

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

CORN GROWING

Selection of Land
Land which has been in grass and clover sod for a year or two is best for corn. Such land would be increased in fertility by manure, or by any kind of vegetable matter plowed into the soil. The land should be well drained, otherwise the corn produced will not pay for labor put upon it. Any well-drained land with a fair quantity of vegetable matter in it can be made to produce a paying crop by proper fertilization and cultivation. The manure may be applied to the land before plowing. It will do the land good to put it on at any time, even as a top-dressing.

Preparation of Seed Bed

The best time to plow the land is in the fall. The freezing of the soil pulverizes it and puts it in good condition for the planting of seed and for holding the moisture. In most places the land may often be plowed during the winter months if it has been impossible to do it earlier in the fall. Plow about six inches deep, and deeper if not too much "dead" clay would be turned to the surface thereby. In some cases it may benefit the seed bed by running a "bull" tongue or subsoil plow behind the turning plow. This breaks up the subsoil and gives better drainage without bringing lifeless clay to the surface.

Immediately after plowing, the land should be harrowed in order to break up clods and make the surface smooth so as to hold moisture better. This is particularly important in case the land has been plowed in the spring. Before planting, harrow and disk the land as often as time will permit. These operations conserve moisture, kill growing weeds, and put "life" into the soil. It pays even the corn planting may be delayed thereby. It is dangerous to delay corn planting later than May 20.

Fertilizer

Well-rotted stable manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for corn. When enough is not available to spread over an entire field, commercial fertilizer should always be broadcasted, using from 250 to 300 pounds per acre. This is done so that the roots which fill all parts of the upper 3 or 4 inches of soil may get the food from the fertilizer. Best results are usually obtained by broadcasting the phosphate before planting and then thoroughly working it into the soil. When the roots of the corn are well distributed in all parts of the soil, or about the time the corn begins to tassle, the crop may be economically benefited by the application of the nitrate of soda. This should be scattered between the rows at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds to the acre.

Seed

Get as good seed corn as can be had in the community and a variety that is standard and thoroughly tested for the locality. It is not advised to plant such late maturing varieties as Boone County White and Johnson County White very late. White and Yellow Dent and Hickory King corn can be planted later in the season than the Boone County White. Test the seed before planting.

Planting

On good soils that hold moisture fairly well and have plenty of plant food, plant 3 feet 6 inches each way, or drill 10 to 18 inches in the row and 3 feet 6 inches apart, putting two or three grains to the hill, depending on the fertility and water-holding power of the soil. Plant not over 3 inches deep. A uniform stand may be obtained by planting 3 to 4 grains of tested corn in the hill and thinning to 2 to 3 stalks to the hill, according to the fertility of the soil. Plant as soon as the seed bed is in good condition and weather permits.

Cultivation

On smooth, loose ground without stones it does not injure corn to harrow the ground anytime after planting until the corn is 2 to 4 inches high. It is best to slant the teeth of the harrow. Harrowing cleans the ground and conserves moisture. Cultivate every week or ten days when possible. Use a small tooth cultivator and cultivate shallow. The principal aim in cultivating should be to keep down weed growth, which takes moisture and food from the soil which the corn needs. Under average conditions deep cultivation, which disturbs the roots of the corn, is positively injurious and may ruin the crop. Boys who have obtained large yields of corn have adhered strictly to this rule.

Harvesting

The corn crop may be best utilized by cutting the corn and shocking when the grain has hardened and before the stalks are dead and before frost. Each shock should contain corn in 16 hills square. A profitable

way to utilize a crop where a large number of stock is kept is to haul the shocked corn to the barns and shred it. It may also be husked in the field and the cattle turned in to eat fodder. One of the best ways to utilize a corn crop is to silo it. Corn should be put in the silo at the same time it would be ready to cut and put into the shock. In many places in Western Kentucky it would be profitable to own a corn-harvesting machine which would cut and bind the corn for shocking or to be siloed. It would not pay to own such a machine unless there was a large enough acreage.

References and Sources of Information

For further information write County Agent, State College of Agriculture, or U. S. Department of Agriculture. The County Agent is nearest to you and can secure information for the farmer concerning his corn, without much delay.

The above article is only a general idea with a number of suggestions as to making a corn crop.

SWIFT PRODUCE REVIEW

The movement of live poultry is seasonal, and prices are on a little higher basis, especially for fat, heavy hens, due to demand for the approaching Jewish holidays. It is expected that as soon as this demand has been supplied, prices will work lower.

There is still a large supply of frozen poultry in storage to be marketed.

Butter prices have remained fairly steady during the week, altho any considerable increase in the make in the near future will result in lower prices.

Fresh eggs are being marketed freely, but storage holdings exceed those of the same time last year. The United States Department of Agriculture, in its report of the 14th, shows the following comparative stocks in Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia:

April 14, 1921 1,338,108 cases
Corresponding day, 1920 .. 1,402,247 cases

Excess..... 1,197,861 cases

The demand for current use is not specially heavy, and in view of the large amount in storage, lower markets are expected to prevail in the immediate future.
April 15, 1921.

BERKSHIRE BREEDERS BOOST BETTER Sires

Plan Suggested to Increase Use of Purebreds.

American Association Urging Various State Organizations to Favor Exchange of Registered Boars for Grade Animals.

An indication of the active and widespread support being given to the better-sire campaign now systematically fostered by the United States Department of Agriculture is illustrated by a proposal recently made by the American Berkshire association. This association, according to a letter recently received by the department, is suggesting to State Berkshire Breeders' association a plan designed to broaden the market for Berkshire boars and increase the use of purebred animals on farms.

The association is urging the various state organizations to mail circular letters to their members suggest-

ing that breeders exchange purebred boars for grade boars now being used by farmers, pricing the registered boar at a close figure and taking the grade boar at the market price as



A Purebred Berkshire Sow.

part payment, the breeder then sending the grade boar to the butcher. In their letter to the state associations the national body points out that every Berkshire breeder who follows this suggestion does three things:

He puts a Berkshire boar on an additional farm.
He provides a means of getting good Berkshire feeder hogs for the market.

He puts the purebred sire on a farm where formerly there was a grade or scrub.

Signs bearing the legend, "Registered Berkshire boar used on this farm," will be furnished by the American association to all farmers who take advantage of this plan.

There is nothing in the plan, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, that does not seem practicable for any other hog breeders' association to use.

The Detractor's Work.

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but by so doing he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position—the most he can do is maliciously tear from them the blessings which he can not enjoy himself.—Selected.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 58¢@59¢, No. 3 white 56¢@57¢, No. 2 yellow 56¢@57¢, No. 2 mixed 58¢@59¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$15.00, clover mixed \$14.00, clover \$19.00.

Oats—No. 2 white 30¢@31¢, No. 3 white 27¢@28¢, No. 3 mixed 26¢@27¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.33¢@1.35¢, No. 3 red 1.30¢@1.32¢, No. 4 red 1.25¢@1.27¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 52¢, centralized extras 48¢, firsts 45¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 23¢, firsts 22¢, ordinary firsts 21¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1 lb and over 70¢, fowls 4 lbs and over 30¢; fowls 5 lbs and over 31¢, under 4 lbs 30¢, roosters 19¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice 88¢@89¢, fair to good 87.25¢@88¢, common to fair 85¢@86.25¢, heifers, good to choice 88¢@89.25¢, fair to good 87¢@88¢, common to fair 84¢@85¢, canners 24¢@25¢, stock heifers 54¢@55¢.

Calves—Good to choice 89.50¢@90¢, fair to good 88¢@89.50¢, common and large 86¢@87¢.

Sheep—Good to choice 85¢@85.50¢, fair to good 83.50¢@84.50¢, common 82¢@83¢, lambs, good to choice 81¢@81.75¢, fair to good 80¢@80.75¢.

Hogs—Heavy 88¢@89.50¢, choice packers and butchers 88¢@89.75¢, medium 88¢, common to choice heavy fat sows 85.50¢@86.75¢, light sows 82.25¢, pigs (110 lbs and less) 88¢@89.25¢.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago)
(1921 World's Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR MAY 1

BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT EDUCATION

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 6:4-9; Prov. 1:3-18; Luke 2:52.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom.—Prov. 4:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Prov. 1:7-9; 4:1-13; Col. 2:2; Jas. 1:5; 1 Pet. 1:13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Jesus With the Teachers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Pleasing God in School.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Value of an Education.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Education Christian.

I. The Excellency of Wisdom (Prov. 3:13-18).

Let no man confuse this "wisdom" with the so-called wisdom resulting from an education in the arts, sciences and philosophy taught in the modern colleges and universities. The way to have this in its true sense is to get it from the Bible, God's revealed Word (Psa. 119:105-109). Wisdom personified means Christ (Prov. 8). All real wisdom leads to Christ, who is made unto us wisdom, righteousness, and sanctification (1 Cor. 1:30). Wisdom is desirable because:

1. Of its inherent qualities (vv. 13-15). (1) "Better than the merchandise of silver and the gain of gold" (v. 14). Men set great value upon these, but they are corruptible and shall soon pass away. (2) "More precious than rubies" (v. 15). Though among the most valuable among the precious stones, the ruby is of secondary value when compared with the wisdom of God. (3) Of immeasurable value (v. 15). The best things that the human heart can desire are not worthy to compare in value unto wisdom.

2. It ministers to our earthly welfare (vv. 16-18). (1) "Length of days is in her right hand" (v. 16). Godliness tends to long life. (2) "In her left hand riches and honor" (v. 16). "Riches and honor" may not always be according to the world's standard. (3) "Her ways are ways of pleasantness" (v. 17). The notion that the life of the Christian is hard and that pleasure does not enter into his experience is all wrong. The way of the transgressor is hard (Prov. 13:15). Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come (1 Tim. 4:8). (4) "All her paths are peace" (v. 17). There is no peace to the wicked. "The wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt" (Isa. 57:20, 21). (5) "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her" (v. 18). Those who eat of the tree of life, Christ, have eternal life (Gen. 3:22; ch. John 6:33). (6) "Happy is everyone that retaineth her" (v. 18). The only true happiness that can be had is in laying hold on wisdom in God's Word.

II. Israel's Responsibility With Reference to the Statutes of the Lord (Deut. 6:4-9).

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." This was a testimony against the polytheism of that day. He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin. (2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul, and might, because He is God alone.

2. How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9). The place for God's Word is in the heart. In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

DIGESTION

Most of the people of today think little of their bodies, of the food they eat, what happens to the food after it is taken into the mouth, why they eat, or give any attention whatever to themselves until they get sick. The most common cause of sickness today is indigestion.

The body may be compared to an engine which works night and day. If you overload the fire box and choke the fire, you lose fuel value by imperfect combustion, therefore if the feeding of the engine is not done properly, good results can not be obtained. The same is true of the body.

There are enzymes (different kinds of juices) in our bodies and there is a different kind for each kind of food we eat, for example—starchy foods and sweets are called carbohydrates and there is an enzyme in the mouth called Ptyalin which acts upon these starchy and sweet foods and changes them to a simple form of sugar—this food goes on into the stomach where it is churned and liquefied and then passes into the small intestines. There we find another enzyme called amylase which acts upon these same foods. Here the food is made ready to be absorbed into the blood and carried to the different parts of the body to produce heat and energy. There are many enzymes in the body which act upon the other foods which we eat, such as lean and fat meat, eggs, milk, etc., but the above gives one an idea of what really goes on in the body after we have eaten.

In order to have good health and good digestion we must have some rules to follow. First, we should have a balanced diet, that is, we should have a variety of foods and

not the same thing all of the time. Some people think if they have just meat and bread and butter and coffee, they have all they need. This is not true—other things are needed and must be eaten in order to have the best results. We should have vegetables such as spinach, kale, mustard, cabbage, eggs, and a lot of milk, since milk is especially good for children. We should eat dried fruits such as prunes, peaches, apples, figs, raisins, or fresh fruits. We should drink plenty of water, for water carries off the waste of the body and helps regulate body processes.

Another important thing is regularity. We should have a certain time to eat our meals and not eat at any other time, for eating between meals keeps the stomach working all of the time and without rest it will become irritated, and when the stomach is out of order the whole body is depressed. When we eat, our food should be chewed thoroughly and not swallowed in lumps, for it is hard to digest if it is not chewed properly and much fuel value is lost and the stomach over-taxed.

No person should ever eat when they are over-tired, worried, angry, excited or grieved, for the general nervous state of the person is very quickly reflected in the stomach. If food must be taken under these conditions, it should be taken in a liquid form, as warm soup, cocoa, or an egg beaten up in milk. It is a wise saying, "Laugh and grow fat."

Let us give more attention to the treatment of our bodies, for it means better health, and good health brings happiness.

Nell Hatchett,
Voc. Home Science

most important part of a child's education is that given in the Word of God. (2) Talk of them in the home (v. 7). How blessed is that home where God's Word is the topic of conversation. (3) Talk of them when walking with our children and friends (v. 7). (4) Talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7). The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth. (5) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7). How fitting that God should speak to us as the first thing when we awake. (6) Bind them upon thine hand (v. 8). This was literally done by the Jews. (7) Write them upon the posts of the house and on the gates (v. 8).

III. The Growth of Jesus (Luke 2:52).

1. Bodily stature. Being really human, His bodily size and strength increased.

2. Increased in wisdom. His mental equipment enlarged as any normal human being. His fountain of knowledge increased as He came in contact with men and the world.

3. In favor with God and man. His innate perfection and beauty more and more expressed itself as His human nature expanded.

VEGETABLE CHOWDER RECIPE

Best to Learn the Type of Dish and Not Be Confined to Any Definite Formula.

Vegetable chowders offer a good way of using up vegetables and skim milk. It is best to learn the type of dish and not be confined to any definite recipe, say food specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, for materials are often wasted thereby which should be used. The following

typical recipe is a good one and suggestive of the kind of dish one can easily make:

4 pound salt pork or 4 medium-sized potatoes, 1 onion, 2 carrots, 6 medium-sized to 2 cupsful of skinned milk, 1 pint stewed tomatoes, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, 1 green pepper, 2 teaspoonfuls salt.

Put the bacon or pork, onion and pepper through the meat chopper and cook carefully about five minutes. Add the water and tomatoes and cook until the vegetables are tender. Cut the potatoes and carrots into small pieces and cook in water until tender; drain and add with the skim milk to the other ingredients. Thicken with the flour mixed with a little cold milk.

REFRESHMENT FOR CHILDREN

Danger of Overeating Lessened if Food is Served at Time to Take Place of Regular Meal.

Children's parties present special problems because they give the mother the responsibility for feeding other people's children. One danger of such occasions—that of overeating—will be lessened if the refreshments are served at such a time as to take the place of one of the regular meals of the day. The same care should be taken in selecting foods as in the case of the ordinary meals.

No hard, tough, rich, or highly seasoned foods should be served, say food specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cocoa or some other milk drink, fruit, sandwiches, ice cream or a gelatin dessert, plain frosted cake, and simple candies make a good bill of fare.

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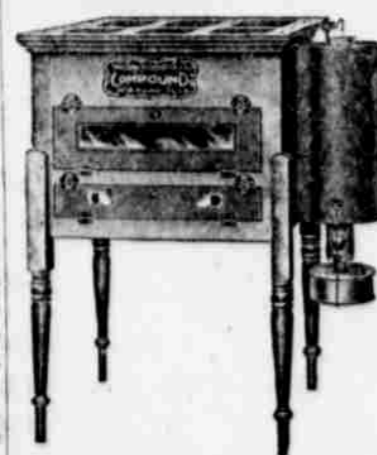
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