

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

Dix River Dairy Herds Rank High

Six in Marion Co. Branch Complete Year's Test With High Average Due To Improvement Program.

(Lebanon Enterprise)

In February six dairy herd in Marion county completed the year's test in the Dix River Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The Jersey herd owned by Cleaver Crawford of Penick was the high herd with an average production of 380.2 pounds of butterfat per cow.

The herd of J. C. Ballard, of Loretto, ranked second with 374.4 pounds of butterfat per cow; Walter Ballard's herd was third with 373.6 pounds of butterfat per cow, and John C. Peterson's was fourth with 341.5 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Herds belonging to Ballard Thompson and Charles Jarboe also completed the year's test with good herd averages. A herd of cattle belonging to Dr. G. C. Thornton completed a year's test on March 1. All six of the herds completing the test have been in Dairy Herd Improvement Work for several years and the relatively high herd averages are due to the continuous improvement program. All six herds will be in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association this year. The grade Jersey cow owned by Walter Ballard was the highest producing cow in the association with a test of 504 pounds of butterfat for the year.

Another grade Jersey cow belonging to Cleaver Crawford had second high place with a production of 457 pounds. Two registered cows owned by John C. Peterson were third and fourth with productions of 442.7 and 426.1 pounds of butterfat, respectively.

The fact that the high producing cow returned a net profit above feed

cost of \$114.21, while some of the low producing cows failed to pay a profit and were sold for beef, shows the importance of good cows. The highest producing cow on test returned a profit more than equal to the net profit on six of the lower producing cows on test. The six low producing cows were just above average cows of the county. All this work illustrates the value of high producing animals and the value of continuously testing testing and culling out the low producers.

PLOWS BEING MADE OUT OF CANNON

Mexico is doing the next thing to beating swords into plowshares. Cannon-scraped and obsolete, but cannot nevertheless — are being manufactured into plows, to be distributed by Government agencies to farmers. Furthermore, the National Artillery Foundry, which ordinarily makes arms and armaments, is to be engaged in this pursuit of peace.

The idea was that of President Lazaro Cardenas. Unemployed industrial workers are being put to work to turn out 10,000 plows, and these will be distributed to agriculturists by the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, a Government agency, on easy terms. Even the militarists of the General Bureau of War Material are to guide the Workers' Cooperative Association in its task in the artillery foundry. Thus peace, agriculture and industry alike are served.

Mexico seems to have some New Deal schemes of its own.

FIRST TILE DRAINS

An important event in the history of American agriculture was commemorated recently near Geneva, New York, when a marker was dedicated in observance of the first tile drains laid in America, just one hundred years ago. These first tiles were brought from Scotland in 1835 by John Johnston.

Better Pastures For Kentucky

More Attention Given To Pastures With Soil Conservation And Crop Cut Advocated.

Even in the livestock producing sections of this country, such as the famous bluegrass areas of Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, too little attention has been given to the making and maintaining of better pastures. With land plentiful, feeding grains usually abundant and relatively cheap, and with large areas covered with native grasses, or extensive ranges of natural grazing, there seemed little need for special attention to making better pastures that would produce larger quantities of more nutritious feed.

But in recent years much more attention has been given to improving the pastures of this country. Probably the older sections of the Northeast have done most toward better pasture making. The increased use of commercial fertilizers in improving pastures in an outstanding development of recent years in this country. Only a few years back no one seemed to realize that fertilizing pastures was a sound economic practice.

Today if there is a stand of pasture plants an application of commercial fertilizers is one of the most economical ways of increasing feed production. Under such conditions a dollar intelligently invested in commercial fertilizers will "buy" more feed than can be bought for a dollar in any other way.

One of the great defects in the care of pastures in this country is the failure to keep down weeds which is not only necessary when the pasture plants are young but is also often necessary to prevent the crowding out of the pasture plants in old permanent pastures. In establishing pastures they should be mowed two, or three times a year for the first year or two and thereafter as often as necessary.

The best seeding practices vary under the diverse conditions which arise. The Kentucky Experiment Station says: "All the pasture grasses commonly grown in Kentucky, except orchard grass, are likely to give good stands when sown in early fall." Also, "As a general practice, if time and conditions permit, the experiment station prefers to defer (spring) seeding the clovers, lespedeza, and alfalfa until the ground is dry enough to permit the use of an implement (to cover the seed) after the seeding is done or to use the clover seed drill."

The following pasture mixtures are recommended:

1. Outside Bluegrass Region	Pounds
Orchard grass	8
Lespedeza	3 to 5
Redtop (reclined)	2
White clover	12

Generally useful outside of the Bluegrass Region where considerable performance is desired. Useful in the bluegrass Region also for semi-permanent pastures. On limed land 3 pounds of sweet clover seed may be added to the mixture.

2. Starting a bluegrass pasture

Pounds

Bluegrass

12 to 15

Red clover

5

White clover

12

This is the mixture commonly sowed in starting a bluegrass pasture. Sweet clover may be substituted for the red on limed land or a mixture of the two may be used.

Many farmers who do not strip bluegrass seed add 3 to 4 pounds of timothy. Possibly lespedeza would be more desirable than red clover or it might be well to use it in addition to the latter. — Progressive Farmer.

Armour's Big Crop Plant Bed Special. Farmers Store. Use Armour's, make your next plants better.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER MUST BE SOIL EXPERT

One aspect of the farm problem gaining recognition is the relation between farm income and farming practices, according to H. Umberger, extension director, Kansas College, Manhattan.

The new farm program, when and if one is evolved, he said, will in all probability be based upon the fact that the only farmer who can properly care for his land is the farmer who can afford to do so.

The astounding waste of land resources which Americans have witnessed, he pointed out, is not due primarily to thoughtlessness or greed on the part of our farm population, but to economic conditions which make "soil mining" essential. "The farm must first of all provide the necessities of life on the average farm for the farmer and his family. Any soil-conservation or land-use program must take into account the economic phase of the problem, if it is to be successful," he added.

That explained, in part, why the plan now under consideration in Washington has provisions for aiding farmers who co-operate in safeguarding the productivity of their land, thus protecting the interests of future generations of consumers and producers.

FARM SALES DOUBLE DURING PAST YEAR

The number of farms bought from the 12 federal land banks by farmers and investors in 1935 was almost double the number for 1934 and more than double that for 1933, according to figures released by the Farm Credit Administration.

The tone of the farm real estate market improved substantially in every district, and farms and part farms acquired by the banks over a period of years were sold at an average rate of about 34 a day for each year and every working day during the year.

Some 8,788 whole farms and 1,379 part farms were sold in 1935 for \$29,213,000 compared to 4,865 whole farms and 698 part farms sold for \$17,600,000 in 1934, and 1,28 whole farms and 637 part farms sold for \$14,113,000 in 1933.

Cash down payments during the last year were considerably larger in most districts and the sale price represented a higher percentage of the carrying value of the property. The sale price in relation to carrying value increased from 97.5 per cent in 1933 to 100.1 per cent in 134 to 100.6 per cent last year.

NOT THE DOGS' FAULT; PUNISH THE OWNER

Sheriff Land of Fayette county takes an honest and sensible attitude on the matter of enforcing the dog law.

"In the past," says the Bluegrass official, "there probably has been too much emphasis on punishing the dogs. Now we're going after the owners."

The Sheriff's remarks were the result of a great slaughter and maiming of scores of ewes and lambs on Walnut Hall farm by four dogs.

The primary fault lies with the dog-owner. In nine cases out of ten, sheep killing occurs at night. It is against the law to permit a dog to run at large in Kentucky between sundown and sunrise. The dog must be tied up or confined. This is vital to the safety of the rural districts.

Most sheep-killing dogs are owned by rural families which never pay a dog license. Owners of sheep-killing dogs should be prosecuted. Kentucky has a million sheep and produces a \$10,000,000 crop of wool and lambs annually. These deserve protection. — Courier-Journal.

WARNING
Rats are your greatest enemy.
Get a box of
MYSTIC RAT EMBALMER
Guaranteed to rid your premises in 10 days or money back.
Scientific process SURE kills.
Also roach and ant powder.
Manufactured by Mystic Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.
THE CORNER DRUG

30 P. C. of Spring Lambs Are Lost

To Make Profit Farmers Must Grow Lambs Out Fast And Well And Feed Flock Liberally.

(Lexington Herald)

Reports coming to the Herald indicate that more lambs have been lost this winter than has been the case in ten or twenty years, if not all time. The unusually cold winter weather caught the lamb raisers off guard and they were not prepared to save the lambs that came during the extreme weather. A fair estimate of the lambs lost has been placed at thirty per cent. This heavy loss together with the loss of ewes which also have been unusually heavy; the price of feed and the large amount that is being required to take the flock through the winter makes it appear that the flock will not be so profitable this year as usual. In fact lamb raisers will not have much chance for profit unless prices are on a substantially higher level than last year. Some conservative farmers have estimated that twelve cent lambs this year will not net as much as the flock netted in 1935.

In view of the fact that the losses have been heavy it seems that the best way for the lamb raisers to hold their own this year is to make the best of what is left. It behoves sheep farmers to give their flocks good care and attention during the remainder of the winter and to grow the lambs out as fast as possible.

To do this they must feed the ewes well. They should be given a liberal allowance of grain as well as good legume hay. In fact it appears that hay is higher in proportion this year.

than the grain feed. The ewes should have both grain and hay but it may be more profitable this year to reduce the amount of hay and increase the grain allowance.

Many farmers who have lost lambs during the cold weather likely will return to the old system of having lambs come later in the season and therefore not have lambs for the early market. Instead of doing this it may pay them better to breed for early lambs and to spend a small amount of money putting the sheep barns in condition to save lambs during the cold nights. The sheep and lamb industry is an important one in Kentucky and everything possible should be done to continue this state as the leading producer of high quality spring lambs.

MULES STILL A NECESSITY

There has been a great decrease in the horses and mules in this country during the last 17 years, and yet, the horse is still a necessity in doing farm work and still furnishes much the larger part of the power in agricultural production. And in the 13 Southern States the value of horses and mules is also greater than that of all other livestock combined, including poultry.

On January 1, 1900, there were 3,152,000 head of horses and 1,391,000 head of mules in 13 Southern States, or a total of 4,543,000 head; but on January 1, 1935, there were only 2,168,000 head of horses but there had been an increase in the number of mules of 170 per cent, up to 3,757,000 head making a total of 5,925,000 head of horses and mules, an increase of a little over 13 per cent. And in addition, there were in 1930 about a million and a quarter farm-owned automobiles and trucks in these same 13 states.

Try an ad in our Classified column.

Public Sale

In order to settle the estate of Sarah Rogers, deceased, I, as Administrator, on the Cane Run Pike about three miles from Burgin, on

Saturday, March 7th, 1936

At 1 o'clock

Will sell the following:

SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FARMING TOOLS

TERMS: Cash

JOHN ROGERS, Admr.
of Sarah Rogers

Lee Chrisman, Auct.

Public Sale!

Stock, Farming Implements, Corn and Hay

Having leased my farm for this year, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises (on farm known as old Denny farm) in 1 mile of Burgin, Ky., and in 5 miles of the city of Harrodsburg, Ky., on the Dix Dam road.

Thurs. March 12, 1936

At 9:30 A. M.

The following:

HORSES-MULES: 1 extra good 8-year-old mare mule; 1 extra good 2-year-old mare mule (broke); 1 4-year-old sorrell gelding will weigh 1,300 lbs.

CATTLE: 1 good Jersey cow with calf by side; 1 Jersey cow (a stripper); 3 yearling heifers; 2 yearling steers.

HOGS: 1 brood sow (Poland China, will farrow by day of sale); 9 60-lb. shoats.

IMPLEMENT: 2 J.-I. C. riding plows; 1 20-Oliver Chill plow; 2 wheat drills (one of them a new one); 2 disc harrows; 3 cultivators; 1 2-horse wagon; 1 corn cutter; 1 mowing machine; 1 hay rake; 1 tobacco setter; 2 binders; 2 anvils; 1 blacksmith forge.

CROPS: 100 barrels of corn; 5 ricks of Lespedeza hay.

Also quite a lot of small articles not mentioned here.

TERMS: Cash.

R. WALTER DENNY

Burgin, Mercer County, Ky.
John I. VanArsdale Realty Co.
Auctioneer and Clerks.

PUBLIC SALE

Having decided to quit farming, I will at place one mile West of Salvisa on Kirkwood pike on

Saturday, March 7th, 1936

At 10 O'clock A. M.

Sell the following personal property:

1 10-year-old sorrell mare, good worker; 1 4-year-old Jersey cow to be fresh May 15th; 2 white brood sows, will farrow March 20; 7 shoats weigh 75 lbs., 5 shoats weigh 40 lbs.; 1 De Laval separator—almost new; 1 set new wagon harness; 2 new halters; 3 plows; 2 feed baskets; 4 milk cans—3 10-gal. 1 5-gal.; 1 14-foot table—new; 1 heating stove; 1 20-gal. kettle; 1 No. 8 stove boiler; 1 sausage grinder; 50 young White Rock hens and 5 cocks; 4 turkeys, 3 hens and 1 tom; 5 good chicken coops; a lot of small tools, 8 barrels of corn.

SOME OLD FURNITURE

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. R. RANSDELL, Salvisa

Carter Sorrell, Auctioneer.

FRANK ROYALTY,
Harrodsburg, Ky. Route 5

John I. VanArsdale Realty Co.,
Auctioneers and Agents