

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

Bible Quoted On Surplus U. S. Crops

Ex-Governor Cooper, Of Ohio, Recalls Story Of 7 Lean Years In Plan To Replace AAA.

In a recent address before the Ohio Fair Managers' Association at Columbus, Ohio, Myers Y. Cooper, former governor of that state, offered a "plan" as a substitute for the defunct A.A.A. In so doing, he saw fit to refer to a Biblical story in justification—and so many people—politicians or whatnot—refer to the Bible to justify the things they espouse.

In part, Gov. Cooper said:

"I am for getting the country back on ham and eggs. The government should pay the farmer for what he raises, rather than for what he does not raise."

"I suggest a plan which contemplates a domestic allotment free from coercive features, which would assure and guarantee the farmer a minimum price on production. Let the determined surplus pass under Government control on the basis of cost of production, the farmer to receive the actual cost in full; the surplus to be held for extraordinary domestic needs, or sold in a world market at world prices, as the situation may warrant."

"The plan accomplishes six important benefits:

"1. A minimum price is established on production, thus insuring a profit.

"2. Automatic restraint of serious overproduction.

"3. It is a guarantee against food shortage—a guarantee vitally needed.

"4. It means greater employment on our farms.

"5. It will improve and stabilize the value of farm lands and farm values generally."

"6. The plan does not contemplate losses or profits for the Government."

"I find myself confronted with the Biblical interpretation and injunction when Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream, as related in Genesis, and that has something to do in a very definite way with the question of surpluses. In that interpretation Joseph said:

"Behold there come seven years of great plenty throughout all the land of Egypt;

"And there shall arise after them seven years of famine, and all the plenty shall be forgotten in the land of Egypt; and the famine shall consume the land;

"And the plenty shall not be known in the land by reason of that famine following for it shall be very grievous."

"Then it was pointed out: 'And let them gather all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep the food in the cities.'

"And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of famine which shall be in the land of Egypt; that the land perish not thru the famine."

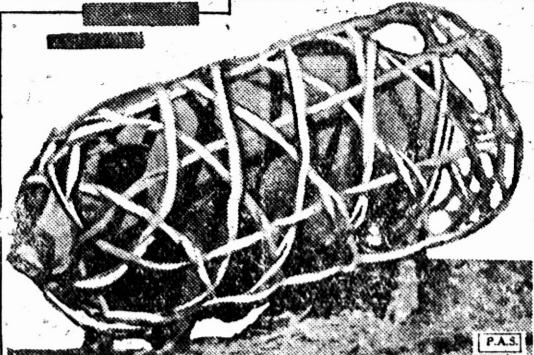
FALL NO FAULT OF HORSE

Eric Ferguson bought a 3-year-old saddle horse from Charles Rudder, giving his check for \$375. His wife fell off the horse and he stopped payment on the check on the ground that the horse had been guaranteed safe for women. Rudder sued and Ferguson filed a counter claim for \$909 for medical expense for his wife's injuries. A jury at Portsmouth, Ohio, awarded Rudder the check plus interest and costs, after several horsemen testified the horse was a good animal and reasonably safe.

150 ACRES MORE FOR BERRIES

In Crittenden county, members of the Farm Bureau Growers' Association, will set an additional 150 acres to strawberries.

This Little Pig Takes Himself to Market



NEW YORK, . . . Down in Siam they make Mr. Pig furnish his own transportation on the way to market, as shown above. The American Management Association thinks this the oddest job of commodity packaging yet discovered. The net-like crate is made of fibre vines and provides hand holds for steering and anchorage purposes.

Best to Sow Legume With Orchard Grass

Orchard grass, which the State College of Agriculture recommends as one of the best spring sown grasses, should be sown with a legume. Adapted red clover, alfalfa and sweet clover can be used on fertile soils.

Sweet clover is especially good on poorer soils which are not too acid. Lespedeza also can be used, but neither sweet clover nor lespedeza should be sown heavily with orchard grass, since they may smother the young grass. The maximum rate for clover is 5 pounds to the acre and for lespedeza 10 pounds.

One of the secrets of getting a good stand of orchard grass is to sow evenly and cover lightly. A good honeycomb will provide sufficient covering, but since this condition does not occur it is usually better to sow on lightly harrowed soil.

Using a grain drill is perhaps the best way to sow orchard grass seed, placing the seed in the grain box and using the wheat runs. If set to sow three pecks of wheat to the acre, the drill will sow 15 pounds of orchard grass seed.

Ordinarily, orchard grass is sown at about 10 pounds to the acre for hay and 15 pounds for pasture. The rate may well be increased to at least 20 pounds for pasture, and even more is desirable. The heavy rates are more expensive, but they produce uniform stands that are evenly grazed and are superior for soil erosion control.

LOWDEN FARM PLAN PUTS CONSERVATION UP TO STATES

Frank O. Lowden's long sought formula for the cure of agriculture's ills is available to the nation's farmers. In an interview, the widely known agronomist and Republican leader of Illinois, advanced this proposal:

The Government could make grants to the states. The states would pay bounties to farmers for removing 25 to 30 per cent of their acreage from production. The staffs of the state agricultural colleges would administer the program.

The plan has soil conservation as its base. The retired land would be planted to legumes or grasses and thus saved from overcropping and erosion. Unless such soil saving measures were taken, Lowden warned, in 50 years the United States could raise food and cotton only for its own consumption and then only at "prohibitive prices."

Drawing on his experience as a lawyer and two-term member of Congress, the former Governor asserted his suggestions could easily be shaped into a permanent program that would meet constitutional tests.

OUTLOOK FOR WOOL INDUSTRY, FAVORABLE

L. J. Noah, President American Woolen Company, says:

The year just closed has been encouraging to producers of woolen and worsted piece goods—consumer demand improved and raw material prices held to better levels. There will be considerable carry over of orders into the early months of 1936, thus insuring operation of machinery and employment for the same months; but as conditions in this industry are so closely allied with general business conditions, it is impossible to make any forecast at this time beyond the early months of 1936. If consumer demand continues on the basis of the latter months of 1935, this industry will undoubtedly continue to operate at satisfactory levels.

CORN SUPPLIES HEAT

Nearly all farm raised grains can be used in feeding hens, but corn is the most efficient in supplying heat, says the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. The amount of grain that a group of hens will consume varies, but where the grain is fed in the litter it is generally recommended that 12 to 14 pounds of scratch grain per 100 hens be fed daily. It is essential that the birds go to roost with full crops. Therefore, usually two-thirds of the daily ration of scratch grain is fed late in the afternoon; the other one-third can be thrown into the litter in the morning.

GOOD RATION FOR SHEEP

A good ration for sheep is: corn, 300 pounds, oats, 200 pounds, wheat bran, 200 pounds, with all the good legume hay the sheep will eat and plenty of fresh water. The grain should be fed at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per day to each animal.

FARMERS CONSCIOUS OF SOIL EROSION LOSSES

It is a hopeful sign that Kentucky farmers are more conscious than ever before of the enormous and menacing losses caused by soil erosion, declares Prof. George Roberts, head of the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

But it is just as necessary that they become as fully conscious of the means of preventing erosion, and of their duty to apply these means," he adds.

"There is no possibility of effectively controlling erosion without a vigorous protective covering on the soil as much of the time as possible; but such a covering cannot be produced on poor soils. The ideal for Kentucky is a good covering of grass and legumes to be used for pasture and hay, so that as little of the land as possible will be plowed up to produce tilled crops to feed animals. Good pastures can be grazed much longer than poor ones, and they are much more nutritious. The longer grass can occupy the land in a rotation, the better it is for the soil. In some of the hill regions that are so well adapted to grass, it may in the long run be more profitable for some farmers to buy what grain they have to have than to plow up the land very often.

"The wide adaptation of the lespezeas in Kentucky makes the pasture problem much simpler than in regions where lespezea cannot be used. The abundance of cheap limestone and marl makes its use possible by almost any farmer and, supplemented by phosphate fertilizers, good pastures and hay can be made profitably anywhere in the state."

LIVESTOCK VALUES INCREASED

Final report of the total business handled by the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio, has just been released for the year 1935. Values of livestock handled by this cooperative association have materially increased. Unit average values for the year are the highest since 1931. Total value of livestock sold the past year is \$7,758,62. In '31, the Association sold 6265 decks or an average per deck value of stock sold of \$1,238.23. Of the 6265 decks hand led in 1935, or its equivalent by truck, 2499 were received from producers in Ohio, 1978 from Indiana, 1586 from Kentucky, 113 from Illinois and 89 from other states. Of the total volume coming to the Union Stock Yard, the Producers Association handled 35.2 percent.

By action of the Board of Directors refunds to members of this cooperative amount to \$50,574.99.

Pasture Builds Up Land, Tests Show

One of the most effective means of improving land and protecting it against erosion is to put it in condition to produce good pasture. Pasture is one of the most profitable uses which can be made of productive land. There is in Kentucky a large amount of unproductive pasture land and land that is practically abandoned that is washing away rapidly. That such land can be restored to a productive condition has been demonstrated repeatedly.

On the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation farm at Princeton is a pasture experiment that illustrates what can be done with unproductive land. The pastures were seeded in 1928 and grazing was begun in 1929. The test consists of three 10-acre fields. Field No. 1 is untreated; field 2 was treated with 1,200 pounds of raw ground phosphate rock in the beginning and was topped with 800 pounds more in 1934; field 3 was limed at the rate of 1½ tons per acre and given 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate in the beginning and 400 pounds more in 1934.

The pastures have been grazed with yearling steers. Field 1 has produced an average yearly gain of 478 pounds; field 2, 1,430 pounds, and field 3, 1,470 pounds. These averages include the drought year of 1930. The figures for 1934 are 475, 1,925 and 2,110 pounds, respectively. Field 1 has eroded badly despite the fact that it was terraced, while fields 2 and 3 have such a heavy covering of grass and legumes that there is practically no erosion.

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TERMS—Sums under \$20.00 cash; \$20.00 and over 4 months with good note payable in bank, 6 per cent interest.

Don't forget date and place, Friday, Feb. 21, 10 a. m., on Lexington pike, 4 miles from Harrodsburg and see a clean-up.

Isaac Scott

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