

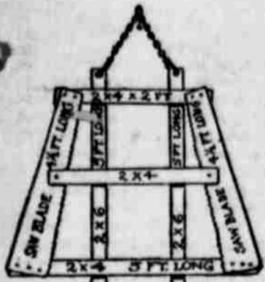


EXCELLENT AS CORN CUTTER

Two Old Saw Blades Bolted Onto Piece of Timber Makes Indispensable Farm Implement.

An excellent corn cutter may be constructed at an expense of less than a dollar if two old saw blades are available.

Bolt the front end of the cutting blade on top of a piece of 2 by 4. Rip the second piece of 2 by 4 about four inches and let the blade



Good One-Horse Corn Cutter.

into it. Bolt underneath the last 2 by 4. Over this frame with a substantial platform. Two men stand on the platform and catch the corn as it falls. With it they can cut from six to seven acres per day.

COLLIES MADE VERY USEFUL

Animals Can Easily Be Taught to Go Long Distances Into Pastures or Woods for Cows.

We do not think collies are dangerous with children. We have raised two farm puppies and they became firm companions for the children and we never knew them to snap at the little ones or show a disposition to harm them.



A Well-Bred Collie.

pleasanter to send a dog for them, especially on a wet stormy morning than to walk a mile or so for the animals or to hire a man to do it.

The Benefit of Wood Ashes.

I had one-eighth of an acre on a gravelly knoll, which bore only June grass, very small and thin at that, says a writer in an exchange. I put on three barrels of wood ashes and clover started well. The next year I put on more ashes and had a fair crop of clover. I put the ashes directly on the turf. A man bought a farm of some fifty acres adjoining mine, and as the old saying is "could not raise beans." He could only keep one cow and a horse the first year, but he made what manure he could and put on about four barrels of ashes to the acre. He followed this for three or four years and during his six years' stay he bought about \$25 worth of manure. The last two years he cut a heavy hay crop, kept four cows and two horses, raised 60 bushels of oats, considerable corn and potatoes for his own use and some to sell. He paid \$800 and sold for \$1,200.

Endive Not Hard to Grow.

Endive may be sown early in cold frames or in the open ground like lettuce. Sowing may also be made at any time during the summer, although plants grown in the heat of midsummer have not the best quality. Fall grown plants may be taken up with a good supply of adhering earth and stored in a dry cellar for winter use. There are several distinct varieties of endive, those having smooth leaves being the larger and coarser. The finely cut and curled varieties, and more particularly those with naturally whitened leaves, are most attractive and usually most tender.

Farm Help.

The scarcity of help is preventing the agricultural development of the country, and is especially against the extension of the dairy industry. There seems to be no remedy unless women and girls of the cities and towns will take to farm and field work, at least through the summer. The few who are doing it confess to making good money easily and with the gain in health and strength, and without loss of independence, position or dignity. If it were not for the help outside of our own women and children, one trucker says, most of us would have to abandon the business.

RYE AND RAPE CATCH CROPS

Sown Just Before Cultivating Corn Last Time in July—Value as Fertilizer \$6 Per Acre.

(By J. N. CLOVER, Pennsylvania.)

Of the crops which I sowed ahead of the cultivator at the last cultivation of corn and potatoes to get a growth to turn under in the spring and to protect the land from winter washing, rye and Dwarf Essex rape were most satisfactory.

Rye was sown one year when the potatoes were taken out in September, and a heavy sod it made to turn under for oats in April.

Another year rye was sown on corn stubble after the corn was cut at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre, and it made a fair cover crop, which I know prevented washing, though the ground was harrowed only twice before drilling in the seed.

I should judge its value as a fertilizer is about six dollars per acre, and the seed costs only seven cents per pound. Some of the rape was green all winter, and persons seeing the growth it had made in the standing corn were surprised, while the growth of cow peas in the same field was not encouraging. Crimson clover is a good catch crop, if one can secure a stand, and it lives through the winter. Rape is the best crop for me, considering the cost of seed and its fertilizing value, and rye is very good, especially when it is to be turned under for potatoes, or one wishes to pasture it in the fall.

SHED FOR STORING MANURE

Cheap Shelter Prevents Leaching Where Not Convenient to Haul Fertilizer to Fields.

Manure is one of the most important things on a first-class farm. How



Cheap Manure Shed.

to get the most out of it is one of the questions.

The illustration shows a shed 8x10 with sides 7 feet high and the corners 7 feet to the eaves. The end boards are held in place with stakes at two corners so that one side is movable and may be left out until the shed is partly filled. The shed prevents leaching where it is not convenient to haul it to the field immediately after it is made.

Pieplant Easy to Grow.

Pieplant is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, and is easily gathered and put into shape for the market. It can be shipped almost any distance. Then, too, the demand for it on the market makes it one of the two best vegetables for commercial use. Pieplant is usually set in rows four feet apart and two and one-half feet in the rows. Like asparagus it should be carefully tended and heavily manured. It should be fertilized every winter.

Will Return Profit.

The preparation for conserving barnyard manure entails some expense and labor but all such expenditures will return a margin of profit commensurate with the outlay.



The necessity of the silo is highly apparent.

Have you provided a green crop for July and August?

Plants cannot penetrate or feed in a cold, compact soil.

Do not fail to drain your soil; it will pay you for your toil.

If clover's sickly, put on lime; that will bring the soil to time.

Growing corn much water needs; keep a soil mulch; kill the weeds.

Proper re-enforcement is an important item in successful concrete work.

Club root of cabbage is one of the most annoying yet easily controlled of diseases.

Watch sweet clover. It begins to look as if it had a very valuable place among our farm crops.

A lawn mower will be found about the premises of the farmer who cares about his surroundings.

The question of farm power and farm transportation is one of the most important questions connected with farming.

Dig up grain plants and you will find that they form their roots at the same depth whether planted deep or shallow.

To be on the safe side cabbage plants should be started in soil which has not been previously used for cabbage culture.

Scrabby potatoes aren't fit to plant. The rapid growth and hardness of the willow makes it almost invaluable on many farms.

Every tiller of the soil should see to it that every particle of home products is utilized to the best advantage and the residue returned to the soil.

Seeing God's Face

By Reverend Stephen Paulson

TEXT—When Thou saidst, Seek ye my face; my heart said unto Thee, Thy face, Lord, will I seek.—Psalm 33:3

Is it possible that we, sinful, as we know ourselves to be, shall see the face of God?

To see God is to be pure. No step that defileth, nor anything that maketh a lie, can stand in his presence. "Blessed," said Jesus, "are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." To see God is to be at peace. Even as chaos became the ordered course of nature at his word and presence, even as the waves of Galilee lay down in peace at the Master's feet, so here can be no disquietude in his presence, for there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

To see God is to live in love. There shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and God shall be in all, and God is Love. In his presence there can be nothing of hatred, or envy or strife, for heaven is the abode of Eternal Love.

To attain these blessings is a height of which, in our present condition, we may well despair. Then why does God say, "Seek ye my face?" Is that simply mockery of our impotency? Does not our innermost soul respond, "Thy face O Lord will I seek." And has not God, through his Son, made it possible for us to seek him and to see his face?

And is this a promise for the future only? Is it only the happy and victorious dead who see God's face? Is it not allowed us to catch glimpses of his glory? Not fully, for we live in a twilight, and we see as through a glass darkly, but then face to face. Yes, it is possible for us to see God even now; and what quest could be greater? Men give their lives to the search for hidden things, and many things are left to be discovered. Men explore the earth to its uttermost parts; some spend their lives in the study of the heavens. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork." Shall we not seek the face of him, who is the Author of all these wonders? Is not he the supreme quest of the human mind and soul?

First, like the psalmist of old, we may learn to see the face of God in Nature. Walking through the world with open and loving eyes is one of the best aids to faith. In the spring-time of the year, when the earth is clothing itself in beauty, God in his power and goodness seems nearer to us. Study and love the works of God; they will give you simpler tastes and purer pleasures; in friendless moments they will give you companionship; in troubled moments they will breathe you peace. And the more you know of God's works, the more you will see him everywhere.

Secondly, we may see God in the minds and lives of other men. Never was anything good or true or wise written or spoken without the inspiration of God's Holy Spirit. Books are the great treasures of God's revelation to human minds in all ages. Above all is the Book of Books, the Bible, which contains depths of wisdom which the human mind has never sounded, and which the ages will never outgrow. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My Words shall not pass."

But most clearly do we see God in the face of Jesus Christ. Keep in mind that great sentence of St. Paul (2 Cor. 4:6), "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." When you look into the face of Jesus you see God as a father, loving and tender; who desireth not the death of a sinner but that all men be saved; who so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son for its redemption. When you look into the face of Jesus, you see a revelation of love that is infinite and all-embracing.

Many of us are like Phillip of Bethsaida: "Phillip saith unto Jesus, Lord, show us the Father and it sufficeth us." "Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Phillip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, show us the Father and the Father in me? The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

Thou, Lord Jesus, art the glory of the Father!

Cause and Effect.

The only thing that opposes man is the negative human law. If this did not obtain man would be restored to his pristine condition as a spiritual ego. Man is not depraved because he wants to be, but because his mind is human, mortal and finite, he has no option than to express a corresponding condition. He is under the law of cause and effect.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Scientist, Boston.

Need of Ideals.

If men did not have ideals what would they think about and what could they live by?—Rev. C. K. Carpenter, Methodist Episcopalian, Chicago

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Second Half of Year Abounds in Hopeful Signs for Prosperous Business.

New York—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

The best development of the business situation at the opening of the second half of the year is the marked improvement in the iron and steel trade. This improvement is significant of a distinct change for the better all around. The condition of the country certainly can be described as sound, when its steel trade is beginning to expand, when the export commerce is creating a big surplus in favor of the United States, when the big gold output continues, when money is plentiful, when industrial production is being held to the limits of the consumptive demand, when stocks of merchandise are low on the shelves, when economy, personal and corporate, has been long practiced, and when many of the issues which have been perplexing business men and retarding enterprise are past. The second half of the year opens, therefore, with a better outlook for a gradually expanding trade activity, provided the crops turn out well.

Shoos and Leather.

Manufacturers of footwear are not regularly employed, some running full capacity, others are curtailing production. The leather situation is healthy; tanners are firm and quote full prices. The demand is mainly current requirements with no large individual sale, but it is well diversified and in the aggregate amounts to a considerable quantity.

Bank Clearings Show Decrease.

A notable change appears in the volume of bank exchanges this week, the total at all leading cities in the United States aggregating only \$2,526,218,115, a decrease of 6.9 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year and of 7 per cent in comparison with the same week in 1909. A week ago comparisons showed a gain of 13.26 per cent and a loss of only 2.7 per cent respectively. At New York City, where a decrease appears this week over 9.5 per cent compared with last week, against a gain last week of 17.1 per cent, a large portion of the change may be accounted for by the difference in stock market operations, sales on the New York Exchange during the week last year exceeding those of the past week by over 2,700,000 shares. Compared with 1909 the exhibit is much the same as a week ago. The returns from cities outside the leading center also show considerable irregularity, a number which last week reported good gains over last year, this week reporting loss, notably Chicago. On the other hand, satisfactory increase are made by Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Louisville and New Orleans over both years and by Cincinnati over last year.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's letter said: Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 29 were 227, against 222 last week, 197 in the like week of 1910, 213 in 1909, 226 in 1908 and 135 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 31, which contrast with 17 last week and 27 in the corresponding week of 1910.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending June 29 aggregate 2,078,465 bushels, against 1,538,478 last week and 1,531,177 this week last year. For the 52 weeks ending June 29 exports were 122,873,761 bushels, against 143,072,204 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 613,848 bushels, against 907,636 last week and 114,169 in 1910. For the 52 weeks ending June 29 corn exports are 50,254,817 bushels, against 27,994,443 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$3.90a4.20, do family \$2.85a3.10, low grade \$2.40a 2.50, hard patent \$4.90a5.25, do fancy \$4.15a4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red 86a89c, No. 3 red 78a85c, No. 4 red 77a79c. Corn—No. 2 white 59a59 1/2c, No. 3 white 58a58 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 59a59 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 58a58 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 58 1/2a59c, No. 3 mixed 58a58 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white 45 1/2a46c, standard white 45a45 1/2c, No. 3 white 44 1/2a45c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$4.90a6, butcher steers, extra \$6.10, good to choice \$5a5.75, heifers, extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$5a5.65, cows, extra \$4.50 a4.65, good to choice \$3.75a4.50, canners \$1.50a2.75. Bulls—Bologna \$3.25 a4, extra \$4.10a4.25. Calves—Extra \$7.25a7.50, fair to good \$6a7.25, common and large \$3.50a6.25. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$6.60a6.65, mixed packers \$6.00a6.65, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$4.25a4.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.75a6.40. Sheep—Extra \$3.10a3.50, good to choice \$2.75a3.10. Lambs—Extra \$7.40a7.50.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens, 1 1/2c, spring chickens 20a21c, ducks 10a12c, turkeys, 13c, geese 5a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts, 16c, firsts 13 1/2c. Butter—Creamery, extra 25 1/2c; firsts 21c; fancy dairy, 16 1/2c. Apples—Fancy, \$5.60a6 a bbl, choice \$5a5.50 a bbl. Carrots—Home-grown 12 1/2a15c a doz. Celery—Louisiana 60a70c bunch. Eggplants—\$2.50a 2.75 crate. Lemons—California, \$4.50. Onions—New Orleans \$2a2.50 sack. Oranges—\$3.25a3.75 box. Potatoes—Northern Ohio and Indiana, \$1.15a1.20 bu., Triumphs No. 1 \$6.50a6.75 bbl.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents? What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinsmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture, Home Science, Woodwork and Carpentry, Nursing, Printing and Book-Binding, Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

Table with columns for Vocational and Foundation School, Academy and Normal, and College. Rows include FALL TERM, WINTER TERM, and SPRING TERM with various fees and amounts.

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

Will C. Gamble, BEREA, KY.