

# The Herald's Weekly Page of Kentucky Farm News

## Skunk Hide Gets Farm For Ky. Man

Grayson County Trapper Won First Prize on Best Pelt at National Fur Show.

C. L. Probus, of Grayson county, Ky., who won first prize last year in the annual national fur show conducted by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, announced that he would enter the contest again this year. Probus was awarded a cash prize of \$750 last year. He used the money to buy an 80-acre farm in the Concord community, Grayson county, west of Leitchfield, and livestock for his farming operations. Probus has been trapping the past five years. Probus, who is thirty-one years old, is married and has two sons named Sun and Moon.

A magazine advertising the fur show for this year contains several pictures of Mr. Probus as well as a statement from him on how to properly cure furs. One picture shows him receiving the check for \$750 while there is another picture of him and his dog which has treed a possum in a small tree. There is also a picture of the skunk hide which won the award in the national contest. The pelt that won the prize was caught in Grayson county, Kentucky.—Leitchfield Gazette.

## RURAL RESETTLEMENT HAS ADDITIONAL LOCAL STAFF

Addition of personnel to the staff of the district office of the Rural Resettlement Administration here include Mrs. Bessie Riley, home management supervisor; James B. Claypool, assistant supervisor; Miss Willie Hood Hatchett, clerk-typist for the organization. These staff members are to serve as assistants to the district supervisor, L. H. Jones. The Harrodsburg office is the headquarters for this district which includes the four counties of Marion, Washington, Boyle, and Mercer. This office is a branch of the federal project for getting the farmers re-established on their farms and giving them a start so that they may be self maintaining and will no longer be on the relief rolls.

## 1935 FALL PIG CROP GAINS 30.6 PER CENT

The Agriculture Department estimated this week that the 1935 fall pig crop would show a 30.6 per cent increase over production in 1934. The combined spring and fall crop of 1935 was estimated at 5 per cent below that of 1934. The department said there is a prospective increase of 24 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1936 over the small farrowing in the spring of this year.

## MILK WAGON HORSE MAKES ROUTE ALONE

Frank Matych's milk wagon went its regular rounds Thursday at East Moline, Ill., but his customers received no milk.

Dairy officials said Matych's horse had made the tour of the route without guidance.

Matych's body was slumped inside the wagon. He had been dead several hours.

## Cooperation Wins For Danish Farmers

Working Together Has All But Abolished Poverty in Little European Country.

Denmark has all but abolished poverty and the breadline by the extension of the co-operative movement which practically dominates the economic life of the country, according to a report just submitted by Dr. Frederic C. Howe, special adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, following his return from studies in Europe.

"The Danes claim there is very little, almost no, poverty in Denmark and that there is no need for economic fear," he said.

"There is a relatively high standard of living enjoyed by all classes. This is in the face of the fact that a large percentage of the farms are very small, not more than 13 acres. Moreover, the soil is not rich and the climate is inclement.

"Since the middle of the last century farm tenancy in Denmark has fallen from 42 per cent to less than 5 per cent of the total number of farmers.

"The average Danish farmer is a member of at least one co-operative association, and often belongs to a dozen. These co-operative associations protect his economic interests, for he is his own processor, middleman, and distributor.

"Through his co-operative agency he can trace an egg or a piece of bacon from a hotel kitchen in London to the local community from which it came. And, if there is any complaint as to the product it is easily located and the defect corrected.

"The Danish farmer buys co-operatively. As a co-operator he owns and manages the local store. Through the store he manages a wholesale from which the store buys. Above these agencies are central agencies in Copenhagen.

"The same is true as to credit. The farmer has his local credit union. He has a cooperative mortgage bank. Co-operative abattoirs, co-operative bacon factories, co-operative study societies, all of these are taken for granted in Denmark. The average Danish farmer today employs the best in modern technology.

"It has taken the Danish farmer

## Mercer County Farming Outlook For 1936 Good

(By C. F. PARK, County Agent)

It is always a good thing to take invoice of ourselves and our activities at this season. The dawn of a new year brings to our minds many new, as well as old, problems. To me none is quite so important as the problem of soil fertility.

Mercer county in its early history was blessed with as rich a soil as we could be found anywhere. Conserve these soils and we shall continue to be prosperous; destroy or waste the plant food elements in them and we shall pay with poverty. It took Nature untold ages to build these soils, yet in the few years we have farmed them they have been badly depleted and, in many cases, almost completely destroyed.

Productive soils, such as found in a large part of this country, are the source of most of our natural wealth. Their preservation challenges our best thought and effort.

On the better and more productive farms of the county, we must continue our good farm practices; on the less productive soils, we must map out a program of soil improvement.

This program necessarily calls for crops that will conserve what fertility there is yet left and added to these must be those crops that will increase fertility. The most practical and economical of these are grass and clover.

For abundant growth of these crops on the poorer soils liming is necessary, and in some cases lime and phosphate should be added.

An examination of the records of the soil fields conducted under the supervision of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in different parts of the state indicates that the quality of pasture and hay produced on treated land will range from one and one-half to three times the quantity produced on untreated land, and at the same time be materially richer.

Permanent pastures must include both grass and legumes and should consist of at least two grasses and two legumes. Since the introduction of Korean Lespedeza during the last few years it has become a very important pasture crop.

50 years to develop his power." Dr. Howe continues. "It began with the cooperative movement. Today the farmer is his own processor, middleman and distributor. He follows his product through to the ultimate market. There is no wide spread between

From the standpoint of soil building, Lespedeza should be seeded in mixture rather than seeded alone as is so often done. The full value of the annual legumes will never be realized until they are grown in pasture mixtures. The heavy rainfall usually encountered in Kentucky makes it imperative that legumes have other grasses seeded with them, or much of the nitrogen stored in summer will be lost in winter through leaching. Where Korean is seeded alone a cover crop such as rye or wheat should be sown in the fall to prevent this leaching of nitrogen.

The A.A.A. officials so well realized the importance of soil conservation and improvement that they embodied the following requirement in regard to the adjusted acreage under the new 1936-1939 tobacco contract which will soon be out: i. e., to use on this farm in each contract year in which the contract is operative for soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops, an acreage not less than the normal acreage devoted to such crops on this farm, plus an acreage equal to the total of the adjusted acreage under this and all other contracts with the secretary with respect to this farm.

After a program of soil conservation and improvement has been worked out, it would be well to consider a program of livestock and poultry improvement, and since the main livestock produced in Mercer are sheep and hogs, we must consider seriously the problem of parasites.

Rotation of pastures, sanitation measures, drenching, etc., should be practiced throughout the year and not after animals have been so reduced in vitality that they are no longer profitable.

Last, yet not least, all of us should keep accurate records of our farm activities and by so doing learn where we profit and where we lose on our practices.

During the early part of January is a good time to make an itemized invoice of our farm equipment and livestock, and for this purpose the county agent will furnish to any Mercer county farmers who request same, free of charge, a simplified farm record book.

what he receives and what the buyer pays. The co-operative movement has developed without aid from the State. As a matter of fact, it maintains itself separate and apart from the State."

## GOOD SUGGESTION

Now that you've wished everybody a happy New Year, suppose you help them have it, by paying them what you owe.—Elizabethtown News.

Department of agriculture scientists say they have developed a new sugar beet which they say will resist the curly top disease. This disease has caused a great deal of loss to American growers.

## Burley Crop Short, Says Revised Estimate

1935 Crop Under Consumption, Says U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The increasingly apparent fact that the 1935 burley tobacco crop will be one of the shortest in many years has been further strengthened by receipt of a newly-revised report of the United States department of agriculture placing the production for this year at 13 million pounds less than the November estimate.

On November 1, the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture placed the 1935 burley production at 247,000,000 pounds, a figure which even then some observers declared would prove excessive.

The latest revised figures of the bureau, however, place the total burley crop at 234,300,000 pounds or nearly 70,000,000 pounds under consumption.

Despite the sharp reduction in the government estimate, there still are some who believe that even the revised estimate is too high, and that the 1935 crop actually will not total more than 230,000,000 pounds.

## NELSON COUNTY LAND SALES

The James B. Beam farm of 233 acres, located three miles east of Bardstown just off the Bloomfield road, was sold at auction Wednesday, when W. O. Stiles became the purchaser at \$11,591.75.

The farm implements, live stock and feed stuffs brought good prices.

The J. C. Abell farm of 708 acres, situated eight miles north of Bardstown on the Louisville road, was withdrawn at \$77.00 per acre. Very little of the Abell personal property was offered for sale. Bardstown Standard.

The average dairy cow in winter will consume about three pounds of silage a day to each 100 pounds of body weight.

Alaska's herd of buffalo has increased to sixty from twenty-three since it was established in 1928.

One-third of the farms in the U. S. grow cotton.

## Profit Is Made On Club Calves

Garrard Club Members Averaged \$161 Per Member on Their 1935 Project.

The Garrard county 4-H Club made a profit of \$161.71 per member fattening calves in 1935, according to a report at the club's annual banquet and celebration of winnings at the fat cattle show at Bourbon Stock Yards in Louisville.

Sixty calves fed by the Garrard county club and exhibited and sold at the Louisville show returned a profit of \$3,395. This sum included cash prizes totaling \$758 won at the show. The best carload from the county, which was the grand champion carload of the show, sold for \$16 per 100 pounds. The other three carloads brought \$12.60, \$11.80 and \$11.50. The calf owned by Miss James Charlotte Sanders, which was the grand champion single calf, brought \$1 a pound.

In addition to the cash prizes offered at the show, "The Central Record," Lancaster newspaper, and A. T. Sanders & Co., each gave the club a prize of \$10.

**White Ash Rival of Hickory**  
White ash is almost equal to hickory in strength and is exceedingly elastic. It is apt to split if the grain is uneven, and does not withstand exposure to weather without becoming rough.

**The Young 'Possum**  
At birth, the young 'possums are naked and flesh colored and very tiny. There may be as many as 14 of them, but somehow or other, only half that many survive.

Try an ad in our Classified column.

## Mr. Tobacco Grower

Before you decide on your newspaper for the coming year, send for a sample copy of The Lexington Leader and it's special mail subscription offer

The Lexington Leader

Lexington, Kentucky  
Central Kentucky's most widely read newspaper.

## KEEPING STEP WITH THE NATION

# Are Conditions Getting Better?

This is an interesting question which people ask. A comparative statement of this bank gives an answer. Read it. We emphatically state conditions show a marked improvement. Figures shown are taken from our books at the beginning of the years 1935-1936.

## 1935

"Ring Out The Old"

\$50,000.00

6,972.31

NONE

\$21,328.00

18,357.50

27,956.75

99,139.95

\$166,782.20

\$359,122.22

\$493,808.42

## The New American Spirit THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

With this spirit we take up our task of the New Year.

## 1936

"Ring In The New"

CAPITAL

SURPLUS

MONEY BORROWED

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OTHER BONDS

OTHER QUICK ASSETS

CASH

LIQUIDITY

LOANS

DEPOSITS

\$ 50,000.00

26,894.53

NONE

\$126,010.01

16,462.50

63,135.58

72,512.25

\$278,120.34

\$389,553.23

\$580,347.94

Deposits in this Bank are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company to the maximum amount of \$5,000.00 to every depositor.

## GRATITUDE

This Bank has made Progress—We Appreciate Your Support—Let's step together in 1936

# STATE BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Harrodsburg, Ky.