

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

What To Do While Waiting On AAA

Now Is Good Time To Improve Farm Conditions And Cooperative Planning.

(Breckinridge Co. News.)

During the suspension of the national Agricultural Adjustment program, and until such time as a new program may be inaugurated, the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, through its extension division, is emphasizing an important series of projects in behalf of improved conditions on the farm and in the home.

Included in these projects is county planning, an important addition to the state program which has for its object the balancing of farm production with market requirements.

Commissioner's Sale

MERCER CIRCUIT COURT

The D. T. Bohon Co. Piff. vs. Hanly Bohon's Admr. et al. Def't.

Pursuant to the judgment rendered herein at the October Term, 1935, I will sell at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at 2 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, on

Saturday Feb. 15, 1936

it being the day mentioned in the judgment, the property mentioned in the pleadings of said cause, being:

A house and lot in Harrodsburg, Ky., on the North side of Lexington St., beginning at the North edge of the street, corner to E. B. VanArsdale, and running with the North edge thereof West 93 feet to corner to lot of Lillian K. Bohon; thence with her line North 236 feet to line of Lewis C. Woods; thence with his line East 93 feet to corner of said VanArsdale; and with his line South 236 feet to the beginning. There is a strip of land along Woods line West to East street 10 feet in width which is to be kept open and used by the owners of this lot and the owner of the lot immediately West of it, now owned by Lillian K. Bohon, as a means of ingress and egress to and from said two lots.

Sale to settle estate of Hanly Bohon and pay debts amounting to \$45,422.89 and \$150 estimated cost. Possession May 1, 1936, purchaser to assume and pay all 1936 taxes. Said property will be sold "on a credit of 6-12 & 18 months; the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the price, having the force and effect of a revivifying bond payable to undersigned bearing six per cent interest from date, and reserving a lien upon the property until the purchase money is all paid.

RUTH M. STRADER,
Master Commissioner.
Jany. 30, 1936.

N. B. The purchaser will be required to execute bond forthwith, upon which execution may be issued if not paid at maturity.

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W. C. RUE, Secy.

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conservation of the soil and a sound land-use policy.

Planning conferences are being held over the state, where local men and women join with state and national forces to study the local farm situation. It is anticipated that such conferences eventually will be held in every county, and it is hoped, through them, to lay the foundation for the development of a long-time sound agricultural policy.

Other activities of the college's extension division include soil improvement, the production of better adapted crops, livestock improvement, marketing, farm and home management, control of insects and diseases and 4-H club work.

More attention than ever before is being given to 4-H club activities, including Utopia clubs, which are organizations of older farm boys and girls. These clubs, which now exist in practically every county in the state, serve to interest young people in definite programs for agricultural improvement.

The Farmer's Future

(Editor A. A. Bowman, Woodford Sun)

It doesn't seem to me that the farmer need be greatly disturbed over the A. A. A. upset. The present administration is determined to aid him, and "where there's a will, there's a way." I think the main reason the farmer got no practical help in the past was that the politicians were only concerned to pacify him, and keep him quiet. They didn't think he could be helped by legislation, and never really tried.

To insure solid and really permanent relief, the farmer's cause must be "sold," in the lingo of the salesmanship, to the people of America on a different basis than in the past. Heretofore the farmer's friends have been simply calling for justice. The most sensitive nerve in the human frame leads to the pocket book. Many people who only take a languid interest in securing justice for the farmer would come wide awake if you could make them see how greatly the farmer's prosperity is connected with their own financial condition.

Help for the farmer is not class legislation in the same sense that legislation in behalf of the other classes is, because the farmer really is the foundation under the house. National prosperity without farm prosperity is nothing in the world but a mirage, with no substantial basis. This is the kind of prosperity we had for some years before the blow-out in 1929. It was not really prosperity at all, just gambling. Prosperity which begins at the farmer is solid.

TOO MANY ACRES OUT OF PRODUCTION

Falmouth Outlook says:

It is deplorable, to say the least, to note the many tenants who are now out on the road seeking a location. Many of these men are thrifty and dependable, but it seems that they are having an avalanche of trouble in locating a home.

AN AAA DITTY

Down in the cornfield. Hear that mournful sound: No more checks for doing nothing, AAA's in the cold, cold ground.—Chicago Tribune.

Do Children Like Life On A Farm?

Paramount Agricultural Problem Is Why Boys And Girls Leave Farm As Soon As Educated.

Why do so many farm boys and girls yearn to migrate to the cities? Is farm life dull for youngsters? Or does the city really offer better opportunities to youth? Can anything be done to keep the young people on the farms?

These are the provocative questions which have been interjected into the seething political pot, already overheated with agricultural problems, by Wheeler McMillen, editor of The Country Home, in a remarkable address at the recent Kansas farming convention.

Mr. McMillen thinks the question of the young folks is really the paramount agricultural question, beside which all others are small and insignificant.

"Everybody knows," he says, "that farm life is the most healthy and stimulating of all methods of living. Farm fathers and mothers, therefore, watch with concern the increasing tendency of farm boys and girls to leave the home and go to distant places in search of fame and fortune."

"We are anxious to make farm life so attractive that they will find it reasonable to live their lives within reasonable distances of their aging fathers and mothers."

Not so many years ago people from eastern cities were pouring westward into the newly opened farm lands, which were then the land of opportunity. Now, unhappily, the migration has turned in the other direction. Young people from the farms are being attracted to the cities. And this tendency, Mr. McMillen thinks, is not good for the corn belt.

A Kansas farm father spends an average of \$3,000 on the education of each one of his boys and girls. Then that investment disappears from his own state or district, and the boys and girls become assets of overgrown and distant cities. Mr. McMillen wants all future farm legislation considered in the light of this situation. The foremost problem of agriculture, he insists, is to find a permanent program that will assure to farm children the right to remain on the soil from which they have sprung, that will insure for them stable and prosperous lives, that will grant to them an equal opportunity with that given to city dwellers.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Dairying is the most important agricultural industry in the United States.

In recent years, sales of dairy products have amounted to about 25 per cent of the cash income of all agriculture. And in 1934, the cash income from dairying was higher than the combined cash income from wheat and cotton. It was almost as high as the combined cash income from hogs, cattle and calves, a part of which is represented by dairy cattle.

It is an interesting fact that American dairy farmers have been among the most progressive of all farm groups in forming and supporting cooperative organizations. In the great eastern area, for example, dairy farmers are served by a pioneer, coop, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. In other areas, large and strong dairy co-operatives are helping to bring better times to the farmer. The pre-eminent place of dairying in the agricultural set-up is not entirely due, of course, to the success of dairy cooperatives—but those organizations have done and are doing a mighty important work in behalf of their members and the public at large.

WHY PULLETS ARE POOR

Many pullets are poor and scrawny because they do not get enough to eat. And the reason they lack feed is that they are "crowded out" at feeding time by the bosses of the flock. This bossing is quite common in flocks. Putting such "bossed" birds by themselves will give them more of a chance to get at the hoppers and therefore eat more feed. The other way to correct this condition is to put more feed hoppers in the pens.—Montreal Herald.

POULTRY PROFITS IN ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cold weather doesn't interfere with poultry profits in Rockcastle county. Jesse Proctor made \$25 a week from his flock of 265 pullets during December, and W. L. Proctor made more than \$75 a week from 1,000 pullets. Farmers are getting laying house plans.

A WISE FARMER

Farmer—I've arranged it so that I won't be caught by a drought next summer.

Friend—Hows' that?

Farmer—I planted onions and potatoes in alternate rows. The onions will make the potatoes eyes water and so irrigate the soil.—Windsor Star.

BOY TOP CORN GROWER

In Rowan county, William Perkins a 12-year-old 4-H Club member produced 90 1/2 bushels an acre of Johnson county white corn on ridge land that was limed and fertilized. His records show a return of \$80, with expenses of \$30. He won two prizes at the Eastern Kentucky corn show.

There are slightly more than 300,000 miles of rural roads in the United States, with about 330,000 miles in state highway systems.

The turkey gobbler is proud and pride comes before the ax.

Discontinue All Allotment Slips

County Agent Receives Order To Stop Sale Of Excess Allotment Cards To Contract Growers.

The following letter regarding a recent ruling on the use of allotment cards has been released by County Agent C. F. Park in order that tobacco growers may know how to handle their excess crop.

Lexington, Kentucky

January 24, 1936

To County Agents:

The following telegram from J. B. Hutson, Director, Division of Tobacco, Sugar, Rice, Peanuts and Potatoes, was received this morning:

"Hold all payments for excess allotments issued on January 6th and later. Notify county agents accept no more payments for excess allotments. Field assistants will continue to issue tax-payment warrants to contracting producers covering all tobacco produced by them including excess and will enter excess on cards previously issued."

Instructions contained in the above telegram supersede all previous instructions concerning the issuance of excess allotment cards. In addition to discontinuing the sale of excess allotment cards and the acceptance of payment for same, the transfer and sale of excess allotments between deficient and excess producers likewise should be stopped, since a producer having excess tobacco may obtain a free tax-payment warrant from the special field assistant on the market after January 6th.

Owing to the nature of the above instructions some producers who sold excess tobacco prior to January 6th may complain since contracting producers will now be allowed to sell excess without extra cost. In this connection, it should be pointed out to such producers (especially burley producers) that they were indeed fortunate to have sold their tobacco prior to January 6th owing to the sharp decline in the market after the decision of the Supreme Court.

The above telegram does not in any way refer to the collection of Kerr-Smith tax from non-contracting growers.

Very truly yours,

O. M. Farrington,
Supervisor of Adjustment Contracts.

FREAK LAMB IN LINCOLN

Killis Dawson had a lamb born dead Saturday which was normal in every respect except that its eyes and ears were under its mouth and the nose and mouth were grown together.

'BOONDOGGLER' DEFENDED AS RESPECTFUL TERM

Betsy Ross is hailed as the "first Boondoggler" in a booklet the Chicago park district is preparing.

Backing up President Roosevelt's recent defense of the term as a "good word," the booklet defines boondoggling as "The conversion of scrap material into something useful." It says Betsy "made the American flag out of waste material."

V. K. Brown, recreation director of the district, said W. P. A. workers were assisting in preparing the pamphlet.

UNPAID SHEEP CLAIMS IN HARDIN COUNTY \$7,347.62

Sheep claims in Hardin county now unpaid reach a total of \$7,347.62.

Dog licenses are continuing to meet them.

Next claim to be paid, that of Fred H. Stamp, was filed November 23, 1931.—Elizabethtown News.

Horses Face Future Of "Ups and Downs"

Farmers who raise horses and mules face conditions different from any that existed during the 85 years for which figures on these animals in the United States are available, says the annual outlook report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Shorter cycles of increasing and decreasing numbers and prices are in the picture for the future.

Horses and mules increased steadily except during the late nineties—until about 1917 or 1918. Then there was a sharp decline which is expected to reach bottom in 1936, although the number 2 years old and over is expected to decline for several years because of the many old animals which will die.

About 785,000 colts were raised in 1934, the largest number in 10 years, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1933 crop, and of 50 per cent over the number raised in 1931—the year of the smallest crop of slightly more than 90,000 colts—about the number raised in 1935—probably will maintain the number of work animals needed in the years to come.

Horses and mules on farms at the first of 1935 numbered 16,622,000 head—about 266,000 or 1.5 per cent, fewer than at the beginning of 1934. This increase was the smallest in 15 years. Animals 2 years old and over decreased about 493,000—but this was partly offset by the sharp increases in numbers under this age—colts born in 1933 and 1934.

Herald and Courier-Journal one year for \$4.50.

Corn Crop Loan Rate Changed

No Allowance For Shrinkage Per Bushel Will Be Made Hereafter.

The Commodity Credit Corporation Friday at Washington announced a change in the conditions for making corn loans which officials said will have the effect of a reduction.

The corporation announced that loans on the 1935 crop "for the time being" would be made at 45 cents per bushel on the basis of a volume measurement of three cubic feet per bushel without allowance for shrinkage.

The change was estimated officially to reduce the loan figure about 15 per cent.

SAWING DOWN BACKBONE GIVES MORE MEAT TO CURE

Center splitting of the hog carcass, or sawing down the center of the backbone, gives more meat to cure, since the loin can be cured or used in some other way. Where the backbone is removed, the loin must be used as fresh or put into the sausage.

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT PAYS AT LAMMING TIME

Proper feeding and careful management of ewes pay big dividends as lambing time approaches. There should be no lack of good drinking water always before the animals. Likewise, grain and good hay should be fed in sufficient quantities.

Try an ad in our Classified column.

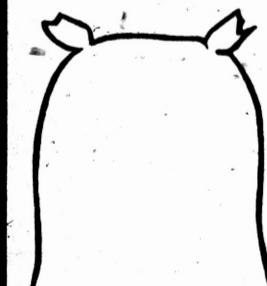
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