

Soil Conservation Edition

OF THE PENASCO VALLEY NEWS AND HOPE PRESS

Vol. 25, No. 23

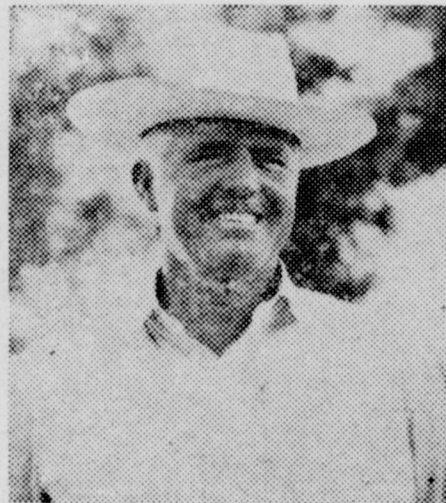
Hope, Eddy County, New Mexico

Friday, Sept. 12, 1952

Supervisors of the Penasco Soil Conservation District



D. W. Carson



J. B. Runyan



Bryant Williams



Oris Cleve



George Casabonne

Know Your Supervisors

A great deal of the work involved in organizing the Penasco soil conservation district was spearheaded by D. W. Carson, who farms and ranches in the Hope community. During the early days of 1941, when the organization of soil conservation districts was more or less in its infancy in New Mexico, it took considerably more time and energy in educational work to organize a district since the functions and benefits to be expected were relatively new to farmers and ranchers. Only 12 soil conservation districts had been organized in New Mexico prior to the Penasco organization.

Mr. Carson, who farms 80 acres east of Hope, is a native of New Mexico, having been born and raised in Eddy county. In 1910 Dick, as everyone knows him, moved to Hope where he has engaged in farming operations ever since.

When the district was organized and the supervisors set up to run it, Mr. Carson became one of them and later was chosen as chairman of the board. Dick has willingly given of his time and effort toward the advancement of this organization and has helped a great deal in putting across the soil conservation principle throughout the district. Being one of the three original supervisors, he has served for the past 11 years.

Mr. J. B. Runyan, who operates a farm and ranch approximately 35 miles west of Hope on the Lower Penasco, is secretary-treasurer of the Penasco district board of supervisors.

Mr. Runyan, who is a native of New Mexico, was born in Eddy county, near Atoka. He has been one of the supervisors since the beginning of the Penasco district in 1941.

His father, Toy Runyan, moved to the lower Penasco with his family about 1883. Bryan, as most everyone knows him, following in his father's footsteps, set up ranching for himself in 1913.

Bryan met and married a young lady from Missouri, who was teaching in a neighboring school. They have two daughters, Jackie, who is married and Marilyn, who attends high school in Artesia.

Mr. Runyan, an enthusiastic conservationist, has been there when the "going was rough," but he never gave up until a problem was solved.

Mr. Bryant Williams, a member of the Penasco district board of supervisors, is a native Texan, born at Bluffdale in Erath county near Stephenville. Mr. Williams came to Hope in 1910 where he went into the grocery business. After becoming established, he went back to Texas and persuaded Mrs. Williams to come out west to a wonderful country and brought her here as his bride.

Mr. Williams has been a member of the supervisory board 11 years or ever since its organization. He never misses a meeting unless providentially hindered.

Mr. Williams, who lives three miles southeast of Hope on a 480-acre farm has seen good times as well as bad times in this area. He remembers when Hope was a beautiful, prosperous community, with its many fruit orchards and fields of golden grain.

Due to drouthy conditions which started in the middle 30s, the Williams' had to abandon fruit growing, however, they being versatile farmers, converted to poultry raising. The result is that they now have a very large turkey farm, probably marketing more turkeys than any other individual farm in the state.

They plan to market, dressed and on-foot, approximately 9000 birds this fall.

Mr. Williams' ingenuity and hard work in converting his farm operations to meet varying conditions, makes him a good supervisor for the Penasco district as well as an outstanding citizen of the Hope community.

Landowners in the Elk, N. M. area are represented on the Penasco district board of supervisors by Mr. Oris Cleve. Mr. Cleve is engaged in both farming and ranching, having approximately four sections of range, and 75 acres of irrigated land a few miles below the Elk store.

Mr. Cleve's father, Bernard, or better known as Bud, came to this country in 1884 as a foreman for the old CA Bar outfit. After several years, he took up ranching in the Elk area.

Oris, who is a native and life-long resident of the Elk area, married a lady from Louisiana. They have one daughter and one grandson.

Mr. Cleve has served on the board of supervisors the past two years, during which time he has been very active in promoting permanent soil conservation measures to his many friends and neighbors.

Representing the southern part of the Penasco district is George Casabonne, who was elected by the landowners of the district as a member of the board of supervisors in 1950.

Mr. Casabonne, who was born and raised in Chaves and Eddy counties, operates a 40 section ranch 13 miles south and west of Hope on which he has some of the finest sheep in the country.

During October 1942, George enlisted in the U. S. Navy. After serving 3½ years as a radio operator, he was discharged in the spring of 1946. Upon returning, George took up ranching again, but after a year or so came to the conclusion that he could manage more efficiently if he had some help. The result is that today George is married and also has a son who is beginning to help in the operation of the ranch by getting into his dad's shop and rearranging tools and what have you.

Many times, since his election as a supervisor, Mr. Casabonne has willingly contributed both time and effort to help the district in its many functions.

Conservationist Is Pecos Valley Native



R. A. Young

R. A. Young, state conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service in New Mexico, was born at Roswell and

spent his early year on a ranch near Dexter, where he received his elementary and high school education. His parents were pioneers in the Pecos Valley, his father, the late A. E. (Andy) Young, having moved to Roswell from Kansas in the late 90's.

(Continued on Back Page)

Conservation Plans Pay Off

By Clem Weindorf

New Mexico farmers and ranchers like the complete long range conservation plans they have prepared with the help of their local soil conservation districts.

District supervisors in New Mexico often find it desirable to help farm-



Clem Weindorf
Unit Conservationist

ers with a starting practice, such as leveling or terracing a field, before the long range complete conservation plan is prepared. In each case, however, the practice is planned and applied so it will fit into and become a part of the long-time program. Soil conservation districts and farmers alike realize that the big pay-off comes from following a sound, down-to-earth, feasible and practical conservation plan for the entire farm. Farmers also generally agree that those having complete farm and ranch plans can get the maximum conservation benefits from the incentive payments offered under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

What is this plan that so many farmers have found to be profitable to them? How is it prepared? Why does it pay off?

The long-range complete plan takes into consideration each acre and every field of the farm systematically. It is not a piece-meal plan for doing things. Instead, it is a systematic, business-like means of sizing up

(Continued on Back Page)

Raindrops Carry Powerful Wallop

(By John M. White,
Extension Editor)

Even the most enthusiastic tourist will have to admit that it rains occasionally in New Mexico in fact, the average rainfall for the state is somewhere around 14.5 inches per year. During a dry spell, ranchers and dry-land farmers become extremely happy when a rain cloud blows in and lets go with some good moisture. Perhaps it is unfortunate that most of our rains are of the downpour-far-apart variety instead of the slow-soaking kind, but any kind of a rain means some moisture, and it's almost always welcome.

Whether it rains an inch or just a drizzle depends upon the forces that release the moisture and permit it to fall to earth as raindrops. As each drop hits the ground, it exerts a small amount of energy and acts somewhat like a miniature bomb exploding, splashing soil into the air. Violent rainstorms can splash soil and damage land by a "blasting" action. Recent measurements made by new methods show that the destructive actions of raindrops differ according to the types of storms, just as types of soils are damaged and destroyed in different ways and at different rates by the impact of falling drops.

Soil splash by raindrop impact is the beginning of water erosion. It is a motivation for the beginning of a chain of destructive events that are important because of their harmful effects on the land. Unfortunately, splash damage is not charged to the raindrop because the splashes are too fast for the eye to detect. Water erosion is usually attributed to surface water. True, surface water flow is necessary for erosion, but acting alone without the help of raindrop splash, surface flow would be relatively ineffective where the flow is not already channelized.

What are some of the harmful effects of raindrops? One of the effects is accelerated loss of top soil over bare surfaces of sloping fields. The splash action loosens the small soil particles and places them in suspension in surface water and is thus largely responsible for sheet erosion. A considerable part of gully erosion is also due to splash action, since this action may contribute soil materials which make the run-off abrasive with a tendency to carve gulleys which otherwise would not be formed. Splash erosion also puddles the surface of some soils and causes the surface to seal over, thus practically waterproofing the land and causing most of the rainfall to run off. Increased run-off intensifies the severity of floods and droughts.

Surface sealing may cause poor soil aeration, destroy worm life, and interfere with microbial action within a soil and impair the land's productive capacity in other ways. Splash erosion may also result in the washing out or floating away clay fractions. When the small fractions are carried away and the coarser sand grains are deposited or left behind, a sterile sandy topsoil remains.

Raindrops have always been represented as friends, and it is difficult to believe that they would destroy our lands. History has recorded many failures of lands whose fields were terraced, but whose farmers were unaware of the invisible actions of splashing raindrops. Terraces delayed, but could not prevent, the inevitable destruction of uncovered fields.

Soil Conservation and Your Banker

A fertile field means prosperity and security to a farmer. Heavy yielding range land means a good measure of success to a cattleman.

To The First National Bank, soil conservation means a farmer or livestock man following practices that make him a more desirable credit risk. His success means our success.



All of us—farmers, livestock men and bankers—are fortunate to have the opportunity of working through the Penasco Soil Conservation District to assist us in preserving and increasing the productivity of our agricultural resources.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Artesia, New Mexico

Capital and Surplus One-Half Million Dollars

There's a lot of talk about cover crops, but not in terms of controlling splash erosion. Most cover crops have been winter covers which are indeed useful, but are most effective during seasons where splash erosion is the very least. Too often fields will be unprotected at times when rainfall is most destructive.

In most areas where underground water replenishment is all important, splash erosion should be considered as a factor in the sealing over or waterproofing of the soil. Certain measures which can help check and control this puddling effect of raindrop splash should be an important "first"

Penasco Valley News and Hope Press

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Friday, Sept. 12, 1952

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W. E. ROOD, Publisher

TAILOR MADE TO FIT

Each Soil Conservation plan is made to suit the individual farm.

See the Penasco Soil Conservation District supervisors for full information.

For Suits, Shorts, Shirts and Socks—to fit the farm operator—see us!

KEYS MEN'S WEAR

116 West Main — Artesia

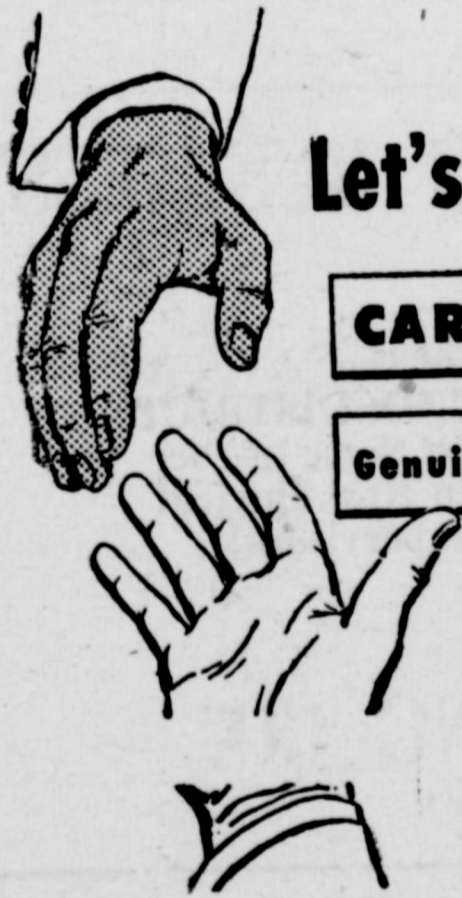
CONSERVATION PAYS 20%

A recent national survey shows that the use of complete soil and water conservation programs have increased production by 20 per cent or more on the average.

In addition to showing a profit on their investment in soil and water conservation, farmers and ranchers are checking soil erosion and are improving the productivity of their land.

See the supervisors of the Penasco Soil Conservation District about establishing a complete soil and water conservation program on your land.

See the friendly Ford Dealer and discuss your automotive problems with him.



Let's Get Acquainted SPECIAL

CAR-SAFETY CHECK

Genuine Ford VANITY MIRROR

BOTH FOR
ONLY
75c

DURING THE MONTH
OF SEPTEMBER ONLY

DRIVE IN TODAY FOR THIS BARGAIN!

ARTESIA AUTO COMPANY

"Your Ford Dealer"

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

Soil Conservation District Association Is Active

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.

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 committeemen 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 committeemen, and 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 Soil Conservation district for the 1953 state convention and it was accepted. The district supervisors at Taos are making rather elaborate plans for this meeting.

A Splendid Edition

We must give The Artesia Advocate force a pat on the back for the Soil Conservation edition which they put out last week. Well displayed ads, well written articles, all combined to make it a really worthwhile newspaper.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I have made Christ the Guide of my life.—Harold Garnet Black.

This month we celebrate "Soil Conservation Month" in New Mexico. The editor of The News was asked to write an editorial on the subject of conserving the soil and what is soil conservation. What better could we do but copy an article from The Roswell Dispatch, printed Oct. 6, 1946. This article covers the subject very thoroughly, therefore here it is:

What Is Soil Conservation?

During the past decade we have been hearing the words "soil conservation" more and more frequently. Today, one can scarcely read a newspaper without encountering those two words in an article, editorial and even in the advertisements. What do these words mean to us? Doubtless, they mean different things to different people. To many, they mean only a government agency costing the taxpayer millions of dollars a year to maintain. To some farmers it may mean something that they are doing on their farm for which the government is pay them. To other people it may be nothing more than some kind of a method or device for saving soil.

Soil conservation can be defined simply as the use and development of our soil resources without destroying it. In order to us to live we must make the soil produce our food, clothing and much of our shelter. But how we do this determines how long the soil will continue to support us. We cannot abuse or misuse our soil resource for long without suffering the ill effects through reduced standards of living, poorer health and even the eventual destruction of life itself when soil destruction becomes complete. As a nation, we have made our soil resources produce more and faster than any other nation in history. But we didn't do it according to soil conservation principles, for we have destroyed one-fifth of our original tillable acreage and badly damaged one-third of the remaining acreage. We are still destroying our basic resource at the rate of one-half million acres each year!

Soil conservation is nothing more than proper use and care of the land. It means using the land to produce the most of the things we need the most and at the same time protecting it so that it will continue to produce at its maximum capacity. Every acre is not like every other acre. Lands, like people, differ. Therefore each acre must be used for the things it is best suited to produce, and protected according to its needs. The basic guiding principle of a sound soil conservation program can then be stated as follows: Treating land according to its needs and using it according to its capability.

Crops Better This Year

In taking a swing around the valley last week, we have come to the conclusion that the Penasco Valley is much better off than last year. In 1951 not a spear of anything green was grown. This year nearly every farmer has some kind of a crop.

Mark Fisher is now harvesting his crop of Sudan grass. The balance of the farmers have row crops in various stages. If the frost stays off for another month, quite a bit of it will produce grain. Henry Coffin, John Ward and D. W. Carson have the best crops in the valley. But even these need rain if the heads are going to fill out properly.

BANKERS, TOO, ARE CONSERVATIONISTS

No business in the country has a greater stake in the land than this and other banks.

When community assets — soil and water resources — are wasted or allowed to deteriorate, then much of the security behind the bank's loans decreases.

Efficient soil and water conservation practices like those being advocated by the Penasco Soil Conservation District, conserves our natural resources and increases farm production.

We recommend that you consult the Soil Conservation District supervisors or Soil Conservation Service representatives about applying conservation practices on your land.

PEOPLES STATE BANK

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

WE ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS!

**We Invite the People of the
PENASCO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
to Come and See Us and Inspect Some of the
Finest Beef Found Anywhere in New Mexico!
Congratulations to Your Supervisors!**

PAYNE PACKING CO.

Artesia, New Mexico

WE CONGRATULATE . . .

**The Supervisors of the
PENASCO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
on a Good Job, Well Done!**

BOWMAN LUMBER CO.

"The Builder's Supply Store"

310 West Texas

Artesia

Phone 123

Approve Soil-Saving Methods

Complete soil conservation plans have been worked out for 84 farms and ranches, embracing 789,082 acres in the Penasco Soil Conservation district, D. W. Carson, chairman of the district announced today.

Carson revealed that soil saving methods have been approved by the farmers and ranchers of the district to the extent that today many of the practices are considered a "must" in farm and ranch operations. Organized in 1940 the Penasco district began operation in 1941, the boundaries of which included parts of Eddy, Otero, and Chaves counties. Since organization, two areas have been included as a result of ranchers petitioning for inclusion. At present a third petition for including approximately 35,000 additional acres is being considered by the State Soil Conservation committee.

Many organizations and individuals have aided in the development of the soil conservation program in the district.

During the organization of the district, the Eddy County Extension agents held several educational meetings to assist in acquainting the public with what a soil conservation district is and how it could benefit the community. They have helped with district elections and other activities and meetings, such as tours and demonstrations since that time. To help carry on the districts activity the Soil Conservation Service maintained planning technicians to assist farmers and ranchers in planning and applying needed soil and water conservation practices. The Farmers Home Administration was active in securing applications for complete farm plans on farms under its supervision.

During and after the devastating floods along the Penasco river in the fall of 1941, the Soil Conservation Service furnished the district with technical assistance, materials and equipment to help rectify the damage on farms and ranches in the affected area, and to get their irrigation system back into operating condition.

Carson continues that the Production Marketing Administration, in addition to benefit payments on various soil conservation practices, has worked out several pooling agreements for payments on applied practices which have benefitted a large number of individuals and the community in turn.

"In 1943," Carson stated, "the district worked up a conservation agreement with the Hope Water Users Association. In this, plans were made for the improvement of the Hope Waters Users canal and general distribution system, for the conservation of water and the ease of handling the irrigation water. Today many of the practices then planned are on the ground and in working order, thanks to the technical guidance of Soil Conservation Service technicians."

"Teachers of our grade and high schools have also cooperated in a splendid way regarding the activities of the district," Carson stated. "Tentative plans are being made for further cooperation with the teachers along the lines of soil conservation education."

REMEMBER—Merit Feeds get best results. McCaw Hatchery, 13th and Grand, Artesia. 6-10-41

Modern Septic Tank Service, located at Artesia Transfer, 1406 W. Main. Phone 1168. —Adv.

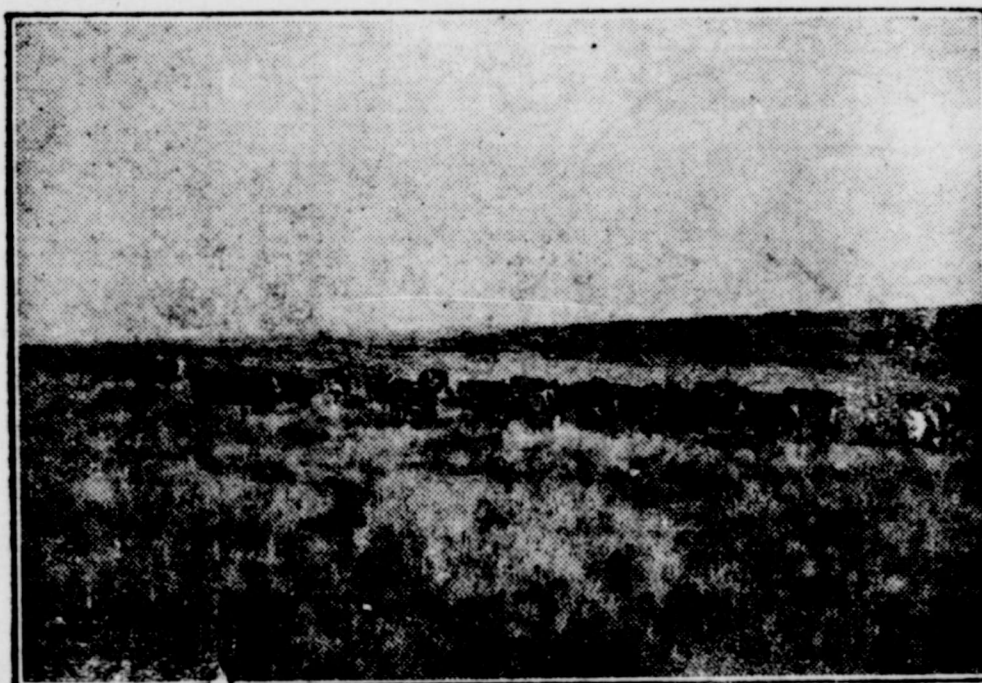
BUILD BEEF

CONSERVATION RANCHING

LETS YOU RAISE

MORE POUNDS OF BEEF

ON YOUR ACREAGE!



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F. L. WILSON FEED & FARM SUPPLIES

111 South Second — Artesia

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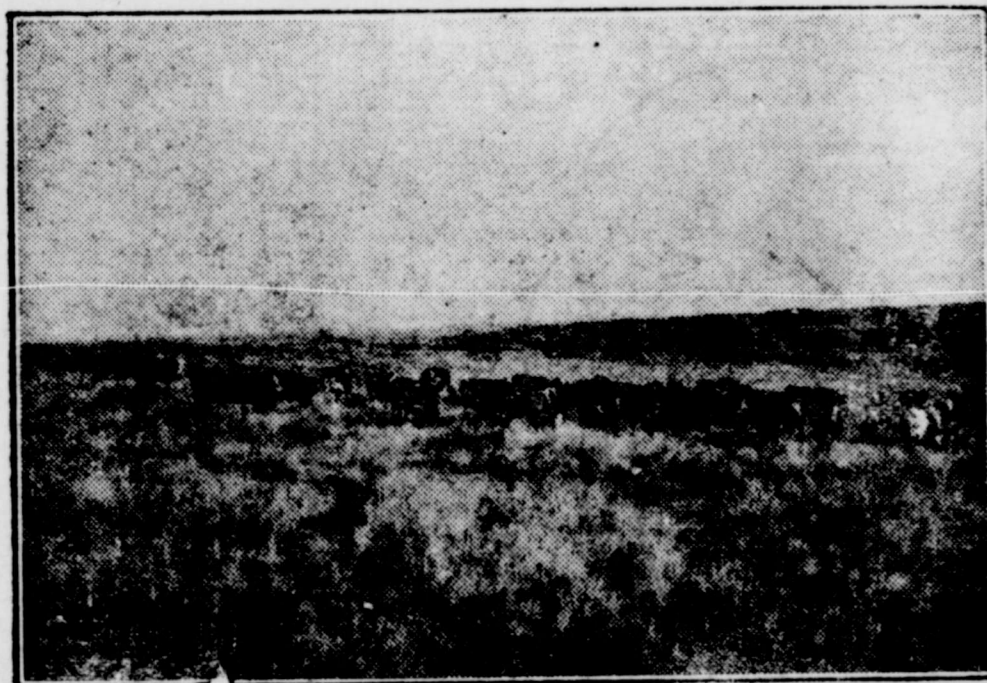
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111 South Second — Artesia

Today's Meditation

"A great door and effectual is opened unto us."—I Corinthians 16:9. Read Acts 20:22-27.

In 1941, Dr. Bliss W. Billings fled from Korea as a refugee and came to the Philippines. There he was placed in an internment camp. One day he said: "Doors of opportunity are never closed to me." He took advantage of every opportunity to teach and preach and to help others. He prayed for people in many places. In spirit, he was like Paul, who said: "A great door and effectual is opened to me."

Doors of opportunity to serve God and man at home and abroad are never closed. There are always the needy ones to be helped, the sufferings to be relieved, and the sinful to be sought, the sick to be healed, and those in distress to be encouraged.

In all countries there are great doors of opportunity to evangelize, to educate, to serve, and to lift up people to God in worship. People in every community, in business, in industry, in government, in schools, indeed, in all walks of life, stand in need of Christ. These doors of opportunity Christ opens to all His disciples.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"As we have opportunity, let us do good to all men."—Francisco S. Galvez.

LANDSUN

FRI. - SAT.

"Wagons West"

Red Cameron

★—————★

SUN. - MON. - TUES.

"Scaramouche"

Stewart Granger
Eleanor Parker

★—————★

WED. - THURS.

Wed Check Night

"Girl in White"

June Allyson
Arthur Kennedy

OCOTILLO

FRI-SAT

"Return of the Texan"

Dale Robertson
Joanne Oru

★—————★

SUN. - MON. - TUES.

"Pride of St. Louis"

with Dan Daily
as Dizzy Dean

★—————★

WEDNESDAY ONLY

'Un Milagro De Amor'

Circle B Drive-In

FRI-SAT

Double Feature Program

"The Showdown"

William Elliott

"Ticket to Tomahawk"

Dan Daily—Anne Baxter

★—————★

SUN. - MON. - TUES.

"Oh, You Beautiful Doll"

June Havor

Mark Stevens

★—————★

WED-THURS

BUCK A CAR NIGHTS!

"Mister 880"

Burt Lancaster

Dorothy McGuire



**Take Off the Top Soil
and You Raise the Devil!**

PROPER LUBRICATION
With Phillips 66 Products
Will Bury the Devil!

BOLTON OIL COMPANY

309 North First — Artesia

WE ARE WHAT WE EAT

You and I are dependent upon the soil for our well being. If the soil is poor and eroded, the fruit, vegetables and livestock products we eat lack the vitamins and minerals for proper nutrition. When the soil is fertile and not eroded, our food is full of health-giving properties.

For health's sake, we must keep our soil fertile by proper soil conservation practices. See the Penasco Soil Conservation supervisors about a good soil-saving program.

In order for you to keep in good health, see us for good food.

H & J FOOD BASKETS, No. 1 AND No. 2

South First Street

Artesia

13th and Main

GOOD SOIL BUILDS

and

SUSTAINS GOOD HOMES

The Penasco Soil Conservation District and the Soil Conservation Service will help you in building your soil.

Let us help you in buying your home.

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The Low Down From Hickory Grove

I been working my slide rule pretty much, all week—tryin' to arrive at a date when the income tax man will have a heart. That guy dips in deeper and deeper. My slide rule don't give me any good ome nor much hope on a probable early date—but I am keepin' at it.

But there is one thing we been altogether old Spentown's fault. We blaming on old Spentown that is not get together in hamlet and city and holler for help from the Govt. We want matching U.S.A. dinero to help on everything from dredging the harbor to bigger and fancier swimming pools. We want Recreation and Playground Directors. Our skirts are not unsullied. And to get personal—right here at home, in Hickory itself—it oozes with a convention of playground and barn dance professors and directors. And all these barn dance professors and directors—al lof 'em—are right there in our tax bill—yep, yours and mine.

And from many angles we carry on queer-like and non-thinking. If we are a barber, we know as well as we know our name that Sambo as Head Barber would be a flop. But take the very technical job of making kilowatts, we open the door to Govt. The Govt. pays no taves, ever—on anything. Our thinking needs a general overhaul if taxes are ever to simmer down. From barber shop to kilowatts, Sambo is an expensive menace—not fitted for the job. His job is umpire.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Cheek were business visitors in Hope Saturday. They were leaving immediately for Glendive, Mon., where Mr. Cheek will be engaged in construction work for the Phillips Petroleum Co. Mrs. Cheek is the former Joyce Eskue a former resident of Hope.

Charley Crockett and Thomas Lee Harrison failed to make the turn halfway between Artesia and Hope last Friday. Their car overturned several times and was badly demolished. Both boys were taken to the hospital, badly injured.

Why Soil Conservation?

Mistaken land use practices in the United States have caused the ruin by erosion of some 50,000,000 acres and seriously damaged 50,000,000 acres more. Much additional land is in danger. Soil erosion injuries not merely the owners or the occupants of the eroded lands and their immediate neighbors, its harmful consequences extends through the whole watersheds and throughout the country. Erosion dissipates fertile soil in dust storms, piles up soil in lower slopes, covers rich bottom land with poor subsoil, destroys food and cover for wildlife, and increases flood hazards. Furthermore, it causes the silting and sedimentation of stream channels, reservoirs, dams, ditches and harbors, and damages roads, railways, irrigation works, power plants and public water supplies. It is a public as well as pri-

vate liability, and it can be dealt with effectively only by cooperative endeavor through the help of the Soil Conservation Service.

Today's Meditation

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."—Psalm 46:1. Read Philippians 2:5-11.

Years ago a party of travelers, ascending the icy slopes of the Matterhorn, found themselves suddenly imperiled by a great gust of wind, as they rounded a shoulder of the mountain. Their guide quickly shouted back "Get down on your knees! You're safe only when on your knees!" His was the voice of experience, for he had traveled those steep and slippery mountain paths during many a year. He knew the only way of safety.

That is like life. Storms sweep down upon us unexpectedly and threaten us with spiritual disaster. Temptations, sorrows, misfortunes, fears, defeats, find us unable to meet

them successfully. The stresses and strains of life often overwhelm us, for in our own strength we are unable to overcome. It is at such times that the guide's words, "Get down on your knees," have special meaning for us. We need God's help and guidance. The centuries have proved that we travel life's pathway most safely on our knees.

PRAYER

We pray Thee, O God, that in the hour of emergency, Thou wilt keep us safe. Through all life's experiences, whether of joy or sorrow, may we consciously seek Thy divine guidance. Be Thou daily our Companion. We pray in the name of Christ, our Saviour, who went about doing good. Amen.

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The farmer also is a producer and can face a similar situation. The soil is his manufacturing plant. If he fails to follow soil and water conservation practices which will keep his land in good condition, his production is certain to decline. The farmer, too, may meet with financial disaster.

See the supervisors of the Penasco Soil Conservation District about a complete soil and water conservation program for your land.

And see us about a New Car or Truck. We finance new motors and major overhaul jobs.

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Payne Packing Co. Opens for Business

We are glad to announce the Payne Packing Co. is again operating after a shut down of several months duration. Mr. Payne will be glad to greet all his friends from the Penasco Valley Soil Conservation district. Drop in and see him next time you are in Artesia and remember that top market prices are paid for your livestock at all times. We hope we'll be seeing Mr. Payne up at the barbecue on Sept. 19.

Equipment Bought To Facilitate Soil Saving

By J. B. Runyan, Secretary

The board of supervisors of the Penasco Soil Conservation District is supporting the application of conservation work through the purchasing of specialized equipment. Farmers and ranchers, who have conservation agreements with the district, are entitled to rent this equipment to help speed up the application of conservation practices on their land. A minimum rental rate for the use of this equipment is charged to take care of repair and replacement of the units.

Immediately after its organization in 1941, equipment for soil conservation work was loaned to the district by the Soil Conservation Service. This equipment was immediately put to work on the flood damage on the Penasco, the Hope canal, and on farms and ranches in the affected area of the 1941 flood. It was not long before applications began to pour in for more and more assistance with this equipment. However, as these units began to wear out and the supervisors were informed that the Soil Conservation Service was no longer going to be able to furnish equipment, they decided they would try to obtain a loan and purchase new replacements to further the soil conservation program. The end result is that today the district owns all of its own equipment. Many times, to obtain loans with which to purchase equipment, the supervisors had to sign notes personally, so that cooperators would have access to the means of accomplishing more soil conservation work.

During the past 11 years two large and three small crawler type tractors have had to be replaced after the building of 175 stock watering tanks, leveling 860 acres of irrigated land, constructing 184,590 lin. ft. of irrigation canals and laterals, along with the application of many other conservation practices.

Although adverse weather conditions have hampered the application of conservation work during the past year, requests for the use of district equipment are still coming into the office at Hope.

The Penasco district now owns the following equipment:

One large crawler type tractor, 1 small crawler type tractor, 2 bulldozers, 1 6 cu. yd. carryall, 1 4 cu. yd. carryall, 2 land planes, 3 grader and terracers, 2 subsoilers or rippers, 2 rotary scrapers and also a number of smaller pieces that are adapted to farm tractors.

This equipment is distributed to each of the five supervisors' zones in the district.

Free Barbecue Friday, Sept. 19

Put a circle around Sept. 19 on your calendar. This is the day when the Penasco Soil Conservation supervisors entertain farmers, ranchers, dairymen and business men at a free barbecue at the school grounds at Hope. There will be beef, mutton and possible turkey barbecued and ready to eat when the guests arrive at 4:30. There will also be beans, salad, pickles etc. After eating, the guests will be invited to the high school gym to enjoy moving pictures.

REMEMBER—Merit Feeds get best results. McCaw Hatchery, 13th and Grand, Artesia. 6-10-41

SCS Gives Technical Service

The main function of the Soil Conservation Service is to provide technical assistance to farmers and ranchers who are carrying on soil and water conservation programs in cooperation with soil conservation districts.

Usually several districts are handled as a work group or area under the supervision of an area conservationist insofar as the furnishing of the SCS technical assistance is concerned. A unit conservationist usually works with each district, assisted by the necessary technicians.

The Penasco Soil Conservation District is in an area which includes Eddy and Lea counties and parts of Otero, Chaves and Lincoln and is made up of the Penasco, Central Valley, Lea, Carlsbad, Roswell, Hagerman-Dexter, Upper Hondo, Macho, Carrizozo districts and the Hope L. U. project.

G. L. Beene is the area conservationist in charge of the area with headquarters at Artesia. He was born at Roby, Texas, in 1909, and received his B.S. degree from Texas Tech at Lubbock. He started working with the Soil Conservation Service in June, 1935 and worked in Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado before being assigned to New Mexico in August, 1939. He has resided at Artesia since February, 1944. Beene is married and has two daughters, aged 13 and 10.

Clem Weindorf, unit conservationist, working with the Penasco Soil Conservation District, was born in White River, Ariz., in 1921. Clem's folks moved to Minnesota, where he received his education at St. Olaf college and the University of Minnesota. He started working with the SCS in 1944 at Albuquerque. Prior to being assigned to the Penasco Soil Conservation District, five years ago, Clem worked in the Lea, Carlsbad and Central Valley districts. Clem is married and has one son and two daughters.

Thomas U. Yager, soil scientist, was born at Center, Mo., in 1918. Tom received his high school training at Perry, Mo. and finished his education at the University of Missouri in 1939 and did graduate work in 1940. Yager started work with the SCS at Lancaster, Wis., in July, 1941 and worked on mobile surveys in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. He joined the U.S. Navy in June, 1944 and was commissioned an ensign in August, 1944. He was released in January, 1946. Tom returned to the SCS as work group soil scientist at Memphis, Mo. In November, 1949, he was transferred to the Artesia work group. He is married and has one son.

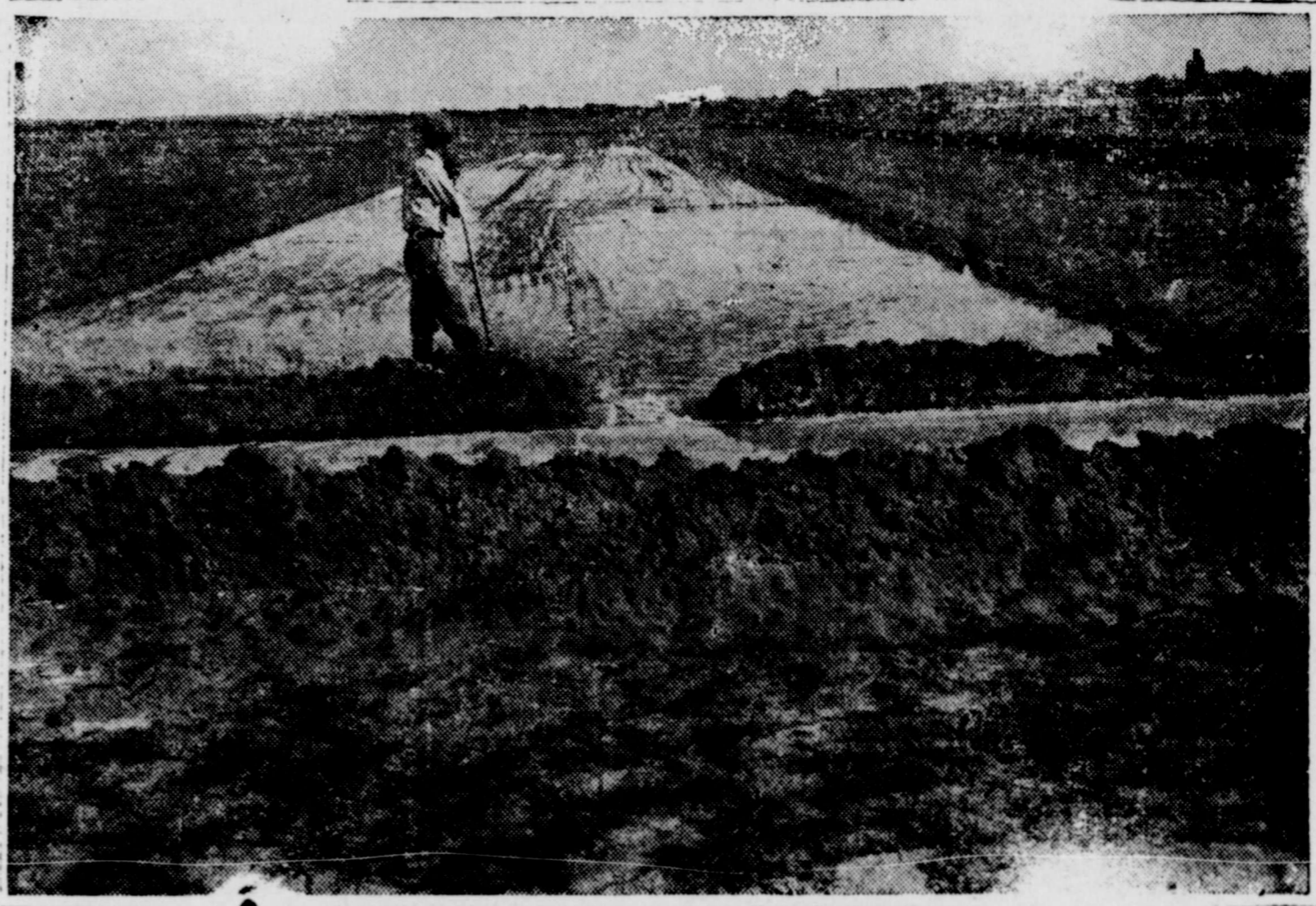
Charles A. Solga, work group engineer, was born and educated in North Dakota. Charlie came to Artesia in 1947 after having worked with the SCS in Colorado and Arizona. He resides at Artesia and works the Carlsbad, Lea, Central Valley and Penasco districts. He is married and has one son and four daughters.

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ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

Conservation . . . Everyone's Job

By John M. White,
Extension Editor

All-out production is the goal for agriculture. Four major reasons for establishing such a goal are military mobilization, increase in population, increase in per capita food and fiber consumption, and increase in agricultural exports.

At the present time, we appear to be losing ground in agricultural production. To win the production battle we need to squeeze out every ounce of production possible. However, a more important need is the perpetuation of the source of production, our soil. "Let's not kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

The need for all-out production is not just a current need. It will increase as time goes on. Each succeeding year will require more production than the year before. The productive potential of the soil must be kept if we expect to maintain a desirable economic and defense potential.

The subject of soil and water conservation is controversial because honest differences in judgment and opinions naturally arise. However, it is generally recognized that serious soil and water depletion has occurred over many areas; otherwise, the gigantic overall soil and water conservation programs of the N. S. Department of Agriculture would not be necessary.

Soil and water conservation is a complex problem, to say the least. Conservation of these valuable resources may be brought about in many different ways, depending upon the particular situation. Conservation of these resources does not mean non-use or total-use. It means wise use, and takes into consideration the financial situation of the farmer or rancher, the condition of the land at the present time, the type of operation involved, the demand and need for production, and related factors.

Soil and water conservation problems will not solve themselves. There are no miracles by which soil depletion can be corrected. Correction lies in a reversal of the causes which have brought about soil and water depletion, and by simple practices conforming to the laws of nature.

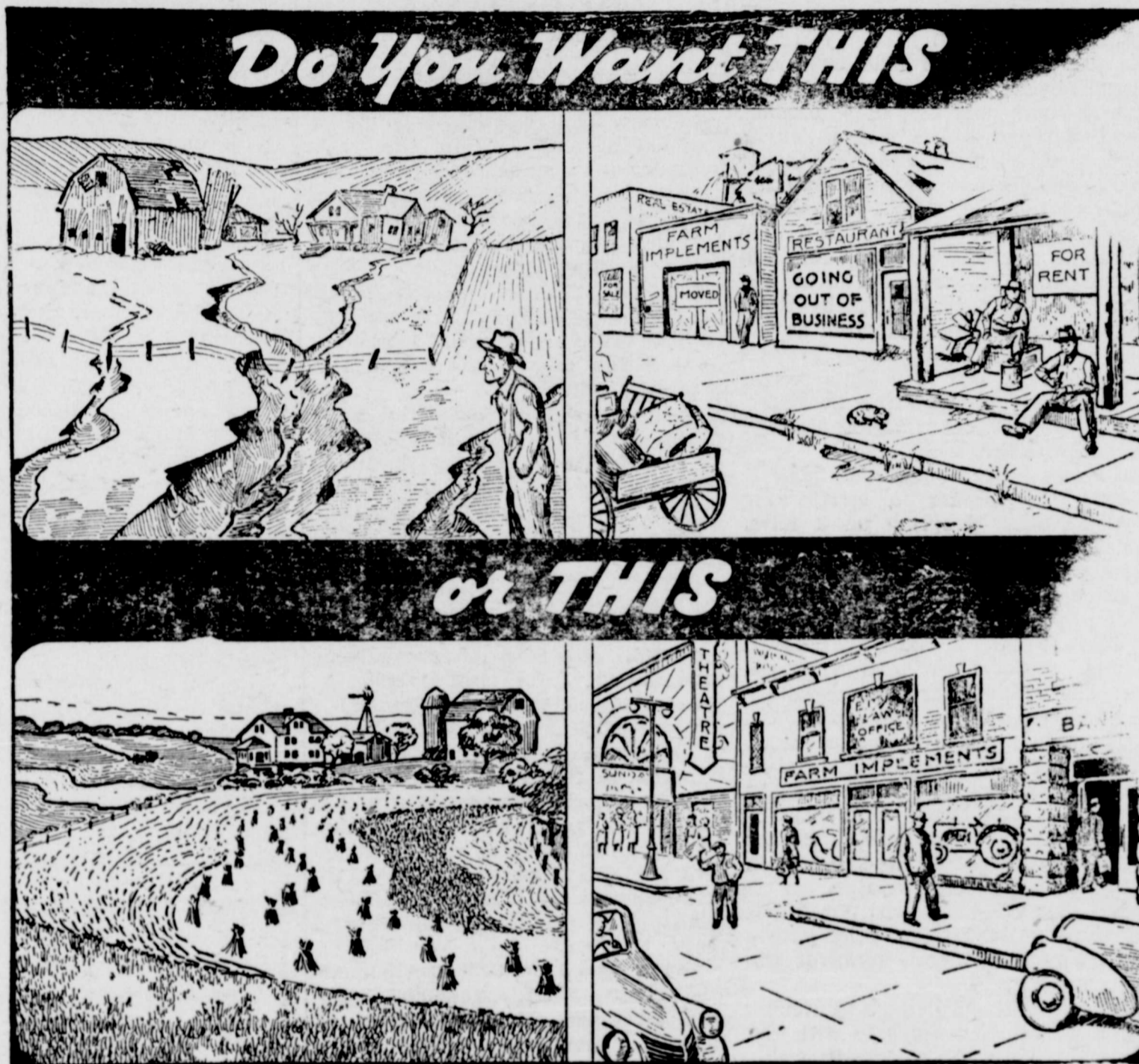
It is useless and unwise to blame farm and ranch people for what has happened to the soil and water in the depleted areas. The responsibility lies with all people who depend on soil and water resources. They must recognize existing conditions and make use of the opportunities and facilities provided by the various private, state, and federal soil and water conservation programs. Conservation of soil and water is a public responsibility. When the farmer or rancher makes his conservation plans and decisions, he should keep in mind the availability of public assistance, if his plans include measures which he cannot carry out by himself or for which he would not be expected to assume full responsibility.

Soil and water conservation is everyone's job.

**YOUR EYES
NEED ATTENTION**
Consult
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Artesia, N. M.

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Bankers, merchants, professional men, newspapers and Chambers of Commerce . . . certainly all land owners, farmers and ranch men . . . have a vital stake in the proper use and conservation of our land . . . for **SAVING THE SOIL IS SAVING MAIN STREET AND AMERICA!**

If you are a farmer or rancher, see the supervisors of the Penasco Soil Conservation District, or Soil Conservation Service technicians, about a complete conservation program for your land . . . If you are a business or professional man, it is your duty as a good American, to support the Soil Conservation program.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Inc.

1209 NORTH FIRST — ARTESIA

Conservation Plans Pay Off

(Continued from Page One)

conservation problems of the farm and determining the best practical solutions.

The plan is sound because it is based upon factual information about each acre, and the conservation program for the farm represents the combined judgment of the farmer, the board of supervisors of the local soil conservation district, and competent professional soil conservationists. Before the plan is prepared, a trained soils man makes a survey. This, called a land capability survey, shows the various kinds of land on a map of the farm. On this map is put information about land use, slope, erosion, depth and texture of soil, water intake rates of soil, and such other characteristics as amount of salinity, alkali, watertable, cobble and stones.

The farm planner of the Soil Conservation Service assisting the soil conservation district goes over the land with the farmer, field by field. They consider the information on the land capability map, the farmer's knowledge of the land, and recommendations of the district supervisors, then agree on a conservation plan for the entire farm.

This kind of conservation plan is essential to success in establishing a conservation program on a farm. It has the right combination of practices and measures that pay off. We might compare a farm plan to an automobile. We know that an automobile is made up of a body, carburetor, radiator, battery, spark plugs and the like. The manufacturer knew before he assembled the car that each of these parts would work with all the others. He knew there was an orderly sequence in the assembly of the various parts—that first things came first. If some of the parts are missing the car might run, but not to the satisfaction of the user. Several parts are so essential that the car would not run if any were missing. Not many people would buy a car with some of the parts missing.

The conservation plan a New Mexico farmer or rancher prepares with the help of his local soil conservation district has all of its parts. The plan fits his land and his kind of farming or ranching operations. The parts of the plan fit together and operate effectively when applied to the farm or ranch in logical sequence over a period of several years. The farmer knows when he starts to apply his conservation program to his land, like the manufacturer before he assembles an auto, what the parts are, how they fit together, and which jobs come first. He knows that when the job is completed he will have a conservation program on his land that will give him the highest benefits at a minimum cost.

On the irrigated farm where the land is leveled, loss of water, soil and fertility can still go on unless efficient methods of irrigation are used and the soil is kept in condition to take water readily. On the hard, dry crop lands of New Mexico, terracing and contour farming save water for crop production, but stalks or stubble must be maintained in good condition to prevent wind erosion. To omit some of these measures is like leaving the transmission out of the automobile. Long-range, complete conservation farm plans include all of these essential parts.

Many New Mexico farmers approve of this business-like method of sizing

up and solving their conservation problems. The plan helps to keep their soil from blowing and washing, makes better use of water, gives them higher yields, and establishes a more permanent type of agriculture.

Credit agencies, both private and government, are very much interested in complete, long-range conservation plans. Many use these plans as a basis for loans to farmers and ranchers. The bankers of New Mexico are presenting awards to honor farmers and ranchers who have 90 per cent or more of their conservation program applied.

R. A. Young

(Continued from Page One)

Young was graduated from New Mexico A&M college in 1921 and subsequently spent 14 years teaching vocational agriculture in the high schools of Alamogordo, Elida and Portales. He took an active interest in civic and agricultural affairs at Portales and acquired a 20-acre irrigated farm in the Portales Valley which he operated while retaining his teaching position. It seemed that he had made a permanent niche for himself and he was not looking for greener pastures.

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 that he had been appointed to a position with SCS. After pondering over the offer for several days, he decided to accept the position on a temporary basis for a year only and obtained a leave of absence from the Portales Board of Education. This one-year tenure now has grown into about 15½ years with SCS. Young says that he became too 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 regional 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 last April.

WE EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION

With this issue, we are presenting our Soil Conservation Edition. We appreciate the efforts of all those who assisted us, especially Clem Eindorf, who furnished us with several articles and snapshots of the supervisors. We appreciate all this. It is not as large an edition as issued in other places, but it is a start, next year we will do better, we hope.

Pig Hatchery Idea Is Growing Rapidly

Idea Opens New Era In Animal Agriculture

In recent years many new, significant developments have created much attention for people engaged in the business of producing meat, milk and eggs. But few advancements have become such a topic of conversation as the "pig hatchery" idea.

Albuquerque Will Entertain

Albuquerque will be held by more than 500 delegates of the American Society of Range Management when the national convention of the organization is held in Albuquerque on Jan. 20, 21 and 22, 1953, according to J. S. McCorkle, regional range division chief of the Soil Conservation Service in Albuquerque.

McCorkle, who is a national director of the society, said there will be large delegations from all the western states and some from other sections of the country. Small delegations from Canada and other foreign countries also are expected, he said.

The society is an organization of ranchers, technical range conservationists and others who are interested in the improvement of grazing lands for increased livestock production and protection of western land and water resources.

The society organized five years ago in Salt Lake City by 200 men interested in permanent use of grass lands. The group represented experiment station workers, cattle and sheep growers, technicians, state employees, city people interested in flood prevention, persons concerned with recreation and wildlife protection, and others.

Since that humble beginning, the American Society of Range Management has grown to a membership of 2500 and is still growing. It includes representatives from 21 different countries. Livestock ranchers constitute the largest group in the membership.

The society publishes a bi-monthly magazine, "Journal of Range Management," which carries both popular and technical articles on range and livestock problems.

All the western states from the Great Plains to the Pacific Coast are

included in the 15 local sections of the society. Francis A. Riordan, of Albuquerque, is chairman of the New Mexico section. He says, "Range livestock provides the livelihood for a large segment of the population of New Mexico."

"Nearly all its land is used for grazing of range livestock, there being only a few million acres devoted to farms and forests not used for grazing," Riordan continues. "All the remainder of the state's population is also dependent on the conservation and use of rangeland. Most of the water we use for irrigation and domestic purposes in New Mexico originates as rain or snow on rangeland. Also, our state's prosperity depends in no small way on the produce of our range lands, and we want to keep that land at its best productive capacity."

"This is the first time such a hemisphere-wide society will hold its annual convention in New Mexico. And since the conservation of New Mexico's soil and water resources depends so much on the use of our range lands we are making the announcement in September, which Governor Mechem has proclaimed as Soil Conservation Month."

"The convention sessions will give New Mexico people a good opportunity to hear world-wide authorities in range conservation describe the results of their latest research in improving the permanent productivity of grazing lands."

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"As we have opportunity, let us do good to all men."—Francisco S. Galvez.

PRAYER

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, forgive us for our unconcern for the less fortunate brethren in many lands. Give us the passion of Christlike love to do all we can to serve them. In the name of the Christ. Amen.

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