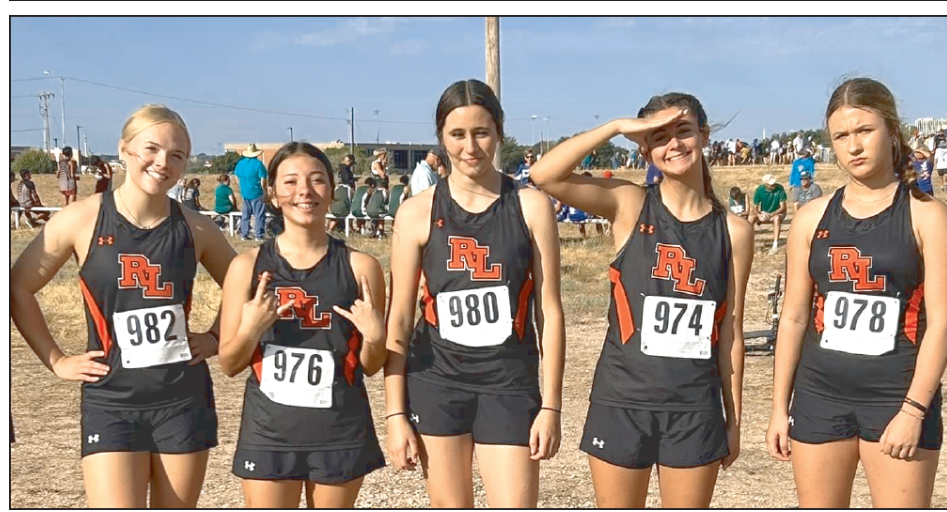




Cross Country! The Bronte ISD cross country team recently had a successful time at the meet in Coleman (top left photo). Shaylee Bilbrey also was a medalist. Both the Robert Lee Junior High (top right and middle right photos) and High School teams (above photo and right photo) competed successfully as well at the meet at Angelo State University recently.



Stomper's Stars! Stomper's Stars for the week of September 7 (right photo) included Alita Vera (Pre-K), Saul Tostado (Kindergarten), Charlotte Millican (1st), Oliver Gibson (2nd), Sadie Budzise (3rd), Marlow Longoria (4th), Kamryn Stanford (5th), and Jacquelyn Madrid (6th). Stomper's Stars for the week of September 15 (above photo) included Lucas Gibson (Pre-K), Oakley Torres (Kindergarten), River Thomas (1st), Daniel Olguin (2nd), Sarah Valdez (3rd), Alex Martinez (4th), Bryson Munoz (5th), and Peyton Cline (6th).

...Ag book

...Ag book
(Continued from page 3)
The book also includes instructions for readers to grow their own potatoes, as well as recipes they can try at home.
"Books are a vital learning tool, and accurate ag books help students sharpen their reading skills while also learning accurate information about agriculture in a format that engages and piques their interest," said Jordan Bartels, Texas Farm Bureau associate director of Organization

Division, Educational Outreach. "We want students to get excited about both reading and agriculture, so what better way than to combine the two in a fun and interesting way."
Feeding Minds Press also offers several free printable books that focus on careers in agriculture.
Feeding Minds Press is a project of the American Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture. The mission of the Foundation is to build awareness and understanding

of agriculture through education. The goal of Feeding Minds Press is to publish accurate and engaging books about agriculture that connect readers to where their food comes from and to who grows it.
On This Day in Texas History
September 22, 1931
On this day in 1931, the state legislature passed the Texas Cotton Acreage Control Law of 1931-32. The Great Depression had hit the Texas economy, in which "Cotton

[was] King," hard; cotton prices had already begun to slump during the late 1920s due to reduced consumption and steady production. The law restricted the amount of cotton planted in 1932 and 1933 to no more than 30 percent of the land in cultivation during the preceding year, and barred farmers from planting cotton on the same land for two successive years after 1933. Many large cotton farmers, especially in South Texas, feared that enforcement of the law would force them to lay

off many tenant farmers, seriously increasing unemployment in that region. Planters were also angry that legislators failed to address the need to find alternative crops and jobs for displaced workers. Many cotton farmers planned to evade or even openly disregard the cotton acreage act. A few other southern states passed similar but weaker acreage laws, but collectively they had little effect. A federal judge declared the Texas Cotton Acreage Control Law unconstitutional in February 1932.