1952

UA66/5/1 Yearbook

WKU Cherry Country Life Club

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/stu_org

Part of the Agriculture Commons, Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons, Dairy Science Commons, and the Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/stu_org/341

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Organizations by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
Cherry Country Life Club

YEARBOOK

1951-52
PREFACE

The purpose of this yearbook is to present information, articles of interest, and a summary of the activities of the Cherry Country Life Club throughout the 1951-52 school year.
CONTENTS

LEGUMES FOR KENTUCKY, By Prof. C. L. Taylor - 1

LITTLE USED OPPORTUNITY, By Prof. C. A. Loudermilk - 3

THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORDS ON DAIRY FARM,
  By Prof. A. O. Davis - 6

THOUGHTS OF THE DAY - 7

ACTIVITIES OF CLUB, By Joseph W. Durbin - 8

CLUB OFFICERS - 9

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRADUATES - 10

FARM BULL - 11
LEGUMES FOR KENTUCKY

By Prof. C. L. Taylor

For a long time Kentucky has been one of the leading states in the production of Korean Lespedeza. As good as Lespedeza is, few farmers have been satisfied to put their whole dependence in it. No single legume meets the varied soil, climatic and animal need in a diversified type of agriculture as we have in Kentucky. Briefly, we would like to point out some recent development in legumes which have great possibilities in vastly improving our hay, pasture and soil improvement program.

Ladino Clover is of recent introduction and is making a real contribution in our expanding pasture development. Under proper pasture management, Ladino may last over a long period of time, furnishing a palatable, high protein forage. It needs a companion grass for most desirable forage. A grass such as F oscue or Orchard grass increases the quantity of forage and lessens the ever present danger of bloat.

It is the ambition of many farmers in Kentucky to have available ample alfalfa hay for live stock needs. Unfortunately, it has become increasingly difficult to maintain a good stand of Alfalfa over a very long period of time. Some of the alfalfas have been coming up into good stands and then disappearing the first or second year of harvest.

Three new alfalfa varieties have been recently developed and any one of the three has potentials of being superior to varieties and strains formerly used. Atlantic, Buffalo, and Ranger are the three newly developed varieties which are showing ability to maintain a good stand over a period of years. This is probably due to their greater disease resistance. Some evidence of superior winter hardiness seems manifest.

Field tests with the three at the various Experiment Stations have re-
sulted in very encouraging results. Farmers making new seedings would
do well to give those varieties careful consideration and seed, at least
a portion of the land, to one of the three.

Kentucky once grew a considerable acreage of Red Clover. Depletion
of soil fertility and diseases all but eliminated red clover from our farm
crops. Kentucky 215 and Cumberland are improved strains of red clover
of recent development. More recently Kentucky Experiment Station in
cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture have developed
Kenland Red Clover. This red clover may prove to be a most valuable plant.
Tests have shown it to yield 10 to 15 percent more hay per acre than other
red varieties. It is definitely a longer lived plant than Midland or
Kentucky 215. It appears to have a higher seed yield index for Kentucky
than other red clover varieties. Several growers have reported seed
yields of five bushels per acre. Most red clovers live for only two years,
partially due to disease. Red Clover is typically a short lived perennial,
but behaves as a biennial. Kenland Red Clover has demonstrated its
ability to live and produce for more than two years and this character-
istic has caused many growers to seed this improved variety. Kenland is
a young legume in our farming program. It may prove to be a very valuable
legume forage for many Kentucky farmers. If you are a grower of red
clover, you should most carefully consider Kenland for your seeding.

---

We feel very fortunate to have had Mr. Albert Davis with the
Agriculture Department at Western for the past two years. He is
leaving June 1, to become dairy specialist with the Division of
Agricultural Production in the State Welfare Department of Kentucky.
The Club wishes Mr. Davis well in his new work.
LITTLE USED OPPORTUNITY

By Prof. C. A. Loudermilk

In these days public positions are plentiful. Many industries are looking for young college men, who have graduated in the field of agriculture. Because of these positions and other demands for college men, our young agriculture graduates are neglecting one of their best opportunities.

Farming in Kentucky is now at its very best. Tobacco is high in price; production per acre is bountiful. Dairying is rapidly coming into its own. Never has beef and beef cattle been in greater demand and Kentucky is responding to these demands in splendid fashion. In spite of all of these things few of our young college graduates in agriculture are entering the field of productive agriculture.

But one will say, "land is high." Another will say, "machinery and tools are higher." All of this is true and too true.

Another will say "I do not want to become a tenant farmer." May I ask what is wrong with being a tenant farmer? Are not most of those who are employed in industry today in a sense tenants? Even in most professions those who are working are mostly working for some one else.

When I speak of a young man going into farming I do not mean a tenant in the old sense. This ambitious young man and often his more ambitious young wife will live in a boarded-up, barn painted shack which stands near the lane at the back of the land owner's home.

What I mean is that these young college men seek out and find the city land owners or one of these so-called city farmers. As a rule these city farmers have more land and money than they have knowledge of farming. Great numbers of these city land owners are ready and willing to form a
partnership with young, ambitious, industrious college men and set up a working program that will be attractive and profitable to both. There are now and always will be those farmers who have worked hard and succeeded well, who wish to retire from active farm operation. These farmers will be willing to turn over all farm operations and management to some intelligent more active individual, and will prefer a partnership to the old type of tenant farming.

To be successful, farming must be a long time proposition. Therefore, one who enters this field of endeavor must have vision of achievement in the distant future.

As to ownership of land there are farms to sell now and always will be. It is easy now to secure long time loans on good farm land by those who have the ability and the willingness to operate farms faithfully.

If America is to achieve well and live as a first class nation for a long time, (By a long time I mean thousands of years,) we must construct an agricultural program that will improve our rural development.

Greece achieved admirably in architecture, literature, and the beautiful things. But while the better minds were performing these achievements, the ignorant Greek powers were wasting their soil by over use. So today Greece is a low-ranking nation. Roman law has not been surpassed indeed, if it has equaled. As a nation Rome achieved little in agriculture.

Today Italy is a dependent nation. There has never been a nation either ancient, medeavil, or modern whose rural opportunities equal those of America.
America's rural school advantages are good. Her roads as a whole are unequaled anywhere. Electricity is everywhere. Radio, television and other forms of entertainment can be had with little effort. Farm work is no longer a drudgery. Yet our rural population is not keeping pace with our city or village population in numbers.

What we need is to develop an attractive rural life and rural entertainment that will appeal to the better minds of our educated people. This can be done only by those who love the out of doors and are willing to make some sacrifice in time and money to promote its development.

Modern machinery and methods have made it so that those who try can produce more than it takes to live on, and thus have time and money left for better improvement of culture and living. But production and money will not solve the problem. We must have better rural living.

I believe a young strong man, who is educated in the agricultural field, can live well, be a good citizen, help build rural life, live longer and accumulate more in his active working lifetime by entering productive agriculture, than he can by entering any other field of endeavor.

---

The club wishes to thank Mr. Keown and Mr. Davis for their splendid cooperation in the work of the Cherry Country Life Club during the past year.
THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORDS ON DAIRY FARM

By Prof. A. O. Davis

It is a recognized fact we have some of the highest producing cows in the world here in the United States. On the other hand we have some of the lowest producers which is a fact that should be of primary concern to the dairy farmer. Since this is true probably the most important record needed by the dairy farmer is production records. Keeping production records is the only accurate means of detecting the low producers or unprofitable cows. After detection the unprofitable cows should be disposed of. This practice is profitable directly as well as indirectly because present production will influence future production of the herd when replacements are raised. In other words it makes possible the breeding up of a higher producing herd.

Keeping production records provides valuable information on feeding. Obviously, the production of a cow must be known before she can be fed according to production. If the cow is fed according to production the dairy farmer will have feed records which will enable him to calculate the returns above feed cost for each cow.

Various methods for keeping production records have been tried. The most accurate plan is to weigh and record the amount of milk produced by each cow, each day. Then taking the fat test from a composite sample of milk from the cow representing three consecutive days of the month. Most dairy farmers term this too time consuming. If so, probably the best means of obtaining permanent, systematic records of production on his herd is to be a member of a D. H. I. A. Association. Under this plan a supervisor, employed by the Association, visits the farm once a month. He weighs the milk from each cow for two consecutive milkings and
test it for butter fat content. These figures are used in calculating the production for the month. Fairly accurate records can be obtained in this manner.

In addition to production records the dairy farmer should keep accurate breeding and calving records. This will enable him to tell when to breed the cow, when to turn her dry and when she is due to calve.

Another record that should be kept by the dairy farmer is a general health record on the herd. This is especially true of tests and vaccinations.

Many times a good set of records will aid the dairy farmer in selling surplus stock. Record keeping is a necessity for a good dairy program.

THOUGHTS OF THE DAY

By Robert Hawkins

Verses: Psalm CIV

5. Bless the Lord, who laid the foundations of the earth, that it should not be removed forever.

10. He sendeth the springs into the valleys which run among the hills.

11. They give drink to every beast of the field.

13. He watereth the hills from his chambers; the earth is satisfied with the fruit of the works.

14. He causeth the grass to grow, for the cattle and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

19. He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down.
ACTIVITIES OF THE CHERRY COUNTRY LIFE CLUB

By Joseph W. Durbin

The Club has been very fortunate this year in securing educational and entertaining programs.

At the regular meeting of November 14, 1951, the Club had a movie on Artificial Insemination. After the movie refreshments were served.

Entertainment for other fall semester meetings were supplied by the members who engaged in Bingo. Prizes were awarded to the winner.

Bob Greene and his band furnished the entertainment at the regular meeting of February 20, 1952. Everyone enjoyed this program very much.

At the regular meeting of March 18, 1952, the Club was fortunate in having Mr. Herman Lowe, who made a speech and showed some films which were made on his tour of Europe. Everyone enjoyed and profitted by being present for this meeting.

A concession stand was set up in Snell Hall on April 15 for the F. F. A. day.

The Club purchased and installed a candy machine in Snell Hall during the Spring Semester. The machine has proven to be successful and furnishes a steady income for the club.

The highlight of the Spring Semester was the banquet at Ferrell's Cafe, held in honor of the graduating seniors. Dr. Willey, member of the Education Department of Western Kentucky State College, was the guest speaker.

It is the desire of the Club that enjoyable years will be experienced in the future.
OFFICERS

FALL SEMESTER, 1951

- Gerald T. Cohron - President - Martin A. Massengale
- Floyd Hensley, Jr. - V. President - William Jackson
- Frank Summers - Secretary - Norris Branson
- Charles Roy Drake - Treasurer - Robert L. Lockett
- Robert L. Lockett - Reporter - Joseph W. Durbin
- Forsythe Twins - Sgt. At Arms - Donald Owen Knerr
- Herbert L. Lacy - Chaplin - Robert E. Hawkins
- Donald Owen Knerr - Athletic Dir. - Maurice Cole
- Charles A. Livingstone - Art Director - Earl Fred Yeiser
- Earl O. Shives - Corr. Editor - Floyd Hensley, Jr.

SPRING SEMESTER, 1952

MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THIS, THE THIRD
ANNUAL ISSUE OF THE
CHERRY COUNTRY LIFE CLUB
YEARBOOK

- Floyd T. Hensley, Jr. - Editor-In-Chief
- Gerald T. Cohron - Assistant Editor
- Earl Fred Yeiser - Art Editor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carl Lee Davis</td>
<td>Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eithal Davis</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Dillihay</td>
<td>Russellville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Roy Drake</td>
<td>Cromwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd F. Drive</td>
<td>Lafayette, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Paul Ferguson</td>
<td>Hegira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Fleener</td>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard C. Garner</td>
<td>Hegira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Graham</td>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy D. Greene</td>
<td>Louisville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Graff Hamilton, III</td>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E. Hawkins</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgil L. Henry</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd T. Hensley, Jr.</td>
<td>Hardyville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy Burrel Horrell</td>
<td>Clarkson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert M. Jenkins</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert L. Lacy</td>
<td>Breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert L. Lockett</td>
<td>Hardyville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin A. Massengale</td>
<td>Monticello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kenneth Nance</td>
<td>Slaughters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert D. Searcy</td>
<td>Portland, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ike Shutt</td>
<td>Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Summers</td>
<td>Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Fred Yeiser</td>
<td>Owensboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Young</td>
<td>Lewisport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT—"Do you know, if you'd bile the corn before you feed it to them hawgs, they'd digest it in half the time?"

PHILOSOPHIC FARMER—"Awi Pth, pth! What's time to a hawg anyhow?"

JIM—"What's the best thing for hives?"

SIM—"Bees."

OLD HEN—"Let me give you a piece of good advice."

YOUNG HEN—"What is it?"

OLD HEN—"An egg a day keeps the ax away."

"I suppose your home town is one of those places where everyone goes down to meet the train."

"What train?"
BABY CORN-- "Where did I come from, Mamma?"

MAMMA CORN-- "Hush, darling; the stalk brought you."

SIM-- "Did you say you knew Art?"

JIM-- "Art who?"

SIM-- "Artesian."

JIM-- "Oh yes, I know Artesian well."

WALLY-- "I have had to make a living by my wits."

SALLY-- "Well, half a living is better than none."

PIPA POSSUM-- "Delphine, where are the kiddies?"

MIMMA POSSUM-- "My goodness! I've had my pocket picked."

FIRST INMATE-- "And what are you doing now?"

SECOND INMATE-- "Buying old wells, sawing them up, and selling them for post holes."

MIMMA-- "Eat your spinach, dear; it makes strong teeth."

JOHNNY-- "Why don't you feed it to Grandpa?"

SHE-- "Am I really the only girl you've ever kissed?"

HE-- "Certainly—and by far the prettiest."