

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

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

BIG RED MEETING

The Berea R. I. Red Poultry Association met Saturday in Berea for its second business meeting for the year. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Green, the president. The forenoon session was short, consisting of some announcements concerning T.B. test for dairy cattle by County Agent and instructions by president to committees to report in the afternoon.

Dinner was served by members of the Association in one of the Domestic Science rooms of Berea College.

The afternoon session was given to reports from Inspection Committee, Treasurer and Secretary. The Association is doing much to promote more and better poultry. A number of new members joined the Association. They all say it's worth-while if for nothing else than merely getting together for a big picnic dinner twice a year. Of course this is not all. There are hundreds of people raising pure-bred poultry who are inspired to do so by attending a poultry meeting. We need more and better poultry on our farms. We also need better housing and feeding methods.

Set every old hen that wants to set—at once. The early hatch pays in dollars and cents. Try it this spring.

COMMUNITY MEETING

The Whites Station community meeting Friday night was a success. A splendid program was rendered with much interest. Judge Goodloe served as chairman. Mr. Houk's discussion on hogs brought forth much talk at the close of the meeting. Mr. Coy and other men discussed hogs while the women discussed poultry, etc. The club members and other young people entertained each other, now and then catching hog and poultry suggestions from other sections of the room.

The entire crowd remained for 35 minutes after the program was over. No one wanted to leave. If you had been there, you would have stayed too and likely joined some of the discussions. The community meetings are very valuable indeed. It's where we get together and discuss big and little things. It's where we exchange ideas and get inspiration. Whites Station will have another meeting March 27.

The following paper was read at the community meeting. It will give you an idea: Read it.

Ramblin' Thoughts of An Idle Fellow

I read a piece of paper the other day at the postoffice telling about this here community meeting tonight. I sez I was goin' to be there. Then some one up and told me that Bob Potts was a goin' to talk on Wheat and Harry Morgan on Chickens or Tobacco raising. Shucks! Who wants to go and listen to them fellers anyhow? We can hear them any day when the Loafer's Club meets about mail time, and even then no one pays them no mind when the champion checker players has got games goin'.

Say, you folks listen. A feller came to my house the other day, and tried to sell me an electric light plant and waterworks outfit, for the women folks benefit, but you bet I didn't give him no order. We still got a cistern about 20 feet from the house, and coal oil lamps. Of course the women folks wanted me to spend money on all this foolishness, as the agent was a slick talker, and they ain't hardly spoke to me since I petted.

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service that is given to subscribers without charge.

Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

375,000 Circulation

Our quality and quantity of fruit depends on the care of our trees and vines. Since San Jose Scale is raging at a rapid rate in this section, I would advise all farmers who have a few or many fruit trees or grape vines to spray during March with a lime-sulphur solution.

Liquid form, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water.
Powder form, 1 pound to 4 gallons of water.

See to it that the trees or vines are thoroughly saturated with the spray. If San Jose Scale is already present, it would be wise to spray twice this spring—once in March and once before April 5. This spray solution of lime-sulphur not only controls San Jose Scale but many other insects and diseases. Do not spray when it is freezing weather.

Spray Schedule for Apples

For San Jose Scale:
1 gallon commercial lime-sulphur,
8 gallons water, or
1 pound of powder form lime-sulphur
4 gallons of water
Apply before buds open or growth starts.

For Codling Moth:
1 gallon commercial lime-sulphur
30 gallons of water and 1 1-2 lbs. of arsenate of lead.

If powder form lime-sulphur is used make it 1 pound to 15 gallons of water.

Apply just as bloom falls.
For Second Hatch of Codling Moth: Same spray as above—applied two weeks later.

For Bitter Rot, Sooty Fungus, Black Rot, Etc.: Same as for codling moth.

Applied about August 1.

In case Arsenate of lead paste is used, 3 pounds should be used instead of 1 1-2 pounds.

If you don't know what your trees need or what insects or disease is working on them, use the first and last spray mentioned. All orchards need these two applications.

Every farmer should own a spray pump. It should be used often in his garden and potato patch. The spray pump is not to be used for orchard and grape vines and set away, but should be kept in good running order and well loaded with arsenate of lead or Paris Green for potatoe bugs when first discovered, and this is just as the potato peeps thru the ground. The bug is generally waiting for the potato. The melon vines and cucumber vines need spraying also.

Robert F. Spence,
County Agricultural Agent,
Berea, Kentucky

NEWS REVIEW (Continued from Page One)

PRESIDENT HARDING informed the senate that he could not comply with its request for the records, minutes, conversations, etc., relating to the four-power treaty, because most of the conversations and discussions were quite outside the conference and were without record. He added: "I do not believe it to be compatible with public interests or consistent with the amenities of international negotiations to attempt to reveal information and confidential conversations or discussions of which no record was kept, or to submit tentative suggestions or informal proposals, without which the arrival at desirable international understandings would be rendered unlikely if not impossible."

Mr. Harding, however, emphatically assured the senate that there were no concealed understandings and no secret exchanges of notes. But the "irreconcilable" senators are not satis-

fied and insist that ratification must be hedged about with considerable reservation. Although President Harding adhered to his position that no reservation was necessary, the foreign relations committee was informed that he would not object to the one offered by Senator Brandegee if it was deemed best thus to facilitate ratification. This reservation reads:

"The United States understands that it assumes no obligation either legal or moral, to maintain the rights in relation to the insular possessions or insular dependencies of any of the other belligerent parties and that the consent of the congress of the United States shall be necessary to any adjustments or understandings under articles one and two by which the United States is to be bound in any way, and that there is no obligation either legal or moral to give such consent."

Naturally Senator Johnson of California was not satisfied even with this, and he offered another more drastic reservation. But the administration senators said the Brandegee resolution was as far as they would consent to go, and the "stalwarts," like Kellogg and New, didn't want to make any concessions at all. Then Senator Lodge, after conferring with the President, offered a substitute reservation safeguarding congressional authority over the use of armed force. This was not liked by the more radical members.

CONSIDERATION of a sales tax for financing the soldiers' bonus was given consideration by a subcommittee of the house ways and means committee, but no conclusions have been reached. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was called on for further advice and said he still believes bonus legislation should be postponed, but that if a bill is to be passed he would prefer some form of tax as against the issuance of bonds. He said that a sales tax would mean 2,000 additional employees, but that it could be administered.

Petitions in opposition to a sales tax were circulated in the house last week and were signed by at least seventy members. It was asserted that fully one hundred could be counted on to vote against such a tax. Meanwhile a movement is gaining headway to postpone bonus legislation altogether until the newly appointed foreign debt commission has ascertained the chances for the payment of interest by foreign nations and decided concerning the funding of foreign debts into long term securities. A number of well known men have asked the National Republican club to oppose the granting of a federal bonus "to any soldier who cannot show a wound or who was not disabled in the service."

THE foreign debt commission mentioned above, as named by President Harding, is made up of Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah and Representative Burton of Ohio. The fact that all five are Republicans has aroused the ire of the Democrats and the latter in the senate declared they would not vote for the confirmation of the appointments of Smoot and Burton.

REPRESENTATIVES of 16 railway unions and of the United Mine Workers of America met in Chicago and entered into a defensive alliance, but there will be no sympathetic rail strike on April 1, when the coal miners are expected to quit work. The agreement, moreover, does not become operative until it has been ratified by all the organizations. If any of the labor unions embraced in the agreement "is made the victim of unwarranted attacks, or its integrity is jeopardized," ways and means will be considered, any action to be approved by each of the 17 organizations. An executive committee, composed of the chief executives of all the unions, will make the necessary recommendations.

FARM FOR SALE

A BIG BARGAIN

One Hundred and Fifteen Acres Located on the Pike Five Miles East of Berea

Two-room, nine months school adjoining farm. Post office and two stores and church in 1-8 mile of farm

- Well improved with four room dwelling, good stock barn, good wire fence, and four acre tobacco barn.
- Garage, crib, chicken house, harness room, and coal house.
- Well watered, lasting running water for stock, and good well water for domestic use.
- Ten acres in clover, fifteen acres in blue grass and orchard grass. 20 acres to plow for corn this year, 25 acres fine tobacco land. 35 acres bottom land, ten acres gently rolling, thirty acres hill land ready for cultivation, and balance in timber. 1000 locust posts and other timber sufficient to furnish fire wood, and all improvements needed for farm. One and one half acres young orchard, peaches and apples.

This farm will be sold at a bargain. Would exchange for Berea property For price and terms see or write

DEAN & HERNDON
Berea Kentucky

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

HOT BEDS

By Benton F. Fielder, Superintendent Berea College Gardens

Use

A hot bed may be an important factor in a well managed garden. If desired, such crops as lettuce and radishes may be grown for the table before the normal growing season. This will entail a small amount of labor and careful management, but such crops are highly desirable in the early spring. We may make use of the hot bed in the fall and prolong the period for the crops mentioned above. The principal use of the hot bed, however, is to grow plants that will be early, strong and vigorous to be transplanted to the field as soon as the weather will permit, thus giving us the main crop several days and even weeks earlier than we could have had it, but for the hot bed.

Location of Hot Bed

The hot bed should be built in a location which will be convenient to the house and garden, and which will afford protection from the cold north and west winds. A south or south-easter exposure is best. An abundant water supply is important. A good surface and underground drainage is essential.

Construction

A hot bed is a box-like structure covered with sash 3x6 feet in size, and artificially heated. For a farmer's garden or a town garden of large size, a three or four sash bed would be suitable. Dig a hole 18 to 24 in. deep and as large as you desire the bed. Then take 2x4 in. timber and saw three posts 2 1-2 feet long and three 3 feet long. Drive one of the short posts at either corner and one in the center on the south side, leaving 12 inches above ground. Drive the three long posts on the north side the same way, leaving 18 in. above ground. With any old scrap lumber around the place box this up to the top of the post. There should be a 2x4 cross piece mortised in every three feet so the sash will have support and at the same time break the cracks where the sash meet.

Preparation

Horse manure from grain-fed animals containing one part litter to two parts excrement make the most desir-

able and economical heating material. Manure must be fresh as that which is left in a pile and become "fired" will not produce the required heat. This fresh manure piled for a few days will begin steaming, indicating that fermentation is taking place. Then we should fork it over, breaking it up into small pieces. When the entire mass of manure is steaming hot again, it should be put into the pit about 18 in. deep and well packed, especially around the edges and corners.

As soon as the manure is in place, put on two inches of straw to help distribute the heat. On top of the straw place 4 to 6 inches of good garden soil, well pulverized and graded. The next step is to put the sash on the bed to protect the bed from rain or snow and help retain the heat. In no case should seeds be sown or plants set until the manure has had a chance to heat freely and cool to at least 85 degrees F. The violent heating does not take place for three or four days in some cases. When the temperature settles down to 85 degrees F., with a rake stir the soil to kill any weed seeds that may have germinated, then sow the seed.

Care

Hotbeds require careful attention in the spring when the weather is changeable and the nights frosty. The sash must be raised, slid down or removed entirely each morning, depending on weather conditions. They must be replaced each evening. The plants must be watered when necessary and the weeds kept out. The soil between the rows should be stirred frequently. Thinning out, transplanting and reseedling must be resorted to at times. The watering must be done carefully and at the proper time. As a general rule, it is best to water in the morning only and on bright days so the sash may be kept open to dry off the plants.

Constant vigilance and careful attention to details are essential qualities having to do with the successful handling of hotbeds. One failure to protect the plants on a frosty night will mean that the work will all have to be done over again or the bed abandoned. But the advantages to be gained by their proper use are so many that they are well worth their cost and effort.

NEW pay scales for the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, coast and geodetic survey and public health service have been arranged by the joint congressional service pay commission and a bill providing for them ordered favorably reported to house and senate. For the fiscal year 1923 the new rate of pay for those six services will save the government about \$13,000,000, and ultimately, it is estimated, the saving will be \$28,000,000 annually. The proposed rate is below the present basis, which was fixed in 1920, but considerably above that established in 1918.

The house appropriations committee, in one of its economical spasms, reduced the estimates of the Department of Commerce to the extent of \$3,089,891, and those of the Department of Labor by \$1,227,712.

PREMIERS LLOYD GEORGE AND POINCARÉ met privately in France Sunday for the purpose of arranging the agenda for the Geneva conference on the economic and financial regeneration of Europe. There are reports that the conference may be postponed for several weeks. Of course the European nations are exceedingly desirous that the United States shall take part in the meeting, but this grows more unlikely as time passes. Secretary Hoover, in a Washington birthday address in Chicago, gave what might be considered an unofficial expression of the administration's views on this matter. Without becoming too specific, he made it plain that the United States could not be expected to lend assistance to the nations of Europe until they had worked out some of their present pressing problems, including "unbalanced budgets, overtaxed peoples, large armies and

an unbearable debt, both domestic and external—all bearing their fruit of inflation and instability."

Mr. Hoover added: "We find ourselves much torn between an earnest desire to be of service and a rightful desire to keep ourselves free from matters to which we are not a party and which we cannot remedy; participation in which, nevertheless, would undermine our strength, our influence and our ability to render real service in the future."

TRUCE has been agreed upon by the quarreling Irish-Free State supporters on one side and republicans on the other. And Feis, the convention of the Sinn Fein, on Wednesday adjourned for three months, at the end of which period the people of the island will be called on to vote on a constitution, and also on acceptance of the treaty with England. No election is to be held until after that referendum. Michael Collins announced he would resign the chairmanship of the provisional government if in the three months the opposition gained control of the Dail Eireann. His majority now is exceedingly slender. One thousand members of the Sinn Fein met with De Valera and formally organized the republican party, and plans were laid for a campaign in every county against the Free State and the proposed constitution.

THE resignation of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis from the federal bench of the northern Illinois district is cause for sincere regret, except perhaps on the part of baseball fans. Though often spectacular in methods and speech, Judge Landis was always fearless, just and impeccably honest, and he had an uncanny ability to get at the truth and a commendable tendency to ignore unimportant technicalities. If these latter qualities were shared by the lesser judiciary of the region where Judge Landis has been exercising his activities there would be less cause to complain of the prevalence of crime there and of miscarriages of justice.

WHAT may develop into a new political party was born in Chicago last week when several hundred farmers, Socialists, union labor leaders and others started a movement for the election to congress of men and women of the working class. At present the participants in this movement are pledged to nonpartisan political action. Radicals of many types and degrees were present at the conference, but I. W. W.'s were not admitted.

How to Pray.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into the closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. For your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him.—Matthew 6:6-8.

For Rent

130-Acre Farm

With Improvements

For money rent. About 15 acres for cultivation, balance in grass. Farm is well fenced and watered and located within 5 miles of Berea, near Potts' Mill.

J. B. Cornelison

Phone 14 Richmond, Ky.