



This scene is typical on many farms and ranches in Houston County, where improved pastures are rapidly replacing fields where cotton once abounded.

MOWING PASTURES VERY IMPORTANT PRACTICE

By E. M. Trew, Associate Agronomist
Texas A. & M. Extension Service

Mowing is considered one of the most important practices in pasture management. Mowing weeds, sprouts, burrs, briars and vines practically eliminates them and favors their replacement by grass. Also, mowing tends to keep grass in a tender, growing condition, making it more palatable and nutritious.

Often too much in the way of weed eradication is expected from mowing, especially on poor land pastures. Pasture weed control in humid regions calls for fertilizing and, in most cases, reseeding. Until pasture grasses and legumes are present and vigorous enough to replace mowed weeds, it is hardly worth while to mow.

Mowing to control weeds must start when the first of the worst weeds begin to bloom. All weeds should be mowed before they can produce seed. Most plants are weak when blooming and are, therefore, more easily killed by mowing during that period.

Eastern bitterweed, a common pest in Bermuda pastures, often makes enough re-growth to mature seed after one or two clippings. For this reason it requires early and repeated mowing. The first mowing of bitterweed should be high and successive clippings lower to prevent seed production on mowed stubble. Some late fall blooming weeds like the yankee-weed may be weakened by earlier mowing repeated at blooming time in the fall. Fence rows should be cleaned to omit this source of weed seed.

Pasture plants are highest in nutrient content during the spring. Ungrazed grass stops growth at maturity and becomes starchy and tough. Foods formed in the leaves of the plant flow to seed and to reserve stores in roots. The lower protein and mineral content of mature grass may require that supplements be fed. Cutting the stems and blades by mowing or grazing slows down the process of maturity and stimulates growth of tender, nutritious forage. Unlike other plants, the grass blade grows from its base instead of the tip and the stem grows from just above the joint. So when plant food and moisture are available to the plants, growth continues after cutting or grazing.

Fertility is important. Mowing three-awn needgrass and weeds on worn-out land too poor for clover or for the better grasses does not pay. When the soil does not contain enough plant nutrients for the better pasture plants, low fertility grasses and weeds replace them. The disappearance of the grass or the legume from a mixture generally indicates the need for

one or more nutrients.

The lush spring growth of pastures frequently is more than the available animals can keep grazed. Adjustment of grazing animals to fluctuating pasture and efficient utilization of seasonal surpluses of forage are major livestock management problems. Many stockmen depend on hay or silage from pasture clippings made during this period when their pastures get ahead of the grazing. The value of these clippings properly put up as hay or silage more than offsets the mowing cost as compared with leaving an overgrowth on the pasture. The feed value of the overgrowth is greatly reduced with maturity and its presence is more injurious than beneficial. Dairy cows need dry forage to supplement pasture almost all year. Pastures are often too succulent in the spring and too dry in summer and winter. Reserves of hay or silage are always needed to adjust fluctuations in pasture. These reserves can often be gained by mowing the lush overgrowth that comes in the spring.

Mowing to remove rank vegetation also favors volunteer stands of clover and lespedeza. Sufficient sunlight is necessary for germination and growth of these legume seedlings. Dense stands of grass and weeds should be mowed to provide more favorable conditions for new seedlings of clover.

Bermuda grass mowed at the Anglin station produced twice as much forage and total protein and phosphorus were four times greater than from unmowed grass. Unmowed carpet grass there at the same time yielded a little more hay than where mowed, but total protein and phosphorus content were greater in the growing plants with monthly mowing. At the same station, bermuda grass produced almost four times as much forage when harvested in the mature stage as when harvested monthly.

When mowing, it is important to do not react the same to close clipping. Mowing tall bunch grasses too often will injure the stand. Lower growing grasses that tend to form a mat respond best to mowing.

Almost any heavy duty power lawnmower, when properly equipped, can be used in mowing brush or sprouts up to one inch in diameter. For the first mowing of such vegetation, use a five-foot cutter equipped with an extra heavy knife, heavy duty clips, and a complete set of skid-mounted brush guards. For the second mowing, a four-foot brush or the first mowing of sprouts or brush up to one-half inch in diameter, use a six-foot cutter with a heavy-duty brush guard.

A special guard is also made for use when cutting dense, tough grass, such as Bermuda and needle grass and lespedeza.

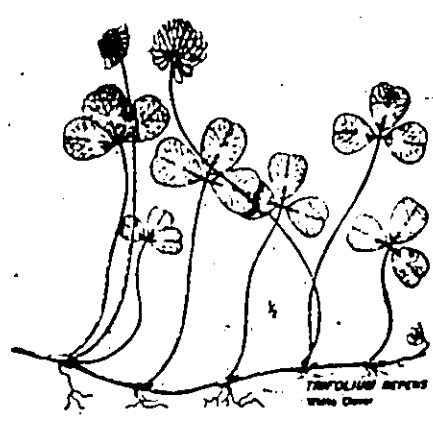
DAIRY CATTLE ON THE INCREASE IN TEXAS

Cows and heifers 2-years-old-and-over kept for milk in Texas as of January 1, 1953, rose to 1,085,000 from 1,043,000 a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with a 10-year (1942-51) average of 1,257,000 head. Yearling heifers being kept for milk cows numbered 286,000 compared with 248,000 held a year ago, and heifer calves numbered 301,000, the same as for last year.

These increases are in line with a national upsurge at the beginning of this year in numbers of heifers and cows being kept for dairy purposes, reversing a downward trend which began in 1946. Across the nation, cows and heifers 2-years-old-and-over being kept for milk on January 1, 1953, numbered 5,370,000 head, an increase of 4 per cent over a year ago, and heifer calves, kept for milk, numbered 1,320,000 head, or 6 per cent greater than the number saved for replacement purposes last year.

At the beginning of 1952, the total number of cows kept for milk on farms in the United States was 23,300,000, the lowest in over 20 years and more than 6 million less than the record-high of 27,770,000 reached in 1948.

Milk production per cow in Texas fell to 2,390 pounds in 1952, as compared with 2,300 pounds per cow in 1951. Average milk production per cow for the United States as a whole was estimated at 2,328 pounds in 1952, the highest record thus far achieved on a nationwide basis.



Last year health surveys were made in 250 Texas communities, 400 from a nationwide survey. The survey reported that studies were made of reproductive health facilities and services and 1,500 communities received assistance in organizing and arranging cooperation for health examinations and clinics. These figures were released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Equip the garden shelf now with the supplies which will be needed later for combating insect pests in the flower and home garden.



Soil is the Basis of All Wealth

THE POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY OF HOUSTON COUNTY IS VAST AND GROWS GREATER THROUGH CONSERVATION METHODS. WE HEARTILY JOIN WITH OTHERS IN CONGRATULATING THE FARMERS—RANCHERS LAND OWNERS WHO PRACTICE CONSERVATION.

Knox Furniture Store

ROTATIONS IN CONSERVATION

By R. E. Uhlend

Good crop rotations provide for systematic cropping of land in a way that will maintain or improve soil fertility, yield, and the nutrient value of the crops. The type of rotation that should be used on any given piece of farm land depends on the characteristics of the land. If the land is very steep, only sod crops can protect it against serious erosion. If it is gently rolling, rotations that provide a sod cover 1 or 2 years out of every 3 to 5 will keep it from deteriorating. Some level lands can safely be tilled almost every year. Any cropping system, to be fully effective, should be supplemented with conservation practices such as contouring, terracing, application of needed plant foods, soil amendments, return of crop residues and manure, and strip cropping, according to the needs of the particular field or farm.

Practice Soil Conservation.



King Cotton Still Thrives in Houston County



This bale of cotton, which could be the first one raised in Houston County at the beginning of the harvest season, has caused many farmers to pick over several acres of partially opened cotton bolls.

LIMITING FACTORS IN CROP PRODUCTION

By M. K. Thornton

Extension Agronomist, Texas A. & M. College

Often limiting factors in crop production are not recognized as such. If not more than a few factors are recognized, the farmer will not be able to produce a high yield.

For example, if a farmer has a crop that is not growing well, he may be tempted to use more fertilizer. However, if the soil is not fertile, the extra fertilizer will not help. In such cases, a soil analysis will furnish you with information regarding the nature of your soil and the best way to correct it. For further information consult your county agricultural agent.

Farm Demonstration Anniversary. More than 1,000 persons from Washington, D. C., and a third of the nation's states visited the Walter Rouse Botanical Garden in February for the observance of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of farm demonstration work. This farm was the site of the first demonstration.

was due to the increased nitrogen in the soil as well as the increased humidity and phosphate.

A rather interesting observation is the preference of livestock in these low phosphate areas for grass and legumes grown on soil which has been fertilized with phosphate. The grass and legumes on such areas are often closely to the ground while on those areas not fertilized the grass and legumes will be tall and rank.

Flash is generally present in the soil in different quantities. However, on some soils, flash has a tendency to lodge and rot in cotton is very noticeable. Under such conditions, the application of potash to the soil is advisable.

Flash is constantly received asking about the use of lime on the soil. There are very few soils in Texas that require lime, and generally, those are in the eastern part of the state. In fact, many soils of Texas have an excess of lime. If lime is applied to a soil, several light applications annually will be better than one heavy application.

In many areas, the vegetation is light colored. This may be due to a lack of nitrogen in the soil, too much phosphorus in some cases too much salt. If an application of barnyard manure does not cause the vegetation to turn dark green, then the salt or lime content of the soil should be reduced. This can be done by installing tile drainage and washing.

In most cases soil troubles can be eliminated by careful and wise farming practices which involve the use of barnyard manure, green manure, and winter cover crops to prevent leaching from the soil those valuable elements that are already present in a water soluble condition.

If these three things are practiced then the application of fertilizers will assure that will cause much concern. In such cases, a soil analysis will furnish you with information regarding the nature of your soil and the best way to correct it. For further information consult your county agricultural agent.

DAIRY INDUSTRY ONE OF NATION'S GREAT RESOURCES

The dairy industry is one of the nation's greatest resources," President Eisenhower said in a recent letter to the dairy industry.

The president's letter was addressed to Carl A. Wood, chairman of the national sponsor committee for June Dairy Month. Dairy Month is an annual observance conducted by the entire U. S. dairy industry to celebrate the time of year when milk and milk products are produced in abundance.

Referring to dairymen, President Eisenhower's letter continued: "The very nature directly relates the welfare of the industry with the welfare of the whole people."

"Despite the large stocks of dairy products accumulated by the government," the president said, "the dairy industry faces the serious problem of a declining per capita consumption of its products. There is manifest need for the industry to find larger markets. This is the central issue your industry faces as we observe June Dairy Month 1953."

In the letter President Eisenhower stated his administration will cooperate wholeheartedly with the dairy industry to help it work toward solutions to its basic problems so that dairymen can continue to make substantial contribution to the nation's health.

June Dairy Month, now in its 15th year, is sponsored nationally by eleven national dairy organizations and conducted at the state level by state dairy committees. This farm was the site of the first demonstration.

National Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal Street, Chicago.

The national sponsoring organizations are: American Butter Institute, American Dairy Association, American Dry Milk Institute, Dairy Industries Supply Association, Evaporated Milk Association, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Milk Industry Foundation, National Cheese Institute, National Creameries Association, National Dairy Council, and National Milk Producers' Federation.

The Texas Chicken-of-Tomorrow program is still growing. It is now in its eighth year and enters this year total 310. If all entrants carry through, 4,650 birds will be in the state finale which will be held the week of May 11-16 at the East Texas poultry plant in Center.



These Cotton Pickers, when through harvesting the crop in Houston County, will move on to the western part of the state, New Mexico and Arizona, where they will pick cotton that matures after our crop has been completed.



Your Association Is Now In New Quarters

Located Just East of the Post Office Building
The Building is Owned by the Local Association
WE INVITE THE MEMBERS—AS WELL AS THE FARMERS AND RANCHERS TO VISIT US

OUR HERITAGE LIES IN THE LAND —
Protection of this heritage should be a constant, active personal duty to the land owners.

Protection of this heritage should be done by practicing methods to insure the continuance of our prosperity . . . indeed our very livelihood . . . and happiness, relaxation and contentment.

Now is a good time to tie-down your present and future land mortgage credit needs with one of our low-cost long term loans.

OUR RATE IS STILL 4% PER ANNUM
Guaranteed for life of loan

National Farm Loan Association Of Crockett

W. H. Long, Secretary-Treasurer

OUR FABULOUS WEST



A Nasty Art by W. R. Ligon

W. R. Ligon brings out a new series of "Nasty Art" in his coming retrospective exhibition, "The Fabulous West," at the Grand Central Art Gallery, Vanderbilt Avenue at 42nd Street, New York, opening April 24th. Mr. Ligon, who has been painting the "Nasty Art" for many years, is a member of the Traphagen School of Fashion, and he has many admirers during his show.

Extremes as well as Westerners will find these paintings immensely exciting. Grating as they do the essence of America's great open spaces that are rapidly disappearing and are best preserved for today only in the paintings of Remington, Russell and Ligon.

Crockett Courier — April 23, 1953

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This scene is typical on many County, where improved pastel where cotton once abounded.

MOWING [PASTURES] [uncertain] VERY IMPORTANT

By E. M. Trew, [Ansoclate] [uncertain] Agronomist:

Texas A. M. Extansion Service.

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CROCKETT COURIER:

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The lush spring growth of pastures frequently ta mure than the available [pnimale catmheep] [uncertain] grated. Adjustment of grating animals to [flurtuating] [uncertain] pas-! three and efficient utilization of pea-/ [sonal surpluece] [uncertain] of forage are [majee] [uncertain] livestock management problems. Many [rtockmen] [uncertain] depend on hay or anlage from [pastore] [uncertain] clippings made during this, period when their pastures get ahead of the grating. The value of there clippings properly pul up aa hay [ori] [uncertain] silage more than [offecta] [uncertain] the mowing) coat aa compared with leaving an overgrowth on the pasture. The teed value of the overgrowth s greatly re: [duced] [uncertain] with maturity and its [preaence_] [uncertain] is more injurious than beneficial. [Dairy] [uncertain] cows need dry forage to supplement pasture almost all year, Pastures are), often too succulent in the spring [and],) [uncertain] too dry in

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[Pasture] [uncertain] plants in top condition for the leet praying tender, [nutntivus] [uncertain] and

ROTATIONS IN CONKERY ATION

By RLF Ubland

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DAIRY [CATTLE ON THE INCREASE:] [uncertain]

IN TEXAS

Cows and heifers [2-yars-old-and-,] [uncertain] over kept for milk in [Texas] [uncertain] oa of, January 1, 1952, [eee] [uncertain] to 1,045,000 from 1,053,000 a year [eartier,] [uncertain] according to the Dureau of [Agricultural: Fconomica,]

Crockett Courier — April 23, 1953

[uncertain] U. [8.] [uncertain] Depatement of Agriculture Thie compares with w 10-year [(1¥42-:] [uncertain] 51) average of 1,357,000 head. Year- Hing heifers being kept for milk cows [on®] [uncertain] January of this year in [Texas] [uncertain] numbered 266,000 compared with [244,-] [uncertain] 000 held a year ago, and heifer calves, numbered 301 009. the came as for last year.

These increases are in tine with a nation) upsurge at the beginning of [thls] [uncertain] year in numbers of heifers and cows tearing kept for dairy purposes," reversing downward trend care year" since 1946. Across the nation, cows" and heifers [2-yeare-old-and-over] [uncertain] being kept for milk on January 1, 1953, were estimated by BAE at: 23,994,000 head, 3 [percerit] [uncertain] more than on [Janvary 1.] [uncertain] 1952. Yearling heifers being kept for milk cows totaled 8,970,000 brad, an" increase of [4°] [uncertain] per cent over a year ago and heifer calves kept for milk are" estimated at 6,911,000 head, of 6 percent greeter than the slumber saved for replacement purposes fast year.

At the beginning of 1952, the total number of cows kept for milk on farms in the [Untied] [uncertain] Statee [wae 73..] [uncertain] 349,000, the lowest In over 20 years and [morr] [uncertain] than million [bese] [uncertain] than the: [recordtigh] [uncertain] of [27,770,000] [uncertain] reached in, 1945. fr

Milk production per [co®] [uncertain] in [Tenzae"] [uncertain] fell to 3.200 pounds tn 1952 as rom pared with 2,200 [poutds] [uncertain] per cow in!

951. Average milk production per) jon for the Latted States as o whole was [retimated] [uncertain] al [DISK] [uncertain] pounds tn 1952, the highest record thu fer [Biri"] [uncertain] on p nation-wide baste o- 4

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FARMERS.

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IAL PRODUCTIVITY

5 VAST AND GROW: H CONSERVATION

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ONGRATULATING T! [RANCHERS] [uncertain] LAN

PRACTICE [CONSER] [uncertain]

Furniture

OF [HOUSTON] [uncertain]

S GREATER METHODS THERS IN y

ID OWNERS VATION

Store

— Crockett Courier — April 23, 1953 — Page 2 of scan —

Ring Cotton Still [Theis] [uncertain]

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LIMITING FACTORS

IN CROP PRODUCTION

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[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

[Tetas Mo Coleg] [uncertain]

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[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

Hur see weep wipe lend to the me oh bp [Ube poiwerag ctee] [uncertain] of legumes on other vegetat.se crepe [Eh] [uncertain] opener, in [etme veeee,] [uncertain] the fleming under of crepe fo ow or treen cero t [appar] [uncertain] redly tame w [detrvenet lal] [uncertain] effect [ety Use] [uncertain] soil dive te the felt the humus fur mister [fecgactee] [uncertain] else ger, that map [tetmeliy] [uncertain] be tee tet forth prep Thies [nileugen wil situmately] [uncertain] lo [Pevoweted] [uncertain] bul the vinery date effect chap te ta [trogen ebortmge. Herne,] [uncertain] of at true mite, [eeegh] [uncertain] os [att] [uncertain] the bow nitty gen [teatieg] [uncertain] late ste lamest [unoler] [uncertain] the application

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of Lie ty [Leer gerured.] [uncertain] of migrate of eta [cgpgeamet.] [uncertain] sulfate of [ammenie.] [uncertain] or ether [nittegen] [uncertain] bear ing [fertsheers.] [uncertain] pet acre, plowed ureter a will prevent [thie] [uncertain] delayed action in sell improvement

Many of the evil of the state part [Uieularty] [uncertain] those [inthe tiulf] [uncertain] Coart area and cast Tetas are deficient my pros [phatase] [uncertain] Thie is [extdemeed] [uncertain] by email bones i livestock and im koine areas the tendency toward been chewing" In mics where [ploephates] [uncertain] ate dow [leguimce] [uncertain] will not [peeluace] [uncertain] as they [sheuki] [uncertain] The apple action of phosphate [febtagigers] [uncertain] te: Ube [wectle] [uncertain] wall connect [dnith] [uncertain] uf [Uhese] [uncertain] conditions Te ail areas where [thusphates] [uncertain] are defector t the sure if phosphates oe the lated hae re suited IN w [Ueeinetdeus tte mee] [uncertain] tee [legarie Mtueth] [uncertain] which when [Piewedd oteler] [uncertain] f. Breen [tmeanute teoulledd] [uncertain] i [mbt] [uncertain] d us [Wivater] [uncertain] a [gcsaeelityg ctege] [uncertain] Chat wheat Homan tet used

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

ex In Houston County [waridue] [uncertain] to the [Ineremsed] [uncertain] nitrogen in the sal me well ae the [increase} hunue] [uncertain] and [pheaphate.] [uncertain]

A cather interesting observation is the preference of livestock in there lon [phoeppate] [uncertain] arenas for guess and fathers [gtoen] [uncertain] on suit which Fas been [fertilisest] [uncertain] with [phoeppater.] [uncertain] The grass ard legumes ah such areas are eaten, closely to the ground while on [thone] [uncertain] areas not [fectiiscad] [uncertain] the erase and le games will be tall and rank.

Potash is generally present in the, rut in [asffrient] [uncertain] quantities, [llow-] [uncertain] ever, on [ame] [uncertain] evils, grain hae e [ten-] [uncertain] dewey tu letter and rust in mention is very [notweable. Unier] [uncertain] such

[cunds-] teoma,) [uncertain] the [appheation] [uncertain] of putsch to the [eed] [uncertain] da [adviastle] [uncertain] t letter are constantly received [ack.] [uncertain] he [Bterut] [uncertain] the use of lime on the suil.- There ate very few ale in [Trevae] [uncertain] that te-jeue [hme] [uncertain] and generally, these are" in the eastern part of the state In fact many exile of Tetas have an excess of time [Tf] [uncertain] lime [t¢] [uncertain] apple W evil, several Light applications annual.

po owe tw better than ste bleary ap [givatoon] [uncertain] In many areas, the [vegellallon is}] [uncertain] heat [coblveet] [uncertain] Thie may be due ta lava f [nitev@en] [uncertain] in the [eal, tou] [uncertain] much [ome,] [uncertain] of in [sutne] [uncertain] case ted much [aalt] [uncertain] If an [appirx] [uncertain] action of [hernyand] [uncertain] manure) [dhe eetert] [uncertain] cause [ide] [uncertain] vegetation to turn with green, then the salt or lime content uf the soil should te reduced. [Thies] [uncertain] can le done hy [inetalling] [uncertain] little, [strainege anl] [uncertain] washing

In moet case [mot] [uncertain] troubles can be eliminations by careful [amd wiee farmite] [uncertain] practices which [involve] [uncertain] the [ase] [uncertain] f [ternjgert] [uncertain] manure, green [manores,] [uncertain] ant winter cover [crope] [uncertain] to prevent [lwarhing] [uncertain] from the [soll] [uncertain] those valuable elements that ere already present in water [enluble] [uncertain] condition

If these three things are practiced then the application of [fertilisers] [uncertain] will" tw kept at g minimum and the soil [eilimpreve] [uncertain] with [ued rether] [uncertain] than.be-. come mote and mere depleted."

However, in some cases, trouble will arise that will causes much concern. In such vases, o moil analysis will" [furnceh] [uncertain] pow with information regard ing [Usecure] [uncertain] uf pour [truwbles] [uncertain] and [(hes) aselat] [uncertain] you n correcting there. Por' farther information consult your county [agriesitural] [uncertain] agent

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

Mere than 1,000 persons from Warhington, 1 C, and ao third of the [nalvrns] [uncertain] states [visite!] [uncertain] the Walter [Dirter] [uncertain] farm neat Terrell on [Peleuary] [uncertain] it foe Che [cheeerearee] [uncertain] of the [f4tth erniversary] [uncertain] of the [legonning] [uncertain] wf farm were maturation work Thie farm [waa] [uncertain] the ate of the first demonstration.

OUR FABU

[I] [uncertain] A Naary [Arte] [uncertain] W. A Leigh brings out new [eer! selroaspectiva eanibilion,] [uncertain] The [Fi] [uncertain] Art [Galleries, Vanderbilt Avenues] [uncertain] Apel 141m, Mr, Leigh, along Traphagen, director of the Tra welcome his many [admirara] [uncertain] duty Catterrera swell se Weeterne exciting, Greathing a6 they do spaces that are [loa] [uncertain] rapidly dies ue today entry in the paintings o

DAIRY INDUSTRY [ONEOF] [uncertain] NATIONS

GREAT RESOURCES:

The dairy industry is one of the nations greatest resources," Prealdent [Eisenhower.] [uncertain] said in a recent letter [clt-}] [uncertain] ing official administration recognition of the observance of June Dairy

Month. The [preskients] [uncertain] letter [wae] [uncertain] addressed!

to Car! A; Word, chairman af the national sponsor committee for June! [Dairy] [uncertain] Month. Dairy Month ts an an-) [nudTobservance] [uncertain] conducted by the en tire [U.S.] [uncertain] dairy industry to celebrate the Ume of year when milk and milk products are produce in abundance.

Referring [(to) [uncertain] dairying, President

Eisenhowers letter continued; Ita very nature directly relates the wel- fare of the industry with the welfare of the whole people.

Deapite the large [etoche] [uncertain] of dairy [prolucte accumaladed]

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[uncertain] by the [rovern-] [uncertain] went," the [preaident] [uncertain] said, the [dairy}] [uncertain] industry faces the [seriuua] [uncertain] problem of, declining per capita consumption of its predscts.- There ts manifest need

for the industry to find larger markets, This le the central lane your industry faces as we observe June Dairy Month [1953.] [uncertain] In the letter President [Eisenhower] [uncertain] hated [hie~ admintetrition] [uncertain] will coop state wholeheartedly with the dairy [Imdoatry] [uncertain] to help it work [towant] [uncertain] sold:

[tions] [uncertain] to [ite] [uncertain] basic [probleme] [uncertain] eo that!

dairying can continue te make [aub- etantial] [uncertain] contribution to the nations health

June Dalry Month, now In [ite Tth] [uncertain] pear, 1s sponsored nationally by lev:

en national fatty [crgantzativns] [uncertain] and [comlucte!] [uncertain] al the [etate] [uncertain] level by state

June airy Month committees, [Mead-] [uncertain]

quarters for the campaign ta [thé Na-] [uncertain]

ILOUS WEST

om by [WK. Laian fea] [uncertain] of Ducking [Bronchoes] [uncertain] in his coming [abulous] [uncertain] Weel," at the Grand Central at 42nd [Street,] [uncertain] New York, [apaening ith] [uncertain] hie likewise [famovue] [uncertain] wile, Ethel hagen [Bchoe!] [uncertain] of Fashion, hates to ing hie show ere will Mnd these paintings [immenatly] [uncertain] the [eearce] [uncertain] of Americas [graat] [uncertain] open appearing and are best [praaarved] [uncertain] for of Hemington, [Ruesall] [uncertain] and [Lalgh.] [uncertain]

s

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

tonal Dairy [Council,] [uncertain] 111 N. Canal Street, Chicago.

The national. [aponsoring] [uncertain] organizations are: American Hutter [Institute,] [uncertain] American Dairy [Association, Amerikan] [uncertain] Dry Milk [natitute,] [uncertain] Dalry Industries Supply [Association, Evaporated] [uncertain] Milk Association, International [Agsoiation] [uncertain] of lee Cream Manufacturers, Milk Industry Foundation, National Cheese Institute, National [Creameries Aasociation, National.] [uncertain] Dairy Council and National Milk Producers" Federation.

The Texas Chicken-of-Tomorfo program a still growing. It is now In Ita eighth year and [entrics] [uncertain] this year total 310. If.all entrants carry through, 4,650 birds will be In the state finale which will be held the were of May 11-16 at the EasTex poultry plant in Center.

Located J The [Build] [uncertain]

WE INVITE 1

FARMERS

OUR H

Protect:

active personal [ticing] [uncertain] methods

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

[ation] [uncertain] and conte

Now is future land me cost long term

OUR RA

Nationa

These Cotton Pickers, when 1 in Houston County, will move or tate, New Mexico [ahd] [uncertain] Arizona, that matures [afler] [uncertain] our crop has association

New Quarte just East of the Post Office ng is Owned by the Local A

THE [MEMBERS—AS]
[uncertain] WI

AND RANCHERS TO

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

ERITAGE LIES IN THE

ion of this heritage should duty to the land owners.

ion of this heritage should bi to insure the continuance of very livelihood and ha

[ntment.] [uncertain]

a good time to [tiedown] [uncertain] yc mortgage credit [néeds] [uncertain] with o loans.

ATE 1S STILL 4% PER

Guaranteed for life of loan

1 Farm Loan Ass

OF Crockett

H. Long, Secretary-Treast through harvesting the crop n to the western part of the where they will pick [colton] [uncertain] s been completed.

[illegible or non-text passage omitted — see scan]

be a constant, e done by prac- f our prosperity [appiness,] [uncertain] relax- ur present and [lyne] [uncertain] of our low-

ANNUM