

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

Testing Locates Non-Paying Cows

Herd Testing Enables Farmers To Find Poor Cows And Rid Themselves Of Expense.

O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry, says that the biggest drag on the farm industry today is the low producing, unprofitable cow. She eats a dairyman's high priced feed, takes his time, and makes him little or no profit. A poor cow is a liability in good times, and she is even worse in bad times.

Reed's remedy is to get rid of the poor cows. He says the quickest and surest way to find out the low-producing and unprofitable cows is to have the herd tested regularly. Dairy herd improvement association membership gives a farmer a regular testing by a trained tester. A few tests will expose the unprofitable cows. Regular testing year after year will help continue herd improvement through breeding.

The testing record from all cow testing associations show that the average butterfat yield by the cows on test increased steadily from 1929 through 1934. During the same time, the average production of all cows in the United States decreased steadily. That is, the cows outside the testing associations are getting worse instead of better.

The records also show that in 1934, the average cow on test in the associations gave more than

twice as much butterfat as the average cow in the United States. Reed says this upward trend of improvement in association herds is due to the removal of the low-producing cows found by testing, and to the breeding of better producers.

As he points out, farmers who want to improve their herds quickly, find that testing and keeping records gives them the information they need to cull the low-producing cows out of their herds. They find that culling out the boarder cows puts a herd on a better paying basis just as soon as they have been removed.

The same records help farmers feed their good cows more intelligently feeding produces more milk economically. Dairyman also need records to guide them in their long-time breeding program.

Many foreign countries recognize long ago how important it is to test all the cows in the country. Several foreign countries now have special government appropriations to help farmers test and keep records.

In the United States, 25 thousand dairymen have already found that record-keeping pays. Those dairymen who are milking cows with little or no attention to the amount of milk and cream they get from the cows, or to the cost of producing it.

But more dairymen seem to be realizing the value of testing. The report from the January, 1936 survey of cow testing in the United States indicates that more dairymen are testing their herds, and also that more cows will be on test this year than last year.



JEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN' BY PETE GETTYS

pay. In a 3-year test one cultivation potatoes yielded slightly more on the average than potatoes cultivated five times. In both cases there was a light cultivation 2 weeks after the potatoes were planted and before they were up. The potatoes cultivated five times were ridged moderately. Both plots were hand hoed once to kill weeds. When cultivation is necessary to control weeds, it should be shallow. Deep cultivation prunes the potato roots and the freshly tilled soil loses moisture.

But the trick in that is "if weed control is not a major problem"—like, telling a feller to plow his corn only enough to control the weeds. "Only enough"—but if he does cultivate enough to keep 'em down he'll be plowin' about every other day.

Now along comes Pennsylvania and establishes a sanctuary for hawks. Pennsylvania, perhaps, leads all other states in game and wild life protection. Knox County, Tenn., through the influence of the Isaac Walton League, pays a bounty on certain of our hawks—which means a dead hawk—a good one or a bad one—for every opportunity to kill it—for how many gunners know the kinds of hawks when they see 'em? A bounty on stray cats would be more beneficial.

Last Spring all farmer members of a Southern church agreed to plant an acre of some crop to go toward church expenses. Many of 'em planted cotton. The government's request to plow under 50% of the cotton brought on a problem. Was it right or wrong to destroy the cotton on "God's Acre," as it was called. The congregation finally voted half the cotton of each of "God's acres" should be plowed under. On the declaration that "What will help the country will also help the people." Mighty easy for most of us to divert the Lord's share, ain't it?

In this awful and purty world of ours there are more than 700,000 kinds of insects that have been named and told about, and new ones turn up every now and then. In North America there are 50,000 kinds—6,500 being plain destructive all the time. And most of us on the farm believe every one of them 50,000 and their grandchildren are on our own places.

Some scientists believe some day insects will destroy us all. Guess most of us know something about being kicked to death by the grasshoppers of little debts, and eaten up by the boll weevils of the depression.

Most of us can recollect when cotton seed was thrown away—used for washes and filling up gullies. Now look—what has been learned about them—making meal and oil and butter and most everything else—and some of the Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend cotton seed hulls for making hen nests. Eggs laid on hulls even hatched a little better than eggs laid and hatched on straw nests—and we fellers in the country used to think cotton seed hulls was no good for nests 'cause the oils in the hulls gets on eggs—and they are even making eggs hatch and the rooster may be over in the next county and never did't even see the hens. That's something your grand-maw didn't dream of.

If a feller just knew enough he could save his poor old tired legs and aching back a lot of misery. Here comes the Department of Agriculture and says: "If weed control in potatoes is not a major problem, the extra work of more than one good, deep cultivation probably will not

FOR TOBACCO FARMERS

(From the Western Tobacco Journal) The one great reason that farmers of the United States have, for years, been disposing of so much tobacco and for so much money has been that our domestic manufacturers and our exporters have been such good salesmen.

Every time a farmer hears a manufacturer's program over the radio, he should say to himself, "My salesmen are surely at work." Every time he sees a great advertisement, he may well be thinking, "They surely are spending money to sell my tobacco for me." Every time he hears about the hundreds of millions of pounds of tobacco exported to 90 foreign countries, he may well ask "What would have happened to me if I still had on hand what was sold for me abroad?"

It was a real job to sell in the United States 134 billion cigarettes in 1935 and to sell in foreign lands 396 million pounds in the same year.

FOUR WOMEN RUN FARM AND PROVE PROFITS POSSIBLE

Spring planting is beginning in "No Man's Land," one of Perry County's best-kept farms, near Somerset, Ohio, whose 127 acres are tilled exclusively by four women.

Ranging in age from 41 to 95, the women of the Mechling family have won a living from the soil for more than thirteen years, unaided by neighbors or hired men.

When Levi Washington Mechling died, his widow, Anna, now nearing 85, decided to continue operating the farm. She has done so ever since, assisted by her two daughters, Misses Ruth and Cereida, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ann Mechling, who was 95 April 17. In all the years, credits have been on the right side of the ledger.

Ruth, 41, and Cereida, 44, term themselves the "hired hands," and there is nothing about the farm they cannot do, from plowing and planting to building fences.

EGYPT BUYING MORE AMERICAN TOBACCO LEAF

The growing popularity of the so-called "Engliah" cigarettes in Egypt has resulted in an increased demand in that market for American leaf tobacco, says a report to the Louisville District Office of the Commerce Department. Imports of leaf tobacco into Egypt from the United States in 1935 amounted to approximately \$200,500 compared with \$156,000 in 1934. A small part of this advance is due to increased production of cigars. Leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes accounts for the great bulk of Egypt's raw tobacco imports. Japan supplanted Greece in 1935 as the chief supplier of leaf tobacco to Egypt, indicating that sales of the lower-priced cigarettes are gaining. Owing to the fact that a large number of cigarette factories in Egypt are owned by Greeks, the tobacco of Greece is given preference as far as possible.

HOPE IS SEEN FOR NEXT DECADE FARMERS

J. Hansell, French state secretary of Agriculture told National Farm School graduates that "agriculture has discovered ways and means of making the world pay a fair profit for what it eats."

He said that, aided by the chemist, farmers were finding an industrial market for surplus crops. He predicted there would be "real opportunities" for farmers in the next decade.

1,646 FARMERS AT LAMB CONFERENCES

Ways of improving quality of lambs, orderly marketing, grading and other means of increasing returns from sheep were considered at a series of 18 quality lamb conferences held over Kentucky this spring by the extension division of the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with local farmers, buyers and packers. A total of 1,646 farmers attended. A definite program was developed at each meeting whereby local farmers could make raising more profitable.

Another series of meetings is being planned for June and July, in which breeding problems, parasitic control, grading and marketing lambs selection and judging of breeding sheep and the feeding of western lambs will be considered.

Hand The Herald \$1.50.

Sheriff's Sale

MERCER CIRCUIT COURT

Mrs. Elsie Leonard Brewer.....Plff.
vs.
Mrs. Bessie Newby Brewer.....Deft

Pursuant to judgment of the Mercer Circuit Court rendered at the January term thereof, 1935 in behalf of the plaintiff for the sum of \$500 and interest at six per cent from Feb. 3rd 1936 until paid and the costs of said action, I or one of my deputies will expose and offer for sale at public outcry in front of the court house door in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated about 4 miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., on the Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike. Beginning at an iron pin in center of Lexington-Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike, corner to DeShazer, thence S 5 W. 6 chs.; S 13 1/2 E. 3.50 chs.; S. 50 E. 6.30 chs. to Dave Catlett's corner; thence leaving the pike and running with Catlett's S. 87 1/2 E. 13.50 chs.; N. 2 W. 21.50 chs.; S. 85 W 50 links N. 1/2 E. 19.97 chs. to center of said pike; thence with center of same S. 77 1/2 W. 10.70 chs.; S. 42 W. 2 chs.; S. 10 W. 5 chs.; S. 21 W. 8 chs. to corner to barnyard; S. 72 1/2 E. 2 chs.; S. 68 E. 2.63 chs.; S. 27 W. 3.72 chs.; S. 61 W. 4.44 chs. to beginning corner containing 47 acres.

TIME AND TERMS OF SALE

May 4, 1936
Said property will be sold on the date aforesaid at or about the hour of two o'clock p. m. on May 4, 1936, a regular county court day.

Said sale shall be made on a credit of six months' time and bond executed by the purchaser with good and sufficient security to be approved by the Sheriff and which bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment and be a lien upon the property sold and upon which bond execution may issue.

Said property will be sold to satisfy said judgment and sold as a whole but subject to a mortgage of Federal Land Bank of Louisville of record in the Mercer County Clerk's office, mortgage book 49 page 412 dated Nov. 29, 1924.

Amount to be raised including interest and cost is approximately \$625.

OSCAR SANDERS,
Sheriff of Mercer county, Ky.

FARM WORK PROGRESSES

The unusually wet weather of this spring has delayed farm progress. It has with very cool weather retarded the growth of all vegetation including the grasses and legumes. Farmers are backward in their plowing, very little having been done before April 10th. However, since that time tractors and teams have been going at a lively rate. Much corn will be planted between now and May 20th. Tobacco plants have in places been injured by the late freezes. Those that were protected are making reasonable growth and will, while somewhat later than usual, be ready to set out from May 25th to June 10th. The farmers generally say they will observe their allotment cut as fixed under the abandoned Triple-A plan of cutting the crop thirty per cent. The disposition seems to favor the co-operation with the new Soil Conservation Act, thereby holding the crop near the consumption basis.

Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.

Try an ad in our Classified column.

'OLD GRAY MARE' BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN SHELBY CO.

"The old gray mare, she ain't what she used to be" was the answer Noah Moore, of Shelby County, received when he brought suit on a note against Chalmir McClain.

The plaintiff contends he was given an \$80 note and mortgage in payment for a gray mare sold to the defendant. The defendant answered the gray mare was guaranteed to be a good worker, to be sound and would work wherever required, but she allegedly turned out to be "useless." A County Court jury recommended the plaintiff and defendant "swap" back and call the deal square.

TEXAS 'FAMILY' INCLUDES ANIMALS AND MACHINERY

"This family consists of wife and 1, one milch cow, one 1,250 pound mule about 12 years; one mule 1,175 pounds; one iron wheel wagon."

Thus did a Rockwell county, Texas farmer state his inventory in applying to the U. S. resettlement administration for aid.

FOR SALE!

On easy terms, residence on Cane Run street where J. W. McClellan now lives. Also camp on Lake Herrington.

GEO. W. EDWARDS

Long Term Farm Loans

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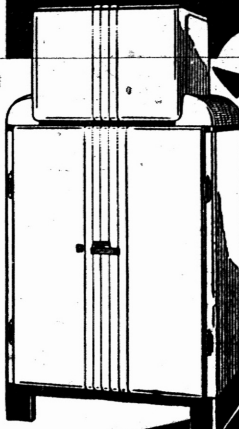
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You know that Armour's Tobacco Fertilizers have been successfully used in this section for years. What's more, you pay no premium for the minor and secondary elements that are combined with Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash to make Armour's the ideal ration for your crops. See us this week.



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