

"By Helping Business You Help Yourself"

The Floyd County Plainsman

NUMBER 16

FLOYDADA, FLOYD COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1945

NUMB

American Legion Commissioners Meet to Assist

Arrangement was made early that the American Legion organization of Floyd County with the Commission of Floyd County effected an organization for to assist all World War veterans in the following purposes: to assist in getting veterans to assist in making application for farms, homes or help obtain educational either vocational or professional assistance to find file claims for veterans where allowances are not assistance contact your commissioner or the county officer or American Legion officer, who will lend assistance possible to be dis-

Charles M. Dell Arrives in Antonio

Antonio, October 4.—Sgt. Mitchell, of 608 South Floydada, who served 18 months in the European theatre of war has arrived at the San Antonio District, AAF Personnel Command. The son of rs. Ona G. Dell, 608 Main, Floydada. Being the service Sergeant was the owner of the Dell Insurance Co. in Dallas. Mitchell was captured in combat mission with his force and remained a prisoner of war until near the end of the war. He spent approximately 18 months in the redistribution of records and processing in preparation for reassignment to his country. While he stay here, this command who was assigned to him upon completion of a tour at his home, will be transferred to his command and have at his command many recreational and facilities made available to him by the Distribution Command.

Floyd Co. Farmers Receive Carload of Fertilizer

This week Floyd County farmers received their first car load of superphosphate under the Agricultural Conservation Program. The phosphate was 20% and will be applied to new and old seedings of alfalfa. Farmers receiving the phosphate from the car siding were: Ben O. Quebe, Lockney; L. J. Welborn, Floydada; Buck Sams, Lockney; C. J. Taylor, Lockney. The 20% superphosphate costs \$1.29 per 100 pound sack. Payment is made through the AAA payments to the amount of \$1.05; the farmer pays only .24c per 100 pounds on delivery.

"It is recommended that at least 200 pounds to the acre be applied," said Ray S. McEntire, Administrative Officer, in discussing the fertilizer. Just how far we can go in improving the quantity and quality is not known. Adjoining counties in the irrigated area are enthusiastic about the results obtained. L. L. Jones, Floydada, applied 300 pounds per acre to old alfalfa and doubled the yield by the second cutting. The alfalfa hay harvested by Mr. Jones was improved in quality as well as in quantity. Mr. Buck Sams, Lockney, has found similar results from applications of the phosphate.

In discussing the future application of fertilizers, Mr. McEntire said: It has come to the place where something must be done for our irrigated farms in order to maintain the high productivity of the soil. Continued plantings and high productions have depleted the soils until the yields are beginning to decrease. Definite steps must be undertaken to replete the soil. Application of superphosphate to the soil is one of the easiest methods of replacing in concentrated form the needed soil phosphates."

The local AAA organization is particularly interested in delivering more phosphate to the irrigation farms. However, for the present time it must be on a first come, first served basis because the demand exceeds the supply.

Dairy Subsidy Still in Effect in Floyd County

Dairy production payments are still in effect and producers should bring or mail their sales receipts for July-August-September to the AAA office and file their application for payment. The payment for this period is .13c per pound butterfat and .55c per hundred-weight whole milk. The applications must be filed not later than November 30 if payment is to be made for July-August-September sales.

Cannery to be open Only Three Days Each Week

Mrs. W. C. Sims, supervisor of the cannery announced this week that the cannery will operate three days a week, only, beginning next week, they will be open for canning Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The cannery will open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 6 o'clock in the evening. The public who wish to take advantage of the cannery service are urged to get there early so they will be able to get out their work by the closing hour at 6 p. m.

WHEN G. I. Cotton COMES HOME FROM THE WARS HE'S GOT TO FIGHT JUTE



Tremendous stocks of cheap jute and hurlap have accumulated in foreign countries during the war. They are ready to pour on cotton's markets when peace returns. In cordage, twine, bags, bagging, and floor coverings, jute is cotton's strong competitor. Give cotton your help in this fight. It can't win without you.

Miss Kay Sparks Enters College on Scholarship

Denton, Texas, October 4.—Miss Kay Sparks of Floydada is enrolled at Texas State College for Women this fall under the terms of a scholarship which she received from the TSCW College Government Association.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alva L. Sparks, 207 E. Houston, Miss Sparks was in the one-act play all-star cast for the state Interscholastic League contest. Scholarships are awarded annually to winning girl contestants in the state meet by students of TSCW. The winner must also be in the upper quartile of her class in scholastic standing during her senior high school year to qualify.

Each scholarship covers the tuition charge, and funds are provided by the TSCW students.

Past winners of the Interscholastic League scholarship have proved to be outstanding members of the college community, several of them having attained high campus honors.

Building permits in 40 Texas cities and towns totaled \$6,868,000 during August, according to a report from the Bureau of Business at the University of Texas.

Great Britain imports more wheat than any other country.

Tin is scarce in the United States.

Red Point Bonus Is Raised on Used Fats

Effective Monday, October 1, the bonus for used fats was increased from two points per pound to four points per pound.

This is the most important Fat Salvage news since December 1943 when the Government first decided to pay points for salvage fats.

This country is facing a critical and continuing shortage of industrial fats and oils, say the American Fat Salvage Committee. Except for some increase in imports, which may or may not occur after the first of the year, there is no relief in sight other than through household and armed service fat salvage. Actually, supplies of industrial fats and oils are at the lowest point since the beginning of the war, it pointed out.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE CONTINUED ON LEVEL IN AUGUST

Austin, October 4.—In spite of a drop in employment and payrolls in Texas during August, industry and trade continued on the whole on a level well above last year, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reports.

Retail sales of independent stores were more than 9 per cent above those of August, 1944, and for the first eight months of the year, aggregate sales in these stores were nearly 10 per cent above

R. W. Moyers finds Place on Texas Tech Team

Lubbock, October 4.—Finding a place for R. W. Moyers, big Lubbock freshman, is no problem in the Texas Tech Red Raider football camp. Moyers is really an experienced man.

Now a six-foot, 197-pounder, he started out as a tackle on the Lubbock Western team, but soon found himself shifted to end. Being a big, aggressive lad, he was drafted as fullback one day and starred in that spot a couple of games.

Then the Western first-string center got hurt and he took over that post. Later he moved to guard. He finished his high school career as an end and was a standout on defense for the North team in the annual All-Star game in Abilene last August, sponsored by the Texas High School Coaches Association.

This fall Moyers reported to Coach Dell Morgan of the Red Raiders as an end and has shown up well in that spot. He's a powerful punter and may get a stint in the backfield if other end candidates continue to improve.

"I'll keep him at end until we need him worse somewhere else," Morgan declares. "We may use him most any place."

In high school Moyers won two football letters, two basketball letters and a track letter.

Uncle Sam thinks well of him, too. He's 1-A in the draft.

SIDELIGHTS FROM WASHINGTON

BY GEORGE MAHON

I recently went on an overseas mission in company with members of the House Military Appropriations Subcommittee and a group of officers representing the Army. There was no opportunity to talk personally with large numbers of Texans overseas, but I thought a brief report to the people might be of interest.

On the evening of August 16th we left Hamilton Field, California, and flew overnight to Hickman Field, Hawaii. While in the Pacific Ocean area, we visited Army installations at Tarawa, Kwajalein, Canton, Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Manus, Saipan, Guam, Okinawa, and the Philippines. Our mission also took us to many of our supply bases and Army camps in Australia, China, India North Africa, and Europe. We had conferences in all the major headquarters of our armed forces, collecting at first-hand a tremendous amount of information which will be of great value in shaping future plans and in reducing war spending. In many of the areas, meetings with the enlisted men were arranged, and they always welcomed the opportunity to give us the lowdown on the situation. Many of them were resentful of War Department policies, and they were anxious for Congress to know the truth as they saw it.

Our people at home cannot realize just how anxious the men of our armed forces are to get home. They could face the bullets of the enemy, but they are in no mood to spend one unnecessary hour overseas. They do not think the Army is getting them home as fast as possible. In our conferences with General Eisenhower and numerous other overseas commanders, we pulled no punches in urging speedier demobilization. We knew the attitude of the soldiers and the sentiments of their families at home.

Shipping is one of the limiting factors, but the shipping situation is rapidly improving. Staff officers complained that they could not walk off and leave the vast quantities of government property and supplies which they have on hand. Undoubtedly, the speed of disposition of surplus supplies abroad has a very direct bearing on when the men will come home.

Even in far away Australia, I found that we had four hundred thousand tons of supplies and four thousand troops. In the Philippines, we have nearly a million troops and two and one-half million tons of supplies. We have one million tons of supplies in India and one hundred and seventy-two thousand troops. In China we have sixty thousand men and large quantities of supplies. Of course, our greatest concentration of men and supplies is in Europe where we have an estimated seven billion dollars' worth of supplies and nearly two million men.

We are losing a lot of property in certain quarters of the world by reason of theft by the native population. A lot of the property is in open storage and is rapidly deteriorating.

Our Committee is making a report to the President and to General Marshall of our findings, along with certain recommendations which we hope may prove helpful in disposing of our sup-

plies and getting our men faster.

On a large map of the world one of the headquarters of the United States had been labelled as "Uncle Sam." America must realize her resources are not inexhaustible. We have a difficult task ahead if we are to conserve our resources and reap the full benefit of our victory in the war.

One of the repeated comments which we heard was from officers and men of the Air Force. They said that many of them are being sent overseas in order that they may keep possession of their homes pending the time when commercial airlines may take over. It is thought that if the ATC goes out, our commercial airlines will have a hard time getting in. The big race for post-war commercial aviation is on. We want to see America supreme, but I agree with the men that they should not be kept overseas indefinitely on a temporary basis. Even in Athens, Greece, we found three hundred men of our air forces running an airport which never sets on the U. S. Air Force.

One of the great factors in the unhappiness of our men abroad is the fact that in many areas there is little to do. The men are busy in the ports and loading zones, but many thousands of men have practically nothing to do.

I do not discount the really good job which our military leadership did in winning the war. Moreover, a good job is now being done in some areas in getting the men enroute home. The program will move faster in the coming weeks. In certain areas, especially in Europe, the men who are awaiting passage home are opportunities for recreation, schooling, and sightseeing. It is home and nothing else that is uppermost in the minds of our overseas. Fortunately, they have many spokesmen here, and it will be a much more rapid demobilization than originally announced by the War and Navy Departments.

But this is enough for no man to undertake to send an additional report later.

Several Trade Courses Now Open To Coast Guard

The U. S. Coast Guard announced from its Dallas headquarters that several new trade courses are now open to enlisted personnel. 17-year-old men enlisting at this time can replace those men who are being discharged after service on the battle-fronts.

The Coast Guard Training Station is now located at Curtis Maryland where the boys receive from 6 to 12 weeks "boot" training. The following schools are open for Coast Guard enlistees at this time:

Aerographer, Aviation Radio Electrician's (Tel.), Radio Material (advanced), Aids to Navigation, Deep Sea Divers, Fire Radio Material (basic), Aviation Machinist's, Direction Finder Operator, and Radioman. 17 year old boys will receive their transportation from their homes to the Recruiting Station Dallas upon request. This can be obtained by writing to Office Charge Thomas L. Williams, man in charge, Room No. 372, Office.

Zinc is a metallic ore usually found with lead.

Danube Artery

Heart of Europe
Its way between high chains, cutting through meandering through low-lying Danube river flows at artery from the heart of Europe. In its 1,750-mile course black forest to the Black sea, says the National Geographic Society, is second in length among Europe's rivers. It exceeds it in volume.

Over 300 tributaries, some of themselves mighty rivers, Danube drains an area of 500,000 square miles. Among the longest rivers, it is a creek so narrow a take it in his stride, but broadens to a majestic river at the mouth. Every year more than 100,000,000 tons of freight pass down it, building the largest growing delta in the world. Near the point where France and Switzerland meet, Danube's source is so near the Rhine that this region is said to have a chance of reaching either the Black sea, some 1,100 miles, or the Mediterranean, some 1,600 miles. Navigation for high water may be in a short distance, and sandbars keep river captured. Ocean-going freighters of 100 miles upstream, 500 tons reach Passau, on the German frontier, and carrying 100 tons can go to Ulm, about 100 miles below.

Church Membership

Continues to Increase
Membership in the United States reached an all-time high of 69 persons, more than 32 of the population, according to the 1945 edition of the Yearbook of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dr. Landis, editor of the publication, pointed out that the total number of religious bodies in the United States, representing 3,991,483 over the previous issue. Total church membership as well as the proportion of members in the population, is increasing steadily for the past several years, Dr. Landis said.

There are 419,000 members, the Baptist church leads. Among the largest groups, 23 Baptist churches have a total of 14,208 members; 20 Methodist churches have 9,924,992 members; 20 denominations have 5,129 members. The 256 religious societies have 253,762 local churches.

Steel Exports

During World War II the United States became the leading exporter of iron and steel in the world. In the years before the war the United States was outranked by seven nations. In 1936, a prewar year, the United States supplied only 8 per cent of the world's steel. In 1944, the United States supplied 25 per cent of the world's steel. In 1945, the United States supplied 30 per cent of the world's steel. The United States supplied 4,000,000 tons of steel to the United Kingdom, 3,300,000 tons to France, 1,700,000 tons to the Netherlands, and 1,400,000 tons to the Soviet Union.

Blue Danube

For 600 miles the Danube winds through wild, rocky mountains in German folklore. In the Danube valley, the river cleaves between the Alps and the Carpathians, soon meanders south to the wide Hungarian plain. In Yugoslavia, it is turned by the rugged Dinaric Alps. In the Romanians, it is known as the Danubius. In the Soviet Union, it is known as the Danubius. In the United States, it is known as the Danubius. In the United States, it is known as the Danubius.

Broadcast Records

A record of congress has been set by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The gift of the total files of words of foreign shortwave broadcasts eavesdropped and by the CBS short-wave list from 1939 to date. The list is being broadcast from 60 foreign stations. They are in and "trapped" by selected CBS receivers, and are channeled into the network headquarters in New York. The list is being broadcast from 60 foreign stations. They are in and "trapped" by selected CBS receivers, and are channeled into the network headquarters in New York.

Agriculture Main Industry

Of Mountainous Korea
Korea is a mountainous peninsula shaped like a lobster claw, reaching south from Manchuria toward Kyushu, southernmost home island of Japan. With 85,000 square miles of area, Korea is almost once and a half the size of Florida which it roughly resembles in shape. If moved to the east coast of the United States, the country would stretch from Portsmouth, N. H., to Charleston, S. C. A rugged mountain chain parallels the east or Japan sea coast, culminating in a central group of magnificent Alplike granite peaks.

The land slopes gradually west and south, forming small plains on which most of the farming population is concentrated. Rivers are short and rapid, and only three are navigable for any distance. The east coast is jagged and forbidding, with only a few good harbors on the sea of Japan. Forty-foot tides which race in and out of the Yellow sea make the west coast treacherous.

Though level land is rare, Korea is still chiefly an agricultural nation. Irrigated rice fields pattern the valleys, and the small plains are patched with fields of grain. Silk-worm cultivation thrives in southern Korea, and fishing villages dot the long coastline. Temperatures range about six degrees cooler than comparative areas along the American east coast, and the two regions receive about the same amount of rainfall. But nearly all Korean rain falls in two summer months, often causing heavy crop damage.

Etiquette Guides Good

Outing at Hunters
If you want to always have the pleasant company of a good shooting companion, the pleasure of shooting over his dogs and the knowledge of his favorite quail, grouse or pheasant covers, the sincere observance of a few simple rules of field etiquette will turn the trick.

Here are some of them:

Don't try to handle your companion's dog and never criticize the dog's faults. Praise his good points; give the dog a chance to retrieve your bird. Look for it yourself only as a court of last resort.

Find out which side your companion prefers to shoot from and take the other side; never shoot at birds flying your companion's way; don't claim birds you are not absolutely sure you killed; give your companion all the breaks.

Never hunt in your friend's favorite spot which he has shown you, unless he is along or you have his consent; alternate on single shots; above all never take a chance. Observe all the rules of safety.

Conestogas Dominated Traffic

Two, or more likely, three pairs of horses pulled the heavy Conestoga wagons. The driver, or postilion, sat on the left rear horse, not the wagon. He did not choose to sit on the right rear horse because then his own body would be in the way when whipping the horse to his left. From the left rear horse, however, he was in a position to strike with his whip hand (right hand) at all the horses, including the ones to the right. Naturally he kept to the right when meeting other vehicles, for only on that side could he watch the space between the careening wagons to see that they cleared each other. Drivers of small wagons, who, as in England, sat on the right side and tended to keep to the left when meeting other vehicles, had to pull to the right to avoid collisions with Conestogas. In time the ponderous freight wagons forced all other types of vehicles to conform to their rules of the road. They were so big and numerous that other drivers dared not challenge them; their way of driving set the standard for the United States.

Plastic Harmonicas

American science has developed an improved all-plastics harmonica to replace the metal-and-wood type formerly produced chiefly in Germany and Japan. Made entirely of plastics, the American product has only five parts instead of the 80 required for the old style. It lasts longer, has better tone and is easier to care for, it's claimed. While 20 million harmonicas were sold in the United States each year before the war, an increase of at least 25 per cent is expected, in addition to the foreign market made available by the collapse of Axis producers. The harmonica is the second musical instrument to be made entirely of plastics. Due to shortages of metal, thousands of bugles were made of plastics for the army and proved in many ways superior to the metal ones.

Oil Kills Corn Ear Worm

The corn ear worm, also called the boll worm and the tomato fruit worm, feeds on immature kernels and silk. You can identify the larva by alternate dark and light streaks running lengthwise about its green or brownish-colored body. About 2 inches long at full growth, the worm later becomes a grayish moth with a wing expanse of 1 1/4 inches. The best method for controlling the corn ear worm is to pour 10 drops of mineral oil in the top of each ear when the silk begins to turn brown. Any mineral oil will do, though one commercial product is made for this purpose.

Radar Beams Bounce

Back to Guide Observers
How does modern radar work? Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor, chief consultant and chief co-ordinator for electronics at the naval research laboratory, answers with a useful analogy:

Ships from Seattle, threading the inside passage to Alaska in fog and mist, says Dr. Taylor, have long employed an effective trick. One short, quick blast is blown on the ship's foghorn. If it is echoed back from the rocky crags of one shore or the other in two seconds, for example, then the ship is about 1,100 feet off the echoing shore, since sound travels about 1,100 feet per second.

In radar, electronic pulses, or intense bursts of energy, sent from a directional antenna in a narrow beam like that of a flashlight, take the place of the quick foghorn blast. A single pulse may be one-millionth of a second long and, traveling at the speed of light, may be echoed back from a target indication in six one-millionths of a second. Radar is a success because its implements can measure accurately the time between the sending of a pulse and its "echo" in time units as small as one-thirtieth of a millionth of a second.

Radar is the U. S. navy's own word, now adopted by Britain and America for all branches of service. The word stands for radio detection (direction-finding) and ranging (determination of distance).

Store Linen With Eye

For Ready Use of Items
Something to keep in mind when you arrange equipment and linens in the kitchen drawers is how often you use them. Store the most frequently used things in space where you can get to them quickly and easily. Banish seldom used equipment from the working area of the kitchen.

For the shallow drawer, where you keep small kitchen equipment, use partitions to divide the drawer into sections. Partitions are best made of plywood but heavy cardboard can be used.

Arrange the small pieces of equipment in the sections so that you can find them easily. For example, you may put the stirring spoons, the long-handled forks and the tongs in one section, the potato masher and the egg beater in another. It is a good idea to have a separate section for knives, if you keep them in a drawer, and to place the knives in a rack so that they don't touch each other. Knives are dulled by hitting other knives or utensils in a cluttered drawer.

Nylon Brushes

The war service record of Nylon brushes is outstanding, says the Paint Industry magazine. It further comments that the American paint brush industry in a normal year uses up to 2,500,000 pounds of bristle and that prices of natural paint brush bristles comparable to tapered nylon have fluctuated from \$5 to \$18 a pound. Furthermore, natural bristles lose substantial weight before they reach the brush. They must be disinfected by boiling, and then must be cleaned, trimmed and otherwise conditioned, a long expensive procedure, mostly by hand operation, and the bristles of different grades, diameters and degrees of stiffness or color must be blended into the formula for a paint brush. Nylon produced mechanically in desired lengths and tapers, eliminates these costly steps. The nylon is also moth and vermin proof, resisting attack by all types of insects, while natural bristles are subject to these attacks. Nylon will not deteriorate in storage and will not dry out or rot. Nylon bristled paint brushes can be used with all types of paints, lacquers and calcimine, says the magazine.

Floating Powerhouse

One of the newest ships is a floating power plant capable of furnishing enough electricity for a small size city. It has been used in the United States to enable waterfront municipalities to shut-down portions of their overtaxed utilities for repairs. The floating unit acts as an auxiliary. Developed after a battleship was hooked up to the power lines of a large city to supply current during an emergency, the plant is housed in a steel hull having a length of 318 feet, a beam of 50 feet and a maximum draft of 14 feet. It generates electricity at 13,800 volts by means of a 19-stage turbine driven with steam from two gas-oil-fired boilers. Units have been operated in the United States at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and at Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla.

Named for Prince

A shifting prize of war for a hundred years, Port Arthur served as the Anglo-French base in the war against China begun in 1857. The British then christened the city "Port Arthur" in honor of Prince Arthur, the late Duke of Connaught. To the Japs the port was known as Ryojyn; the Chinese called it Lushun. China had made Port Arthur the arsenal of its navy by 1894, only to lose it that year to Japan as a result of the Sino-Japanese war, along with the southern tip of Manchuria, the Liaotung peninsula. Following advice from Russia, Germany and France, Japan returned the territory to China.

Outer Mongolia Aird

Stretch in Central Asia
Outer Mongolia, whose independence has been agreed to in the Moscow treaty by her neighbors to the north and south, the Soviet union and China, has an area of 620,000 square miles. The region about equals the combined areas of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado. This block of territory occupies about the same position on the North American continent as that occupied in Asia by Outer Mongolia. The eastern boundary of the latter country is 40 miles from the nearest Pacific ports and extends, largely through plateau land, 1,500 miles farther west.

The prewar population of this area was estimated at 540,000, which would give each resident more than a square mile of territory. This estimate included about 400,000 Mongols, nearly 100,000 Russians, and the remainder mostly Chinese. The natives are predominantly Buddhists.

Wind-swept Outer Mongolia is too arid for agriculture, and is devoted mostly to stock raising by its nomadic tribes. Prewar herds feeding on the "high grass" included more than 10,000,000 sheep, 1,500,000 cattle, and horses and camels together in excess of the latter figure. The tented tribesmen live largely on horse meat, mutton and beef. They drink quantities of tea, supplemented by mare's milk, often in a fermented form.

Safeguards Needed for

Using Synthetic Hormones
Synthetic hormones do not offer the complete solution to the farmer's problem of securing more dairy cows and more milk production, according to veterinarians.

Although injection of these hormones has caused virgin heifers to start giving milk and has prolonged the reproductive ability of farm animals, they have often been overrated, and their use is surrounded with many dangers unless safeguarded by supervision, the American Veterinary Medical association said.

Many farmers are robbing their new-born calves of the proper feeding elements needed to give them a good start in life. Nature intended that the calves should get all the colostrum (first milk) because this colostrum is 10 times as rich in protective substances as normal milk. Unfortunately, the dairyman has interfered with nature to such an extent that few calves get enough colostrum to meet their needs.

It becomes necessary to feed vitamins in concentrated, or even in pure form. Vitamin A deficiency in a calf causes watery eyes, a cough, pneumonia and scours. Vitamin B deficiency leads to flabby muscles and digestive stagnation. Vitamin C is needed for the proper function of the guard cells in the intestine. And vitamin D helps to prevent rickets.

Intoxication Test

The blood test for drunkenness is now generally considered to give an accurate picture of intoxication. The reason is that alcohol tends to disperse itself uniformly in the water of the blood. The alcohol remains unaltered in the body and exerts its effect on the various organs until it is completely oxidized—combined with oxygen—and excreted as carbon dioxide and water. This oxidation process normally takes place at a constant rate, about 10 cubic centimeters of liquor an hour. In discussing this matter of drunken driving, the Journal of the American Medical Association states that all persons harboring 0.15 per cent or more of alcohol in their blood are to be considered "under the influence," since they have lost clearness of intellect and self-control. Laws embodying this interpretation have been passed by Indiana, Maine and New York, and the tests have been admitted as evidence in almost every state of the Union.

Well-Fed Cows Better Breeders

Bang's disease is unquestionably one cause of low calf crops in the southern states, but inadequate winter feeding, over-grazed pastures, and low phosphorus intake on many grazing lands must be held responsible for much low production. Well nourished cows breed more regularly and raise better calves than cows that are half starved part of the year. Experiments show that an expenditure of around \$3 per head in concentrates for wintering cows will result in increased returns of over \$6 per head in increased calf crop, size of calves. The death loss will also be reduced.

Jet Propulsion

The commercial future of jet propulsion is dependent on planes in which design will offset high fuel consumption, experts say. Because of its high fuel consumption, the application of the jet engine is restricted to short endurance military craft. More operating data of jet propelled aircraft are needed before much improvement in performance can be expected. The limitations imposed by high fuel consumption appear to be related, to some extent, at least, to the present state of aerodynamics. The commercial future of jet propulsion is greatly dependent upon the ability of airplane designers to produce lower-drag airplanes.

ON THE FARM AND HOME FRONT

EDITH L. WILSON
HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

Texas homemakers who have never made summer mincemeat from late pears have a treat in store for them.

Fewer recipes issued by the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service never met with greater enthusiasm, according to Gwendolyn Jones, Extension specialist in food preservation. The recipe calls for some sweetening, and either honey or corn syrup can be substituted for sugar. Corn syrup probably would be preferable.

Ripe pears should be used in the mincemeat. If homemakers have hard, green pears, these may be wrapped in newspaper and stored in a cool, dark, place to mellow. A cool place is especially important, otherwise the pears may spoil quickly. Ventilated cellars or pantries would be excellent storage places.

Here is the recipe:

- Summer Mincemeat From Pears—7 1/2 pounds pears (peeled and cored)
 - 1 lemon, 1 apple (peel and all)
 - 1 cup grape juice or other fruit juice (not too sweet)
 - 1 tablespoon each ground cinnamon, cloves, and all spice
 - 1 pound seedless raisins
 - 6 cups sugar or 3 cups honey and 1 cup sugar or 6 cups corn syrup
 - 1 cup vinegar
 - 1 teaspoon salt
- Grind pears, lemon, and apple. Mix with all other ingredients and boil for two hours. Pack into hot jars. Seal while hot.
- Another pear recipe Miss Jones recommends is for pear butter.
- Pear Butter—Peel and core one gallon of late ripe pears; put in a

kettle and add two cups water; boil slowly; when tender put through a ricer or colander. To every four cups of pulp add two cups of sugar (1 cup honey and 1-2 cup sugar may be used or 2 1/2 cups corn syrup). Place on stove again and cook slowly until very thick. Stir to prevent sticking. A few minutes before removing, add juice of one lemon. Pack into hot sterilized jar. Leave no head space. Have lids and rubbers hot. Seal.

USE 666 COLD PREPARATIONS LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

MORE SCHOOLS TAKING PART IN INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE THIS YEAR

Austin, October 4.—More than 100 schools who did not take part in the University of Texas interscholastic League football last year are in the competition this year, Rodney J. Kidd, athletic director for the League has reported.

Exactly 740 schools are taking part in all football conferences and last year 638 schools took part.

Conference B teams increased from 171 schools participating in 1944 to 213 this year, Mr. Kidd said. Six-man teams increased from 93 last year to 150 this year.

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9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturdays

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Floyd County Plainsman

PUBLISHED THURSDAY EACH WEEK
M. B. CAVANAUGH, PUBLISHER

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Second Class Matter June 23, 1930, at the Post Office at
Floydada, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Anonymous reflections upon the character, standing or repu-
tation of any person, firm or corporations which may appear in the
The Floyd County Plainsman will be gladly corrected
and brought to the attention of the publisher.

Texas C. of C. First Christian Church Holds Annual Convention

In an all-day convention held Wednesday, October 3, the Floyd-
ada First Christian Church was the scene of a gathering of repre-
sentatives from District Two, and the following program was carried
out, with Rev. Otto F. Marshall, host pastor:

THEME: "With Christ We Build Anew."

Morning Session: Ten O'Clock.
Emphasis: "The World Today".
10:00 Preliminary Session—
Leon C. England, Presiding
Hymn
Welcome by Otto F. Marshall
Response by Leon C. England
Welcoming of Guests
Appointment of Committees
10:20 Morning Worship—Mrs.
Walter P. Jennings, of Lubbock,
Presiding
Message: "The World Today"
—H. G. Gantz, Lubbock.
11:20 Intermission
11:30 Presentation of District
Activities
Children's Work, Mrs. W. W.
Schroeder, Plainview
Youth Work, Miss Ruth Towne,
Lubbock
Adult Work, H. G. Gantz, Lub-
bock; Mrs. C. C. Files, Lubbock
12:25 Adjournment by Presi-
dent
12:30 Pot-Luck Luncheon in
Church Dining Hall
Afternoon Session: Two O'Clock
"Emphasis: "Why the Church"
and "We Build Through Posses-
sions"
2:00 Age Level Conference
Childrn's Work, Mrs. W. W.
Schroeder, Plainview
Youth Work, Miss Ruth Towne,
Lubbock
Adult Work, H. G. Gantz, Lub-
bock; Mrs. C. C. Files, Lubbock
2:45 Worship, Tom Lennox,
Slaton, Presiding
Message: "Why the Church"
Otto F. Marshall, Floydada
3:30 Presentations: "We Build

POSSUM FLATS . . . KEEP THOSE BISCUITS COMING, MA!

BY GRAHAM HUNTER



Through Possessions".
Speakers: L. N. Hays, Dallas;
Mrs. Bessie Hart, John Mullen, J.
E. Montgomery, Joe R. Babb, Pat-
rick Henry, Fort Worth.

4:45 Committee Reports
Offering
5:00 Worship, F. Underwood,
Lamesa, Presiding.

Message: "We Build Through
Fellowship." Dr. M. E. Sadler,
President, Texas Christian Univer-
sity.

5:30 Adjournment by President.
Evening Session: Six-Thirty
"Emphasis: "We Build Through
People"

6:30 Adult Banquet, Lon Davis,
Floydada, Toastmaster

Message: "Christian Adults'
Opportunity" Judge E. L. Pitts,
Chief Justice, Court of Civil Ap-
peals, Seventh Supreme Judicial
District.

8:30 Convention Benediction, L.
Guy Ament, Snyder.

District Officers are:

Leon C. England, President; J.
E. Hartley, Secretary Treasurer;
Mrs. C. C. Files, Secretary Wom-
en's Work; H. G. Gantz, Repre-
sentative State Religious Educa-
tion; Otto F. Marshall, Host

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-
SHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC.,

—Required by the Acts of Con-
gress of August 24, 1912, and
March 3, 1933, of The Floyd County
Plainsman published weekly at
Floydada, Texas for October 1945.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF FLOYD.

Before me, a Notary Public in
and for the State and county afore-
said, personally appeared M. B.
Cavanaugh, who, having been duly
sworn according to law, deposes
and says that he is the Publisher
of the Floyd County Plainsman
and that the following is, to the
best of his knowledge and belief,
a true statement of the ownership,

management (and if a daily paper,
the circulation), etc., of the afore-
said publication for the date shown
in the above caption, required by
the Act of August 24, 1912, as
amended by the Act of March 3,
1933, embodied in section 537,
Postal Laws and Regulations,
printed on the reverse of this form,
to wit:

1. That the names and address-
es of the publisher, editor, man-
aging editor, and business man-
agers are: M. B. Cavanaugh,
Floydada, Texas.

2. That the owner is: (If owned
by a corporation, its name and ad-
dress must be stated and also im-
mediately thereunder the names
and addresses of stockholders
owning or holding one per cent or
more of total amount of stock. If
not owned by a corporation, the
names and addresses of the individ-
ual owners must be given. If owned
by a firm, company, or other
unincorporated concern, its name
and address, as well as those of
each individual member, must be
given.) M. B. Cavanaugh, Floyd-

ada, Texas.

3. That the known bondhold-
ers, mortgagees, and other secu-
rity holders owning or holding 1
per cent or more of total amount
of bonds, mortgages, or other secu-
rities are: (If there are none,
so state.) None.

M. B. Cavanaugh, Publisher.
Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 2 day of October, 1945.

(Seal) Lola Cavanaugh,
Notary Public, Floyd County,
Texas. My commission expires
June 30, 1947.

First Christian Church, Otto F. Marshall, Minister

Morning Worship 11:00.
Bible School 10:00.
Christian Youth Fellowship 7:00
Evening Worship 7:00.
Come to Church.
The Friendly Church With
Spiritual Message.
—V—
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THE FLOYD COUNTY PLAINSMAN

FAKING PASTIC EAR
4.—More than
did not take part
of Texas last
football team
competition last
year, athletic
league has re-
sults are taking
all conference
18 schools
teams increased
participating
year, Mr. L.
teams increased
to 150 this year
AL
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TARS"
of Ceremonies
Piece Orders
O-Voice Club
Guest Star
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Mountain Time
Pacific Time
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Punk Superstitions Regarding Health

Despite the fact that medical science has made public nearly all the mental rules of health, great numbers of people persist in accepting gross superstition and hearsay for the truth. Coronet magazine says: Such old wives' tales as placing salt on the palms of their babies' hands will stop convulsions, are considered fact by many otherwise intelligent people. These mistaken beliefs about health and disease are cloaked in such seemingly logical language and possessed of such inherent "horse sense" that they are widely believed without ever being tested. Here are some of the local mysteries that are asked and answered:

Q: Why does a clean tooth never decay? A: It frequently does if the tooth lacks calcium, if general health is poor or if some disease such as rickets impairs nutrition. That the alcohol is as bad as a lot will decidedly shorten one's life is false. Men and women who drink alcohol moderately live slightly longer than total abstainers and only six years longer than heavy drinkers, according to the studies of Raymond Pearl. That eight hours of sleep each night are essential is true. Despite much popular opinion to the contrary, doctors and a few Edisons who can keep fit do not. When they do, it is usually because they supplement a short night's sleep with naps in the day.

Competizing Meal Sells Nutrition to Family

Appetite and eye appeal sell nutrition to the family. Fruits and vegetables offer varied textures, flavors and bright colors that make a meal interesting. For crisp texture and the most vitamin C, serve vegetables and fruits raw frequently. To conserve vitamins, cook vegetables just till tender, and serve at once. Vegetables cooked to a dingy brown mush lag and retain little food value. In planning meals, try to work contrasting contrasts, crisp cabbage with baked beans, crunchy carrots with soup, chopped celery with butter as a sandwich filling, and serving all watery vegetables in a meal or more than one starchy vegetable. Garnishes give food eye appeal and flavor accent. Try parsley, watercress, green pepper, a dash of paprika. But color adds themselves contribute, like bright crimson of tomatoes on a bed of salad greens.

Brazilian Paint
The Sao Paulo area in Brazil, the oils for paint manufacture obtained almost 100 per cent from domestic sources. Linseed oil, the chief oil of this group, is obtained in adequate quantities from the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, where it is expressed from flaxseed produced in that region and imported from Argentina. Soy beans for the production of soy oil, which also is used in paint manufacture, are available in abundance in the state of Sao Paulo as well as throughout Brazil. Ottilica oil is supplied by the northern Brazilian states. Adequate amounts of tung oil are obtained from plantations in the states of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Soy oil and soybean oil are little known in Brazil, although they are important materials for American varnish and lacquer manufacturers.

Soy Grits Add Flavor
For extra flavor and nutritive value in meals at little cost, use soy grits and grits in baked goods, soups, loaves and casseroles, puddings and cooked cereals. Soy grits are delicious casseroles, and are used in meat loaves and meat patties to make the meat go further. You may prefer a meat loaf made of soy flakes or grits because they are less meat shrinkage and the stays moist. Use about one-third cup of soy grits to a pound of meat. Grits can be added to bread, muffins, or cooked with the oatmeal or wheat cereal, or flakes added to bread or soups or meat dishes will blend in if an equal amount of liquid is added. In cookies and toppings puddings, however, the flakes or grits are more nutlike if they are crisp.

Packaged Vegetables
Special interest to those of us who shop for groceries is the trend toward packaging fresh fruits and vegetables in consumer-sized units. If you've seen some of these packaged products in your markets, you know that mushrooms are the common ones. Some newer ones are spinach, escarole, and the hearts of a salad — say a head of lettuce, spring onions and green beans. This will mean a greater convenience to the housewife, say some of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the first place, the product will be cleaner and more nearly ready to use. Then there will be less waste and consequently less for all concerned.



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