

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

Wealth From The Cow Helps Many

If Every Kentucky Horse Were Turned Into a Cow General State Wealth Would Be Greater.

A Louisville creamery official beams the fact that Kentucky, with all its wealth of bluegrass, devotes most of its finest acreage to horses when that type of grass is best for cows. That, indeed, is true, and it is also probable that if every horse were turned into a cow the general wealth of the state would be greater, though this might not be true for the individual horse breeder. However, it is the Kentucky bluegrass which gives Kentucky butter its rich golden color, denoting higher quality and a greater amount of nutritive value, as another speaker told the Dairy Products Association of Kentucky, meeting in Louisville.

The Louisville man—W. C. Spencer, president of the association—told his hearers that one-fifth of the

country's gross agricultural income comes from milk and its products. The census figures, showing the extent of the industry, bear this out. Normally the United States produced 44,600,000,000 pounds of milk, 2,227,000,000 pounds of farm and factory butter, 262,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk, 143,000,000 pounds of concentrated skim milk, used by bakers, besides commercial casein and skim milk used as poultry and stock food on the farm. From the 5,000,000,000 pounds of the milk is manufactured 492,000,000 pounds of cheese. From 3,800,000 pounds more is manufactured evaporated, condensed, powdered and malted milk and from 2,500,000,000 pounds about 208,000,000 gallons of ice cream.

The wealth produced by the cow is distributed in many channels and helps to support many industrial workers besides feeding their families.—Courier-Journal.

Get your Plant Bed Fertilizer at \$1.75 per hundred. The Big Store

WOOL CO-OPERATIVE TO OPERATE AGAIN

The Kentucky Wool Growers Co-operative Association will open for the delivery of sacks and twine about March 15 as usual and after six years of successful operation expect another banner year and high prices for wool, according to a letter sent to members over the signature of Frank Lebus, president.

The affairs of the Association are now on a sound business basis as a reserve fund of \$1,200 has been set up from the National Wood Marketing Corporation's earnings for the last five years operation, the letter stated.

Wool Is Big Item In Sheep Income

Prof. Horlacher Says Sheep Should Not Be Sheared Unless Wool Is Dry and Clean.

The primary purpose of Kentucky sheepmen is to produce top market lambs, and in this he is eminently successful. But we must remember that there is another good source of revenue which brings in approximately one-sixth of the total income from sheep in this state—namely, the wool clip, says L. J. Horlacher, sheep specialist of University of Kentucky.

Proper care and handling of sheep and wool at shearing time will do much toward making wool bring the top market price. Some sheepmen will begin shearing in April; others will wait until the first day of May. It is best to shear sheep after most of the cold weather has passed and there have been a few days so warm as to make them uncomfortable.

This warm weather starts a flow of oil and puts the sheep into an excellent condition for shearing. Late-sheared fleeces are heavier than those sheared early because the fiber has grown slightly longer and more yolk has been secreted. Good shelter should be available for the sheep after they are sheared, for a sudden change in the weather may cause severe colds and often losses will result.

Never shear sheep when the wool is wet or even damp. It is a mistake to put them into the barn when they are damp because the wool will not dry and as a matter of fact the moisture content may increase. It takes wind and sunshine to dry wool. Another objection to putting the sheep into the barn and keeping them up over night is that they make the barn floor damp and dirty and as a result the wool is stained and discolored.

Some men follow the practice of shearing with hand shears; others use the more up-to-date shearing machine, which is more rapid. A machine clips the wool closer to the skin, gives a more uniform length of staple, and the sheep has a smoother appearance than one sheared by hand.

Before the sheep is sheared, cut off all tags and pick or clip out all burs. The tags may be saved and sacked separately. The best way to remove burs is to clip them out with a pair of shears. The removal of burs after shearing injures the wool and gives what is known as a broken fleece. I know of men who have made from 50 cents to \$1 per fleece by taking a little time to pick out a few burs. Wool containing seed and chaff is placed in the reject grade because of the expense of removing this material and because of the poor condition in which the wool is left after being cleaned.

When the weather is suitable, there is no better place for shearing than a good, clean bluegrass sod, because it is free from hay seed, chaff and straw. If it is necessary to shear inside, a large canvas may be spread on the floor or a board platform may be used.

Each fleece, as soon as it has been removed from the sheep, should be properly tied. Although length and quality of fiber are the first things considered in determining the price of wool, the general appearance of the fleece is a big factor that is not overlooked. Before the fleece is tied, remove all tags that have not been clipped off before shearing. The grader at the warehouse can tell by the feel of a fleece whether it contains tags or stones or other foreign substances.

Roll the fleece carefully, with the clean, flesh side out, and with no loose ends protruding. To do this spread the fleece on a clean floor with the outer side upward. Fold the two sides back so that they will meet in the center. Then roll the fleece toward the neck as compactly as can be done by hand. Tie carefully with paper twine, wrapping it around the fleece two or three times. This gives a neat, attractive package and prevents the mixing of fibers of different fleeces.

One of the most common faults in handling wool is that of using the wrong kind of twine in tying fleeces. Ordinarily binder twine is the worst twine that can be used, for its loose strands cling to the fleece and it is almost impossible to remove them. These twine fibers do not stain with dyes and as a result the piece of cloth in which they appear is practically ruined unless they are laboriously picked out by hand. A large wool dealer once told me that any fleece that is tied with binder twine is heavily discounted and that it would be far better if it were not tied at all. Jute twine gives the same bad effect as binder twine. Paper twines which give satisfaction are now on the market. These twines are hard and glazed and are easily dissolved by the fluids used in scouring the wool. One pound of twine should tie approximately 40 fleeces.

Wool should be sacked in standard-size wool sacks, packed tightly and the end of the sack sewed up with twine. After the wool has been placed in the sacks do not allow it to get wet. A heavy rain on sacked wool will practically ruin it, for although but a short time is required for the outer portions to become dry, the inner part will remain wet for a long time. This results in a weakening of the fibers and in staining. Wet wool is sometimes damaged to the extent of several cents a pound.

Wealth

Wealth, for nations or individuals, is only moral when it is acquired by moral ends, and the greatest of moral ends is the evolution of humane social relations and conditions.

ESKIMO CHILDREN LIKE THEIR OWN TONGUE BEST

If anyone has any good ideas how to get Eskimo children to speak English, E. B. Dell, teacher at Hooper Bay, Alaska, would like to have them. Dell appealed to the teachers college of Columbia university for advice in teaching Eskimos. For eight years he has attempted in vain to teach Eskimo children the English language. Refusal to use English makes the children backward, Dell said in his appeal. It isn't because they're stubborn, he explained, but because they are so bashful and shy that they seldom try to use the new words.

Dell, field service worker for the United States Department of Interior office of Indian affairs, believes if he could get the children to use what English they know their vocabulary would soon increase. Teachers college will arrange for children in schools in New York to correspond with the Eskimo pupils, but that isn't going to help much because there is no mail service three times a day in Hooper Bay.

A COW OF QUALITY

Out near Seattle there is a cow reported by Norman W. Gregg, the well-known Chicago publicist, to have produced 38,606 pounds of milk and 1,402 pounds of butter fat in a year, thus breaking all world records. That is about eight times the milk and butter of the average dairy cow. The Governor and other leading officials in the State of Washington paid tribute to the famous cow. Very properly her name is Daisy—and isn't she a daisy?

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

KY. WOMEN WILL MEET AT WASHINGTON NEXT JUNE

The Kentucky Federation of Homemakers is planning to be represented at the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in Washington, D. C., the first week in June. Plans include a motorcade. If enough women desire to attend from this state. One thousand delegates representing nationally organized associations of rural women from many nations are expected at the conference.

Used Plows for Sale. Good condition. The Big Store

WE GIVE BIRTH TO 11 LAMBS

Horace Massie, of the Cane Valley section of Adair county, related a story of a ewe which had 11 lambs last week. The ewe belongs to a farmer in that section of the county and several others have corroborated the statement of Mr. Massie. One lamb was fully developed and fleeced out, and the other 10 were fully developed, but had no fleece.—Campbellsville News-Journal.

Commissioner's Sale

MERCER CIRCUIT COURT

Ida B. Newby & Co. Pl'n.
vs.
Bessie N. Brewer & Co. Def't.

Pursuant to the judgment rendered herein at the February Term, 1936, I will sell at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, at 2 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, on

Saturday, March 28th, 1936
it being the day ordered at February Court Term, the property mentioned in the pleadings of said cause, being:

Beginning at a stone in the Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road and running N. 66° W. 6 poles to a stone thence S. 24½° W. 3.9 poles to Mrs. Neff's line; thence with her line S. 66° E. 6 poles to a stone in the edge of the road thence with the said turnpike N. 19° E. 3.9 poles to the beginning.

Lot No. 2. Lying and being in the town of Nevada, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at Robert Prewitt's N. W. Corner in Richard Gentry's line, thence a westward course with his line 50 feet; thence a southwest course 80 feet to a stone; thence a east course 50 feet to a stone in Patsey Neff's line; thence in a northerly direction with said Neff's line and said Prewitt's line to the beginning 80 feet.

Lot No. 3. Lying and being in said county and state aforesaid, in said aforesaid town of Nevada, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at N. E. Corner of lot No. 1 herein and running with the Harrodsburg and Perryville pike South 96 feet to a corner; thence west 138 feet to a corner; thence N. 93 feet to corner in lot No. 2, where said line extends into said lot No. 2, thence east 123 feet to the place of beginning.

Said property will be sold on a credit of 6 months; the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the price, having the force and effect of a replevin bond payable to Ruth M. Strader 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

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

Four Tons New Money Daily

Uncle Sam Turns Out That Much Brand New Currency Every Day. Where Does It Go?

Every day for the past two decades and longer Uncle Sam's skilled engravers and printers have turned out four tons of brand-new currency. This means that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington manufactures 4,000,000 greenbacks daily or approximately 1,500,000,000 pieces of new currency annually. Yet, with the money pouring from the presses at this rate, day and night, there is but \$2,250,000,000 more in the hands of the public than there was twenty years ago and only about a three months reserve supply in the Treasury. In 1915 the amount of cash in circulation in the United States amounted to about \$3,319,000,000 or \$33 for each man, woman and child. A recent Treasury statement revealed the amount in circulation at approximately \$5,629,000,000 or \$44 per capita. Where has all this money gone? Most of it has replaced worn-out, soiled and damaged currency previously issued.

Life of the average piece of paper money after it is placed in circulation is one year. Dollar bills receive the most use and have to be replaced more often—about every six months. Careful estimates have been made that a dollar bill changes hands on an average of five times a day or 1,400 times before it is returned to the Treasury for redemption. Oil, grease and gasoline are considered the greatest natural enemies of money and the passing of horse and buggy days shortened the life of the dollar bill by several weeks. Spots of oil and grease collect dirt and grit which cut and

grind the currency fiber. Changing hands so many times results in considerable folding which tends to shorten a bill's life. Two-dollar bills are unfortunately believed unlucky by many persons. These persons fear of a corner so the "devil" can escape and of course the two quickly re-appear for replacement. Fives, tens and twenties last longer while \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bills often last two years or more.

Paper used in printing currency is made from a special formula known only to certain Government officials and the Massachusetts company which manufactures and supplies the 1,000 tons of paper used by the bureau each year. Government guards protect the building wherein it is manufactured under great secrecy. It is shipped to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in packages of 1,000 sheets and each shipment undergoes various tests for durability, resistance to light and folding resistance. It must be sufficiently tough to withstand 3,500 double folds or creasings without cracking.

INDIANA SELLS CORN. STOCK IN KENTUCKY

Seen on the street in Versailles within the past few days: Two very large trucks of yellow corn brought here from Indiana for sale and several Indiana truck loads of horses and mules being taken to Lexington to be sold on the market there.—Woodford Sun.

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

A SPLENDID SMALL HOME AT

Public Auction!

Sat. Morning, March 21, 1936

AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES

Having bought a farm and moved to the country, therefore, I will sell on the above date, time and place my home located at the junction of two highways, Mackville and Perryville streets. The residence contains 4 large rooms with front and large concrete rear porches; lots of conveniences found in a nice small home. Plenty of outbuildings such as garage, barn, meat house, poultry house and other needed shelter. The lot is extra large being 100 feet frontage and 320 feet in depth. Plenty shade and fruit trees. In fact a good small home or a splendid investment as it is rented to a good tenant at a nice per cent on the investment or buyer can get possession.

Terms very liberal with long time to pay and announced at sale.

E. D. DIVINE

Rural Route

John I. VanArsdale Realty Company, Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Tues., March 24, '36

10 A. M.

OF THREE BABY FARMS

Located on Highway No. 55 running from Burgin to Danville, just outside of city limits of Burgin.

Farm No. 1 contains 16 acres in block next to school house; No. 2 contains 24 acres; No. 3 30 acres all fronting on highway. All in grass, under first-class fence. All will be sold separate and then as a whole containing 70 acres. Each tract will be surveyed. There is no better land anywhere, fine building sites. Location cannot be excelled.

TERMS: To suit the purchaser.

Sale rain or shine. Friends, I am selling this land for the high dollar. Your price—my price, as I am advanced in years and not able to see after all of my land, so someone is going to own it. Come, it may be you. Remember, land the only safe investment.

A. F. LEONARD

Harrodsburg, Ky. Phone 5104
Col. W. P. Hatchett, Auctioneer.

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THE WHEELS Go "Round and Round"

And they wear out here—and they wear out there. But they don't wear out nearly as fast if you have on **GENERAL TIRES**—built for hard, consistent, day-after-day service. You'll be honestly surprised how much more mileage they give you.

PREPARE FOR SPRING DRIVING CONDITIONS

Spring is in the air. Days are warmer—skies are brighter—and the old bus is pretty tired of lugging around all that dirty winter oil that is beginning to clog up. Give your car new pep by changing to heavier oil.

L. H. Smalley Tire Shop
West Lexington St. Phone 158