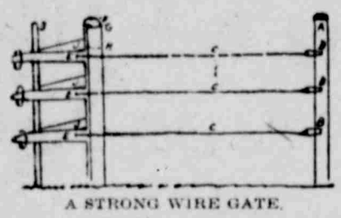
THE FARMING WORLD

NEW IDEA IN GATES.

Just the Thing for Cattle Pastures Where a Three-Wire Fence Confines the Stock.

The following is a description of a cheap and serviceable wire gate which will be found satisfactory, especially in places where a gate is not often used. It, of course, would not do for sheep or hogs, but will serve the purpose in cattle pastures, where a three-wire fence is sufficient to confine stock. Cut three wires each about a foot longer than the distance between the posts, and three short wires each six inches long. Form the short wires into loops and fasten to post (A), (B, B, B,) with staples, the desired distance apart.



A STRONG WIRE GATE.

Hook the long wires (C, C, C,) into the loops (B, B, B,) so as to form hinges. Shape three boards each four feet long, as illustrated in D. Place a wire ratchet on each of these boards about six inches from the end (Fig. E, E, E.), attach the other ends of the long wires to ratchets. Nail an inch board (Fig. G) four inches wide, the height of post to post (F). Nail another board (H) on top of this overlapping the first an inch or two. Drive a stake (I) inside of wire fence 3½ feet from post (F). Nail three pieces of boards (J) each four feet long, on inside of post (F) and also inside of stake parallel to wires. Tighten up wires on ratchets (E, E, E,) sufficient so that when each of the boards (D, D, D,) are inserted into slot (H) and pushed back into position against J the wires will be taut. Three rings, one for each pair of boards, slipped over the ends, hold wires in proper position. If one would prefer four wires instead of three, another one can be added.—James Cotter, in Epitomist.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

It Can Be Used Not Only for Cisterns and Floors But for Fence Posts Also.

There is little excuse for up to date farmers wading around in the mud, when concrete walks may be had around house and barn with a very small outlay of money, provided the man is handy and can do the work himself after a little instruction, says Rural New Yorker. Besides the making of walks concrete is being used in many other ways advantageously and economically. During the past season we have seen fence posts made from stone and concrete that are much cheaper than the cut stone post, and just as durable. The plan of making the posts was to dig down two feet into the ground, or perhaps deeper in soft ground, and then make a box the size of post wanted which was filled with the concrete and topped out according to fancy. When hinges or eyes were wanted for hanging gates holes were bored in the box and the eyes inserted before the filling was done, taking care to have same anchored well in the post. A concrete floor is easily made in houses built of stone or brick, and renders a residence practically fireproof. We saw floors of this kind made last season that seem to be perfection. A wooden floor is first made of rough lumber and on this is laid a wire cloth, in which the concrete is spread six inches thick. When it dries the wooden floor is removed and the concrete is self-sustaining. The converete is made by mixing together Portland cement, sand and coal cinders. It is said to cost but little more than a first-class floor made of wood, including the joists. We have seen a number of cisterns made out of concrete, no brick being used for walling up. In making a cistern of this kind it is necessary to have a rough wooden wall made about three inches all around from the dirt and fill in space with concrete. After the wood wall is removed one coat of cement completes the cistern, and it is there for all time to come. The greatest objection to iron fence posts is that they are not solid in the ground, being so small. By using a bed of concrete and the base of all iron posts set in it will be found that they will stand as well as any other post.

Merino Buckwheat for Stock.

There is a certain kind of buckwheat cultivated in Otsego county, New York, which goes by the name of Merino buckwheat. It is a little earlier than the other kinds, and can be sown any time after spring work is done. They generally sow it from June 10 to 20. The blossom is the same color of the leaves, so you never notice it being in blossom. Its qualities are a sure crop every time and its great yield. It never fails of a good crop, like the other kind. It yields from 60 to 67½ bushels to the acre. It does not make good flour for man to eat, but is greatly relished by all kinds of stock and poultry. The flour is yellow and a little bitter. It has been raised in that vicinity for 30 years.—E. M. Hess, in Epitomist.

The pig pen is always a good place to dispose of imperfect and small fruit and potatoes.

The pig is a clean, healthy animal when given a chance.

MARKETING HONEY.

The Beekeeper Who Puts His Goods Up in Attractive Shape Rarely Fails to Sell Them.

The form in which an article is placed upon the market is half of the sale of it. The consumer's eye is more particular than a few years ago and the times when honey was sold from the supers or the large glass boxes are a thing of the past. Nowadays, honey must be neat, clean and attractive to place in the hands of the consumer, but he pays for it over and over in gross price.

First, put it up in neat cases of six, eight or ten pounds. This will be about right for the family trade. If sold to grocers, then in 25 or 50 pound crates; but a better price will result if sold direct to the consumer. I think any farmer is duty bound to himself to be his own salesman as far as possible. Give good weight and good goods and your produce will always command a higher price than if sold through the commission man. Through the general market find out what kind of a crop there will be and what price is to be had. It pays any farmer to be posted on the markets and this paper will be found always reliable. Then at the approach of cold weather, sell. Do not be ashamed to put your name on your honey and if it is not up to good quality do not sell it. Pack your crates neatly, without putting the most showy in front. Keep all jammed and leaky cakes out, as they make a bad mess and spoil the sales of good cakes. Keep your clover, basswood and buckwheat honey separate, as each kind will have its favorites, some preferring one, some the other. Sell by the cake and not by weight; this will be found much more convenient.

Sometimes we wish to keep comb honey for a better market; also to have a supply the year around. To do this it must not be subject to dampness and must be kept where there is a free circulation of air, but free from bees and flies. It should not be frozen. Darkness is preferable to too much light. Keep in a crate if possible. Much dampness soon spoils it and makes it sour.—G. H. Townsend, in Ohio Farmer.

ROOSTING IN TREES.

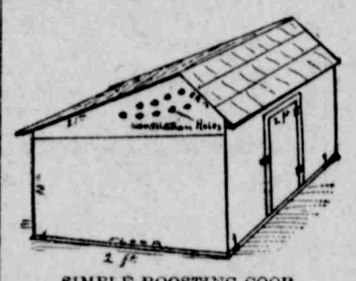
A Natural Instinct of Fowls, But One That Should Be Repressed by Their Owners.

Thousands of farmers permit their turkeys, and sometimes their chickens, to roost in trees during all seasons of the year. Cold and exposure prevent laying. When fowls are allowed to live in the open air, they require all the animal heat they can get to keep themselves warm, and accordingly have none to spare for the production of eggs. When one is keeping fowls merely as a pleasure, and does not care whether they make or lose money, it is perhaps as good a plan to allow the birds to depend upon themselves, but eggs will be lacking during the colder months of the year. Fowls are creatures of habit, and even if the farmer decides to build for his flock a comfortable poultry-house, it will not prevent them from roosting in the trees in winter unless they are taught that the houses are for their accommodation. This is done by catching them at night, and placing them in the house, where they must be confined for a week, at the end of which time they will have forgotten their former roosting-places, and when given their liberty will return at night to their new quarters. Outdoor exposure is ruinous to birds of all kinds. When allowed to roost in trees, they become the prey of owls; or if on the ground, they are liable to destruction from four-footed enemies. Turkeys often become lame from the freezing of their feet, while breeds of poultry with large combs and wattles also suffer severely. Fowls that are not provided for are not fitted for producing eggs, and the farmer consequently loses the use of their services by not giving them proper care. As eggs are usually high during the winter season, any expense in the poultry department should result in a good profit on the investment during that time.—Farm and Fireside.

CHEAP CHICKEN COOP.

It Can Be Built in a Few Hours and Is an All-Around Useful Little Structure.

A very cheap and simple roosting coop for hen and chickens is shown by this sketch. Take a plank 1x12 six feet long, saw in three pieces two feet long, then saw one of them triangular; one of these and one of the others make



SIMPLE ROOSTING COOP.

one end, the front and back can then be made out of old goods box—see sketch. Cover with shingles. It is made with a detachable bottom, held in place by four hooks and staples, one at each corner so it can be taken off and scrubbed and cleaned out. I put the dimensions on the sketch. For ventilation put six auger holes in each end.—A. W. Toberman, in Epitomist.

While hogs should have plenty of water, it should be pure and fresh.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for January 17, 1904—Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

THE LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 3:13-17; 4:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt 3:17.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.

Baptism of Jesus.....Matt. 3:11-17
Baptism of Jesus.....Mark 1:9-11
Baptism of Jesus.....Luke 3:21, 22
Temptation of Jesus.....Matt. 4:1-11
Temptation of Jesus.....Mark 1:12, 13
Temptation of Jesus.....Luke 4:1-13

Time and Place.—This lesson follows the last without a break. The time was A. D. 26, Jesus' thirtieth year, and the place, one of the fords of the lower Jordan.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Then cometh Jesus . . . to be baptized:" Jesus did not come as the Pharisees had done, in a critical spirit, but in full sympathy with John's movement and with the definite purpose of identifying Himself with it. "Suffer it now:" "Deferential, half-yielding, yet strong in its very gentleness."—Bruce. "For thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness:" To John it seemed inappropriate that he should baptize this pure and kingly Soul that had just come to him. Jesus did not discuss proprieties with John, but said that it was right and His duty to be baptized. It did not imply confession of sin on Jesus' part; it meant identifying Himself with John's movement, which He believed to be of God. Compare Luke 7:24-30. It was, too, a dedication of Himself to the great work that was calling Him.

"The heavens were opened unto Him." Mark says "He saw the heavens," etc. It is not said that this was seen except by Christ. It was a vision, coming to Him at the crisis of His life. The baptism was not purely physical. To him it was a baptism with the Spirit of God and with power to do the great work that was opening before him. "He saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove:" Not a dove, but as a dove. The symbol of all that is gentle and pure and good. "A voice:" This was Jesus' heavenly recognition, an assurance that God was with Him. It was for Himself and His strengthening, not for the people. Luke adds that the vision came while Jesus was praying.

We must remember when the temptation came. It was just after Jesus' public consecration to His great work. The voice of God was still ringing in His ears—"Thou art My beloved Son." He was conscious, as never before of Himself, of His power, not necessarily at this time miraculous power, and of His great mission. Consciousness of power quickens the imagination, and two possibilities rush into the mind—the right use of that power and a less high and more popular—a wrong use of it.

The first temptation came to Jesus in connection with the human side of His nature. He was hungry. "Hunger represented human wants, and the question was, whether Sonship was to mean exemption from these, or loyal acceptance of them as part of Messiah's experience. At bottom, the issue raised was selfishness or self-sacrifice."—Bruce. He was working out the problem of what His life must be. He was the Son of God, and was it necessary for Him to suffer even the pangs of hunger like the very poor? Must He be the brother of all men to that extent? A life of physical comfort was within His reach. He had only to put out His hand and take it, but in taking it He would have been laying down the cross that He knew it was His mission to bear through life. The attractions were great, the struggle real, but He did not for an instant swerve from His purpose. There were greater things to be considered in life than physical comfort than bread. "Man shall not live by bread alone."

The second temptation can be better understood if we remember that there was a belief among the Jews recorded in the Talmud (Yalkut on Is. 60:1, quoted by Edersheim), to the effect that the deliverer, the Messiah, was to appear on the roof of the temple in a blaze of glory and proclaim Himself. The question seems to have entered His mind as to whether He could not yield a little to popular notions of the Messiah, and be the Messiah described in the favorite prophecies, without being untrue to His mission. Could He not appear in a spectacular way, and win instant acceptance? Must He be unpopular to be the Christ? Must He start in on the path that led straight to a cross?

The third temptation was to gain earthly power, a world-wide empire by compromise with evil. Jesus was a man, and had ambitions. Great good might come from such an empire with such a sovereign. The end might justify the means—but no, the Saviour indignantly puts the thought away. He will not favor the Pharisees, nor "cultivate" the rich young ruler, nor wink at things that are wrong in the lives of common people, because to attack those things would be unpleasant and unpopular. He can bow only to conscience and to God.

Short and to the Point.

Faith fears no famine.

There are no failures for the faithful.

They who have the Giver have all gifts.

There is no progress without God in front.

Gratitude is one of the best dishes at any meal.

The good of to-day must grow into the better of to-morrow.

Our efficiency depends on whether God is our sufficiency.

The ideal week is made up of worshipful work and reverent rest.

There are no riches in God to the man who has a god in his riches.

You cannot build a pious memory out of what is stolen from the poor.

Most men keep a better account of their needs than of their mercies.—Ram's Horn.

PUPILS TORTURE TEACHER.

Give Her Ice Water Bath Because She Refuses to Announce Nature of Proposed Gifts.

Miss Erline Sinclair, a Cass township, Ind., school teacher was recently forced by her pupils to stand in water up to her shoulders and may die as the result.

It has been a custom for years for the teacher at the school to treat the pupils just before the holidays, and Miss Sinclair was asked if she inended to do so. She replied in the affirmative, and the pupils then asked what she intended to give them, but she refused to say.

The teacher then was surrounded by ten or a dozen of the larger girls, thrown to the floor and bound hand and foot. She was then carried to a pond a short distance away, and a hole cut in the ice, through which she was let into the water, with a hog trough tied to her feet. The water came up to her knees, and when she still refused to say how she would treat the school another hole was cut near the middle of the pond, and she was placed in this, the water coming up to her shoulders. Here the pupils left her and returned to the school house.

Miss Sinclair remained in the icy water for two hours before she was found by a couple of farmers. She was numb from the cold and only partially conscious. The torturers of the teachers were girls ranging in age from 14 to 17 years.

ARE FOES TO SOLEMNITY.

Strange London Society Pledged to Revive Old-Time Revels—Object of Another Society.

Two remarkable societies have been formed in London. One calls itself the Dancers, and is intended to fight the high and powerful devil solemnity. The members meet weekly dressed in classic costumes and dance rollicking measures of all ages, the music and the dances being unearthed from the British museum. The principal promoters of this fellowship are artistic people, who, up to now, have provided more fun for outsiders than themselves.

The prime mover is Miss Florence Farr, a clever actress, who formerly deepened London's natural gloom by playing leading parts in Ibsen plays.

The other society's object is to abolish the term "spinster." Spinster, they think, somehow implies scraggy antiquity, and to-day's unmarried women want to be known as "Lady Bachelors." They are asking that the word "spinster" be removed from the dictionaries and the term "lady bachelor" be used in legal documents.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH A FAD.

King Edward Has Apparatus Installed in All His Residences—Gives It Credit for His Vigor.

King Edward is a great believer in electric-light baths, which he has had installed in all his residences in order to have them regularly. He attributes his amazing health and vigor to them and to his observance of the dietetic rules laid down by a Marienbad specialist.

Consequently such baths have become fashionable, although some physicians consider their effects not sufficiently understood to be used indiscriminately. The baths used by the king are of the double-light variety, with a projector of 2,500 candle power for use on local affections of the body.

Inside the bath are 52 electric lamps which radiate any colored light desired. This light is said not only to permeate every part of the body, but has a sort of Turkish bath effect. The lights are of eight colors, which some scientists say have curative effects on certain ailments.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.

CATTLE—Common	$2 75	@	4 00
Heavy steers	4 85	@	5 10
CALVES—Extra	8 25	@	8 50
HOGS—Ch. packers	5 15	@	5 20
Mixed packers	4 95	@	5 05
SHEEP—Extra	3 75	@	3 85
LAMBS—Extra		@	6 35
FLOUR—Spring pat.	4 65	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	94
No. 3 winter	90	@	91
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	47¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed	38½	@	39
RYE—No. 2	61	@	63
HAY—Ch. timothy		@13	25
PORK—Clear family.		@15	60
LARD—Steam		@ 6	52½
BUTTER—Ch. dairy.		@	12
Choice creamery		@	26
APPLES—Fancy	3 00	@	3 50
POTATOES—Per bbl	2 50	@	2 65
TOBACCO—New	3 50	@	9 00
Old	5 60	@	5 65

Chicago.

FLOUR—Winter pat.	4 00	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	83	@	88¼
No. 3 spring	75	@	80
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	44
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	36½	@	37¼
RYE—No. 2		@	53
PORK—Mess	13 12½	@13	25
LARD—Steam	6 72½	@ 6	75

New York.

FLOUR—Win. st'rts.	4 05	@ 4	20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	95
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	52½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	43
RYE—Western		@	64¼
PORK—Family	14 50	@15	00
LARD—Steam		@ 7	30

Baltimore.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	88½
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	49⅞
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	41
CATTLE—Steers	4 50	@ 5	00
HOGS—Western	5 30	@ 5	40

Louisville.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	90
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	46½
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	40
PORK—Mess		@13	00
LARD—Steam		@ 6	75

Indianapolis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.		@	93
CORN—No. 2 mixed.		@	42
OATS—No. 2 mixed.		@	37½

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Hospital Fee	25	25	25	25
Books, paper estimated	2 25	2 25	1 25	25
Total school Expenses:	9 00	8 00	6 00	4 00

For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below.

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Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the $1 deposit) in Collegiate Department $20.20; Academy and Latin Normal $19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar $17.20; Model Schools $15.20 In winter $1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: in Collegiate Department $30, Academy and Latin Normal $29, Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar $27, Model Schools $25. In winter three dollars more for each.

Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

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Class work in Harmony	2 00
Use of Piano or Typewriter [1 hr. a day	2 00
Use of organ (1 hr. a day	2 00
Rent of Music Library, per term	50
Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage, about	3 00
Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term	1 00
Materials in drawing, per term	50
Examination, except on appointed days	25
Graduation Fee, with degree [with diploma $50]	5 00

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Time Table in Effect May 24, 1903.

Going North.	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea	3:20 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	3:52 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:05 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:30 a. m.

Going North.	Train 6, Daily
Leave Berea	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:00 p. m.

Going South	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	1:11 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	2:05 p. m.

Going South	Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea	11:24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

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