

The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

Mercer In Class 1 Soil Payment

Co. Agent Park Notified That Local Farmers Will Share in Highest Pay Allotment.

The county average rate of the Class I, or soil-conserving payment for diversion of acreage from the general soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops under the Agricultural Conservation program for Mercer county is \$10.50 an acre, County Agent C. F. Park announces.

The soil-conserving payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base for counties and states throughout the United States will average \$10 an acre, depending upon the productivity of the land.

The county average rate of this payment is based upon the productivity of crop land in the county as indicated by the average yields of principal soil-depleting crops, other than tobacco, in relation to the United States average yields of these crops.

The rate of payment on individual farms within the county will vary from the county average rate according to the way the productivity of

crop land on the farm varies from the county average productivity. That is, if the land on the farm is more productive than the average in the county, as measured by the yields of the general soil-depleting crops, the rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base for the farm will be above the county average rate. If the productivity of the farm is below the average of the county, the rate for the farm will be below the county average rate.

Attention is called particularly to the fact that this announcement does not refer to payment for diversion of acreage from the tobacco soil-depleting base. Rates for those payments on individual farms are calculated from the tobacco yields per acre for the farm, as announced when the program was inaugurated. Those rates of 5 cents per pound for burley and 3½ cents for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco are not affected by this announcement.

HUMBLE CHICKEN IS IMPORTANT TO NAZIS

German hens apparently joined the national drive for "independence from foreign markets" last year.

According to the latest economic statistics, 85,850,000 hens in 1934 laid 6,220,000,000 eggs whereas last year 405,000 fewer hens produced 80,000,000 more eggs. In consequence, the importation of eggs which amounted to 1,300,000,000 in 1934, declined to 1,100,000,000 in 1935.

The "Angriff," newspaper of the Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, said:

"The chicken has risen from humble scratcher of the manure pile to national economic importance. It has climbed up the chicken-ladder and gained equality with the farmer's other friends, the pig and the sheep."

NELSON CATTLE BARN BURNS AT LOSS OF \$4,000

A large cattle barn containing several tons of hay and cottonseed, the property of W. O. Stiles, was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin early Wednesday morning. The barn was situated near the Bardstown Distillery, three miles from Bardstown.

Mr. Stiles estimates his loss at \$4,000 partially covered by insurance.

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Larger Crops In 1936 Forecast

U. S. Sec. Wallace Told Harvest Gain Expected Despite New Soil Program.

Government economists believe that crops this year will be far in excess of domestic requirements, despite the new \$40,000,000 soil conservation program, according to a confidential report to Secretary Wallace.

This "economic analysis," it was learned, said that these "exportable surpluses," which are liable to pile up as huge carryovers, undoubtedly will force farm prices down. Economists said, however, that this predicted decline would not be as much as it would have been without the new program.

The proposed program will not discourage the production of supplies of foods and fibers sufficient to maintain normal domestic human consumption at the per capita level which prevailed in the period from 1920 to 1929," the report said.

"Furthermore, with average yields ample, export supplies will be available."

No general statement concerning how much prices might drop was made, but special crops were considered individually and the possible effects on prices of each.

"Wheat and rye: Between 62,000,000 and 65,000,000 acres would be sown to these two crops, the report predicted." Such an average, it said, "is well in excess of the average that would be required at average yields for domestic consumption."

Feed grains: "Not more than a 10 per cent decrease" below the normal production, or about 145,000,000 acres to be planted to oats, corn, barley and grain sorghums, was anticipated.

This, the report added, would be sufficient "to provide for a domestic per capita consumption in 1936-37 of livestock products equivalent to that which prevailed in the period 1920-1929, together with such products as will be needed for export."

Livestock: Present outlook would indicate that prices of livestock will tend to be "considerably lower in the market year 1936-37 than they were in the period 1920-1929," the report said.

Tobacco: Prospective prices of 1936 flue-cured crop will be around two cents less than the 1935 crop; the 1936 fire-cured and dark air-cured crops will bring as much, or possibly more, than the 1935 crops; and the 1936 Maryland and cigar-leaf crops will bring prices in line with those for 1935.

FARM LAND MORE VALUABLE

For the third consecutive year, farm real estate values in the principal agricultural section showed an increase. For the year ended March 1, 1936, the index of average value per acre of farm real estate, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicated an increase for the United States as a whole of three points from a year ago, six points over 1934, and nine points over 1933, when the lowest level of land values since before 1912 was recorded.

As in the two previous years, the increase in values during the year just past may be attributed chiefly to increasing farm incomes, improving farm real estate credit conditions, and the maintenance of lower levels of farm real estate taxes.

Although a three point rise has been indicated in the United States index each year since 1933, the increase of the past year was more widespread than during either of the two previous years.

WASHINGTON CO. HERD LEADS DIX RIVER ASSOCIATION

The mixed purebred and grade Jersey herd of 7 cows owned by Leonard Wheatley, Lincoln community dairyman, again led Washington county test herds in average butterfat production for the month of May. This group of cows averaged 36.1 pounds of butterfat per head for the month, which is second in the entire Dix River Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Mr. Wheatley was able to produce butterfat at a feed cost of only 8½¢ per pound.

A grade Jersey cow in the herd of J. A. Wathen, Fredericksburg, was high for the month, with a production of 1190 pounds of milk, testing 4.8 and making 57.1 pounds of butterfat.

STATUS OF FARM INCOME IS TOLD

Cash income from the sale of farm products in April is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at \$490,000,000 compared with the revised estimate of \$502,000,000 in March and \$468,000,000 in April, 1935. The decrease in income from March to April was less than usual, and after adjusting for the difference in the length of the month and other seasonal factors, income in April was 70.0 per cent of the 1924-1929 monthly average, compared with the revised figure of 67.0 per cent in March and 69.0 per cent in April, 1935.

ANYWAY THE COW IS DEAD

Do cows commit suicide? Frankly we do not know. But the fact remains that the fine cow belonging to the Rev. I. C. Wright, pastor of the Methodist church, died last Saturday from a broken neck, the direct result of walking over a cliff in the pasture where she had been confined.

Reports indicated that the cow had been dissatisfied with her environment, and she may have decided to end it all. Be that as it may the Rev. Wright sustained a great loss, and is without a cow.—Salyersville Independent.

FARMS FOR VETERANS

Veterans in large numbers are requesting information about government aid to those wishing to buy farms. In response the farm credit administrative issue advice and warning.

The land banks have farms to sell and money to lend. They make loans up to 74½ per cent of the appraised nominal value of the farms purchased.

Veterans need not wait for the actual payment of the bonus. They may get options and make out their applications now. It is best to make applications through local farm loan associations in the localities where the veterans live. Those who have practical farm experience and who have a special liking for farming as an occupation, will be able through the bonus to provide for themselves homes and employment.

"But," warns W. I. Myers, farm credit administration governor, "I want to make plain that we are not seeking to sell farms to city-bred veterans who have had no farming experience. Just as much knowledge and experience are required to run a farm profitably as to succeed in any other business."

This is good advice. It would be much better for an ex-service man to keep the bonds the government gives him than to risk them in a venture for which experience is lacking to give reasonable assurance of success.

—Ashland Independent.

KY. HEN LAYS EGGS ON TREE EVERY DAY

(Cynthiana Democrat)

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter Switzer, of the old Lair pike, have the first tree laying hen on record. That is the hen is the first to go up in a tree, sit on a limb as though it were a nest and calmly lay an egg. The hen not only did that once—she does it every day.

The bird is a White Leghorn and has chosen a small tree in the yard, with a limb about nine feet from the ground for her nest. Every day she flies up to the limb and lays her egg. As there is nothing but space for the egg to drop in the egg to drop in the hen is naturally alarmed, when, upon investigation she finds no fruit of her labor and sets up a great commotion. The other chickens have learned that the egg breaks when it hits the ground and now they all make a break for the tree at the first cackle of the White Leghorn. It's a great fun and food for the fowls but the Switzers lose an egg a day.

120 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED BY DOGS IN HARRISON

Baker Brothers, farmers near Renaker, Harrison county, report the loss by dogs of eighty sheep on their farm Sunday night, and A. B. Bowen of the same neighborhood lost 40 sheep Monday night.

A vigilance committee was organized by residents of the neighborhood, and two dogs entering pastures were killed.

At a meeting of the Harrison Fiscal Court, sheep claims totaling \$1,014.50 were filed.

Baby, Farmer's Best Customer

Is Smallest As Far As Size Concerned But Steady Customer As Needs Head the List.

Who is the farmer's steadiest customer?

The baby.

Of course, in a sense the baby is the smallest customer, as far as his size is concerned, but he is a steady one in that his needs usually come first, in any family.

At five months of age, the baby should have a whole grain cereal, says the home economics department of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture. He also gets a hankering for eggs, and may have one a day just as well as any six-footer. At six months garden products become a matter of intimate concern to the young master, and he needs carrots, spinach and peas.

By the time the baby is 10 months old, the farmer's garden is taxed to take care of his food requirements. He wants apples. But that is only a start; he also requires bacon, bread, potatoes and a little well-cooked meat. Along with this

should always go a pint of milk, and preferably a quart of it. Butter is demanded at every meal, and leafy vegetables come into their own. Instead of apples, tomatoes may be served occasionally, or citrus fruit.

Of the few "must" requirements for the baby, butter and milk probably rank first. With plenty of sunshine and fresh air, the baby is well taken care of if he gets these products which can be supplied on any farm.

There is only one time when sweets should be given: at the end of a meal, possibly as a reward for stowing away the essential foods. Between and before meals, they serve to spoil the appetite and do no real good. Sweets should always be used in moderation.

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