



HOG-SCALDING TROUGH.

Saves Much Hard Work in Lifting and Enables Its User to Scald the Hogs Expeditionally.

The cut represents a scene on an Indiana farm at butchering time. In the foreground is shown an improvement over the old method of using a barrel and heating the water in kettles and with hot stones. This pan saves much hard work in lifting and the hogs are scalded better, as the water can be kept at the right tempera-



INDIANA SCALDING TROUGH.

ture. The pan has a sheet iron bottom and ends and is placed over a small trench in which a fire is built to heat the water in the scalding. The sides and ends are made flaring and the dimensions of the pan are as follows, outside measurements: Bottom, 33 inches wide and five feet eight inches long; ends, 23 inches wide at bottom, and 20 inches at top; sides, 24 inches deep, five feet eight inches long at bottom, and six feet three inches at top. The bottom and ends are one piece, and nailed directly to the two-inch pine sides. This pan cost four dollars and has been in use every winter by nearly all our neighbors for ten years. Try one.—J. G. Tufts, in Rural New Yorker.

ABOUT BLIND STAGGERS.

A Pig Disease Which Usually Yields Very Quickly to Medicine and Change in Feeding.

The attack is generally preceded by dullness for a day or so with apparent tendency of blood to the head, which will be shown by inflamed eyes. The bowels are constipated and the pulse hard and quick. If relieved during this stage of the disease, the pig usually recovers, generally in a circle, "appears blind," will run against objects, breathing laboriously, and often dies during one of these fits. Often it is caused by indigestible food, feeding hogs on dry corn when they should have a mixed and sloppy diet. It is more often caused by a fit of indigestion combined with constiveness, and can be relieved by getting the bowels to act freely early in the disease by injection of warm soapuds accompanied with three drams of pulverized castor bean mixed with molasses and smeared on the back of the tongue. If the hogs are badly constipated a teaspoonful of calomel may be substituted. Cold water should be frequently dashed on the head, while along the spine turpentine may be applied, well rubbed in. Sulphite of soda may be added to the injection, materially adding to its rapidity. Turpentine in small quantities added to injections will have a stimulating as well as a local effect.—Rural New Yorker.

Thoroughbred and Scrub.

In point of feed it costs less to maintain and fatten a thoroughbred or high grade steer than a scrub; no more space for shelter is required for the one than the other, but the one of good blood can be put into marketable shape earlier, presents a better appearance and commands a higher market price than the scrub. And aside from a consideration of relative financial results there is a great deal more pleasure in caring for neat, compact, thrifty and handsome cattle than there is in "coaxing" a lot of angular, serawny, coarse-haired scrubs.—C. R. Gentry, in Ruralist.

Keep the Hens on the Go.

Egg-eating might be called the trick of an idle hen. Male birds seldom, if ever, learn to eat eggs, and hens that are compelled to work hard all day for their food seldom contract the egg-eating habit. If better care were given to the hens, the country the waste that goes on would pay the debt of one state a year, if it could be saved. Thousands that die might be saved; many tons of food that are now wasted could be saved, and so many eggs are frozen, eaten by hens, and lost under barns and outhouses, that if saved would make us rich.—Midland Farmer.

Shredded Corn for Horses.

Treats of shredded corn fodder as feed for horses have been made at several experiment stations, and the estimate varies at from 50 to 100 per cent. value compared with timothy—the usual standard. At the Vermont station corn fodder gave as good results as timothy with work stock. For idle horses it proved to be rather more indigestible than timothy. In this, however, all tests agree: Corn fodder is altogether too valuable for hay to be permitted to dry up in the field, as is the custom in the southwest.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for March 1, 1903—Paul and Apollos.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Acts 18:24-28) 24. And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures, came to Ephesus. 25. This man was instructed in the way of the Lord; and being fervent in the spirit, he spoke and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.

26. And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue; whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly. 27. And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him; who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace.

28. For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was Christ. And when he was come to Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts, came to Ephesus; and finding certain disciples,

2. He said unto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost. 3. And he said unto them, Unto what were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism. 4. Then said Paul, John verily baptized you in repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on Him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus.

5. When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. 6. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied.

GOLDEN TEXT.—If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.—Luke 11:13.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION. The labors of Paul.....Acts 18:24-28. The labors of Apollos.....Acts 18:24-28. The higher baptism.....Acts 18:24-28. TIME.—A. D. 54. PLACE.—Corinth and Ephesus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Christianity was born at Jerusalem in the cradle of Judaism. It had its missionary birth at Antioch, where it became endowed with the spirit of brotherhood for all men. It obtained a foothold in Galatia, at Philippi, Thessalonica, Corinth and other places, but its third greater center was Ephesus. From that city it radiated a great influence throughout Asia Minor. With Acts 18:23 begins the account of Paul's third missionary journey.

Paul's work in Corinth lasted a year and a half altogether. The "after this" of verse 15 refers to the experience in Gallio's court room, spoken of in 18:12-17. This was the end of his second missionary journey. Priscilla and Aquila accompanied him as far as Ephesus, where he probably changed ships, taking one of the pilgrim ships that each year carried crowds of Jews to Palestine to the passover. Cenchreae was the port of Corinth (see map), in token of his gratitude to God for some blessing, we do not know what. Paul's desire to go to Jerusalem may have had some connection with paying the vow, though its exact nature is not plain. Some have held that the vow was Aquila's. Perhaps Paul had to remain over the Sabbath at Ephesus for the pilgrim ship, or the synagogue may have been open for one of the three week-day services. Paul seems to have been in haste, probably to reach Jerusalem at the time of the passover. He was urged to remain by the Jews, whose ire he had not yet aroused, but did not consent. In the words, "Went up and saluted the church," we must understand that the original church at Jerusalem is meant. After his visit at Jerusalem Paul went down to Antioch. The church at Antioch he considered his own "home church," and here he remained till the beginning of his third missionary journey.

"Mighty in the Scriptures:" Of course the Old Testament Scriptures are meant. "Instructed in the way of the Lord:" He must have had some knowledge of Christ, though we do not know just how much. It certainly was only partial, perhaps including the facts of the life of Jesus, but lacking those concerning his continued presence and work in the world through the Holy Spirit. He was a disciple of John, the reformer, who preached the very practical gospel of repentance and right living. Aquila and Priscilla supplied what was lacking in his knowledge of Christianity, and so increased his usefulness as a worker. The broad Alexandrian culture of Apollos, his earnest spirit and power as a speaker, with his intimate knowledge of the Scriptures, made him a very strong and helpful worker. "Powerfully confuted the Jews:" The Common Version, convinced, is misleading. What he did was to prove that they were wrong—to confute them. We do not know that he convinced any of them.

"The upper country:" The high inland region of Asia. "Found certain disciples:" These disciples, like Apollos, lacked all knowledge of the gift of the Spirit, or of Spirit, as it is in the Greek, "knowing only the baptism of John." "They lacked that peculiar enthusiasm which in the Apostolic Age was called 'Holy Spirit,' and was traced directly to the Spirit of God."—Prof. J. V. Bartlett.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The only way to be "mighty in the Scriptures" is to study them diligently while one has the opportunity. There are some saints in the pews by whom even the most eloquent preachers can be instructed. An important question: "Did ye receive the Holy Spirit when ye believed?" No mere outward form of baptism is sufficient to make one a true Christian. Those who have received the baptism of the Holy Spirit will speak, as it were, with new tongues.

WHAT AILS THE PIGS?

A Question That Cannot Always Be Answered to the Satisfaction of Anxious Inquirers.

Pigs get out of fix and it is usually through some disarrangement of the stomach. There are some general rules that should be observed at all times for the purpose of protecting the health of the herd. A profitable hog that is ready and eager to eat must, therefore, be a healthy hog. A great deal of the trouble with pigs and hogs is occasioned by constipation. This is the beginning of their troubles that later are not so easily removed, says American Swineherd.

It is therefore one of the first things in looking after your hogs' health to prevent constipation. Of course, a hog may be all right in the bowels and yet become afflicted. But it is the exception and not the rule. It takes vigilance at all times to preserve the health of the hog. Adopt cleanly methods about the pens and feeding troughs. Have a dry place for them to sleep in. Don't expose them to draughts or heavy draughting quarters. Don't overfeed. Don't make sudden changes of feed. Give them charcoal and ashes or charred cobs. Spread lime around their sleeping quarters and feed troughs.

When a pig is off his feed there is something wrong, and you want to get him back there as quick as possible. Don't do it by trying to force him to eat. On the other hand, take away his feed and if constipated give him a physic. Look out for worms, prevent lice, provide him with plenty of fresh water, plenty of salt and ashes, plenty of range and if he gets sick the percentage of exceptions are small.

The sick hog is an unprofitable hog. If you doctor him it costs money, it costs time and it causes loss of gain in the hog. It takes a great deal of extra feed to get him started again to the point where his health failed him. Therefore it is far better to spend a little time in preventing these ailments by careful watchfulness.

THE CRY FOR BONE.

To Improve Hogs Along This Line Care in Feeding and Judicious Treatment Are Necessary.

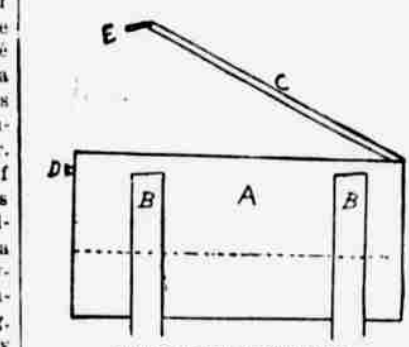
We hear a heap about bone in hogs, and it may be worth while to throw a little about it. If some of those who write about more bone and how to get it would think a little more their articles would not mislead so much. We are told over and over, says the National Stockman, and many people actually believe, that the modern hog is "deficient in bone," and that we must turn to some big, coarse-boned strain to correct this defect.

There are two kinds of deficiency in bone. One is a lack of quantity and the other is a lack of quality. There are few domestic animals that have too little bone, but there are many that have too weak bone. The way to improve the bone is not to breed to increase its size but to feed to increase its strength. In so doing the size will be increased somewhat. Rational care will also do much to improve the quality of bone. The brood sows and the sire should have plenty of exercise, they should be fed well-balanced foods, they should have access to the earth or to substitutes therefore. With this kind of treatment there is little danger of raising a hog without bone enough to support all the meat he ought to carry. And with this kind of treatment the modern American type—the best that has yet been produced from both the producer's and the killer's standpoint—can be preserved. A violent cross for bone is not necessary for the man who will study the feeding and care of hogs.

YOU WILL LIKE THIS.

Simple Box Attachment on the Side of a Crib to Prevent Needless Loss of Corn.

The diagram shows a very simple box attachment on the side of a corn crib to let the corn run into and is easily made. Cut a hole in the side



of the crib the size of a common cracker box (A), then cut the box in half along the dotted line and fit in the aperture on the side of the crib; BB are 1x4 boards driven about a foot in the ground and nailed on the box so as to hold it against the crib; C is the hinged cover; D is a nail and E is a strap with a hole in the end to hold the cover down so any stray beasts cannot disturb its contents. It is very convenient, the box being always full, and the corn cannot be wasted.—A. Gerber, in Epitomist.

Water Supply for Hogs.

Very few farmers realize the importance of giving hogs all the pure water they require at times. In many places they are watered once or twice a day. The lots and pastures should be so arranged that the hogs can get to the water trough whenever they desire it. This is especially important during the hot days of early spring, as well as the excessively hot weather in August. Hogs will not do well without plenty of water.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for February 23, 1903—Christian Love.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(1 Cor. 13) 1. Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling symbol. 2. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

3. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though my body be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 4. Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. 5. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh not evil; 6. Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

7. Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. 8. Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies, they shall cease; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.

9. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. 10. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

11. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

12. For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.

13. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—1 Cor. 13:13.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION. The importance of love.....1 Cor. 13:1-13. The nature of love.....1 Cor. 13:4-7. The duration of love.....1 Cor. 13:8-12. TIME.—A. D. 55, spring. PLACE.—Ephesus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

On account of their disputings this lesson on love was needed by the Corinthians. In connection with its study one should read Drummond's famous address, first delivered to the students at Northfield, on "The Greatest Thing in the World." What one longs for above all else is to him the greatest thing. Among the things that Christians desire (Paul does not refer to others) the apostle mentions eloquence, the gift of prophecy, miracle-working faith, knowledge of mysteries, charity, the heroism of martyrdom. Here is a list from which one might find it difficult to make a choice. And Paul set love higher than all. Why?

The last clause of chapter xii, belongs with this section in which Paul speaks of love. He has told them that it is right that they should desire and strive for some of these gifts—the more important ones—and now, he says, he will tell them how. Seek love, and let these gifts be manifestations of love, for only so are they really of any value (vs. 1-3). "Speak with... tongues": One of the gifts of which the Corinthians were very proud. It was the utterance of wild and incoherent words and meaningless sounds when under religious excitement. The same thing is observed to-day in connection with the "camp-meetings" in the south. Paul said that he would rather speak five words with his understanding

"than ten thousand words in a tongue" (14:19). "Of men and of angels": "Of men, eye, and of angels," in whom the gift might be supposed to be even superior to that of men—even this, without love, would be only useless noise. "The gift of prophecy": This was what we call "speaking in meeting," or exhorting. These things, which are of the head, and good in themselves, are "nothing," so far as character is concerned, unless the heart is right. "Bestow all my goods": A man may make great gifts to charity and yet be an abominably mean and selfish man. He may endure great personal discomforts and even sacrifice his life rather than yield a theological opinion, and still be a proud, narrow-minded, unchristian man. Outward actions do not tell. It is everywhere a question of motive. With love is the governing motive all life and action are good; without it nothing is good.

Paul was writing to a particular church about the little rivalries and jealousies of its church life, which were utterly inconsistent with the Christ-spirit, but the lesson is needed fully as much by us as it was by the people in Corinth. "Love suffereth long": But more than that, though injured, love is "aggressively kind." "Envieth not": When it lacks; is not too greatly "set up" over what it has. "Taketh not account of evil": Is not always looking for personal slights, and does not bear grudges. "Prophecies... shall be done away": All those gifts which are useful to us now, children as we are in the knowledge of divine mysteries, will be no longer needed "when that which is perfect is come." They are partial and temporary. But faith in God, joyous hope in view of the future, which is God's future, and love, which is the summing up of the character of God, and the fulfilling of all obligation—these are eternal: "and the greatest of these is love."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Without love, prophecy and faith would be mere exhibitions, exercising their gifts for display. Without love, charity would be a bestowal of aims for the sake of public applause. Without love, martyrdom would be a mere exhibition of how heroically one could meet death. Love is the only grace which includes all graces; having love one possesses all the rest. More than anything else love will fit one for Heaven, for the atmosphere of Heaven is love.

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In itself La Grippe is very dangerous, but in its after effects it is one of the most deadly scourges that afflicts mankind. It shatters the nervous system, weakens the heart's action, and lays the foundation for heart disease. The accompanying fever consumes the vitality and renders the patient susceptible to pneumonia, bronchitis and catarrh. The best treatment consists of Restorative Nervine which quiets the nerves, soothes the brain, restores strength and vitality to the entire system; Dr. Miles' Nervine and Liver Pills, a nerve tonic acting directly on the nerves of the digestive organs causing them to act in a natural and healthy manner, and Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills which speedily relieve the torture of headache, backache and soreness, the most common symptoms of Grippe. All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Advertisement for Rogers' 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons. Includes text: 'NOT "ROGERS" ONLY—BUT "1847" Rogers Bros.' and 'The International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.'

A Bull's-Eye. "I'm afraid my remarks this morning hit you rather hard," said Rev. Dr. Scorum, who had observed Mr. Gayman leave in the midst of the sermon. "What led you to jump at that conclusion?" asked Mr. Gayman, rather laughingly. "I noticed you jumped before the conclusion."—Catholic Standard and

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ADJUSTABLE TOP. Is 14x18 inches; large and strong enough for your DICTIONARY, DIRECTORY, DUN, BIBLE, ATLAS, or any heavy volume, at any angle. It can be revolved and adjusted when so as to always throw the strongest light on the page. You can thus avoid the strain on your eyes when holding a book in your hand or on a level. It is made of Oak, and has on one edge a keep books from sliding off. REVOLVING CASE. This CASE is 15x15x12 inches. The shelves are of Oak or Ash, finished on both sides and on all sides and have 9 inches of book space on four sides, or 3 feet in room enough for reference books of daily use. Many books may be placed on the upper shelf. In all twenty to thirty volumes size, can be put in it. CASTINGS connecting the top and CASE are finished in black and of sufficient strength to last a life-time.

Pipe, Post and Legs. The 3 legs are attached by round-headed screws to the turnings. Into this post is forced an iron pipe, which runs up through the top and to which the castings at the top are attached. Around the pipe the CASE revolves. AS A HOME, OFFICE or LIBRARY article we claim its equal does not exist. The accuracy of this statement can be confirmed by the letters of the highest commendation from thousands of Ministers, Attorneys, Physicians, Government, State and County Officials, and Business Men. Over 50,000 have been sold in the United States and orders now come for large lots from England and other countries. HOW FINISHED.—It is handsomely finished in Antique Oak and an ornament to any Office, Library or Parlor. AS A GIFT.—Nothing made is more suitable to present to a friend or as a Wedding or Birthday Gift than this Stand. HOW SHIPPED.—This Stand is sent knocked down, wrapped in heavy paper making a package of 20 lbs. By Freight it is second-class and at about half what it would cost if sent in one piece. Plain directions for putting together accompany each Stand. While the regular price of this Stand is \$7.00, for a short time we are allowed to sell them at the wholesale rate of Three Dollars, B. Chicago. Or we will send the Post one year prepaid and ship Stand shipped F. O. B. Chicago, for \$3.50.

The POST, Middleburg, Ohio.

AN ARTIST. "I understand she's an artist. An artist! Why, that doesn't describe her. She's a genius, ought to see the way she can make a last year's gown or hat."—Post. Particular About That. "Miss Kitty—Darling!" "I—" "Sir, interrupted the young man, "you will oblige me by not saying so long between my first and my last."—Chicago Tribune. Just as Had. She—Do you believe a woman as dangerous as they're said to be? He—Oh, sure. A fellow engaged in one of them as engaged to in the old-fashioned way. Puck. Divorce a Profane. Mrs. D. Frye—Rev. Dr. Foyden denounced divorce as a profane. Miss D. Meenor—He's right, tainly constitutes taking someone's name in vain.—Harvard Lampoon. One of the Mourners. Mahoole—Don't look so sad, deceased didn't want you to be cheerful at his wake. Hogan—How kin O' wim me four dollars?—N. Y. Herald. Thwarted Them. "Why did old Kolling get his money?" "He was afraid his relations have him adjudged incapable of caring for it."—Newark News. Before the Feast. "Is luncheon ready?" "Not quite, answered the cook; "the fish is just coming."—Penn. Punch Bowl. Doctors Have About Them. Patience—I understand her famous. Patience—Yes; she's nearly a dozen years with them.—Statesman. Not Likely. Customer—My husband says you made me a fright. Dressmaker—What of it? didn't buy it to please him, I Brooklyn Life.

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