

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

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

OUR CLUB WORK

Club Achievement Day, Berea, Ky., April 29

The purpose of the Junior Agricultural Club is to promote the interest of agriculture in every possible way, educationally, cooperatively, and socially. With a view to develop better man and womanhood.

Last year there were 475 club members in Madison and Rockcastle counties. This year we have around 600. Just think of that! an increase of 125.

The 475 club boys and girls did a business of around \$8000. Their net profit was nearly \$2000.

In 1920, 36 completed the year's work. For the year's work of 1921 126 will receive Certificates of Merit. There are now 28 organized clubs. The programs put on by these clubs are interesting and educational. They are uplifting to the community, and are moulding the public opinion along the line of higher ideals and better living.

The club is introducing more and better purebred poultry and live stock.

The Junior Agricultural Club is exerting a great influence in breaking up the isolation of farm life. The meetings provide clean entertainment for the young people and the old as well.

And it is making us better boys and girls after we work with and care for plants and animals we can not do evil deeds or think evil thoughts as those who have nothing to do.

The club is teaching us to be 4-H boys and girls. The 4-H's are: Head, Heart, Hand and Health. In our club we pledge our head to clear thinking, our heart to greater loyalty, our hands to longer service, and our health to better living, for our club, our community, and our country.

In our club work we learn to value cooperation. The club that pulls together is the one that is going to succeed.

One of the greatest things the club teaches is pride of ownership. Let a boy or girl own anything, and they will take more interest in it, and much better care of it than where it is someone else's.

To many boys and girls farm life seems dull and unattractive. The club is making our farm homes more attractive and is giving our boys and girls something to stay on the farm for.

One of the greatest questions of the day is: Why do boys and girls leave the farm? The following poem illustrates why boys and girls leave the farm:

Why did you leave the farm, my lad? Why did you bolt and quit your dad?

Why did you beat it off to town And turn your poor old father down? I left my dad, his farm, his plow Because my calf became his cow. I left my dad—'twas wrong of course—

Because my colt became his horse. I left my dad to sow and reap Because my lamb became his sheep. I threw my hoe and struck my fork Because my pig became his pork.

Lillian V. Hutchins, Sec. O.P.W. Junior Agri. Club

Girl Devotees of the "Weed."
In London it is a common sight to see girls employed in shop or office enjoying a game of checkers in some little tea shop, where they may also have a "quiet smoke" unobserved.

GO BACK TO GLACIAL AGE

How Animal and Human Bones in Caves of the Ohio Valley Tell of Past Periods.

Among the enormous number of animal and human bones that lie in the caves of the Ohio valley there may be discovered evidences that man existed in America in the Glacial age. So thinks Arthur M. Miller, professor of geology in the University of Kentucky, who has been investigating and excavating new finds of bones that have been made near Lexington.

In two caves near Lexington Professor Miller found human bones identified as belonging to an Indian man, and bones of raccoon, ground hog, gray fox, deer, buffalo and bear. The bear skeleton, partly fossilized, is supposed to be the remains of a polar bear that lived in a great ice age before the present geologic era.

Thomas Jefferson and William Henry Harrison, Presidents both, were among the prominent men who excavated mammalian remains at Big Bone Lick in the early years of the last century. Interest in the entombed bones was more intense then than it has been lately because caves were discovered often during the mining of nitrous earth when the saltpeter industry flourished in that part of the country.

Why Called Passion Flower.

The passion flower got its name from the Spanish settlers of the West Indies and South America because they fancied that it pictured Christ's passion and death. According to their fancy, the leaf symbolizes the spear that pierced the Savior's side; the anthers, the marks of the five wounds made by the spear; the tendrils, the cords of whips with which he was secured; the column of the ovary, the upright of the cross; the stamens, the hammers; the three styles, the nails; the filamentous processes, the crown of thorns; the calyx, the glory of halo; the white tinge, purity; the blue tint, heaven; and the fact that it remains open three days typifies his three days' ministry.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

May and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2; No. 3 white 64 1/2 @ 65; No. 4 white 62 1/2 @ 63 1/2; No. 2 yellow 65 @ 66; No. 4 yellow 61 1/2 @ 62 1/2; No. 2 mixed 65 @ 66.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$23 @ 23.50; clover \$19 @ 20.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.43 @ 1.45; No. 3 \$1.42 @ 1.43; No. 4 \$1.37 @ 1.40.

Oats—No. 2 white \$2.06 @ 2.14; No. 3 40 @ 40 1/2; No. 2 mixed 40 @ 41; No. 3 mixed 38 @ 39.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Whole milk creamy extras 42; centralized extras 36; firsts 34; fancy dairy 28.

Eggs—Extra firsts 24; firsts 23; ordinary firsts 22.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1 1/2 lbs and over 50 @ 58; fowls 4 lbs and over 25; under 4 lbs 25; roosters 16.

Live Stock

Cattle—steers, good to choice \$7.50 @ 8.50; fair to good \$6.50 @ 7.50; common to fair \$5 @ 6.50; heifers, good to choice \$7 @ 8.50; fair to good \$6 @ 7; common to fair \$4.50 @ 6.00; cows, good to choice \$5.50 @ 6.25; canners \$2 @ 2.50; stock steers \$5.50 @ 6.7; stock heifers \$4.50 @ 5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$8.50 @ 9; fair to good \$6 @ 8.50; common and large \$4 @ 6.

Sheep—Good to choice \$6.50 @ 7.50; fair to good \$4 @ 6.50; common \$2 @ 3; lambs good to choice \$14 @ 15; fair to good \$12 @ 14.

Hogs—Heavy \$10.85; choice packers and butchers \$10.85; medium \$10.85; common to choice heavy fat sows \$1 @ 8.50; light shippers \$10.75; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$7 @ 10.25.

Things Often Overlooked Yet at the Bottom of Many Farmers' Troubles

By D. L. BRYSON, Farmer, Elizabeth, Ill.

Here are some things that are often overlooked and yet are at the bottom of many a farmer's troubles. Many farms are too small to be profitable, owing to the fact that the outlay for equipment, buildings, insurance, etc., is as large on 80 acres as on 160 or 200 acres.

Crop yields should be much larger per acre, and often the extra ten or twenty bushels represent the profit above cost of production. Too much of the live stock on farms is of the scrub variety, which means a low return on live stock investment.

Addition of limestone, crop rotation with legumes, and the use of proper fertilizers will on most farms mean larger yields per acre, and the use of pure bred sires in all branches of live stock will mean a better grade of beef and pork at lower cost of production and higher prices for breeding stock.

Poor management in regard to labor, both horse and man, is found many times. Failure to do the odd jobs in slack times means delay in the busy season. Unnecessary machinery, carelessness, and waste are other factors which spell defeat.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. J. D. FLEWELLER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 7

ISAIAH'S REMEDY FOR A WORLD AT STRIFE

LESSON TEXT—Isa. 2:4, 11-13. GOLDEN TEXT—Come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord.—Isa. 2:5. REFERENCE MATERIAL.—Ps. 66, Mic. 4:1-4, Phil. 4:8, Gal. 3:22-23. PRIMARY TOPIC—How to Be a Peacemaker.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Swords Beaten Into Plowshares.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Make Peace and Keep It.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Conditions of Permanent Peace.

Isaiah does not set forth merely an ideal for a world at strife, but foretells what shall actually take place in the latter days, which shall put an end to all earth's strife. In these Scripture texts he reveals the fact that Jesus Christ shall come and establish His kingdom and remove from men's hearts the cause for strife.

1. The Kingdom Established (Isa. 2:2-4). By "mountain" in the Scriptures is meant "kingdom" (Dan. 2:35; Rev. 13:1; 17:9-11).

1. Its position (v. 2). It shall be in a place of supremacy. It stands at the head of all kingdoms. In fact the kingdoms of this world shall then become the kingdom of Christ (Rev. 11:15).

2. The restored nation the teacher of the Gentiles (v. 3). God called Israel that He might make His name known among other nations. Now after many centuries of apostasy and rebellion the chosen nation comes into its own. God's favor will be so outstanding as to gain the attention of the whole world and cause the people to come up to Jerusalem to hear the law of God.

3. The divine Judge (v. 4). The problems of the nations of the world shall be adjudicated by One who is all-wise, and He shall rebuke many people. Because of this rebuke they shall convert their implements of war into implements of husbandry and they shall learn war no more.

II. The King (Isa. 11:1-5). 1. His lineage (v. 1). He is of royal stock, of the house of David, from the fact that the "branch" grows out of David's roots, it is shown that Messiah shall come when the fortunes of the nation are very low.

2. His qualifications (vv. 2-3a). The Holy Spirit shall rest upon Him in His completeness, qualifying Him for His work. "Wisdom and understanding refer mainly to the clearness of intellectual and moral insight, counsel

and might to the qualities which give sound practical direction and vigor to follow and carry through the decisions of practical wisdom; while the knowledge and the fear of the Lord define relation by its two parts of acquaintance with God founded on love and reverential awe which prompts to obedience." He shall have quick understanding in the fear of the Lord and His delight shall be to do God's will. This has fulfillment in Jesus Christ in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge (Col. 2:3).

3. The character of His reign (vv. 3b-5). (1) "Not judge after the sight of his eyes." His knowledge is perfect; his judgment pierces through the problems, even seeing the motive which lies back of the act. (2) "Not reprove after the hearing of the ear." The word "reprove" means "decide." His decisions, therefore, will be on the basis of fact, not on hearsay. He cannot be deceived nor imposed upon. He knows all things, even from the beginning. (3) "With righteousness shall judge the poor." He will mete out impartial justice to them. Many times now the poor suffer because the wealthy are able to bribe the judge, but when Christ shall reign as King the poor shall get justice. The poor shall not suffer in justice because he is poor nor escape justice because he is poor. (4) "Shall reprove with equity for the meek." "Reprove" here doubtless means "decide." In fact the meek shall inherit the earth (Matt. 5:5). (5) "Shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth." By the "earth" is meant here the wicked inhabitants. When Messiah comes to reign there will be great wickedness in the earth (see Psalm 2:9-12; Luke 18:8). (6) He shall be girded with righteousness and faithfulness (v. 5). He is absolutely righteous and will faithfully carry out all His words.

III. Description of Christ's Reign (vv. 6-9). There will prevail universal peace between men and animals. In this description each animal is coupled with that upon which it naturally preys.

Daily Thought. It is common for those that are farthest from God to boast themselves most of their being near to the church.—Henry.

Every Man. The brave man carves out his fortune, and every man is the son of his own works.—Cervantes.

On Things Above. Set your affections on things above, not on things of this earth.—Colossians 3:2.

Improvements. "I'm glad to note that father's musical sense is improving," exclaimed Miss Cumrox. "But," protested her mother, "he slept through the entire concert." "That's what shows the improvement. He now sleeps serenely instead of making disgraceful remarks throughout the performance."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

THE CARE OF MILK

The following is taken from "First Lessons in the Care of Milk" by Florence Inlay, a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Extension Department of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

Milk Should Head the Food List

Milk is one of the foods which the body must have to develop normally and to keep itself in a healthy condition.

1. Plenty of milk with vegetables and cereals make a wholesome and economical diet.

2. Milk is the best source of lime.—It is a good bone builder.—It helps keep your teeth hard.

3. Milk is a good body builder.—Growing children should have it.

4. Desserts made from milk are body building foods.

5. Milk is the only all around food.—It contains some of all the necessary food substances.

6. Whole milk added to the diet of the growing boy and girl helps to resist disease.

7. Unclean milk is a disease carrier.—Keep it clean.

"No family has the right to purchase any meat until each member has at least a pint of milk daily. Milk is just as necessary in the diet of the adult as in that of the growing child. Milk is our greatest protective food and its use must be increased."—Dr. E. V. McCollum.

Real Value of Milk Depends Upon the Following Points:

1. Healthy cows. It has been proved that tuberculosis in cows may be spread among human beings and especially among children. The only way one can be sure that cows are not tubercular is to have them tested.

2. Cows should be brushed. A clean damp cloth should be used to wipe off the udder and flanks before milking.

3. Cows should be housed in a thoroughly ventilated, well lighted and clean stable.

4. Feeding dry hay at time of milking means dusty air. Silage fed at time of milking usually means that the milk has a foreign flavor.

5. People doing the milking should be healthy.

6. Tuberculosis is one of the diseases which may be easily carried thru food. Great care should be taken if there is any infectious or contagious disease in the family.

7. People doing the milking should have clean hands and clean clothes. Very fine dirt particles get into milk from unclean hands and soiled clothing of milkers. Typhoid is one of the diseases which is frequently carried in this way. Dry hand milking should be done, as wetting cows' teats will not only make them chap but will also contaminate the milk.

8. Small topped pails are best because less dirt and dust get into the milk during the process of milking.

9. Rinse with cold water.

Wash with very hot water and an alkaline washing powder, using a stiff brush.

Cleanse all seams.

Strainers should be boiled.

Rinse with boiling water and drain.

Flush the separator with skimmed

milk
Take bowl apart
Rinse with cold water
Wash all parts with hot water and an alkaline washing powder, using a brush
Rinse with boiling water and drain.
Keep all utensils on a clean rack placed in the sunshine.

10. In order to make the milk a desirable product, it should be cooled as quickly as possible at a temperature of 50 degrees F. This will retard the growth of bacteria. If running water is available, put milk cans in a tank between the pump and stock, and let the cold water thru continuously. Otherwise put cans in a tank of cold water, change water at least twice daily and stir milk to hasten the cooling. The cooling tank should be protected from the sun.

11. Milk should be kept away from foods that give odors to milk. Onions, radishes, turnips, cabbage, bananas, cantaloupe and fish are the foods which most easily give a foreign flavor to milk.

Milk and cream should be kept well covered so that no dust or insects can get into it.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Lucanian Eggs.

Break macaroni in one-inch pieces and cook in boiling salted water until tender; drain and pour over a cupful of cold water. There should be a cupful of cooked macaroni. Grease a baking dish and put into it a layer of macaroni; cover with a layer of rich white sauce, prepared by cooking together two tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour, and when well blended add one cupful of milk, seasoned with anchovy and onion juice. Add five hard-cooked eggs sliced, season highly with salt and cayenne, cover with buttered cracker crumbs and bake until the crumbs are brown.

Stuffed Baked Potatoes.

Wash and bake three good-sized long potatoes; bake until done, then cut potatoes into halves lengthwise, scoop out the potato and put through a sieve. Add to a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and the potatoes. Mix a cupful of chopped cooked meat, one tablespoonful each of chopped onion and green pepper. Season well with salt, butter and pepper, adding a little gravy if at hand. Fill the shells with the minced meat and pipe the seasoned potato around the edges.

Cauliflower in Batter.

Cook cauliflower until nearly done; drain, divide into small bunches; dip into a fritter batter and fry in deep fat. To make the batter use one beaten egg and one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, and one tablespoonful of olive oil. Beat well and let stand in a cool place for an hour. Serve garnished with parsley.

Potato With Sliced Mutton.

Make a mound of mashed potatoes on a platter; surround with slices of roast mutton that have been simmered in the gravy with onion juice, butter, jelly and minced parsley. Strain the gravy over the meat after laying it around the potato.

Stuffed Raisins.

Select a large bunch of raisins, wipe and remove the seeds by making an incision in each. Insert a small ball of fondant or a small salted nut. Almonds are best. Use as a garnish for the top of a box of home-made candy.

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

One woman writes:

"A domestic science teacher said it was the lightest cake she had ever tasted or seen—but remarked that I used at least six eggs in every cake. She wouldn't believe I used only two—until I showed her exactly how I made it. Now she uses nothing but Royal." Mrs. G. S.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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PUBLIC SALE

To settle the estate of L. B. Moore, deceased, the heirs will offer for sale at public auction, on the farm 1 mile north of Berea, Ky., on the Walnut Meadow pike, on

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 10:00 A. M.

135 Acres of Land

Will be sold in parts and then as a whole

The farm is well fenced and watered. Fifteen acres in cultivation, the rest in grass. There is one five-room house and one four-room house with necessary outbuildings

The following personal property will be sold:

- 1 Brood Mare, 2 yrs. old, and colt
- 1 pr. Mare Mules, 4 yrs. old, and harness
- 1 Mare, 4 yrs. old
- 1 Saddle Mare, 4 yrs. old
- 1 Horse, 3 yrs. old
- 1 Cow, 7 yrs. old, and calf
- 1 Cow, 3 yrs. old
- 1 Jersey Cow, 6 yrs. old
- 6 Yearling Calves
- 2 Hogs, weighing 150 lbs. each
- 1 Dain Mowing Machine
- 1 Rangel Harrow
- 1 Walking Cultivator
- 2 Turning Plows
- 2 Farm Wagons
- 1 "A" Harrow
- 1 5-tooth Gang Plow
- 2 Double Shovel Plows
- 1 Rubber Tired Buggy and Harness
- 1500 Tobacco Sticks
- 1 Cider Mill
- 50 Barrels of Corn
- Household and Kitchen Furniture
- Numerous other things

Terms will be made known on day of sale

L. B. MOORE HEIRS

Col. Jesse Cobb, Auctioneer