

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

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

ACHIEVEMENT DAY—MADISON COUNTY

Forty-six Junior Agricultural members received Certificates of Merit from the State College of Agriculture, presented by Dean Cooper at Berea, April 29. This was a great day for our club members. Fifty other members attended the meeting and witnessed a very fine program.

Berea College deserves much credit and praise for the fine chicken dinner which was served in the Normal dining-room. Everybody thought of Miss Cocks when seated at the table. It was she who made the dinner so good and appetizing.

Dean Cooper, E. E. Fish, and J. M. Feltner were speakers from the Extension Division of State College of Agriculture. President Hutchins, H. E. Taylor and Dean Clark were speakers from Berea College. Judge Goodloe was the speaker who represented the county and club members. His talk was full of inspiration and information.

In the afternoon Mr. Parks, our "picture show man," showed his cooperation by giving all club members and club leaders a ticket to the afternoon matinee. After the show everybody returned home feeling that club work was worth while.

After dinner the county club committee met at county agent's office and arranged for five club members to attend Junior Week at Lexington, June 19-24. The committee also voted for club camp to be held in Rockcastle this year, since it was in Madison last year.

Madison county is growing in club work and general development. Berea is always attractive to farmers and club members. Berea always cooperates in all projects promoted by the county agent.

planned for Club Camp for Rockcastle County to be held in July, at Brodhead Fair ground. The committee also planned for five club members to be sent from Rockcastle County to Junior Week, at Lexington, June 19 to 24.

Mt. Vernon deserves much credit and praise for the entertainment and cooperation. The Fiscal Court is to be thanked for making it possible for the County Agency work to continue in Rockcastle.

Brodhead's cooperation was voiced by Mr. Hiatt when he announced what Brodhead could do for the Club Camp if it could be located at Brodhead this year. The committee accepted Mr. Hiatt's offer and voted the camp for Brodhead.

Mr. Robins, the magistrate, also voiced closer cooperation along the line of County Agency work.

The County Board of Education is cooperating and helping to formulate plans for the School and Agricultural Fair.

Rockcastle County is moving forward in every way to make happy and contented homes, thereby producing happy and contented people.

OUR CLUB WORK

By Margaret L. Fish, Club Member, Mt. Vernon

The following paper was read at Achievement Day at Mt. Vernon, May 6:

Our club work is growing better each year. More boys and girls are given an opportunity to do something that really is worth while and learning how to can food, cook, sew, care for milk, baby chicks, with the least cost to get more out of them.

While they are doing this they have not only their learning but money besides with which they may go to school or do anything they may want to.

Some people might think there's no use in keeping a record of your summer's work, or in letting the boys and girls have the proceeds of what they work for. That's just where the trouble lies, if we didn't keep a record of our work, and care for our project, and in the end get the proceeds, how would we know how much we had gained? How could we see where our work had gone. The reason why so many boys and girls are leaving the farm is because they never belonged to a club, and because the chicken that was mine became maw's hen, and the calf that was mine became paw's cow.

I have heard older boys and girls say that one of the bitterest disappointments of their young lives was when they were given calves or lambs and felt so proud because they were owners of them and worked with them feeding and training them, then if a stock buyer came along and offered their father a certain price, away would go the pets and into his pocket the money; so they soon learned as the funny paper says, "it doesn't mean anything." But now, thank goodness, their parents and mine are growing older and wiser as the Bible says people shall be; the club work has been introduced to them and I am getting the benefit of it because I have a flock of Rhode Island Reds to call my own.

In our club we not only work but have a good time too, and the boys and girls that work the hardest are usually the ones that get the benefit of the best times.

Last summer I went to a club camp, which lasted all week; they had good teachers and instructors

from best schools to give lectures; in morning we listened to lectures and in the afternoon and evening we played games.

If you will let your boys and girls join the club you will find you will get more work out of them.

Our club work is growing better every year. We have around 600 members this year, whereas last year we only had 476. Thirty-six completed the work in 1920; in 1921, 126. Our clubs did a business of around \$3,000. Stop and think how much \$3,000 will help the boys and girls of this and adjoining counties. We now have 28 organized clubs. These clubs are introducing more and better livestock, producing bigger and better crops, carrying out educational programs, molding public opinion along the line of higher ideals and better living.

This only shows what boys and girls can do that are given a chance. So let's all pull together for bigger and better clubs, and give more boys and girls a chance to accomplish something that really is worth while that they may become better citizens.

"Here's to the club girls and boys too, Won't you help us to be true? Give us a chance to show you what we can do; For we all stand for the Red, White and Blue."

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 71¢@72¢; No. 3 white 69¢@70¢; No. 4 white 67¢@68¢; No. 2 yellow 69¢@70¢; No. 4 yellow 66¢@67¢; No. 2 mixed 67¢@68¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.45¢@1.46¢; No. 3 1.43¢@1.44¢; No. 4 1.37¢@1.40¢.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢; No. 3 41¢@42¢; No. 2 mixed 39½¢@40½¢; No. 3 mixed 37½¢@38½¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Whole milk creamy extras 40¢; centralized extras 37¢; firsts 31¢; fancy dairy 25¢.

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

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 50¢@53¢; 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 \$5.50@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@7; stock heifers \$4.50@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$9.50@10.00; fair to good \$7@9.50; common and large \$5@6.50.

Sheep—Good to choice \$7.50@8; fair to good \$4.50@7.50; common \$2@3; lambs good to choice \$17@17.50; fair to good \$14@17.

Hogs—Heavy \$10.75; choice packers and butchers \$10.75; medium \$10.75; common to choice heavy fat sows \$7 @8.75; light shippers \$10.75; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$7@10.25.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

Bill, It Must Be Admitted That Thief Had Logic of the Matter on His Side.

A man was charged in Glasgow with stealing a herring-barrel. After the charge had been proved the accuser addressed the magistrate:

"Deed, Sir Bailie, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the stealing of the barrel is nothing to some of his tricks. He stole my sign-board last week, and what does your honor think he did with it?"

"That would be hard for me to say," replied the magistrate.

"Weel, sir," said the witness, "I'll tell ye. He brought it into my ain shop, wi' my ain name on it, an' offered to sell it to me, as he said he thought it would be o' mair use to me than anybody else."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. F. B. ... Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 14

HEZEKIAH LEADS HIS PEOPLE BACK TO GOD

LESSON TEXT.—II Chron. 30:1-7. GOLDEN TEXT.—God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn away His face from you, if ye return unto Him. II Chron. 30:4.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—II Chron. 30:1-7. M. 23. Amos 9:7-15. PRIMARY TOPIC.—A King Who Was Shipped God.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—Hezekiah's Great Passover. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Putting Religion First. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Wide Methods of Reform.

1. Hezekiah Proclaims a Passover (vv. 1-18).

The way for a sinning and divided people to get back to God and be united, is around the crucified Lord.

1. The Invitation Was Representative of the Nation (v. 2a). The king took counsel with the princes and the congregation to show that the proclamation was the expression of the nation's desire.

2. The Time Was Unusual (vv. 2b-4). There was not sufficient time to sanctify the people, nor to gather them together at the regular time, so they resolved instead of postponing it for a year to hold it on the fourteenth day of the second month. This liberty had been granted before in an edict (Num. 9:9-13). This flexibility with reference to the holding of the passover shows that God's ordinances were made for man and not man for the ordinance.

3. The Scope of the Invitation (vv. 5-9). It included all of both nations who would come to keep the passover to the Lord God of Israel. "Israel" is now used to include both kingdoms. The effort was to win back the nation which had seceded. The posts who were sent with the message were authorized to supplement the proclamation with urgent exhortation to join as a united nation. This urgent invitation was tactfully put as follows:

(1) It touched ancestral memories—"Turn again unto the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel" (v. 6). Both kingdoms had a common ancestry.

(2) Recent bitter experience—"Be not like your fathers, and brethren, who trespassed against the Lord God, and were given up to desolation, as ye see" (v. 7). This was a delicate subject, but their ruin was so marked that such truth could be pressed.

(3) Yearning for captive kinsfolk—"Your brethren and children shall find compassion before their captors" (v. 9). (4) The instinct of self-preservation—"So that they shall come again into this land" (v. 9). (5) The forgiving mercy of God (v. 9). God will not turn any sincere seeker away from Him. "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out" (John 6:37).

4. Israel's Reception of the Invitation (vv. 10-12). This invitation in Israel met a mingled reception. (1) Some mocked. The urgent and sincere invitation only excited opposition and ridicule. (2) Some with humble hearts came to Jerusalem. This is ever the case. The gospel is a savor of life unto life and death unto death.

1. The Passover Kept (vv. 13-27).

1. Altars Removed (vv. 13, 14). In the time of Ahaz (ch. 28-24), these heathen altars were erected in Jerusalem. Before there could be worship of the true God all these traces of idolatry must be removed. This act of the people was voluntary, and shows that a right spirit actuated them.

2. The Passover Killed (v. 15).

3. The Priests and Levites Ashamed (vv. 15-20). The zeal of the people put to shame the priests and Levites. They were stimulated to perform their duties according to the law of God as given by Moses. They even took

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

BUTTER MAKING

The first essential to good butter is good, clean milk. The proper attention having been given to the production of clean milk, the next step is the separating of the cream from the milk. A cream separator is a great help in this matter, as with it a higher per cent of cream can be removed from the milk than by the shallow-pan method.

In case a separator is used, great care should be taken to keep it in a sanitary condition. It should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after each time it is used, and then sterilized with boiling water. The cream should be cooled as soon after separating as possible by setting in cold water (ice water is best).

If, instead of using a separator, the milk is strained into pans or into a large container, it should also be quickly cooled in the same manner. The quick cooling causes the cream to rise more quickly and completely than when the temperature is warmer. Another advantage of the quick cooling is that the cream can be skimmed off before fresh, sweet flavor has been lost.

The cream should be kept at a low temperature (by setting in cold water) until about 12 hours before churning. In order that the cream may ripen uniformly it should then all be placed in one receptacle and warmed slowly to a temperature of from 65 degrees to 75 degrees F. (ordinary room temperature). It should be stirred frequently, and care should be taken to keep it within these temperatures until it thickens, assumes a glossy appearance, and is mildly sour, when it should be cooled quickly to churning temperature. This should be such that (1) the churning will require from 30 to 40 minutes, and (2) the butter granules will be firm without being hard. The best temperature is usually from 52 degrees to 60 degrees F. in summer and from 58 degrees to 66 degrees F. in winter. It should be kept at this temperature for about

two hours before churning in order to give to the butter the desired firmness. Great care should be taken to prevent the cream from becoming too sour as it destroys the sweet flavor of the butter and makes it more likely to turn rancid.

The churn should be thoroughly cleaned before using. It should be rinsed with scalding water, then thoroughly rinsed and chilled with cold water. The butter bowl, ladles and paddles, etc., should be treated in a similar way and placed in a pan of cold water until needed.

The churn should be filled not more than one-third full. When too full the time required for churning is usually longer. It is best to pour the cream into the churn through a strainer to remove possible lumps or curd particles or any foreign matter. The churn should be run at the rate producing the greatest concussion, which can usually be determined by the sound. When the butter granules are the size of wheat kernels the churn should be stopped and the buttermilk drained off. The butter in the granular condition should then be washed twice with pure water at the same temperature as the buttermilk. It is easier and better to wash the buttermilk out than to work it out, as in the first method the buttermilk is more thoroughly removed than by the second method. Furthermore, much working of the butter tends to give it a salty consistency which is undesirable.

The butter may then be removed from the churn and salt added at about the rate of 3-4 oz. to 1 lb. of butter. It should next be carefully worked (by pressing rather than smearing) until the salt is evenly distributed and a solid smooth body is formed. If the salt is not worked in evenly, the color will be streaked or mottled. The butter is now ready to be made into a roll, or moulded.

The best butter has a firm waxy body, a bright appearance, and, when a slab is broken, a grain like broken steel. When eaten it seems to melt quickly in the mouth.

AMERICAN SQUIRRELS

Londoners complain that American gray squirrels imported to cavort about their big city parks are making nuisances of themselves. It seems they have ugly dispositions, not taking kindly to their new habitat and are driving the native red squirrels out. We have no apology to offer for the squirrels' bad behavior, but it is just possible that they have taken on themselves the obligation of repaying to the English the debt this country owes on account of the English sparrow. No one would condone unseemly conduct on the part of these transplanted Americans, even though they are there against their will and doubtless resent being sent off to another continent. They should act like gentlemen and ladylike squirrels and, involuntary expatriates though they are, conduct themselves as loyal Britishers. There is only one point in the London protest that sounds suspicious. In this country the gray squirrel does not war on the smaller red squirrel with any success if he wars on him at all. In fact, the red is rather more than a match for the gray in sanguinary contests, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Perhaps the red squirrels in London have an exaggerated notion of the invaders' pugnacity, having heard of some of the exploits of Americans on the western battle front.

Holy Communion.

In the holy communion we plead the great sacrifice which can never be repeated. As Joseph's brethren held up the blood-stained coat before their father to tell him in a touching way that Joseph was dead, so in the holy communion we hold up as it were the blood-stained coat before the Father in heaven.—The Bishop of London.

The Wicked Flea.

The wicked flea when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.—Proverbs 28.

Better Conditions in Indiana.

That the unemployment condition throughout representative cities of Indiana is constantly on the mend was shown in a report for the last of March made public by Evans Woolen, regional director for Indiana of the President's conference on unemployment. In some places it was reported there are indications that industry is ever resuming its prewar stride. Notable in this class is Muncie.

Injunction Stops Labor Building.

An injunction restraining the trustees of the Maintenance of Way Employers and Railway Shop Laborers from going on with any building project was granted at Detroit by Presiding Judge Ira W. Jaynes at the request of Harry Hemingway of Minneapolis and a number of other plaintiffs.

Arbitrators Reduce Wages.

A \$3 wage cut for about 2,100 members of the Franklin Feeders and Assistants Union No. 4, who have been paid \$30.95 for a forty-four hour week, and a \$1.80 cut for 800 junior members, paid at the rate of \$24.90 a week, was announced at Chicago by a board of arbitration.

Form New Political Alliance.

A political alliance between the North Carolina Farmers' Union, the North Carolina Federation of Labor, and the North Carolina division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers was formed at a conference between leaders of the three organizations.

Southern Agriculturist

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