

Flower Show to be Held in City Hall

The Civic League and Garden Club's annual flower show will be held in the City Hall instead of Nick Miller's new building. That announcement was made Tuesday by officers of the organization.

The date is unchanged. It is Monday, May 11 from 7 to 9 p. m. Theme of the show is "May Carnival."

In explaining the class of arrangements — dramatizing one color — flower show chairmen pointed out that the foliage and container must be of the hue or tint as the flowers used in the arrangements . . . such as yellow, blue, etc. White can also be used.

Everyone is invited to bring arrangements. Those brought by non-members will not be judged against those exhibited by members.

All members are again urged to bring Madonna arrangements arrangements dramatizing one color, and arrangements of mixed plant material.

Rev. Henry Felderhoff of Denison was here Tuesday for a visit with family members.

Miss Marianne Luke, student nurse at St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, is spending a month's vacation with her parents, the Ben Lukes.

Pauline Lutkenhaus And Louis Sicking United Thursday



Miss Pauline Lutkenhaus and Louis Sicking exchanged marriage vows Thursday, April 30, in Sacred Heart church at 8:30 a.m. with Rev. Cletus Post reading the double ring ceremony and officiating at the nuptial high mass.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lutkenhaus and the groom is the son of Gus Sicking.

Mr. Lutkenhaus gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a full length dress with fitted bodice and deep yoke of Chantilly lace extending in an apron effect over the skirt and edged with a pleated ruffle. The double nylon net skirt was over taffeta and a high necked bolero matched the lace bodice.

The fingertip veil of illusion was edged with lace and sprinkled with rhinestones. It fell from a Mary Steward cap adorned with rhinestones. Matching mitts formed petal points over the bride's hands and she carried an orchid surrounded by stephanotis with white satin streamers tied in lover's knots.

"Something old" was a pair of earrings handed down from the bride's great-great grandmother. "Something borrowed" was a cross belonging to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gus Lutkenhaus. She carried a rosary, gift of the groom, and a blue handkerchief.

Miss Alice Koelzer, niece of the groom, was maid of honor wearing a pink lace and taffeta dress with high neck and full skirt, matching arm gauntlets and half hat trimmed with pink rose buds. Her bouquet was of pink roses.

Wilfred Luttmr was best man. Thomas Sicking and Henry Sandmann were ushers.

Anthony Luke, organist, and the church choir presented the wedding music. Roses, greenery and candles adorned the altar.

For her daughter's wedding Mrs. Lutkenhaus wore a wine and blue tissue chambray dress with blue and white accessories and a corsage of white carnations.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Lutkenhaus for members of the wedding party. Mrs. Henry Sandmann was co-hostess with Mrs. Lutkenhaus.

During the afternoon a reception was held in the parish hall and a buffet supper was served to about 150 guests. White lilies and pink streamers decorated the bride's table which held the three-tier cake on a pink mirror reflector.

Mrs. Henry Sandman, sister of the bride, presided at the guest book.

A dance in the VFW hall at night concluded the day's festivities.

When the couple left on a wedding trip to New Mexico, Colorado and Old Mexico Mrs. Sicking was wearing a navy blue dress with navy and white accessories and the orchid from the bridal bouquet.

The bride graduated from MHS with the class of 1951. The groom served with the ground crew of the Army Air Force for three years during world war II.

After they return from their trip the newlyweds will make their home south of Muenster on a dairy farm.

Among out of town guests at the wedding were the bride's sister, Mrs. Irene Newton of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Al Parry and son, Charles, the Joe Wilps and son, Bobbie, Miss Clara Wilp, Dannie and Marilyn Maker, all of Oklahoma City; Mrs. Chris

Brandt of Moore, Okla.; the Ed Gretemans and the Henry Flies family, all of Canute, Okla.; the Leo and Peter Preschers and families, the Henry Sandmans and children and the Ben Luttmers, of Valley View.

Leoba Henscheid, George Mollenkopf To Marry May 18

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henscheid have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Leoba, to George Mollenkopf Jr.

The couple has selected Monday, May 18, as the wedding date. The marriage will be solemnized in Sacred Heart church.

The bride-to-be has chosen her sister, Miss Alma Henscheid as her maid of honor and the prospective groom has named his brother, James Mollenkopf, as best man.

Both young people are graduates of Sacred Heart High school with the class of 1952. They will make their home here where he is employed with F&M Drilling company.

Miss Anselma Knabe of OLV College in Fort Worth spent the weekend here with her parents, the Albert Knabes.

The R. H. Sharps and Mrs. Mary Stadalman of Bulcher were in Bartlesville, Okla., Tuesday to visit Mr. Sharp's sister who is seriously ill.

SH Basketeers Get Sweaters, Awards

Eight members of the Red Sox basketball team — and Coach Father Louis — have been sporting attractive new sweaters this week. The sweaters are coat style, of scarlet orlon with white lettering. Superimposed on the large white M are SH and bars in red. To the left of the M are a white basketball and the figures 53. Four basketeers received monograms and 18 other squad members received miniature gold basketballs.

The awards failed to arrive in time for presentation at the annual banquet on April 12. They are presented through courtesy of the Booster Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Luke were in McKinney Sunday for a visit with his father, Henry Luke who is still a patient at VA Hospital. They reported that he is responding to treatment and is showing improvement.

Future Homemakers of Muenster were hostesses to the other students and faculty of Muenster High at a skating party in Gainesville Wednesday night.

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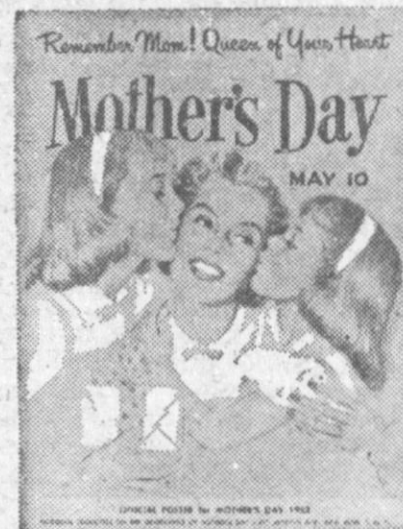
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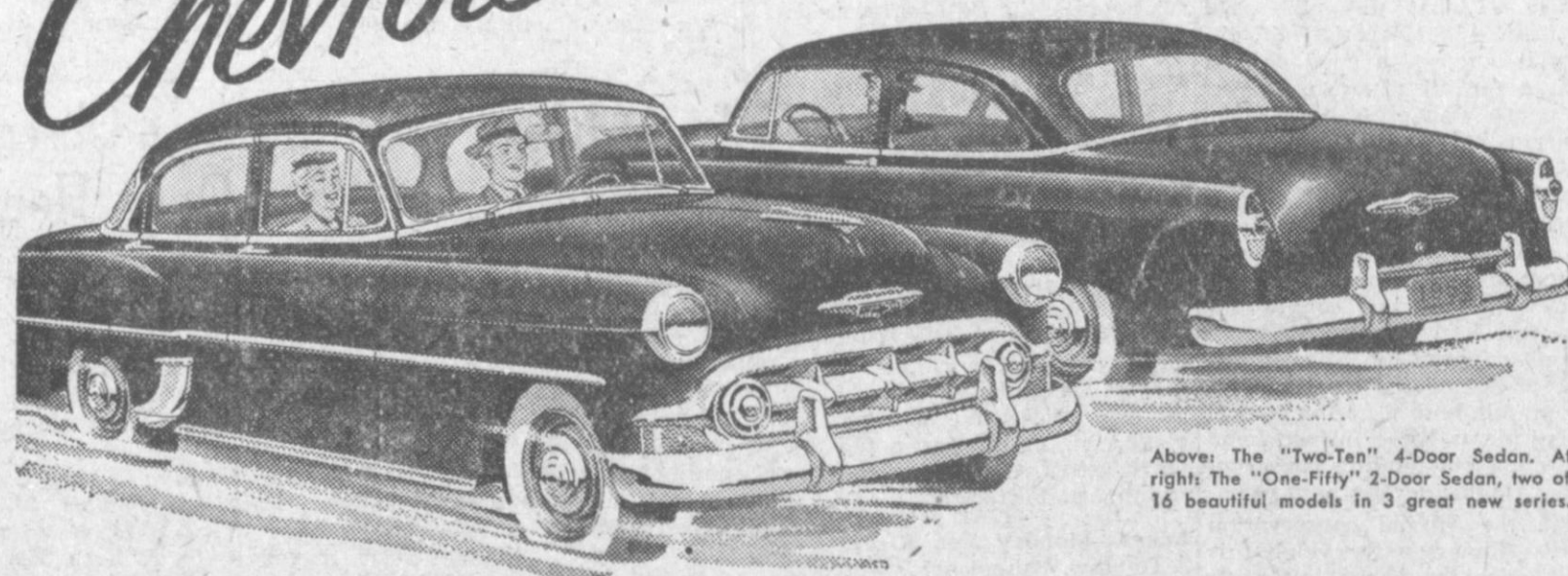


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Local News BRIEFS

The E. P. Buckleys had as their guest during the past week his sister, Mrs. Isabell Rogers of Pawhuska, Okla.

Phyllis Celine is the name of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Dittfurth. The christening ceremony took place Thursday afternoon in Sacred Heart church with Father Louis officiating and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schilling serving as godparents.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meurer of Windthorst spent Sunday to Tuesday here visiting her sister and brother-in-law, the John Eberharts, and other relatives including Mrs. John Meurer.

The baby daughter of the Ed Sickings is named Peggy Louise. Miss Mary Jo Walter and Alois Sickings were sponsors at the baby's baptism Thursday. Father Louis officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tempel entertained with a family reunion dinner in their home Sunday. The affair honored their granddaughter, Rose Ann Moster, on her first Communion day and also observed the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Tempel.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schilling of Colorado City visited here during the week and were among family members present at the 60th wedding anniversary celebration of her grandparents, the John Eberharts.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Williams Jr. and daughter are back in Muenster after spending two weeks in Megarge where he helped drill an oil well.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cox and son, Mike, of County Line, Okla., were recent guests in the home of her sister, Mrs. John Huchton, and also visited other relatives.

Justin Dennis and Bob Samples of Bulcher attended the picnic given by the Methodist church Monday for seniors of Saint Jo High school.

Rev. and Mrs. Andy Stowe left Monday to spend the week in Houston where they are attending the Southern Baptist Convention. This is the first time in 27 years that the convention is being held in Texas. Sunday the Stowes had as their guests his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stowe, and the John Herrells, all of Iowa Park, the P. O. Parrs of Gainesville and their son, B. T. Parr, who was home from Navy duty at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Dolores Lehnertz and Bill Shively, both of McKinney, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lehnertz, Sunday. Another guest in the Lehnertz home is David Lehnertz of Houston, who is spending most of the week with his parents.

Cleta Sue Cannon of Bulcher was in San Antonio most of last week attending the FHA state convention. She made the trip with her sponsor from the Saint Jo school.

Mrs. Frank Rothner and daughter, Margaret, of Denison, were among visitors at the Eberharts' open house celebration Sunday afternoon.

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Richey at Marysville Sunday were Messrs. and Mmes. Gus Travis and Fred Wheeler and son of Hamlin, the Rolland Welches, the Charles Brewers and family and the Phillip Orsburns and family all of Gainesville, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Travis and Mrs. Cecil Cain and daughter, Cindy, of Muenster. They all attended the Marysville Homecoming program.

Dinner guests Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Swirczynski were the Frank Sandmans and children, Frankie, Henry, Donnie and Barbara Ann of Lindsay, and Mrs. Ferd Luttmmer and daughter, Mary Kay. The couples were observing wedding anniversaries. Monday Mrs. Luttmmer and daughter and the Sandmans and daughter went to Dallas for Mary Kay's dental appointment.

AT AWARDS BANQUET

J. W. Hess, the J. M. Weinzapfels, the C. J. Fettes, M. D. Kaderli and Richard Grewing were among those attending the annual Soil Conservation Awards program in Fort Worth Saturday at the Texas Hotel.

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NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRESS CLUB ENTERTAINS GUESTS

Officers of the Marysville Neighborhood Progress club entertained a group of guests at the last meeting.

Ted Trew of College Station; W. I. Glass and Miss Lida Cooper, district supervisors from Denton; Mrs. Nell Robinson and Jack McCullough, county agents from Tarrant county; Miss Bernice Puckett, home demonstration agent, and Gerald York, county agent of Gainesville were present for the meeting.

Plans were discussed by Mrs. Jack Biffle for a tour over the neighborhood club area. She also discussed some of the work the club has done. Earl Robison, president, Mmes. Jack Biffle, Bill Moon and John Richey, accompanied the agents on a tour and met back at the club house where refreshments were served by Mmes. Buck Owens, Jess Richey and Earl Robison.

After a social hour during which Mr. and Mrs. Theo Embry showed a picture on feed for cattle, hostesses for the occasion served cake and cold drinks to 40 persons.

The club's next meeting will be held on May 12.

The Bill Harrels and daughter, Linda, of Bulcher visited relatives at Elmo City, Okla., during the weekend.

TO DATE
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Prescriptions
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Mrs. Ruth Pittman of Wichita Falls spent several days of the week with her daughter and the Claude Cannons.

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THE MUENSTER ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY—MUENSTER COOKE COUNTY, TEXAS

R. N. Fette, Editor

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Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation that may appear in the columns of the Enterprise will be gladly and fully corrected upon being brought to the attention of the Publisher.



CALM MAN OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin believes that labor and management should not look to the government to resolve their disputes. "Our goal in America," he said to me, "should be greater cooperation between labor and management through free collective bargaining, with government being used only as an aid in mediation and conciliation when all else has failed."

The new Secretary of Labor has a hard-headed conception of what is meant by the terms "cooperation" and "when all else has failed." As a journeyman pipe fitter he came up through the ranks of union labor, and for 20 years served as president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry. In his union, "cooperation meant a willingness to go far beyond the point at which so many collective bargaining efforts stall and government intervention seems to be the only, last resort."

A "Labor Council"

Since it seems to me to be a plan that could be used in almost any labor-management situation, I asked Mr. Durkin to explain the "extra" collective bargaining effort made in the plumbing industry. "In the beginning, we bargain with employers as any other union does," he said. "When some phase of the negotiation breaks down and we hit what seems to be an immovable dead-lock, each side then prepares a written statement of its contentions, and its arguments, and the whole thing is given over to our Labor Council. Its decision is accepted as binding by both sides."

"The Labor Council is a group of people, jointly appointed, who reside outside the area of the dispute and can weigh the contentions and arguments dispassionately, neutrally, objectively. The significant thing is that often when one side or the other is writing up its statement to be submitted to the Council, it finds its own stand so vulnerable to compromise that it decides to relent—and thus an agreement is reached without use of the Council. This is significant because it shows that when both sides make a truly serious effort at give-and-take bargaining they can usually get together. There are exceptions, of course."

Understanding and Trust

The interview with Secretary Durkin was another of the series to acquaint the readers of our column with the background

and thinking of the key people in the Eisenhower administration. I told him of the effort being made through the Harding College Freedom Forums to bring about better labor-management relations and asked him in his opinion what further we could do in this vitally important objective. "Of course," he said, a constant striving for mutual understanding and trust is essential. Great improvement is being made. As a matter of fact, we seldom see newspaper stories reporting on harmonious labor-management relations, yet thousands of industries, big and little, carry on collective bargaining year in and year out without a hitch. The conflicts are dramatized, and yet they affect only a small percentage of the total work force."

Under his administration the Department of Labor will seek to improve its research and statistical facilities serving the public, labor and management. It will be operated within the basic social philosophy which governs the Eisenhower administration.

The Challenge

"The challenge to us in America today," Secretary Durkin contends, "is to increase our inventions; to stimulate scientific progress, and to raise still higher the standards of physical well-being. Likewise, too, the challenge which faces America today is to maintain and improve its spiritual values. This is the path of hope and of success. In the face of our enemy, we must not look backward at our shortcomings, but we must look ahead

to our goals. Communism rose on poverty of materials and poverty of spirit. It is only common sense, therefore, to expand our production of wealth and increase our belief in God."

Common sense is one of Martin Durkin's chief assets. Another is his faith. These have been basic ingredients in the building of America. As Secretary of Labor, Mr. Durkin, at 59, has one of the most important posts in our government. His mature calmness, his personal inclination toward respecting and trusting his fellow man, and his profound faith in the basic principles of the American way of life combine to make for good leadership in our nation's capital.

Citation by Publication THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: Jewell Freeman, or if he be dead, his heirs and legal representatives, and Mrs. G. G. Cole and husband, G. G. Cole, or, if they be dead, their heirs and legal representatives, or if either be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives.

GREETING: You are commanded to appear by filing a written answer to the plaintiff's petition at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the

date of issuance of this Citation, the same being Monday the 1st day of June, A.D. 1953, at or before 10 o'clock A.M., before the Honorable District Court of Cooke County, at the Court House in Gainesville, Texas.

Said plaintiff's petition was filed on the 5th day of February, 1953.

The file number of said suit being No. 16,220.

The names of the parties in said suit are:

Callisburg Methodist Church as Plaintiff, and Roy Powell, et al as Defendant.

The nature of said suit being substantially as follows, to wit:

A statutory action in process to try title to the following described property:

Situated in the County of Cooke, State of Texas:

TRACT ONE: All that certain lot of land in Cooke County, Texas, out of Sub-division No. 11 of the Fannin County School Land Survey and being the part of the 2 2-3 acres of land conveyed by the Trustees of School District No. 13 to F. M. Ridenour by deed dated November 4th, 1912, and recorded in Book 110, page 18, Deed Records of Cooke County, Texas.

BEGINNING at the SE cor. of the one-acre tract sold to P. N. Tucker, said cor. being the beginning cor. of said 2 2-3 acres;

THENCE West 75 vrs. to cor.;

THENCE South 104 ft. to the North side of a 36-foot road;

THENCE East with North line of said road, 75 vrs., Cor.; in a 20-foot road;

THENCE NORTH with said 20-foot road, 104 ft. to the beginning.

TRACT TWO: All that certain tract bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Situated in Cooke County, Texas, about 10 miles NE from Gainesville on the East line of a tract of 10 acres of Fannin County Survey, a part of Lot No. 12 and S. half.

BEGINNING at a rock on the East line of S. 1-2 of a part of said Lot No. 12, said rock on point of beginning being 320 varas North of the Southwest corner of Lot No. 11 running North on said line Ninety (90) feet;

THENCE West sixty (60) feet;

THENCE South ninety (90) feet;

THENCE East sixty (60) feet to the place of beginning.

Plaintiffs also seek the rental value of a pipeline easement across said property as damages, alleging such value to be \$10.00 per day.

If this Citation is not served within 90 days after the date of its issuance, it shall be returned unserved.

Issued this the 13th day of April A.D., 1953.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Gainesville, Texas, this the 13th day of April A.D., 1953.

(SEAL) Woodrow U. Clegg, Clerk Court Cooke County, Texas

By Byrd Butler, Deputy

The alarm clock gets you up—

the rest is up to you.

BEING THOROUGH
in the performance of our duties, we regard no detail, however small, as of minor significance. Every task, no matter how trivial, receives our careful attention.

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MUENSTER ENTERPRISE



ALFRED BAYER, winner of the 1952 bankers award for Zone 3, also winner of a Fort Worth Lions Club plaque as outstanding conservation farmer of the Upper Elm-Red District.

Alfred Bayer Wins District and Zone Awards as Best Conservation Farmer

Alfred Bayer of Muenster, winner of the Bankers Award for the individual farmer doing outstanding work in soil conservation in Zone 3, has been cooperating with the District soil conservation program since 1947. Since that time he has applied approximately 90 percent of the planned practices that were set up on his farm to use each acre so that the soil would be protected and production improved. He was also selected as the outstanding conservation farmer in the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District by the Fort Worth Press.

Alfred and his wife Anna Marie, with the help of their three boys Joe David 4, Melvin 2, and Paul 1, operate the 286 acre farm belonging to Alfred's mother, Mrs. Joe Bayer. The farm is located one and one-half miles northwest of Muenster.

Alfred attended veterans vocational agriculture school after serving in the army during world war II and has done a good job of putting the things he learned to work on the farm.

He worked out a soil conservation plan for the farm with a technician of the Soil Conservation Service in the summer of 1947 and he and his brothers began to put the plan into operation soon after.

The sloping fields needed terracing, but no outlet was ready. A twelve acre waterway had to be sodded along a drain in the field to provide a safe place to

dump terrace water. After the grass was well established Alfred used farm equipment to build over five miles of terraces outletting them on the waterway and pasture. Another waterway was added last year to provide additional outlet for excess water and to give more pasture.

Alfred has one of the best dairy herds in the community and long ago learned of the benefits of legumes in the crop rotation for soil improvement and supplemental grazing. Last year he had thirty acres in Madrid Sweet clover and twenty acres in vetch and rye. He also seeded ten acres to a winter pasture mixture of fescue, bromegrass, orchardgrass and alfalfa for hay and grazing. Some of the other soil conservation practices that Alfred has carried out on the farm include pasture improvement on eighty nine acres of buffalo grass pasture, construction of a farm pond, contour cultivation on 156 acres, cover crops on 178 acres of cropland and farming practices that leave a maximum of crop residue on the soil to protect it against erosion from rain and excess run-off water.

Alfred wants to get and keep the soil and the farm in better condition than he found it so that generations that follow can live as well as we do today. His farming record clearly shows that he is well along on his program to conserve and improve the soil.

Carl Blount Named Top Conservation Farmer of Zone 4

Winner of the Outstanding Conservation Farmer award for Zone 4 of the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District is Mr. Carl Blount. His 140 acre, Grand Prairie, Livestock and grain farm is located two miles east of Hood.

Carl became a cooperator of the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District in 1947. At the time he started his conservation work, all except about twelve of the 140 acres was in cultivation and to start his work it was necessary to put in 4 large waterways so that erosion could be controlled on that to remain in cultivation. About 20 acres of eroded shallow land was seeded to buffalograss. Two large waterways along natural drains were sodded to bermuda grass. These are now connected with the old pasture so that they can be utilized for grazing. Now there are 45 acres of pasture on the farm giving a more balanced program based on livestock and small grain.

As soon as the waterways were established Carl began the job of building the terraces on his cultivated fields. So as to cut expenses he has built all terraces



with his tractor and disc plow following the "Island System". In all, he has built 2.4 miles of terraces. All fields are contour farmed with the terraces.

Carl regularly plants Hubam Sweet Clover for soil improvement both overseeded in grain and alone.

All that remains to be done on the conservation plan is terrace one small field, outlets for which are already established.

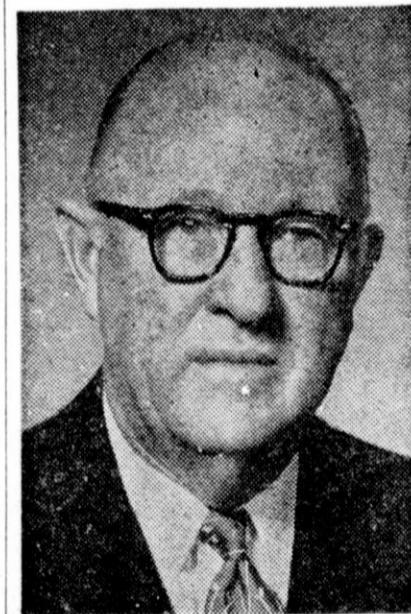
What Carl Blount has done with limited resources is an example of what can be done on all farms in his District and the State. What he has established on the land of his farm has had an increasing influence on his neighbors and others in the area.



His Heritage... Which Will It Be?

(Soil and Water Magazine Photo)

Stufflebeme Speaks At Awards Banquet Tonight in Sherman



Mr. B. A. Stufflebeme, President of the Grand Prairie National Bank and Secretary of the State Prison Board, will be the principal speaker for the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District Awards Banquet at the Student Union Building, Austin College, in Sherman tonight.

Mr. Stufflebeme, as Secretary of the State Prison Board, has been instrumental in getting conservation applied to the lands owned by the State of Texas in its prison system. He also is doing a good job of conservation farming on three farms he owns near Grand Prairie. These farms are well under district agreement with the Dalworth Soil Conservation District and he is applying a complete conservation plan on them at present.

Mr. Stufflebeme is the man who spearheaded the Texas Prison Improvement and Rehabilitation Program in 1948. He is interested in cotton and corn breeding, in which he has engaged since 1917. He has always been interested in anything for the advancement of Texas agriculture.

Klement Doubles Yield With Clover

Would you like to double production on your farm without increasing the number of acres? In effect, you can double the size of the farm without fencing in more acres. That's exactly what Eugene Klement has done by including a two-year soil improving clover in his crop rotation.

Here's his story. In 1950 Eugene applied 250 pounds of (Continued on page 10)

Dangelmayr Range Survives Drought, Rotational Grazing Program Credited

Last fall after an extremely dry summer there was a heavy cover of well cured native grass on the rangeland of the Dangelmayr Brothers of Muenster. On many other pastures in the same area only bare ground with an occasional brown stubble of grass could be seen. Since soils and weather were the same, what made the difference?

The difference can be summed up in one word—management.

The Dangelmayrs not only know cattle, they also know grasses and their growth requirements. For several years a system of deferred rotational grazing has been followed on this ranch. The rangeland is divided into two main pastures. All cattle are kept on the wintering pasture until June, then moved into the summer pasture. This gives the grasses in the wintering pasture time to make a lot of forage growth, build up their root reserves and produce seed to thicken and maintain the stand. After the first frost cattle are moved back to winter on the pasture and as the picture shows there is plenty of hay waiting for them to harvest. They need only protein supplement to get through the winter. There will also be a heavy litter of grass left to protect the soil from erosion and the baking heat of next summer's sun.

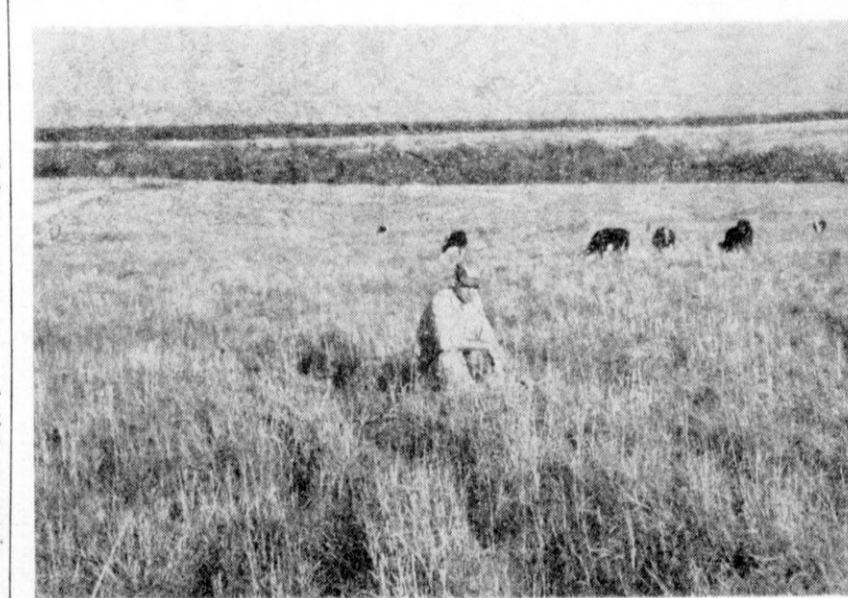
A deferred rotational grazing program of this sort is built on some basic principles of plant growth. Grass makes its food in

its leaves. If these leaves are continuously cropped off the plant starves. On the other hand, if most of the leaves are left the plant grows vigorously, producing lots of forage and gaining strength for the next springs growth.

Stocking rates must be adjusted to grass production. If less than one-half by weight of the grass is left each year then there are too many animals on the range. Only one-half of each years growth should be taken. The other half is not wasted. It goes back to the soil to form a protective mulch to protect the soil, increase water intake into the soil, keep soil temperatures lower in summer and warmer in winter, and to increase the vigor and density of desirable grasses so that after a few years the half you take will be much bigger than the whole you once took.

Management to "take half and leave half" is the key to producing grass and beef. To take all is to lose all. Cattle can only be as good as the grass they eat. Grass management should receive as much careful attention as the selection of breeding stock.

Approximately 80% of the air is nitrogen. Organisms on the roots of the sweet clover can remove the nitrogen from the air and store it in small roots of the plant where it will be available for other crops such as cotton, corn, or small grain.



PLENTY OF HAY left on Dangelmayr rangeland after record breaking drought. Heavy cover of grasses last fall on the Dangelmayr ranch five miles south of Muenster.

Henry Corado Wins District Award as 'Comeback Farmer'



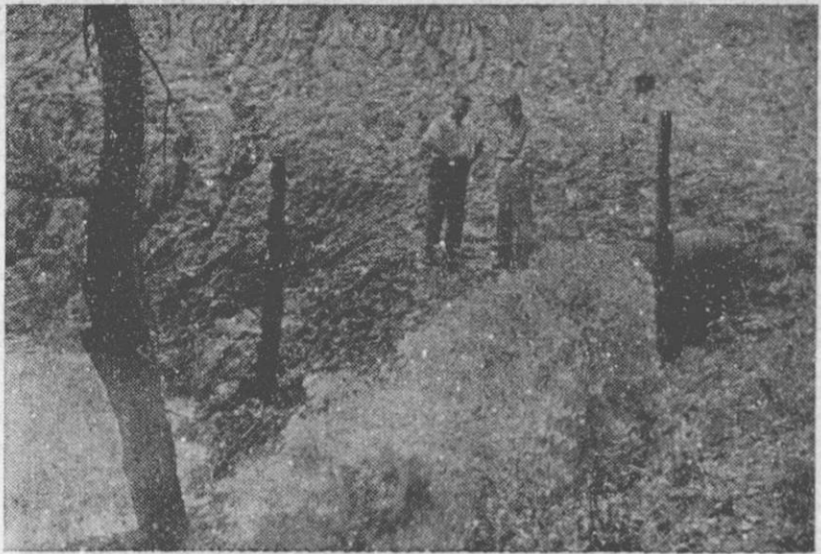
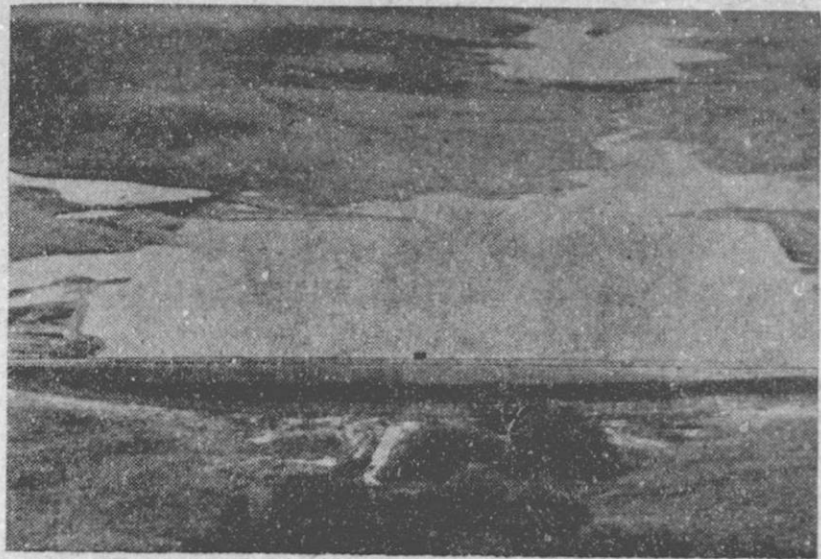
Five years ago Henry Corado bought 240 acres of abandoned farmland near Montague. The old field areas were badly eroded and all fertility had been farmed out of the soil. As Henry put it, "The land was so poor it wouldn't even grow good needle grass".

Henry worked out a soil conservation plan on the farm with the aid of technicians of the Soil Conservation Service and started the long hard task of bringing the land back into production. He (Continued on page 10)

Sears Oats, After Clover, Yields 81 bu.

Harvest time of last year demonstrated the fine results derived from clover grown on soils in the Muenster area. C. B. Sears near Hays had 12 acres of oats following clover. Clover had been on the land two years. He had biennial white and Hubam. In mid-summer of 1951 he plowed under a lush growth of clover and in the fall planted oats. The oats yield was 81 bushels per acre. Oats on similar land which had no soil building crops produced 36 bushels per acre. Mr. Sears used 200 pounds of superphosphate on his land which he plowed under before seeding the oats.

Figuring oats at a dollar per bushel the clover land brought in \$45.00 per acre more than the untreated land. Mr. Sears states that clover is a "Hum-Dinger" for soil improvement and land conditioning as well as increasing his crop yields.



HERE'S HOW floods are to be prevented by a number of detention dams proposed for the Upper Elm-Red district. The three photos show how surplus run-off water is temporarily held in the reservoir and released at a rate that can be handled by the creek. UPPER PHOTO: Water first reaches smaller reservoirs where silt settles out, then moves to larger reservoir. Water drains from the top as it reaches the level of outlet tube. CENTER PHOTO: Overflow from reservoir comes out of discharge tube and flows into creek. LOWER PHOTO: Creek channel below dam continues to carry water at controlled rate until surplus water in reservoir has all drained through the outlet tube.

Small Detention Dams Proposed to Prevent Floods on Trinity Watershed

The best time to stop a flood is before it gets started. Like a hard running fullback, water must be stopped before it gets up stream. Tiny trickles must be checked before they become raging torrents.

That means water must be checked where it falls. That is exactly what the Soil Conservation Service plans to do in its flood prevention program on the Elm Fork of the Trinity river. Small detention dams like the one pictured above are planned on small creeks leading into the main Elm Creek. These dams will hold flood waters and release them slowly so that creek channels will not become flooded.

The Soil Conservation Service knows that dams alone will not do the job. Water must be slowed down and reduced before it reaches the earthen structures. The slow down methods are soil conserving practices . . . seeding grasses, sodding waterways, terracing cropland, managing grassland, rotating crops (including legumes) and farming on the contour. These practices increase the amount of water absorbed by the

soil, and slow down run-off water so that it does not carry soil off the land to fill the reservoirs with silt.

The Soil Conservation Service program is called flood prevention because it is designed to protect cropland below the dams. However, the small reservoirs at the heads of the watersheds will do much to control floods on the main stems and will protect bigger dams further downstream.

Dams controlling run off from the head of the watershed will increase production of bottomland all along the stream by removing the threat of overflow from the land. Another big advantage of these upstream reservoirs is that they are usually built on pasture land or land that is much lower in production than the bottomlands that larger dams would cover with water.

Other benefits of this program outside of the flood prevention insurance is the recreation that will be afforded by the lakes, possible irrigation of some bottomland fields, emergency water supply and a higher water table in surrounding land.

Vetch Merits Title As True Friend to Sandyland Farmer

Someone has said that a friend in need, is a friend indeed. If that is true sandyland farmers have found a true friend in hairy vetch.

For years farmers in Cross Timber soil areas have been needing a way to prevent their soil from blowing and washing away during spring months when the winds and rains come. They needed a cheap way to bring back fertility, lost through years of clean tilled row crops. They needed a plant that would rapidly increase the organic matter and prevent expensive crusting of the soil. They needed a plant that would make old fields of needlegrass come back into production and they needed a plant that would furnish a high protein grazing ration for their cows. Vetch is the crop that satisfies all their needs.

Vetch starts its growth in the early fall and winter months and in a normal year will have a cover of green forage on the land when the spring winds and rains come. This cover prevents the damaging effects of falling rain pelleting the soil and also reduces the amount of runoff water to be absorbed into the soil.

Cuttings of vetch taken on April 25th of this year weighed out 14,000 pounds of green forage per acre. This seven ton carpet of green over each acre kept it well protected from erosion. Also other needs of the soil can be met with this high protein forage. If all of the seven tons were allowed to go back to the soil, either as green manure or as crop residue after maturity, the nitrogen added by root bacteria and top growth would be some 98 pounds, or the amount of nitrogen contained in 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer. Organic matter added through a vetch crop will cause soil par-

ticles to cling together in a crumbly structure and prevent soil running together to form a hard crust.

Vetch needs heavy applications of phosphate fertilizer to aid its growth. On some of the poorer soils best results have been obtained by using a complete fertilizer to get the vetch started. Vetch works well in pasture grasses. Growing and improving the soil while the grasses are dormant. Grass production is greater where vetch is grown with it.

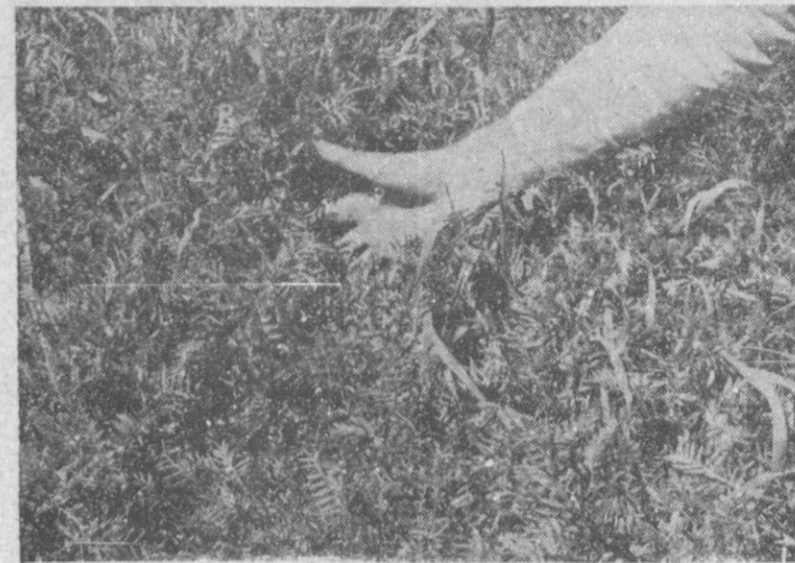
Vetch is indeed the many handed servant of the farmer, protecting and improving his soil, improving pasture grasses, affording a high protein grazing ration and many times a cash seed crop.

Vetch Gets Credit as Corn Yield Triples

If you don't believe that hairy vetch lives up to its reputation as a soil improving winter cover crop, then ask Lonnie Young of Dye Mound to tell you of his experience with this winter legume.

Young, who is cooperating with the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District to improve and protect his soil, offers this evidence to support vetch's claim to its soil improving boasts. Young had volunteer vetch on five acres of his six acre corn

patch. He plowed under a good growth of vetch in the spring on these five acres and planted corn on the entire patch. The yields of corn tell the story. Where no vetch had grown the yield was 20 bushels per acre. On the land where vetch had been plowed under the average yield was 56 bushels per acre, or an increase of 36 bushels per acre over the no-vetch land. Translated into cash at \$1.75 per bushel the vetch land income was \$63.00 per acre more than the land that had not received the benefits of nitrogen and organic matter added by the vetch crop.



Cover Crops Are Soil Builders

Cover crops of legumes are vitally important in every soil saving and soil improving program. They provide nitrogen and organic matter for the land, protection against wind and rain erosion, good grazing for livestock, a valuable crop of hay or seed . . . a good deal in many ways.

Depend on us for all legume seeds popular in this area

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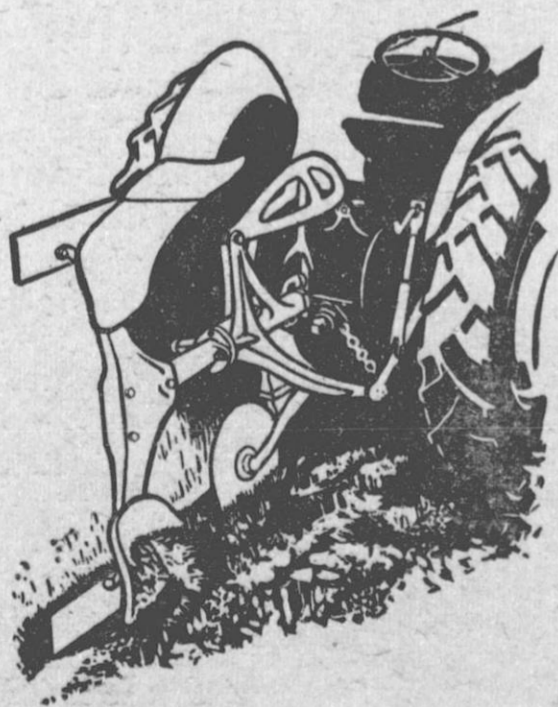
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See your Soil Conservation Service work unit for information on conservation practices which are most suitable for your land.

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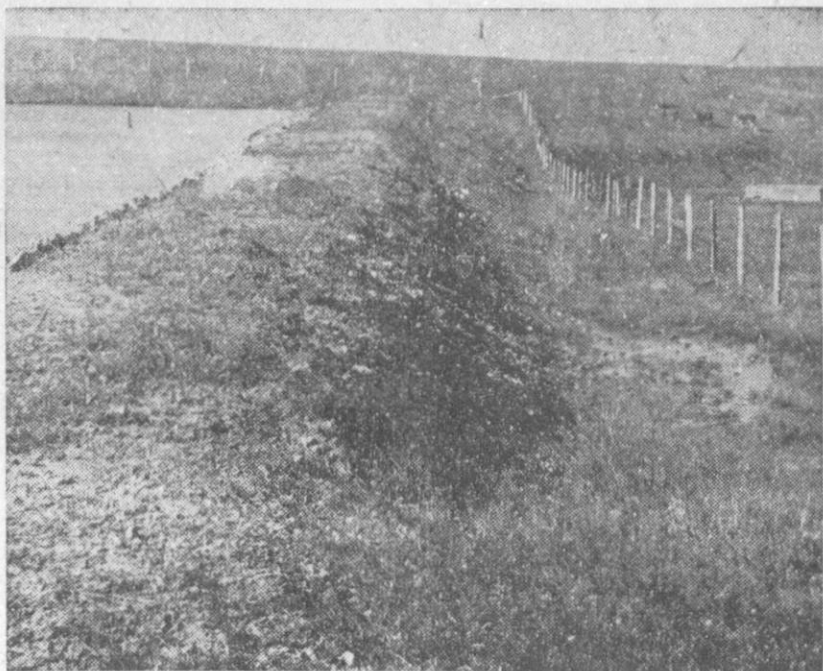
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Good Pond Well Located Pays Off in Better Returns from Good Rangeland

The primary purpose of a farm or ranch stock pond is to supply an adequate supply and proper distribution of water for livestock where natural water sources are not available. Regardless of how plentiful and how palatable range and pasture grasses may be, inadequate water sources will cause over-grazing near existing water supply. This in turn will cause erosion in that area as well as serious losses in livestock. Ample water sources will give the cattleman an opportunity to rotate and defer his grazing, which with proper stock-

ing will bring about sound pasture or range improvement. Great care should be used in selecting a pond site. Where possible it is best to locate the pond as nearly as possible to the source of required watering needs. A site free of siltation and contamination is to be sought so as to always have a supply of clear clean water. A drainage area with a good cover of permanent grass is most ideal. If this is impossible to obtain, the drainage area above the pond may be treated with conservation practices to prevent erosion



CLEAN WATER for livestock and recreation is provided by a fenced in pond with concrete water tank below the dam. Fencing cattle out of a tank keeps the water cleaner, makes the pond better for recreation and fish production, reduces chances for spread of livestock diseases and keeps mud off the cattle besides keeping drinking water cleaner and cooler.

and desilting areas of permanent grass or shrubs established to prevent siltation of the pond. The site should have deep clay or clay mixture soils for water holding capacities.

Several factors may be involved in determining the size of a pond, such as drainage area, spillway location and production, but primarily the size of the pond, should where possible, be determined by the watering requirements. Double or more than actual water needs are necessary in order to take care of seepage, evaporation and other factors resulting during long periods of dry weather. Lucky was the stockman, who had ample stock water during the drought of 1952. A pond with one acre of surface water and a depth of ten to twelve feet is considered adequate in the area of Cooke and Montague Counties.

The drainage area of a pond may be too large or too small. Too large an area may cause spillway trouble and too small an area will fail to supply sufficient water. A pond with a surface area of one acre and a depth of ten feet is about the proper size for a drainage area of twenty to thirty acres. With a good base cover of permanent pasture grasses forty to fifty acres would not be too much.

The dam site should be completely scarified before construction of dam is started. The earthen dam requires fine textured clay type soils in its construction to prevent leakage. The reservoir site needs to be cleared of all brush or debris before construction. The dam, to function properly and remain permanent, needs plenty of height above the spillway and well sloped sides, with permanent vegetation established as soon as possible. The crown width should in most cases be ten to twelve feet. Care should be taken to prevent erosion from wave action and other natural causes through maintenance.

Most pond spillways in this area are natural. During construction the grass at the adjoining end of the dam that forms the spillway is left undisturbed. A wing is added to the end of the dam so as to have excess water to spread over natural grass, thus, eliminating any cause of erosion. Proper width is determined so as to dispose of all surplus water following heavy rains. Immediately after construction the end of the dam forming a part of the spillway needs to be sodded.

Ponds may be fenced, and a pipe may be placed through the dam to allow the pond to be drained or to have a watering facility below the dam. Doing this will enable the stockman to keep livestock from getting into the pond, and still be able to have an ample supply of clean

cool water for the livestock. This will tend to keep a sanitary supply of water.

Many supplemental uses may be had with a stock pond, namely, fire protection, wildlife refuge and irrigation of a truck patch. A pond properly stocked, fertilized and managed with one surface acre and good depth can produce from 150 to 300 pounds of edible fish. This not only helps in the farm family food supply, but also supplies good wholesome recreation.

Summing up a farm stock pond should have:

1. Proper site for sound land use.
2. A depth of ten to twelve feet.
3. Double storage for actual needs.
4. A well regulated silt free water supply.
5. Well built dam with ample vegetated spillway.
6. Permanent drain or overflow pipe.
7. Attractive appearance.
8. Proper maintenance.

Soil Is Sacred

By Rev. Louis Deuster, O.S.B.

Sunday next has been widely designated as "Soil Stewardship Sunday." We shall do well to spend a few minutes of our time thinking about the sacredness of the trust that is reposed in us by our Lord in committing the care of the land to us, His servants.

We need only to glance through the first few books of the Old Testament to understand how very important the soil is in the plans of Almighty God for his children upon earth.

When Jehovah chose to set aside a people who would be devoted to him in a special manner as his Chosen People, he took care to give this people a fitting land wherein to dwell. "An exceedingly good land . . . a land which floweth with milk and honey," is the description of the territory set aside for the chosen people. God always gives us the means with which to do whatever He desires us to do for Him.

The "Promised Land" was described as "a land in which thou shalt eat bread without scarceness." The people were to have adequate means of livelihood.

Their toil was to bear proper fruits for the Lord.

In modern life, we too need a reasonable abundance of the good things of the earth in order to carry out a proper religious program for families and communities. That is why it is not saying too much to declare that "soil is sacred." The things we reap from the soil become our means of developing our churches, our schools, our community resources. Without these, our children could not be properly brought into the world, reared, and educated. Christianity would fail of a great part of its mission if material resources "in due abundance" were lacking.

We therefore please God when we take good care of the soil and its resources entrusted to us. We please Him when we use the fruits of the soil to prosper God's works. Yes, we can save our souls and help save the souls of other by being faithful in our stewardship of the soil.

Inoculant for vetch and winter peas should be mixed with milk or sugar and water instead of using straight water. The sugar and milk serves as a food material for the nitrogen fixing organisms in the inoculant and also causes the inoculant to stick to the seed.

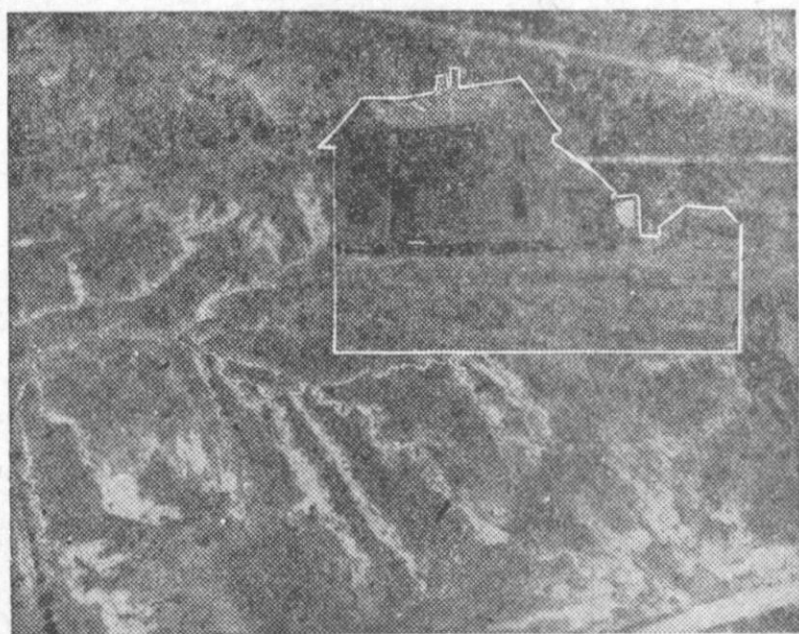
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Moses might well have written the Eleventh Commandment

XI Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt protect thy fields from soil erosion and thy hills from overgrazing by thy herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, his fertile fields shall become sterile stones, and his descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or vanish from the face of the earth.

TAKE CARE OF THE SOIL AND IT WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU

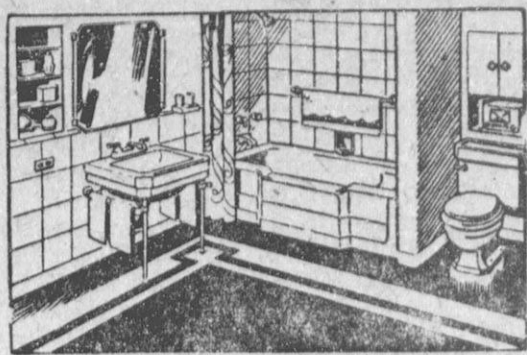
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VETCH CROP showing the heavy carpet of green that covers and protects the soil and provides ideal grazing. When plowed under it returns valuable plant food and organic matter to the soil.

Value of Over \$44 Per Acre Indicated By Vetch Clippings in Muenster Area

The value of a vetch crop was clearly shown last week by a series of clippings taken on the vetch fields of Paul Fisher at Muenster, Pat Ford at Rosston and Rufus McElreath at Marysville. Clippings on each of the farms indicated 14,000 pounds of green vetch per acre.

From a strictly soil improving angle, if this growth was returned to the soil there would be added to the soil approximately seven pounds of nitrogen for each hundred pounds of top growth or 98 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This is the amount of nitrogen that would be added to the soil in 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate. The cost of applying 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate would be around \$14 per acre. So the vetch crop is worth that much in increased nitrogen in the soil, but that isn't all it's worth. There are even more important benefits from growing vetch on the land. Organic matter is added to the soil which prevents soil crusting and enables the soil to absorb more water during rains. The crop that follows vetch on the land will have an increased yield of from 30 to 100 percent. The forage of vetch serves as a cover crop to prevent wind and water erosion.

If allowed to mature seed, all these benefits are realized plus an average yield of 200 pounds of seed per acre. These seed are worth 15 cents per pound or \$30 per acre.

Disregarding other benefits that cannot be estimated, these

two (amount of nitrogen added and seed crop) add up to \$44 per acre, and that is only the immediate benefit that can be derived from a soil improving crop of vetch.

More Land Needed Soon to Support Growing Population

By Congressman Frank Ikard

The necessity of effective soil conservation has been further emphasized this week by the hearings held by the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Agriculture. All indications are that we in this country will have a population by 1975 of approximately One Hundred Ninety Million people. By the year 2000, our population will have increased to in excess of Two Hundred Million. At present production levels this would mean that we would have to find Seventy-Five to One Hundred Million acres of new crop land

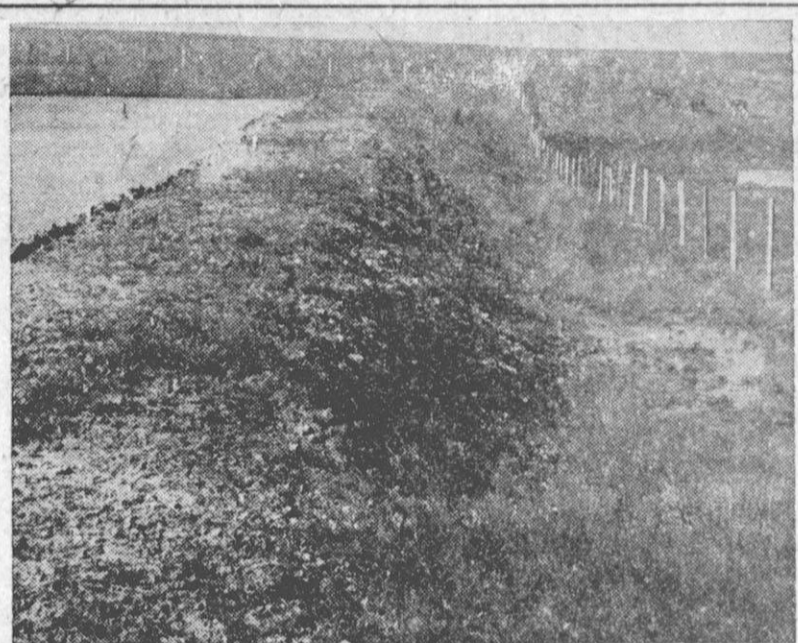


WINDROWING SWEET CLOVER with a rebuilt binder for seed harvest. Sweet clover is cut when about two-thirds of seed coats have turned brown. Cutting is done in early morning when dew is on to prevent shattering of seed. The clover is allowed to cure in windrows for about three days, then harvested with a combine. Yields usually run 200 to 300 pounds of seed per acre.

in order to maintain our present standard of diet. In the past, we have met the problem of population increases largely by bringing new land into production; however, now this obviously cannot be done for there are no reservoirs of virgin land left for us to tap. In the Continental United States there are approximately One Billion, Nine Hundred and Four Million acres of land. One Billion One Hundred Million of these acres are used for grazing and crop land. Six Hundred Million acres are in forests and wood land. The remaining acreage is non agricultural.

While these figures sound tremendous, the fact remains that this is all the land that we have to provide the basic food and fiber for our increased population. Since this country was founded, we have reduced the productivity of our soil by probably forty to fifty percent through intensive continuous one crop farming which has burned out our land, through the removal

of the minerals from our soil at a rate faster than they are returned, by improper practices which have resulted in water and wind erosion, depletion of coverage on our ranges and wastage of water needed for crop production. Perhaps no other people in history have used their land so recklessly as we have. It is obvious that the only way that we can effectively meet our needs in the foreseeable future is the development of a program of conservation that will stop the deterioration of our lands and will improve and maintain our production at higher levels. The hearings now being held by the Agricultural Committees have been very interesting. I have tried whenever time would permit to attend them. Their thorough consideration of the needs of conservation, particularly with reference to devising ways of trapping and holding water as nearly as possible where it falls, will result in all of us being able to do a whole lot better job as far as conservation is concerned.

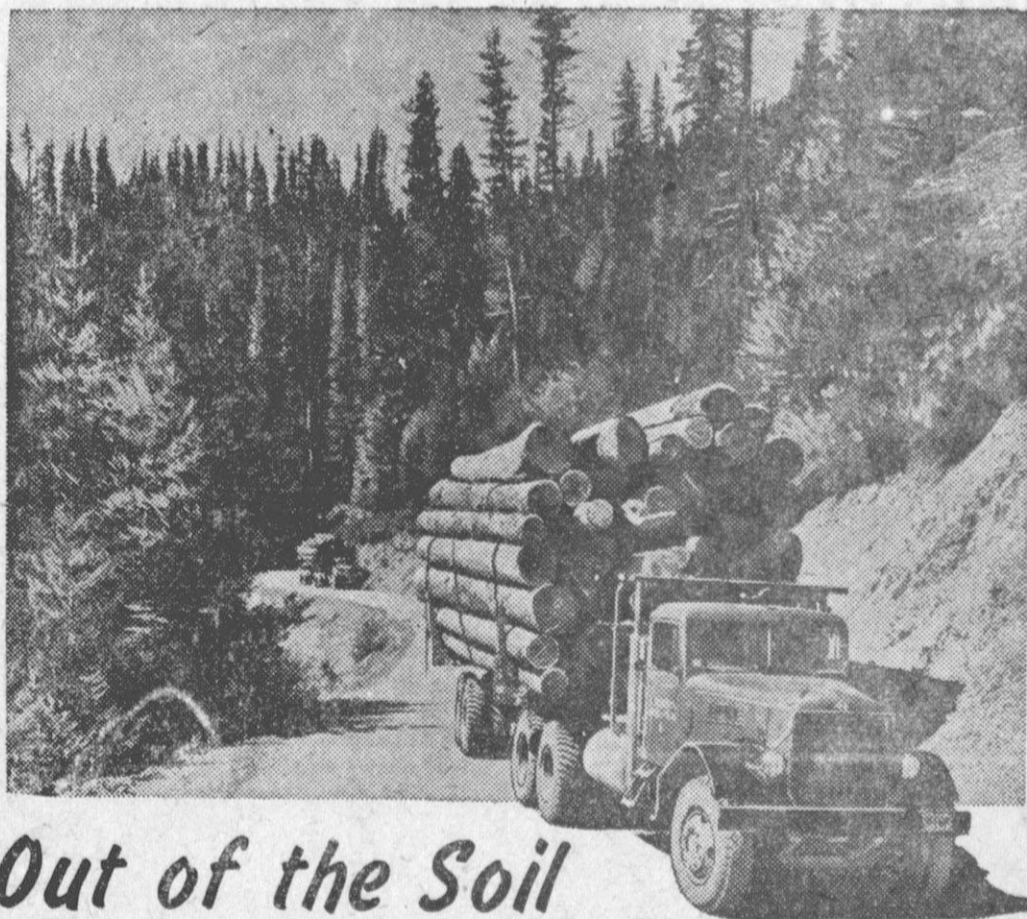


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Your future, as well as ours, depends upon the conservation of our nation's timber. Even more, everyone's future depends on the conservation of our soil, for while there are some substitutes for lumber, there are no substitutes for good top-soil.

Everyone gains from sound conservation policies.

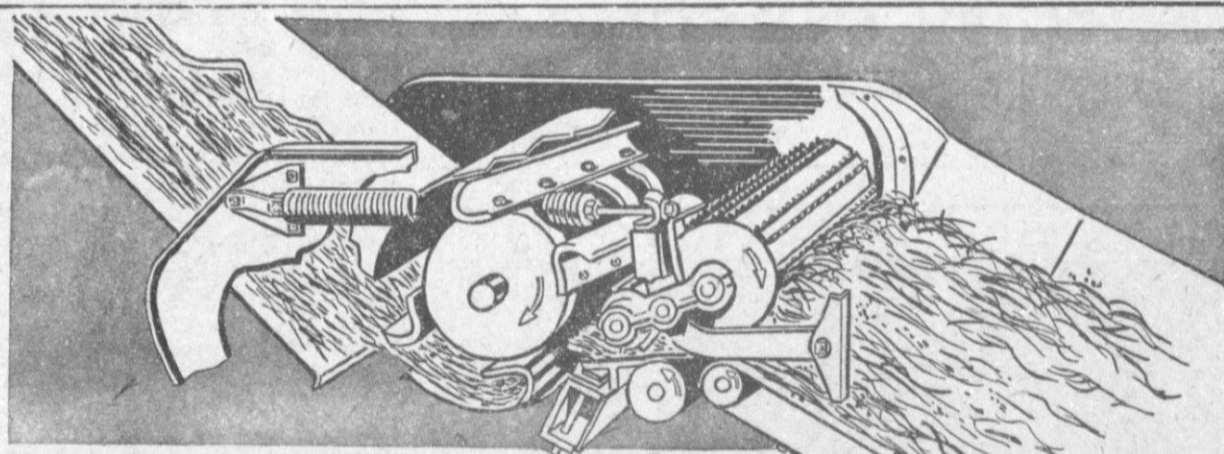
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Texas Land Takes Severe Beating in Recent Duststorm

High winds over a two-day period, tearing at powder-dry cotton lands and at range lands with little or no grass cover, have given farm and ranch lands over wide-spread West Texas areas their worst battering of

the nearly ended wind erosion season. Blowing extended west to Yuma, Arizona. Millions of acres of unprotected cotton lands, much of it freshly planted, were yielding soil to the wind and undergoing the added damage of sand accumulation in lister rows. Reports received by Regional Director Louis P. Merrill of SCS said that farther to the west, range lands were suffering their worst damage in the memory of residents. Large range acreages

were blowing for the first time. In the Lower El Paso Valley irrigation sector, winds of more than 60 miles an hour had blown the soil from young cotton or cut tender stems with moving sand on the sandy soils. Dust and sand cut visibility at many points to zero. Sandy lands and soils with high lime content were taking the worst beating in the area north and west of Big Spring. SCS Area Conservationist W. S. Goodlett reported to Merrill. Goodlett predicted a sharp increase in acreages of moderate and severe soil damage. Areas bearing the brunt of the wind damage included the Tahoka, Midland and Brownfield sections, he said.

Listed lands, which resisted the wind's force in recent months, no longer are able to stand up to the attack and are steadily breaking down, Goodlett said.

At Lubbock, SCS Area Conservationist Homer Taff reported nearly all dryland cotton fields in his area are blowing. Most stubble, which would have given protection against the wind's force, has been plowed in the preparation of land for cotton planting. Only hard lands in that section have escaped extensive damage, Taff added.

From Van Horn, Assistant Regional Director B. W. Allred, proceeding eastward from El Paso, reported that young cotton stands on sandy soils in the irrigated valley were being destroyed by blowing. Highway traffic was forced to halt at times because of blowing dust and sand.

Allred reported that the almost bare range in that section has suffered its worst blow damage in more than 30 years.

"There is little or no grass cover on much of this land to prevent blowing," Allred said. "The wind has been lifting dust from the range into the air and whipping sand along at ground level."

Merrill said severe soil blowing can normally be expected to end about this time. However, with drought conditions still prevailing over much of western Texas and Oklahoma, unprotected soil is bound to blow so long as winds are active.

Grassed waterways may be overseeded with legumes such as vetch, sweet clover, button clover, or singletary peas. Legumes will increase the growth of the grass and may be grazed, cut for hay, or harvested for seed.

Madrid sweet clover is a biennial yellow clover that is fine stemmed and leafy and makes an excellent hay crop.



LYLE SAWYER of Nocona is winner of the bankers' award for the outstanding conservation farmer in Zone 1. He has raised the production level on his 115 acre farm to three times that of five years ago by using vetch, manure and phosphate fertilizer. He combines his dairying enterprise with soil conserving practices by including a legume in his crop rotations and has overseeded all his pastures to vetch. Sawyer established a waterway to stop erosion from run-off water, and leaves all crop residue on the soil to prevent wind erosion. He has also been active in aiding his neighbors get started on many of their soil conserving practices.



GRASS HOLDS THE SOIL. Top photo shows severe erosion on cultivated land. The field was fenced and planted in pasture grass to produce the result seen in lower photo. Formerly worthless, the land is now valuable for grazing.

Sweet clover will provide supplemental pasture at a time of the year when permanent pastures should be rested.

Sweet clover may be interplanted in fall planted grain in March. After the grain has been harvested, the clover will make a good growth which may be turned under, grazed, or harvested for hay or seed.

A good crop of sweet clover breaks the fall of the rain drop and reduces soil and water losses.

The width of a terrace outlet waterway depends on the size of the field to be terraced.

Cut sweet clover for hay when it is 15 to 18 inches high. Leave at least a four-inch stubble so that the plants will branch freely and provide a second cutting of hay.

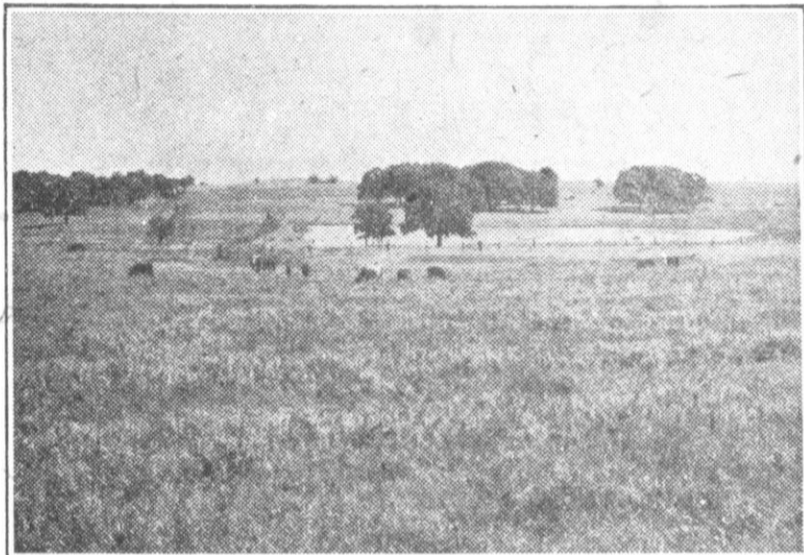
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Built an Empire From a Wilderness

... Then, having built a new frontier, bequeathed it in all its promise of a fabulous future to all of us who were yet to come that we might call it home.

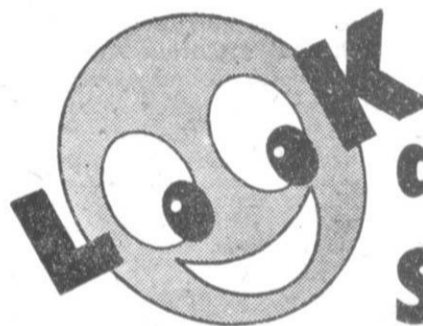
Today we own a share in the richest land in all the universe. What becomes of it shall be our own making. We can waste it through our neglect or we can save it for posterity as it was left for us.

It is our sacred duty to farm and ranch

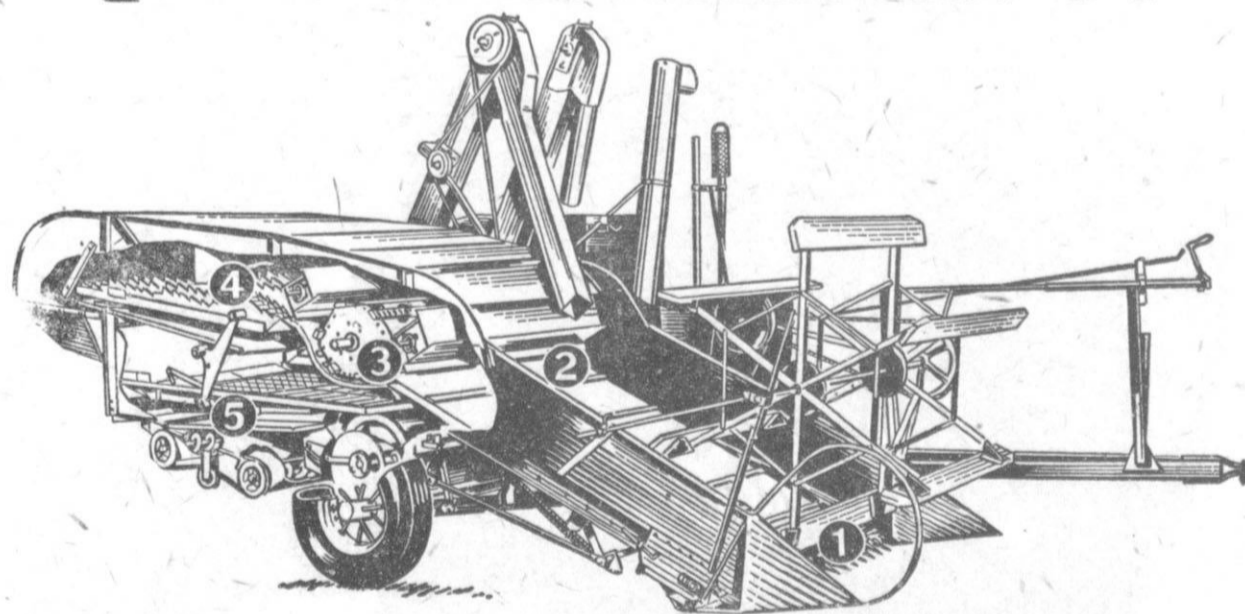
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The full-width, variable-speed cylinder, working over the slotted concave grate, gives you 9% more threshing area than any other 6-footer to assure clean threshing.

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The No. 64 gives your grain double shake cleaning under an accurately controlled air blast, first on the chaffer, then in the cleaning shoe, to make certain it is cleaned thoroughly.

Come in, **LOOK** at the McCormick No. 64 Harvester-Thresher
— See the biggest of all 6-foot combines!



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Grazing Tests Show Legumes Rank High in Supplemental Pasture Value

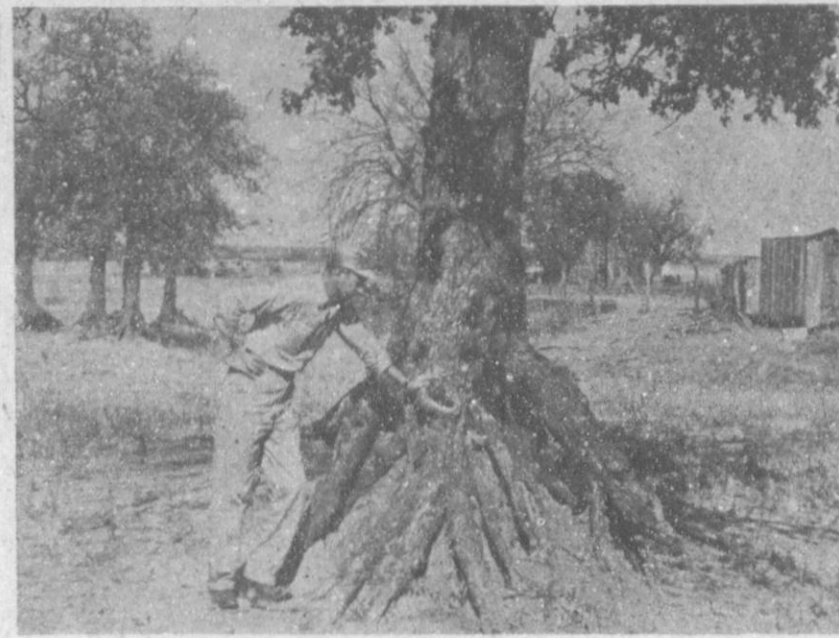
Supplemental grazing crops such as sweet clover and Sudan have produced between 200 and 300 pounds of beef per acre under grazing tests. Based on current prices of beef the grass income from these grazing crops would range from \$45 to \$65 per acre. Next to an improved permanent pasture supplementary grazing crops are the cheapest feed for cattle.

The temporary grazing crops such as the sweet clovers, alfalfa, vetch, small grain, and Sudan are well adapted to most of the soils in the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District. Crops such as sweet clover, alfalfa and vetch not only provide cheaper beef

and milk production but result in soil improvement and reduction in soil and water losses when properly managed.

With the proper combination of cool and warm season grazing crops it is usually possible to obtain from 8 to 10 months of green grazing in this area. Much of this grazing can usually be realized during the summer and winter months. These are the months when many of the permanent pasture grasses are either dormant or producing a minimum amount of forage.

A good supplemental grazing program will also make possible the resting of permanent Bermuda, buffalo and bluestem past-



EROSION has removed the top three feet of soil from this farm. The oak trees, the empty houses and rusting machinery stand a mute testimony to man's neglect of the soil that feeds him. Emmett Yoder, Soil Conservationist, holds his hand at the spot where the soil surface once was on this farm near Bulcher, 15 miles north of Muenster. Continued neglect of the soil could easily place mankind in the same predicament as the tree—balanced between life and death with very little soil to feed itself.

ures. Resting of these permanent pastures during all or a portion of the growing season will increase the vigor of the base grasses. Rests will also usually result in deeper root systems for these grasses. After two years of extreme drouth and intense use many of the permanent pastures are badly in need of rests from grazing.

Sowed crops such as the small grains, legumes and Sudan when properly fertilized and managed offer other possible sources of income when not needed for grazing. They may be turned under for soil improvement, cut for hay or harvested for seed. However, grazing is probably the most profitable use that can be made of the crops.

From one to two acres of supplemental pasture should be provided for each mature cow or the equivalent on the farm. Crops should be selected that will provide the longest period of grazing. A temporary grazing program consisting of small grain, vetch, one of the biennial sweet clovers or alfalfa, and Sudan grass would afford a long period of grazing. Special attention should also be given to proper fertilization of these crops. Most of the upland and some of the bottom land soils are deficient in nitrogen and

phosphorus. Much of the sandy land needs potash. In the planting of grazing crops such as the legumes the fertilizers usually give the best results when applied in bands or in the drill at the time of seeding.

Many successful beef and dairy cattle owners have found supplemental pastures to be a very essential and profitable part of their operations. As an aid to reducing cost of production, reducing soil and water losses, and soil improvement sowed pasture crops occupy an important place in a conservation system of farming.

Healthy Soil High In Organic Matter

Is your soil alive and healthy? A good soil high in organic matter contains millions of one-celled animals called bacteria and is also a favorable place for earthworms to live and multiply.

It is loose, friable and crumbly and furnishes plenty of food and moisture for plants.

Symptoms of sickness in our soils are severe crusting, slowness to absorb water and resultant high runoff, poor plant growth, bleaching out of the dark color and droughtiness.

The prescription for cure of soil sickness includes frequent planting of legumes, like vetch and clover; return to the soil of all stalks and straw, use of needed fertilizers, and protection from wind and water erosion.

Our soils will be well on their road to recovery when the organic matter and humus supply is built up to the point where the dark color returns, the soil is crumbly and easy to plow, the

water soaks in instead of running off, and small seedlings have no trouble coming up to a good stand. Then yields of crops will increase and a part of the medicine can be stopped.

Our soils, like the high producing dairy cow, need a period of rest between periods of high production. They need to have a legume like vetch or clover turned back every two to three years. All stalks and straw should be left on the land to be decomposed by the bacteria of the soil. This will bring back the dark color that our soils had when they were first plowed out of grass or woods. With this treatment our soil will truly be a living soil and will support healthy growth of plants and animals.



diet makes the difference

Any good farmer knows what a difference diet and good care make with livestock. It's just as true of farm machinery. To keep valuable equipment operating, give it a balanced diet of Mobil fuels and lubricants... the right oil or grease in the right place, at the right time. That means regular and proper application.

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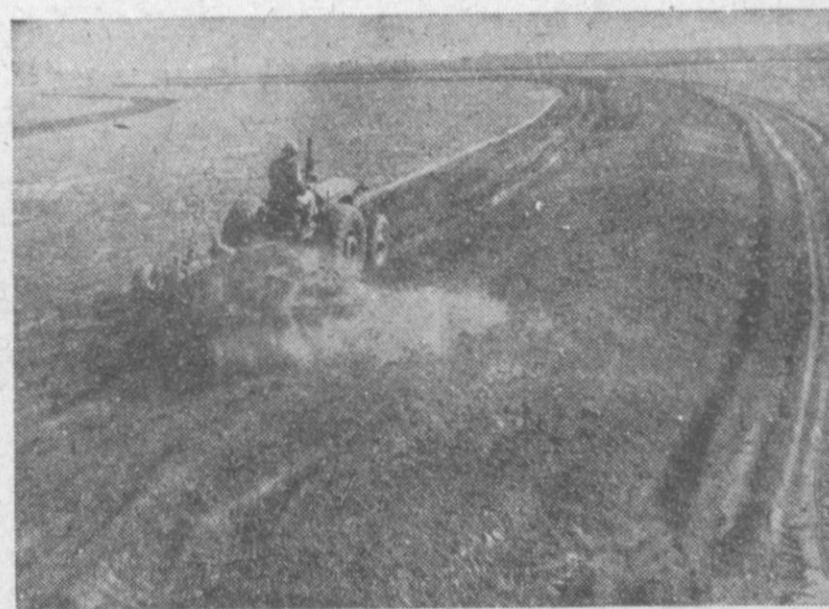
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Land that was in clover is easier to plow because sweet clover leaves the soil in honey comb condition.

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Muenster, Texas

Texas Prosperity Founded on Grass, Says John C. White

By John C. White

Commissioner of Agriculture
Texas grassland is the foundation on which to build permanent prosperity for the whole state.

Grass feeds livestock. It builds fertility and saves soil. In its own way, grass is just as important as any of the natural resources of the United States.

Texas is making rapid strides in restoring its grasslands—an important phase of farm economy. The soil improvement program, using grasses to best advantage, is sweeping through the state with increasing velocity. Some counties are more advanced than others, but the movement is state-wide.

The average farmer or rancher has not always been so concerned with the preservation of cover grasses. And the nation is still paying for this short-sightedness. The disastrous sandstorms of the early '30's is an example of what happens when grasses are destroyed, good land practices are abandoned, and the farmer begins to mine, instead of farm, his soil.

One of the most striking examples of how grasses can save the land was demonstrated in an experiment performed by the Soil Conservation Experiment Station at Zanesville, O., some years ago. The experiment revealed that 34.5 inches of rainfall annually on a 12 percent slope planted to corn would wear away the top seven inches of soil in only 19 years.

Yet, this same slope planted in blue grass would not lose this rich seven-inch layer of soil for 23,300 years. This is an amazing comparison—and it is that average of seven fertile inches of soil upon which we must depend to feed and clothe our nation.

Two important conclusions can be drawn from a study of grass. First it is almost indispensable to the profitable raising of livestock. Because of this fact, it deserves the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent farmer.

Second, it is invaluable in the functions of soil conservation and fertility maintenance. Because a stable soil is essential to the nation's welfare, grass merits the high regard of every American citizen.

It is conceivable, of course, that the return to grass could go too far for the welfare of our present economic system. Certain crops are necessary for human food,

industrial demands and livestock needs. The goal of agriculture should be to find the ideal mean between the two extremes. When this point is found, the soil would be held to the land, fertility would be maintained, and yet there would be enough of the various crops produced to meet the country's needs.

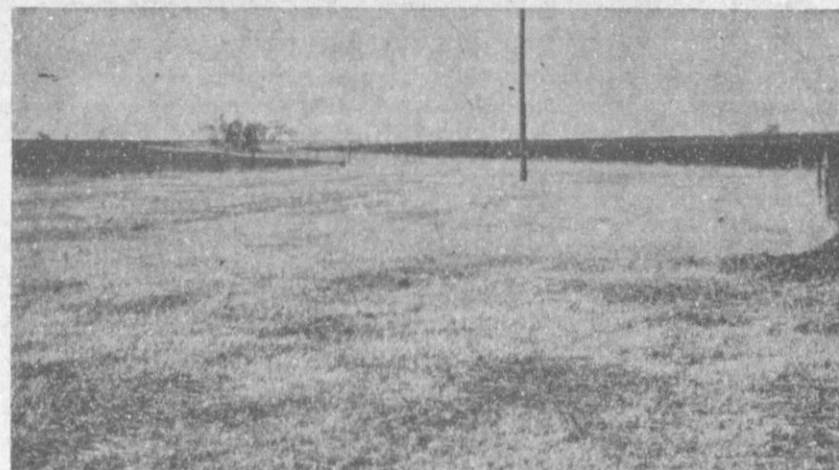
In the overall scheme of things, grass was nature's way of conserving the soil and producing food. And time after time, nature's way has proven to be the best way.

Healthy Growth of Grass Retarded by Grazing too Close

Unless we fully understand how grass grows, we will always have trouble getting the full production from our pasture and rangeland. Each clump of grass is a small factory. Its output is controlled only by the size of its leaf growth and the availability of water and minerals in the soil.

Now, heat is the joker in the deck. Ninety-five percent of the growth of the plant comes from the air by the action of sunlight on the blades of grass. Only five percent of the growth comes from the soil, where the plant gets its water and plant foods such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and calcium.

This fact was proven by scientists many years ago. They placed 200 pounds of oven dry soil in an earthen pot. In this they planted a willow tree that weighed 5 pounds. For the next five years they added only distilled water. At the end of five years the tree was taken out and the soil was oven-dried again. The tree at this time weighed 169 pounds for a gain of 164 pounds. The soil, oven-dry, weighed only 2 ounces less than the original 200 pounds placed in the pot. One Hundred sixty-



BEFORE AND AFTER a waterway was established. UPPER PHOTO: Natural drain on W. W. Sicking farm near Myra. Run-off water has removed good topsoil from field and deposited it on road. This damages in two ways. Soil and water to grow food is lost forever. Roads and lakes are damaged with deposits of silt. Photo taken four years ago. LOWER PHOTO: Same drain as it looks today. The natural drain was sodded to bermuda grass and fenced for pasture. Terraces can now be constructed on sloping fields to outlet onto this grassed waterway. Note absence of signs of soil erosion.

three pounds and fourteen ounces of growth came from the air.

By this we should not jump to the conclusion that grass will grow with only fresh air and sunshine. It does prove that the above ground portion of the plant is the big producer of its growth. The bigger the factory, the bigger the output. By taking half and leaving half, that is half of the weight of the grass,

not half the size, we leave our "grass factory" big enough to give us maximum production.

Give your land the sweet clover treatment to cure some of its ills such as low productivity, low organic matter, low water holding capacity, and crusting.

Plant at least one half acre of sweet clover for each mature head of livestock on your farm.

"He Who Serves Agriculture Serves All Mankind"

(Inscription on Dearborn Motors Bldg., Dearborn, Mich.)



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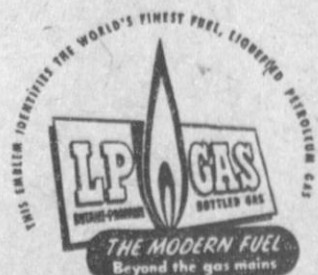
- PERMANENT TANK
- NO KNOCK OR PING
 - LESS REPAIR COSTS
 - SMOOTH, STEADY POWER
 - FINEST PERFORMANCE

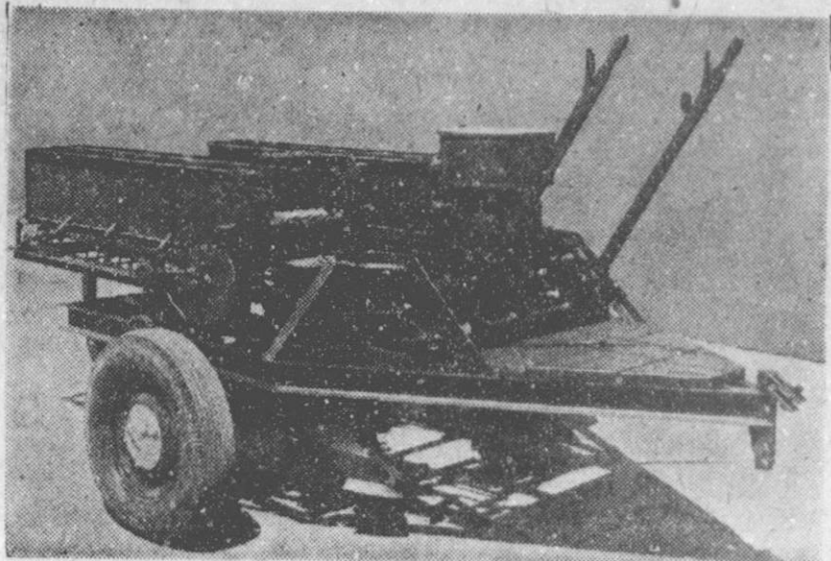
It's "task fitted" ... for every tractor ... for every tractor task. Refuels from your own domestic storage tank.

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SIMPLIFYING WATERWAY CONSTRUCTION is one of the principal uses of this two-row sprigging machine. It plants bermuda grass sprigs in rows spaced three feet apart, and covers and packs the rows. The Upper Elm-Red district has these machines available for farmers to use.

Much Accomplished But Much to be Done On Muenster Farms

The final goal of each farmer cooperating with the Upper Elm-Red soil conservation district is to use each acre within its crop abilities and to treat each acre according to its needs for protection and improvement.

In spite of last year's dry weather the 511 cooperators served by the Muenster work unit took a big step toward that goal by installing soil conserving practices on their farms.

Legumes, mostly sweet clover, alfalfa and vetch, were planted on some 12,000 acres of cultivated and pasture soils. These crops served as cover crops, decreased run-off, increased water intake, furnished high protein grazing and hay crops, and improved soil conditions in general.

In addition to protecting the soil with a rotation including legumes, cooperators built 23 miles of field terraces and two miles of diversion terraces. These terraces will protect 700 acres of sloping cultivated land from damage by run-off waters. Thirty waterways were sodded to Bermuda grass to provide safe outlets for terrace water.

In the pasture department, many acres were seeded to grass but some failed to survive the

drought. 354 acres of buffalo and Bermuda grass and 100 acres of a good stand and survived. These native grass mixture came up to grasses were planted on land being retired from cultivation because of erosion hazards.

A record was made last year in farm pond construction as 65 tanks were built by water conscious land owners around Muenster.

Last year's accomplishments were a big step forward considering the adverse weather conditions, but Muenster cooperators are still a long way from their goal.

Here are some of the conservation practices that have been planned by farmers and soil conservation technicians to protect and improve farm land that have yet to be applied. This is the job ahead:

Still needed are over 12,000 acres of contour farming and 701 miles of terraces to protect some 17,500 acres of cultivated land. Cover crops are still needed to improve and protect over 20,000 acres. Range improvement is needed on 22,400 acres and pasture improvement is still needed on 13,000 acres, while 5,000 acres are still earmarked for seeding to range and pasture grasses.

The job ahead is still big but each step is one move nearer to a permanent and prosperous agriculture.

District Furnishes Special Equipment For Soil Projects

"Lack of equipment is no longer an excuse for farmers not installing soil conserving practices on their farms," says Mr. J. W. Hess, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District.

According to a report from Mr. Hess the District now has the following equipment available for use by cooperators across the district. Fifty four combination grain-fertilizer drills for use in seeding legumes and fertilizers. There is also available a number of fertilizer spreaders for use in applying commercial fertilizers. Seven sprigging machines are available for planting bermuda grass roots for waterways and for pasture. These machines are special built planters to handle roots. Seven grass seed drills for handling light chaffy native grass seed or extremely small grass seed. Two cultipackers for use in seeding small seeded legumes and grasses. Three stalk shredders, one combine, six vetch seed separators and two seed scalpings for cleaning chaffy grass seed.

In order to render better and faster service, the District owned equipment has been turned over to farmers in key locations throughout the area. These farmers are responsible for routing, maintaining and collecting rentals on the machines.

"In case of heavy seasonal loads in some areas it may sometimes be necessary to shift the equipment temporarily to meet the needs. This can be done if the demand justifies it," says Mr. Hess.

Farmers in the Muenster area that have drills assigned to them for routing and maintenance are Meinrad Hesse, Alfred Bayer, Joe Hoenig, Norbert Koesler of Muenster, Jake Biffle Jr. of Myra, Earl Robison at Valley Creek, Ben Perryman at Forestburg, George Berry at Rossonburg and Bill Crump at Saint Jo.

DIRT

By Earle D. Young
Unherald in song or verse am I,
Despised beneath each foot.
Yes, filth, grim, dirt am I,
In which all things take root.
Yet I am all, the common dirt;
From me all things were made;
Without me nothing could exist,
No food nor cooling shade.
Your body clean, was made from me,
To me, you shall return.
By delving down into my depths
Great knowledge you shall learn.
All life, all colors come from me—
I am the dirt, the land.
Producing for my own alone
All beauty, rich and grand.
Then do not lightly think of me
As filth and dirt and grime,
For next to God, I reign supreme,
And shall, on through all time.
(Reprinted from Farm and Ranch)

Terrace outlet waterways may be fenced and used for pasture after terraces have been constructed.

Madrid clover hay compares favorably with alfalfa and contains around 10% protein.

A well sodded waterway is the foundation of a terrace system.

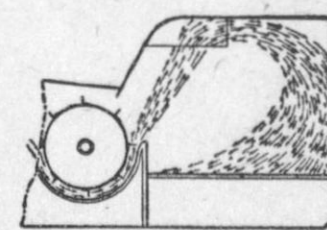


BREAKING THE PLOW PAN is one of the valuable services performed by an alfalfa crop. Here we see the tap roots of young alfalfa going deep into the soil to open up and destroy the plow pan. After alfalfa or sweet clover tap roots have provided the channels to the sub soil water can penetrate deeper and the soil can store a larger reservoir of moisture to support plant life.

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A NATURAL FOR CONSERVATION FARMING

The All-Crop harvests legume and grass seeds as well as grain. It brings you extra cash from your soil building crops.

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Gainesville



The Good Earth

Our Priceless Heritage . . . It Must Be Preserved

It smells good. It feels good. Treated properly and tended with care, it provides our food and our income. Handled without thought for the future, it withers and grows poor . . . depriving us of our livelihood.

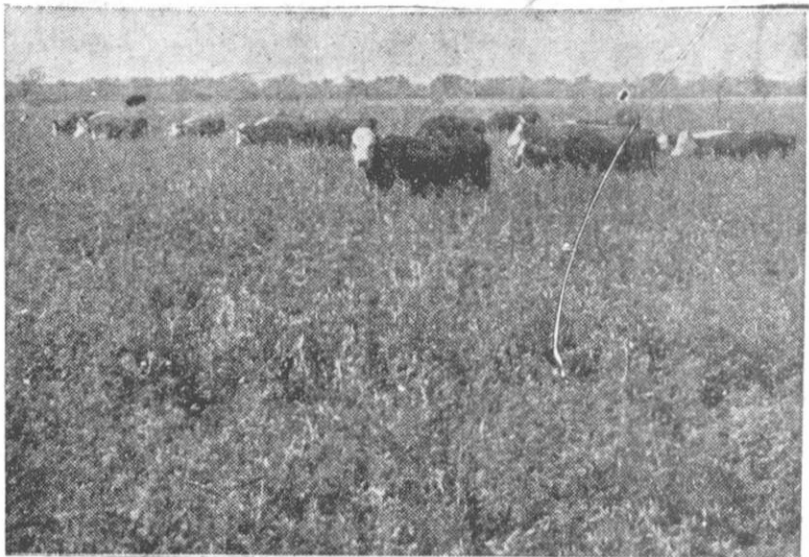
Working with our Soil Conservation Service, we can keep our soil, improve it, and bring greater security to ourselves and posterity.

Farmers Marketing Association

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The FMA Store



BUILDING BEEF AND SOIL. Livestock thrives on sweet clover, a crop extensively used in this area for soil improvement and protection. It also furnishes high protein supplemental grazing that fits well into a livestock program, and, if desired, a valuable seed crop.

Clover Builds and Protects Soil While Yielding Cash Crop

"Knee deep in clover" has long been an expression to denote prosperity. People through the ages have recognized the benefits to be derived from this multi-purpose crop.

Sweet clovers grown on the high lime soils of Cooke County have added new meaning to this old saying. Here are some things that Madrid, Biennial White and Hubam sweet clovers can do for you.

Sweet clover is one of the most effective plants to use to break up plow pans. Its strong tap root chisels its way through the compacted soil and into the subsoil. When the plant dies these holes are left to funnel more water into the soil and to allow other plant roots to penetrate the plow pan. More water into the soil means more water to grow crops. Better root penetration means more soil and more plant nutrients available for all crops.

The leafy growth of sweet clover spreads a carpet of green over the soil, protecting it from the blasting effects of driving rains. The roots of these legume plants play host to nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in nodules on the roots. The bacteria take nitrogen from the air and convert it into nitrates in the soil. A good growth of sweet clover returned to the soil is more than equal to an application of 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate. Crops on cloverized land respond to this increased fertility by increased production of 50 to 100 percent over untreated land.

Sweet clover hay ranks next to alfalfa in protein content and palatability. The clovers also offer high quality grazing during summer months and are being adopted widely for use as supplemental grazing and for pasture improvement. Grasses produce more when grown with a legume.

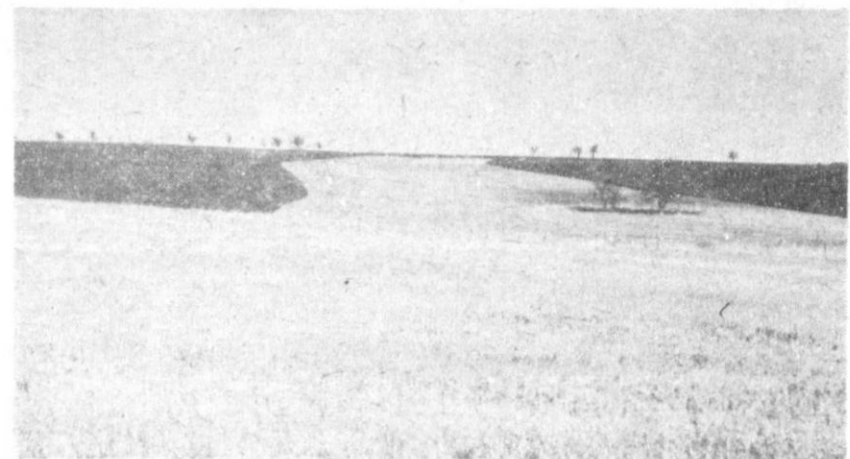
With all these uses and accompanying benefits it's easy to understand why clover has become a symbol of a more prosperous and a more permanent type of agriculture.

Sweet clover is an excellent plant for bees. Maximum honey production is obtained where sweet clover is available. Bees increase seed production of sweet clover.

Grassed Waterways Give 'New Look' to Many Local Farms

Each year more and more farms around Muenster are acquiring that "new look" in agriculture. All conservation practices tend to improve the general appearance of the farmlands, but it is the waterways that have been responsible for the look of well protected and well cared for farms recently taking place in this area.

Farm after farm proudly displays wide grassed pasture strips following natural drains through the farms. Most of these pasture strips reach to the high spot in the field to intercept terraces that bring water slowly from the cultivated slopes. In an area where there are so many large fields on slopes it is necessary to provide grassed waterways so that terraces may be constructed



THE "NEW LOOK" IN AGRICULTURE near Muenster. Pictured is one of the wide bermuda grass waterways on the Andress Estate, 5 miles north of Muenster. The waterway was sodded last year along a natural drain. It will serve as an outlet for terraces on fields shown on each side and will be fenced for grazing.

to protect the sloping fields from erosion by run off water. These strips of sod forming grass must be high enough up the hillside to intercept the first terrace from the top. The waterway handles water from the terraces

and moves it down hill safely to a natural drain.

The wide grassed waterways offer excellent pasture for livestock. They are usually on better soil than pasture grasses. They have better moisture conditions because they receive all the terrace water and many farmers are finding that the acres in a waterway are the most profitable on the farm. It's another case where proper land use is paying big dividends.

There are over 230 water pasture strips in the Muenster Work Unit area. It's no wonder that farms are taking on that well planned and well protected new look.

This spring 35 new waterways were put in to serve as terrace outlet areas and as improved pasture near Muenster. Cooperators who put waterways on their farms this year are W. F. Davidson, C. B. Davidson, Johnny Klement, Tony Wimmer, Ed Klement, J. W. Fleitman, Ed Knauf, Ed Schmitt Jr., Alfons Koesler, Frank Schilling, H. E. King, Hubert Felderhoff, Leroy Porter, J. W. Sicking, Werner Becker, Martin Trubebach, T. B. Davis, Chas. Hellman, Andy Fleitman, J. T. Cole, Emmitt Sicking, Walter Reed, Paul Sicking, Eddie Sicking, and W. T. Lutkenhaus.



THE BETTER THE LAND, THE BETTER WE EAT!

Not just because of higher profit, which itself is a big inducement, but because . . .

Better land makes healthier plants. Healthier plants make healthier livestock. Healthier livestock plus healthier plants make healthier people.

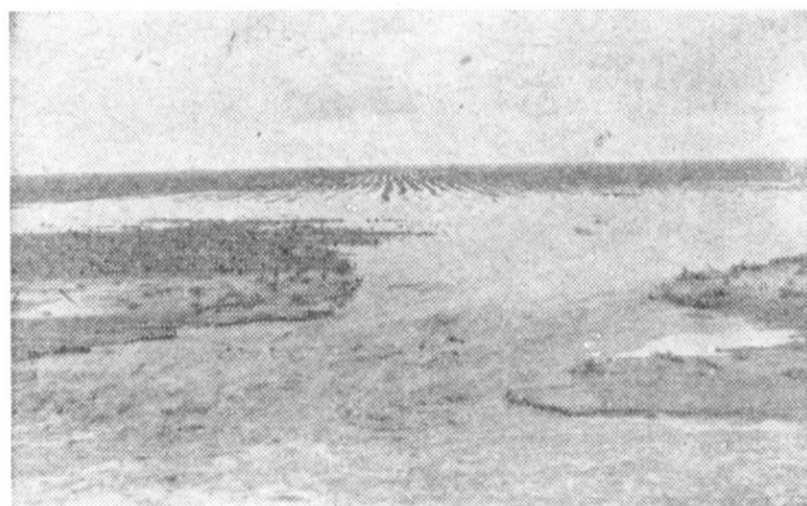
STOCKMEN'S FEED STORE

Muenster, Texas



PRAIRIE VIEW GROUP. The Bankers Award for the group of farmers that worked together to get soil conserving practices on the ground. These men pooled their labor and equipment to get the greatest amount of soil conservation on the land. Left to Right: Joe Myers, Charlie Jaresh, B. R. Portman, E. M. (Ganzy) Clements, Ed Sturm, Ben Myers, Jerry Faber; (Not Present: Jack Price, J. W. Weimer, M. C. Myers, Charlie Furche, Fred Tesar and Bill Jaresh).

We Can't Bank on This!

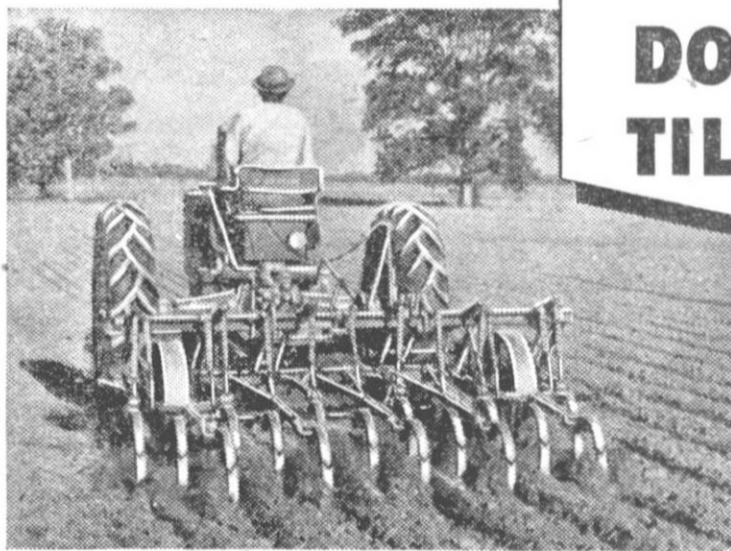


\$3,665,000,000 worth of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium is contained on the soil which is lost annually by water erosion.

Lake Dallas is filling with silt at an alarming rate . . . and every ounce of silt represents so much loss of productivity on farm lands of the Upper-Trinity Watershed.

FARM THE CONSERVATION WAY AND KEEP YOUR LAND AT HOME

Muenster State Bank



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Count up the jobs you can do with a many-purpose John Deere-Van Brunt Model "CC" Cultivator on your farm. You'll discover that its usefulness stretches from the beginning to the end of the growing season. No wonder many owners call it their most valuable farm implement.

Wheels are mounted inside the frame and run on firm, uncultivated ground. This not

only permits cultivating close to field obstructions but eliminates side draft and assures even penetration over the full width of the cultivator.

The John Deere-Van Brunt Model "CC", equipped with either stiff or spring teeth, is built in 5-, 6-1/2-, 8-, 10-, 11-1/2-, and 14-1/2-foot widths. Both wide and narrow shovels are available. See us for complete information the next time you're in town.

The John Deere Field and Orchard Cultivator ties in perfectly with your conservation program. It's the low cost way to keep your soil in better condition.

H. E. Myers & Sons

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JOHN DEERE ... The Quality Name in Farm Equipment

Crop Drier Made For Damp Harvest

A new crop drying attachment has been developed which will permit farmers to harvest day or night in good or bad weather. Giving farmers yet another use for their petroleum-powered farm equipment, the unit can be attached to any combine and consists of a butane gas open-flame drier with a powerful fan. As grain is carried on specially designed drying screens, the fan blows heat into it at three points: while it is being lifted into combine, threshed in cylinder, and poured into bin. The heater can be used for any grain crop except rice, which must be dried slowly.

Klement Doubles - - -

superphosphate per acre and planted Madrid sweet clover on a part of his field. The sweet clover provided hay and grazing the first year and grazing and seed the second year. In the fall of 1951 oats were seeded on the cloverland along with the rest of the field. Last summer (52) at harvest the yield from the clover land was 72 bushels per acre. While the yield from the rest of the field was 35 bushels per acre. An increase yield of 37 bushels per acre on the cloverized land. In cold cash the increase would amount to some \$37.00 per acre. Another example of how conservation farming pays.

A terrace system is as strong as the terrace outlet.

Zone 2 Award for Conservation Goes To Charlie Howard



To Charlie Howard of Nocona goes the Outstanding Conservation Farmer Award for Zone 2 of the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District.

Mr. Howard has taken the lead in helping the District in its battle against soil erosion in his community. He has given assistance on conservation tours, made conservation talks to civic groups, helped farmers in getting loans to apply conservation and even used his own equipment on his neighbors' farms in helping them apply conservation practices. He is an active member of the Methodist Church and has taken part in the conservation activities sponsored by the Church.

He also practices what he preaches. His 140 acres of cropland is protected by six miles of terraces. He tills the soil with stubble mulch tools following the terrace contours. One third of his land is planted to vetch each year. His use of commercial fertilizer is based on results of soil testing. This excellent conservation program has boosted his average corn yield from 14 bushels to 35 bushels per acre.

To improve his 400 acres of pasture he has cross-fenced it and built three ponds. This enables him to rotate his grazing, thereby giving desirable grasses a chance to reseed and improve. His grass has improved so much that he has been able to combine seed from it.

Henry Corado Wins -

used complete fertilizer and vetch on the mined out old fields to add organic matter and nitrogen. His farm has 20 acres of timberland on it and that is the only part that has not been in vetch each of the last two years. "By using fertilizer and vetch," Henry states, "I have more than tripled production on the land in the past three years."

In 1952 he harvested an average of 200 pounds of vetch seed per acre and on one field where vetch had grown for 4 years he harvested 800 pounds of vetch seed per acre. That same year he produced 45 bushels of peanuts on land that used to turn out only 10 to 15 bushels per acre. On one 14 acre field Henry installed an overhead sprinkler irrigation system that uses water from a farm pond. This irrigated field produced 75 bushels of peanuts in 1951 and upped yields of sweet potatoes from 175 bushels to 250 bushels per acre.

Mr. Corado leads a crusade to conserve and improve the soils in his community and has influenced many of his friends and neighbors to apply conservation practices to their land. To further help in the conservation program Henry routes and maintains a combination grain and fertilizer drill for the District.

He has come a long way in bringing a worn out farm back into good production. He has taken abandoned land and made it produce food and fiber for his fellowman. He has bucked all sorts of odds and overcome many obstacles, but now he knows he is winning a battle against erosion and his is a victory for all of mankind.

Sweet clover will add from 70 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre valued at from 10 to 15 dollars per acre. After the clover roots decay, this nitrogen can be used by crops such as cotton, corn, and small grain. Nitrogen is that plant food that aids in the growth of crops.



JOHNNY SCHMITT, former resident of the Lindsay community in Cooke Co., won the bankers award for the outstanding conservation farmer of zone 5 of the Upper Elm-Red Soil Conservation District. Zone 5 comprises all of Grayson County.

Vetch Receives High Praise From Embry

J. P. Embry of the Dye Mound Community is thoroughly sold on vetch. According to him, "Vetch will more than pay for itself the first year by furnishing ground cover and grazing, and it keeps on paying with higher yields in following crops." Embry gives this experience as an example to back up his statement. On part of his land where he had grown vetch for winter clover and spring grazing his oats produced forty five bushels per acre, while the yield on land that had no benefits of vetch was only thirty bushels per acre.

Embry figures that this 15 bushels per acre increase on the 40 acres of vetch land brought him \$600 more than he would have made otherwise. Last year's vetch was still working for this landowner to the tune of \$600 this year. Just goes to show that it pays to farm the conservation way.

Tony Walterscheid Profits on Clover

Farming the conservation way pays big dividends. It pays off by protecting the soil from erosion, increasing the amount of water the soil will absorb and the amount it will store. It pays off in improved soil tilth and increased organic matter content. It pays off in increased yields and puts more money in the landowner's pocket.

For example here's what happened on Tony Walterscheid's farm:

Tony Walterscheid has done an excellent job of installing soil conserving practices on his farm the past few years. He has sodded waterways, terraced most of the land and is using soil improving crops in his rotation. These soil saving and improving practices are paying off a lot better than the proverbial "slot machine".

Last summer during harvest Tony had a chance to compare yields of oats and wheat harvested on land that had grown two years of clover with yields of these crops on untreated land. The results speak for themselves.

Oats following clover yielded 60 bushels per acre. Oats on similar land that had grown no clover yielded 40 bushels per acre. The increase on clover land was 20 bushels of oats. At present prices this increase would mean a \$20.00 increase in income for the acres that had been in clover.

Wheat following clover yielded 33 bushels per acre. Wheat on no-clover land yielded 17 bushels per acre. Here again the increase of the clover land was 16 bushels per acre or about \$32.00 extra income.

Farming the conservation way is paying off on the Walterscheid farm. It will pay off on your farm if you give it a chance. Plan now to plant soil improving legume crops on at least part of your farm and work toward completion of a complete soil conservation program for your farm. For better farming and for better living, farm the Conservation Way.



SCENES LIKE THIS CAN BE PREVENTED

... and we can help you do it.

It's our business to help establish sound conservation practices ... such as building terraces, filling gullies, digging ponds and clearing brush.

Otto Brothers Contractors

Muenster



Soil... The World's Greatest Factory

It produces the food we eat, the clothing we wear, year after year, century after century ... as long as it supplied with raw materials and kept in proper working condition.

Thanks to conservation cooperators, the food and fiber factory of the Elm-Red District is being better supplied and better maintained ... to produce more abundantly for us and for posterity.

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No nation, no state, no community can outlive its soil. We firmly believe in the soundness of soil and water conservation because ...

Saving Today means Security Tomorrow.

The Time is NOW!

SAVE THE SOIL FOR THE FUTURE

Gainesville National Bank