell artesian basin is not only dangerous to said basin but also causes increased salinity of the waters in the Pecos river, both by natural run-off from salt-water wells and by discharge through the valley fill. Conversely, the greater the recharge of the basin from the west, the slower the rate of saline encroachment from the north and northeast. In fact, with an equalization of recharge and withdrawal, the saline encroachment could be stopped.

The recharge of the basin is entirely dependent on the waters that reach the primary recharge area, as shown on the map. Those waters may come from rain or snow directly on the recharge area or from waters that pass over it in streams from the Sacramento and Capitan mountains and their foothills areas. Only the Hondo, and to some extent the Penasco, may be classed as permanent streams. The remainder are intermittent. The chief of these intermittent streams are: Macho, Salt Creek, Black Water, Felix, Cottonwood and Seven Rivers.

Tied With Mountain Watershed—

It should thus be apparent that the Roswell artesian basin is most intimately tied up with the entire eastern watershed of the Sacramento and Capitan mountains. Anything adversely affecting any portions of these watersheds

therefore has an adverse affect on the basin.

The overall geologic story behind the Roswell artesian basin is actually quite simple, as has been pointed out in the preceding paragraphs. The limits of the basin are quite accurately known, the primary recharge area is known, and the extent of the watershed from which recharge waters can come is also known.

There is no known source of waters for recharge of the water bearing beds of the basin except from the surface runoff. It has been argued that the water may come from deeper beds and migrate upward into the San Andres beds. Such an argument is entirely without foundation. The character of the beds below the San Andres prohibits such a possibility. Even assuming it could happen, it must still be remembered that the source of any such water would still have to come from precipitation on the watershed of the Sacramento and Capitan mountains.

The history of artesian basins has all too often followed the same pattern. People throughout the world have too long wanted to believe that all underground waters are inexhaustible. Unfortunately, in case after case, such beliefs have proven to be wrong and have resulted in loss and hardship.

People generally recognize that surface waters can be gauged and measured. They should also recognize that the hydrologists and geologists can also measure, with considerable accuracy, underground waters.

Basically, the Roswell artesian basin is not materially different from any other artesian basin. In every case, an artesian basin must be regarded as a container. Accordingly, it must be considered as coming under the same basic rule as applies to a tank or barrel or jug; you cannot indefinitely continue to take out more fluid than you put in. The end will be reached either soon or late.

Artesia Basin Water Decreases—

An examination of all available records shows that on the average, the amount of water in the Roswell artesian basin has been decreasing. Every farmer has become increasingly aware of the drop in the water level in his wells. The points of natural discharge through springs that have made such streams as the Berrendo, North Spring river and South

Spring river have successively migrated from west to east to lower altitudes. The records of all of the gauge wells in the basin have shown a steady average downward trend. The answer is simple: water levels have declined and this means that the amount of available water has decreased.

The first consideration of every person in the basin should be to safeguard our water supply. In other words, we should all be distinctly water-conscious. It should then follow that everyone should strive to keep from wasting water.

The second great safe-guard is to obey the law and be interested in seeing that your neighbor obeys the law. The legal department of the state engineers office, in cooperation with the Roswell conservancy district, is working steadily, through the courts to remove from cultivation and irrigation all lands that do not carry valid water rights.

A third measure, one which we may be forced to use, will be the metering of every well. Such a plan will be costly, but immediate costs must be weighed against ultimate costs. Perhaps such a measure can be avoided if all persons will obey the laws and will stop wasting water.

Another method of conservation lies in the leveling of lands to get more efficient use of water, concreting of all main irrigation ditches, and other proven water conservation practices.

Spreader Dams Could Be Help—

A very vital help would be the building of numerous spreader dams across water courses throughout the primary recharge area in order to help increase recharge.

The Roswell artesian basin is one of the favored spots of our land and we should endeavor to keep it so. The waters in our basin constitute a renewable asset and as long as we continue to receive precipitation over the eastern watershed of the Sacramento and Capitan mountains, we will continue to have water coming into our basin.

But let us remember that the water in our basin is the lifeblood of the entire community. Without water, we would have nothing and our green valley would go back to the desert. Therefore, we must unite in our efforts to most jealously conserve and safeguard the great asset we share—water.

Soil Conservation Office Leads Way For Water, Soil Saving In Central Valley District

Since opening of the Central Valley soil conservation district Artesia office in 1942, more than 42,000 acres of irrigated land have been surveyed in a long-range plan to provide conservation measures that will save the valley's soil and water resources.

While the SCS gives full credit to farmers and ranchers in the district, especially to the 14 award winners featured in this special conservation issue, its staff has done a tremendous amount of work in educating residents of the valley to conservation practices.

Staff members have followed through with assistance in planning and recommendations for sound farm programs. Gradually their work has found increasing acceptance with farsighted growers in the area, until today conservation has gained wide-acceptance in the Central Valley district.

Beene Heads Work—

G. L. Beene, area conservationist in charge of SCS work with headquarters in Artesia, was born and reared in Texas. He received advanced education at Texas Tech in Lubbock. He received his B.S. degree in 1933 and started working with the soil conservation service in June 1935. He has worked as a conservationist in Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado before landing in the Land of Enchantment in August 1939. He moved from Clovis to Artesia with his family in February 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Beene reside at 309 S. Second street. They have two daughters, Linda Gayle, 13, and Connie Kaye, 10.

Charles A. Solga, a native of North Dakota, is the engineer for this part of area No. 6 of the soil conservation service. He is a rugged individualist from the far north who never tires in carrying out his part of the big job of conservation. He has been with the SCS for 13 years, coming to Artesia from Portales in February 1947.

The farmers call on "Charley," as most of them know him, to help them solve their problems in irrigation, ditch location, length and direction of irrigation runs, and the many other problems that go with proper irrigation. Solga resides with his wife and five children at 706 Catalina Drive.

Howard B. Hendricks, engineering aide with the SCS office in Artesia, was born in Chickasha, Okla.; however, it didn't take him very long to find his way to Texas, where he has lived most of his life.

He started work with the soil conservation service in 1940 and was stationed at Lubbock, the hub



ARTESIA soil conservation personnel are, left to right, G. L. Beene, area conservationist for southeastern New Mexico; Thomas Yager, soils scientist; Keith Dampf, work unit conservationist; F. D. Hodges, engineering aide; W. R. Henson, engineering aide; Charles Solga, engineer; Mrs. W. A. Dunnam, secretary.

of the Plains and the home of Texas Tech. He worked at Brownfield, Texas, and Forrest, N. M., before being assigned to Artesia in October 1945.

He served in the U. S. Army from October 1942 to June 1945. Hendricks is single and works in Artesia, Carlsbad, and Lovington, residing here.

Keith J. Dampf, work unit conservationist in charge of the work in the Central Valley district, was born in Marshall, Ark. He received his schooling and technical training in his native state, taking his higher education at the University of Arkansas.

Joins SCS In '40—

He came to the SCS in 1940 and located in the state of Alabama. He has since worked in Arkansas and Texas before coming to New Mexico in January, 1950. He received much of his irrigation experience at Raymondville, Texas, down in the Rio Grande valley. He has had this position since coming to Artesia.

Dampf's family includes his wife, Neva and their two daughters, Martha, 10, and Sarah, 8.

DeWitt Hodges, engineering aide with the soil conservation service, was born at Savoy, Texas. He came out to West Texas in search of higher education and landed in Wayland college at Plainview. There is where he met Mae Wilson who later became his wife. They have two children, Peggy

Lou, 15, and DeWayne Lee, 13.

DeWitt had seen the country in and around Artesia many times before his marriage to an Artesia girl; however, he did not come here to live until 1942. He soon found employment with Mark Whelan, geophysicist, where he learned the techniques of running engineering instruments. He came to the soil conservation service in July 1945, and has held his present position since that time.

Born In Texas—

W. R. Henson, engineering aide with the soil conservation service here, was born in Seymour, Texas, and was reared on farms in Texas and New Mexico. His first farm home in New Mexico was near House, northwest of Clovis about 60 miles.

Henson spent three years in the U. S. Navy in the Pacific theater. When discharged he obtained employment with the Coast and Geodetic Survey Group, then came to the soil conservation service in November 1950. He resides in Artesia with his wife, Ruby and little son, Douglas.

Thomas U. Yager was born on a farm in Rails county, Missouri. After attending grade school and high school in Perry, Mo., he entered the University of Missouri in 1935. Four years later he graduated with a B.S. degree in agriculture, specializing in agronomy. He then returned to the university in the fall of 1939 and during the

next two years did graduate work in soils and geology.

Mobile Survey—

Yager started soil survey work with the soil conservation service in Lancaster, Wis., working a mobile survey crew in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In June, 1944, he entered the U. S. Navy as a radar technician and was later commissioned ensign. After attending school in Florida he was transferred to LSM 94 where he served until his release to inactive duty in 1946.

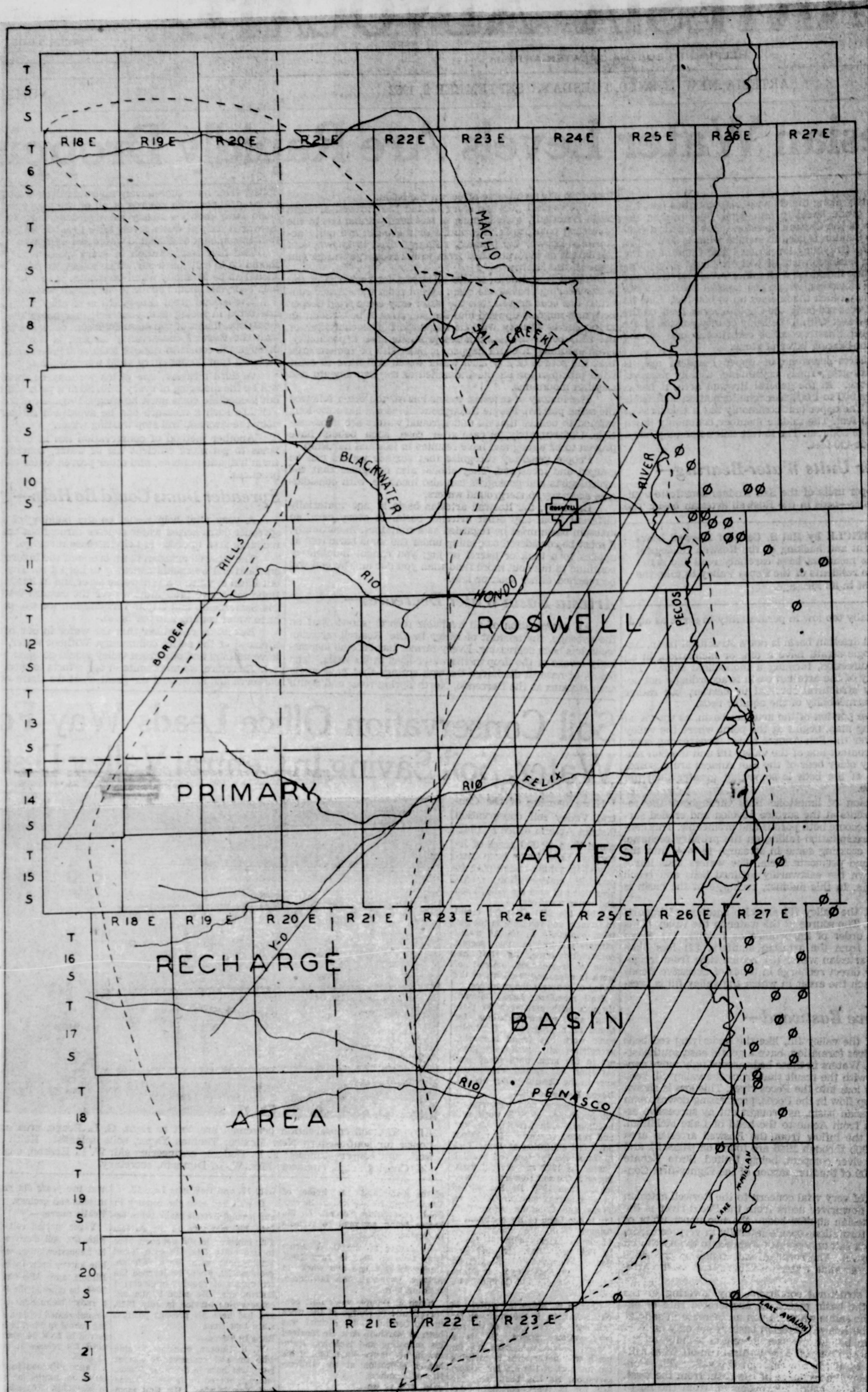
Yager returned to the soil conservation service as soil scientist in Memphis, Mo., and transferred to the Artesia office in the same capacity in November, 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. Yager reside in the Vaswood addition of Artesia, where they have purchased their home. They have one son, Gary, age 10.

From the busiest corner in the modern city to the windblown country fields, human livelihood is a product of the land.—Morris E. Fonda, "The Lord's Land." The old frontier is gone, but there is a new one. New land on our own farms . . . through soil conservation.

Although level land does not wash out, it may wear out from soil depletion.

ROSWELL ARTESIAN WATER BASIN



AFTER FIEDIER & NYE
WITH ADDITIONS BY H.S. CAVE

WELLS WHICH YIELDED LITTLE OR NO WATER



LIVING IN country is greatly enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Yates and three sons. The boys, top to bottom, are Harvey, Jr., Fred, and George. Yates family enjoy country living, now reside in new home shown in background.

Harvey Yates' Farm Pays By Conservation

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

According to Harvey Yates, he is an oil operator—not a farmer, but the entire family likes to live on the farm—so they live on the farm.

The Yates' built their farm home in the fall of 1950, and moved out there.

In 1951, a conservation plan was worked out with the Central Valley soil conservation district. The Yates' wanted to plan their farm so that it would be an ideal place to live. They wanted to conserve their soil and water as well as to put the farm on a paying basis. The answer seemed to be to plant pecan trees on the en-

tire farm, with alfalfa between the pecan rows.

But first, the farm needed leveling so the land could be properly irrigated.

The entire irrigated acreage (acres) was leveled in January 1951. The farm was then planted with pecans and alfalfa seeded between the trees. A small area was around each tree not planted with alfalfa. One hundred pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer per acre was applied previous to seeding alfalfa.

The farm has a total of 49 acres, 49 of which are being irrigated.

The home is only 1 3/4 miles from Harvey's office in Artesia.

For the first few years the alfalfa will be put for hay. When trees get large enough to allow the alfalfa will be grazed. In 3 years, this farm home will be surrounded by a nice grove of pecan trees, with cattle grazing contentedly in the shade.

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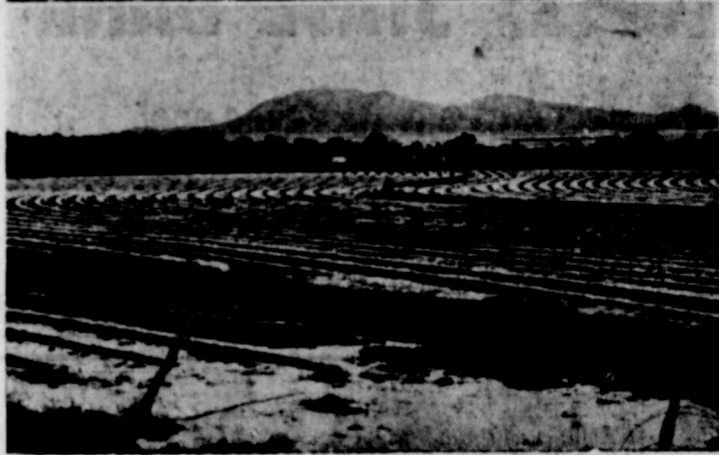
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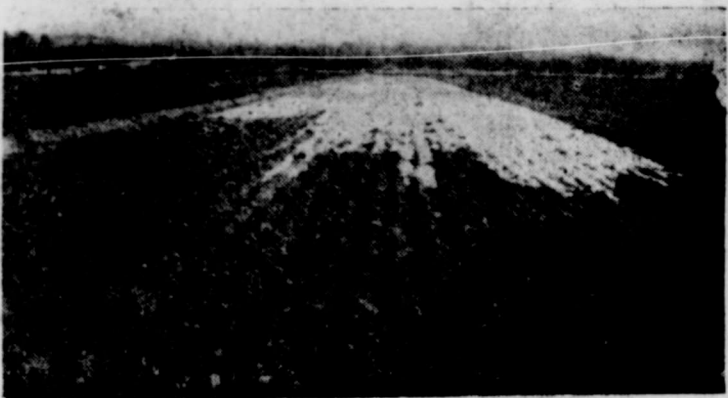
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Soil Conservation Year

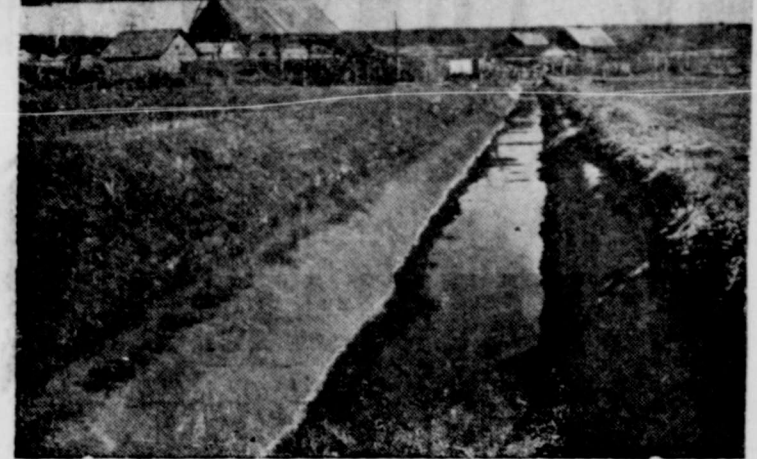
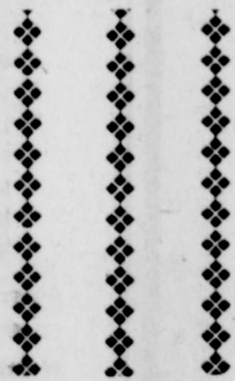


Consult Your Local Soil Conservationist



**START WITH THE MAN
THAT KNOWS HOW!**

**HE WILL SUPPLY YOU
WITH PLANS SUCH AS YOU
SEE IN THE PICTURES
ON THE RIGHT**



**HERE ARE THE RESULTS OF LAND LEVELING, PROPER IRRIGATION METHODS THAT YOU
GET BY WORKING WITH MEN THAT KNOW THE SCORE.**

United State Potash Co., Inc.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO



HARVESTING barley on the S. P. Yates farm was done few weeks ago although this land was only bench leveled in February. Benching interferes little with operation of even big farm machinery like this. More efficient irrigation on bench leveled land permits excellent crops like this.

Yates Estate Farm Along Pecos River Includes Major Practices Used for Soil, Water Saving

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

Just three miles east and one mile south of Artesia is the river farm owned and operated by the Yates brothers. This 640 acres lies along the Pecos—west of the Pecos—that is. There's 114 acres of irrigated land which is up on the slope just out of the Pecos bottom. The remainder of the land lies in the Pecos bottom and is used to graze cross-bred Brahma cattle.

been bench leveled. No water gets away and putting the right amount of water on at the right time is a cinch. Don't we need some fertilizer here? Phosphate is used regularly on alfalfa. Cotton is fertilized, too. How about ditches and drop structures to keep the ditches from washing out and scattering irrigation water here and there? That's all done. The water is kept strictly under control from the time that it leaves the well until the plant roots begin soaking it up!!! Land Drained—The farm lies along the Pecos. Doesn't some of that land need draining? Not this farm. The irrigated land has been drained. Salty land? Needs leaching? Most of that has already been taken care of, too. It all adds up to a good job of soil and water conservation.

The conservation work on this farm was started by the late Martin Yates, father of S. P. (Saint) Harvey E. Martin III (Bitsy), and John Yates. On August 21, 1945, Yates worked out a conservation plan with the help of the soil conservation service technician. Three days later, the plan was approved by the supervisors of the Central Valley soil conservation district. In September, Yates put the plan into practice by leveling 20 acres into benches 43 feet wide and 580 feet long. These irrigated so well that another 10 acres was leveled in 1946. Again in 1947, 22 more acres was bench leveled, except that this time the benches were widened to 208 feet. In 1951, 44 acres were leveled and in 1952, 17 more acres completed to finish the leveling job on

the entire 114 acres of irrigated land. Salt Threatens—In 1950, the Yates brothers, being somewhat disturbed by the seepy condition of some of their land, asked the district to make an investigation to see if it would be practical and feasible to drain the farm. Some spots were already getting salty and stands were becoming poor. Holes were put down and the water depth in them read regularly. In January of 1951, Rey Decker, head of the drainage and earth testing section of the soil conservation service, designed a drainage system for the farm. It consisted mainly of 7,260 feet of drainage ditch.

Shortly thereafter, the ditch was dug. There is yet some work to be done before the drainage system is fully completed, but better stands and increased crop yields are already in evidence. Leaching the salt out of the land was done by building high bench borders, then staking the water on the land and holding it there until it was soaked up. Six benches on which little or no crop had been produced has a good growth of cotton this year. In leaching the salt, 18 inches of water was applied on the land.

Alfalfa From Salt—Last ginning season, hulls were hauled from the gin and put about six inches deep on six other benches that had been very salty. After plowing the hulls into the soil, leaching the salt, these benches were seeded to alfalfa and resulted in a good stand.

In addition to this river farm, the Yates brothers own and operate a farm near Atoka, S. P., and Martin have 40 acres each at the northwest corner of Artesia, and Harvey has an adjoining 70 acres. All farms are operated by the Yates brothers, with David Clowe as farm manager. Clowe owns a farm in the Otero county soil conservation district, and is one of the supervisors of that district.

This story is about soil and water conservation. This story is about handling our soil and water so as to get the most out of them in the way of production. It is about keeping our soil and water resources, so that they will be available to the next generation.

Rotating crops so as to include soil building crops, supplying the plants with elements which are not adequately supplied by the soil. Applying irrigation water so that none is lost and all of it is used to best advantage. Leveling the land so that good irrigation is possible and soil does not go down the river.

Wildlife Receives Benefits From Soil Conservation Plan

Soil conservation not only benefits wildlife, but wildlife makes a real contribution to soil conservation and better farm living because there are important relationships between land, plants and animals. When we say "wildlife" we mean all kinds of wild plants and animals. We cannot do a good job of managing land without considering its relationship to both plants and animals.

Plants are one of the chief tools that farmers used to hold soil in place and prevent erosion. Legumes and grasses are among the most important plants for the job. Yet most legumes must be pollinated by insects if they are to produce seed. Thus, it is common sense to manage the land to maintain as high a population of wild pollinating insects as is practical. It's good business to manage land to keep as high a population as possible of insects, birds, and animals that feed on crop pests. By so doing, we not only maintain higher crop yields but get better erosion protection as well. And we all enjoy seeing and hearing wild creatures, especially the colorful songbirds.

Modern mechanical farming leaves more time for leisure; therefore, many farmers like to manage their land to produce as many game birds and animals as they can to provide recreation and a little variety at the dinner table. And if a farm pond is needed to supply livestock water, spray water or fire protection, it can be made to produce enough fish to be really important in the family diet.

Fur-bearing animals like muskrats, minks, skunks, and racoons have provided many a farmboy with spending money and on some farms are a real source of income for the farmer. It is certainly wise to manage land to produce as many of these animals as possible.

Of all these desirable values of wildlife, probably the most important is that good land management results in the best possible balance between useful kinds of wildlife and harmful kinds. Over-cropped, badly eroded farms have a much higher population of harmful kinds of wildlife than farms that are managed the conservation way. Of course, farming is a business

and no farmer can afford to use income-producing land just to produce wildlife. Happily, that isn't necessary. On cropland, rotations with more meadow crops and practices like strip cropping grass waterway and terrace outlets all

help to produce more wildlife. Pastures Help—Pasture improvement with adapted legumes and grasses also furnishes more food and cover for useful wildlife. And good woodland management—protecting the woods from fire and grazing, selective cutting, and maintaining a good shrub border around the edge—really pays off in more and better wildlife. Very few people have ever thought of such a thing as wildlife

land on farms, but actually there are some kinds of land whose crop is useful wildlife. Here are a few examples: fence rows, odd areas that are so badly eroded economically be used for cropland pasture land or woodland, small areas around farm buildings, shelter-belts and windbreak streambanks and some drainage ditch banks. Such land, when properly managed, can be most important in producing useful wildlife.

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Haldeman's

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Above photo shows two Peerless pumps at work on the W. T. "Doc" Haldeman farm, two miles east and one-half mile south of Artesia. If you look closely, you can see "Doc" standing near the pump on the right. Smith Machinery Co., Inc., have sold hundreds of Peerless pumps in the Artesia area and pledges full and complete cooperation and service for any and all equipment they sell.

J. W. Blevins

Moves Dirt at Low Cost with Miller Scraper



J. W. Blevins is shown standing to the left above with his Miller scraper delivered to him Feb. 16, 1952. He has found the answer to his dirt moving problems. He says, "I am now able to move 3 1/2 yards of dirt a distance of 660 feet every 4 1/2 minutes at a cost of about 5 cents per yard. This is fast and cheap dirt moving in my book." Miller scrapers are becoming increasingly popular here in the Pecos Valley as more and more of them are put to work. Shown standing with J. W. Blevins is his half brother, C. A. Blevins. The Blevins live two miles east and three miles south of Artesia in case you want to ask him about his Miller scraper.

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Survey shows there are many more A-C Pickers in use in this areas than the combined total of all other makes of mechanical pickers.



R. G. Anderson, farm manager Armstrong and Armstrong farm near Artesia is shown standing to the right of their A-C Cotton Picker.

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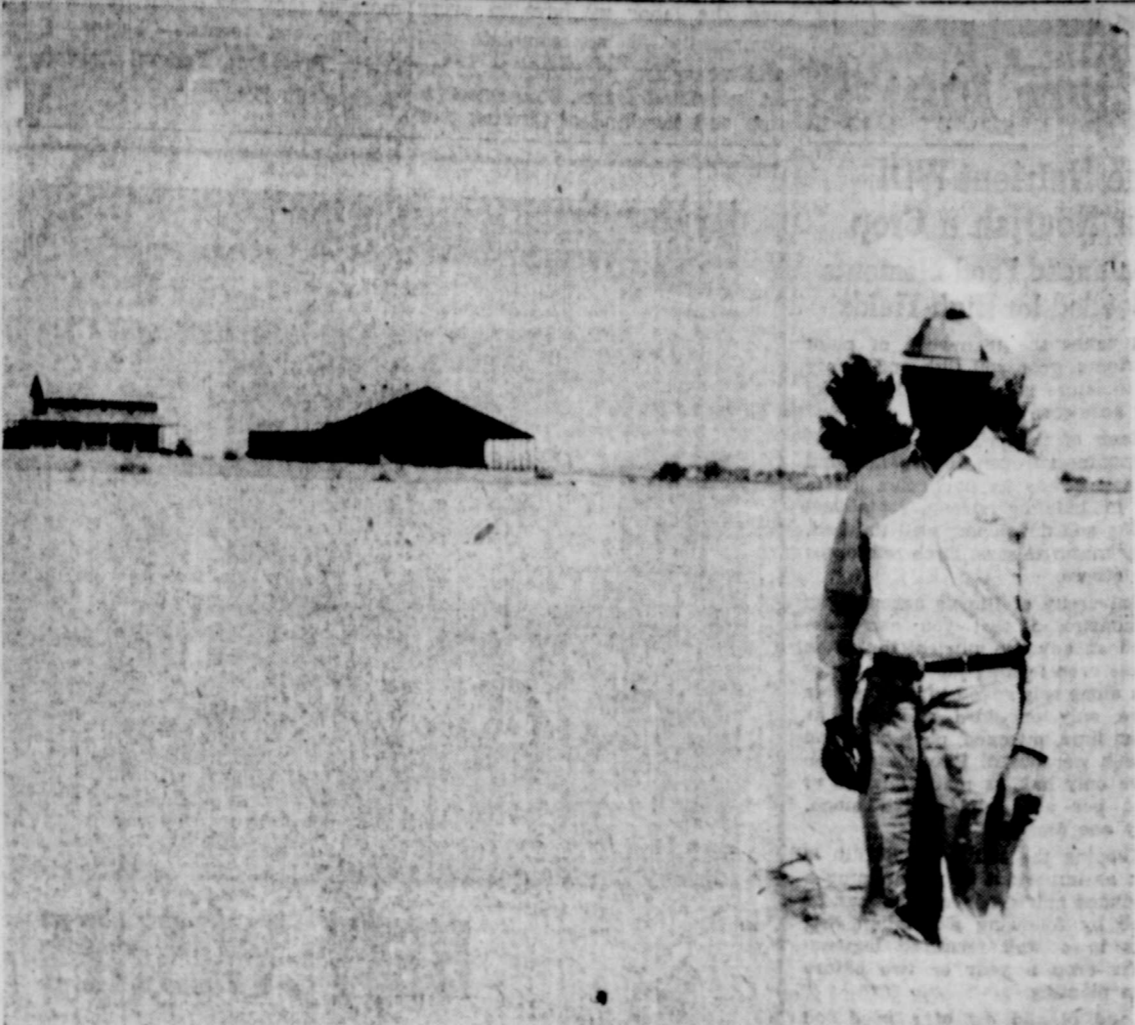
Mills, Spence Plan to Run 320-Acre Farm

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

Production was increased 326 pounds to the acre as a result of land leveling on the 320-acre farm of Artesia, which is operated jointly by R. T. Spence and H. H. Mills of Artesia.

On the 60-acre cotton was leveled, the yield was 267 pounds of lint to the acre. The field was leveled in cooperation with the Central Valley Conservation District, the yield was 181 pounds to the acre in 1952.

Mills and Mills already have 267 acres of their farm and plan to level the remaining 33 acres as rapidly as the work is carried out in connection with their farming operations. Soil and water conservation work planned for the farm by the conservation service technician working with the Central Valley Conservation District provides for growing alfalfa, irrigated pasture, and rotation. Livestock are raised on the farm to consume the alfalfa and grasses.



H. H. MILLS stands knee-deep in barley on farm mile west of Lake Arthur. Land was leveled in 1952, has already brought up this fine crop. Mills, in addition to running his own farm, also operates the R. T. Spence farm near Artesia.

Practical Experiment Proves Farm Pond Attracts Wildlife

By A. E. BORELL
Regional Biologist
Soil Conservation Service

During the past 10 years the attention of game managers has turned sharply to the philosophy that the proper use and management of public and private lands is the answer to maintaining and increasing our wildlife populations.

The theory that wildlife populations depend on the presence of adequate food, cover, and water is readily accepted by game managers and the public, but many questions are asked. Is a program of habitat improvement practical? What evidence do we have that proper land use and management will increase wildlife populations? Will the increase in wildlife numbers justify the expense? How long will it take to get results?

Personal observations on my own farm provide encouraging answers to these questions. In 1939, I purchased a 30-acre farm a few miles north of Albuquerque. This property was part of a Spanish land grant, and the old adobe house had been occupied for almost 200 years. During that period

the land had been subjected to unrestricted grazing. Sheet and gully erosion were active and there was no permanent water and practically no food or cover plants.

Check Erosion—
In order to check erosion and restore the productivity of this farm, a conservation plan was prepared in cooperation with the Tijeras soil conservation district. In accordance with this plan an erosion control dike was constructed across two gullies that diverted runoff water into a useless borrow pit. A small fish pond was constructed in a low area and the earth removed in making the pond was used to level the adjoining field. A farmstead windbreak was established and the three small odd corners were planted to trees and shrubs. The pond and plantings greatly improved the appearance of the farm, and used little land that could be profitably farmed.

The windbreak and odd area plantings included Russian olive, wild plum, elderberry, buffalo-berry, wild rose, squawbush and other trees and shrubs that provide food and cover for wildlife. When early frosts destroyed our

domestic fruit, the wild plums and elderberries always produced fruit for jam and jellies.

The response of wildlife to these man-made improvements on the land was prompt and striking. In 1940, the year the improvements were started, there were just two kinds of birds nesting on the farm

—barn swallows and English sparrows.

Keep Records—
A careful record was kept of all nesting birds, and each year two or three new kinds showed to take advantage of the improving conditions. By 1946, just six years after starting the planting and water development, there were 14 kinds of birds raising families on the farm. These included not only song and insect-eating birds but quail, pheasants, and doves; also birds that nested some distance from the farm come regularly to the pond to drink. In addition to the nestings birds, hundreds of migrating birds stopped over to feed on Russian olive and other seeds and to rest in the protection of the trees and shrubs.

Although the pond was only 50 yards from the house, migrating ducks frequently stopped there to rest and feed. This increase in wildlife was entirely the result of habitat improvement. During these six years no game birds were stocked on or around the farm, no artificial food was provided, no predators were killed, and the farm and

surrounding area were open to hunting. With adequate natural food, cover and water, wildlife increased in spite of predators, hunters, and the elements.

Produces Food—
Not counting the scenic and recreational value of the pond, its ability to produce human food far exceeded the cost of construction and maintenance. This pond produced at the rate of over 400 pounds of edible size bass, bluegill, and catfish per acre. All of these fish were caught on hook and line, which meant recreation and fresh fish for the family as well as for neighbors and friends.

The moral of this story is that if we will cast our bread upon our lands—in the form of food, cover, and water—we will reap an abundance of wildlife.

The great bulk of distressed farmers and unemployed agricultural workers are concentrated in regions where the economic resources have been wrecked by erosion and deforestation. — Ward Shepard.



LET'S CELEBRATE SOIL CONSERVATION MONTH!



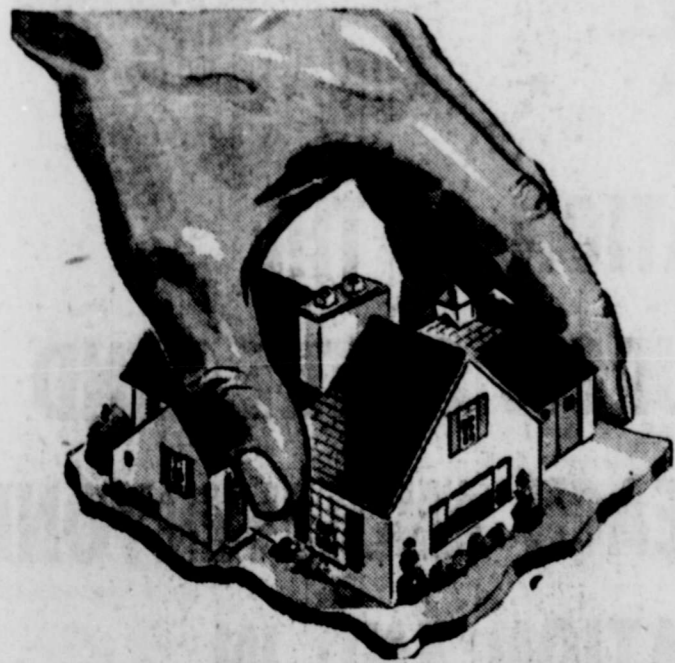
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H. V. PARKER, in addition to conducting an intensive program of soil conservation on his own farm, is chairman of the board of supervisors for the Central Valley soil conservation district. He is also a Bankers' Award winner, one of the 14 in the district to be so honored this year.

Good Management, Good Soil Needed to Produce Profitable Irrigated Pasture, H. V. Parker Says

"For a profitable irrigated pasture it takes good soil and good management just like it does with any other crop," says H. V. Parker of Cottonwood community. "On my best soil I have very good pasture. On my eroded soils, my pasture is not nearly as good."

"Grass should not be grazed down to the ground," says Parker. "By grazing to the ground, the plant is injured and does not grow off very fast. Ground that is bare loses a lot of water into the air through evaporation. Very little water evaporates from the soil when grass covers every inch of the soil. Some farmers say that if you can see the ground in your pasture it is grazed much too close!" Parker says that the grass should be from six to eight inches high before turning the stock in on it. Grass should be eaten down to about four inches high, then the stock taken off and the grass allowed to come back.

It takes just about a year for grasses and legumes to put down a good root system and make a good sod. After the first year the pasture should furnish a lot of grazing. Parker hesitates to say just how well pasture pays off, but does say it is an important part of his farming operations and he expects to keep his irrigated pasture.

Root System—
A lot of top growth is required to support a good root system and it takes a lot of roots to make a good growth above the ground. Roots get the water and raw materials for the plant from the soil, and the part of the plant above the ground manufactures food for the plant. If the food factory is mowed down too close, the plant can make little growth.

Parker plans to cut his irrigated pasture into two blocks and rotate the grazing, turning stock on one block for ten days, then putting them on the next block. With proper fertilizing and watering, Parker thinks that he can handle two cows with calves per acre.

In the summer of 1948, 54 acres of land were leveled into benches and planted to pasture in the fall. Two acres of eroded land was seeded to weeping lovegrass which has made good growth and furnished a lot of grazing. Two acres were seeded to Kentucky 31 fescue, which is a hardier variety of fescue or alta fescue, which is common on irrigated pastures in this area.

Mixture—
Fifty acres were seeded to a grass and legume mixture of the following: Orchard grass, perennial ryegrass, fescue, Birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, sweet clover and button clover. It took about a year for the grass and legumes to begin making a vigorous growth, but since that time they have responded well to water and fertilizer.

Parker applies 300 pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer each year in early April which he says gets the pasture off to a good start in the spring and lasts fairly well throughout the summer. This year the stock have been kept on this pasture for a while, then removed to other pastures on the farm. Says Parker, "I ran a lot of stuff on this 54-acre pasture early this year and then cut 55 tons of hay. Sixty head of cattle have been grazing this field since July 1 and the grazing should handle them through this year."

Thirty acres of this pasture is on good land. The slope was fairly gentle before leveling. On the other 24 acres, the slope was very steep. Irrigating down the slope over the years had taken most of the original topsoil away. Muddy water ran a continuous stream down the Cottonwood before this land was leveled. The muddy water

want any night irrigating, but wanted the use of pumping for 24 hours a day while irrigating.

In 1946, 67 acres of the steepest land on the farm was leveled. This land was just too steep to irrigate even half way properly. Water had run down the hill carrying the topsoil with it for so many years that most of the topsoil had gone down Cottonwood creek. The second year after leveling, this field made one and one-half bales of cotton per acre. Before this work was done, the field did well to make half a bale to the acre.

Leveling proved to be so good that 54 acres was leveled in 1948 and planted to pasture. This has remained in pasture. Then in 1951, 25 more acres were leveled. With the exception of 11 acres, all of the land on the farm that had over six inches fall per hundred feet is now leveled. SCS technicians figure that land that has an even slope with less than six inches fall per hundred feet does not require leveling in order to get proper irrigation.

Crop Rotation—
Parker's rotation includes alfalfa. Four years ago a field of alfalfa was plowed up and planted to cotton, resulting in a yield of two bales per acre. The normal yield for this field had been one bale per acre. After the second year of cotton, manure from cattle fed on the farm was applied at the rate of 10 tons per acre. It looks like the crop will make two bales per acre this year.

There are 60 acres in alfalfa, 47 acres in cotton and the remainder of the farm in pasture this year.

The soil and water conservation plan was worked out with Parker in 1946. Soil conservation service technicians made a soils map and a topographic map on the farm, and used these as a basis for recommendations for needed conservation measures on this farm.

Parker is chairman of the board of supervisors of the Central Valley soil conservation district. He has been a member of this board since February 1945.

Technical Aid—
Soil conservation service technicians work with the district to bring needed technical assistance to farmers and ranches in planning and carrying out their soil and water conservation measures.

"This technical help has made it possible for me to stop erosion on my irrigated land, prevent irrigation water from leaving my farm and improve the fertility of my soil," says Parker. "That's a big order, but the SCS made it possible, and I did it."



One Nutrient Will Not Nourish a Crop Balanced Food Elements Needed for High Yields

It takes the teamwork of plant nutrients, good soil tilth and plenty of moisture to produce 100-bushel per acre corn crops.

Each of the principal plant food elements—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—has its particular job to do in building strong roots and stalks and developing well finished, fully matured ears. Each reinforces the others.

University of Illinois agronomists demonstrated that you can't depend on any one nutrient to do the whole crop feeding job. When nitrogen alone was added to corn, yields were only one-third as much as when lime, nitrogen, phosphate and potash were used. Phosphate alone gave only half as many bushels of corn per acre and potash alone, only one fourth.

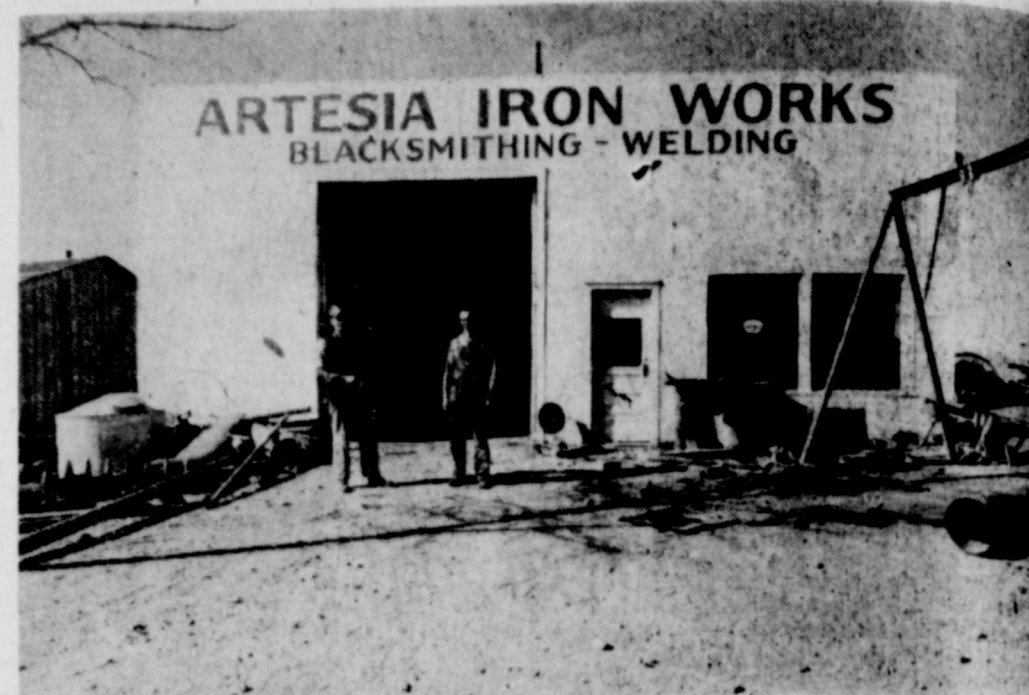
Keeping the soil in good tilth is just as important as maintaining a balanced nutrient level. This can be done by following a rotation that puts in a well fertilized legume-corn crop a year or two before corn planting.

Land plowed out of a good sod crop is well conditioned to make maximum use of nutrients and mois-

We can use a lot of the capital and the labor we have in every community to put complete soil and water-use programs in effect on individual farms. Soil conservation and the kind of farming that

goes with it are not only right morally, they pay big dividends in dollars and cents.—Chester C. Davis, President, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Good, permanently productive land is the basis of our wealth, health, our happiness, and peace—here and abroad.—Hugh H. Bennett.



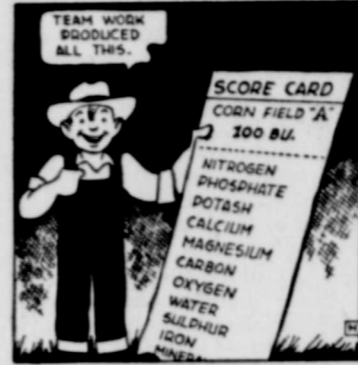
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Bill Holly



ture and to produce extra bushels of corn per acre. Such soil is mellow and porous. Drainage is good. Water is absorbed quickly and more of it is stored for the use of the crop.

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Conservation Cuts Water Shortages

There has been a need for water in the West as at present. The demand is brought by (1) high prices of agricultural products which have increased farm acreage and need for irrigation; (2) increase in population in towns and cities, with higher per capita consumption of water for modern sanitary and health factors; (3) military and industrial installations attracted to the Southwest by climate and (4) expanded mining and industrial activity.

short in most areas because withdrawals far exceed the natural recharge. Pumping from greater and greater depths has been made possible by vastly improved pumping equipment, cheaper power, and by ever-rising income from crops. Sooner or later the groundwater supply will be exhausted and it will be mandatory—if not by state law then by natural law—that use be in balance with the recharge rate.

Diversion Costly—
Some additional water can be brought into water-deficient areas by costly diversion from the Colorado river. While this water has been allocated to the various states of this basin, it has not been fully appropriated and put to use. Agriculture will not get all additional water provided; increased municipal, military and industrial needs will take up much of the slack. In fact, municipal and industrial uses have already begun to cut into ir-

rigation water supplies, and this trend can be expected to increase. So where does that leave the irrigation farmer? Before examining his present status, it might be well to have a look at where he's been. What has he been accustomed to in the matter of water supply? There have always been occasional dry years—"short" years—of course, and there are some areas or projects which are always low on water; they never have had enough—they were over-developed in the first place—too much land subjugated for the amount of water available.

But in many places irrigation farmers have had what water they needed. So true has this been that they have often been wasteful—unknowingly, of course.

It is authoritatively estimated that of the water diverted from streams for irrigation in the western United States, three out of four acre feet are wasted. In other words, only one acre foot out of

four reaches the plant root and is used by plants. Efficiency is therefore about 25 per cent. Possibly half of this loss is in transportation, in the canals and ditches between the diversion dam and the farm headgate.

Too Much Water—
The other major waste has simply been through use of too much water on the farm. This has taken many different forms; but to mention a few: (1) making a "set" in the evening and permitting water to run all night without further attention; (2) use of too small a "head" on light soils, thus making it necessary to run water a long time to reach the end of the row; (3) use of too big a head with excessive waste at the end of the row or border; (4) use of too long an irrigation run (length of row or border); (5) uneven fields—low places, high places, resulting in flooding the former while trying to irrigate the latter; (6) hiring inexperienced men to handle water.

What have been the results of these practices? Principally the upper ends of fields, borders, or rows were over-irrigated. Water went down far below the root zone of crop plants. And very often tail water was wasted from the lower part of the field. This over-use of water not only leached plant nutrients from the root zone but very often caused waterlogging of the land being irrigated or of lower lying fields. How many times have you seen the lanes and roads flooded—at least the borrow pits? Too often, also, the over-application of water on steep slopes resulted in erosion and loss of good top soil.

Don't Pay Off—
Extravagant irrigation methods didn't pay off. In fact, they depressed yields in many cases. It's a well-known fact that in the lower valleys some of the best and largest cotton crops were raised during years when it was thought that water was scarce. Now that water-years are the rule than the exception, extravagant application of water is a "luxury" that farmers, singly or collectively, can't afford.

How can water waste be avoided? Well, there's that canal, mentioned previously, which has a lot of seepage loss. If complete lining can't be financed, then the worst places—the gravel pockets, etc.—should be located and sealed and water-consuming willows, etc., should be cleared out of the entire ditch. On the distribution systems also, the installation of measuring weirs should be considered. Many canal companies use them now and insure that each farmer or group

of farmers get their pro-rata share of water.

Some people think that water lost from canals is not wasted because it increased the underground flow of water into the streams. There is no doubt that some of the seepage water returns to the streams further down, but that fact is no comfort to the water users who divert enough water into their canal but get only half as much as they need at their headgates. Also, a good share of the wasted water is permanently lost to the basin through evaporation and transpiration.

Ditch Lining—
Then on the farms, on the fields, there are a number of things that can be done—that are being done now and more. Where water is scarce or costly, farm ditch lining should be considered as well as turnout structures, drops, etc. Ditches may need to be relocated with reference to new field layout, the latter being influenced by change in direction and length of irrigation runs, etc. And, of course, most fields need leveling. Now all these things, when applied, do not insure the best irrigation or a saving in water. They do make good and efficient irrigation possible, however.

The following will insure best results any way you look at it:

- 1.—Be sure that crops need water before irrigating. In other words, don't irrigate too often.
- 2.—Don't try to run water so far that it penetrates much deeper at the beginning than at the end of the row; shorten the rows or borders, especially if soils are light.
- 3.—Apply a big enough head to push water through in a hurry if soil are light. An over-night storage pond might be required. And if soils are heavy, adjust stream to small enough size that there won't be loss at the lower end of the field. Spiles or siphon tubes may come in handy for this.
- 4.—Use a moisture probe or shovel to check the depth of penetration, while irrigating and afterward. Don't over-irrigate. Shut the water off when the crop root zone has been soaked. Only enough water should be applied to fill up the soil storage reservoir. Experience with the moisture probe or shovel will show when penetration is about right.
- 5.—Once in a while—probably in the spring when there is ample snow-melt water—it will be advisable to over-irrigate in order to flush out accumulated salts. The best way to flush salts out of the

root zone isn't yet known but one flushing irrigation a year is probably enough. It shouldn't be attempted where there is tight subsoil and the excess water can't drain away readily.

Have Engineers—
Some of the larger irrigation districts employ engineers who give assistance to farmers in ditch lining, field and ditch layout, and land leveling. County agricultural agents can also advise on soil texture and certain related phases of irrigation. Financial help can be secured from PMA's ACP on many of the practices mentioned.

It is only in soil conservation districts, however, that the whole range of technical assistance is available. These locally governed districts have asked for, and are receiving, the help of state and federal conservation agencies. Soil Conservation Service technicians are probably most in evidence.

Specifically, the type of help that specialists can give a farmer are along these lines: Advice on soils, either in ditches or fields, do ditches need lining, and if so, and soil and water relationships; what with and how, and at what approximate cost. The best kind of permanent ditch and field layout—staking for turnout structures, grade, field leveling, etc. Suggestions on water management which involve frequency of irrigations, size of head, period of irrigation, how to check on irrigation, etc.—all in consideration of kinds of soil, slope of the land, kind of crop, and many other factors.

Use Research—
Technicians base their recommendations on the findings of research, and if a group of farmers wish, they can arrange for a practical irrigation trial. You'd be surprised at some of the things that are learned during these trials.

Now why is all this technical assistance available to farmers in soil conservation districts? Why are federal agencies assigning trained men to districts? It isn't just to help the farmer. Rather, it is because soil and water conservation is of concern to the general public—to everyone, including the farmers; it is vital to the national welfare.

In the Southwest, water conservation is soil conservation, and vice versa. Where rainfall is scant, soil without irrigation is of no value for farming. So soil and water are inseparable, and conservation of both at the same time is very important, not just to farmers alone but also to those interests mentioned in the foregoing of this article.

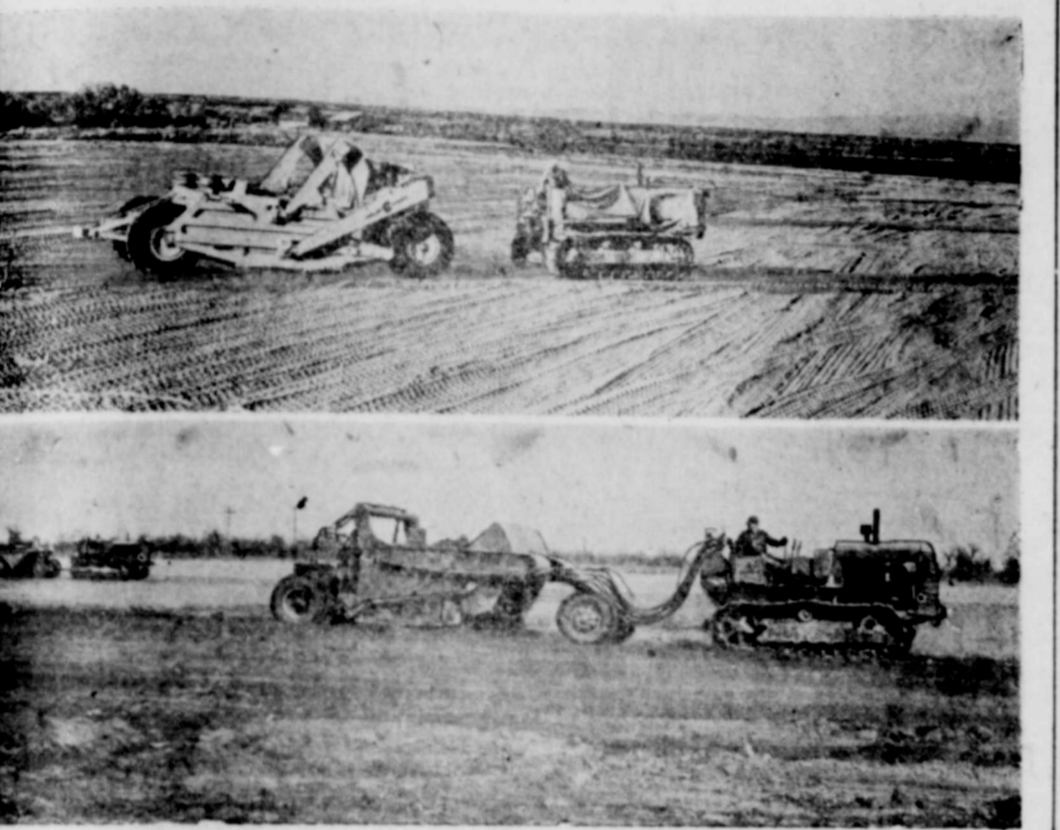
In short, if civilization as we know it is to survive in the Southwest, it's going to be necessary to increase the efficiency in use of water. Over-all irrigation efficiency

Lining Improves Irrigation



THE LINING OF irrigation ditches with concrete or other suitable materials holds water losses to a minimum, soil conservation service technicians point out. A clean, lined ditch like the one shown here, prevents seepage, reduces evaporation, and saves time and labor in irrigating.

Land Leveling Needed for Proper Irrigation



LAND LEVELING is a key conservation practice on most of the irrigated land in New Mexico. Properly leveled land gives uniform distribution of water. Erosion can be controlled more effectively, crop yields are increased materially, and better and quicker irrigation is made possible where it is practical to properly level irrigated land. Here are two views of land being leveled for better irrigation.

cy, as pointed out previously, is now about 25 per cent.

If by applying water conservation practices the over-all efficiency could be increased to 50 per cent, sufficient additional water would be provided the irrigated farms of the West to more than equal that to be provided through the construction of all the storage reservoirs that are now being planned.

in the total acreage. Last year there was 15,000 acres of American-Egyptian cotton in the state. Dona Ana county is the major producing area for American-Egyptian cotton.

Cotton Acreage Shows Decrease

New Mexico's cotton acreage in cultivation is estimated at 300,000 acres, a decrease of 28,000 acres from 1951, according to a report from the bureau of agricultural economics.

The decreased acreage was a result of less cotton planted in some of the major cotton producing counties, the report said.

The American-Egyptian cotton acreage of 20,000 acres is included

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Southwest Potash Corporation

MOST RECENT MINE AND PLANT ESTABLISHED IN NEW MEXICO

Southwest Potash Corporation plans to bring its \$11,000,000 mine and plant into production about the latter part of September. Ground was broken for construction in December of 1950 after an extensive exploration program. The exploration program started late in 1948 and included the drilling of over sixty core test holes. This core drilling outlined and proved a sizable deposit of high grade sylvinitic. After an extensive survey of the fertilizer market plans were made to bring the property into operation. This required the sinking of two circular shafts, power lines, railroad spur, a twenty-four mile water pipeline, developing and equipping the mine for modern mechanized methods and installation of all necessary surface facilities for the complete processing of the ore into a finished product.

The company's potash deposit, like others in the area is located on Federal and State land which is leased to the company on a royalty basis. The plant site is approximately twenty-six miles from Carlsbad and twenty-nine miles from Artesia over paved highways.

The plant is designed for an initial capacity of 3000 tons of ore per day and for easy and economic expansion to double this tonnage at such time as market conditions justify. All installations which cannot be easily expanded by the simple duplication of equipment such as size of shafts, hoisting plant, conveyors and tanks are initially designed for the greater capacity. Facilities may also be added later for the production of highly refined and other potassium salts if there is a sufficient demand for these products.

The mines are dry and well ventilated and offer the worker the most ideal working conditions in the entire mining industry. There are no occupational health hazards and the beautifully colored white, pink and red crystalline salt formations provide a solid roof as well as clean surroundings usually not found in many other types of mining operations.

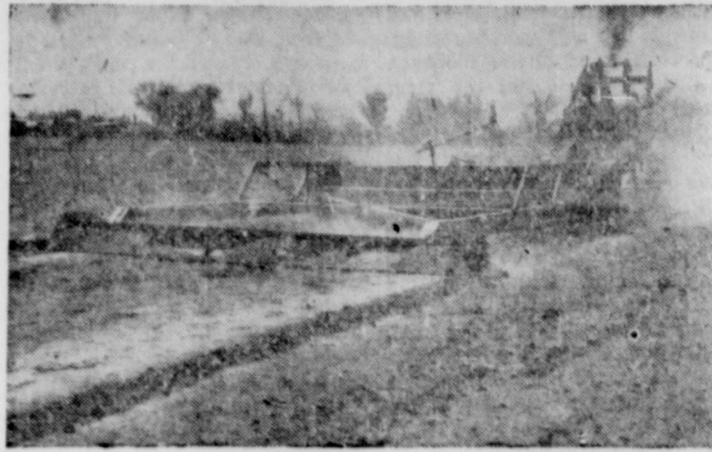
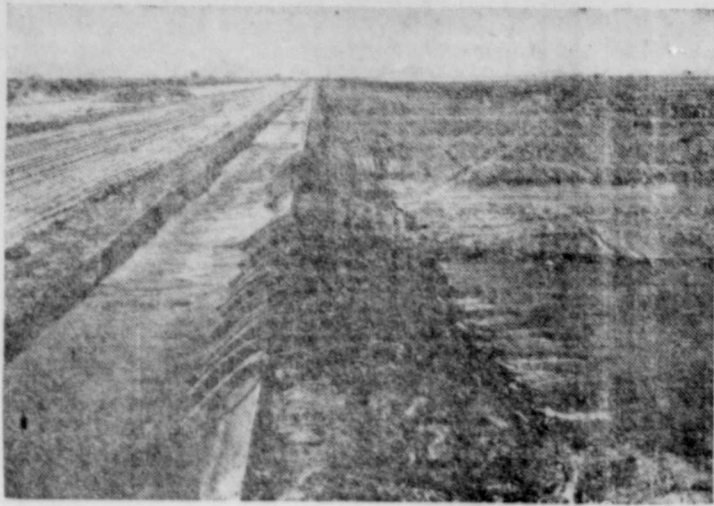
Two vertical shafts 20 ft. and 15 ft. in diameter encounter the ore body at slightly over 900 ft. The shafts are concrete lined to the salt, 450 ft. below the surface and are serviced by steel head frames 90 and 135 ft. high of "A" type construction. The mine operations will be highly mechanized taking advantage of recent developments in the mining field. The ore, which is mined similarly to coal will be undercut with short wall undercutters or rubber tired universal cutters, drilled with electric auger drills, blasted, loaded with mechanical loaders and transported from working faces to loading points by rubber tired shuttle cars. At the loading points the shuttle cars will discharge into elevators which load directly into mine cars. The mine cars will be drawn by electric trolley locomotives to the ore shaft where they will be dumped by an automatic rotary dump into a pocket from which the ore is fed to a single roll coal type

crusher where it is crushed to minus 5" and passed to a 500 ton shaft storage bin. Here the ore is automatically measured into skips and then hoisted automatically to the surface where it is stored in two 750 ton storage bins to begin its process through the refinery.

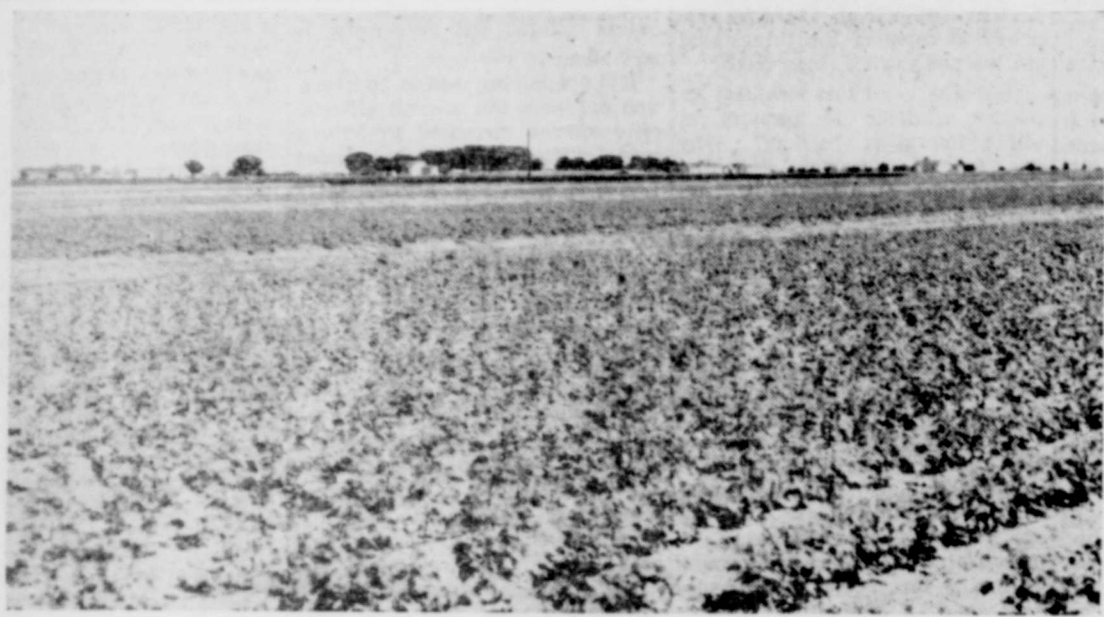
The refinery process includes crushing and grinding the ore to free the potash, mixing the crude ore with a solution saturated with the soluble components of the ore, adding reagents and floating the potassium chloride away from the common salt in floatation cells. The potassium chloride will then be filtered and dried. The company will produce standard muriate of potash with a minimum of 60% K₂O plus, which is the standard measure of potash. The finished product will be stored in a modern 600 ft. building having a capacity of 45,000 tons.

Over 90% of potash is consumed as fertilizer by agriculture, the remainder being taken by the chemical industry. Up to the beginning of World War II one of the principal sources of potash for the United States market was Europe. Since 1940 domestic producers have supplied almost all potash consumed here. They have steadily increased their capacity, first to fill the gap left when European production was cut off from this market by the war and second to satisfy a growing demand which has surpassed prewar levels. Since the war, European potash has returned to this market. Domestic producers, even with expanded facilities, are still operating at capacity. Southwest Potash Corporation will bring into production additional potash needed to meet the growing needs of agriculture and strengthen our position to supply this need independent of foreign production.

The Southwest Potash Corporation is a fully owned subsidiary of The American Metal Company, Ltd., which has played an important part in the development of the mining industry since 1887, the date of its incorporation. It is engaged directly and through its subsidiaries in the mining, smelting, refining and marketing of non-ferrous metals. In addition to the Southwest Potash Corporation, the principal operating subsidiaries of The American Metal Company include: United States Metals Refining Company, which operates a copper smelter and refinery at Carteret, New Jersey; Blackwell Zinc Company, Inc., operating a retort smelter at Blackell, Oklahoma, producing slab zinc; Compania Minera de Penoles, S. A., which owns and operates mines in Mexico; and the Compania Metalurgica Penoles, S. A., which operates a lead smelter at Torreón, Mexico, and a lead refinery at Monterrey, Mexico. Other subsidiaries of The American Metal Company, Ltd., are engaged in selling the company's finished products and in purchasing raw materials from which these products are produced.



LEVELING AND GRADING TO CONSERVE SOIL AND WATER DIVERSIFICATION



Growing Cotton



Cattle Feeding

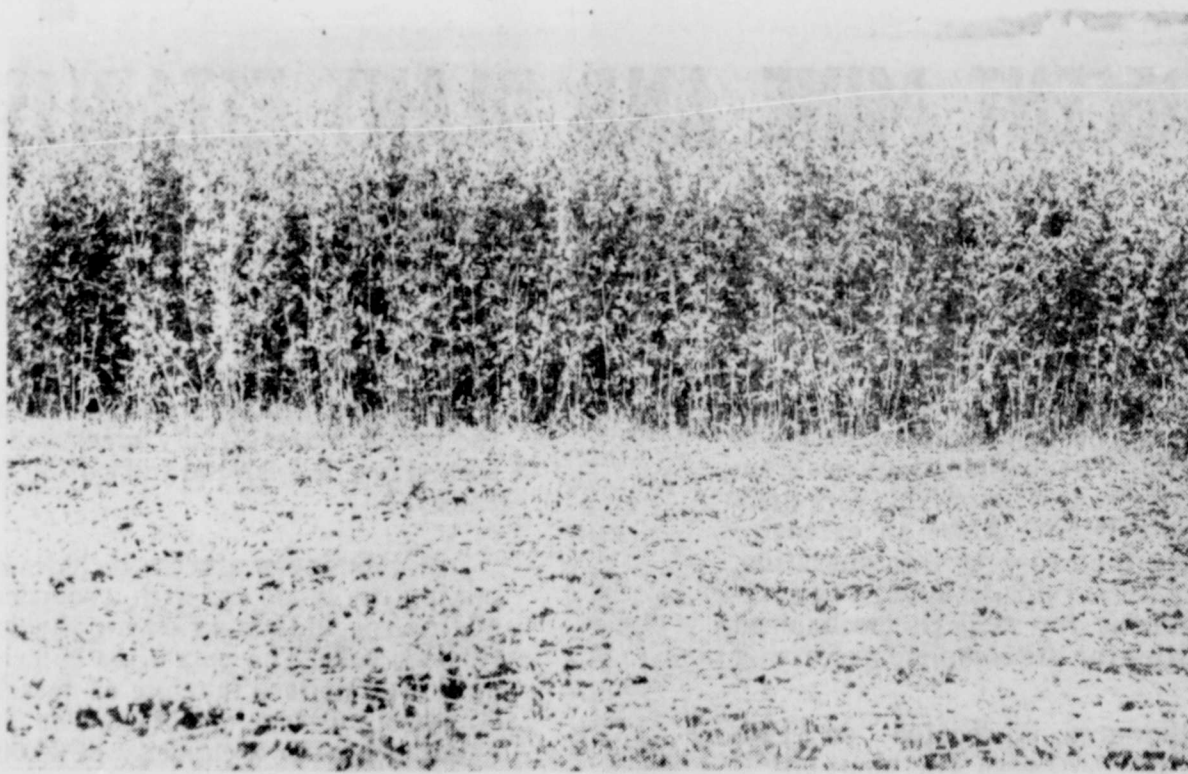
For
Better Feed
•
Less Cost
•
More Profit

W A N O
BRAND
Cottonseed Feeds

... can help you to realize more from your investment in livestock.

They will produce faster gains in the feed lot or in conjunction with irrigated pastures.

On the range they will produce bigger and heavier calf, lamb and wool crops.



Growing Alfalfa

NOT MERELY SOIL CONSERVATION BUT SOIL BUILDING

which should be the goal of every farmer to increase the productivity of his land and contribute more to the general economy of our country.

WE ARE READY AT ALL TIMES to help in any way possible to further these aims. Our role as processors of Cotton Seed into human and livestock feeds makes soil building of vital importance to us.

W A N O
BRAND
Cottonseed Feeds

COTTONSEED MEAL

COTTONSEED PELLETS

COTTONSEED MIXED FEEDS

For Range or Feed Lot Use

WE LIKE TO DISCUSS YOUR FEEDING PROBLEMS WITH YOU.

PECOS VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY

LOVING, NEW MEXICO

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

Over Half U.S. Acreage Used Produce Stock Grazing

The United States nearly 1 billion acres, or a little over of the total acreage of country, produce grass is used for grazing livestock. In New Mexico and the of the arid Southwest, percentage is even higher, and where near 80 per cent of the land surface is used principally producing native grass.

Much of the world, grass is that is grown as a cultivated seeded by the labor of man. range states of the West, was growing luxuriantly the pioneer first brought his of livestock. Nature had seed- as the plant best adapted grow on most of the vast area. A great many acres of and lands are not adapted to and sowing of grass or crops, so the native grasses by Nature continue to be principal crop grown on west- ange land.

ough it is hardy, grass is a thing, and, like animals, have food, air, water and to live and develop.

ment—
grass plant has roots in the which take in water and min- It has green tops which take and light. From the water, rals, and carbon dioxide in air, the green leaves manufac- the plant food and plant is- from which it makes new growth in stems, leaves, roots seeds. Without sunlight the would not be able to manu- re food in the leaves. Without s, the roots are helpless be- they are not able to manu- re plant food. They can send reen leaves so long as they stored plant food material they cannot make the plant for new growth.

ally, the grass plant must the opportunity to grow and op when the soil, moisture, and light are present in the combinations for plant th.

he rancher thinks of himself pally as a producer of live- . The average rancher has bred herds and some fine als in which he takes a great of pride. He is also interest- ed concerned with his range and the plants that grow on it. rancher does not need to be that his livestock is dependent ese plants for a livelihood. He nizes the truth of the state- t, "Take care of the range and ll take care of the stock."

is Good Feed—

To produce good livestock, he must have good feed for them, which he can supply most easily and cheaply from good range. Throughout the world's history, good grass producing areas have been those that produced good livestock.

England has some of the world's finest grassland, a major reason why that country has an enviable reputation for fine livestock. Portions of Argentina, Australia and the United States are famous as livestock producers because they have wonderfully productive grasslands.

Present conditions of operation make ranching a highly competitive industry. Each acre of land and each forage plant must produce a good yield if the rancher is to prosper. It is important that the rancher know and recognize the needs and requirements of the grass plants in order that each one may do its bit to add to the stock of meat in the butcher's shop.

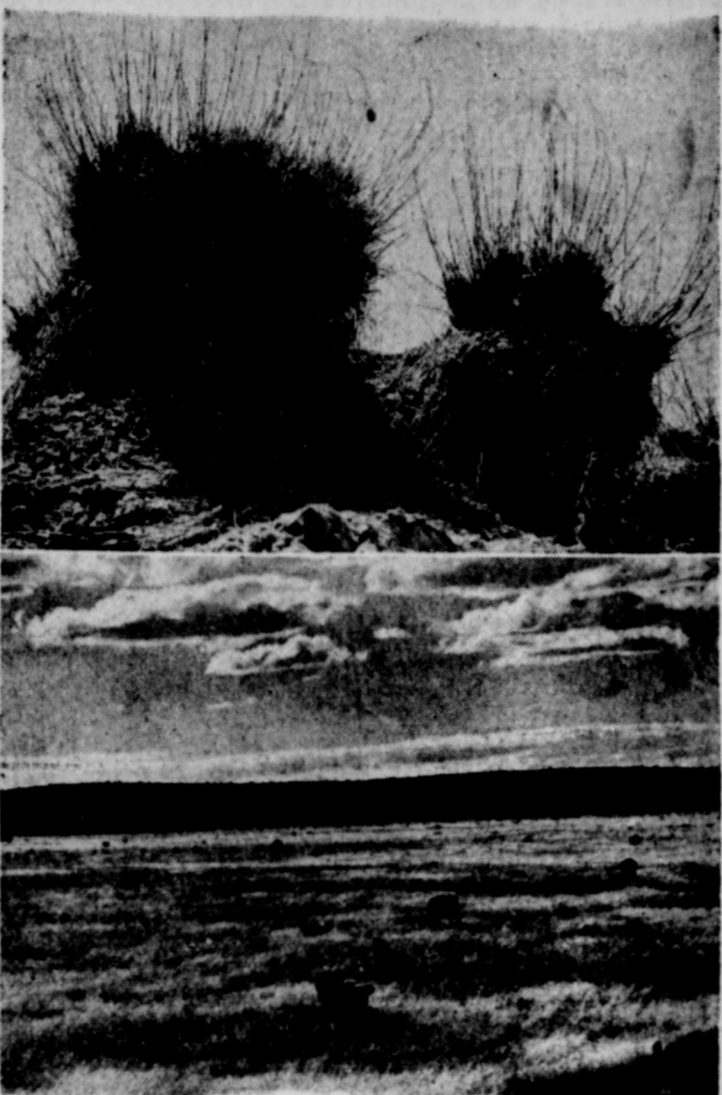
Rancher No Piker—
The modern rancher is no piker when it comes to production of food for the nation. Conditions vary a great deal but it would not be far wrong to say that the average ranch contains 10,000 acres that will produce two to three hundred pounds of feed per acre. This means two to three million pounds of grass, which is a lot of hay. If he uses reasonably good judgment in the use of this feed, he may market 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of meat animals.

That is more than the cropland farmer, with his intensive methods of cultivation, is able to produce on a comparable family-size farm unit, in spite of his high yields per acre. This should give the rancher a justifiable feeling of importance as one of the producers of food-stuffs for the nation.

The American wheat farmer studies the needs of his crop carefully. He must till the soil, seed the crop and adapt his harvesting methods to make the most efficient use of his equipment. He measures his crop in bushels and tons of crop harvested. The rancher measures his crop in pounds of beef, lamb and wool because this is the measure of his market product.

Must Study—
While he has not thought much about the range forage production in tons, he is still directly concerned with the quantity of grass because he well knows this directly determines the pounds of meat he can produce. It is even more important that the rancher study his crop carefully because he does not

Erosion or Conservation?



SOIL EROSION is causing damages estimated to cost the United States more than \$3,844,000,000 annually, the soil conservation service reports. More than 282,000,000 acres already have been ruined or severely damaged. Top view shows extreme erosion. Conservation practices protect the soil against erosion. Lower view shows good grass on range land which has been managed properly.

have the opportunity to plant the succeeding crop. He must work with Nature for the seeding of most productive plants and those that are best adapted to the area.

Nature is a cheerful helper but a relentless foe. Before man came along, her way of keeping balance was hard and ruthless; drought, winter cold, disease and predators regulated the grazing population. With these controls she was usually able to maintain the most productive plants and build up the soil. By studying the requirements of Nature and using the range according to those requirements, the rancher can get a good harvest of forage and produce a good turnout of meat and wool. At the same

time, he will keep the basic resource, the soil, in good order. Good judgment in adjusting range use to meet the raw forces of Nature, will enable him to improve the yields of food products without destroying the soil from which the production comes.

By a careful consideration of their demands, a rancher can maintain range plants and at the same time harvest a good crop of livestock products. To do this there are certain things about the management of forage plants and the land on which the plants grow that he must know and use. He must know and understand what plants require to develop and maintain themselves.

Demand for Farm Products to Hit New High, Brannan States

By CHARLES F. BRANNAN
The demand for products of the farm have been and will be higher in 1952 than for any time in the history of American agriculture.

These are the reasons why: The direct military phases of our defense program call for greatly increased supplies of food and fiber—our reserves of some commodities, particularly feed grains, are becoming low—food from the U. S. is needed by friendly countries to help in the defense of freedom—abundant farm production is unquestionably the most satisfactory way to stabilize prices—at the present rate of population increase in the U. S., there will be about 2½ million more people to feed and clothe from the 1952 crop—and it is assumed that all of us want to maintain or improve our standard of living.

We are eating about 13 per cent more food per capita now than we did 10 to 15 years ago.

Few people will argue about the merits of these requirements. To help meet them the department of agriculture has established 1952 production goals calling for total farm output 4 per cent higher than the high record framers established in 1951. Total farm production in 1951 is about 4 per cent above the previous year, and about 50 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

Goal Possible—
Blended into the over-all goal

Must Know Plants—
He must know the kinds of plants that fit together into the range vegetation to make good range condition which will hold the soil and water and produce a high yield of forage. He must know when each of these plants grows, when it seeds, how and when new plants develop satisfactorily. He must know at what season each of the plants is most valuable for forage, and at which season each is eaten by animals. Each plant species has different requirements."

The rancher can apply this knowledge of forage plant development to adjust grazing so that forage plants will produce a maximum forage crop. He must harvest his crop of forage grass at such a time, and at such a rate of use, that the plants will remain vigorous a productive. The rancher who studies these things and applies his knowledge is the rancher who will stay in business and continue to prosper.

picture, of course, is the potential ability of agriculture to produce under existing conditions. The goal, as first drawn up by the department, have been carefully reviewed by the state agricultural mobilization committees and are consistent with findings of productive capacity studies conducted jointly by the land-grant colleges and the U. S. department of agriculture.

The real challenge, of course, is to the American farmer himself. A repeat performance of last year and of quite a few other years during and since World War II will do the job.

In the defense program, it is the purpose of the department to help farmers to the full extent of its authority in carrying out the vital role that agriculture must play in peacetime or in mobilizing for a war we hope we will never have to fight.

The defense production act, supplemented by executive orders,

authorize the department to serve in a great many ways in helping the farmer to meet defense requirements for food and other farm products and to bring about equitable distribution of such products.

Need Efficiency—
Obviously, because of prospective shortages of production facilities and manpower, the greatest hope for meeting next year's goals is more intensified application of the efficient farming methods and practices that already have brought agricultural production to an all-time high.

Goals for 1952 place greatest emphasis on feed grains to meet the increasing demand for livestock products such as meat, milk and eggs. No specific goals are set for livestock production, but farmers will be encouraged to produce more meat in 1952, especially beef.

To meet the demands for feeds, the goals ask for a 9 per cent increase in corn production, 20 per cent more grain sorghum, 14 per cent more barley and about the same production of oats as last year.

The outlook for food grains is relatively good. Of the major food

crops, the largest increase is asked for wheat—a 17 per cent increase in production on about the same acreage as last year. We will need 7 per cent more dry edible beans and about 4 per cent more potatoes. For rye and rice, the goals anticipate 10 per cent less rye and 6 per cent less rice.

Failure to use electrical apparatus correctly causes at least 52,000 fires a year in the United States.

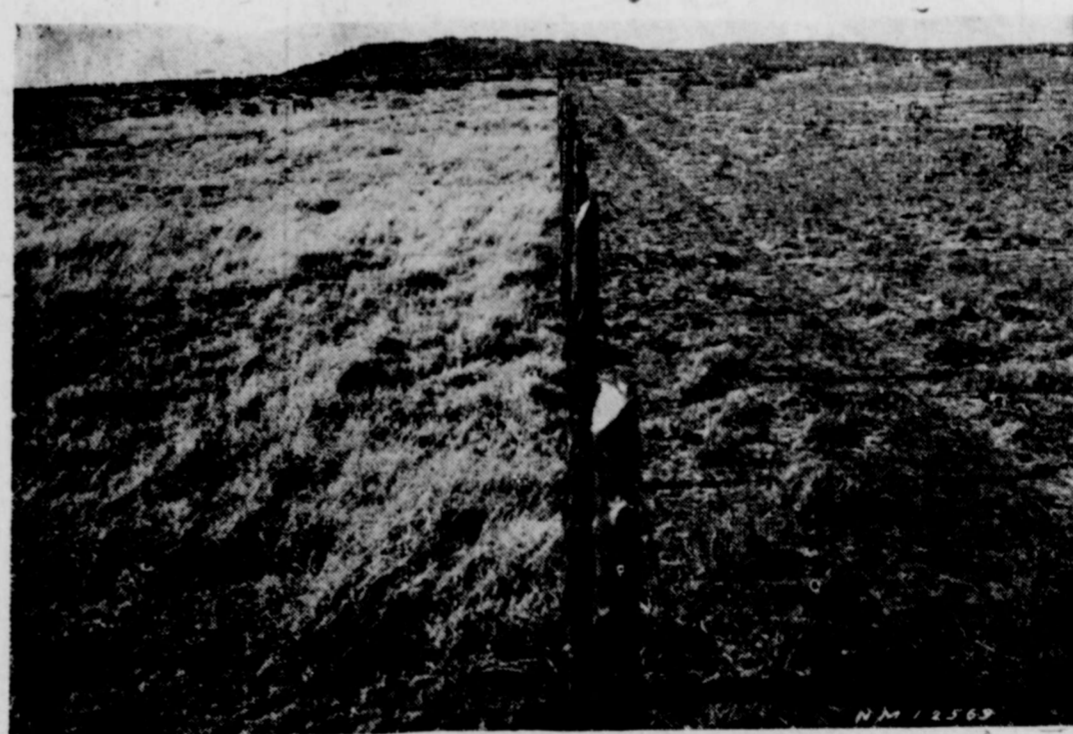


Contour Farming Checks Erosion, Boosts Yields



CONTOUR FARMING, as illustrated above, is one of the basic practices for conserving soil and water and helps to increase crop yields. Plowing and planting around the slopes on the level instead of up and down the hill creates furrows which hold moisture on the land where it falls. This prevents water from rushing down the slope with a load of valuable topsoil and permits moisture to soak into the ground where it can be used for crop growth. Stubble from 12 to 14 inches left when sorghums are harvested provides good protection against erosion if protected from grazing, according to the soil conservation service.

RANGE CONSERVATION PAYS OFF



The grass on the left of this fence has been moderately grazed. The stand is heavy and vigorous. When drouth comes and grass growth is retarded, this rancher has a reserve which can be used without damaging his range. The range to the right of the fence has been grazed heavily. The good grasses are being replaced by the less palatable species, and the soil can be damaged by erosion. Soil Conservation Service range specialists are assisting ranchers in establishing proper range management programs on their land.

SAM SANDERS
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO
P. O. Box 398

Despite Advances of Science in Laboratories, Farm Progress Is Hindered By Human Problems

By DAN R. DAVIS
A&M College of Texas

The county superintendent of schools paid a visit to the principal of a rural school. The two men discussed the dilapidated condition of the school building as they casually observed the community in general. The young principal said "I'm going to help improve this community by having the people build a new school." The county superintendent replied, "Yes, but first you must get them to want to build a new school."

Great advances are being made in the field of agricultural technology. Agricultural schools team with technically trained specialists in production and research who analyze the soils to determine proper treatment and cultivation, breed better plants and animals and specify nutritional requirements for animals, plants and men.

These endeavors to solve some of the problems of agriculture are proper and necessary. However, these necessary endeavors to not solve the significant human problems involved in the last sentence of the above paragraph.

Could Revolutionize—
A sufficient amount of technical knowledge related to agriculture is perhaps stored on the bulletin shelves in land grant colleges to revolutionize agriculture if it were put in practice on every farm and ranch. A major human problem is encountered, however, in working with people for communicating ideas and for generating attitudes that may change the traditional and customary way to the better way of doing things.

Wants and incentives may be implanted and cultivated in human minds to the extent that these minds will forsake superstitions, prejudices and rationalizations and accept scientifically determined ways of farming.

For illustration, there is considerable technical "know-how" in the fields of wild life management and reforestation. State laws have been passed to protect deer out of season and laws have been made to give protection from forest fires. However, legislation and technical knowledge have not solved these problems of conservation. Could we somehow work more with the people so that they would more intelligently manage themselves in order to give protection to wild game and to understand why there is need to cease the practice of deliberately setting the woods on

fire? Until this is done, some of our wildlife and forestry technology may remain of an academic nature because many of the practical applications of these technologies continue to be commonly destroyed by man.

Human Problem—
A distinct human problem is involved in most of the attempts to get farm people to want to terrace their land, to produce a better grade of milk, to accept electrification, to build up the flock or herd, to balance human diets, to improve pastures and to build a better community.

This human problem is basic and it represents perhaps the greatest single challenge that confronts the agricultural colleges today. Rural sociologists are among those who have chief concern for this problem since motivation must precede human action.

The acceptance of a technique or invention may set off a chain of interactions that leads to the acceptance of additional new techniques and inventions for the further modification of traditions, customs and ways of living. For instance, having accepted rural electrification, farmers are now discovering that electricity is more than a substitute for kerosene lamps.

Produce Changes—
Electricity lights up the dark corners of the house and that calls for new wallpaper and home improvement. Sister wants an electric iron. Mom bought the new refrigerator. Dad finds that an electric brooder saves money and that a pressure water system saves time, brother owns a radio and he is rapidly convincing the family on the merits of television. These chains of inter-actions can be implanted, cultivated and stimulated to produce desirable changes in rural areas.

In spite of the fact that tremendous agricultural knowledge is discovered in the technical laboratory, the pertinent fact remains that agricultural progress emerges largely in proportion to the ability to stimulate attitudes within the minds of farm people that may cause them to want to accept the improved technique of farming and a higher standard of living. The "chain of interactions" is building up rapidly in many rural areas.

Farm families in these areas are eager to adapt any new practice that represents progress to the ex-

tent that vocational agriculture teachers must caution against the large scale use of new hormone preparations, new insecticides and other products that are placed on the market before they have been fully tested by research.

Families Lag—
In contrast, however, there are other large areas in which farm families lag in the acceptance of the scientific practices in soil, crop, livestock, water and market management. Why do these contrasts exist? We have recognized and accepted the value of soil analysis—should we not recognize and accept the value of motivation analyses?

The discovery of new agricultural knowledge in the laboratory is not enough. Research in human motivation and research in technical agriculture must complement one another to the fullest extent for the purpose of setting off chains of interactions that may lead to the production of a more wholesome rural life.

Puzzled about gauge when buying nylon stockings? This term indicates fineness of stitch. A stocking with a high gauge like 66 has smaller stitches—and so gives better snag resistance—than one with a lower gauge like 42. Denier is your guide to sheerness.

On May 15, 1962, President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill establishing what is now the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About 10 per cent of all farm animals in the U. S. are lost every year because of diseases and parasites.



**Clear Vision
No Collision**

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Controls on Mesquite Vital In Feed Plan

In the general plan of assuring adequate feed for the increasing number of livestock in much of this area, the control or eradication of mesquite will have a big part.

Much progress has been made in the last three to five years in efforts to control the range pest that in recent years has spread over millions of acres of otherwise highly productive range land.

Numerous agencies have been actively interested in such a control program, but probably the most intensive effort has been made at the Spur substation of the Texas experiment station system, for some time under the general supervision of the late R. E. Dickson, for years station superintendent. Since Dickson's death, it has been under supervision of C. E. Fisher, who carried the major part of the mesquite control research load, and as station superintendent succeeding Dickson, continues to carry on the research program.

Best Approach—
Exhaustive tests have shown that 2.3.5-T offers the best approach to control yet discovered, but its effectiveness depends in a soil.

On the whole, the time for more effective spraying has been found to be around or shortly after the middle of May, assuming normal spring conditions. The April freeze on the Plains this year, however, created somewhat of an abnormal condition, setting back mesquite foliage, and probably moving up the favorable spraying time.

Also, as set out by A. H. Walker, range specialist with the Texas Extension Service, which has worked in close cooperation on the research, fairly general rains during late April and early May have helped to create more favorable conditions for successful spraying. Walker's observations concern largely the southern part of the state, but the same general rules and methods apply throughout most of the mesquite-infested areas.

He suggests that on range lands where mesquite is the predominant kind of brush—and the kind of brush is important—that at least two-thirds of a pound of low volatile ester of 2.3.4-T in and emulsion of one gallon of diesel oil and

three gallons of water be used per acre. He had recently inspected areas in South Texas where aerial spraying was done in the spring of 1951, and said results look fair to good. He added that where moisture conditions were good last year at spraying time, results were much better.

Concerning the kind of brush, Walker pointed out that aerial spraying is recommended only where mesquite is the predominant kind of brush on the range land. White brush, black brush, oak and some other varieties of brush have not been effectively controlled by airplane spraying when the rate recommended for mesquite control was applied. Such plants are defoliated by the spray,

but much sprouting is evident, indicating lack of kill of the stem bud that conceivably could cause the brush to spread worse.

Therefore, the specialist said, controlling mesquite in mixed brush may not be a profitable practice, because the other brush will take over when mesquite are killed out. And that is especially true when proper stocking and good grazing management are not followed after treatment.

Suggestions—
Here are some suggestions from Walker designed to make the control program more effective. He says:

First: The proper time for applying materials is 7 to 11 weeks after the mesquite leaf out in the

spring. In some areas the late frost this year killed the leaves on mesquite, and no spraying should be done until few leaves are fully developed.

Second, good soil moisture and mesquite growth stage are mighty important factors. Moisture should occur at least 30 days before application is made.

Third, livestock like to graze sprayed areas, and unless watched will over-graze them. Weeds also are killed on sprayed areas, and plants on the sprayed areas are more palatable. It is a wise practice, therefore, to defer grazing on sprayed areas, giving grasses a chance to make seed, and in the long run get better mesquite control and more forage.

Bar Livestock—
Fourth, livestock should not be permitted—for a period of at least three days immediately following spraying—to graze areas that are infested with poisonous weeds. This explains that normally stock should not graze the poisonous plants, may do so after spraying because the plants are then more palatable. The 2.4.5-T chemical is not poisonous to man nor animal, but caution is issued that extreme care must be used because drift of chemical can harm susceptible plants in the vicinity.

The Panama railroad from Colon to Panama City, is the west trans-continental railroad North America.

Dayton Talmage
Mills Talmage

TALMAGE MOTOR COMPANY

405-07 EAST SECOND STREET
Roswell, New Mexico



Nash Motors' new 1952 Golden Anniversary models feature European styling combined with American mass production and engineering advances. The new cars were styled by Pinin Farina, world-renowned custom body designer. Improved visibility, greater interior roominess and sleek custom body lines highlight the new Statesman model shown above. Mechanical changes include Dual-Range Hydra-Matic, increased horsepower, and an advanced new type independent front-end "Airflex Suspension."

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"YOUR FRIENDLY LUMBER MAN"

Dr. Robert M. Salter, SCS Director, Experienced Farmer

After 15 years of unparalleled success under the leadership of Dr. H. H. Bennett, the soil conservation service last November began a new era under the guiding hand of another outstanding soils specialist, Dr. Robert M. Salter. Doctor Bennett became a special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and later retired to his Arlington, Va. home.

Bob Salter (he likes his friends to call him that), as the second chief of the SCS, is taking over a strong organization built by Doctor Bennett the "father" of soil conservation in America. In making his choice, Secretary Brannan was aware of the unique record of the SCS in its work on the land and the importance of the agency's work to all future generations. Salter was chosen, not only for his conservation leadership in the nation, but throughout the world.



DR. R. M. SALTZER

He has hunted occasionally, but he prefers to fish.

He has gray, expressive eyes, and his face is extremely mobile. He stands 5 feet 8 inches and carries a trim 185 pounds. His forebears were English. Voice is low, speech rapid, smile quick and boyish, and his informal manner adds to his friendliness. He usually makes his points by anecdote, or by illustration.

Doctor and Mrs. Salter have raised four children, Elizabeth, Robert, Barbara, and Richard. All are now married. In 1948, the Salters acquired a 150 acre place on the Magothy river in Maryland, about 35 miles from Washington. He calls it "Deep Creek Farm." It has a 1500-foot frontage on salt water and was part of a 1,000-acre grant to the first governor of Maryland.

Bob says "The soil is poor but beautiful to handle," and he is planning an orchard, lots of grass, an abundance of flowers and keeping some 90 acres in woods. The rate of development must of necessity be delayed by the duties of the owner in directing the activities of a large nationwide government bureau dedicated to the goal of making all tillers of the soil, conservation farmers with an individual farm plan on each designed to save soil and water for the continued prosperity of everyone.



New Controls Of Ditchbank Grass Found

New ways to control Johnsongrass and weeds on ditchbanks and drains are here, and a new control for nutgrass is on the way, tests at the New Mexico agricultural experiment station show.

The tests are conducted in the 1950 and 1951 growing seasons by A. D. Dotzenko, assistant agronomist, and J. W. Whitworth, assistant in agronomy.

Sprays of TCA gave 90 to 95 per cent kill in established stands of Johnsongrass. The sprays contained 150 to 175 pounds of the chemical in about 125 gallons of water to cover an acre. Since the weed-killer affects the roots of the plant, it was necessary to spray just before a rain or to apply a light irrigation after spraying.

Oils and oil-water emulsions fortified with dinitro kept ditchbank weeds under control during the 1951 season. Among the best treatments were diesel oil and water, 50 gallons of each, and with two pints of dinitro for an acre; Shell Weedkiller 20 with water and dinitro; and Lion Oil No. 7 with water and dinitro. Each of the mixtures

Need for Soil Conservation Caused SCS Creation in '35

The need for soil conservation was recognized in this country even by the early-day patriots. Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, among others, called attention to the peril of soil erosion repeatedly in their writings and speeches. In later years, Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot were strong exponents of conservation. However, nothing was done to cope with the problem on a national basis until 1933.

In June 1933 Congress passed the national industrial recovery act which included a provision for erosion control work as a means of

had to be applied 5 times during the season.

Tests with CMU for nutgrass control showed that the material kills this persistent crop pest, but the chemical is not yet commercially available.

Both TCA and CMU unfortunately sterilize the soil on which they are applied. Soil treated with TCA is sterile for 30 to 60 days, depending on its texture; that treated with CMU will be out of production for 6 to 12 months.

The oils present practically no hazard to crops adjoining the ditchbanks, since the drift is slight.

unemployment relief. As a consequence the soil erosion service was set up as a government agency on Sept. 19, 1933. Its objective was a well-rounded, coordinated program of erosion control and land use. A few years earlier, erosion experimental stations had been set up by the Department of Agriculture in several important agricultural regions and the new agency was able to draw on them for some research information.

Limited funds dictated the policy of the soil erosion service of carrying out its work on a demonstration project basis. Under this plan, typical watersheds, representing broad surrounding areas, were selected as focal centers for the erosion control effort. In these demonstration project areas, technicians of the soil erosion service worked with the farmers in planning and applying measures to stop erosion. CCC camps helped in the project work.

Forty-One Projects—
In its 18 months of existence, the soil erosion service established 41 demonstration projects and carried on its work with the help of 50 CCC camps.

Meantime several Congressional committees had been considering legislation to create a permanent agency for the conservation of the

nation's soil and water resources. As a result, on April 27, 1935, following passage by both houses of Congress without a dissenting vote the President approved the soil conservation act. The act stated this land policy:

"That it is hereby recognized that the wastage of soil and moisture resources on farm, grazing, and forest lands of the nation, resulting from soil erosion, is a menace to the national welfare and that it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to provide permanently for the control and prevention of soil erosion and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of reservoirs, and maintain the navigability of rivers and harbors, protect public health, public lands and relieve unemployment, and the secretary of agriculture, from now on, shall coordinate and direct all activities with relation to soil erosion and in order to effectuate this policy is hereby authorized from time to time . . . The secretary of agriculture shall establish an agency to be known as the 'soil conservation service,' to exercise the powers conferred on him by this act . . ."

Tremendous Job—

It became evident, however, that the tremendous conservation job could not be accomplished in time through demonstration projects. It was recognized also that if the task of saving and improving the soil was to be done within a reasonable period, the responsibility would have to be carried by the land owners themselves. To assume this re-

sponsibility, the land owners would have to have proper authority.

So the idea of soil conservation districts was conceived. The idea was proposed by the President to the governors of all the states. Since then every state has adopted legislation under which the landowners themselves, by their own vote, may establish a soil conservation district to carry out a comprehensive conservation program that will put American agriculture on a sound, permanently productive, profitable basis. New Mexico passed its soil conservation district law in March 1937.

Junior Partner—

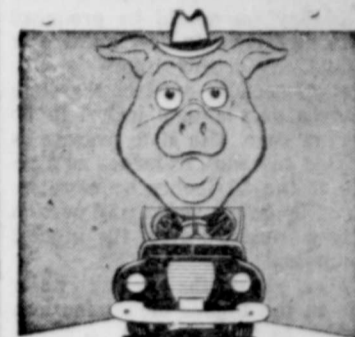
The soil conservation service now carries on the major part of its work through soil conservation districts, legal subdivisions of state government. It acts as a junior partner with the districts in the job to control erosion and restore or maintain the productivity of the soil. It has no jurisdiction over the districts. It works with the districts only upon request. All of its resources, however, including its staff of technicians trained and experienced in conservation work, are at the disposal of the districts.

After trying out various organizational setups, the soil conservation service has found its present organization the most effective, practical, efficient and economical. The country is divided into seven regions with a regional director at the head of each. He is responsible to Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the soil conservation service with a

central office in Washington. Each state in the region has, for administrative purposes, a state conservationist who is responsible to the regional director. Various authorities on organization have pointed out that this is the organization plan followed by the large industrial organizations.

Trained Personnel—

From the regional office a small staff of highlytrained technicians radiates out to all parts of this region which embraces New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. They work closely with the technicians out in the field. Many other services for the entire region are performed at the regional office. Albuquerque is headquarters for this region.



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Water Shortages All Related

By HAROLD B. ELMENDORF
Albuquerque Soil Conservation Office

The water supply crisis in New York City two years ago merely dramatized a situation that has long existed in the semi-arid West. Particularly in the Southwest, people have always lived with water shortages.

When we realize that New Mexico's precipitation, averaged over the entire state, is only about 15 inches a year, it is easy to pit that figure against common needs for water. The average city family of five uses as much water in 16 days as would be produced by this yearly rain over an acre of ground. Even this figure is misleading, because most of the state receives only 8 to 9 inches in an average year. The state average is boosted to about 15 inches as a result of the 30 inches or more received by only a very small portion of New Mexico's area, the highest mountains.

Thus, while the yearly water crop in the higher mountains may amount to 500 to 800 acre-feet from one square mile, the lower-lying mesas and valleys, which make up the largest portion of these watersheds, yield only 10 acre-feet or less to the square mile.

Low Run-Off—
To make matters worse, only 2 to 5 per cent of all snow and rain that falls ever reaches the irrigated valleys and cities at lower elevations. A much higher percentage runs out of the mountains, but most of it is lost through evaporation by the sun and wind and transpiration by non-productive plants. This heavy toll of precipitation by sun and wind is better understood when we recognize that water to a depth of five feet is evaporated each year from the surface of storage reservoirs such as Elephant Butte reservoir in southern New Mexico. In southern Arizona the evaporation rate is even higher.

Due to the low annual precipitation and the toll taken by the sun and wind, it requires more water to produce crops in irrigated areas of the Southwest than is provided by rainfall and snow on these lands. For example, it requires water equivalent to a depth of about 2 1/2 feet on each acre to produce a crop of cotton, while alfalfa needs approximately 5 to 6 feet of depth per acre per year. Thus, farming in the Southwest is dependent almost entirely upon irrigation; water obtained from rains

and melting snow in the higher mountains, chiefly at elevations above 10,000 feet.

When Drought Hits—
When there is an average amount of snow in these mountains and it melts and runs off normally, most western streams carry enough water to supply existing irrigation and also those cities which depend on them. When only a small amount of snow falls in the higher mountains, or the weather continues cold during the spring so that the snow melts only about as fast as the water evaporates, then the stream discharge is far below normal.

At such times, all water users in the lower valleys are likely to suffer. Unfortunately, as Nature operates in the Southwest, stream flows are frequently below normal. The long-time average usually quoted is brought up by the very few years of above-normal snowfall and stream flow.

Those water users who have storage reservoirs large enough to hold three or four years' supply can store enough water in the above-normal years to carry them over succeeding years of below-normal water yields. But only a few of the larger irrigation districts and cities have such storage facilities.

Most of the irrigated lands must depend on the flow that comes down out of the mountains each year. Consequently, they are short of water to some extent in most years.

Two Drought Years—
In two recent periods, the middle 1930s and the past few years, there have been so many years of below-normal water yields that even the largest storage reservoirs were virtually emptied. This emphasizes the fact that long-time averages of water yields do not adequately represent general conditions.

Due to an unusually heavy snow-pack in most of the higher mountains of the Southwest, prospects are good for a large water yield in 1952, enough to supply this year's irrigation and store some for next year. However, no one in this region will be fooled by this seeming abundance of water. They will remember how 1941, one of the highest water years of record, filled all reservoirs to overflowing. But 1941 was followed by a decade that included some of the lowest water years of record and ended with all southwestern reservoirs virtually empty.

Most people, even in the Southwest, fail to understand the relation between water in surface streams and water stored under-

ground. Too many feel that when surface water supplies are exhausted they can turn to ground water. It cannot be stressed too strongly that surface water and groundwater come from the same source, rain and snow. There is no essential difference between the two types of water.

Flows, Sinks—
As a matter of fact, in most drainage basins water flows on the surface at one point, sinks underground at another point and may eventually reappear in the surface stream farther downstream. Therefore, the water supply of a basin must be considered as the sum of its surface water and its ground water. Whenever water is consumed from either source, it is subtracted from the total basin supply and there is that much less water for downstream users.

This will be demonstrated more and more as cities and industries, most of which use well water in the Southwest, grow and need more water. As an example, Albuquerque, N. M., has expanded its well fields several times in the past few years to meet its growing water demands. These wells intercept water that has been flowing underground to the Rio Grande from the adjacent mountains at an average rate that adds about one cubic foot per second to the flow for every mile of the river's length.

There may be a lapse of several years, but eventually the surface flow of the Rio Grande will be depleted by the amount that is intercepted by Albuquerque's wells. Since all water in the Rio Grande has long been appropriated, whenever cities, industries, or military uses increase and need more water, irrigation must suffer.

Water Level Drops—
Another example is the city of El Paso, which formerly obtained all of its water from wells. As demand grew, the water table dropped and salt invaded some wells so that they could not be used. The city turned to the nearby Rio Grande. There was no surplus water in that river, and El Paso had to buy around 1,600 acres of irrigated crop land in order that it could be dried up and the water to which that land had rights could be turned into the city's water mains. They now have about reached the limit on that water supply and may have to purchase and dry up more crop land to use its water.

Other Southwestern cities will face this problem before long. If cities continue to grow and new industries continue to locate in this section of the country, the

water withdrawn from irrigated crops may become a serious matter.

Drying up irrigated land, which has been developed at great expense and is producing needed food and fiber, certainly is not the best way to increase the nation's base of productive crop land. Yet there is not any more water available in any of the Southwest's drainage basins except in the Colorado river and its upper tributaries.

Water has been exported from the Colorado into other water-short basins and much more can be exported, but at tremendous expense. Sometime in the future the nation may have to export all surplus water from the Colorado and Columbia basins, regardless of expense, merely to take care of the water demands of a rapidly increasing population and industrial development in the Southwest where water always has been scarce.

Need Conservation—
In the meantime, the application of soil and water conservation measures on farm, range and forest lands in the Southwest must be carried forward as rapidly as possible. Erosion contributes to the water-shortage problem particularly when sediment piles up rapidly in the reservoirs, robbing them of precious storage space.

Eroded, silt-choked stream channels permit greater evaporation losses and rapidly become overgrown with worthless, water-consuming plants such as tamarisk. And, where there are no storage facilities, seasonal water shortages, resulting from rapid runoff on watersheds depleted of vegetation, contribute to this already grievous problem of the Southwest.

Soil and water conservation work thus far done in the Southwest consists largely of seeding and improvement of range vegetation, construction of farm and ranch ponds, contouring, stubble mulching and other practices designed to conserve rainfall, and improved water application on irrigated land to prevent wast of irrigation water.

National Farm Safety Week, observed this year during this week of July 20, was originated in 1944 by the National Safety Council. The week is co-sponsored annually by the National Safety Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with other organizations.

Lightning kills 400 people and injures 1000 others each year. About 90 per cent of the fatalities and injuries occur in rural areas.

Fire Hazards Abound on Average Farm

"Farmers, keep what you've got."

That advice on the subject of farm machinery comes from Charley Taylor, extension agricultural engineer at New Mexico A&M college.

"Fall is the time to clean up fire hazards to keep scarce machinery and implements from being burned to destruction," Taylor says. "The shortage of steel for civilian purposes is resulting in cuts this year in machinery production. While demand is increasing," he continues, "everybody who wants new machinery won't be able to get it. The only solution is for farmers to do everything possible to conserve the machinery they now have."

Taylor offers these suggestions for protecting mechanical equipment from fire:

Fire Resistance—

Be sure that buildings are roofed with fire-resistant material and protected from lightning. If a machinery shed catches fire, it's likely that the machinery will burn, too.

Provide safe storage for fuels and lubricants. Underground fuel storage is safest.

Don't operate tractors near hay or straw. Exhaust gases can ignite combustible materials.

Clean up trash from all buildings. Combustible trash serves as tinder for stray sparks.

Keep machinery clean and properly maintained. Leaky carburetors, sediment bowls or fuel line connections are invitations to disaster.

Safe Cleaning—

Use safe cleaning solvents for washing tractor parts in maintenance work.

Don't use hydrocarbon fuels for dry cleaning or starting fires in cook stoves or heaters.

Carbon monoxide from the exhaust and hydrogen gives off of the battery are both explosive. Protect against them.

Provide proper fire fighting equipment for machinery storage and farm shop. Remember water spreads a gasoline fire.

Keep what you've got. You may not be able to get more.

A small glass jar or other container situated near your washing machine will come in handy for depositing buttons that "pop off" in the wash.

Grasslands Are Key to Level Of Farm Profit

Improved grasslands have enormous possibilities for food production. Findings in the past few years demonstrate that fertilization, high-producing species and superior varieties of grass, and improved management can increase pasture yields from two to six-fold.

In the southeast, beef yields of 500 to 600 pounds per acre are not uncommon. If 230 million acres of open grasslands and an additional 70 million acres of abandoned and submarginal cropland in the United States were converted to improved pastures, these lands would produce an additional 10 to 15 million tons of beef. That is more than double the present annual beef supply for the entire country.

Opportunities are not limited to any one section of the country. Increase productivity is attained with grasslands at a lower cost than with other crops. One group of 400-pound steers gained an average of 2.3 pounds per day (326 pounds per acre) in 163 days of winter grazing without any concentrates. Net profit per steer was \$84. A comparable group on dry lot gained 2.46 pounds a day but made a net profit of only \$4. Despite the tremendous value of grasslands for soil conservation, grass is important primarily as a productive crop.

A major obstacle in developing grassland-consciousness in this country is the widespread view that the spigot of agricultural abundance is turned off by planting croplands to grass, turned back by plowing the grassland for production of row and cash crops.



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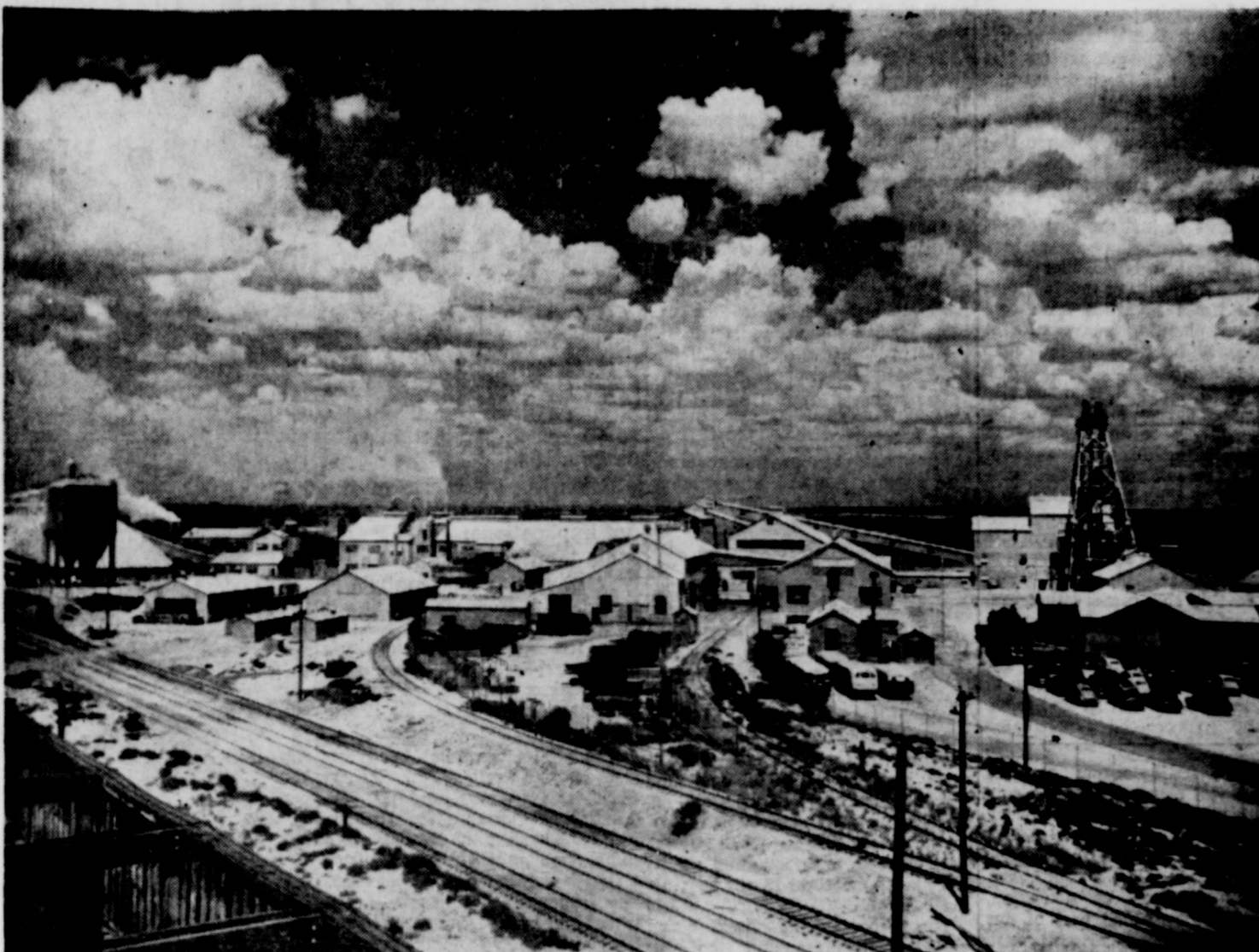
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Above is a picture of one of the three older Potash Mines in Eddy County, New Mexico. It was built and put into production in 1940.

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In this Soil Conservation area, farmers are very fortunate in having a good potash content in the soil. As you drive along the highways, note how the cotton stalks stand up and even small grain and alfalfa withstand the high winds and dry heat, because of potash.

90% of Potash and by-products is used for plant food. What becomes of the rest of the gross production of the two long train loads that are shipped from Carlsbad each day is not a mystery—Petroleum refining industry uses 858,000 pounds of KCl a year. Miladies permanent wave uses potassium chemical, as does Synthetic Rubber. And our nice print dresses have the dye set with the same product.

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CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

State SCS Conservationist Is Native of Dexter Area

R. A. "Bob" Young, state conservationist for the soil conservation service in New Mexico, is a native son. He was born at Roswell and spent his early years on a ranch near Dexter where he received his elementary and high school education. His parents were pioneers in the Pecos Valley. They came to New Mexico in the late 90's and were brought up with the then booming livestock industry.



R. A. "BOB" YOUNG that he had been appointed to a position with SCS.

Because of this early background, Young is very much interested in grass management and the full development of the livestock industry in this state, as well as the preservation of every acre of tillable land that is suitable for the economic production of crops.

Young worked his way through New Mexico A&M college, and was graduated in 1921. He subsequently spent 14 years teaching vocational agriculture in the high schools of Alamogordo, Elida and Portales.

He acquired an irrigated farm in the Portales Valley which he operated while retaining his teaching position. He took an active interest in civic and agricultural affairs, serving for many years on the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the county fair board.

In 1934, however, the soil conservation service was organized in the U. S. department of agriculture and agriculturally-trained men were sought. Young recalls that he simply filed an application and then forgot all about it. Early in the fall of 1935, much to his surprise, Young says, he was notified

After pondering over the offer for several days, he decided to accept the position on a temporary basis for a year only. This one-year-tenure now has grown into about 16 years with SCS. Young says that he became so intrigued with the soil conservation program that he never went back to his farm, although he retained it for several years.

Young joined the SCS in Albuquerque as an assistant agronomist, headed the Rio Grande district agronomy division in 1938 and 1939, and then became area conservationist at Las Cruces. He became assistant state conservationist with headquarters in Albuquerque in 1942, and was made state conservationist in April, 1951.

Modern Soil Conservation Is Sound Land Use

Soil conservation means different things to different people.

During the last 17 years, through the efforts of Dr. H. H. Bennett, retired chief of the U. S. soil conservation service, and other forward thinking men like him, the United States has become well awakened to the need for a national soil conservation program.

The term "soil conservation" is heard and read frequently and has achieved a virtue of its own in everyday thinking.

Yet, conceptions of what soil conservation really signifies vary widely. To one man it may mean terraces and contour strip cropping. Such an observer might drive mile after mile through flat lands where neither terracing nor contour strip were needed and report he had seen no evidence whatever of soil conservation even though every acre was being farmed properly with the soil conservation practices adapted to that kind of country.

Farming to Capacity—

To the trained conservationist, however, soil conservation means farming the land according to its natural capabilities.

Modern soil conservation is sound land use and treatment of land with all the proven measures that are needed to keep it permanently productive while in use. It means terracing land that needs terracing; it means contouring, strip cropping, and stubble mulching the land as needed, along with crop rotations, cover crops, lime, fertilizer and manure. It means gully control, stabilizing water outlets, building farm ponds, locating farm roads and fences on the contour, planting steep, erodible land to grass or trees, development of good pastures and devoting good management to them after they have been developed.

Modern conservation, moreover, consists of doing these and still other necessary things. Where land is too wet, modern soil conservation calls for drainage; if it is too dry, it calls for irrigation; if it is subject to wind erosion, it calls for wind stripping, tree planting, and stubble mulch farming. If plant nutrients have been depleted, it calls for fertilization. And modern soil conservation calls also for the use of the best of the most adaptable varieties of crops as well as the most efficient tools available to farmers.

Research Program—

Soil Conservation, Just 20 Years Old, Makes Rapid Progress, But Only Fourth of Job Done

Conservation farming—virtually unheard of 20 years ago or less—has spread across the United States with a speed that still amazes the most ardent conservationists and confounds the one-time doubters of this new fangled way of farming.

Although there is some difference of opinion as to the precise extent of the progress that has been made in putting soil and water conservation measures on the land, there is no question that impressive advancement has been made from the zero starting point of the early 1930s.

Measures against the goal of 100 per cent conservation on America's farm and ranch lands, there likewise is not disputing the fact that several times as much farm conservation planning and treatment remains to be done as has been completed so far.

Dr. H. H. Bennett, who recently was named special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan after 16 years as first chief of the soil conservation service, sums up the situation this way: **Coordinate Efforts—**

"We have made great progress since the national soil conservation program was started, only 18 years ago. In this soil conservation era, as I prefer to call it, conservation of land, water, vegetable products of the land, and wildlife are, for the first time in the history of man, being tied together and scientifically co-ordinated and treated

And an indispensable part of modern soil conservation is a supporting program of research, such as will provide at all times the advantages that progressive science can contribute. Also, a continuing, vigorous program of education, which must be made part of our teaching from kindergarten through college.

Moreover, modern soil conservation calls for the continuing maintenance of all effective work which is put on the land. These scientifically planned conservation measures are not just for a single year or cropping season. Like savings bonds deposits in the bank, they increase in value and return to the original investment as the years go on.

for permanency on the basis of land capability and need."

Taking into account the work so far completed in soil conservation districts with service technical assistance and that put into effect under the agricultural conservation program or otherwise, Doctor Bennett estimates that at least 25 per cent of the job actually has been completed.

This is what the soil conservation service's records show, as to the extent of the farmer-organized and farmer-managed soil conservation districts and its work in providing technical assistance to farmers and ranchers in these districts:

There are now approximately 2,450 such districts in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They include more than four-fifths of the nation's farms and three-fourths of all the farm land in the country.

Completely Covered—

Ten states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are completely covered by districts, and a number of other states are nearly covered. The first of the soil conservation districts were started in 1937, but the greater number of them are much younger—some only a few years old, and some still too recently formed to have begun actual operations.

Soil conservation service figures show, nevertheless, that approximately 150 districts have completed 50 to 97 per cent of their work, with a number of them having completed more than 80 per cent of their work and some already starting to plan for celebrating 100 per cent completion of their basic programs. Some 300 districts have finished 25 to 50 per cent of their programs, and about 800 have done 10 to 25 per cent of the basic job.

The percentage of work completed tapers off among the remaining younger districts in proportion to the time they have been in operation.

All together, by July 1, 1951 (the latest reporting date for which figures are available) more than a million complete farm conservation plans had been prepared by district farmers and assisting soil conservation service technicians.

Work Proceeds—

These plans provided for the

conservation treatment and use of 275 million acres of the nation's farm and ranch lands.

More than 140 million acres already had received this combined conservation treatment in districts by that date. Detailed conservation surveys, showing the land capabilities on which the planning and treatment are based, had been made on more than 370 million acres.

Rotation of Alfalfa Aids Soil Values

Seventeen-year-old tests being carried on currently by the Colorado A&M experiment station have shed more light on benefits of alfalfa when grown in rotation with other crops.

Scientists in charge of the work point out three important implications:

On land which is low in nitrogen, alfalfa will contribute materially to crops which follow it in rotation; alfalfa in the rotation does not minimize the necessity for mineral fertilizers; where large quantities of nitrogen are applied, the contribution of alfalfa is less important.

The alfalfa work has been carried on at the college by Robert Gardner, agronomist and D. W. Robertson, chief agronomist of the station. Their study consists of a comparison of two rotations: One, a five-year rotation, includes corn, two crop years of sugar beets, wheat and barley. The second rotation, which runs for eight years, is identical except that alfalfa is included for three crop years.

Gardner and Robertson believe they have an answer to the age-old argument as to whether there is a net gain in soil fertility from alfalfa grown in rotation if hay is harvested and no manure returned to the soil. Their experimental work shows there is a definite gain. Although hay was harvested during the second and third year

of growth, the eight-year rotation consistently outyielded the rotation containing no alfalfa. No specific causes could be assigned to the yield differences other than they are due to alfalfa in the rotation.

To illustrate the cash value of crop yield increases due to alfalfa in the rotation, the scientists attached current prices to the crops. They found that during a five-year period alfalfa's fertility value alone has increased the per acre cash re-

turns by \$32.79 over the rotation containing no alfalfa.

Where phosphate was added to both rotations, the eight-year rotation brought in \$41.13 more in cash returns per acre than did the five-year rotation. When nitrogen was added to the rotations it increased the cash returns of the five-year rotation to a point where the rotation containing alfalfa had only a \$14.01 per acre advantage in cash returns. When both nitrogen and

phosphate were added to the rotations the eight year rotation realized \$2.80 more per acre in cash returns than did the five year rotation.

Eight other cities from Washington as the nation's capital—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York City.

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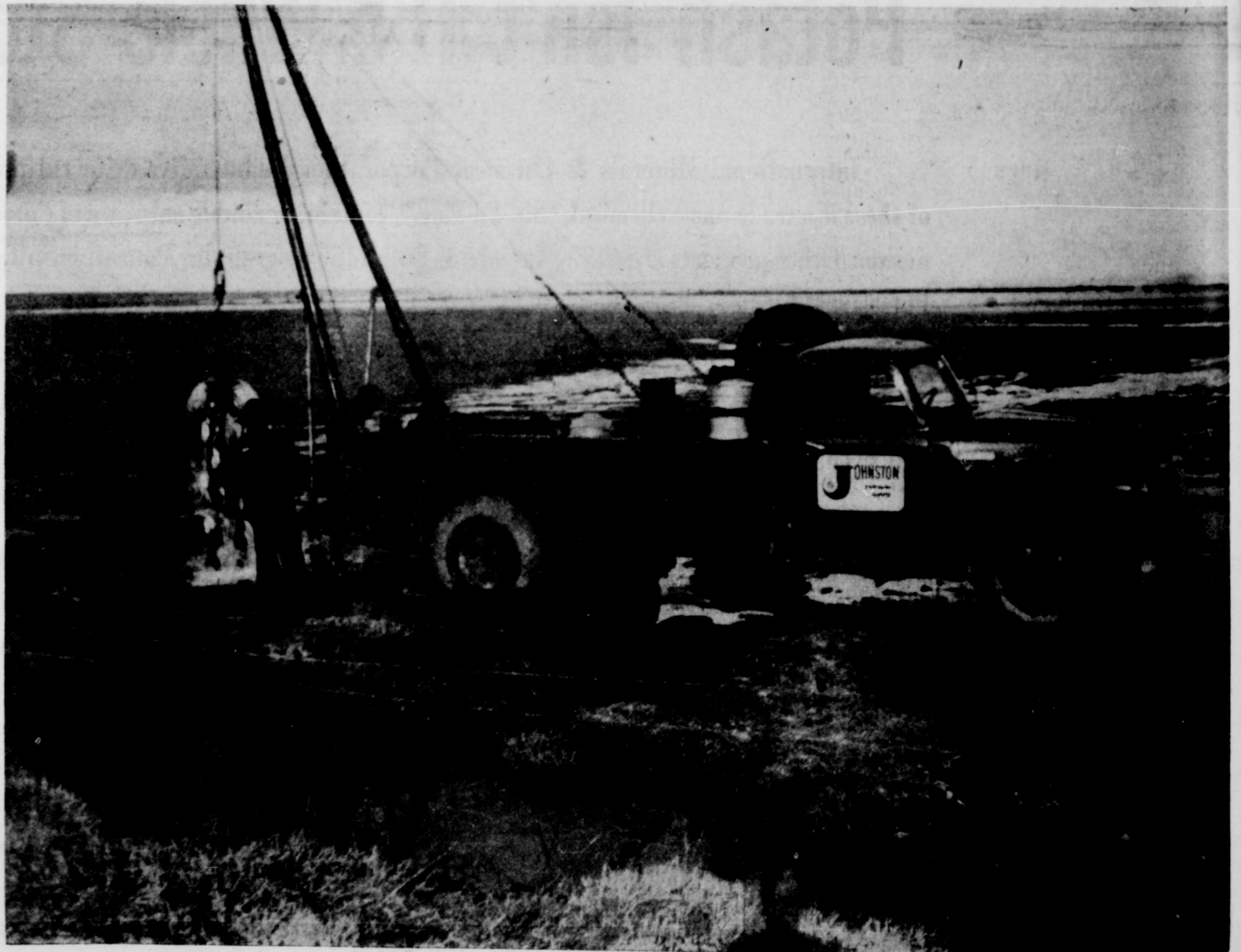
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H. MILLS, in partnership with his daughters, has parlayed two gift heifers and a \$2,000 loan into a herd of 75 in seven years. Soil conservation has been no small part of this program. Left to right are Celia Marie, Mills, Mrs. Mills, and Catherine Ann.

Alfa, Cotton Rotation Double Cotton Yield on H. H. Mills Farm

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

A simple rotation of alfalfa and cotton doubled the cotton yield on the H. H. Mills farm, one mile west of Lake Arthur. In the spring of 1951, 61 acres of alfalfa was plowed up and planted to cotton. Hail cut the yield by one-third, yet it made 100 bales of cotton, where previous years were about a bale to the acre. From the looks of the cotton, says the second year of alfalfa after alfalfa will be as good as first.

Alfalfa and cotton rotation is fact and not fiction. At the time there are 120 acres of alfalfa, with 70 acres planted to cotton and 15 acres in permanent alfalfa on this farm. After a few years in alfalfa, the hay will be cut up and the land planted to cotton. When the land has been in cotton two or three years it will be cut back to hay.

Cotton after cotton after cotton is a bale to the acre. Cotton after alfalfa—two bales to the acre. It is not that simple," says Mills.

Mills bought his farm in 1942. The first job was to build a reservoir, so he would not have to irrigate night as well as day. The reservoir holds the pumping for 14 hours (overnight). He irrigates 10 hours, draining the reservoir, then allows it to fill the next night.

Conservation Plan— In 1949 a soil and water conservation plan was worked out with the Central Valley soil conservation district. The farm consists of 230 acres of irrigated land.

To start the foundation of a good conservation program, 53 acres were leveled in 1949. Mills says that the reason he wanted to level was that he just likes to irrigate level land better. Unlevel land just works him too hard. Besides that he did not like for the waste water to be getting off the farm. He says leveling properly increases his yields by about 20 per cent. In addition, it takes only one man to irrigate now where it used to take two men. That saving in labor in irrigating adds up to considerable amount in a year's operation.

The Mills have two children, Celia Marie, 7, and Catherine Ann, 4.

In 1945, at just about the time Celia Marie opened her eyes for the first time, Grandfather Joe Kintz of Roswell gave her a white-face heifer. Her dad followed thru and gave her a Guernsey heifer. Three years later, after Catherine Ann was born, their father put \$2,000 into cattle, setting both the children up in the cattle business. The \$2,000 is a loan. The profits will be a good "nest egg" for the children some day.

With seven years time and \$2,000 in money, the two heifers have grown into a herd of 75—32 cows and 43 heifers and calves. "The cattle are used to turn a loss into a profit," says Mills. "They are fed only the stuff that cannot be sold—alfalfa hay that gets rained on, straw from small grain when there is no sale for it, and alfalfa grazing in the winter."

The grazing of alfalfa in the winter furnishes a lot of grazing, but it takes care of another important problem—that of green-bug control. The greenbugs winter in the alfalfa. If the alfalfa gets tall during the winter the bugs winter in good shape; if the hay is grazed down, bugs will freeze out. "I've had greenbugs to cut my first cutting of hay by one-third," says Mills.

"Besides the profit in the cattle, there is just something fascinating

about raising them that makes a man like to stay with it," says Mills.

Permanent Pasture—

Mills has 15 acres of permanent irrigated pasture, which was seeded in 1950. The land was leveled before planting to pasture. There are 280 acres in range land (80 acres of this leased) which makes a good place to turn the cattle when the permanent grasses or alfalfa are being irrigated. Mills says his irrigator pasture pays well. He says livestock has a definite place in his kind of farming, and that with livestock he needs a little—not a lot, but a little—permanent, irrigated pasture.

All of the leveling on the farm has been done with a farm scraper and tractor. The scraper is owned in partnership with R. T. Spence. Mills says that by using his own farm equipment, he got the leveling done lots cheaper and could do the job whenever he wanted to. The scraper is also used to touch up or re-work leveling jobs after the fills have settled.

In 1950, 72 acres were leveled on this farm; another 72 acres was done in 1951 and the remaining 33 acres leveled in 1952, completing all leveling on the place. Of course, after irrigating and farming, there will be fills settling and some high places left by the original job, which will need some smoothing up. The scraper will take care of that.

Flood Plain—

A large part of leveling in the Central Valley soil conservation district is in benches or small blocks, due to the slope being so steep. In Mills' case, the farm is what is called a flood plain. Heavy rains often cause an enormous amount of water to flow across the farm, which would play havoc with benches.

For this reason, the leveling on this farm has been in large blocks or fields, blending the level of each field into the next, so there would be no dropdown from one field to the next. This often leaves the slope of the land somewhat greater than the ideal, but with the land perfectly smooth, Mills irrigates cotton across the slope—a gentle slope.

Fertilization also plays a big part in the Mills' conservation program. One hundred and fifty pounds of 45 per cent phosphate per acre is applied on alfalfa each year. Barnyard manure from his own farm is spread regularly on the cotton fields, during the winter.

H. H. Mills was born in Danville, Ark. In 1929, he moved to Chaves county with his father and mother. In 1930, they moved to the R. T. Spence farm, which they have farmed ever since, with Mr. and



S. P. YATES with son Payton and daughter Mary Catherine, has 40 acres of land with 30 acres of water right, and so far has leveled all 30 acres. Irrigation water which used to wander hither and yon now stays put where it was intended to go, Yates reports. Their farm adjoins the Vaswood addition west of Artesia.

Mrs. B. M. Mills still living there, while H. H. lives on his own farm just 1 1/2 miles away.

H. H. Mills has three sisters, Georgia (Mrs. Willard Needham), and Joyce (Mrs. Harold Faulk), both of Lake Arthur, and Mabel (Mrs. Lynn Chumbley) of the Atoka community.

Mills reports that he uses just about the same amount of water for irrigation as before doing his conservation work. "My benefits

from conservation work is in the increased yields and lower operating costs," says Mills.

Soil can stand only so much. It is not permanent. Wind and water will carry it away unless it is tied down.

A good pasture furnishes cheaper feed than any other crop on the farm.

Already 50 million acres of cropland are completely ruined by soil depletion and erosion—an area equal in size to the whole of Ohio and Indiana.

Malnutrition is a national disease, and its source is the nation's farmlands. A potato grown on mineral-starved soil is a poor source of health.

S. P. Yates Ups Production, Cuts Water Use

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

To hear S. P. Yates tell his story, all they did on his farm was bench level the thing, put in all needed ditches and concrete structures, give the farm its first proper irrigation all over, fertilize it and plant it to barley.

This was done in February and March of this year. Following the barley, 15 acres were planted to sudan grass for hay; 15 acres allowed to come up to a volunteer stand of barley which will be plowed under this winter in time to get well rotted before planting to cotton next spring.

He doesn't get what all of the fuss is about on this bankers' award for his farm. Of course, he has noticed that his irrigation water doesn't run off his farm anymore. Then, too, the people in the Vaswood addition of Artesia, which adjoins Yates' farm on the east, have been heard to remark that when it rains the flood waters no longer have the habit of wandering down across their lawns.

They say they are missing several good irrigations a year by his holding up their usual amount of rainwater. In a few cases, it has been said that the summer water bills have noticeably increased since S. P. leveled that farm.

S. P. has 40 acres, with 30 acres water right. All 30 acres were leveled. The irrigation water did not wander hither and thither downhill through the barley patch either, although he says there's a few rough spots on the benches yet, which will need a little touching up this fall.

Drop structures have been installed in the ditch at the lower side of each bench, to drop the water from one bench to the bench below without erosion. The ditches are no longer washing out, allowing the water to start off in all directions at the same time.

Yates had been hearing about these concrete pipelines, so he had his leveling done so that he could install a pipeline for his water distributor system with the lowest possible cost, if he should decide to do so at some future date. One pipeline across the farm will suffice to irrigate all benches.

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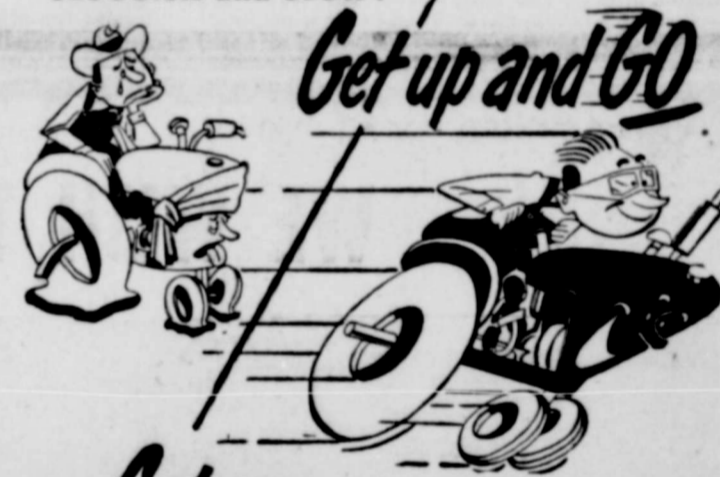
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with this and the soils map, as a basis for their recommendations. SCS technicians worked out, with the Yoders, his complete conservation plan.

This called for leveling of the entire farm, beginning on the land that did not make a crop the first year. The plan called for proper application of water, which could be done after the land was leveled. Some soils will take and hold more water than other soils. No need to have a good deep soil, unless the deep soil could be wet to a depth of the normal plant root depth. No need to regularly apply more water on the soil than it would hold. Soil humus and organic matter was low. Plans were made to apply manure and to rotate the cotton with alfalfa.

Bale Per Acre—

But let us see how the Yoders operated the conservation plan. The plan was hardly completed when SCS technicians started staking 16 acres of the steepest land for leveling. This year, 70 acres was planted to cotton and the yield was 70 bales. No record was kept of actual yields, but the 16 leveled acres produced right along with the other land, where before leveling, it did not make a crop.

In 1950, 21 more acres were leveled. This year, 33 acres planted to cotton yielded 45 bales. All 33 acres was on leveled land that had not been making a crop.

As soon as they were able to do so, the Yoders began applying barnyard manure on their land, especially on the areas where cuts were made in leveling. This year, 60 tons of manure was applied—not enough, according to C. R. Yoder, but all they could do. Their present plans are to apply three to four tons of manure per acre every other year on their cotton land. Two hundred pounds of triple-phosphate is applied on each acre of alfalfa every year. Although a simple practice and easily applied it is an essential part of building and maintaining fertility of the soil.

Rotate Crops—

The cropping system being followed on the farm is cotton three to four years, followed by alfalfa four years. With this much alfalfa, the Yoders think livestock fits into their farming program. Three acres was seeded to blue panicum grass this spring. Seven more acres of steep narrow-benched land will be planted to permanent grass this fall.

Besides their son, Dale, the C. R. Yoders have two daughters, Mrs. Bernice Davis, Roswell, and Mrs. George Daugherty, of Imperial, Texas, and another son, Mervin Yoder, who works for the irrigation district at Imperial, Texas. Dale served in the Army in the

Successful Irrigation Takes Careful Operation, Upkeep

There is a much used axiom connected with the business of irrigation: "Never start the water until the ditches are ready."

Good advice to the farmer using life-giving irrigation waters to produce abundant crops grown on acres and locales that

past war. After being discharged he farmed one year by himself at Imperial, Texas, then moved to Lake Arthur with his father and mother. Dale is married and has two children.

Although the Yoders have been working hard to build a farm they have not forgotten their families. They have built two nice, comfortable homes. C. R. is presently finishing a cellar. Such jobs are sandwiched in when they will not interfere with farm operations.

Do All Work—

Their conservation work was not done very fast nor easy. All of the work has been done by the Yoders themselves. All leveling was done with a farm tractor and scraper. This is something unusual here in the Pecos Valley. The scraper, which is used to move dirt in the leveling process, was rented from the Central Valley soil conservation district. Most farmers here hire this sort of work done by contractors. For the Yoders, it was do it the hard way or not at all—and they did it the hard way.

C. R. Yoder did the leveling, while Dale kept other farm operations going. They leveled 16 acres in 1949, 21 acres in 1950, 13 acres in 1951 and 20 acres in 1952. It was not always possible to put manure on areas where the topsoil was removed in cutting, but this was done when possible.

Since the land was leveled in benches, drop structures were needed in the ditches to let the water down from one bench elevation to another without eroding the ditches. These were put in as needed, also by the family, using forms rented from the district and SCS technical assistance—and they work, too.

used to be arid waste lands. It takes careful operation and maintenance to make irrigation a success. Poor operations pay off only in utter and dismal failure, not to mention the connected cost.

There are many things that enter into successful operation of any irrigation system, no matter where they are located, be it on the gentle slopes, the sprawling plains or the river basins.

Included are maintenance standards, drainage, weed controls, sedimentation in the water ways or ditches, reducing maintenance costs and the control of the water itself. There is also the ever present problem of reducing costs of laterals and canals.

Attitude Hurts—

One thing that is disastrous to the farmer using irrigation is the attitude: "I'll put off this maintenance 'till next year." They feel that as long as the water is flowing through the canals and other waterways there is no reason for going to the work or expense of having them fixed, even though the banks are crumbling, or covered with small trees or weeds, gates don't operate exactly right, but they'll hold up 'till next season.

It is this sort of farmer that is later shaken by the enormous cost of repairs. It is much less costly to set a standard of maintenance and stick to it through the years, thereby cutting the total repair bill by remedying the more expensive dangers before they happen.

Good maintenance standards must provide the details of inspection for all facilities, including storage reservoirs, diversions, spillways, outlet gate operating equipment and all other minor features. They should set forth the requirements for maintaining canal and lateral capacities, removal and control of land and water weeds, operating roads, and all other features. They should provide a detailed basis for operations including water measurements, wastewater control, water records and cost accounting. It is, of course, exceedingly important that they be tailored to meet the particular features, faults

and shortcomings of the individual irrigation system."

Threat to Gravity System—

One of the most serious threats to successful gravity irrigation is sediment in the stream channels. This is especially true where the soil is sandy or loose. This load should be removed by chemical means near the point of diversion. If this is not removed it will be deposited along the first few miles of canal, cutting the capacity, causing a shortage of water.

Another fallacy is the saying "a ditch is a ditch." This erroneous belief has cost water users untold thousands of dollars. A canal that will not scour or one that resists sediment deposits is the ideal canal, but these are a rarity. Something else that must be considered is the fact that irrigation canals seldom operate the same capacity, therefore the velocity varies.

Canal linings are costly, but in the long run will probably make the initial investment well worth while in the water savings, soil saving and in reduced maintenance costs.

Much work has been done since 1946 on the problem of canal lining at lower cost. Several have been developed, including a bituminous membrane lining. It is

being tested throughout the West.

Wind Erosion—

Side hill and wind erosion have posed a serious problem to proper maintenance. These problems are in the hands of the farmer, the soil conservation districts and irrigation districts, in the localities where erosion is a serious threat. Free soil must be kept out of the canals if proper irrigation is to be carried out.

Weeds growing on the ditch banks and in the water can retard proper water flow as well as make maintenance work more difficult. By seeding the banks in grass, and by the use of chemical treatments, such as 2,4-D, weeds can be killed. The cost of seeding and treatment are more than offset by the savings in maintenance costs.

Water weeds can be cleaned out of the ditches by the drying out process or by using new solvents. R-A-D-A, a new chemical, has been developed for green slime mosses.

To overcome the many problems connected with irrigation, close cooperation between the water user, the district board, the superintendents and local, regional, state and federal agencies is important.

Coffee is the most widely cultivated beverage plant.

DALE AND C. R. YODER, standing at rear in family picture, are award winners, have made remarkable transformation on farm south of Lake Arthur, friends and experts report. Seated, left to right, are Judith, Mrs. Dale Yoder, Nancy, and Mrs. C. R. Yoder.

C. R. Dale Yoder Work Hard to Bring Farm South of Lake Arthur Into Profitable Operation

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

One of the Yoders' neighbors says, "When the Yoders bought their farm we neighborhood thought it would take a year for them to come out. Instead they have made a good living out of it. We thought was nothing."

C. R. Yoder and his son, Dale, bought this farm, located 1/4 mile south of Lake Arthur in 1948. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Yoder moved to the farm in

February and were soon followed by Dale and his wife. The farm consists of 93 acres, 88 being irrigated.

There was one small run-down house on the farm. They were discouraged. They had been farming irrigated land at Imperial, Texas, where water from the regular source got scarce, wells were put down, but this later got salty. So they had determined to move to another area.

The first year 45 acres yielded 37 bales of cotton. This was not so bad—but this was on the best land on the farm. Alfalfa on some of the steeper land did not get tall enough to cut. The slope was so

steep the water ran off so fast they could not get enough water into the ground to make a crop.

Ask For Help—

The following year, the Yoders asked the Central Valley soil conservation district for help. They thought that if they could find some way to get the water into the ground they could improve the land enough to make a good crop.

Soil conservation service technicians had made a land capability map. This is an inventory of the soil, and tells what the capability of soil is and how it should be treated.

The engineers made a topographic or contour map of the farm and

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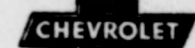
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LYNN CHUMBLEYS of Atoka have 160-acre farm, 98 acres irrigated. Mr. and Mrs. Chumbley and George, left, Jimmy on the right, had a set-back in their ambitious plans, when their home burned two winters ago.

Neighbors helped them to build a new one—which is one reason the Chumbleys think they live in the best possible neighborhood.

Chumbleys Add Quarter Bale Per Acre in First Year of Soil, Water Conservation Program on Farm Near Atoka

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

"My soil and water conservation work paid for itself the first year," says Lynn Chumbley, farmer at Atoka. "I figure that my conservation work gave me at least one-fourth bale of cotton increase per acre the first year," he continued.

Lynn has 160 acres, with 98 acres irrigated. Sixteen acres were leveled in the early fall of 1950. In January of 1951, 70 more acres were leveled. As soon as the leveling was completed on the 70 acres, 300 tons of manure was applied with most of it going on places where the topsoil had been removed in the leveling.

The year 1951 was a hard, tough year. Hail came with serious dam-

age. The cotton crop looked bad. Then came the insects—mostly worms—boll worms. It was a tough fight. But at the end of the year, 80 acres of cotton yielded 105 bales.

In February of 1949, Lynn asked the Central Valley soil conservation district for help with his problems. His land was not very steep, but was hard to irrigate. Lots of water ran off the farm and yields were too low. SCS technicians worked out a conservation plan with Chumbley, and he immediately began farming according to the plan.

Many small changes have been made in this plan to fit the changing needs. Since that time, but the basic program has remained much the same for soil and water conservation.

Chumbley considers leveling as only the start or foundation of a

good conservation program. After leveling the water must be applied in the right amounts at the right time. Then there is the matter of building up and maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The rotation being used on this farm is cotton three to four years, followed by alfalfa four to six years. Alfalfa is fertilized with 150 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate each year. Sixteen acres is in alfalfa at present. Ten acres which was planted to hegari last spring is being planted to alfalfa this fall. When the alfalfa has remained on the land from four to six years, it will be plowed up and the land planted to cotton while another area is being seeded to alfalfa.

Needs Livestock— With this much land in alfalfa, Chumbley thinks he needs some livestock. With livestock he needs some permanent pasture. Two

benches, sometimes called terraces, were seeded to a regular mixture of grasses and legumes last spring. Another seven acres will be seeded to permanent pasture next spring, but the most of the grazing will be on the alfalfa.

Chumbley now has eight cows and a bull. He plans to build up the herd to 25. He has 22 ewes which is about what he expects to keep.

Last November, Chumbley was elected to the board of supervisors of the Central Valley soil conservation district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Russ Gooden.

Lynn was born and reared on a ranch in Texas. During World War II he was with the Seabees in the South Pacific. After the war he owned and operated a ranch at Santa Rosa, N. M., in 1946 and 1947. In 1948, he bought his pres-

ent farm place and came to Artesia to live. During his first two years of farming, he did land leveling and tank work with his equipment here in the Pecos valley. In 1950, he sold his leveling equipment and devoted his full time to farming.

Two Children—

The Chumbleys have two children, Jimmy, aged 7 and George, aged 3. Mrs. Chumbley is a sister of H. H. Mills of Lake Arthur, who has also qualified for one of the bankers' awards for outstanding soil and water conservation work on his farm.

The Chumbleys' home burned winter before last, which was a terrible blow, coming as it did just as they were beginning to get their farm setup in good operating condition; however, the entire neighborhood, including several who did not live so close, pitched right in and helped them build a new house. They got it in livable shape right away, but of course several jobs were postponed.

They now have a beautiful new home, with a lawn seeded, and landscaping beginning to take shape. Mrs. Chumbley takes great pride in showing her home. "We still have lots of work to do around the house, but we do have a nice home and are so proud of it," says she.

Best Neighborhood—

"This is the best neighborhood you will ever find," said Lynn. "That's why I bought this farm."

When Lynn bought the farm it had a very small reservoir which would hold the pumping for only seven hours. This meant that he had to get up at 4 a. m. to start irrigating and irrigate until nine at night to be able to get done. The reservoir was quickly enlarged to where it would hold the pumping for 14 hours. This means that after the reservoir is emptied late in the afternoon, Lynn can get a full night's sleep while the pump is filling the reservoir for another day's irrigating.

"Before starting my soil and water conservation work, waste water ran off my farm down across the highway and irrigated several acres of range land. Some of my land could not be wet deep enough to make a good crop. Some of the land got wet too deep, letting lots of water get below where the plant could get it and leaching nitrogen and other plant food out of the soil.

"Now when I irrigate, I put on just the amount of water I want to and spread it evenly over the entire farm," says Lynn.

System Works—

How is this kind of irrigation possible? By leveling and putting in a good system of ditches, drop structures, and turnout boxes. The drop structures have been install-

ed to drop water from one bench level to another without erosion. Turnouts have been put in ditches to turn water from one ditch to another without a lot of shoveling, moving tarps and often losing water. With a good turnout, when the water is turned down a ditch, it stays turned. That's the way Lynn's ditch system works.

As Lynn says, "When I irrigate,

not a drop of water gets away. It's delivered to the plant where it will do some good."

One inch of topsoil blown or washed from one acre of ground amounts to approximately 162 tons, soil conservationists say.

A shark's skin is not covered with scales like that of other fish.

There is good reason to be lazy and shiftless—the poor of man rural regions be laid at the door of malnutrition; that a vicious circle has existed—poor land, poor food, no care for the land, and ever poorer land.—Russell M. Wilder, M.D., Mayo Foundation Head of Department of Medicine.



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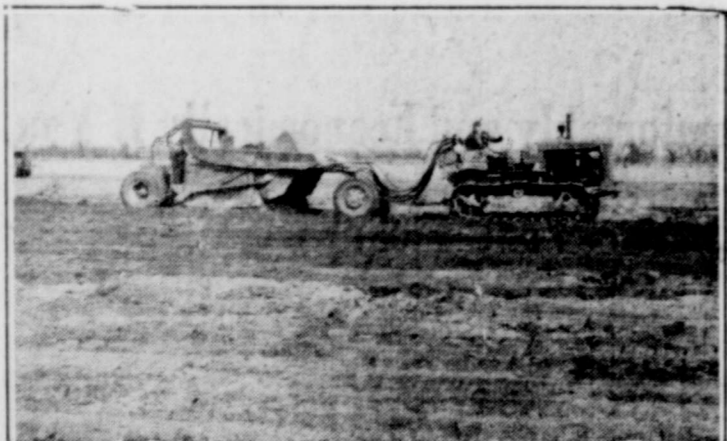
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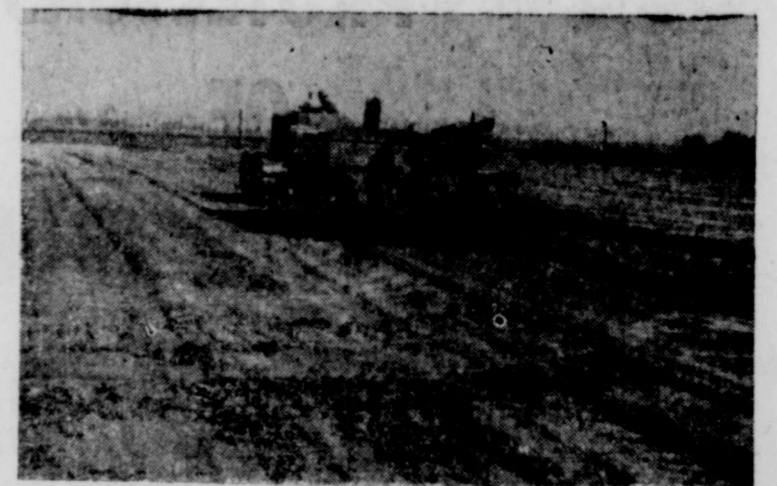
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R. C. HORNER, second from left in this family portrait, is a firm believer in soil conservation, and with good reason. Profits on his farm have substantially increased while costs have been reduced, due to conservation planning. Left to right above are Elizabeth Ann, R. C. Horner, Mary, Mrs. R. C. Horner, Ronald, and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Horner with their child.

Profits Greatly Increased When Conservation Applied to Farm Owned By R. C. Horner, Northeast of Artesia; Irrigation Easier

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

My soil and water conservation program has doubled cotton yields without using any more water," says R. Horner of Artesia. "In fact, irrigation costs less and profits are greater." Horner bought his farm, located about six miles north of Artesia, in the fall of 1947. Irrigation was hard and costly. Organic matter in the soil was low. In the fall of 1948, Horner applied to the soil conservation office in Artesia and applied for assistance with his conservation plans. The SCS technicians made a soil map. This is an inventory of the soil. A topographic or elevation map (called topog) was also

made. With these maps as guides for recommendations, SCS technicians and Horner worked out a conservation plan, and immediately began carrying it out. In the fall of 1948, 40 acres were leveled by a contractor. Results were so good that the next fall, Horner bought a scraper to use with his farm tractor, and leveled 20 acres himself. He applied eight tons of manure per acre to the leveled land. Complete Program—The next year he leveled 35 more acres, which completed his leveling program. After land is leveled, there are usually some high and low spots. After cultivation for a year, these spots are easily located by the farmer. Horner uses his scraper to touch up these areas. He says, "There is always some maintenance work to be done on leveled land, and my scraper has come in mighty handy for this."

Getting the land in shape so that the right amount of water can easily be applied is the beginning or foundation of a good soil and water conservation program. This means leveling of most of the land. As Horner's land was fairly steep, his plan called for leveling in benches or terraces. The plan makes provision for applying the right amount of water at the right time. After land is so prepared that water can readily be applied in the right amounts, the next job is to actually irrigate, according to the capability of the soil and needs of the crops. When there is only three feet of soil, there is no need to apply enough water to wet to a depth of six feet. If the soil is six feet deep, and the crop is alfalfa, deep irrigation is needed. Distribution System—After leveling is the time to begin installing an efficient water distribution system. Permanent irrigation ditches were shaped and

farm, so as to drop water from one bench to a lower one without eroding or washing the ditches out. Right after leveling, the plan calls for six to eight tons of manure per acre to be applied on areas where the topsoil has been removed. This was done. Horner plans a rotation of alfalfa three to four years, followed by cotton three to four years, a simple but effective rotation. The alfalfa is fertilized with 200 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate each year. Horner says, "I intend to rotate my crops—I believe that is the best and cheapest way to up my yields." Twenty acres were seeded to alfalfa in 1950 and 40 more acres were seeded in 1952. Sheep, Cattle—The livestock on this farm consists of 50 head of cattle and 100 head of sheep. Horner and his sons are partners in the livestock enterprise. Range is leased to take care

of the main part of the grazing. Horner has 10 acres seeded to irrigated pasture mixture of orchard grass, ryegrass, fescue and alfalfa. Two hundred pounds of 16-20-0 per acre was applied on the pasture early in the spring, 100 pounds per acre in mid-summer and 100 pounds per acre will be applied in early fall.

In 1951, seven acres of this pasture grazed 80 head of sheep for nine months. Horner thinks it paid right well. The sheep are grazed on the alfalfa through December, January, and February and fed cottonseed meal with a little hay.

The Horners have two grown sons, Bill and Bob. Bill is in Korea with the 45th Infantry, which has been to the front four times. Bill went into the Army in November, 1950. He was promoted to sergeant in August 1951 and made his first trip to the front just before last Christmas. The Horners are very proud of Bill, as they are all of their children.

Farms With Dad—Bob Horner farms with his dad. He bought a neighboring farm last year, with 100 acres of irrigated land and 140 acres of range land. Bob applied for assistance from the Central Valley soil conservation district and worked out a conservation plan with SCS technicians. He is making good progress in carrying out the plan. Bob is married and has one child.

The Horners have three children at home—Elizabeth Ann, Mary, and Ronald. Elizabeth Ann, an attractive girl of 19, graduated from Artesia high school in 1951 and now works as bookkeeper in a local firm here.

Horner was born in Marion county, Ark., and was raised in Comanche county, Texas. He came to Artesia in 1926. He farmed around Artesia from 1926 to 1937 when he moved to Texas. In 1944, he moved back to the Russ Gooden farm, southeast of Atoka, where he rented until 1947 when he purchased the farm where he now lives.

Firm Believers—The Horners are firm believers in water conservation. They concreted a terraplant ditch on Bob's farm. Says Horner, "We sure saved a world of water by doing that job. The road and borrow ditch stood full of water and gave us continuous trouble; after concreting the ditch, the road stays dry, and it takes from 1/3 to 1/2 as much time to irrigate from this ditch as it used to take. Bound to have quite a loss of water from any dirt ditch, and I plan to replace all of my dirt ditches with concrete, either pipe-line or concreted ditches.

State Association of Conservation Districts Seeks Unified Programs on Regional Basis

The New Mexico Association of Soil Conservation Districts has come of age! From a humble beginning in 1947, when it was organized at Las Vegas with a few interested district supervisors, it is now recognized as a very active organization.

John F. Young, now chairman of the state soil conservation committee, along with W. A. Williams, Jr., E. O. Moore and the district supervisors in the vicinity of Las Vegas, were the leaders in the organization of the state association. They started from scratch with little or no finances, but these leaders, filled with unbounding enthusiasm for soil and water conservation, persisted in their efforts not only to make the association a power for soil conservation, but also to put it on a sound financial footing.

The New Mexico association immediately affiliated with the national organization. The state was divided into five zones and the districts in each zone elected a member to the executive committee of the state association. This step apparently was the real turning point in developing the organization.

Present Advantages—The executive committee has held regular meetings and put on a concerted campaign to see that the advantages of the state association were fully presented to each district. As a result, most of the 60 organized districts now are members of the state association and are making financial contributions to both the state and national organizations.

The state association also initiated the idea of a quarterly publication, The New Mexico Conservation News, which is designed to keep the district supervisors informed on all developments pertaining to the conservation program in the state.

Officers and executive committee members of the association are: E. O. Moore, Dexter, president; John H. Russell, Elida, vice-president; Mrs. Evelyn Kethley, Las Vegas, secretary-treasurer; Newton H. Knight, San Juan SCD; Harry Straley, Carrizozo SCD; Mrs. Frank Bigbee, East Torrance SCD; Frank R. van Buskirk, Eastern Colfax SCD; Buford Slover, Animas Valley SCD; executive committee members: Lee G. Barte, Tijeras SCD, Albuquerque, publicity chairman.

The fifth annual meeting of the association was held at Roswell in January, 1952. Three districts, Roswell, Macho and Hagerman, Dexter, played hosts to the convention. This was one of the most interesting and valuable meetings that has been held by the state association. A strong bid was made by the Eastern Taos Conservation District for the 1953 state convention and it was accepted. The district supervisors at Taos are making rather elaborate plans for this meeting.

Among outstanding activities of the state association for this year are:

1.—The coordinated land use program of the Pojoaque SCD. This presents an excellent example of the complete planning of an area on a watershed basis. All landowners and controllers within the district boundary are members of and participate on this complete coordinated land use program which was established as a pilot district. The program plan of January 11, 1952, includes a complete statement of land resources and problems, complete tabulations of conservation needs, and a recommended program section which contemplates the acceleration of the present conservation program in the district. The recommended program visualizes the completion of all conservation work in the Pojoaque district over a period of 20 years through approximately doubling annual expenditures for conservation measures.

2.—W. A. Williams, E. O. Moore, and several other district supervisors attended the national association meeting at Cleveland, Williams as chairman of the public lands committee, assisted by Moore and others, made a strong plea for more conservation on the public lands in the western states.

3.—The state association also has taken the initiative in encouraging district supervisors to take a real and earnest part in helping formulate county agricultural resources conservation programs. This association also promoted a soil conservation month in New Mexico in which all soil conservation districts and organizations and agencies interested in soil conservation would put on some type of local observance which would call to the attention of farmers and ranchers as well as the town and city people the importance of protecting our most valuable basic resource, soil and water.

The state association prides itself on being an independent organization and is striving solely to further the cause of soil and water conservation by working with all federal, state and local agencies that might be able to assist the districts.

4.—The coordinated land use program of the Pojoaque SCD. This presents an excellent example of the complete planning of an area on a watershed basis. All landowners and controllers within the district boundary are members of and participate on this complete coordinated land use program which was established as a pilot district. The program plan of January 11, 1952, includes a complete statement of land resources and problems, complete tabulations of conservation needs, and a recommended program section which contemplates the acceleration of the present conservation program in the district. The recommended program visualizes the completion of all conservation work in the Pojoaque district over a period of 20 years through approximately doubling annual expenditures for conservation measures.

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Hegari Clumbs In Value When Used as Feed

How to get the most out of a relatively poor field of hegari was demonstrated by the animal husbandry department recently at Texas Tech in a lamb-feeding experiment. The experiment, involving 11.30 acres of hegari on dry land and 196 head of Rambouillet lambs, was conducted by the department with the aid of Claude Ash, Bronte graduate student. Ash will use the data collected for his master's thesis.

Each acre of hegari and supplemental feed produced 195 pounds of lamb, when sold at market price would bring \$54.60. If the hegari had been cut and sold, it would have brought an estimated \$30 per acre.

Harvesting the hegari acreage with livestock brought the department \$22 more per acre than it would have realized if it had harvested the grain commercially.

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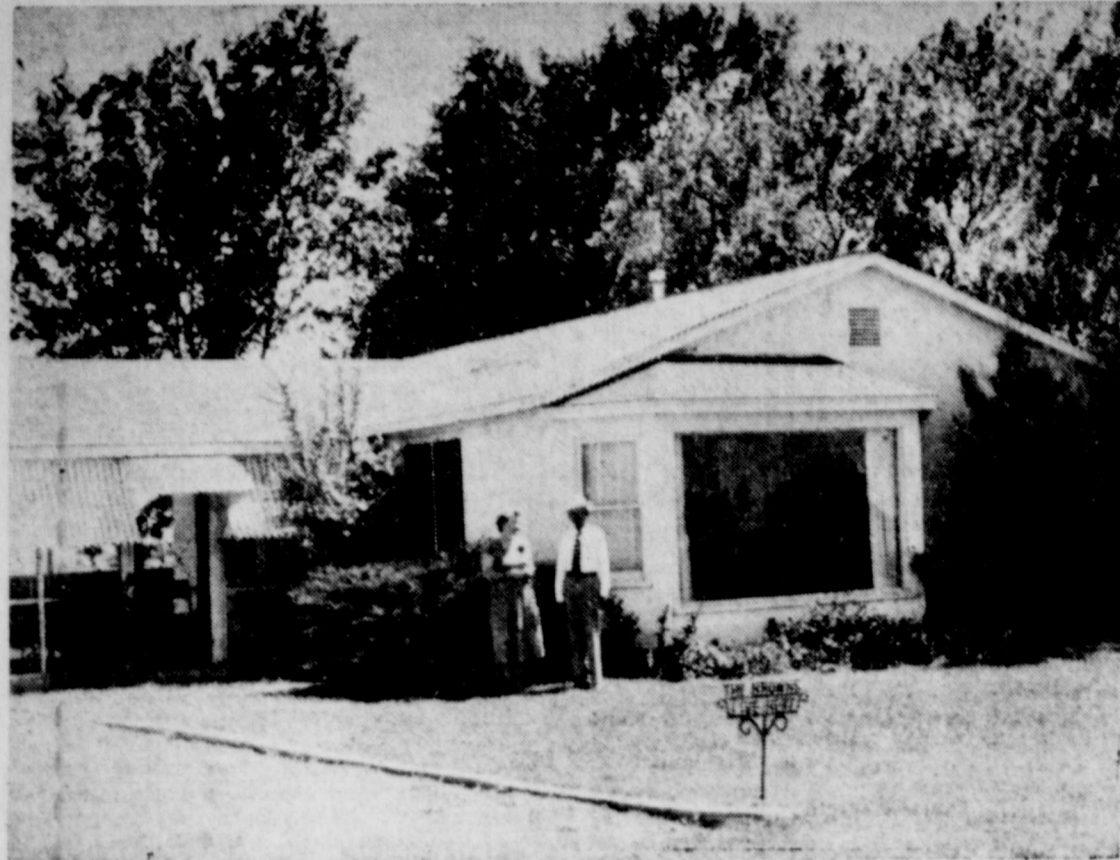
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MR. AND MRS. T. E. BROWN moved to a 40-acre farm 1 1/2 miles from Artesia through their like of country living. Brown once worked for the soil conservation service in Texas, soon realized after purchase of his farm here that a conservation program was needed. Leveling and other improvements have cut water use 20 per cent on his farm, Brown says.

Comprehensive Improvement Plan Cuts Water Use By 20 Per Cent, Ups Yield for T. E. Brown

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

"When I bought my farm, irrigation water was running off the land and down the roadside. But water doesn't run off my farm any more," says Tom Brown, who lives two miles southeast of Artesia.

"It used to be a constant battle to get even fair irriga-

tion, but now water is applied evenly over all of this farm."

Brown bought his 40-acre farm in 1943. After several years of farming, it became more and more evident that the farm was not producing as it should. Both water and soil was leaving the farm. Irrigation was done by lots of shoveling, with some areas getting too much water and others not enough.

A water and soil conservation plan was needed, Brown decided. Such a plan was worked out with

the Central Valley soil conservation district in April of 1948. In March, 1950, 20 acres were leveled in benches, ditches shaped out and drop structures installed in the ditches. In 1951 the remainder of the farm was leveled. "I figure I use 20 per cent less water than before leveling and do a much better job of irrigating," says Brown.

Fertilizer on Cuts— As soon as the land was leveled, barnyard fertilizer was applied on the cut areas where the top soil

had been removed in leveling. The south half of this farm was planted this spring to a permanent grass mixture of fescue grass, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass and alfalfa. One hundred pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer was applied before planting to get the grass off to a quick start. The pasture has been mowed once to control weeds and will be mowed as needed. Another 100 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre was applied in July.

Soil and water conservation was not new to Brown, however. He worked for the soil conservation service when it was a young and growing organization. He soddied Bermuda grass on eroded and worn-out hillsides in Bell County, Texas.

In May of this year, the Browns had a chance to see the results of some of his early conservation work. What was once scarred hillsides are now a pretty picture of abundant grass over which beautiful cattle are grazing.

Cotton, More Cotton— Previously this land was cropped to cotton — cotton — cotton and sometimes corn. The land was plowed up one side of the hill and down the next. When it rained, as it does in that country, this water carried away a large part of the topsoil—that precious few inches of earth which makes the land productive.

This same land is now producing abundant grass. Some of the more fertile areas are still in cultivation with this difference: The land is terraced and row crops are planted parallel to the terraces, to hold the water on the land and reduce erosion. Legumes and grass are used in rotation with row crops to add organic matter, humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Brown also helped write the first cotton contract on the first cotton program in Bell county.

The north one-half of his present 40-acre farm near Artesia is planted to sudan grass which will be plowed up this fall, fertilized with 200 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre and seeded to barley for grazing this winter.

Production Good— Brown is well pleased with the production on his sudan grass. Twelve acres of it was cut for hay

on July 10. The yield was 25 1/2 tons of hay. The first of July, 50 head of yearlings (half-breed Brahmas) were turned on part of the sudan grass. They are doing well.

A complete record of yield is being kept including planting dates, fertilizer used and amounts applied, and pounds of beef produced on it.

The farm was irrigated from an old well drilled in 1904. It is a partnership well with R. L. Paris. The pipe had rusted out and was leaking badly, so in 1948 a new well was drilled and the old well plugged. The new well produced so much better that the overnight storage reservoir would not hold for overnight pumping and had to be enlarged.

Another way Brown saves water is with concrete ditches. Irrigation water flows through a concrete ditch 3,000 feet before it reaches the farm. "Before concreting this ditch, we lost an enormous amount of water from seepage," said Brown. "Next year, concrete pipeline will replace the open ditches on the farm, as I am saving every drop of water possible."

Like Country— The Browns purchased this farm mainly because they wanted to live in the country. It is only 1 1/2 miles from home to his business in Artesia.

They immediately started making a home on this place. It being wartime, and materials and labor scarce, a warehouse was moved in from the oilfields and remodeled. Sheet rock was put on the inside of the house, and it was neatly stuccoed on the outside. A garage and breezeway have now been added, shrubs, flowers and nice lawn put in. The result—a beautiful farm home!

The Browns have one son, T. E. Brown, Jr., who lives in Artesia with his family. He is a graduate of Baylor university and is in business with his father.

The Brown family moved to Artesia in 1940 and started an oil field supply business at Loco Hills. In 1941, he moved his business to Artesia, also.

In conclusion, Brown said, "What I like best about my present set-up

Friendship Groups Aid in Conservation

By T. A. NEUBAUER

Soil conservation district supervisors of New Mexico are taking advantage of the desire of people to do things together in groups. They are using neighbor or friendship groups to speed up conservation work on the land. Congenial, neighborly groups of farmers and ranchers are working out their conservation problems together just as they do many of their other problems.

The latest report shows that 480 groups comprising over 2,700 farmers and ranchers are doing conservation work with their soil conservation districts. About 100 groups including nearly 500 people have started working with their soil conservation districts during the last year.

The supervisors are working with these friendship groups to get more conservation applied to the land. At group meetings, they learn how the soil conservation district can help them, what the conservation program is in the district, what it is like on their own farms, and plan together how they can get the conservation program on their own farms. They observe and learn at demonstrations on a neighbor's farm how to apply certain conservation practices.

They learn how to do such things as improved ways of irrigating a field to better use and save water, how to prepare for and plant a field to irrigated pasture, and how to better use and handle different kinds of land. They learn new methods and ways of conservation farming.

Also at meetings the group de-

is that the farm will almost irrigate itself, the cattle will harvest my crop, and my land is getting better all of the time."

cides what conservation practices district technician. He needs to it will work on and apply this com-over each unit and make invest- ing season. On many of these tions and surveys to help the things, members of the group help individual farmer or rancher to each other and work out their and apply a conservation pro- problems together. to fit the land.

Many things on the farm or ranch of each member of the group, however, need the special of attention of the soil conservation plenty!



Don't sell your Farm down the river—consult your Soil Conservation Service for the best in Soil Conservation practices.

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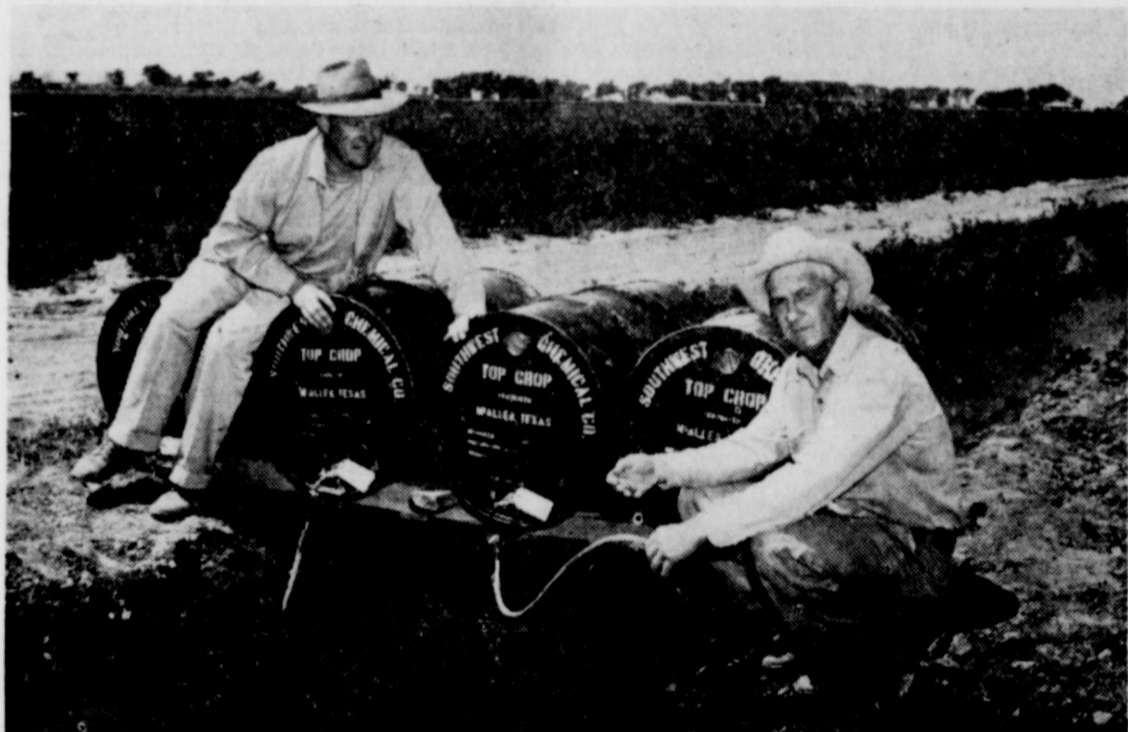
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The above picture shows M. A. "Doc" Waters, manager of the Artesia Chemical Company and J. O. "Pop" Garner, farmer, southeast of Artesia, checking a set of Liquid Fertilizer on his farm. Garner has used Liquid Fertilizer for the past four years with increasing results, especially on cotton.

Science and chemistry have provided a quick, sure, safe and economical way as shown in the picture, to provide your plants with food they need for maximum production. Top Crop Liquid Fertilizer, manufactured by the Southwest Chemical Company of Texas, has been specially blended for all crops in the Pecos Valley.

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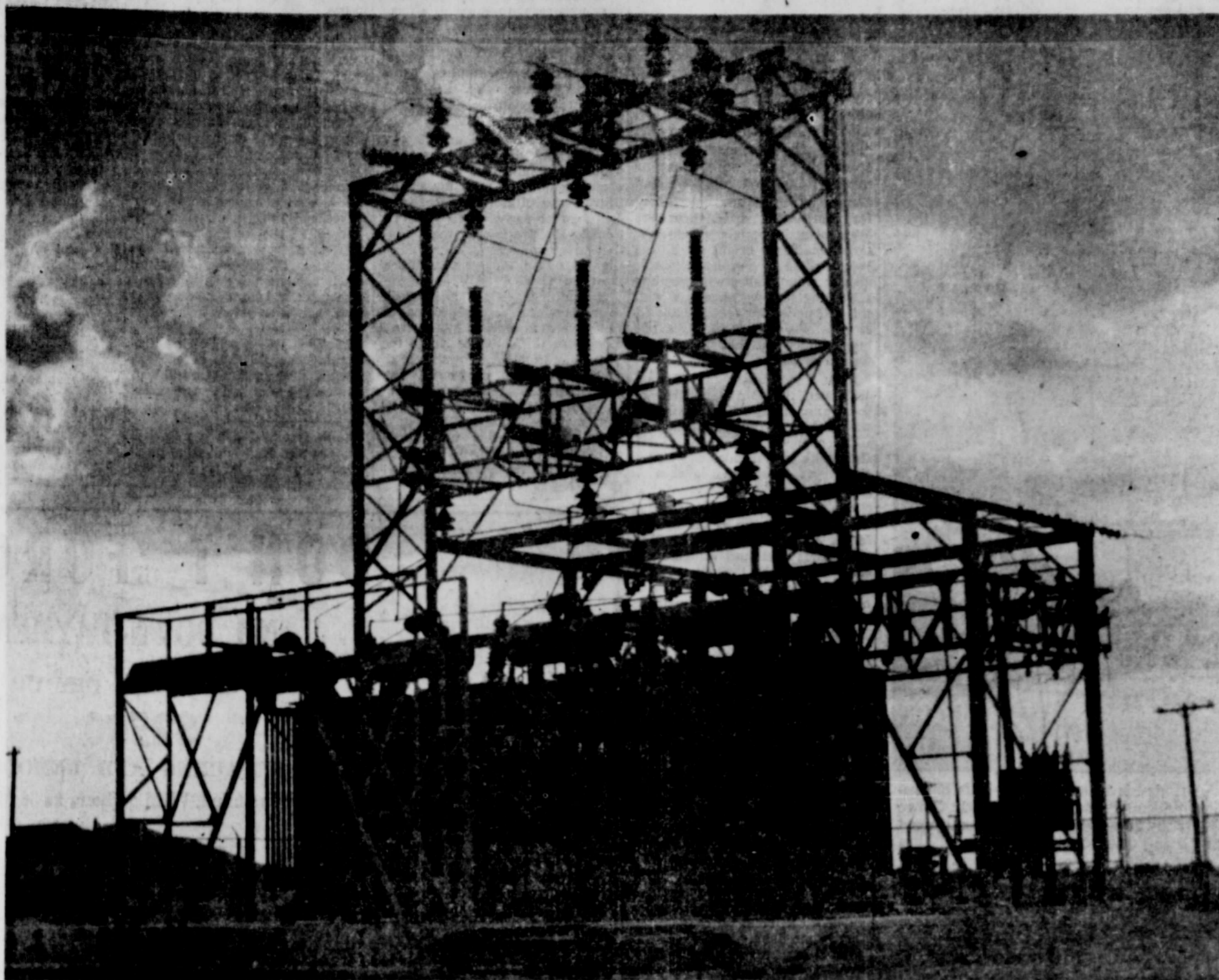
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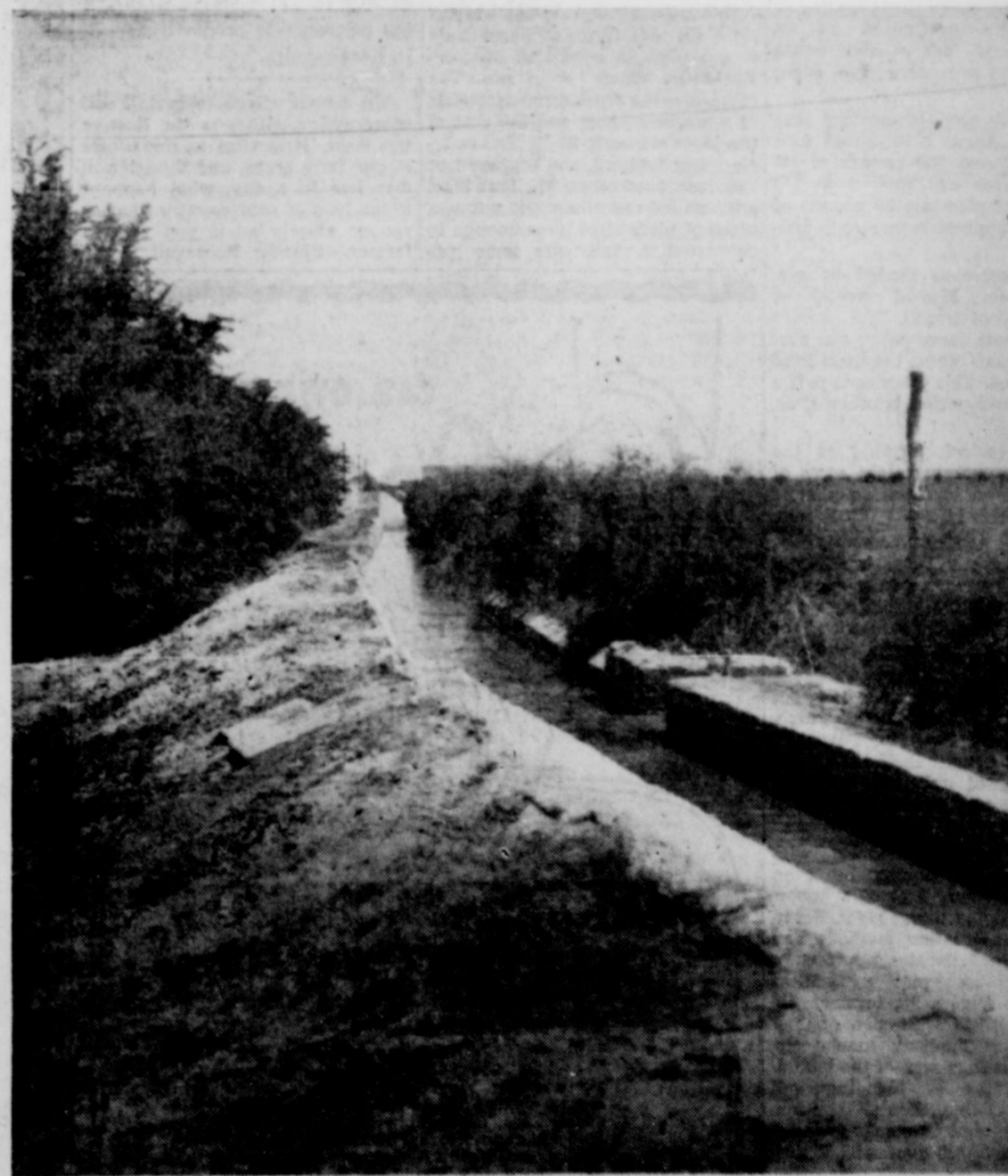
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DESPITE SMALL acreage, Frank Clowe (above) finds his 10-acre farm yields big returns due to a thorough-going program of water and soil conservation. With Clowe are Mrs. Clowe and their daughter Kathleen, 12. The Clowes live five miles southeast of Artesia. He farms for a hobby, prefers country living over town-dwelling.

Small Acreage Pays Large Dividends on Clowe's Ten-Acre 'Hobby Farm' Southeast of Artesia

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

Small acreages of pasture can be made to pay big dividends by using intensive farming practices, according to Frank Clowe of Artesia. "My 1/2 acre of pasture gives me grazing equivalent to two head of cattle or ten sheep for eight months—or figured on an acreage basis, four head of cattle or 20 sheep per acre for eight months."

One-third acre of pasture was seeded in April, 1950. Seven tons of manure and 200 pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer was applied on 1/3 acre before planting; 30 pounds of 16-20-0 is applied before each irrigation.

The pasture is seeded to ryegrass, fescue, Madrid sweetclover and Birdsfoot trefoil. The pasture is fenced into three parts; one part is grazed each week, then fertilized and watered. This gives each part a two-week rest period between grazings.

With livestock farming as the goal, the remaining eight acres of his cultivated land will be planted to alfalfa this fall.

Sheep and Alfalfa—
Clowe says a large number of farmers are successfully grazing sheep on alfalfa in this area and that he can do it, too. Part of the alfalfa will be cut for hay and part of it grazed.

Living in town was not for Frank and Edith Clowe and daughter, Kathleen, 12, so in February, 1950, they bought their little farm—10 acres of irrigated land just two miles east and 3 miles south of Artesia.

Clowe is experimenting with farming as a hobby, but even though it is only sort of a hobby, he enjoys doing things right. Farming by conservation methods and handling his livestock properly gives him as great a thrill as though he were a big farmer. He works at the New Mexico Asphalt & Refining Company in Artesia, where he is in charge of the laboratory. He talks of blending and treating gasoline, desulphurization, crude stills and thermo-cracking—terms which oil men will understand.

Home Modernized—
Their home is being modernized and shortly the Clowes expect to be having all of the conveniences of town or city, along with more freedom and the peaceful surroundings of the country living on the farm offers.

Clowe was born in Nogal, N. M., moving to Artesia with his parents in 1920, when only 5 years old. He served in the Army Air-Corps from 1943 to 1945. As a radio operator, he flew 25 combat missions over Germany, being stationed in Italy.

Complete control of irrigation water from the well until it is delivered onto the plant or crop, is the goal of Clowe. In order to accomplish this, two acres were leveled in 1950. Another six acres on his place was bench-leveled in 1952 to complete the leveling on his place.

In order to get the field leveled to as large blacks without any

triangular benches as possible, Clowe leveled into four equal blocks or benches of two acres each. Benches run north and south, with the long way of the farm. This made deep cuts and high fills; since the filled areas settle, Clowe plans to touch up or smooth up his leveling this fall before planting to alfalfa.

Unusual Valve—
One unusual conservation was noticed on this farm. A home-made valve used in a turnout box, designed by Clowe, is in use. The valve is made from scrap materials at a machine shop, and the cost of the labor was only \$7.50. The materials cost nothing, and consisted of two iron bars about 3 1/2 feet long, a piston cut out of a steam pump, a piece of plate steel large enough to cover outlet pipe, with some gas-

ket material to cover the piece of plate steel.
A single flip with foot or hand will open or close the valve. This valve does not leak, and is very convenient.

Soil conservation is the art and science of using land according to its capabilities and treating it according to its needs to keep the soil permanently productive. — R. D. Hockensmith.

We cannot afford to curtail soil conservation, either in the East or the West. It is vital to the future of our farm areas, and though you may live in a city, what happens to the land of your country touches you as closely as if you were a farmer.—Eleanor Roosevelt.



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Early Patriots Saw Need for Conservation

Only for 17 years has soil conservation actually received national attention in America. This leads many to believe that conservation is something new, something as modern as jet planes and atomic submarines. Actually for nearly 200 years there has been intermittent talk of soil conservation. These bright spots have been lighter by visionaries. Some men or some small group sounding a warning that we must live with this soil under our feet and not destroy it. For two centuries a few have pointed out that without soil we cannot live.

Such a visionary was Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Jefferson, who was author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the University of Virginia, was in his own eyes first and always a farmer.

"No occupation," he wrote, "is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth." He always considered farmers "the most valuable citizens. In fact he thought that the husbandman who could "double his food" by good farming methods deserved "to rank . . . next after his Creator." The last few years have shown Jefferson to be right. Surveys show that after applying a sound technical program, conservation farmers produce on the average 35 per cent more than others. Sees Danger in 1748—

Another early soil conservationist was a circuit riding minister and doctor, Jared Eliot. While riding between parishes, he noted the erosion of the good new farmland. He was quick to see that water running off a grassed hillside was clear, but water streaming off a bare hillside was muddy. Eliot wrote of his experience in the first American book on agriculture, published in 1748. He called attention to the dangers of erosion and pointed out where many fields would need drainage ditches to rid

them of excess water. He also pointed out the need for the use of clovers and other soil building crops in the rotation as soil builders.

Samuel Deane was another minister who recognized the ill effects of wind and water erosion. Deane developed several new methods of farming to overcome soil losses. He described them in his "New England Farmer and Geographical Dictionary," published in 1790.

Exchange Letters—
George Washington and Jefferson exchanged many letters in which they talked of agricultural problems and the need for an improved agriculture. Patrick Henry was another early soil conservationist. He proclaimed that "now that the revolution is ended he is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies."

It was in May, 1908, that President Theodore Roosevelt called all the governors of the states and territories to the White House for a consideration of the problems of conservation that confronted the nation. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania had convinced the president that a strong effort should be made to establish a nation-wide conservation policy. As a result of the meeting the National Forest program was started.

In 1916, a soil and water experiment station was opened at the University of Missouri. Three years later other stations were started in North Carolina and Texas to study soil and water losses.

Assigned Job—
In 1919, Dr. H. H. Bennett, the first chief of the soil conservation service, was assigned by the bureau of soils the task of arousing public interest in soil erosion control. The soil erosion service came into being in the department of interior in 1933 and in 1935 was transferred by Congress to the department of agriculture. At that time it was renamed the soil conservation service.

In 1937, the soil conservation districts idea was conceived and brought local democratic control which has enabled the American farmer to do more conservation work than ever before in history.

There is no possible way of stopping the siltation of our reservoirs, streams, ditches and harbors except with soil conservation. —Dr. Hugh H. Bennett.

Soil conservation is a means of bringing the land and its management into equilibrium with environmental factors.

Fertilized Pastures Give More Nutriment

Animals graze some grasses more readily than others. It is also recognized, says Charles L. Terrell, conservationist for the Colorado A&M extension service, that animals graze fertilized pastures more readily than those unfertilized.

Quite often we give the old cow credit for selecting and eating those plants that are good for her. However, reports from the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station tells why cows eat certain grasses and refuse others.

Studies of fertilized grasses and unfertilized grasses indicated two important substances which affect palatability — phosphorus and sugar. Available phosphorus is known to be necessary for proper sugar metabolism in the plant. Both the soil and manure in these studies were low in phosphorus.

Improper balance of nitrogen and phosphorus prevented normal sugar formation in the plants and evidently decreased palatability.

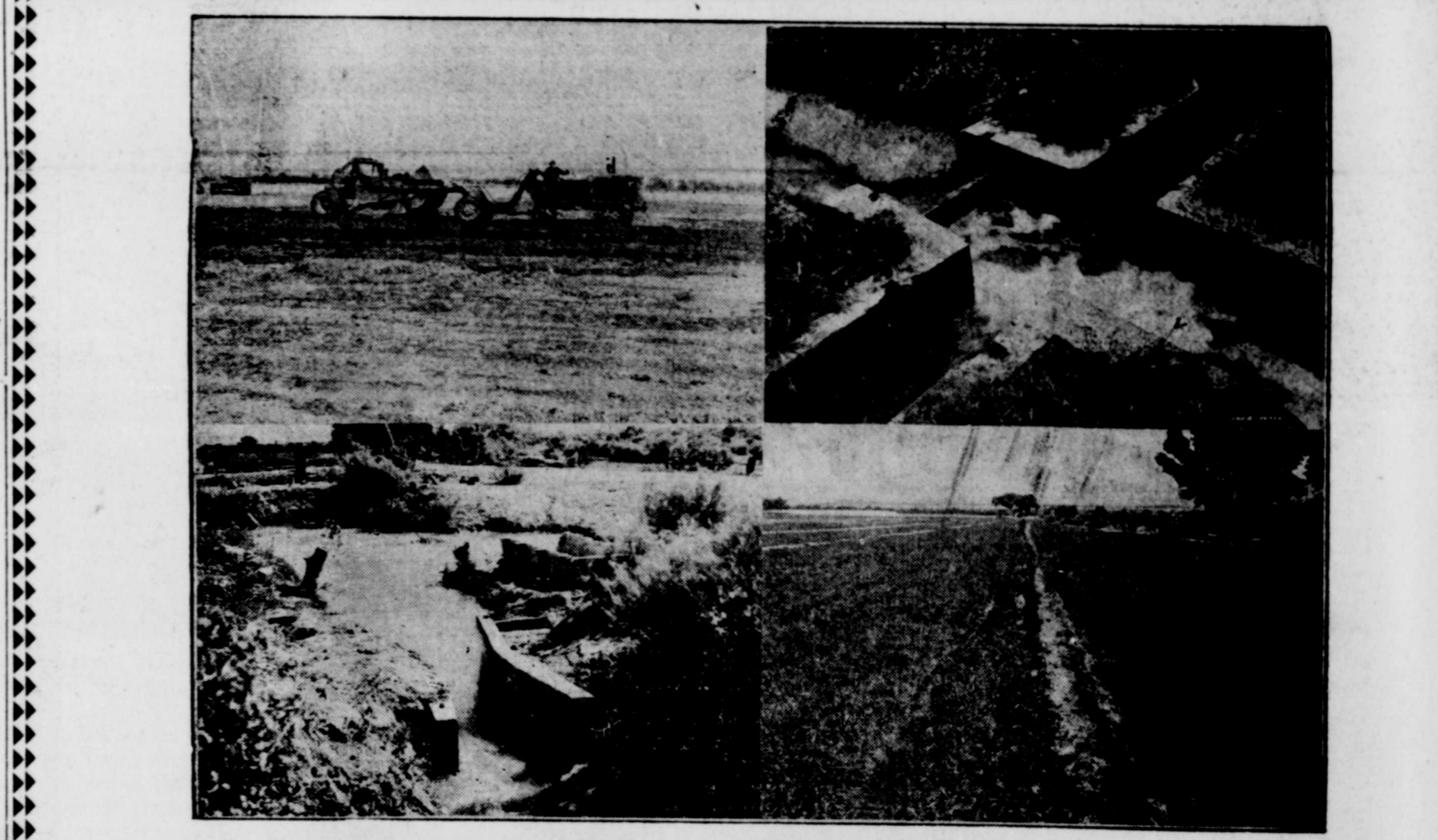
Oklahoma station reported dark green grass growing on animal droppings was analyzed and found to be higher in protein, calcium, potassium, fat and vitamins than grass grown under normal conditions in the same pastures. The normal or unaffected pastures were always higher in silica which reduces palatability of the forage.

Starvation of the soil leads to starvation of plants, which results in starvation of animals, including human beings.—A. G. Kilham, Utah State Agricultural College.



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The farmers who organized and manage 2300 non-political Soil Conservation Districts answered that question. Sure, it takes time, and effort and money . . . but it all comes back many times over in greater returns from increased production . . . and at unheard of interest rates and with extra production for the principal! But what is more important, the conservation of our soil and water resources assures for posterity, America of the future, the heritage that we now enjoy . . . an endowment that was earned by our forefathers!

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- Get the conservation job done by local people through local effort in the American way
- There is no charge for the technical and other district help that is available to apply a conservation plan to your farm

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General Is Set for Artesian Killed By Train

Funeral services for Adolfo Torres, 26, who was killed on Monday a mile north of Artesia following a passenger collision with his car, will be held at 9 a. m. today at the Lady of Grace church. Stephen Bono will conduct funeral services. Burial will be in Spanish cemetery.

Torres died in Artesia General hospital four hours after his car was struck by the passenger train at 3 a. m. Monday at the alfalfa crossing a mile north of Artesia.

Patrolman Arnold J. ... investigating officer, requested the accident this way: Torres, according to members of his family, was a deaf and drove slowly toward the crossing. L. D. Garton of Clovis, on the train, said Mr. Torres approached the crossing at five miles an hour.

Because of the slow speed Garton thought the car would stop at a stop. It was in motion across the tracks when the train struck.

The car was carried 85 feet from the impact, then dropped to the track 27 feet from the impact.

Torres died at 11:20 in the hospital from injuries received. The train was 58 miles from Artesia, according to R. T. Bright of Clovis, engineer on passenger train No. 25. The train was bound.

Labor Head Slain



AUTHORITIES are hunting clues in murder of John Acropolis (above), Westchester county, New York, labor leader whose body, with two shots in the head, was found lying in foyer of Yonkers apartment in which he lived. Acropolis, 44, Colgate graduate, was president of the Westchester County Federation of Labor and of Local 456, AFL-International Brotherhood of Teamsters. (International)

First Bale of Cotton Ginned Here Monday

First bale of cotton in North Eddy county was ginned in Artesia Monday, according to Paul Rogers, manager of Farmers Gin. Cotton was from the farm of George Johnson, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Artesia.

Finished bale weighed 520 pounds. Seed cotton brought to the gin weighed 1,450 pounds before ginning.

The cotton was graded Tuesday as strict middling with 1 3/32 inch staple.

Johnson said his cotton was raised from Mesa Acala seed. Production of this year's first bale varied only a few days from the date last year when the first bale was ginned. In 1951, a 540-pound bale from the J. W. Berry farm was ginned Tuesday, Aug. 28, and was the first bale in New Mexico.

Whether such a distinction has been earned by Johnson's cotton has not yet been learned.

Arrangements for sale of the first bale, probably at an auction later this week, have not yet been completed, but will be announced this week-end.

Left Arm, Both Legs in Korea



TRIPLE AMPUTEE Cpl. Angel (Andy) Gomez of Aibonito, Puerto Rico, waves farewell to (from left) nurse Lt. Col. Katherine Hayes of Joliet, Ill., M-Sgt. Henry L. Carter of Chattanooga, Tenn., and M-Sgt. Orbin Mullins of Norton, Va., as he leaves Walter Reed hospital, Washington, to go home, following Army discharge. Gomez lost both legs and an arm in Korea. (International Soundphoto)

Bankers Will Honor 14 For Conservation Work

Artesia Guard Again Snares Top Battery Award

Artesia's National Guard unit was again voted top battery in the 697th AAA AW battalion during two-weeks' summer training camp concluded Sunday at Fort Bliss.

The Artesia battery captured the trophy for the second consecutive year on the basis of all-round ability and performance, according to Capt. Marshall Belshe, battery commander.

The award is made by battalion officers to the best of four batteries in the organization. Competing were Hobbs, Roswell, Artesia, and Carlsbad units.

The Artesia unit returned Sunday from the two-weeks camp. Should the local unit again win the trophy in 1953, it will retain permanent possession. Award of the trophy was based on performance ratings by Fourth Army and battalion officials.

Major William C. Thompson of Artesia is commander of the southeastern New Mexico battalion.

Chosen as top non-commissioned officer in the Artesia battery by a vote among officers was Sgt. Jesse Shepard, gun sergeant. Cpl. E. V. Calderone was chosen as top corporal by a vote among corporals and privates.

As a result of Fourth Army rating the Artesia National Guard unit was given an "excellent" rating, having earned 35 of a possible 40 points. In addition, a mess operated by the Artesia battery was given a superior rating, the first to be won by a battery in the 697th battalion.

Highlight of the two-week training session was a night maneuver which began at 3 p. m. last Wednesday and continued to 10 p. m. Thursday, Captain Belshe said. An aggressor force attacked National Guard units, but was turned back by the local battery, the only unit to capture prisoners.

Banquet Friday Night to Fete Farmers for Conservation Work

Fourteen Artesia area farmers will receive awards for outstanding water and soil conservation work, completed this year, during a Bankers' Award banquet scheduled for 7 p. m. Friday night in Masonic Temple, Artesia.

Arthur F. Jones, president of the First National bank at Portales, will be the keynote speaker. Awards will be presented by a representative of the New Mexico Bankers association. Charles K. Johnson of Artesia, president of the First National bank, is chairman in charge of the state bankers' association committee on agriculture.

Farmers and ranchers to be honored are H. V. Parker, S. P. Yates, the Yates estate, Harvey E. Yates, H. H. Mills, R. T. Spence-H.H. Mills, Frank Clowe, Lynn F. Chumbley, R. C. Horner, Russ and Johnnie Gooden, C. R. and Dale Yoder, Hugh and Jim B. Moutray, R. L. Paris, and Tom E. Brown.

The award winners have gained their honors through programs carried out under the Central Valley soil conservation district, of which H. V. Parker is chairman.

Other officers in the district are: F. Ray Zumwalt, vice-chairman; H. L. Green, secretary-treasurer; and Lynn F. Chumbley and Harvey Yates, members.

About 150 are expected to attend the banquet, according to G. L. Beene, area conservationist for the southeastern New Mexico district of the soil conservation service.

The banquet in Artesia is sponsored by the First National bank and Peoples State bank, whose representatives will assist in presentation of the awards.

Plaques throughout Artesia, a special edition of the Artesia Advocate, the banquet and other honors have been planned in conjunction with the soil conservation service and Artesia bankers to honor the award winners.

New Mexico's first such bankers' awards were presented in Carlsbad last year. Friday night's banquet will be the first of its type to be held in Artesia, and is expected to become an annual affair.

Dave Button, manager of radio station KSPV, will be master of ceremonies for Friday's banquet and program. Musical entertainment will be highlighted during the evening.

Only One of Four Completions Is Producer

Four wells were completed and one new location spotted in North Eddy county oil fields this week.

Only one of the completions was a producer. Three others were abandoned.

New location staked is No. 1 Parode of DeKalb Agriculture association in SE SE 13-24-28.

Producer is DeKalb's No. 1 James and Pardue in NW SE 13-24-28, pumping 72 barrels per day after shot.

Plugged and abandoned were George H. Williams No. 7 Barrientos in NE NW 35-17-27, depth 430 feet; Union Oil of California No. 1 Beeman in SE NW 13-24-27, 2,565 feet; and A. M. Brininstool No. 1 Pecos Irrigation in SE NW 6-25-28, location abandoned.

Drilling report is as follows:

August Building Permits in City Total \$96,770

Building permits for construction valued at \$96,770 were issued in Artesia during August, according to City Hall statistics. Of the total, \$81,600 was issued to American Builders, Inc., of Albuquerque for 11 three-bedroom houses to be built on W. Runyan.

August's permits were about \$60,000 over the \$35,085 authorized during July.

Building permits amounting to \$500 or more were issued to: Clyde Guy, \$1,500, remodel existing house, build rental unit at E. Grand and Freeman.

Pat Fairry, \$5,000, build 24 by 30 house in Buck addition.

Jesus Solis, \$6,000, add two rooms to house at 808 W. Mosley.

Andres Lozano, \$500, move two-room house from outside city to Combs addition.

L. C. Privetts, \$1,000, move house and add bath, wiring, and plumbing to 808 W. Adams.

E. Sosa, \$500, add 26 by 18 room to house at 203 Kemp.

C. B. Goldston, \$5,000, construct two-bedroom house of concrete and concrete block at 1112 Hermosa drive.

Jess Cave, \$700, partitions in apartment house in block 3 on W. Chisum.

Glenn Farmer, \$1,400, carport on house in block 2, Alta Vista addition.

Landis Feather, 10 by 20 addition, porch enclosure, residence at 305 Missouri.

Pete J. Starr, \$10,000, build 20 by 75 addition to home at 813 Hermosa drive.

Permits issued during August bring total value of construction in the city to \$540,687 thus far this year.

Artesia School Teacher Seriously Hurt in Collision

An Artesia school teacher was seriously injured in a three-car auto accident at 7 Friday night 39 miles north of Roswell on U. S. 70.

Roscoe Alford, new member of the Park school faculty, was returning to his former home at Rogers, N. M., following pre-school teacher conferences at Artesia when the accident occurred.

State police said a car driven by James E. Tuter, 38, of Amarillo, rammed the rear of Alford's car at "a high rate of speed." Alford's car jumped across the road, side-swiping a car driven by Raymond Myers of Phoenix.

Tuter then rammed the Myers car head-on, State Police said. The Myers car was pulling a trailer.

Alford was hospitalized in St. Mary's at Roswell, and will not be able to return to Park school faculty "for several weeks."

Injured slightly in the accident were Mr. and Mrs. Myers, their son, Paul, 12, and Tuter, who was held for investigation by police.

Alford was alone when the accident occurred.

Four-County Garden Club Meet Set for Cottonwood Sept. 11

A four-county district meeting of southeastern New Mexico garden clubs will be held in Cottonwood Sept. 11, according to Mrs. Orval Gray of Cottonwood Garden club, hostess for the event.

Clubs from Eddy, Lea, Chaves, and Otero counties will send representatives to the meeting, which is to begin at 9 a. m. at Mrs. Gray's home with a coffee get-together.

Deadline for reservations is next Monday, Sept. 8.

A tour will leave Mrs. Gray's home at 9:30 to inspect Cottonwood community gardens. Delegates not attending the morning tour will meet at the Methodist educational building in Artesia at 11:30.

Lunch will be served at noon and a business meeting is to follow.

Highlight of the program will be a talk on dried arrangements by Mrs. Vernon Knapp.

Reservations and a \$2 fee are to be sent to Mrs. Forrest Brooke of Artesia.

Mrs. Ray Zumwalt is in charge of the tour, and the registration committee is headed by Mrs. J. J. Terry. Mrs. Douglas O'Bannon will be in charge of table arrangement, and Mrs. Wert Roney, favors.

Each member of Cottonwood Garden club will make a card poster sign with their name and a flower painted on it to identify their yard.

Mrs. Knapp's program on dried arrangements will follow the business meeting.

Chamber Board To Seek New Housing Chairman

Resignation of Clayton Meneff as housing chairman for the Artesia Chamber of Commerce was accepted at a board of directors meeting held last week-end.

Meneff has served as chairman of the committee since Pres. Ralph Hayes took office at the first of the year. Meneff has been instrumental in promoting defense housing allocations for the city and in having defense housing units built.

President Hayes deferred appointment of a successor.

Other business—

In other business the C of C's board:

—Decided no action could be taken toward securing a deferment from naval service for Dr. G. P. Ruppert, Artesia dentist.

—Heard the Santa Fe railroad will entertain 20 Artesia civic leaders at Artesia Country club sometime in October.

—Received a financial report from the manager showing Good Will Day had netted \$612.97, but that the entire amount in the C of C treasury is \$768.67, including that fund. Motion was made to spend this fund is necessary, pending a new fund-raising drive.

—Voted to express interest and support a proposed Greyhound bus line from Carlsbad to Raton via Artesia.

No Action—

—Take no action in backing a fund drive to send the Artesia Future Farmers of America judging team to Waterloo, Iowa, at the end of September.

—Donated \$50 to the Maljamar Recreation association for its annual Maljamar Day.

—Collected a \$45 gift to give Jim Farmer at the Philadelphia Eagle-New York Yank football game at Odessa last Friday.

—Accepted the resignation of Miss Janice Bennett, who will attend Hardin-Simmons university this fall.

Dance Fracas Ends in Cracked Head, Damaged Police Car

One Artesia youth today is under arrest for resisting an officer, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace and at least four others are being held in their parents' custody as the result of a fracas Friday night in which three police cars were vandalized.

The ruckus began at Rancho Valley Barn Dance west of Artesia on the Hope highway when several youths started a free-for-all fight. State Patrolman Arnold Smith and Constable Ralph Smith, both present when the fighting started, attempted to break-up the youths.

Patrolman Smith was forced to hit Joe Gray, 19, of Artesia, twice with a nightstick to subdue him. Gray was taken to Artesia General hospital for head treatment, but refused to let a doctor close head lacerations with stitches.

Gray was taken to another doctor where he was treated.

Meanwhile, friends of the youth slashed a tire on Patrolman Smith's car at the barn dance before Gray was taken to the hospital. At the hospital engine wiring on Patrolman Smith's car was pulled out and thrown away, and a tire again slashed.

While Patrolman and Constable Smith were at the hospital, youths also slashed a tire on Constable Smith's car, left at the barn dance, and similarly attacked a city police car parked in front of a downtown cafe.

Patrolman Smith Monday said four youths had been arrested for damage to the three cars, and others will be arrested. All are juveniles. They will be charged with injury to and destruction of state property (a state police car), Smith declared.

The offense carries a sentence of \$50 to \$1,000 and up to five years on conviction.

Two Artesians Enlist to Serve In Armed Forces

Two Artesia youths have enlisted in the armed forces.

They are Dale R. Price, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Price of 810 W. Dallas, and George F. Weippert, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Weippert of 705 E. Main.

Price enlisted in the Army Thursday and is pending assignment for basic training. He was a graduate of Artesia high school last June.

Artesia Captures Roswell Series With 8-3 Win

Artesia Driller big bats broke loose for five runs in the eighth inning to net an 8-3 win over Roswell Rockets and sweep a three-game home series Tuesday night.

The Drillers' big eighth broke a 3-3 tie that had developed in the fourth inning.

Tuesday night's game saw Rudy Briner bang out his 57th double of the season to break the Longhorn league record. Briner, first up in the second, later scored on another double by Pete Pichan.

Jim Ackers threw another of his sensational long balls from center field to put a man out at home plate in the seventh inning after catching a fly ball.

Wally Hanna, Driller fans learned, was played the game despite sickness requiring extensive medical treatment yesterday before the shortstop post, since alternate Paul Halter had broken a thumb Sunday night when subbing for Briner behind the plate.

Len Ruyle went all the way for Artesia, allowing four hits for three Roswell runs. He gave up three bases on balls, struck out one. Johnny Graham absorbed the loss for Roswell after relieving for Grantham in the third.

Grantham in his two innings, allowed two hits for one run, walked one, struck out one. Graham in six innings yielded six hits for seven runs, walked eight, struck out one, and was charged with a balk in the seventh.

Artesia scored first in last night's game, showing over a single in the second on the Briner and Pichan doubles. Another was added in the third by the Drillers, when Vince Sarrubi singled, came home on an error.

Roswell chalked up three in the fourth when Crawford singled, Guppert was walked, and Malone gained first on an error. A long single by Tusa, second sacker, cleared

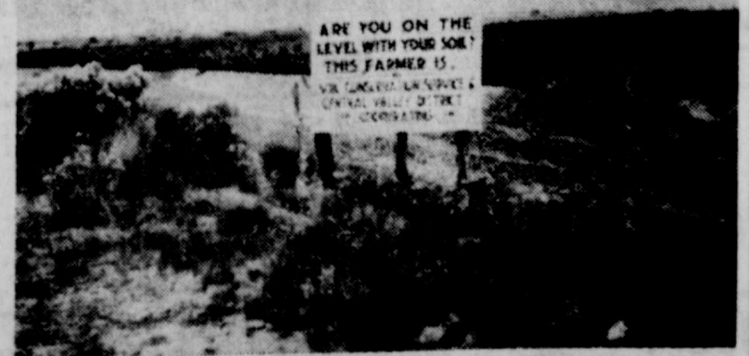
(Continued on Page Six)

- C. L. East et al, State 2, NW SE 33-17-29. Total depth 3100. Fishing for: bailer.
 - George Atkins No. 4 Iles, NW SE 17-16-29. Total depth 1555. Shut down for orders.
 - Stanley L. Jones, No. 7 State, NW SE, 7-19-29. Drilling 7793.
 - Gulf Oil Corp. No. 1 General American, 24-17-29. Drilling 7492.
 - J. E. Bedingfield No. 1 MRY-State, NE NE 31-17-28. Total depth 2003. Plugged back to 500. Preparing to plug and abandon.
 - Harvey E. Yates No. 7 Yates, 6-20-27. Total depth 775. Testing.
 - Richardson & Bass No. 1 Cobb, 23-20-31. Total depth 7995. Fishing drill collars.
 - Bob Johnson No. 1 Swearingen "B" 14-18-31. Total depth 3295. Shut down for orders.
 - Owen Haynes No. 1 Malco NW NW 35-17-27. Total depth 438. Preparing to drill.
 - Martin Yates, III, No. 1 King, NE SE 22-23-26. Total depth 1881. Putting on pump.
 - Tennessee Prod. Co. No. 2 Valley Land Co., NW SW 7-24-29. Total depth 2742. Drilling plug.
 - Geo. D. Riggs No. 4 Welch, NW NW 4-21-27. Drilling 514.
 - El Capitan Oil Co. No. 1 Yarborough, SW SE 6-24-29. Total depth 2829. Shut down for orders.
 - Buck Jones Drilling Co., No. 1 Gates, NW SE 29-26-27. Total depth 885. Waiting on potential.
 - Olen F. Featherstone No. 22-A, Broovs, NW SE 19-17-28. Total depth 606. Shut down for orders.
 - Richardson & Bass No. 1 Harrison NW NW 12-25-30. Drilling 3921.
 - Jack White No. 1 Thomas Boyd, NE SW 10-17-28. Total depth 672. Shut down for repairs.
 - Kersey & Company No. 17 State, NE NW 16-17-30. Drilling 1320.
 - Southern Calif. Pet. Corp. No. 1 Souilly, NW NW 5-26-29. Drilling 2005.
 - Tennessee Prod. Co. No. 1 Hall, SE SW 6-24-29. Total depth 2771. Waiting on cement.
 - R. S. Magruder No. 1 State, SE SE 15-21-27. Drilling 270.
 - R. J. Johnston No. 1 Anderson, SW NW 26-17-27. Drilling 380.
- (Continued on Page Six)

Havins Purchases Furniture Store

Installation of a complete new line of merchandise and other improved features will follow purchase of a partnership in Artesia Furniture Co. by Ed Havins, according to an announcement by the firm this week.

Artesia Furniture at 203-205 W. Main was opened as a partnership in 1948 with C. G. Sherwood holding shares with Havins. Sherwood has made no future plans date.



THIS SIGN on the C. R. and Dale Yoder farm near Lake Arthur marks one type of promotion used in advancing soil conservation in the Artesia area. Soil conservation service objective, featured throughout this issue of the Artesia Advocate, is "the use of each acre of agricultural land within its capabilities and the treatment of each acre of agricultural land in accordance with its need for protection and improvement.

Oil Drilling in North Eddy Up, State Reports

Oil drilling activity in the Artesia area during August has increased over July's and is expected to further expand as pipe becomes available, according to the monthly labor report of the New Mexico employment security commission.

Under construction are a 10-room school (Hermosa school), a 118-unit defense housing project, plus 49 rental units, also for defense workers.

Supply of 225 unemployed workers about meets demands for labor, the report observes.

"Desirable rental housing is scarce but a number of houses are for sale at \$8,000 and up," the report adds.

Artesia Weather

	High	Low
Tuesday	100	63
Wednesday	96	64
Thursday	101	60
Friday	103	64
Saturday	102	59

Precipitation—Friday, trace.

SOCIETY

Oneta Johnson of Cottonwood Becomes Bride of Jerrald Brown

At 2:30 Sunday afternoon at the First Methodist church, Artesia, Miss Mattie Oneta Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Johnson of Cottonwood became the bride of Jerrald Eugene Brown, of Friona, Texas, son of Mrs. C. M. Brown of Tucumcari. Rev. R. L. Willingham, pastor, officiated at the single-ring ceremony.

Preceding the service Mrs. Glenn Caskey at the organ played a prelude of wedding music, and also played the traditional wedding march. Miss Anna Marie Dunn sang "Because," accompanied by Mrs. Caskey.

The bride entered on the arm of her father who gave her in marriage. She wore a street length aqua taffeta dress with a sweetheart neckline and detachable pleated panels draped from sides. She wore a small white satin hat covered with lace and trimmed with small band of pearls. She wore white nylon gloves and a single strand of pearls. She carried a white Bible topped with white camellias.

Maid of Honor—

Miss Oleta Johnson, twin sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a dress similar to the bride's and a white hat and white gloves. Her corsage was of pink roses.

Mrs. Johnson's mother, of the bride chose for her daughter's wedding a navy lace dress. Her corsage was of pink carnations.

Mrs. Brown, mother of the bridegroom wore a tan crepe dress. Her corsage was of pink carnations.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left Sunday evening on a wedding trip to the northern part of the state and parts of Colorado. She chose for traveling a cocoa brown suit of rayon pebbled file with brown and tan accessories.

Mrs. Brown graduated from Artesia high school in 1950 and attended Texas Technological college one year, and New Mexico A&M college at Las Cruces the past year.

Mr. Brown graduated from New Mexico A&M college last June. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will make their home in Denver, Colo., where he has accepted a position as an engineer with the soil conservation service.

A reception was held immediately after the service at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister's home, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCaw, 1304 Grand avenue, with 32 persons present including the immediate family and a few close friends.

The bride's table was laid with a cut work table cloth and centered with a three-tiered wedding cake topped with a miniature bride and bridegroom.

Miss Frances Capers presided at the punch bowl and Miss Eunice McKinley served the cake.

Relatives Present— Relatives of the bridegroom present were: his mother, Mrs. C. M. Brown of Tucumcari; his brothers and families: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Amarillo, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Bovina, Texas; sisters and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Caldwell, Bovina, Texas; Mrs. Gordon Saul and children, Kathy and Tom, Tucumcari, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Henderson, and son, Doug, Hobbs, and Mrs. Harold Brassell, Denver, Colo.

Relatives of the bride present were: her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Johnson, Cottonwood; brothers and families, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Johnson, Cottonwood; Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Johnson, Artesia, and Charles Johnson, Estancia.

Sisters and families: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Lambert and children, Connie and Terry, Wichita, Kans.; Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gossett, and children, Wayne and Dave, Portales; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Utterback,

Hagerman; Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCaw and children, Gwen and Bill, Artesia; Mr. and Mrs. Bob McCaw and children, Berta, Norb and Winnie, Artesia; Mrs. Elmer Butler, Albuquerque; Miss Christian Johnson, Odessa; Miss Mable Johnson and son, Pat of Hagerman, and Miss Oleta Johnson, Cottonwood.

Mrs. Tommy Lacy, Lamesa, Texas; Miss Pat Reasoner, Seagraves, Texas; Miss Frances Capers, Odessa; Miss Eunice McKinley, Artesia; Richard Nelson, Dexter; and Kenneth Newton, Artesia, friends.

Coke-Ettes Vote On New Members

A coffee was given by the Coke-Ette club Thursday morning at the home of Carolyn Cox, 707 W. Texas avenue.

The table was covered with a yellow linen cloth and the centerpiece was of lavender flowers. The living room and den were decorated with summer flowers.

Carolyn Cox poured the first hour and Marilyn Cox poured the second hour.

After the coffee a short business meeting was held by the Coke-Ettes to vote on new members to pledge the club.

Attending the coffee were Alice Martin, Georgia Crawford, Marsha Rowley, Willa Green, Diane Thomas, Eileen and Eileen Marshall, Jane Miller, Wanda Crum, Carolyn Cox, Dewanna Berry, Marilyn Cox.

Sally Sears, Corinne Aaron, Vee Ann Mitchell, Ann Armstrong, Celeste Bradshaw, Laura Lou Smith, Marilyn Saikin, Pat Johnson, Onnette Connor, Margaret Henderson, Kay Ingram, Anita O'Hager, Jo Ann Nunn, Yvonne Ross, Donna Haddox, Darla Jones, and Nancy Risley.

Methodist Sunday School Class Holds Dinner

The Sunshine Sunday school class of the First Methodist church enjoyed a covered-dish dinner on Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Leslie Martin.

Mrs. G. C. Kinder, president, conducted a short business session, was followed by a social hour.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Menefee, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kinder, Mr. and Mrs. George Thalmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ellis, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Drew.

Mrs. Robert Cole, Mrs. Ira Dixon, and Mrs. Calvin Dunn, members and Mrs. Leona Gott, a dinner guest.

The word "ink" comes from a Latin word for a purple writing fluid which the Roman emperors used to sign their papers.

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DIAL 1450

12:00	Personality Time	8:00	World News	11:00	Sign Off
12:15	Farm and Market News	8:05	Weather Forecast	11:05	Sign On
12:30	Neighborhood News	8:10	Jolly Jamboree	11:10	Sign Off
12:35	Noon Day Forum	8:15	Gabriel Heatter	11:15	Sign On
12:40	Middy Melody	8:20	John Daniel Quartet	11:20	Sign Off
12:45	Eddy Arnold Show	8:25	World News	11:25	Sign On
1:00	Warmup	8:30	Game of the Day	11:30	Sign Off
1:05	Game of the Day	8:35	Paula Stone Program	11:35	Sign On
1:10	Scoreboard	8:40	Queen for a Day	11:40	Sign Off
1:15	Strictly for Listening	8:45	World News	11:45	Sign On
1:20	Requesting Years	8:50	Capitol Commentary	11:50	Sign Off
1:25	The Merry Mailman	8:55	World News	11:55	Sign On
1:30	The Juke Box	9:00	World News	12:00	Sign Off
1:35	World News	9:05	World News	12:05	Sign On
1:40	Gabriel Heatter	9:10	World News	12:10	Sign Off
1:45	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	9:15	World News	12:15	Sign On
1:50	Meet the Band	9:20	World News	12:20	Sign Off
1:55	Neighborhood News	9:25	World News	12:25	Sign On
2:00	Bill Heatter	9:30	World News	12:30	Sign Off
2:05	Mutual News Reel	9:35	World News	12:35	Sign On
2:10	World News	9:40	World News	12:40	Sign Off
2:15	Hazel Markel	9:45	World News	12:45	Sign On
2:20	Neighborhood News	9:50	World News	12:50	Sign Off
2:25	Bill Heatter	9:55	World News	12:55	Sign On
2:30	Neighborhood News	10:00	World News	1:00	Sign Off
2:35	Bill Heatter	10:05	World News	1:05	Sign On
2:40	Neighborhood News	10:10	World News	1:10	Sign Off
2:45	Bill Heatter	10:15	World News	1:15	Sign On
2:50	Neighborhood News	10:20	World News	1:20	Sign Off
2:55	Bill Heatter	10:25	World News	1:25	Sign On
3:00	Neighborhood News	10:30	World News	1:30	Sign Off
3:05	Bill Heatter	10:35	World News	1:35	Sign On
3:10	Neighborhood News	10:40	World News	1:40	Sign Off
3:15	Bill Heatter	10:45	World News	1:45	Sign On
3:20	Neighborhood News	10:50	World News	1:50	Sign Off
3:25	Bill Heatter	10:55	World News	1:55	Sign On
3:30	Neighborhood News	11:00	World News	2:00	Sign Off
3:35	Bill Heatter	11:05	World News	2:05	Sign On
3:40	Neighborhood News	11:10	World News	2:10	Sign Off
3:45	Bill Heatter	11:15	World News	2:15	Sign On
3:50	Neighborhood News	11:20	World News	2:20	Sign Off
3:55	Bill Heatter	11:25	World News	2:25	Sign On
4:00	Neighborhood News	11:30	World News	2:30	Sign Off
4:05	Bill Heatter	11:35	World News	2:35	Sign On
4:10	Neighborhood News	11:40	World News	2:40	Sign Off
4:15	Bill Heatter	11:45	World News	2:45	Sign On
4:20	Neighborhood News	11:50	World News	2:50	Sign Off
4:25	Bill Heatter	11:55	World News	2:55	Sign On
4:30	Neighborhood News	12:00	World News	3:00	Sign Off
4:35	Bill Heatter	12:05	World News	3:05	Sign On
4:40	Neighborhood News	12:10	World News	3:10	Sign Off
4:45	Bill Heatter	12:15	World News	3:15	Sign On
4:50	Neighborhood News	12:20	World News	3:20	Sign Off
4:55	Bill Heatter	12:25	World News	3:25	Sign On
5:00	Neighborhood News	12:30	World News	3:30	Sign Off
5:05	Bill Heatter	12:35	World News	3:35	Sign On
5:10	Neighborhood News	12:40	World News	3:40	Sign Off
5:15	Bill Heatter	12:45	World News	3:45	Sign On
5:20	Neighborhood News	12:50	World News	3:50	Sign Off
5:25	Bill Heatter	12:55	World News	3:55	Sign On
5:30	Neighborhood News	1:00	World News	4:00	Sign Off
5:35	Bill Heatter	1:05	World News	4:05	Sign On
5:40	Neighborhood News	1:10	World News	4:10	Sign Off
5:45	Bill Heatter	1:15	World News	4:15	Sign On
5:50	Neighborhood News	1:20	World News	4:20	Sign Off
5:55	Bill Heatter	1:25	World News	4:25	Sign On
6:00	Neighborhood News	1:30	World News	4:30	Sign Off
6:05	Bill Heatter	1:35	World News	4:35	Sign On
6:10	Neighborhood News	1:40	World News	4:40	Sign Off
6:15	Bill Heatter	1:45	World News	4:45	Sign On
6:20	Neighborhood News	1:50	World News	4:50	Sign Off
6:25	Bill Heatter	1:55	World News	4:55	Sign On
6:30	Neighborhood News	2:00	World News	5:00	Sign Off
6:35	Bill Heatter	2:05	World News	5:05	Sign On
6:40	Neighborhood News	2:10	World News	5:10	Sign Off
6:45	Bill Heatter	2:15	World News	5:15	Sign On
6:50	Neighborhood News	2:20	World News	5:20	Sign Off
6:55	Bill Heatter	2:25	World News	5:25	Sign On
7:00	Neighborhood News	2:30	World News	5:30	Sign Off
7:05	Bill Heatter	2:35	World News	5:35	Sign On
7:10	Neighborhood News	2:40	World News	5:40	Sign Off
7:15	Bill Heatter	2:45	World News	5:45	Sign On
7:20	Neighborhood News	2:50	World News	5:50	Sign Off
7:25	Bill Heatter	2:55	World News	5:55	Sign On
7:30	Neighborhood News	3:00	World News	6:00	Sign Off
7:35	Bill Heatter	3:05	World News	6:05	Sign On
7:40	Neighborhood News	3:10	World News	6:10	Sign Off
7:45	Bill Heatter	3:15	World News	6:15	Sign On
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3:25					

LANDSUN THEATER

WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 - 4

WALTER WINCHELL tells the nation: "JUST THIS ONCE, a new M-G-M film, is rated a CLICK SLEEPER!"

DEFINITION: The surprise comedy of the year!



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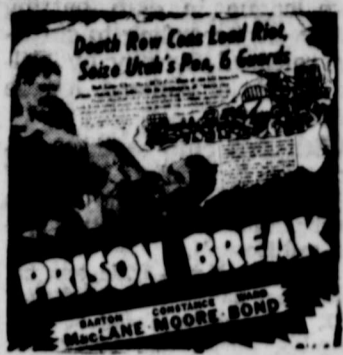
"JUST THIS ONCE"

LEWIS STONE · MARILYN ERSKINE · RICHARD ANDERSON

Screen Play by SIDNEY SHELDON · Based on a Story by MAX TRELL
Directed by DON WEIS · Produced by HENRY BERMAN · An M-G-M Picture

CIRCLE-B

WED. - THURS.
September 3 - 4



Miss Chavarria Of Lake Arthur Is Married

Gloria Chavarria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jose Chavarria of Lake Arthur, was married to Epimero Fierro of Midland in a ceremony Sunday, Aug. 17, at Lake Arthur.

The ceremony was held in the new Catholic church at Lake Arthur. Miss Chavarria was given in marriage by her father. She wore a white evening gown and fingertip veil.

Following the ceremony a dinner was served at the bride's home. A wedding dance later was held at Rosie's hall in Hagerman. The couple will make their home in Midland.

Chlordane Is Effective in Fight on Ants

By DR. GEORGE S. LANGFORD
University of Maryland

Because ants attend so many picnics, one wonders why they ever gained the reputation for hard work. They may be despised and considered lowly and insignificant by genteel and fastidious homemakers, but no cookie jar, sugar bowl, pantry, or kitchen is too aristocratic for a visitation.

They are a nuisance all summer long. They invade homes, dig up lawns and, in general, make life miserable for town and country folks alike.

There are several types of ants, and each type has its own peculiar feeding habits. Some kinds prefer sweets, while others like greasy foods best. In fact, the food of ants is even more varied than that of humans. These varied and unpredictable food habits have vexed and baffled many a homemaker in her attempt to control them with the use of poisoned baits often suggested for control.

New Method— There is now a new method for ant control which eliminates all the fuss and bother of trying to determine what kind of bait the ants will eat. The insecticide, chlordane, is the answer to the ant problem. It kills by direct contact, and thus eliminates the use of poison baits and the hazard which always accompanies their use; namely, that a child or pet may accidentally find and eat them.

Chlordane will kill any and all ants that walk or crawl on treated surfaces. Properly used, it can be depended upon to control them when and wherever they become a nuisance, such as in the home, on the lawn, the farm or the picnic grounds. Treatment is easy and simple.

The home and especially the kitchen is a place where ants seem to delight in making a nuisance of themselves. With chlordane the following simple procedure usually gives quick relief. Obtain a 2 percent oil solution which has been manufactured for household use, apply it with a paint brush to baseboards, door jams, walls and around the base of cupboards, cabinets, table legs and other objects over which the ants crawl in gaining entrance to the house, or places where they are foraging.

Use Carefully— When used around the kitchen or other places where food is stored take care to use it in such a way that food will not be contaminated or children can easily get it on their hands or into their mouths.

If the whole house is being overrun with ants and the points of entrance cannot be determined, follow this procedure: Prepare a 2 percent chlordane water emulsion (mix 1 quart of 45 to 47 per cent chlordane emulsified concentrate in 6 gallons of water) and spray all outside portions of the building from the ground to the first floor window level, all window and door frames, steps, and porch edges and sides.



THESE FINE, heavy cattle are grazing alfalfa on the R. T. Spence farm, operated by H. H. Mills. Alfalfa has not been grazed too closely, since the ground is still well concealed in this picture.

Pyroxene, Useless to Miners, May Be Found Valuable Metal

Miners hate "pyroxene," because jackhammers bounce on this hard, tough rock which has no commercial use, and only serves as a barrier to valuable metallic ores.

"Hedenbergite," a calcium-iron silicate, is the form of pyroxene known to miners. But Dr. Victor T. Allen is shipping hundreds of pounds of pyroxene from New Mexico mines back to his laboratory in St. Louis. He has a grant from the Geological Society of America to learn more about this so-called "useless" substance which often occurs in the presence of zinc, iron, and other ores.

For the last week Doctor Allen has been gathering pyroxene specimens from mines in the Hanover area near Silver City. Yesterday, with the assistance of the State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources in Socorro, he obtained samples from the Magdalena area. This morning he returned to the southern part of the state to gather "more rocks," and will proceed to Chihuahua and other areas of Mexico to determine the pyroxene distribution there.

To Classify— Early in September, Doctor Allen returns to his office at St. Louis university, where he is director of the department of geology, winter—and probably the next two He will spend his spare time this year—making optical analyses of his pyroxene specimens, classifying them by color and other physical properties, and working out the species of the mineral and its occurrence in various localities. A

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chemical analysis of the samples will be made by Joseph Fahey of the U. S. geological survey in Washington.

The practical results expected from this basic scientific study are as yet unknown. It is hoped that the various types of pyroxene may be useful as an index in locating ore deposits. In any case, an area of geologic knowledge now little known will be explored and cataloged.

Pyroxene is formed in metamorphic contact rocks, occurs in long thin radiating blades, and varies in color from brown to dark red and black. It is about as hard as quartz, but its structural toughness and elasticity make trouble for mine drillers. The species are determined by metal content: Johannsenite, for instance, is a pure manganese silicate form, and diopside is a magnesium variety. Doctor Allen first began studying

pyroxene at the famous Iron Mountain in Missouri and, learning that similar forms existed in New Mexico, came here to continue his research.

Doctor Allen is one of the foremost American experts on clays and clay minerals, and during World War II was in charge of high aluminum clay operations for the U. S. Geological Survey. Recently he served as chairman of a technical session at the first National Conference on Clay and Clay Technology which met at the University of California in Berkeley on July 21. He has made important contributions to knowledge of the mineral composition, occurrence, and geologic origin of clays and bauxites.

"Big Ben" is not the real name of London's famous clock. Its official name is the Westminster clock. Big Ben is only the name of its bell that strikes the hours.

The black widow, North America's most venomous spider, kills about 5 per cent of its known victims with its poisonous bite.

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COTTONWOOD

MRS. W. D. KING, Correspondent

Cottonwood Garden club Wednesday at the home of James Thielen in Upper Cottonwood. The business meeting was held by Mrs. Orval Gray. The committee reported plans for the district meeting at Cottonwood club as follows:

A club voted on erecting a roadside park and plac shelter over the table now in park. A \$50 donation was given by E. Coleman and \$50 donated by J. E. Taylor and will be on these two projects.

A program on ornamental trees shrubs was presented by Mrs. O'Bannon.

Present were Meses. Dave Wirt Rooney, J. J. Terry, O'Bannon, Ernest Ma Ed Wilson, J. W. McNeill, Zumsalt, James Thigpen, Funk, B. E. Green, Carl B. Ralph Pearson, and Orval Pearson.

The sending gifts were Meses. Helen Tidwell, H. V. Parker, Ernest Malone, Tom Terry, E. P. Malone, and Arch Horton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor and daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Melton and baby returned Aug. 23 from a cross-country tour of three weeks. They left Aug. 2 going north through Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming, and on into Canada. They traveled 1700 miles north and west. They returned by way of Montana. It was described as a wonderful trip by the three former Cottonwood residents.

Personal Mention

Frances Ellinger left on Monday for Wichita, Kansas, where she will attend school at the Heart Convent. She was accompanied by her father and Rhea. They will return Thursday.

Mrs. Ray Bowman left Monday for Portales to take their Larry, who will attend East-New Mexico university.

Mrs. Leslie Clayshultz and Mrs. Crues spent the week-end visiting Mrs. Clayshultz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Crume.

Paul Dillard and children, Dianne, and Dickie, returned Sunday from Oklahoma where they visited relatives. At Cobb they visited Mrs. Dillard's mother, Mrs. Oscar David and at Waurika they visited Dillard's mother, Mrs. Hayes who returned home with her for a visit.

Wallace Gates and children, and Rusty of Vernon, Texas, spent the week-end here in the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. John Gates and family.

Jimmy Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Walker, and Paul Saxon of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Saxon have been visiting relatives in Detroit, Mich., and White in Detroit the boys and the Air Force and have sent to Lackland Air Force Texas, for their training.

Charles E. Tidwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Tidwell, Sr., returned to Fort Benning, Ga. Saturday morning after his parents and relatives in Artesia for 30 days.

Hickman of Robert Lee, Texas, left Wednesday, Aug. 27, visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E. Turner and Mr. Turner for several days.

Mrs. J. E. Turner left Monday on a two-weeks vacation. They will visit Mrs. Turner's relatives at Robert Lee, Texas; Mr. Turner's relatives at Houston, and Turner's brother at Lufkin will also visit in San Antonio.

Ann Johnson, daughter of Mr.

Kiwanis Kids' Day Scheduled September 29

Kiwanis National Kids Day will be celebrated in Artesia Monday, Sept. 29, with Don Riddle as chairman, according to announcement made at last Thursday's Kiwanis meeting by Rufus Stinnett, president.

Rev. Ralph O'Dell will be chairman of fund-raising planned in connection with the Kids' Day program. Highlights of a summer trip taken by the Don Riddle family through Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, and Arizona, were related to the club.

Nominating committee including Paul R. Dillard, Ben Dumas, Tom Johnson, and Milt Losee was appointed by Stinnett to name officers for the coming Kiwanis year.

Guests at Thursday's meeting were Victor Jury, El Paso; Doyle Hankins, Lamesa, Texas, former Artesian; and Jack Dumas, Santa Fe.

J. Clarke, Jr., left Tuesday night for St. Louis, Mo., to attend the national convention of American Dental Association. Preceding the meeting Dr. Clarke, Sr., will attend the American Association Dental Examiners meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Menefee went to Odessa Thursday of last week to attend the Philadelphia Eagles-New York Yank football game.

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Bauman Named League's Most Valuable Player, Joins Briner on All-Star; Lemmel Is Top Rookie

Joe Bauman of the Artesia Drillers was named most valuable player in the Longhorn league during the 1952 season by a vote of managers, sport writers and sport casters announced Sunday.

Bauman is the 1952 home run king in the loop. Last week he broke the league's all-time record when he knocked his 44th homer of the season. He has consistently led the league through the season in batting averages, holding a .381 in statistics released Sunday by loop statistician Collier Parris.

Bauman was also named to the league's All-Star first team, as first sackman, along with fellow Driller Rudy Briner, the sports-pundits' choice as All-Star catcher.

Four Artesians placed on the All-Star second string. They are Paul Halter as third baseman; Jim Ackers and Bill Haley, outfield; and Mike Rodriguez, right hand pitcher.

Bob Lemmel of Roswell Rockets was named rookie of the year and Bob "Pepper" Martin of Odessa, manager of the year.

Bauman came to the Drillers to play in professional baseball for the first time in four years. For the last three years he has played semi-pro ball with the Elk City, Okla., club.

He began pro experience with Amarillo in 1946, when he knocked 48 home runs—24 at home and 24 on the road—to set a team and loop record for one season. He is expected to surpass that performance this year.

Bauman went to Hartford, Conn., of the Eastern league in 1948.

Lemmel is a 19-year-old infielder with the Rockets who was optioned to Roswell this spring by the Albuquerque Dukes. His batting average this week is .303.

Martin joined the league-leading Odessa Oilers in 1951 and has piloted the Oilers to the top, a position gained early in the 1952 campaign.

All-Star selections in the Longhorn league:

- First Team—**
 1B—Joe Bauman, Artesia.
 2B—John Tayoan, San Angelo.
 3B—Witty Quintana, Big Spring.
 SS—Hayden Greer, Roswell.
 OF—Lefty Loyko, Odessa.
 OF—Leo Eastham, Odessa.
 OF—Charley Buck, Sweetwater.
 C—Rudy Briner, Artesia.
 RHP—Keith Nicolls, Midland.
 RHP—Gil Guerra, Big Spring.
 LHP—Evelio Ortega, Odessa.
 LHP—Lloyd Wallis, Vernon.

- Second Team—**
 1B—Warren Sifter, Sweetwater.
 2B—Charles Weber, Odessa.
 3B—Paul Halter, Artesia.
 SS—Stanley Hughes, Midland.
 OF—Pat Stasey, Big Spring.
 OF—Jim Ackers, Artesia.
 OF—Bill Haley, Artesia.
 C—Joe Neidson, Vernon.
 RHP—Mike Rodriguez, Artesia.
 RHP—Israel Ten, Midland.
 LHP—Parks Thomas, San Angelo.
 LHP—Gary Young, Roswell.
 RHP—Right-handed pitcher.
 LHP—Left-handed pitcher.

There are approximately 325,000 people on North, Central and South American continents.

The United States owns more than 290 wildlife refuges.

Despite Quartet Of Driller Homers, Roswell Wins 8-5

Despite four Driller home runs, Roswell Rockets stomped to an 8-5 win over Artesia in a game played Sunday night at Driller park.

Five Roswell runs came in the second inning, four of them starting on walks issued by Frank Fernandez and Rooster Mills, plus a single off Fernandez and a costly double from Mills.

Artesia's four home runs—two of them in the ninth inning—found no men on base.

Jim Ackers homered in the second with two away, and Pete Pichan scored his round tripper in the seventh, also with two out. Paul Halter and Joe Bauman, first men up in the ninth, smashed long ones over the fence.

Bill Haley fled out in the ninth after the two homers, but Jim Ackers hit a hard double just inside third. He scored when Pete Pichan doubled behind him.

Roswell began its drive with Crawford's single in the second. Then Huppert, Owen, and Weaver were walked by Fernandez before Mills was sent in. Mills walked West. Stubby Greer blasted a double into right field that cleaned the sacks.

Rockets added two more in the fourth when Lemmel reached base on a fielder's choice and West was on by an error. Greer's single cleaned up.

The nightcap run by Roswell came in the eighth with one away. Lemmel singled, came in on West's single in right field.

Weaver got the win for Roswell, going all the way to allow seven scattered hits, five runs. He walked two, struck out seven.

Fernandez in his 1 2/3 innings allowed one hit, was responsible for two runs. He walked five, struck out one. Mills allowed seven hits, six runs, struck out eight and walked one.

Artesia was credited with three errors, Roswell none.

Eagles Wallop Chihuahua 7-4 In Sunday Game

Artesia Eagles won a hard-earned 7-4 win over Chihuahua. All-Stars in a semi-pro ball game played Sunday afternoon in Eagle park in Artesia.

Neither team scored until the sixth inning, when Artesia blasted out six runs. A four-run All-Star rally in the seventh was not enough.

Ken Foster again went the limit for Artesia on the mound, giving up on four hits, bunched in the final inning.

Artesia's drive in the sixth started with lead-off man Coor's single, followed by free trips to first for Malone and Foster on balks. Bringas singled to score Coor and Malone, then was followed by singles by Viton, Pilar, and Juarez.

Eagles added the topper with a solitary in the eighth when Viton came in on Pilar's hit.

Duster Game To Be Played At Vernon

Vernon Dusters will play Artesia in Vernon Sept. 3 and 4 rather than in Artesia as previously announced, Artesia Driller officials announced this week-end.

The two games Wednesday and Thursday had been originally scheduled for Vernon, but were shifted to Artesia following sale of the Vernon franchise to Carlshad interests. Now the game has been shifted back to Vernon, as originally scheduled.

Big Bats Give Artesia Wins In Doubleheader

Artesia Drillers used their big batting club to knock Roswell down by 18-3 and 10-7 in a doubleheader Friday night at Roswell. Seven long balls made the difference in Artesia's favor.

Artesia piled up an 11-0 lead going into the seventh and final stanza of Friday's night opener, then swatted seven men across home plate while Roswell scored a face-saving three.

Artesia's first game triumph included four homers at strategic points. Every Driller got a hit and all but Pete Pichan crossed home. Halter was across four times and also led Driller hitting with four hits.

Halter and Joe Bauman were credited with four runs batted in apiece during the first game, and Bill Haley led with five. Vince Sarubbi, Halter, Jim Ackers all earned two-baggers. Homer runners were Halter, who nabbed two, and Bauman and Haley.

Len Ruyle went all the way for Artesia in the opener, scattering five hits for three runs. Ruyle walked five, struck out one. Four Rockets faced Artesia batters, including Stubby Greer, shortstop; Grantham, rightfielder; Roemer, and Graham. Grantham walked five, struck out two, gave up eight hits for eight runs in four innings.

Graham allowed one walk, fanned one, gave up three hits for two runs in 2 3 of an inning. Roemer allowed eight hits for seven runs in 1 1/3 innings, and Greer yielded two hits but no runs in his inning.

Drillers were in trouble for most of the nightcap game, but pulled out with four runs in the fifth.

Both teams led off with three runs apiece in the first stanza. Roswell shoved one over in the second, but Artesia countered with a solitary in the third. Drillers managed two in the fourth, but Roswell shoved ahead with three.

Drillers then broke loose with the four-run fifth.

Three Drillers smashed homers in the nightcap, including Bauman, Bob Pressley, and Pichan. Bauman was credited with four runs batted in, with Pressley getting two and Pichan three.

Drillers Close Roswell Season With 8-4 Win

Artesia Drillers closed out the Roswell Rocket home season with a pile-drive, 12-hit game that netted an 8-4 win and swept a three-game series at Rocket park. Joe Bauman and Rudy Briner led the Artesia batting foray that whittled away, then surpassed an early 4-2 Rocket lead.

Bauman, who was walked three times, nevertheless made his homer count, bringing in two teammates. Briner was a powerhouse at the plate with his homer, two singles, and a double.

Roswell's Rockets opened the scoring with a single in the third, followed by another solitary in the fourth, netting a 2-0 lead. Artesia bounced back with two in the fifth when Bauman was walked and Briner homered.

But Roswell bounced back with two more in the bottom of the fifth when Van Huppert doubled, Bob Lemmel singled, and Stubby Greer safetied.

Artesia pushed ahead three in the sixth, two of them earned. An error started things. Paul Halter followed up with a single, and Bauman homered with a hard, line-flying hit.

Two more in the seventh on singles by Vince Sarubbi, John Alonzo, and Paul Halter, plus an error, decided the Driller lead. The topper came in the ninth when two out Halter singled, Bauman walked, and Briner hit a hard single.

LaVerne Herrmann was hurler for Artesia, giving up six hits across the distance for four runs, allowing five walks, striking out eight.

Andy Alonso, charged with the loss, gave up eight for seven runs in his 6 1/3 innings, while walking three, striking out four.

Relieffer Audie Malone was charged with four hits and one run in two and 2/3 innings, while striking out one, walking two.

Ladies' Golf Tourney to End September 21

Artesia ladies annual golf tournament started Sunday, Aug. 31 and will end, Sept. 21. Following are the rules:

Entrance fee \$3, entrance fee for non-members of the golf club \$5.

Qualifying rounds from Aug. 31 through Sept. 7. Those qualifying for medalist must play Sept. 7. Medalist must be 18 holes.

First and second matches must be played by Sept. 14. Third and final matches must be played by Sept. 21 inclusive. Championship match Sept. 21 and will be 18 holes.

Rules of play are posted in pro shop. There will be flights for beginners and veterans.

All members are urged to participate in this annual event.

The human heart weighs from eight to 12 ounces.

Pressley started on the mound for Artesia, giving up seven hits for seven runs in 3 1/3 innings, walking four, striking out one. Ruyle subbed, scattered six hits but no runs in the remaining 3 2/3.

Ralat went the seven innings for Roswell, taking the loss by allowing 10 hits for 10 runs. He walked three, struck out one.

Artesia Again Holds Top Spot In Longhorn Loop Batting

Artesia again led the Longhorn league in club batting last week, according to statistics released Sunday by Collier Parris of Abilene, league statistician.

With .303 club batting, Artesia was five points ahead of second-place Odessa, and held a 15-point lead over third place Midland and Roswell.

Joe Bauman was again tops as individual batter with a hefty .381, eight points ahead of San Angelo's Burns, who follows in second place with .373.

And Mike Rodriguez was fourth among regular pitchers—those with 10 or more games—with a percentage of .741 earned in 28 games—22 of them complete—and 217 innings.

Other Driller batting averages include Rudy Briner .364, Jim Ackers .336, Paul Halter .325, John Alonzo .322, Bill Haley .315, Pete Pichan .295, Mike Rodriguez .292, Vince Sarubbi .278, Rooster Mills .255, and Wally Hanna .231.

In club batting, Artesia's .303 was followed by Odessa with .298, Roswell and Midland with .288, Big Spring .287, San Angelo .283, Sweetwater .282, and Vernon .266. Artesia was in a four-way tie last week in club fielding and only seven points under league-leading Big Spring's .957. Roswell was second with .952, followed by San Angelo, Odessa, Artesia, and Midland, all with .950. Vernon chalked up .944. Sweetwater .937.

At the top among loop pitchers are Perez and Quintana of Odessa, with .778 apiece. LaVerne Herrmann of Artesia holds a shaky third, having played in seven games, three of them complete—and hurling 50 innings. Nicolls of Midland is fourth with .742, and Rodriguez fifth with .741.

Irvin Armin has earned a .700

in 14 games and 85 innings, including seven complete games. Rooster Mills holds down a .615 with eight wins, five losses in 30 games and 122 innings. Bob Pressley has garnered .553 with eight wins, seven losses in 19 games, and 108 innings.

Len Ruyle, newest Driller hurler, has gained a .333 with two losses and one win in five games—two of them complete—and 23 innings.

Artesia Shoves To 10-2 Win Over Roswell

With a big five-run first inning, Artesia Drillers slugged Roswell 10-2 Monday night at Driller Park in the first of a two-game series here this week.

Only two hits were used in the opening stanza to give Artesia a lead that never was headed. Vince Sarubbi, first man up, was walked. John Alonzo doubled him home. Joe Bauman was walked, and Rudy Briner hit by a pitched ball. Jim Ackers gained first on an error, and Wally Hanna knocked a single.

Roswell scored solitary tallies in the third and seventh. Artesia scored again in the fourth with three runs, and single counters in the fifth and seventh.

Rockets scored in the third when Tuca singled and came home on Bob Lemmel's triple. In the seventh Lemmel singled and was driven home by Dick West's single.

Three more Artesia runs in the

fourth began with a homer by Wally Hanna, followed with Sarubbi gaining first on a fielder's choice and Bill Haley knocking a double. Bob Pressley knocked a double that scored Haley.

Pete Pichan's homer in the fifth was the only Artesia tally in that stanza. Drillers cleaned up the game with a single in the seventh. Jim Ackers was walked, knocked in by Pichan's double.

Mike Rodriguez took in the win, allowing eight runs for Roswell's two runs. Rodriguez walked five, struck out six. In taking the loss, Malone of Roswell was credited with nine hits for 10 runs, eight walks, and five strike-outs.

Game Men Set Seasons for Wildfowl

DOVE: Noon, Sept. 1 to sunset, Oct. 12. Bag limit: 10 birds per day or in possession. No open season on whitewing doves or bandtailed pigeons.

DUSKY GROUSE: Noon, Sept. 20 to sunset, Sept. 22. Bag limit: three grouse for the season.

PHASANT: Noon, Nov. 29 to sunset, Dec. 1 except in Grant,

Luna, and Hidalgo counties the season shall be from Jan. 3 to sunset, Jan. 5. Bag limit: two cock birds for the season.

QUAIL: Complete information unavailable at this time. Set later.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN: No season has yet been set. If conditions permit, a season will be opened. Shooting hours for all game birds after opening day taken with shotgun only, not taken with rifle or bow and arrow. Holding not more than three in magazine and chamber combined.

WATERFOWL: Ducks, geese, mergansers, rails, and snipe—There will be two seasons. Waterfowl seasons this year: early season begins at noon, set Nov. 6. The late season begins at noon, Dec. 18 and closes at hour before sunset, Jan. 10. Limits: ducks five per day, in possession (except on opening when the limit is five). Geese three per day or in possession, provided that not more than two be Canada geese or its subspecies or two white-fronted geese, or not more than one snow goose. Coots, 10 per day in possession. Mergansers: Bag limit 25, no state limit. Rails: Gallinules, 15 per day or in session.

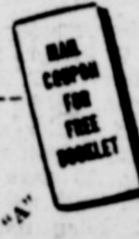


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Meteoriticist Asks Phone Call On Sky Objects

An epidemic of unidenti-
 fied luminous objects is flood-
 ing southwestern skies, Dr.
 Lincoln LaPaz, University of
 New Mexico meteoriticist, re-
 ported late Saturday.
 "By whatever name you
 call them—flying saucers,
 guided missiles, space ships—they
 all act strangely," Doctor LaPaz
 said.
 Here are a few of their antics:
 They can reverse direction and
 cruise back and forth.
 They are spherical or disc
 shaped and, for the most part, give
 off a steady yellow light.
 They travel at high rates of
 speed in wide sweeping circles.
 They travel at extremely high
 altitudes, and can be followed for
 as long as three and a half min-
 utes.
 Not knowing what they are,
 Doctor LaPaz said that he can best
 describe them by telling what they
 are not.
 They are not shooting stars
 whose falling lights are due to be
 seen more and more frequently
 the latter part of July and August.
 They are definitely not mete-
 orites since meteorites are of short
 duration and invariably give off
 loud sounds.
 Moreover, meteorites and shoot-
 ing stars are not maneuverable.
 They fall in a straight or slightly
 curving path.
 Doctor LaPaz poohpoos the idea
 that the number of sightings of
 these unknown objects results
 from activation of "Operation Sky-
 watch."
 These strange luminous objects
 were being sighted frequently in
 the heavens at least two weeks be-
 fore "Skywatch" went into effect.
 Then what are they? Doctor La-
 Paz would like to know.
 If you see any strange object,
 please communicate with him at
 the University of New Mexico, or
 at his home, telephone 5-4693, and
 be prepared to give all the details:
 direction, time, color, shape, and
 presence or absence of noise.

A metal-clad airplane is prac-
 tically immune from a lightning
 stroke.

Private Spencer entered the
 Army last January and joined the
 28th early this month.
 A 1950 graduate of Artesia high
 school, he was employed by the
 General American Oil Co. of Ar-
 tesia.
 He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J.
 B. Spencer of 501 Washington,
 Artesia.

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 just off the press.
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 dents were reported violating
 some speed regulation. Fourteen
 per cent exceeded the stated
 speed limit, 5 per cent exceeded
 safe speeds in areas where there
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Grantham Is Top Speaker at Artesia Lions

Everett Grantham, Democratic
 candidate for governor, was fea-
 tured speaker at Artesia Lions club
 weekly meeting last Wednesday in
 Masonic Temple.
 Grantham in his "non-political"
 speech recalled his early boyhood
 in southeastern New Mexico in
 Eddy county, and commended Ar-
 tesia Lions club for its work in
 sponsoring delegates to Boys' and
 Girls' State.
 Final arrangements for the
 club's family barbecue night, held
 last Friday, were made in Wed-
 nesday's meeting.
 D. D. Archer, Lions education
 chairman, pointed out tremendous
 growth of the club in the last few
 years. Archer said 882 new Lions
 clubs were organized last year,
 with 744 in the United States, the
 rest in other countries around the
 world.
 Lions membership now totals
 449,029, a gain of 31,000, Archer
 pointed out. There are now 9,597
 clubs in 43 countries, he added.
 Guests at last Wednesday's meet-
 ing were David Barnett, Phoenix;
 C. M. VanZandt, Bob Koonce, Ar-
 tesia; M. F. Abbott, Albuquerque;
 Roscoe Alford, Rogers, N. M.; and
 J. B. Mulcock, Artesia.

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 ited to the ancient Egyptians.

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Fifteen-Hundred Irrigated Acres on Moutray Farm Give Higher Yields By Conservation

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

Two bales of cotton where one used to grow—that's the result of land leveling followed by proper application of water on the Seven Rivers farms near Lakewood.

Jim B. and H. M. "Hugh" Moutray, brothers and owners and operators of the farms are quite enthusiastic over these increased yields. The land leveling and other soil and water conservation practices are being carried out in cooperation with the Central Valley soil conservation district and the soil conservation service.

Moutray brothers have been trying for better application of water for a number of years. In 1939, by themselves they staked and leveled 50 acres to contour benches 54 feet wide. The land had been producing one-half bale of cotton per acre—it now produced 1½ bales per acre.

By 1943, when the Central Valley district was organized, Seven Rivers farms had already leveled 250 acres into contour benches.

As soon as the district formed, Seven Rivers farms requested assistance. With leveling still considered their main job, 80 acres was worked to SCS specifications in 1944, the main difference in the new leveling and the old, being the new benches were given only enough slope to insure proper drainage when needed.

After four years of cropping, the new benches so out-produced the other land on the farm that two Caterpillars, land plane, carry-all and other equipment was bought and leveling started on a larger scale. As before, what had been the least productive land on the farm became, overnight, the most productive.

With the new leveling equipment, the next benches were made 81 feet wide and also made straight instead of contour, on the recommendation of Charles Solga, soil conservation service engineer. In 1948, 164 acres was leveled. Again the least productive land was leveled and it became the most productive land. Where land had been producing 3/4 of a bale of cotton per acre it jumped to two bales per acre. Land producing 1½ bales per acre jumped to 2½ bales per acre.

Their leveling costs about \$25 per acre. This cost is kept to a minimum by their owning the leveling equipment and keeping it busy. One bale of cotton increased yield per acre for a cost of \$25 looked like a good investment. Land which had been considered perfect for irrigation now was being leveled.

Increased yields are not the only benefits derived from carrying out land leveling and other soil conservation practices. Where it took 16 men to irrigate the farm it now takes 9 men the same length of time, as a result of the leveling; also, it takes only 2/3 as much water as before.

As Hugh stated, he is expecting rougher years ahead. With their bale to the acre increased yield and the decreased cost of irrigation, they figure that is a bale to the acre profit, less picking costs. With this they hope to be able to weather rougher years they think are ahead.

With a profit from the newly-leveled land becoming more and more obvious, leveling got into high gear in the fall of 1949. Between November, 1949, and May of this year, 550 acres have been leveled and the practice still is in continuation. By 1953, the Mou-

trays expect to have their entire farm leveled.

Before leveling, some areas got too much water, thus leaching out minerals needed for crop production and wasting needed water. Some areas received too little water, causing lower yields and making more frequent irrigations necessary.

Even Distribution— After leveling, Moutrays get even distribution of water, not too much here and too little there, but the right amount all over. They can apply as little as two inches of water on as much as is needed. The benefits of occasional deep irrigation became very obvious this year. Thirty acres with alkali spots were leveled this spring, chiseled 32 inches deep, watered to five feet and planted to cotton. On this same field there is a perfect stand of the best cotton on the farm. There are no alkali spots showing.

Before leveling begins, a topographic map is made of the area to be done. Taking this topographic map the engineer then goes over the area to be leveled with one of Moutray Brothers and together they work out the most practical layout. Since most of the land is fairly steep, all leveling is done in benches. They decide how long the runs will be and whether or not the benches will be square with the field or at the angle the benches will be pitched for the best field arrangement and practical leveling.

The engineers then stake the benches and mark the cuts and fills on the stakes. After the carry-all makes these cuts and fills, the benches are floated with a land-plane to take out small irregularities. The engineers check then and mark any corrections needed. Any small areas needing smoothing up are reworked with a scraper attachment on a farm tractor. The benches are then chiseled, irrigated and planted.

Standard Width— Benches of different widths were used, but now all benches are made 81 feet wide. Hugh Moutray says this width is just right for their head of water. Wider benches would result in heavier cost of leveling and make it necessary to divide the borders when irrigating, as 81 feet is the maximum width that fits in with their irrigation.

Seven Rivers farms consisted of 324 acres irrigated land at the time Moutray Brothers took it over. The farm has now expanded to 1,500 acres irrigated and 1,000 acres range land. According to local legend, the name Seven Rivers came into use because seven men were killed there at one time in the old days and all buried at the same time. It is further reported that on this farm, there was a bar where Billy the Kid used to play poker.

Here is the rotation that is being put to use on the farms: alfalfa four to five years; cotton and feed crop, two years; biennial sweet clover and small grain one year; cotton and feed crops two years; then back to alfalfa.

Alfalfa is seeded in September, fertilized with 100 pounds of 11-48-0 per acre as soon as it is up to a stand and 800 pounds of 20 percent phosphate or its equivalent applied every year on old alfalfa before watering in February or March. This has increased yields from five tons to seven tons per acre.

Good Practices— Other good farming practices are followed, of course, in obtaining these high yields. For example, insect control is a standard practice on the Seven Rivers farms. The first airplane duster owned in this valley was purchased by the

Seven Rivers farms, according to Moutray brothers. So many other farmers wanted the dusting service that the duster was sold to Hazel Flying Service who now does all the dusting for the farm. Cotton is dusted at least three times a year and more when needed.

Geese are used to do the hoeing in the cotton. Three geese per acre are put on the cotton as soon as it is up. It is estimated that three geese per acre will kill the Johnson grass in one year, with a little hoeing to cut down grass that gets too large for the geese.

To Moutray brothers, soil and water conservation means: (1) Land leveling followed by proper application of water; (2) raising and maintaining fertility by crop rotation, including legumes and the use of phosphate on legumes and (3) livestock to balance the farm program by using forage crops produced in the rotation.

Three bales of cotton per acre and comparable yields of other crops is the goal, and Moutrays think they will make it.

Drilling Report—

(Continued from Page One)
Malco-Reiser-Yates No. 3 Dunn "B", SE SE 11-18-28.
Drilling 2300.
Thomas M. Mayfield No. 1 State, SE SW 32-20-28.
Total depth 395. Testing.
M. A. Woolley No. 5 McIntyre "A", SW SW 21-17-30.
Drilling 1230.
Donnelly Drilling Co. No. 1 Welch & Yates, SE NW 25-17-28.
Moving in materials.
Martin Yates III No. 1 McCord, SW NW 22-23-26.
Drilling 695.
DeKah Agric. Assn. No. 1 Hannah et al SE SE 13-24-28.
Drilling 350.
E. L. Wilson No. 3 Ethel Skinner, NW SW 18-24-29.
Drilling 2100.

Marie Montgomery Accordion, Dance School to Open

Marie Montgomery School of Accordion and Dance will open Sept. 6, according to announcement made this week.

Enrollments are now being accepted for classes in tap dancing, ballet, and accordion. Mrs. Montgomery announced. Special classes for boys in tap dancing are a feature of the course this year, according to the instructor.

Mrs. Montgomery this summer completed a course and gained a certificate of approval from the National Association of Dance and Affiliated Artists, Inc., of Los Angeles. She is a member of the association.

Youth Program Is Stressed By Rotary Speaker

Youth programs are one of the most important projects in any community life in the United States, according to Jack Hans of Roswell, former director of the city recreation program in Amarillo.

Hans, who has had many years experience in boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, and other youth organizations in the Southwest, pointed out Communist attempts to infiltrate American Boy Scouts, a menace which must be dealt with at once, he said.

Youth movements should be long-range and well-planned, Hans declared. It is important, he added, that smaller children be given their share in such planning.

Youth today faces problems in the leisure time created by modern time-saving devices, Hans stated, pointing out that wide-awake communities must absorb idle hours youth now have.

Visitors and guests included J. D. McClintock of Farmco Drug, Artesia; Bob Blair, and Charles C. Lovelless, Jr., Albuquerque; Dick Cox, Artesia, and Jack Hans, Roswell.

Artesia Seaman Serves in Combat On Minesweeper

Serving in the North Korean combat area with Minesweep Boat Division One is Bonny M. Daminquez, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seferino R. Dominguez of Artesia.

Prior to entering the Naval service, he attended high school in Artesia.

The division is composed of landing craft and motor launches which venture deep into enemy harbors conducting initial minesweeping operations. The little boats, operating from a "mother" ship, the landing ship dock USS Fort Marion, sweep areas where the water is too shallow for larger minesweeping vessels.

Miss Jean Coll Attends Youth Church Session

Miss Jean Coll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Britton Coll, route 1, Artesia, is attending the Eighth International Christian Youth Fellowship Commission meeting at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind.

Taking part in this program of the Disciples of Christ youth are 200 young people and sponsors from 44 states, Canada, and Mexico. The meeting is being held August 21 through 25 in Cary Hall on the Purdue campus.

Gullies are the sign boards of erosion. Anybody can see them, but only a few can read what they say.

Game Department Announces Special Antelope, Elk Seasons for State

ANTELOPE — A total of 1,821 permits will be issued. Season dates to be announced.

ELK — Pecos: 150 permits for bulls only having horns at least 10 inches in length. Season: noon, Oct. 26 to sunset Nov. 2. Season for the following areas noon, Nov. 22 to sunset Nov. 28; Luna: 35 permits for elk of either sex; Gila: 50 permits (tentative) for elk of either sex; Red River: 30 permits (tentative) for elk of either sex; San Andres Mountain: 30 permits for elk of either sex.

Final date for receiving applications for all elk seasons is 10 a. m. Monday, Oct. 6. No remittance required with application. Preference will be given to those who did not kill an elk last year.

Special Deer Seasons— San Andres federal refuge—400 permits for deer of either sex, plus an additional 200 permits on nearby ranches; deer of either sex. Season: noon, Dec. 3 through Dec. 7. Final date for receiving applications: 10 a. m., Nov. 13.

Organ mountain refuge—depending on further negotiations with local military authorities. The commission authorized 400 permits for a deer of either sex. Season (if held): noon, Dec. 3 through Dec. 7. Final date for receiving applications: 10 a. m., Nov. 13.

Burns canyon: 100 doe permits; season: noon, Dec. 3 through Dec. 7. Final date for receiving applications: 10 a. m., Nov. 13.

Mount Taylor (west side area): 300 permits for deer of either sex. Season: noon, Nov. 22 through Nov. 26. Applications due by 10 a. m., Oct. 31.

Pecos: 250 permits for bow hunters only for deer of either sex, and bear, but no turkey. Season: noon, Oct. 18 through Oct. 23. No guns allowed in area during season. Final date for receiving applications: 10 a. m., Oct. 1.

Artesia Captures—

(Continued from Page One)
the bases. Artesia countered with a lone tally in the bottom of the stanza when Pichan was walked, advanced on a walk given Wally Hanna, and came home on Len Ruyle's single.

The 3-3 tie went to the eighth, when Artesia broke loose. Jim Ackers tripled, and Pichan, Hanna and Ruyle were walked. Sarrubi was granted a base because of Rockett interference with the game and John Alonzo cleaned things up with a single.

Artesia tonight goes to Vernon for two games.

Hope News

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Reeves left Tuesday for Roswell to join his sister and family. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hendricks, for a few days' trip through Colorado.

Miss Verna Tyner, her father, and her brother and his family

spent several days in Hope before they visited Mexico and the Grand Canyon. They also went to Phoenix to see a sister of Miss Tyner's, Miss Tyner, who is a teacher in the upper grades, and her father will remain in Hope on their return. Her brother and his family will return to their home in Oklahoma.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service last met with Miss Lee Crockett in the home of Mrs. Jane Pitt. During the morning the program committee drew up an outline of programs for the entire year. A covered dish dinner was served at noon. After lunch president Inez Crockett called the meeting to order; a sentence prayer by the group followed. Mrs. Crockett discussed meaning of the 23rd Psalm, and after the business meeting Mrs. Jane Pitt discussed "The Churches—A Christian Concern."

Members present were Mmes. Jim Carson, Marie Rose Cauhape, Inez Crockett, Lennie Teel, Glynn Bush, Esther Cole, Virginia Martin, Madie Teel, Helen Seeley, Frances Barley, Edith Hubbard, Tempie Cox, and hostess, Miss Lee Crockett. The next scheduled meeting was postponed because of the Bible school. Next meeting will be September 11 with Mrs. Marie Rose Cauhape.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Cox and granddaughters, Ruth Ann and Shirley, visited in the Sam Hunter home Tuesday.

Will Donaghe of Deming, his daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hale and son, and a niece of Langlace, Ore., visited Mrs. Ella Buckner and Mrs. Joe Fisher last Wednesday. These families were all neighbors at Weed and McDonald Mesa several years ago. Mr. Donaghe and the Hales left home the first of August and have been visiting relatives in Texas since then.

The Hope Extension club met with Mrs. Felix Cauhape Wednesday. A covered dish dinner was served at noon. The afternoon was spent doing leathercraft. The new home extension agent, Miss Marjorie Howell, and her guest, Miss Johnson, met with the ladies. Present were Mmes. Charlie Cole, John Ward, Nelson Jones, Bobbie Barley, Charlie Barley, Guy Crockett, George O. Teel, F. M. Martin, Dick Carson, Harve Walton, Lewis Weddige, Floyd Cole, George Casabonne, Lincoln Cox, and hostess, Mrs. Felix Cauhape, Sr. Guests were Mrs. Margaret Finke, Miss Alice Ruth Williams, Miss Johnson, and Miss Marjorie Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cole, and Mr. and Mrs. John Ward enjoyed a picnic in the mountains Sunday.

Mrs. Nelson Jones, Mrs. Jake Cox, and Mrs. Joe Fisher visited in Artesia Thursday. Mrs. Fisher visited her daughter, Mrs. Chester Powell. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Cox visited Mrs. Nunalee and did some

shopping. Mrs. Jones brought back some baby chicks.

Henry Crockett has just returned from a Crockett family reunion at McGaffey, near Gallup. Over 40 relatives attended the reunion. Members of the immediate family who attended were Mrs. Addie Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crockett, Henry Crockett, Walter Crockett, Mrs. Mary Zipf, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Dowden, who are all brothers and sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse

Rhynes, cousins, were also present. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ward baby visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, a few days week from their ranch home the Felix.

Curtis Harrison took his mother, Mrs. Tom Harrison to Roswell Wednesday to see the doctor, then spent several days with daughter, Mrs. Odeal Walters, Artesia.

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Bench-leveled land on the R. T. Spence farm has been sceded to permanent pasture, is now supporting the fine beef animals above. Such refinements as bench leveling were thought wasted on pasture land, but today's rounded farming program counts graded pasture land as valuable asset.

R. T. Spence Conservation Program 'Immense' on 100 Acres; Only 80 Remain to Be Leveled

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM
The father of "Jack" Spence, as everyone knows him, is an armer, not only in this county, but on this farm, first became a part of it in 1914 when he was a very boy.

The farm is located eight north of Artesia. When as small, the Spence family south of Cottonwood, but ed there a few years before back to Texas; however, living in New Mexico, they to be dissatisfied living er else. A few months, they moved to the Cottonwood commu- nity the farm that is still in- nity.

Spence, the father of Jack, on the farm until 1928. 1890, the B. M. Mills family to the farm and are there present time. The farm is used and managed by their anel.

er the management and su- on of these two far-sighted avionists, this farm has changed faces. The original consisted of only 80 acres; has increased in size to 320

er a look at the farm today— ally all of the farm has leveled (all but 40 acres),

ditch structures installed and a cropping system of alfalfa, grasses and row crops started.
There were some problems facing these farmers several years back—those of proper watering and flood water coming directly through the farm. Some of the very best land was subject to frequent flooding, a problem within itself.

When Mills and Spence contacted the Central Valley soil conservation district, seeking help in watering this field and at the same time, be as immune as possible from erosion during flood seasons, this, of course, stumped the SCS engineers until the proper surveys were made and studied for some time.

Accept Program—
At last it was solved and recommendations made to both parties, who accepted them after full explanations were made.

Any one who would view now, one of the prettiest, most level fields ever existed near the Cottonwood, would be surprised to learn that at one time, it was not nearly so level. Only those who are acquainted with the farm could now point out where the steep places used to be, and where the water always rushed to a puddle.

Not only do these fields now water perfectly, and the flood water passes on slowly, spreading over a wider area, but the produc-

tion of crops has doubled.

House Remodeled—

Not only has the farm taken on a new face, but so has the house. One of the old land marks of this section of the country, it has now been modernized with the addition of two bedrooms, a screened-in porch, a large lounging, open porch, a spacious new kitchen and a bathroom.

Spence, who now resides in Carlsbad, has many other business interests and other farms in Eddy county. The great amount of conservation work done on this farm is no exception on his farms, as he is doing a tremendous soil and water conservation job on all of them.

The plant from which castor oil is obtained is a native of tropical Africa.

Cottonwood Church Services Are Scheduled

The first regular church services to be held at Cottonwood in more than a year will be held Sunday in the Cottonwood school house, according to Rev. V. E. Boyd, missionary pastor for the Pecos Valley.

Sunday school is scheduled for 9:45 a. m. and church services at 11 a. m. with Reverend Boyd preaching. Services are to be under sponsorship of the First Baptist church of Artesia and will serve Cottonwood as a community church.

Permission to hold church services temporarily in the Cottonwood school gym was secured from school officials.

Mrs. Boyd will assist her husband in church operation, and other Sunday school teachers will be announced at an early date.

Artesia Line Crew Featured In Magazine

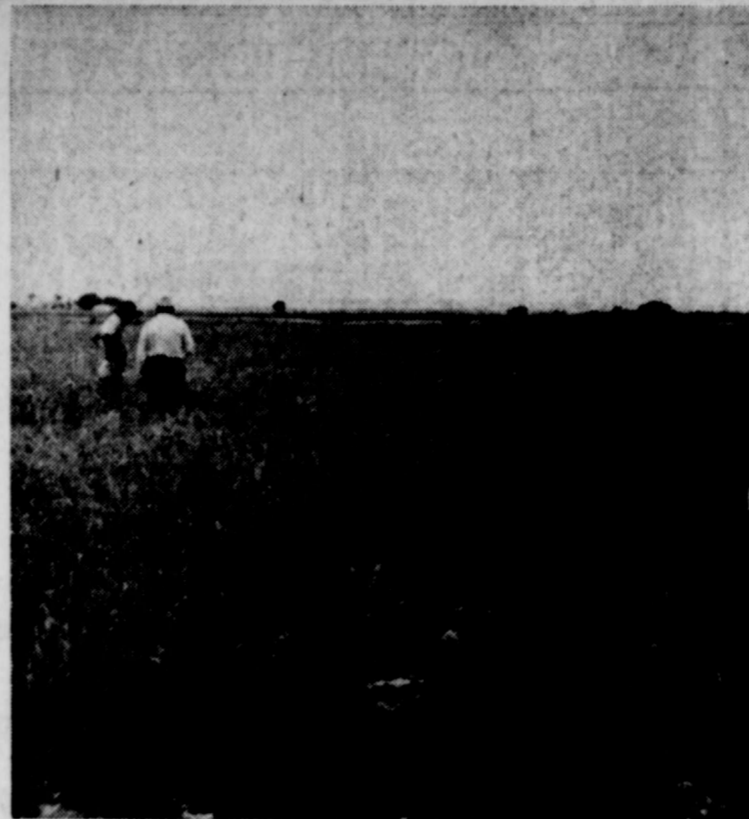
A nine-year record of no lost-time accidents earned by the Artesia line crew is featured in this month's issue of the Southwestern, house organ for Southwestern Public Service Co.

The magazine devotes a full page of pictures and words to the ceremony held July 17 in Artesia in which the fine crew was honored by company officials for the outstanding safety record.

Elmo Naylor, Artesia district superintendent, received a safety plaque for this record from J. T. Price, Pecos Valley division superintendent, and the presentation is a featured photograph in the article.

Cottonwood News

Watering of shrubs and trees at the roadside park has been taken care of the past two weeks by Mrs.



PASTURE seeded to orchard grass, fescue, and sweet clover is located on H. V. Parker farm five miles north and a mile west of Artesia. Parker and Keith Dampf of Central Valley soil conservation district look over large pasture. Large bunch of grass in foreground is orchard grass.

Wert Rooney and Mrs. Douglas O'Bannon.

The note concerning I. S. Reser which appeared in last week's paper stated he was unable to have company. This was in error as he is able to have company and enjoy visitors.

Of the three Eddy county 4-H members to place at the district

meeting with state or district hon- ors, two were from Cottonwood. Jacqueline McNeil placed third in junior division in clothing demon- stration on stayline stitching, and Norma Jo Thigpen placed first in district in the junior division dress revue. She competes at the state fair next week with the winners of the other three districts, and

Bobbie Freeman of Artesia. A farewell party was held for Mrs. Jimmie Bowman Wednesday, Aug. 20, at the home of Mrs. Joe Ross. Mrs. Bowman and children left Thursday for Eastland, Texas, en route to their new home in Fort Worth.

Refreshments of cake, punch, and coffee were served to Mmes. M. A. Whatley, Otto Parham, Johnnie Bowman, Bob Parham, W. Bowman, J. J. Moran, W. T. Houston, D. N. Gray, H. B. Bowman, J. T. Ross, and Johnnie Jover.

Guests in the Johnnie Bowman home Saturday for supper were the Gerald Hand family of Artesia. The Hand family left Monday on a two weeks trip to California. Cottonwood Ladies' Aid met on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 21, in the home of Mrs. Arch Horton. Mrs. James Thigpen had the program on "Women of the Bible." This was followed by a quiz. Mrs. E. P. Malone, Sr., won the quiz and was presented with a corsage

by Mrs. Thigpen. The Hustlers' Sunday school class of the First Methodist church, Artesia, held a family picnic Thursday evening, Aug. 21, at the home of Mrs. Orval Gray with Mrs. Ralph Pearson, Mrs. James Thigpen, and Mrs. J. W. McNeil as co-hostesses. Attendance 79 persons. A business meeting followed the picnic.

A silkworm must make about 900,000 turns in spinning a single cocoon and the threads from just 40 cocoons would reach completely around the earth.

The first permanent English settlement in the United States was in Virginia.

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TELEPHONE 7

Expert Studies Show Valley's People Must Conserve Water

THIS SPECIAL WATER and soil conservation edition of the Artesia Advocate features an article prepared by Hal S. Cave, Roswell geologist, and endorsed by the Roswell Geological Society, of which many Artesia men are members. Cave points out that hydrologists and geologists can accurately measure the size of the underground artesian basin which supplies Roswell and Artesia with water. All measurements and studies of the basin indicate that the basin is steadily being depleted—we are taking water from underground faster than rain is putting it back.

Statistics furnished by the state engineer's office at Roswell shows a 10-year record of low rainfall, with a below normal rainfall since 1945—seven years ago. In the meantime, we have put more land under irrigation, are furnishing more domestic water for increased population. In short, we are using water faster than ever during time when the basin is not being adequately re-filled by rainfalls in the mountainous recharge area of the basin.

Hydrographs of three artesian wells in the Roswell artesian basin show steadily declining water levels. Farmers and many city dwellers know levels in the artesian basin drop every summer when water is being pumped continually for irrigation. But the records show that each summer for the past 10 years the drop is greater—and the build-up during the winter months is less and less.

In the Artesia gauge well maintained by the state engineer's office five miles south of Artesia, the water level stood at 3,380 feet during the months of peak use in 1942. During the peak use period in 1951 the same well measured 3,315 feet, showing the water table has dropped 65 feet since 1942.

The Artesia gauge well reached a high level of 3,400 feet in December of 1942 and January of 1943. In January of 1952, it was able to climb back only to 3,362 feet.

Hydrographs for the Berrendo gauge well three miles north of Roswell show the same trend, although the fluctuation and decline is not nearly as great as in the Artesia area. However, the Orchard Park well, nine miles south of Roswell, shows the same condition as the Artesia gauge well. In 1942 it reached a low of 3,515 feet. In 1951 it went to a low of 3,470 feet.

Geological experts such as Cave and many others in this area do not wish to panic residents who depend on the Roswell artesian basin for water.

But they are bound by conscience to point out to us that unless we work to balance our use of water against the recharge into the basin, more and more wells will go dry, farmers will have to drill deeper and deeper for water until it is no longer economically feasible to lift the water from the ground, and our entire economical structure in this area will face a grave situation.

We believe with these geologists that an informed public aware of the circumstances can study a solution to the problem by gathering all evidence available.

As Charles D. Harris, special assistant attorney general assigned to the state engineer's office at Roswell, points out, "The people of the Pecos valley have been as water-conscious as any people in the arid West. It was the people in the Pecos valley that pioneered the use of ground water in irrigation. Shortly after 1900, far-sighted developers like J. J. Hagerman and Charles B. Eddy saw the potentialities of the use of artesian water. In the 20 years from 1900 to 1920, the countryside along the Pecos valley has completely changed. Where there had been a few large ranches, by 1920 there were prosperous farms and the growing cities of Artesia, Carlsbad, and Roswell. By the 1920's, many of our people here in the Pecos Valley realized we who use this vast public resource must also be its trustees for its conservation."

This water-consciousness in the Pecos Valley has turned toward conservation, as stories concerning 14 conservation award winners in this issue illustrate time and again. We have done much in nine years of active development. Yet we must do still more.

The state engineer's office is handicapped by shortage of personnel to adequately exercise the controls and laws which now exist to govern the use of artesian water. War demands for cotton and other crops caused extensive acreage to be planted, heavily taxing water resources. Increased population in Roswell and Artesia have still drained more water.

Thus far farmers and ranchers have led the way in conservation and are now ahead of city residents, who use water with seeming unconcern. There are still widespread wastages in farmland and city, however.

It will not advance conservation to argue who wastes the most water—city or town dwellers. This is pointless and unconstructive, since conservation by both types of water users is needed to the fullest extent possible.

Some conservationists may lean toward the argument for more workers in the state engineer's office, especially in the groundwater supervisor's office at Roswell. This is undoubtedly needed.

Others may push for a program of voluntary conservation measures. This is highly desirable and in the final analysis must be the motivating force behind any long-range water conservation that is to succeed.

We have the deepest faith that residents of the Pecos valley in the Artesia and Roswell areas will recognize the problem as it is stated by Cave with the backing of his fellow geologists. Armed with this information, we believe those far-sighted individuals who have developed the richness of this valley will act in time to insure its continuing prosperity.

OPERATION FACE LIFT



Russ, 'Johnnie' Gooden Pioneered Artesia Area Farm Conservation, Were First 'Cooperators'

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

Russ and Johnnie Gooden were the first cooperators of the Central Valley soil conservation district after it was organized in 1943 to start a conservation program on their farm. He was the 10th farmer to apply for a complete plan on his place. Since they were the first farmers to initiate SCS recommended practices, naturally theirs was the first farm to complete the program.

There had been some leveling done in the vicinity of Artesia before the district was formed, but the Goodens were the first cooperators to try out soil conservation service ability and know-how to make irrigation layouts and see that land was leveled in the proper way.

In looking back now, we can see that Russ, as most everyone knew him, really took a chance in letting his farm become an experiment in those sort of "primitive" conservation days in the Pecos valley. It seems like a dream, the way we struggled with that first leveling. Russ was the believing kind, however, and just trusted SCS to the limit. If he ever became frantic that we'd never get the job done, no one ever knew it.

As we recall the ordeal, we had a four-wheel grader and a 40-horse Cat to start with. Most of the time the Cat wouldn't start until almost all hands on deck had cranked on it half the morning. Usually in the afternoon, it operated pretty good, at least part of the time.

We were so long on the job down there that nearly everyone wondered if we would get enough done to plant cotton that year.

The machine we used is only capable of drifting the soil down the slope. That was the big objection, as it is always necessary to drift soil lengthwise to establish a regular, even grade. With this type of machine, it was too expensive to level land in wide blocks, so Gooden was satisfied with 43 foot benches; even so, approximately 58,000 tons of dirt had to be moved. As carryall equipment became available, the larger blocks were brought into use here. The balance of the Gooden farm has now been leveled into the larger recommended blocks.

Family Influence—

It is sometimes amazing when we realize how the influence of just one family spreads, but what Russ Gooden and his wife said and did to further the conservation program here has spread far beyond any expectations, and is known about in every community in the district. Not only did they level their farm, but they carried through with all good soil and moisture practices, such as crop rotation, fertilizing, drop structure installation, concreting of ditches, and all.

The Gooden farm today reflect the long years of work. You can readily see that the ditches, drop structures and all the rest of the items that go into "soil conservation" are no novelty on this well kept farm. Since Mr. Gooden's sudden death in December, 1951, Mrs. Gooden has worked closely with soil conservation service experts to carry out the practices "Russ" believed in.



MRS. RUSS GOODEN

Johnnie, as Mrs. Gooden is known to her many friends in this area, is most cooperative and hospitable, and is justly proud of the accomplishments on their farm. As you tour the farm, you will see acre after acre of well tended cotton, green alfalfa, clean, neat buildings, and machinery in top notch condition. As you approach the farmstead, you will see a young windbreak of squaw bush, Russian olive and Arizona cypress.

Mrs. Gooden is also justly proud of the many conveniences and power from the Central Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Artesia. She reports that the big day was when the electricity was brought to the farm in 1943, and has been an important factor for irrigation purposes on the farm, as well as bringing light, heat, and power to the home.

Thinking back on "pioneering" in this work here, you just have to admire the man who helped get the SCS off to a good start in the Central Valley district. He not only believed the conservation program would be good for him, but also knew it was good for his neighbors and friends. He was the kind of booster who said "It pays to level your land" and proved it.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

NOT FAR from the University of Georgia campus stands the only tree in the world that owns itself. Early in the eighteenth century, one Col. William Jackson, who owned the land on which this tree stands, stipulated in his will, "For and in consideration of the great love I bear this tree and the desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it entire possession of itself and all land within eight feet thereof on all sides." The original tree succumbed to old age and a heavy storm years ago, but in its place thrives one of its offspring.

"When warm weather first sets in," noted Philosopher Sam Himmel, "trees put on clothes. When the summer heat is most intense, their clothes are thickest. When the season becomes cooler, they begin to remove their clothes. And when the bitter cold of winter arrives, they take off their clothes entirely." "Hmhh," commented his down-to-earth sales manager. "Just like the young girl who lives in the apartment next door to us!"



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R. L. PARIS, who farms west of Lake Arthur, has found soil conservation has doubled yields on his farm two or three times, yet uses no more water. With Paris are his wife, Bill, and family. Left to right are Bill Paris, Helen Louise, Mrs. Bill Paris, William R. Paris, Charlotte Louise, and R. L.

R. L. Paris Doubles Yields Through Program Of Conservation, Yet Uses No More Water

BANKERS' AWARD FARM PROGRAM

"My soil and water conservation program has increased my yields by two or three times, without using any more water," says R. L. Paris. "When I bought my farm in 1931, the previous 5-year average yield of lint cotton was 260 pounds per acre. By 1944, when I began working with the Central Valley soil conservation district, I had increased the yield to about 3/4 of a bale per acre.

"With my soil and water conservation work I have not equipped my yield of cotton to two bales per acre," he continued.

In 1948, with the assistance of SCS technicians, 25 acres were leveled into benches, sometimes called terraces. This was the steepest cropland on the farm, and it was impossible to get enough water into this ground to make a crop.

Another 25 acres were leveled the next year. By this time the increase in yields were so outstanding that 100 acres were leveled in 1950, and the remaining cropland was leveled in 1951.

"Leveling, however, is not all of the conservation program" according to Paris. "Getting the land in shape so it can be properly irrigated is the foundation of a good program, and that is what the leveling does, but I soon realized that leveling was taking the top soil off in the spots where cuts were made, and began using barnyard manure on these areas. None is needed on the fills."

A total of 1200 tons of manure was applied. Part of this was sheep manure, which Paris says is much more potent than ordinary barnyard manure.

Before Paris had done much leveling, he bought a scraper for use with his farm tractor so he could do his own work. This was in 1949, Paris thinks the main advantage of having his own equipment was in being able to do leveling whenever he was ready. Then, too, there was always some maintenance work to do on previously leveled land. The filled areas shrink and then plowing might get land somewhat out of level.

Paris recalls that once a large amount of irrigation water ran off the farm in Eagle draw. The water was muddy. It just could not be held on the land long enough for the ground to soak it up. Muddy water running off the land means there is erosion. Year after year this is destructive. "We wasted more water in one day, prior to leveling, than we do now in five to ten years," said Paris.

Maintain Fertility—
To Paris, crop rotation and soil building crops means growing alfalfa and other forage crops. Plans are to use as much of this on the farm as possible, so as not to haul off the fertility of the soil. Eventually, two-thirds of the cropland will be in permanent pasture and alfalfa with the rest of the cropland in cotton. After three or four years of cotton, these fields will be planted to grass or permanent pasture and another field planted to cotton.

Presently, the farm handles about 50 ewes. In addition to the alfalfa on the farm, 60 acres was planted to sudan grass this summer which was used to supplement the alfalfa for grazing.

Dirt ditches sometimes waste lots of water. One ditch 2,796 feet long, was cemented. "This ditch was checked the morning after concreting and it delivered fully twice as much water to the end of the ditch as previously," said Paris.

The concrete ditch saved so much water, Paris decided to concrete another 2000 feet of ditch.

By this time, underground concrete irrigation pipe was available in this area. Now Paris wishes he could have installed the underground pipe instead. Present plans are to install concrete pipe in replacing the remainder of his dirt ditches. One 700 foot ditch and another 600 feet of pipe will be installed in the near future, and maybe another half-mile.

Former Educator—
Paris came to Artesia in August, 1912, as principal and coach of the school. S. W. Gilbert was secretary of the school board at that time. Gilbert had taught school in Fulton, Mo., where Paris was reared and attended school. In the meantime, Paris had gone to Westminster college and played football the year no one crossed their goal line.

The Louis' have one daughter, Mary Louise Carlson of Boston, Mass., and two sons, Jess C. Paris, a public accountant in Lexington, Ky., and Bill Paris, who farms here with his father.

Bill worked for the Pure Oil Co. as a chemical engineer prior to settling down on the farm. He served in Mitchell's task force in WWII, from the time it left San Diego, through Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and on to Tokyo, being there when the peace treaty was signed. Bill is married and has three children—Olivia Charlotte, named after Grandmother Paris, William Lee and Helen Louise.

R. L. Paris is a member of the Presbyterian church and the Masonic lodge. He was a teacher in the Artesia school system for nine years and was secretary of the school board for 17 years.

More Production—
"In all my desire to improve my farm, I had not realized how much more productive conservation work would make it. It is far more productive than I had ever anticipated," says Paris. "I soon got the feeling that I was doing more than just making bigger crops and more money. It gradually dawned upon me that I would leave the farm in better condition when I passed on to the next world, than it was when I bought it. As the work developed, I began to take more pride in it."

Paris tells this story. When he was a boy, some Germans moved to Hannibal, Mo., and bought up some worn-out (badly eroded) land. They improved their land, then built a barn. Later, when they could afford it, they built a good house. The old German told Paris,

"The barn will build the house but the house will not build the barn." Paris says, "The conservation work will pay for the farm improvements."

Basic to the determination of soil fertility is a study of the face soil, the subsoil should be investigated. Use a shovel or auger and go down two or three feet.

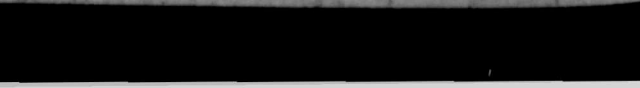
Notice the physical condition and the presence of water and pan layers, as well as alkaline or alkali, and the presence of hardpans below the soil surface. Added to these is the possibility of a deficiency of available plant nutrients.

Occasionally the appearance of the plants will give a clue as to deficiency of plant nutrients. Question arises, then, as to the plant looks if an element is absent. Yellow leaves, brown spots on the leaf or stem, stunted growth, poor roots and a purple color are some of the things to notice, since often these symptoms are indicators of deficiencies of specific plant nutrients.

Methods have been developed for testing plant tissue for content of nutrients contained therein. Leaves, petioles, or stems of plants are chopped into small pieces and extracted with various solutions.

Study of a representative sample of soil in a laboratory often gives a lead as to the cause of low yields.

WHO'S ZOO—ON THE HIGHWAY
DON'T BE A SHEEP. Following too closely will only lead to an accident. Leave plenty of room between your car and the car ahead.



IN THE PROBATE COURT OF EDDY COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE OF EMMA STONE TATMAN, DECEASED.
No. 1834

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned E. P. Tatman has qualified and was appointed Administrator of the estate of Emma Stone Tatman, deceased, by the Honorable M. F. Sadler, Judge of the Probate Court of Eddy County, New Mexico.
Therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to

present the same, as prescribed by law, within six months from the first publication of this Notice on the 12th day of August, 1952, or the same will be barred.
E. P. Tatman, Administrator.
65-4-T-71

The first residence ever lighted by electricity was the boarding house occupied by the inventor Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N. J.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF EDDY COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO.
IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HERMAN JOSEPH HAMANN, DECEASED.
No. 1812

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTRIX
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 28th day of July, 1952, appointed Executrix of the Estate of Herman Joseph Hamann, Deceased, by the Probate Judge of Eddy County, New Mexico. THEREFORE, all persons having any claim or claims against said Estate are notified to file the same with the County Clerk of Eddy County, New Mexico, as provided by law, within six (6) months from the date of first publication of this notice, to-wit: the 19th day of August, 1952, or the same will be barred.
(Sgd) Nellie Gray Hamann, Executrix.
67-4-T-73

SUMMONS AND NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF SUIT
STATE OF NEW MEXICO: JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY, a dissolved corporation, defendant, impleaded with the following named defendants against whom substituted service is hereby sought to be obtained, to-wit: JOYCE-PRUIT COMPANY, a dissolved corporation; The following named defendants by name, if living; if deceased, their unknown heirs: J. S. VENABLE (also known as JAMES S. VENABLE); WILLIAM CRANDALL; MARGARET CRANDALL and R. H. MORROW; and ALL UNKNOWN CLAIMANTS OF INTEREST IN THE PREMISES ADVERSE TO THE PLAINTIFF.
GREETINGS:
You, and each of you, are here-

by notified that an action has been commenced and is now pending in the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, wherein Trinidad Torres is Plaintiff, and you, and each of you, are Defendants, said cause being No. 13236 on the civil docket of said Court.
The general objects of said action are to quiet and set at rest Plaintiff's title in fee simple, to the following described land situated in Eddy County, New Mexico, to-wit:
West 30 feet Lot 9, Block 17, Artesia Heights Addition to City of Artesia, Eddy County, New Mexico.
subject to the mortgage in favor of Artesia Building and Loan Association.
You, and each of you, are fur-

ther notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 24th day of September, 1952, judgment by default will be rendered in said cause against each of you so failing to appear, and Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.
A. J. LOSEE is attorney for the Plaintiff and his office address is Carper Building, Artesia, New Mexico.
WITNESS my hand and seal of the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, this 7th day of August, 1952.
(SEAL) Marguerite E. Waller, Clerk of the District Court, Carlsbad, New Mexico.
65-4-T-71

IRRIGATING the easy way is done on the C. R. and Dale Yoder farm a mile south of Lake Arthur. This land has once very steep, is now bench leveled. Hand has little to do except watch. Note bench circling to right in contour.

W. M. Jackson, Conservation Pioneer, Operates 225 Acres

William M. Jackson, a farmer two miles southeast of Artesia and a pioneer in water conservation in the Central Valley district, gives in putting the practice into effect on his 255-acre farm 100 per cent. One of the first big undertakings Jackson tackled was leveling his land in cooperation with the district and using worn-out equipment. This turned out to be a real problem. The machinery was inadequate in the first place and failed to run most of the time; also, the operator knew little about both machinery and leveling land. But with the patience of Jackson and SCS technicians, they finally did the job of leveling possible under the conditions.
After Jackson installed drop structures and turnout boxes that shed best at that time too, for spring water down the hill to grade the leveled blocks.
After several years of successful leveling with this irrigation, Jackson turned to concrete ditches and underground concrete pipes and at the present time is using this modern way of farming. This district cooperator has leveled a total of 139 acres on his farm and established the related ditches that go with it, such as location and control, turnout structures and siphons. As Mr. Jackson has remarked, "That is the best way of taking 2,500 gallons of water per minute down a hill that I have ever seen."
He is also a firm believer in a cropping system on his farm. When he purchased the farm several years ago it had been farmed to cotton as long as anyone could remember, with the exception of about 10 acres of alfalfa near the farm buildings.
Improves Irrigation— Jackson could also see the need near the house, reservoir, and of improving his irrigation system other buildings. He tied all three of his wells into a single system, with concrete ditches, underground pipe, siphons, and turnout boxes, engineered so as to run water in any one of several directions, using any one or all of the wells, depending on the need of his crops. He can now flood irrigate his yard, too, by simply manipulating a few small turnout gates, at the same time he may be watering one of his fields.
It has been a pleasure to watch Jackson make changes from year to year—to watch him not only change the topography of his land, but to go to work on the great potential that has been lying dormant on this farm for years. This good farmer has accomplished much through crop rotations, fertilizing, land leveling, proper location of ditches and pipelines, profitable cultural methods and just good management ideas.

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COMPARE the brand, the price and note the savings.
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10 lbs. **FLOUR** SPECIAL **88c** in Flowered Print Bags

Children's **SHOES** SPECIAL **\$1.98** White and Tan First Step

<p>HOT SPECIALS</p> <p>TOMATO JUICE Small can 8¢</p> <p>GOLDEN CORN Primrose, creamed 10¢</p> <p>PORK & BEANS 1 lb. tin 10¢</p> <p>Monarch SPINACH 1 lb. tin 10¢</p> <p>Canned TOMATOES Small can 10¢</p>	<p>TABLE NEEDS</p> <p>CANE SUGAR In 5 lb. Paper Bags 54¢</p> <p>Pet CANNED MILK Tall can 15¢</p> <p>Jello, Jello Pudding Assorted flavors 7¢</p> <p>CAMPBELL SOUPS Bean and Tomato 13¢</p> <p>Folger's, Hills Coffee Drip or regular 87¢</p>	<p>SCHOOL NEEDS</p> <p>Men's "Plains" SHIRTS The Western type dress shirts for men. Reg. \$4.95 values. 3.88 While they last</p> <p>MEN'S SUMMER UNIONS Kerry Kut brand, fine cloth, well made, up to 50 size. Regular \$2.50 values 1.48</p> <p>MEN'S DRESS HATS Group of men's felt hats, good shapes and shades. Values up to \$5.95. Choice of the lot 3.48</p>	<p>REAL SAVINGS</p> <p>Men's Hickory OVERALLS Buck brand hickory stripe overalls, 8 oz. weight. \$2.35 values. 1.98 Sanforized. Any size</p> <p>MEN'S BLUE OVERALLS 8 oz. denim overalls. Full cut. Sanforized. Most sizes. 3.13 To close out sale price</p> <p>MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS Pure gum heavy rubber boots. Heavy durable soles. Reg. \$6.95 \$5.44 values. Sale price pair</p> <p>MEN'S TENNIS KEDS Heavy rubber soles, black only. Durable brand. Regular \$2.75 1.98 values. Sale price</p>
<p>1 lb. Loaf BREAD Special Meade or Holsum one pound white bread at this price. 16¢</p>	<p>PET MILK, Tall Special Buy your favorite Pet or Carnation canned milk. 15¢</p>	<p>Women's SHOES \$4.75 - \$4.95 Values Group of women's fine quality shoes white and tan. \$2.98</p>	<p>DRESS SHIRTS \$2.95 - \$3.25 Values Group of fine quality shirts — broken sizes. \$1.98</p>
<p>KLEENEX TISSUES 5 limit to customer 14¢</p> <p>Gillette Thin BLADES Package of four 7¢</p> <p>CANNED HOMINY 1 lb. tin 8¢</p> <p>Gerber's Baby Food Assorted 5¢</p> <p>Iodized Table SALT Carey Brand 9¢</p>	<p>BOYS' WOOL JACKETS Boys' plaid wool jackets for out of door wear. Most sizes. To \$7.95 values. Each 3.98</p> <p>WOMEN'S FINE BRAS Summer weight, white or flesh color, all sizes. \$1.50 and \$2.00 values. Sale price 98¢</p> <p>BOYS' PAJAMAS Boys two-piece pajamas, fine cloth, V-neck. Regular \$2.50 values. Out they go 1.22</p> <p>Men's Interwoven SOCKS Finest weave, silk and cotton. Solid and fancies. Reg. 55¢ values. Sale price per pair 38¢</p>	<p>MEN'S SUMMER OXFORDS Vent, lace and solid leather summer oxfords. Jarman and other brands. To \$12.95 values 5.98</p> <p>WOMEN'S GAYTEES Cameo low Kwik zipper rubber footwear. Time to buy now. \$3.75 values. Sale price pair 2.98</p> <p>CHILDREN'S OXFORDS Trimfoot and other brands in solid leather. To \$4.95 values 2.88</p> <p>BOYS' WORK SHOES Hi-tops, solid leather, tan, rubber heels. Stands lots of wear. \$3.95 values pair 2.88</p>	<p>WOMEN'S FINE DRESSES Group of stylish dresses for fall wear. Values up to \$10.95 in this group. Sale price 5.00</p> <p>JUNIOR MISS BRAS \$1.25 values. Fine summer weight, comes in flesh color. Most sizes Out they go 66¢</p> <p>MEN'S SPORT HATS Group of Young men's sport hats for fall wear. Buy 'em for work at this price. To \$2.50 values 98¢</p> <p>Botany Knitting YARNS 100% virgin wools, all colors, 3 and 4 ply. To \$1.10 values. Choice now per hank 59¢</p>

SELLING OUT BROWN MERCANTILE CO. CLOSING OUT
119 WEST MAIN — ARTESIA, N. M.
THE HOTTEST "BARGAIN" SPOT ON THE STATE MAP

HAGERMAN

MRS. EDNA BURCK, Correspondent

Members of the Hagerman faculty holding the same positions as last year are Miss Myrtle Harbour, home economics, who holds a degree from the University of Texas; G. Y. Falls, M.A., Eastern New Mexico university, coach, biology, and mathematics; Charles Lathrop, B.S., New Mexico A&M, vocational

agriculture; Harry Boggs, M.A., Highlands university, social sciences; M. H. Cloek, graduate study University of Colorado, mathematics and physics; Joe Mateju, B.A., University of New Mexico, English and library; Maxine O'Bar, soon to receive M.A., from Highlands university, sixth grade; Jewel Gar-

ner, B.A., Baylor university, some work on master's degree; Joe Marie Peck, B.A., State Teachers college, Denton, Texas; Eudora Lindsey, M.A., Texas State Teachers college, first grade; Grace Holt, B.A., North Texas State Teachers college, first grade; Anne Morgan, B.A., first grade.

New teachers and teachers placed in different grades from last year are: John C. Hough, M.A., University of Southern California, Spanish and English; Pearl Her-

rington, master's degree, University of Oklahoma, commerce; Zora Mae McTeigue, work at Highlands university, fourth grade; Marcia Townsley, B.S., second grade, Dale West, second grade; Irene Slingerland, B.A., University of Kentucky, third grade. Another teachers will be hired to teach a room composed of the overflow from the third and fourth grades.

Richard Atwater, who had been teaching band pupils each school day during August reports 30

members have been enrolled and that 10 or 12 more are expected to enroll soon. The band is being given special emphasis this year as Hagerman schools have not had a band before.

Mrs. Eulalia Gregory will be office clerk and A. F. Deason and Truman Mayberry will be in charge of the building and grounds. Mrs. Jean Prager will be school nurse.

Parents will note that there will be no compulsory immunizations

until about Nov. 1, owing to prevalence of polio.

The state health department has advised that the immunization usually given before school starts be postponed this year as there is a possibility that they might cause the child to be more susceptible to polio.

Hagerman Methodists and their friends will meet in the Undercroft following the morning preaching service where a covered dish dinner will be served.

Rev. Austin Dillon, pastor of the First Methodist church of Roswell, plans to be present and will give a talk after dinner.

The Ella Hedges circle of the Presbyterian Missionary Aid met on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clarence Harshey.

Mrs. Harshey, vice-president, conducted a short business meeting in the absence of the president.

Mrs. T. D. Davenport conducted

the lesson on Presbyterian missionary work in Columbia, Venezuela, substituting for daughter, Mrs. R. B. West.

The Hagerman Lions Club met on Tuesday evening at the Methodist Undercroft where dinner was served.

As it was ladies' night, there were 34 present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Swartz returned from a very enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs. Van Soren at Ignacio, Colo.

PENNEY'S

ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY!

HURRY!



SHOP NOW! DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE FOR EXCITING SAVINGS!

SHOP PENNEYS---

THRIFTY THURSDAY

BE HERE THURSDAY MORNING

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M.

FIRST QUALITY!

FULL PIECES!

Advance 5881

Pinwale Corduroy! 1.00

See how Penney's helps you to save! Come take advantage of Penney's Birthday party, and buy yards and yards of corduroy!

Yard **36"/37" wide**

Rayon

BLOUSES 1.00

Lovely rayon Blouses. Choose from six pretty colors. Sizes 32 to 38. Ideal for the girl going to school or the working girl. Several different outfits at a price you can't pass up. Large selection, so buy several!

LINEN

ASSORTMENT 1.00

This is a Special Buy and includes most everything in linens. Scarfs, table cloths, doilies and pillow cases. Several styles and colors.

COME IN AND SEE!

MEN'S SMART

TOWNCRAFT TIES 66¢

Bold patterns! Conservative designs! Good looking stripes! So many to choose from at Penneys now! (P. S.: they're all Penneys own, famous Towncraft quality... priced surprisingly low!)

REMNANTS... 1/2 PRICE

Misses

ANKLETS 29¢

Handsome ribbed crew socks you can wear turned up or down. Extra sturdy — they're nylon plaited over lustrous mercerized cotton! (A champ blend for wear!) White, pastels, or dark colors. Sizes 7 to 11.

MEN'S CHAMBRAY

WORK SHIRTS 1.00

Heavy Weight Blue Chambray Work Shirts Sanforized and Full Cut

Sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2

Stock Up at This

LOW, LOW PENNEY PRICE!

FOAM LATEX PILLOWS 4.44

JUBILEE SPECIAL!

These are healthful, dust free! Sanforized! percale cover, zips off for easy washing! Buy at this low Jubilee price — white, blue, pink!

!Maximum shrinkage, 1%

Boys' Cotton

Flannel Plaids 1.00

Riot of bright new patterns in thrifty-priced warm cotton flannel. For school or play wear Sanforized fit lasts! Tails look trim whether in or out. Completely washable. Sizes from juniors on up, 2-18.

JUNIOR BOYS'

CORDUROY PLAYTOGS 1.50

There's rugged extra wear in this trusty sturdy pinwale corduroy! Styled to fit growing youngsters, elastic back that expands. Bar tacking takes unusual strains. Big deep pockets. Fly opening. Choice of seven colors. Sizes 1 to 6.

MEN'S

WORK SOX 3 for 50¢

Soft cotton body, reinforced heel and toe for extra wear. White, gray and random.

Sizes 10 to 13.

CHILDREN'S

OUTING PAJAMAS 1.00

Washable cozy two-piece cotton knits, specially purchased for Dollar Days—"Easy On" Expansion neckline — no pins or buttons to bother — sturdy reinforced fleece—long sleeves—colors: pink, blue or maize. Sizes 0 to 4.

Sturdy Metal VENETIAN BLINDS 2.98

64" long, up to 36" wide

- Easy to clean flexible steel slats!
- Baked enamel finish in eggshell, white!
- Self adjusting tilter keeps cord level!

PENNEY'S NATION-WIDE SHEETS IN PRETTY PASTELS 2.79 (81"x108")

Colors so beautiful, they'll add warmth and cheer to your bedroom! And these are famous NATION-WIDE muslins... sturdy and long wearing!

Choose maize, blue, aqua, peach, or ashes of roses.

42x36 Cases --- 59c 72x108 Sheets --- 2.59

SPECIAL!

NOW! COTTON LOOP RUGS

JUBILEE SPECIAL!

2.22

24" x 36"

- washable, practical!
- non-skid backs!
- woven loops won't pull out!
- decorator colors!

27"x27" ----- 3.33
34"x54" ----- 5.44
48"x72" ----- 9.66

BIRTHDAY SPECIAL!

MEN'S

DRESS SHIRTS ONLY 1.50

Sanforized, vat-dyed shirts, generously cut of high count mercerized broadcloth. Neat fused collars need no starch. White, blue, green, tan, grey. Sizes 14-17. Stock up at Penney's thrifty price!

*Won't shrink more than 1%.