

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

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

TO THE PARENTS OF ROCKCASTLE

Fore eight years you enjoyed a fair at Mt. Vernon which was conducted and supported by Rockcastle county people, but exhibits made by any county in the state, including some different states. This meant that few exhibits would be placed before the general public in Rockcastle county, especially along the line of livestock.

Last year your county agent and board of directors discussed the advisability of making the Mt. Vernon fair a county fair, thereby making it possible for you as farmers and your families to make entries in the fair and not compete with other counties, but only with the farmers and their families of your county. Under this change the fair association promoted some new ideas and built a floral hall and make other changes to suit the people of the county who are in reality the builders and makers of the fair.

Since this has become a county fair and a fair in which we can show our home, farm, and garden products, also our livestock and poultry, without competing with people who have been showing livestock for the purpose of just showing, we are interested in showing our county products from the standpoint of promoting the business in the county, and in the end brings more dollars and cents and better citizenship.

As your County Agent I am very anxious for all the farmers of Rockcastle county to take advantage of this opportunity and show what the county is doing by exhibiting the products produced in the county at the fair.

TO CLUB MEMBERS

I want to call the attention of all club members to the fact that the Mt. Vernon fair invites you to their fair and gives you free entrance, any one or all days, by presenting your Certificate of Membership or button to the gate-keeper. The Mt. Vernon fair also maintains a club department. They finance this department and insist that you as club members show your products in the club department. I insist that each club member take the advantage of this opportunity and exhibit his club products in competition with each other, and also enter in competition with the farmers. This is an opportunity to show what you have done and what you can do when you have the chance. I am asking for a chance for all the club members of the county, and I am glad to see that we are getting a chance from year to year.

Get ready with your products and enter the club department and attend the fair with the sole purpose of making it a better fair.

BRODHEAD FAIR

The Brodhead Fair Association has just recently made it possible

for the Junior Club members of the county to have a wonderful week's camp on its grounds. The cooperation of the Fair Association is appreciated, and we wish to show our cooperation and friendly relations in making our county and fairs better.

As County Agent I want to insist that all club members and farmers make all entries possible from the standpoint of farming, livestock, and poultry raising, in the Brodhead Fair. The fair does not have a club department as they had last year, but they ask all club members to make entries in the general department. Brodhead Fair has a good floral hall and should be filled with the products of the county. It should have one of the biggest poultry exhibits in the county, since it is located in an ideal poultry section. There are no poultry exhibit coops, therefore the people who exhibit will have to make their own coops. I hope that the day will come, and that not later than next year, that both the Mt. Vernon and Brodhead Fair Associations will give to the people of Rockcastle county poultry exhibit coops and pig and sheep pens at the fair grounds.

We, as the farmers and farmers' families, desire, I am sure, very much to make our fairs real fairs, beneficial and inspirational, and now we ask the privilege for the chance to become a part of the fairs by entering our livestock, poultry, etc. Let's tell our fair boards what we want, and ask them if they will make it possible for us by the time the next year rolls around.

Let's enter every ring in the Brodhead and Mt. Vernon Fairs this year that we possibly can. The money is worth trying for and the competition is interesting.

Your County Agent will meet you at both of these fairs and be ready to help in any way to make Rockcastle county a better county in which to live.

Robt. F. Spence,
County Agent

JUNIOR CLUB ACTIVITIES

Silver Creek Club
The Silver Creek Club met last Friday night and had a very fine entertainment, assisted by Miss Kersey. The entire community was entertained and crowded the house to see and hear.

GREEN HILL AND UPPER SCAFFOLD CANE CLUBS

These two clubs met at Mrs. Caudill's at Roundstone for a picnic and program. Upper Scaffold Cane was represented by 20 club members and 5 parents, led by Ora Viars, club leader. There were games and plays, songs and yells the entire afternoon. Mrs. Caudill and Mr. Viars make fine club leaders.

WALNUT GROVE CLUB

On Monday night the Walnut Grove Club met at the schoolhouse

with Upper Scaffold Cane visiting. The Scaffold Cane Club sang some songs and gave some yells, after which the County Agent took up the work with the Walnut Grove Club, discussing the club activities and fairs. The club members secured their club pin by paying 10 cents, which is cost on the pin.

LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM

The Junior Clubs of Madison met at the County Agent's office last Saturday and received instructions and planned for a livestock judging team which is to go to State Fair this year. These clubs are trying out now; later there will be given a contest for those who will represent Madison at State Fair. The three boys winning the highest score will be chosen.

BEREA EXPERIMENT FIELD

The Berea Experiment Field represents thousands of acres of low flat, poorly drained land adjacent to the knobs, extending around the border of the blue grass region.

Of the eight soil experiment fields representing various soil areas in the State, none responds more markedly to treatment than the Berea field, especially with regard to corn and soybeans. In a four-year rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and clover, the average yield of corn for nine years on land having no treatment has been 16.9 bushels, while that having 6 tons of manure per acre per rotation has been 30.7 bushels; that having manure and limestone, 39.1 bushels, and that having manure, limestone and acid phosphate, 42.6 bushels.

It is often claimed that land does not respond to treatment during dry seasons; 1921 was an extremely dry season at Berea; however, very marked increases were obtained. The yield of corn with no treatment was 10.6 bushels per acre, while the yield on manured land was 48.3 bushels; that on land having manure and limestone, 60.6 bushels, and that having manure, limestone and acid phosphate was 74.1 bushels per acre.

The average yield of soybean hay for eight years with no treatment has been 1569 pounds per acre, while that on manured land has been 2622 pounds. On land having manure and limestone 3242 pounds, and on that having manure, limestone and acid phosphate 4133 pounds per acre.

The yield of soybean hay on land having no treatment in 1921 was 1560 pounds; on manured land 3200 pounds; on manured and limed land 4160 pounds, and on land having manure, limestone and acid phosphate the yield was 4675 pounds per acre.

While the Berea soil is naturally a poor wheat soil, and the yields have been low, yet the increases obtained from limestone and phosphate and phosphate have been large. Likewise the yields of clover have been low on the untreated land, yet the land treated with limestone and acid phosphate has given an average increase of 2060 pounds per acre over the land having no treatment.

Another demonstration was begun on an adjoining piece of land in 1916. A portion of this field was treated with two tons of limestone and 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 6

THE TEMPLE BUILT AND DEDICATED

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 21:4-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—My soul longeth, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord.—Psalm 84:2.
EXPOSITION—MATTHEW—Chapter 1: 1-23. Isaiah 42:19, 21-23.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Joyfully Building God's House.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Rebuilding the Temple.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Love for God's House.
YOUTH PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What God's House Should Mean to a Community.

After becoming settled in the towns surrounding Jerusalem the people were called together for the purpose of reestablishing the worship of the Lord God. The leaders in this movement were Joshua the priest and Zerubbabel the governor. In view of the fact that the clearing away of the debris of the old city and temple and the erection of the new temple would take a long time, an altar was erected where sacrifice might be offered at once unto God.

I. The Foundation of the Temple Laid (3:8-13).

This was an auspicious occasion and was celebrated with most impressive ceremonies. It marked an epoch in the history of the nation. It brought most vividly to them their bitter experiences in the dark past, and yet pointed them forward to the time of blessing when God's favor would be upon them again.

1. The priests in their apparel (v. 10). In Exodus 28 the priestly garments are described. These garments symbolized their consecration to the Lord's service.

2. The priests with trumpets (v. 10). These trumpets were of silver and were used in calling the people together.

3. The Levites with cymbals (v. 10). These were to furnish the instrumental

music of the sanctuary. This was according to the arrangement made by David (I Chron. 15:16-21).

4. They sang together by course (v. 11). This means that they sang to one another responsively. The one company sang, "The Lord is Good"; the other responded, "For His mercy endureth forever."

5. Mingled weeping and shouting (vv. 12-13). Some of the older men who had seen the magnificent and glorious temple of Solomon, which had been destroyed, wept much when they saw how far short the present foundation came of the former temple. Others were glad of the favor of God which had brought them back and that a beginning had been made in the new house of worship.

II. The Building of the Temple Hindered (Ch. 4).

The three perils which put back the building of the temple for some fourteen years reveal the persistent methods which the enemy uses to hinder the constructive building programs of God's people in every age.

1. An unrighteous pessimism (3:12). It was no credit to "priests, Levites and chief of the fathers" to mar this glorious occasion with weeping. Under the circumstances this was a glorious beginning and gave promise of great things for the future. God's promises looked to the future when even greater glories should be to the chosen people than ever had been enjoyed in the days of Solomon. Many today, because things are not quite what they should be, do not go forward with a constructive program, and even hinder those who have the hopeful outlook.

2. Worldly compromise (4:2, 8). "Let us build with you, for we seek your God." This is Satan's most common and effective method today. May the courageous Zerubbabels declare anew, "Ye have nothing to do with us to build an house unto our God."

3. Open opposition by the world (4:24). When refused a part in the work, open and violent opposition was resorted to. Intimidation and political scheming were used to defeat the building plan of God's people.

4. The Temple Finished (5:1-6:15). Through the ministry of the prophets, Haggai and Zechariah, the people were encouraged to resume the work of building the temple. They

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

SUGGESTED MENU FOR A CHILD THREE TO FOUR YEARS OF AGE

BREAKFAST—

Apple sauce, 3-4 tsp.
Oatmeal, 1 serving
(Top milk—no sugar)
Milk to drink, 1 cup
Toast, 2 slices

10:00 A. M.—Milk, 1 cup

1 piece bread and butter

DINNER—

Milk soup, 1 cup
Egg, 1 poached
Squash, 2 tsp. mashed
Stale bread, 1 slice
Junket, 1-2 cup

3:00 P. M.—Same as 10:00 A. M.

SUPPER—

Milk toast, 2 to 3 slices toast
Baked apple, 1 apple
Milk, 1 cup

Baked Custard

1 pint milk (whole or skimmed)
2 to 3 eggs
4 tsp. sugar (level)
Beat eggs, add sugar; beat again, add milk. Pour into cups. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until custards are "set"—i. e., until a knife inserted will come out clean.

Cream Soups

Make a sauce:
1 cup milk
1 tsp. flour
1 tsp. butter

1-2 cup vegetable pulp
A little salt
When potato is used for the vegetable, use only 1-2 tbsp. flour.

Cornmeal Mush

2 c. boiling water
1-2 c. cornmeal
1-2 tsp. salt
Mix salt and cornmeal with a little cold water before adding to boiling water, to prevent lumping. Stir over fire, letting it boil rapidly for a few minutes. Put over hot water or in a fireless cooker and cook from five to ten hours.

Bread Pudding

1 c. milk
1-2 c. bread crumbs
1 tsp. butter
1 1-2 tsp. sugar
1 egg
A pinch of salt
Soak milk and crumbs. Add beaten eggs, sugar, salt and melted butter. Place in buttered pan or baking dish and bake slowly until slightly brown.

Tapioca or Rice Custard

1-4 c. rice or minute tapioca
2 c. milk
2 eggs
2-3 c. sugar
1-4 tsp. salt
Cook tapioca in rice in milk until soft. Beat eggs, add sugar and salt. Add milk mixture to this and cook only enough to cook the egg. Serve very cold. A dot of bright red jelly in the center will often make it more attractive to the child.

Another portion was left with no treatment. The whole area was seeded to sweet clover. In 1917 \$41.25 worth of sweet clover seed per acre was harvested from the treated land, while the clover was a complete failure on the untreated land. The sweet clover straw was returned to the land and in 1918 the land was planted to corn. The yield of corn was 40 bushels per acre on the treated land, where the sweet clover had grown, and 20 bushels per acre on the untreated land. The land was again seeded to sweet clover and a sweet clover hay crop cut off in the spring of 1921, yielding 1 1-2 tons of hay per acre. Immediately after the hay was cut, the land was seeded to soybeans and a soybean hay crop was harvested in the fall, yielding another 1 1-2 tons of hay per acre on the treated land and only 3-4 of a ton on the untreated land. The entire field was in corn in 1921, and the yield of corn was about 45 bushels per acre on the treated land as against 10.6 on the untreated land.

Plan to use lime and phosphate next year. Don't forget that it pays to grow a cover crop thru the winter. August, September and October are the months to seed the cover crops.

wrought with energy and enthusiasm. How necessary are God's prophets to encourage and urge on the workers in the Lord's vineyard!

IV. The Temple Dedicated (6:16-22). The people were united in this building and came together upon its completion and solemnly dedicated it to God. It was a joyous occasion and they united in the observance of the passover with gratitude to God that He had strengthened their hands in their work.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 72½¢; No. 3 yellow 73¢; No. 3 white 71½¢; No. 3 yellow 72½¢; No. 4 white 69¢; No. 4 yellow 72¢; No. 2 mixed 71½¢.
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.10½; No. 3 \$1.07½; No. 4 \$1.02½.
Oats—No. 2 white 39¢; No. 3 37¢; No. 2 mixed 37½¢; No. 3 mixed 36½¢.

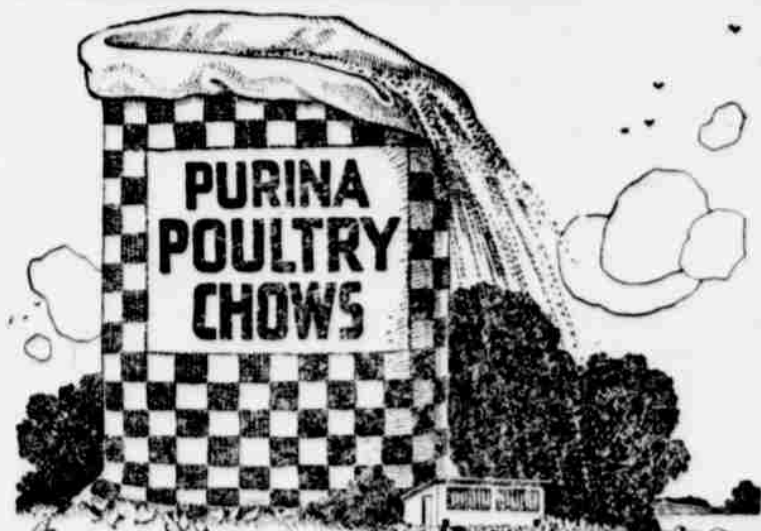
Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 28¢; centralized extras 25¢; firsts 18¢.
Eggs—Extra firsts 22½¢; firsts 19¢; ordinary firsts 18¢.
Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 23¢; fowls 4 lbs and over 20¢; under 4 lbs 16¢; roosters 13¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8.50; fair to good \$6.50; common to fair \$4.50; heifers, good to choice \$8.50; fair to good \$6.50; common to fair \$4.50; cows good to choice \$5.50; canners \$1.50; stock steers \$5.50; stock heifers \$4.50.
Calves—Good to choice \$9.00; fair to good \$7.00; common and large \$4.00.
Sheep—Good to choice \$4.00; fair to good \$3.00; common \$1.50; lambs good to choice \$13.50; fair to good \$9.00.

Hogs—Heavy \$9.00; choice packers and butchers \$9.00; medium \$10.15; common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.75; light shippers \$10.50; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7.00.



Summer Feeding Pays

Eggs pay any time, but when other flocks fall off yours pay best. Feed plenty of protein now. Hens need it for eggs and for the coming moult. If they don't get enough, they will rob their body-tissues to get it. Then it will take twice the feed to get them back.

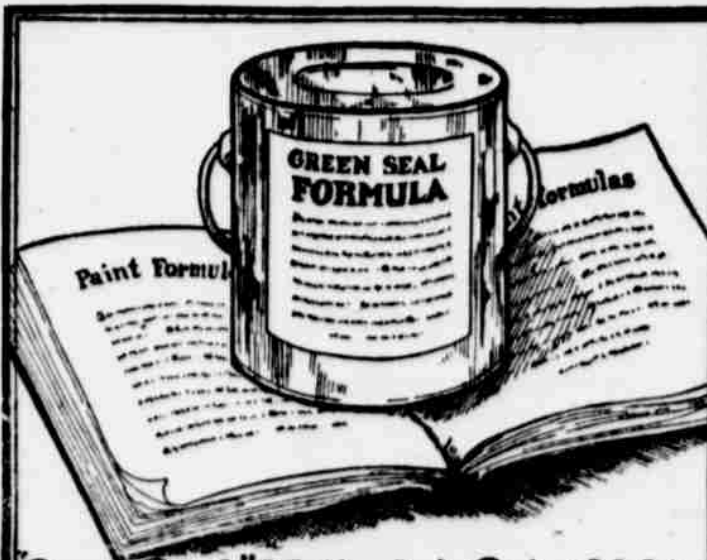
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Berea, Kentucky

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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