

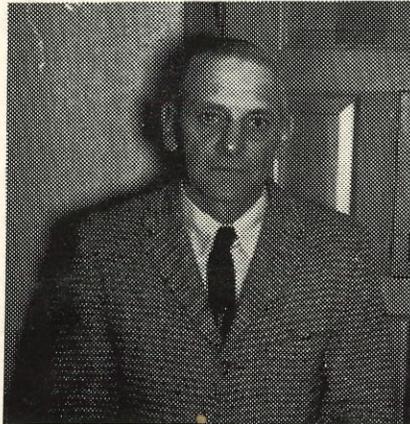
NORTH PLAINS WATER NEWS

A Publication of the NORTH PLAINS WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Volume 4—Number 2

"WASTE MAKES WANT"

April 1960



N. F. Renner
* * *

Renner Elected New Director

N. F. Renner prominent Hansford County farmer and rancher, was elected Director of Precinct 2 of the North Plains Water Conservation District. Precinct 2 is comprised of Hansford and Hutchinson Counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Renner live at 822 S. Evans, in Spearman. He operates an irrigation farm 16 miles north and 2 miles west of Spearman.

Gus, as he is known to all of his friends, has farmed and ranched in Hansford and Sherman Counties since 1936. He is active in church and civic affairs as well as participating in all farm organizations, being a director of Producers Grain Corporation and chairman of the Texhoma Wheat Growers Association. Gus served on the Hansford County Committee of the North Plains Water Conservation District for 3 years and his practical experience as an irrigator as well as his wide knowledge of water problems make him well qualified to serve his precinct and the Water District to the advantage of both.

Board Meets May 2

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Plains Water Conservation District will be held May 2, 1960, at 10 A.M., in the District office in Dumas.



With all the different organizations having days or weeks set in honor of different things, I have often wondered why some one on the High Plains of Texas didn't organize an association to commemorate the humble cow chips. In no museum or in any other place to my knowledge is there anything to honor this natural resource that played such an important part in the settlement of the High Plains

With very little wood to burn in this area, you can visualize how thankful some weary traveler was to be able to stop and build a fire and fix coffee and a hot meal miles from the closest wood. The early settler with no wood or coal really felt like he had hit upon a windfall when he found a watering place for cattle and could load his wagon with this prairie fuel without walking miles looking for the scattering ones.

I think that it would be in order for the early settler to have an organization in honor of the cow chips. They could call themselves the, "White Flats," while the later comers could be known as the "Round Browns."

Two Irrigations for Wheat

One fall and one spring irrigation will approach maximum wheat yield, Kansas State University reports. A fall irrigation is recommended either before or after planting or else a winter irrigation to insure beginning spring moisture. The spring irrigation can be applied at the early boot or heading stage growth. Adequate irrigation at boot stage will assure sufficient moisture to mature the crop.

Water Well Statistics

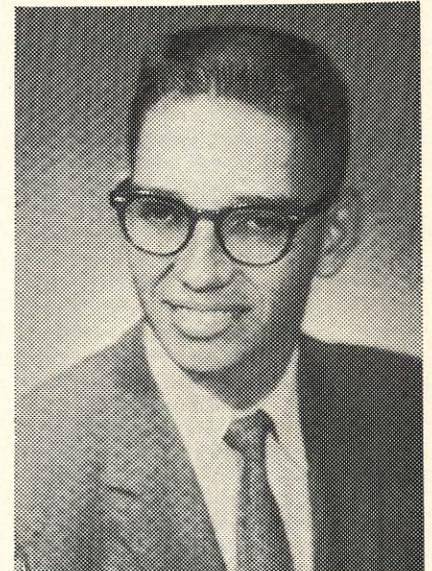
Hansford County	..... 4	1
Hartley County	..... 1	2
Hutchinson County	... 1	1
Moore County	..... 5	0
Ochiltree County	... 1	1
Sherman County	..... 3	3

Use of Water Is Vital Factor In History of World

WHY THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER CONSERVATION

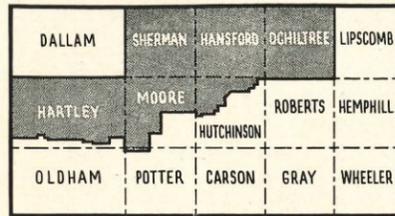
by David Murrah

Through the course of history, civilizations have sprung up and followed the water courses. When the water supply failed, the civilizations went down or even vanished. Now, in the era of modern times, man has reached the end of the untouched water reserves, and is searching to find the secret of the use of the ocean's boundless source of water. Some men are now realizing the importance of water conservation, because they can see into the future and know what man's
(Continued on Page 4)
* * *



DAVID MURRAH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Murrah of Gruver, is the first place winner of the North Plains Water Conservation District's Essay Contest. David is a senior in high school, member of the school band, secretary of the Gruver FFA chapter, played football four years and is active in all school and church activities. His essay is printed in this issue of the North Plains Water News.

North Plains Water News



A publication of the North Plains Water Conservation District, consisting of all or part of the following counties: Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Moore, Sherman, and Ochiltree.

Published at District Office
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Dumas, Texas
Phone WE 5-4008

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Jean Sheppard, Secretary-Bookkeeper
W. H. Alexander, Jr., U. S. Geological Survey
Delbert Timmons, Technician

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Jim Womble Morse, Texas
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Population Shifts From Farm to City

America no longer is predominantly an agricultural nation. The majority of our people live in cities and towns and are inclined to take water for granted. But the past decade has brought a rude reawakening to many urban dwellers.

During the recent drought in the Great Plains, one town in Kansas is reported to have purified its sewage water and recirculated it in the municipal water levies. In many Texas towns drinking water sold by the gallon or by the barrel at a higher price than oil.

These and similar experiences have made people in cities, in commerce and industry, know the same concern that comes to the farmer who finds his irrigation supply canal dry in the middle of the season. Not just the farmer, but everyone must have water.

All water comes from the sky. Whether it be pumped from a river, a lake, or a well, every drop is part of a great hydrologic cycle—a continuous and complex circuit from atmospheric vapor through precipitation to the land, runoff to the sea, and evaporation back to the atmosphere.

The fact that precipitation is the source, at one time or another, of all water puts the farmer in a key position with respect to the nation's water supply, just as he is with respect to its food supply.

Water first upon the land; only a negligible amount falls directly into the lakes and streams that make up less than 2 per cent of the area of the United States. This makes farmers, ranchers, public land administrators, and other land users the primary custodians of our water, and makes water itself an agricultural resource.

Where agricultural and urban developments in a water shed outgrow or destroy the available water supply, shortages, such as those mentioned occur. Our growing population, expanding industry, and rising standards of living demand ever-increasing amounts of water.

Out of the 1,200 billion gallons a day available for use from surface and underground sources, in 1955 we withdrew 211 billion gallons a day for all purposes. That was 5 times the total use of water in 1900 when our population was only slightly less than half as large.

The President's Materials Policy Commission in 1952 estimated that water requirements in 1975 would reach 350 billion gallons a day, while population would have increased another 50 per cent.

To put it another way, average daily use for all purpose increased from 600 gallons per person in 1900 to



Laugh Time

"Training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond: cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education."—Mark Twain.

Many speakers need no introduction; what they need are conclusions.

The longest word in the English language is the one following the phrase: "And now a word from our sponsor."

Taxation without representation was tyranny, but taxation with it is pretty expensive.

Wisdom: Knowing when to speak your mind and when to mind your speech.

Another difference between death and taxes is that death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets.

No Parking: 12 a.m.-12 p.m..
America has drive-in theatres, drive-in restaurants and drive-in banks. What it needs now is more drive-in parking places.

Inflation: Something that cost \$5 to buy a few years ago now costs \$10 to repair.

Marital Bliss? Marriage, we are told, brings about punctuality, thrift, and several other virtues which man would not need if he stayed single.

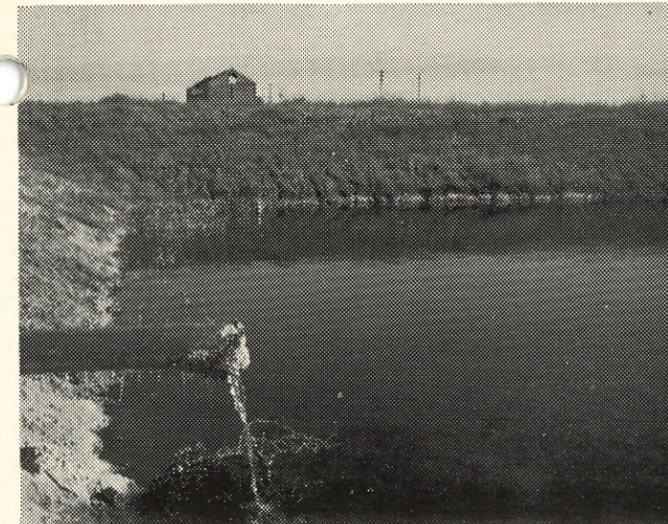
Marital Bliss?
Marriage, we are told, brings about punctuality, thrift, and several other virtues which man would not need if he stayed single.

Pop's Payola.
"I don't want to scare you," the 8-year-old told his teacher, "but my daddy says if I don't get better grades, somebody's gonna get spanked."

Top Pop.
"My boy," said the millionaire, "when I was your age, I carried for a gang of bricklayers."
"Gee, dad, I'm mighty proud of you. If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance, I might have to do something like that myself."

1,300 gallons in 1955, and is expected to go up to 1,800 gallons a day by 1975.

Salt Disposal Pits Are Threat to Irrigation



SALT PIT—This salt water disposal pit, located in the North Plains Water District, is one of those blamed for contaminating fresh water formation, thus polluting it to the point where the wells are unfit for irrigation, municipal, irrigation or domestic purposes.

There are 792 salt water disposal pits in the boundaries of the North Plains Water District. Salt water disposed in these pits vary from a few gallons per day up to 17,280. The majority of these pits are dug into caliche. "Penetration tests have proven that water penetrates through caliche faster than it does top soil." After the water seeps through caliche it enters dry sand and some clay, then enters our fresh water formation thus polluting it to where it is unfit for irrigation, municipal, industrial or domestic purposes.

Jack R. Barnes, Consulting Engineering firm, has been retained by the North Plains Water District to gather information to present to the Railroad Commission so the District can ask for an order prohibiting disposal of salt water in any method to where it might contaminate the fresh water. The District has asked for a hearing but at this writing no date has been set.

efficient ways for its use.

Most problems of water shortage, poor water, or floods trace back directly to the land

Whether or not the land in each watershed is eroded or is mantled by protective grass and trees—whether there are small dams and other flood-preventing structures along the channels—whether steps have been taken to reduce pollution—these determine in large measure whether water supplies are ample and reliable.

It is because of the dependence of water supply on watersheds that the commemorative stamp was formally issued at the 7th National Watershed Congress in the Nation's capital on April 18th.

The new water resources commemorative stamp became available in local post offices on April 19th, the day following its official issuance.

The unique two-panel stamp portrays a closeup view of a drop of water falling from a leaf, which symbolizes watershed influences upon water supply. The right-hand panel depicting an actual farm in the foreground are dependent on the upstream watershed with its well-managed farm and forest lands and small dams for flood prevention watershed panorama. A town and water storage.

A STUDENT'S PHILOSOPHY

The more you study the more you know. The more you know the more you forget. The more you forget the less you know. So why study? The less you study the less you know. The less you know the less you forget. The less you know the more you know. So why study?

Waste Makes Want!

Nothing Small About Federal Aid Programs

"There's nothing small about the nearly 100 federal 'aid' programs to state and local governments which will cost \$6.8 billion in fiscal 1960, up \$2 billion since fiscal 1958. Three out of four of these 'aid' dollars represent taxes that made the 'round trip' to Washington and return to the state of origin. Such 're-allocation' of tax monies results in some state paying over \$2 in federal taxes for each \$1 received as 'aid'.

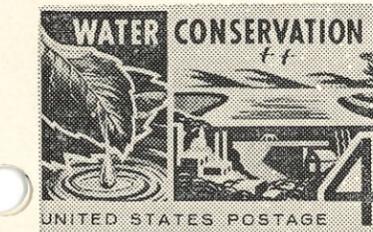
"In 1940 the federal government had a tax income of \$4,902,000,000 and in 1957 it was \$69,432,000,000, an increase of 1,316 per cent.

"Two questions should be asked concerning this increase in government income and spending.

"What is the government doing for me that it did not do in 1940 that is worth this awful difference in cost?" Likewise, we might ask, "How much more 'good' can be stand to have done for us at this price?" — New Mexico Taxpayers Assn.

Cost Of Living Is 50 Per Cent Higher

By a federal tally, the cost of living now stands at 50 per cent above ten years ago. During the same period, however, the cost of food at retail grocery counters has climbed only 26 per cent. Despite even this, out of each dollar that food prices have risen, farmers have received an average of only 16 cents. The other 84 cents has been kept by food processors and distributors to offset their higher costs of labor and material.



Water Recognized By Postage Stamp

The fact that water is a vital and limiting natural resource is dramatized by the latest in a series of conservation commemorative postage stamps—the 4-cent water conservation stamp to be issued in Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1960.

No other resource so directly affects the welfare, comfort, and happiness of all the people.

Our national and personal need for water domestic use, for sanitation, for manufacture, and for agriculture is multiplied each year by our expanding population.

Without water, soil cannot produce the food and fiber needed to nourish and clothe our rapidly increasing population.

More and more people each year are turning to water and water sports for leisure-time enjoyment.

But there is just so much water. The earth's water supply remains constant. We can meet these vital and rising demands for water only by better use of what we have—by reducing needless waste and pollution—by protecting the watershed upon which our water falls as rain and snow—by finding more

Use of Water Is—

(Continued from First Page)

needs for water will be. More than ever before, man is reaching into what is left of nature's reservoir, but yet he is conserving what he is using by stopping the unnecessary flow of useful water into the ocean. The waters of rivers and lakes that formerly poured good water by the tons, along with fertile topsoil down through the several large rivers, finally spreading into the ocean, have been halted as a result of these conservational practices. These practices show that it is possible to shape the course of civilization, because water can be made to work for man and greatly enrich his life.

Unfortunately, the actual reasons for the importance of water conservation has not been seen by many who deal with water and control its use. The importance of water conservation in itself has been proven so valuable it would be impossible to express it in a few short words. There are many that do not even realize that water conservation has been proven important until they are driven to the need of conserving water. The practice of water conservation is not actually put into their program until the need is essential to their personal income. Therefore, let us look at why water conservation is important through the eyes of a user of water for commercial use or agriculture purposes, through the eyes of a person where the amount and source available would directly affect this personal income, such as a farmer. Also, because that the greatest single practice of using good water is for irrigation, let us look through the eyes of an irrigation farmer.

Drouths are coming, the hard severe type, the short type, and the long extended type; they are all going to strike the farming regions as sure as the sun rises every morning. There will be drouths from now to eternity, mainly because there have been drouths since the beginning of time. Now, if the practice of conserving of our irrigation sources are not stepped up now, what will happen to our crops, the income of the farmers, the food for a nation and world, during one of the sustained drouths which will occur. This is the problem; the solution will be found through organization devoted to the cause of conserving our water.

Perhaps a carefree consumer of our precious irrigation water supply could better see the importance of conservation if it is compared with the conservation of another valuable resource, such as timber. Countless steps and measures have been taken to halt the wasteful destruction of the timber supply. These measures are now showing their results, because of an adequate supply of timber for

the nation's future needs. When man first discovered this seemingly inexhaustible timber reserve, the action that followed was like turning a young child into a box full of new toys. This same incident reoccurred when the farmer discovered the seemingly inexhaustible water supply found in our lakes, and especially the underground water source. Many lakes were pumped dry, never to fill again. Many wells were dug, and much water was pumped from the underground table to seriously lower the underground level. As time has progressed it has become evident that the underground water supply cannot take the loss of the steady stream of water that is being withdrawn daily. This same observation was made by the timber users several years ago, and steps have been taken to halt the wasteful use of the timber supply while returning some of the used forest back to forests. These reforestation practices have been pushed by organizations determined to conserve our timber supply. Organizations have just come into being to help "re-forest" our water supply. These procedures can well follow the steps of the nation's reforestation program only if the importance of water conservation is realized. Dams are yet to be built to hold back flood water, lakes are needing to be protected from drainage, and many other measures are yet to be done. But, probably, the greatest and effective methods of conservation can be practiced on the farm. One good practice is to cultivate the field after a crop, to loosen the packed soil, so that it can absorb more moisture. Another indirect method is conserving grass and forest land which soak up water easily.

Scientific irrigation is one of the chief phases of conservation. Irrigation uses soil and water sources in a way that contributes most to our own welfare. With proper conservation practices in irrigation, soil yields lar-

ger and better crops. With proper irrigation, water that falls on land unsuitable for farming is carried to areas where soils are good and where the water is needed. In regions where there is ample water for growing crops, but in a short time when the rain is received, water can be stored for use in the dry seasons later on. The best results in irrigation are obtained if water conservation practices are used continuously and wisely.

Man has more use for water than any other recourse. Out of all the reasons and comparisons given, this one oversets them all. Man is composed of water. Water keeps him alive. He heats and cools himself with the use of water. Man finds much enjoyment being in water, or skimming over its surface. There cannot be a phase in life that does not have something to do with water.

It is apparently evident that water conservation is one of man's greatest needs. If he wished to maintain a normal way of life, it is certainly a fact that we must practice water conservation now. We have upset the balance of nature by wasteful use and neglect; now we must right it.

Water conservation is important to ourselves. We must realize that probably millions of people will follow each individual on this earth, who will have to reuse the water we are using now. We must remember the God's gift to us is ours only for a lifetime, and must be conserved for other generations. Their share of the world will be smaller, since the population of the world is increasing. It is our duty to practice water conservation.

Although the individual's relationship to water conservation is still in its young stages, we must understand that we each can help everyone else realize the importance of water conservation. We must know that it is important since it is using the world and nature wisely.

Many Projects In Conservation Are Sent to Congress

Investigations: Colorado River, \$118,000; Trinity River, \$250,000.

Planning: Matagorda Ship Channel, \$226,000; Pecos River, \$51,000; Somerville Reservoir, \$110,000; Texas City, Galveston Bay, \$169,000.

Construction: Aquatic Plant Control (in Gulf and South Atlantic States), \$700,000; Brazos Island Harbour, \$100,000; Freeport Harbor 26 and 38 foot channels and realignment of outer bar channel, \$899,000; Galveston Harbor and Channel (Seawall), \$2,700,000; Channel to Port Mansfield, \$1,600,000; Colorado River Channel to Bay City, \$956,000; Guadalupe River Channel to Victoria, \$1,400,000; Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, 36 foot channel, \$1,500,000; Sabine-Neches Waterway, \$1,800,000; Buffalo Bayou, \$2,500,000; Canyon Reservoir, \$2,900,000; Cooper Reservoir and Channels, \$2,000,000; McKinney Bayou and Barkman Creek (Arkansas and Texas), \$668,000; Navaroo Mills Reservoir, \$3,100,000; Proctor Reservoir, \$1,600,000; Red River Levees below Denison Dam (Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas), \$700,000; San Antonio Channel, \$1,100,000; Waco Reservoir, \$11,000,000; McGee Bend Dam, \$6,000,000; Corpus Christi Bridge, \$512,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Investigations and Planning: Texas Basins Project, \$468,000. This is \$200,000 less than Congress appropriated for fiscal year 1960.

Construction and Rehabilitation: Hidalgo-Cameron Counties Water Control and Improvement District No. 9, Mercedes, \$2,500,000; San Angelo Three Rivers Project, \$11,000,000; La Feria Water Control and Improvement District (Cameron County No. 3), \$500,000.

Rehabilitation and Betterment of Existing Projects: El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, El Paso, \$575,000.

The proposed fiscal year 1961 investigation program for the State of Texas will provide for continuation of the study on the Texas Basins Project and completion of the easibility investigation of the Liberty Bottoms Project in Oklahoma and Texas. The cooperative work with the Rio Grande Compact Commission and others in the Rio Grande Basin in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico will be continued. A reconnaissance report will be completed on the Goodland Project in Oklahoma and Texas. A reconnaissance investigation of the Prairie Dog Town and Salt Fork of the Red River will be continued. The cooperative work with the Pecos River Compact Commission and others on the Pecos River

in Texas and New Mexico will continue.

SMALL PROJECTS

The President recommended appropriations for five new small project loans including \$4,061,000 for the Donna Irrigation District in Hidalgo County.

Soil Conservation Service

As to the water resource activities of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, it is stated in the President's Budget:

"New obligation authority of \$43 million is recommended for the upstream programs, including \$28 million for projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Of this amount, \$5 million is provided to initiate construction on projects involving an estimated total Federal cost of \$29 million.

"New obligational authority of \$10 million is requested for the Great Plains Conservation program. The same as for 1960. Under this program conducted in designated counties of the 10 Great Plains States (including Texas), the Federal Government provides cost-sharing and technical assistance to farmers who enter into long-term contracts to make needed adjustments of land use on their farms."

We will not know what amount of funds SCS will have for its water resource functions in Texas for fiscal year 1961 until after Congress had acted on the President's Budget and made the allocations.

For the fiscal year 1960, over \$11 million was allotted Texas. If the Congress approves the President's request for new obligation authority, then Texas can expect an increase in its allotment over 1960.

International Boundary and Water Commission

The President recommended the following appropriations for the International Boundary and Water Commission—United States and Mexico, El Paso, Texas: Salaries and Expenses, \$578,000; Operation and maintenance, \$1,982,000, including El Paso Projects, \$741,285; Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project, \$653,550, and Falcon Dam and Power Plant, \$279,565.

For construction on Lower Rio Grande flood control the President recommended: (a) Anzalduas Dam and related works, \$898,000 (this appropriation is supposed to complete this project); (b) modification of levee system, \$2,800,000; Rio Grande gaging stations, \$77,000.

With further reference to the Amistad (Diablo) Dam on the Rio Grande above Del Rio, the following quoted from the President's Budget:

"1. Rio Grande international dams program.—A report of the Amistad (Diablo) Dam and reservoir project, the second major international storage structure contemplated by the 1944 water treaty, was submitted to the

Congress in June 1959, Funds will be requested to initiate construction on this project following the enactment of the authorizing legislation."

U. S. Geological Survey

The President recommended \$43,365,000 for surveys, investigations and research by the Geological Survey "of which \$7,450,000 shall be available only for cooperation with State or municipalities for water resources investigations: Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half of the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

The amount Texas receives out of this appropriation will depend on matching funds provided by the State and local agencies.

U. S. Study Commission—Texas

To pay salaries, expenses, etc., of the U. S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, San Jacinto, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces River Basins and intervening areas, the President recommended an appropriation of \$1,300,000.

Texas Total

Total Federal funds recommended by the President for Texas projects, exclusive of operation and maintenance funds for rivers and harbors and flood control projects under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, amount to more than \$81,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 1961.

Irrigation Acreage In Texas Still Rising

A survey by the Texas Agriculture Extension Service shows a continued increase in irrigated acreage in Texas. The area irrigated in June, 1959, was estimated to be 7,140,443 acres. Similar surveys in 1955 and 1957 showed an irrigated area of 6,208,022 and 6,962,234 acres, respectively.

Reports show that some irrigation is practiced in 239 of the State's 254 counties. An estimated 6,445,155 acres are irrigated by surface methods and 695,288 by sprinkler systems. Irrigation is used to some extent on 48,110 farms. Ground water is obtained from 60,708 wells and used on 5,914,753 acres.

"Somewhere along the line, and very soon, the American people must make a most important decision. Is our system of individual rights in a free society really what we want? OR would we rather be independent of an all-powerful government and accept the directions of our lives which dependency always develops?"—Erwin D. Canham.

A man is judged by his character, not by his appearance.

EDITOR
THE NORTH PLAINS WATER NEWS

Box 935
Dumas, Texas

Dear Sir:

I do not now receive THE NORTH PLAINS WATER NEWS but would like to have each issue sent to me, free of charge, at the address given below.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City and State _____

(Please cut out and mail to our address)

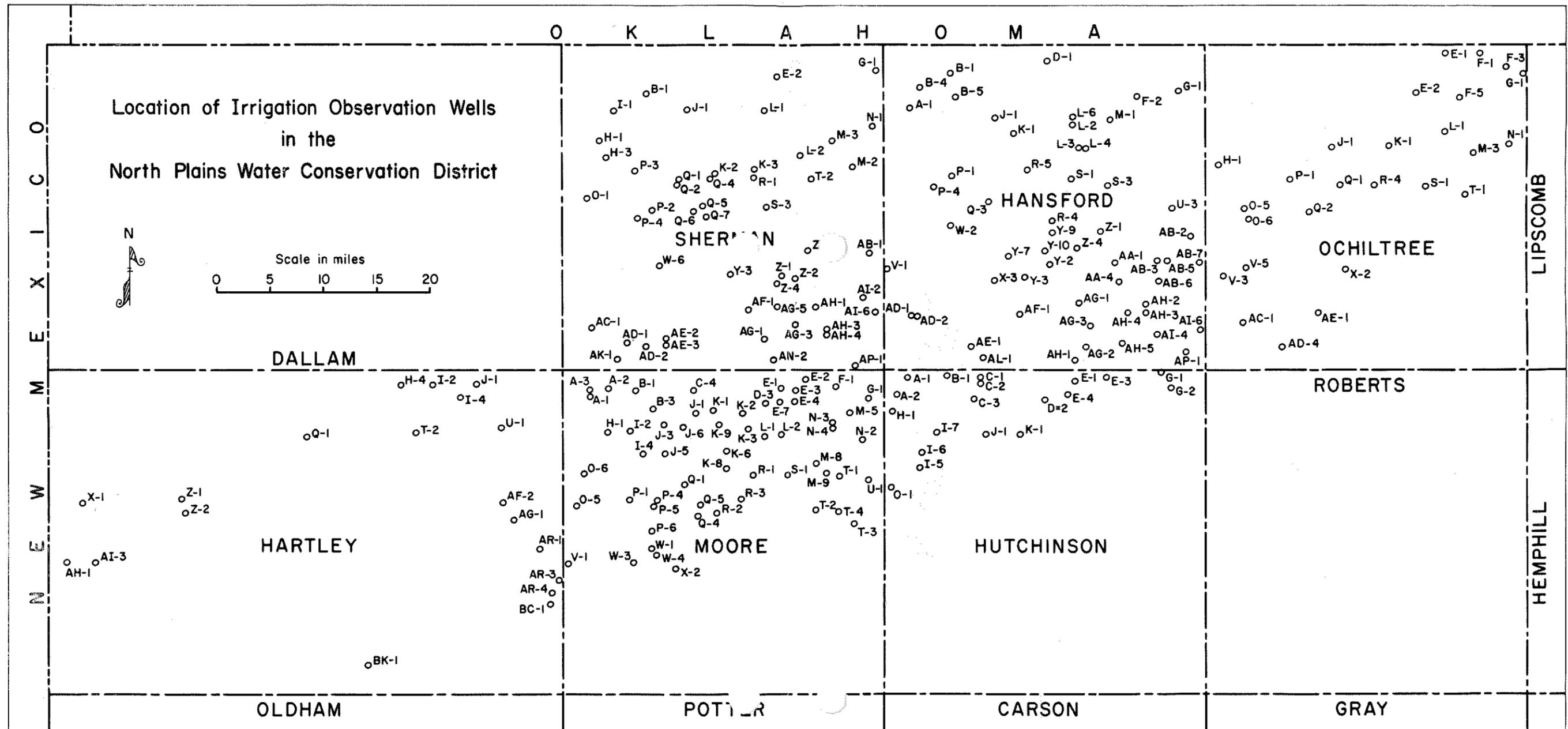
Winter Measurements of Water Levels In Irrigation Observation Wells in Water District

The winter measurements of the static water levels in the irrigation observation wells in the North Plains Water District for the years 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960, are given by counties in the following tables. The figures are depths in feet below the land-surface datum; and the tables include the changes of water levels from the winter of 1956 to the winter of 1960, from the winter of 1957 to the winter of 1960 and from the winter of 1959 to the winter of 1960. (Measurements and changes of water level for the intervening years were published in the July, 1958 and April, 1959 issues of the NORTH PLAINS WATER NEWS.) A minus sign (-) indicates a decline of water level, and a plus sign (+) indicates a rise of water level. The averages of the amounts of change for each county and for the Water District are summarized in a separate table.

The locations of the irrigation observation wells are shown on the index map. The wells in each county

are numbered in a grid system based on 5-minute intervals of latitude and longitude. The "A" rectangle is in the northwestern corner of a county, and the "B" rectangle is the next unit to the east. The next tier of rectangles begins at the western edge of the county south of the "A" rectangle. East of the "Z" rectangle is the "AA" rectangle, followed by "AB", "AC", "AD", etc. The Districts well numbers are given with the grid numbers.

The annual measurements are part of an investigation of the ground-water resources of the North Plains Water District which has been in progress since January 1956. This investigation is being conducted by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the North Plains Water District and the Texas Board of Water Engineers.



IRRIGATION OBSERVATION WELLS HARTLEY COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Table with columns: Grid No., District No., 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1960 to 1960, 1957 to 1960, 1959 to 1960. Rows include wells HA-229 through HA-203.

IRRIGATION OBSERVATION WELLS HUTCHINSON COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Table with columns: Grid No., District No., 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1960 to 1960, 1957 to 1960, 1959 to 1960. Rows include wells HU-14 through HU-213.

IRRIGATION WELLS HANSFORD COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Table with columns: Grid No., District No., 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1960 to 1960, 1957 to 1960, 1959 to 1960. Rows include wells HN-140 through HN-14.

IRRIGATION OBSERVATION WELLS SHERMAN COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Table with columns: Grid No., District No., 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1960 to 1960, 1957 to 1960, 1959 to 1960. Rows include wells S-27 through S-95.

IRRIGATION OBSERVATION WELLS MOORE COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Table with columns: Grid No., District No., 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1960 to 1960, 1957 to 1960, 1959 to 1960. Rows include wells M-257 through M-251.

AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF CHANGE IN WATER LEVEL IN NORTH PLAINS WATER DISTRICT BY COUNTIES

County	1956 to 1957		1957 to 1958		1958 to 1959		1959 to 1960		1956 to 1960		1957 to 1960	
	Number of wells	Average Change	Number of wells	Average Change	Number of wells	Average Change	Number of wells	Average Change	Number of wells	Average Change	Number of wells	Average Change
HANSFORD	20	-1.68	46	0.00	37	-0.53	35	-0.59	23	-3.08	38	-1.54
HARTLEY	10	-1.66	13	-0.07	17	-0.17	21	-0.14	14	-1.82	15	-0.69
HUTCHINSON	9	-1.75	19	+0.12	18	-1.04	19	-0.85	11	-4.14	17	-2.07
MOORE	20	-2.77	40	-0.29	50	-0.85	59	-1.05	26	-5.63	40	-2.73
OCHILTREE	9	-1.06	24	+0.49	23	-0.06	21	-0.60	5	-1.53	17	-0.38
SHERMAN	21	-2.32	38	+0.26	47	-0.83	56	-0.50	25	-3.52	37	-0.92
North Plains Water District (Average by Counties)		-1.87		+0.08		-0.58		-0.62		-3.29		-1.39
									Average per year		-0.82	-0.46

Farming Is Important To Nation's Economy

Latest survey of farmers' purchases tallies some interesting totals: Farmers use more steel in one year than needed for a year's output of passenger cars; more petroleum products than any other industry; more rubber than required to make 6 million automobiles; more electricity than the cities of Chicago, Houston, Detroit, Baltimore and Boston combined. Total inventory of farm machinery alone is greater than the assets of the steel industry and five times that of the automobile industry.

ONLY IN AMERICA

I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon if I can. I seek opportunity—not security. I do not wish to be kept a citizen, humbled, dulled, by having the state look after me; want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build; to fail or succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for dole. I prefer the challenges of life to guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the state calm of Utopia. I will not trade freedom for beneficence, nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before my master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud and unafraid; to think and act for myself, enjoy the benefits of my citation, and to face the world boldly and say: . . . This I have done. May my children and all my countrymen have this same opportunity.

Simple Terms. . . .

Those economic terms really aren't so hard to understand. A "re-adjustment" is when your neighbor loses his job. A "rescession" is when you lose your job. "Depression" is when your wife loses her job.

IRRIGATION OBSERVATION WELLS OCHILTREE COUNTY (Winter Measurements)

Grid No.	District No.	1956	1957	1959	1960	1956 to 1960	1957 to 1960	1959 to 1960	
E-1	O-31	232.18	232.85	232.10	232.90	-0.72	-0.05	-0.80	
E-2	O-42		237.58	236.90	237.30		+0.28	-0.40	
F-1	O-39		215.44	215.34	215.70		-0.26	-0.36	
F-3	O-30			209.96	211.20			-1.24	
F-5	O-204		234.65	234.45	234.60		+0.05	-0.15	
G-1	O-53		206.25	205.85	206.70		-0.45	-0.85	
H-1	O-4	223.19	224.09	224.38	224.75	-1.56	-0.66	-0.37	
I-2	O-1			249.65	249.65				
I-1	O-3	246.79	250.19	249.10	249.90	-3.11	+0.29	-0.80	
K-1	O-219		225.60	226.23	226.30		+0.30	-0.07	
L-1	O-212			244.15	244.15			0.1	
M-3	O-211			233.60	233.60				
O-1	O-213		245.42		248.75		-3.33		
O-5	O-203			240.88	243.30			-2.42	
O-6	O-32			245.40	247.65			-2.25	
P-1	O-223		244.23	243.15	243.22		+1.01	-0.07	
Q-1	O-202		255.05	253.72	253.80		+1.25	-0.08	
Q-2	O-49	243.75	243.10	243.00	243.40	+0.35	-0.30	-0.40	
R-4	O-221			262.88	263.10			-0.22	
S-1	O-54			204.14	205.04			-0.90	
T-1	O-38		266.35	261.75					
V-1	O-222		260.65		262.00		-1.35		
V-5	O-230			285.18	285.78			-0.60	
X-1	O-22		273.36		275.40		-2.04		
X-2	O-45		303.96	304.25	304.60		-0.64	-0.35	
AC-1	O-51	338.73	340.54	341.08	341.35	-2.62	-0.81	-0.27	
AE-1	O-27		357.34	357.15	357.10		+0.24	+0.05	
AJ-1	O-210				359.30				
						Number of wells	5	17	21
						Averages	-1.53	-0.38	-0.60
						Average per year	-0.38	-0.13	-0.60

NORTH PLAINS WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Box 935
DUMAS, TEXAS