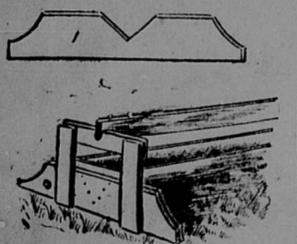


PRACTICAL FARM NOTES

Chasp Trough for Swine.
The average trough used for feeding swine is a food-waster usually because it is not well made nor made so that the horse cannot tip it over. The illustration shows a trough that is not expensive, yet one which will wear for years and be an economizer of food if properly built. The trough may be of any desired length but the planks used should be two inches thick



and eight inches wide. The plank selected should be two feet longer than the trough when finished, this two foot length being cut off the end of each plank to be used for the end pieces as described. The two long pieces are spiked together edge-wise and form the body of the trough. Take a piece of plank ten inches square, saw in two diagonally and nail in either end of the trough, then cut two pieces, one for each end of the trough, like that shown in figure 1 of the illustration. These rests are three feet long and cut from 2x6 material, notches three inches deep being cut in the center in which the trough rests. This not only gives strength to the trough but prevents its spreading apart and leaking. To give extra strength and also weight, cut two other pieces of board the same size and shape as the rests, but with at the notch, and nail across the end of the trough as shown. To the trough, a frame bolt is used by four strips of wood, one on each side of the trough to prevent it from stepping into it. Of course it is understood that both ends of the trough are alike and like the end illustrated.

Curing Colic in Horses.
It would not be fair to say that the following remedy would always cure colic in horses for there are several kinds of troubles coming under the name of colic and arising from different causes. The ordinary colic or spasmodic colic as it is known to veterinarians may be usually corrected by the following remedy. Take four ounces each of opium, ginger, sulphuric ether and spirits of nitre; mix well. Put two tablespoonfuls of this mixture in a pint of warm water and give to the horse from a bottle. Repeat in twenty minutes. If relief does not follow give half doses every half hour until the pain is less severe. In case the bowels do not move freely give the horse a pint dose of pure raw linseed oil. This remedy for colic should be kept on every farm, for while some cases of colic may occur which are beyond the reach of the remedy it will be found to effect a cure, or at least give relief, in the majority of cases.

Eggs and Breeding Stock.
If one keeps fowls for egg production it is reasonable to expect that they will be stimulated as much as possible in order to obtain the largest number of eggs. One ought not to expect that the eggs laid by these hens will hatch well. It is taking too much from hen nature. It is not meant to convey the idea that the hens which furnish the eggs for market cannot be expected to furnish eggs which will hatch, but only that one should not expect the percentage of returns at the hatching period that might fairly be expected from hens that had not been pushed so hard during the winter. The best way of keeping up the flock from the eggs raised on the farm is to select the best hens from the breeders and, during the three months before their eggs are needed for hatching, feed them rations which will give them strength and vitality without feeding them to egg production. If a great quantity of eggs was required for hatching it would not, of course, be possible to do this and still obtain the eggs needed for market. In such an event it would be best to buy eggs for hatching from some reliable breeder. It is not an easy task to properly handle the flock so as to have eggs for market and also eggs for hatching, and this is where many of the failures come in which discourage persons in poultry raising. As one gains experience one also gains discrimination and then the work of obtaining the commission is easier.

Using Insecticides on Orchards.
One of the readers of this department objects to the space given to advocating the use of Bordeaux mixture and other insecticides on orchards because "farmers have not the time to give to this work." The only reply one can make to this objection is that the farmer who cannot find the time to properly care for his trees should better cut them down and use the space for growing crops which he can find time to cultivate. In objections similar to that given here the cause for many of the failures in farming and fruit growing. The best orchardists in the country, those that feed and cultivate the soil in their trees are standing, recognize the fact that even this good care will not ward off the attacks of insects, and they use the money as a part of the requisite culture. The man who cannot find time to do all of his farm work properly would do well to sell within his capabilities, for he will make more profit than by the present method of working. It is the man who cannot find time whose trees are the most likely to be attacked by insects. The man who would not do this work would not be a farmer.

A Sliding Sled Tongue.
Any farmer who has occasion to use a sled, either on the snow or as a stope carrier, knows how hard it often is to move it when the horses must pull in a straight line. The sliding tongue shown in the illustration makes it possible to swing the horses so that they may pull sideways in either direction. A notch is cut in the top of the tongue and over it is placed an iron plate which is bolted on at either end. The

proper hooks provided in different parts of the barn where a lighted lantern may be hung without any danger of its being knocked down. There are a dozen other conveniences which all farmers think of having some time and most of them they had at the expense of a little time and less money. Why not have them this winter when there is time to get them together?

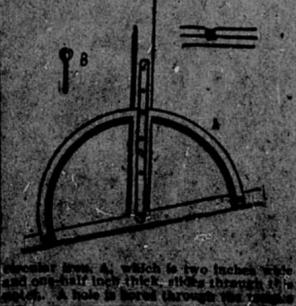
Buying Stock Food Cheap.
Food for stock is high this winter and, naturally, there are many dealers who are taking advantage of the situation and piling up mixtures which have little value. Here is an opportunity for every farmer to make good use of his state experiment station. If it is necessary to buy stock food obtain samples, buying a box if necessary to get an honest sample, and send a portion to the director of your experiment station for examination. Tell him in a letter that you must buy food, cannot afford to be swindled, and ask his opinion of the sample you submit. He will reply quickly and give you an honest and correct opinion. He is likely, however, to place the value of the food low for he will not put out his calculations the manufacturer's profits and expenses, so if he reports that the food is worth \$10 a given weight you would be reasonably safe in paying \$5 for it, provided the contents were suitable for your stock. As a rule avoid buying mixed foods. Buy the grains separately for there is less chance of mixing in foreign substances, and they are more easily detected than in the mixed foods.

Scrub vs. Pedigree Cows.
Breeders and others who are familiar with pedigree cows are fond of talking and writing about their pets. They urge farmers to get rid of the scrub stock and the pedigree stock and change their loss in the dairy to profit. Unfortunately this is only half the story. We are quite ready to admit that the pedigree cow is superior to the scrub cow, but why should any farmer sink his money in pedigree cows until he learns thoroughly that such animals would be little better than his scrubs under the present plan of feeding? If those who urge the pedigree cow would take some trouble to educate the farmer in proper ways of feeding they would be more pedigree cows sold than now. It is the man who has learned to feed properly who most quickly sees the value of the well bred cow. A high bred animal is not likely to do any better, if as well, on a ration of corn and corn stalks than the scrub cow. The chances are nine out of ten that failure to make the dairy pay is due to improper feeding of the cows. Correct this fault and one will quickly see that much better the dairy would pay with better cows back of it.

A Thousand Hen Farm.
It is safe to say that dozens of inquiries come to the editor of this department monthly about the possibilities of making a living from the poultry industry. Most of the writers figure that if 100 hens will pay \$10 a year profit, 1,000 hens should pay \$1,000 a year profit. It does not follow that if one has a thousand hens, for any one who has handled a thousand hens realizes thoroughly that it is a vastly different proposition from handling a hundred hens. From years of experience in the poultry business we have discovered that it is not the number of hens, but the quality of hens one can care for himself; this number varies according to location and condition, but whatever the number may be when one gets beyond it then comes the question of hired labor, which cannot be relied upon for the necessary care and watchfulness to avoid disease, the danger of an epidemic if disease once gets in and a number of other things which increase expenses without a corresponding increase of income. Still, many men are so situated that they could have a thousand hens and make them profitable, and if such men will start with a few and learn the business as they go along they will find more profit in a poultry farm with less hard labor than in any other branch of ordinary farming they could pursue.

The Annual Weed Fight.
All farmers agree that the annual growth of weeds is the most disturbing element in their work and many of them get so discouraged over the problem that they let the scythe and the mower take the place of eradication by cultivation. The statement has been made that the Russian thistle takes from the soil more potash than would two crops of wheat covering the same area. Other weeds rob the soil in the same way or in other ways quite as injurious. Nor is that all; they frequently upset the whole plan of farming, making it necessary at times to depart from the crop rotation that will do the soil the greatest amount of good and put in a crop that can be cultivated in order to rid the soil of the weeds. The weed fight is an everlasting one, perhaps, but it is one which no farmer can afford to abandon. His greatest success will come in making his cultivation of hoed crops thorough whenever they occur in his crop rotation. Do some studying on this point this winter and lay out a campaign against the weeds.

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IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

What the Church Folk Are Thinking About and Doing.
News From Various Lands. Suggestive Words From Many Men.

...Sunday School Lesson and Young People's Topic...
Comments by William T. Ellis.

KING'S GREATEST DEED

**International Sunday School Lesson—
"The Dedication of the Temple."**
The old King David died with a vision of a temple before his eyes; the ripeness of his life was spent in dreaming of and preparing for a splendid house for the worship of the Most High. To his son he bequeathed the actual work of erecting the temple; his own hands were too much stained with blood to undertake so holy a task. His part was the making ready part—in which he was not unlike the most of us, who spend our days in erecting ladders by which other may climb. It was a good ladder David built. He collected a storehouse of treasure so great as to be almost unbelievable. Gold, silver, precious stones, metals and timber a staggering total. When Solomon came to take up the work laid out for him he found that the wealth at his disposal was more than a trillion dollars—greater sum than the total income of the United States for a year.

During the years immediately following his coronation Solomon was engaged wholly in this great undertaking; he, wiser than all the people, spent more years in the labor. The number of workers occupied in the task was about 200,000. The story of the building of the temple is one of the romances of the Old Testament. The ends of the earth were laid under tribute to the project. Hiram, king of Tyre, and his skilled workmen, were requisitioned. In the depths of the earth the stone was quarried and prepared, that no sound of hammer might be heard, and all the skill that ingenuity means up to modern builders, the material was brought together and put into place. The result was magnificent. The glories of Solomon's temple, its richness, magnificence and beauty, have for centuries been a favorite theme with Jew and Christian alike. Neither before nor since has there been a sacred edifice of such splendor. The wealth of the Hebrew nation, the devoted industry of its people and all the skill that friendship and money could employ had been engaged in this mighty enterprise. Now it was completed; the building was ready to fulfil its mission as the house of Jehovah. Only the act of dedication and the divine symbols, with its visible symbols, were wanting.

A NATIONAL FEAST.
Nothing binds a nation into oneness so completely as a national religious festival. Thanksgiving day quickens the national consciousness of America even more than does Independence day. This project of David's which his son was fulfilling, welded the Jewish people together as no other event in its history had done. Appealing to the religious motives, which are the deepest in life, it had aroused a national enthusiasm and sense of national identity that even the subsequent divisions and exile of the Jews could not efface. So a general assembly was called for the great ceremony of the dedication of the new temple. The people came together as they had come for the coronation, and from every tribe and town and village. This representative gathering in itself incited enthusiasm. Members of all the great tribes, forgetting their differences in the thought of the new tie which bound them together. The occasion had many of the characteristics of a far-reaching religious revival.

A KING'S SPEECH.
This great ceremony was made the occasion of an address and a prayer by King Solomon—utterances that are among the most noted of biblical addresses, and of which much of the phraseology has found its way into common religious speech. The majesty and loftiness and comprehensiveness of these words of Solomon deserve careful study. If aught was lacking to impress the listeners with the solemn significance of this occasion, Solomon's words provided it. The deeper meaning of this temple, as a house of God, as a place of prayer and worship, as a center toward which people's hearts were drawn, and the religious influence would radiate, were set forth in eloquent words surcharged with intense spiritual fervor.

THE END OF WANDERINGS.
The Ark of the Covenant, the peculiar symbol of the presence of Jehovah with the chosen people, had led the Hebrew people in the wilderness for forty years in the wilderness. It had dwelt in tents, in places obscure and in places honorable. Enemies had captured it and friends had carried it to war. In all these years during which the Hebrew people were being moulded into a nation this sacred emblem had had no permanent abiding place. Wherever the ark had been was for the time the tabernacle of the Most High. The temple was to be its home. In the innermost court of the temple its holy of holies, the ark was to rest forever. As a man's spirit sanctifies his body, vitalizing all of its wonderful structure, and giving significance to its beauty, so the ark, and the cloud which had led the Israelites on their pilgrimages, made sacred all the splendors of this triumph of architecture. Apart from the ark, or the Presence which it symbolized, the temple was but a mere thing of wood and stone and metal.

A SPLENDID CEREMONY.
Pomp and reverent stateliness marked the bringing up of the ark from its latest place of sojourn. Every step of the prescribed procedure was observed. God's work was done in silence. Before this mysterious and awful shekinah the priests were unable to stand, for it was as the very presence of Jehovah. The symbolic cloud laid down before the children of Israel in their exodus and wanderings; it had followed them through the wilderness and now, the supreme act of the dedication of the new temple was the appearance of this token of God's visible presence.

GIFTS OF GLADNESS.
After the old Jewish custom, sacrifices were made to God in honor of this epochal event. Their lavishness indicates somewhat of the temper of the occasion. There were 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep, a great sacrifice indeed. But then, it was to a great Jehovah as a great occasion, in commemoration of great goodness. The Jews had received much from God; their supernal desire had been fulfilled in the completion of the temple; they were at peace and prosperous; they were a united people, and they were permitted to share in this feast of dedication, the significance of which even then they seemed to realize. Happy are the people who can perceive the greatness of the moment.

"DON'T WORRY" SOCIETY
Comments on Uniform Prayer Meeting
Topic of the Christian Endeavor Societies.
BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.
Worry is wearing the heart out of thousands of persons. They are fretting themselves into premature old age and premature graves. Life's sun is forever obscured by their clouds of fear and discouragement. Not only are they without peace and without joy, but also without power; worry steals from work, so widespread is the hurt of worry felt that various "Don't Worry" societies have been established, and talks and books on the "simple life" have become quite the rage. These have proved to be mere fads, for they have no power to afford remedy for the ills they sought to remedy. The only word that will banish worry is the "peace" which Jesus Christ speaks. He can say to us, as he said to the twelve, "Let not your heart be troubled," because his promise of protection and providence accompanies his divine command. The strength of the Lord is the refuge of all who would find peace.

Peace is a privilege of the pardoned. Worry wears. It spends in useless anxiety the power that is needed to do things. No worker can afford to worry, for if he does his output is bound to deteriorate. Worry is a weakness. Who are the worrying characters you know? Are they the strong, brave resolute spirits, who are bringing things to pass in the world? Or are they not, rather, the ineffective persons, the fearful and the faint hearted? Serenity is a sign of strength; poise denotes power.

No man's faith is great enough unless it has saved him from worrying. Worry is futile, as well as unreasonable. It accomplishes nothing. Worry averts no disasters, pays no debts, mends no poverty, heals no sickness, hastens no event. It is no tribute to the intelligence of the race that it is spending so large a proportion of its energy in a pursuit that accomplishes absolutely nothing but harm.

"Believe in me," says Jesus. That is his anti-worry program. Faith in him drives out all the fears that cark the heart. Worrying Christians are not witnessing Christians. The person with his brow wrinkled by care, and his heart furrowed by anxiety over the morrow, cannot bear a clear testimony to the peace of Jesus Christ.

If Christ may be trusted for salvation he may also be trusted for all lesser things. The world is wide in the end—And God is guide. So do not hurry. That man is blest Who does his best, And leaves the rest. So do not worry. Dr. Charles F. Deems.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.
MAN is not the creature of circumstances; circumstances are the creatures of men.—Disraeli.
Say not "The days are evil. Who's to blame?" And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh, shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name! —Maitie D. Babcock.
Some people are so fond of ill luck that they run half way to meet it.—Douglas Jerrold.

Wretched is discontent that quarrels with its tools instead of with its skill.—James Martineau.
Very few of us will have the chance of heroic self-devotion, but every day brings the petty wearing sacrifice which weighs full weight in God's scales.—Samuel Osgood.
Do thy work; it shall succeed in thine or in another's day; And if denied the victor's meed, Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay. —Anon.

We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanctity, for place than purity.—George Eliot.

NEWS AND NOTES.
Rev. G. Campbell Morgan has been called to the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London.
A monument to Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in America, has recently been dedicated at his birthplace, Richmond, N. H.
The factory girls of Fitchburg, Mass., have assumed the support of a missionary in Shanghai of the World's Y. W. C. A.
Julian Buck, the youngest son of Buckskin Charlie, war chief of the southern Ute Indians, has been ordained to the ministry and will have charge of a Presbyterian church in Denver, Colo.
A world rally of Salvationists is to be held in London next June to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the army.
The Church Missionary society in Africa has sold 174,672 copies of the Bible in Uganda, where only a few years ago the people did not possess an alphabet.

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