

CONVICTS ON HONOR.

Passengers in an ordinary day smoking car in western Pennsylvania the other day noticed a group of five men to whom the short trip they were making seemed quite a novelty. Occasionally a sixth man joined the group and then left it again, going into the Pullman cars to chat with friends. The five men were prisoners serving terms in the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, says the Survey. They were no shackles or handcuffs. The sixth man, who at times left them entirely alone, was Warden John Francis. He was taking them out to Center county to help build the new prison. When they arrived they joined a number of other prisoners who are laying out the grounds of the new penitentiary. One hundred and fifty prisoners are being used in that way. A guard is in charge of them, but they roam about the farm freely when not at work or asleep in their bunking quarters. Speaking of the five men whom he took in the smoker, Warden Francis said: "I have implicit faith in every one of these prisoners. I have studied them well during their stay in prison and although convicts—sent up for serious offenses—I believe they have the makings of good, honest citizens in them and am treating them accordingly. Before many weeks I expect to bring from the penitentiary a whole carload of convicts with not a door locked nor a man shackled."

No known domestic fowl antedates the goose. The wandering tribes of Israel used geese freely for food. At the beginning of the Christian era geese were plentiful in all localities. Caesar found geese in Britain when he landed there. Before the American turkey became the favorite of the banquet hall the boar's head and the goose held first place. Trussed and decorated they made a striking appearance and as a meat course were more superior to anything known before the time of the toothsome turkey.

During recent years geese have not been popular for state dinners, though they have never been more popular than now among the people at large. It is no uncommon sight to see as many as 20,000 geese in the fattening yards near Boston. A familiar picture shows a "goose train" made up of many carloads of geese on its way from the lowlands of Russia to the markets of St. Petersburg and Berlin. In these markets the fowls are fattened and distributed to adjacent territory.

For the benefit of the nervous cases that come to the doctor, it has been asserted by Scripture that it is just as necessary to know how emotional they are as it is to know how high the temperature is in case of fever, says Harper's Magazine. Moreover, in many cases it is necessary to find out what experiences in the past or present life of the patient produce emotions. For this purpose the patient sits at ease with hands on the electrodes, which may be so concealed in the arms of his chair that he is unaware that the most intimate processes of his soul are being registered as various words are spoken or various topics of conversation are discussed, the galvanometer showing when a sensitive subject has been touched.

Statistics are cited showing that while the number of motors of 25 horsepower or less increased in New York state from 28,000 to 50,000, those of 50 horsepower or more increased only 20. This is thought to indicate "that the joy-riding mania has begun to abate." But as the number of people killed by motor cars increased during the year, this leads to the confusing inference that the murderous quality in automobilism is not confined to the joy-riders.

Louise De Rougemont, the veteran explorer, who is now in London, has caught the Pole fever. He announces the formation of an expedition to explore the Antarctic regions, which, he says, will start next fall. He has \$250,000 guaranteed by Sir Richard Lucas Toth, the Australian millionaire. The expedition will be under the patronage of the Australian commonwealth. De Rougemont has just returned from a three years' Arctic survey in northern Siberia.

In China the man who adulterates food is punished with death. But in this country it is usually the consumer who pays that penalty.

New York automobiles killed 302 persons in 1913, every one of whom either was or was not slain "unavoidably."

"Is it right to hold a girl's hands?" asks an exchange. No; but it is better to hold the girl.

Members of the army and navy are excellent fighters, but as humorists they are about as funny as the toothache.

No sooner do we mortals cease fretting at the excessive heat than we begin worrying because of the price of coal.

There may be hope for a statesman out of a job, but there is none for a lobbyist.

Sin— Against Whom?

By REV. J. H. RALSTON Secretary of Correspondence Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight."—Ps. 51:4.



Very much as to ultimate results depends on the answer to this question. Sin Against Self. It is not very difficult to show a man that a certain kind of life will land him in poverty, shame, and consequent wretchedness. It is among those who thus fall that rescue missions have their field.

That which is referred to is often spoken of as sin against one's self, and said to say, much of the preaching of this day is the appeal to self, as far as sin is concerned, and the strength of this appeal is in the consequences of sin that are in this life and temporal. The words: "He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption," are frequently quoted and their truth is rarely questioned.

But even in this there is something forgotten, the consequences of such a life in the future world. The hell beyond this life is not alluded to frequently, except often in a sneering way as suggesting the hell on earth into which so many fall. There are many who work along religious lines, who appear to have very little in view, except the consequences of sin as seen in the present life. Many who are enthusiastic in the support of foreign missions are so simply because they wish to lift up the heathen who live in huts and caves of the earth into which they crawl as the wild beasts crawl into their dens, who are altogether unclothed, or slightly clothed, and subsist on foods that are not properly prepared, to the comforts of sanitary homes, modern dress, and the delicacies of the modern dining table.

The Effect of Sin on Others. The appeal here is not as strong as in the first case, but there are persons who have so much of the better man in them that they really regard the welfare of those who are about them. The husband has regard to his obligations to his children, and he provides for their comfort. The son recognizes that the father and mother have deepest love for him, and if he acts in a way that wounds that love he feels that he has sinned against them. This is all very worthy, and it is proper on certain occasions to call the attention of certain persons to their sinning in this regard.

Sin Against God. There is another sphere that in these days needs notice. Harry Monroe, the man who in years long gone, knew the depths of sin, but who for thirty years at the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago has been the means of leading hundreds of sinful men and women to God said to the writer of these words only a few days ago: "It is not hard to get men and women to raise their hands, and to stand up and go forward to the altar—but that is not enough, the trouble is, there is not enough conviction of sin," and he quoted the words of David: "Against thee, thee only have I sinned; one of the greatest difficulties that workers for God have to meet is to get men and women to get hold of the idea of God. A man's moral degradation may be acknowledged with very little thought of God. Even one's sins against others may be conceded with very little or no thought of God, and there are many men and women who are faithful to their dependents who do not know God. But in deeper thinking on sin practically everything is lost if God is left out. There is no proper apprehension of sin until God is brought into the foreground. The man readily says: 'Yes, I have sinned against myself, and I have sinned against society,' but when asked if he has sinned against God he is dazed, and is silent. If the man who acknowledges sins against himself and society, would only think a little, he would ask the question, 'Who established the law that enforced these results?' he will soon come to the place where he must acknowledge God, and if he does so, the solution of the problem of his sin is at hand.

David was near that solution when he said: "I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. Against thee, thee only have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight." Job was near it when he said: "Behold, I am vile; what shall I answer thee? I will lay my hand upon my mouth." When the prodigal echoed the words of David, he was near the same blessing. The cry: "God be merciful to me a sinner," comes out of a clear recognition of God. No one can confess his sin and forsake it without acknowledgment of God.

This is properly called conviction of sin. It is not produced by trial in a court of justice, nor is it the result of carrying an abstract proposition to its logical conclusion, but to a sense of personal wrong doing in the sight of God. A great evangelical teacher of the last century said that conviction of sin involves a sense of wrong doing, distress in view of the past and an apprehension in view of what is to come. How much of the conviction of the present day contains these elements?

Patience and Suffering. The crown of patience cannot be received where there has been no suffering. If thou refusest to suffer, thou refusest to be crowned; but if thou wishest to be crowned thou must fight manfully and suffer patiently. Without labor none can obtain rest, and without continuing there can be no conquest.—Thomas a Kempis.

COLDS

An up-to-date remedy for colds. That is what Peruna is. In successful use over 30 years.

Colds are caught in many ways: Illy ventilated rooms; rooms that have direct draughts; crowded rooms; damp houses; stuffy school rooms; offices illy heated.

A dose of Peruna at the right time, at the first symptom of cold, before the bones begin to ache, before the sore throat manifests itself, or the cough, or the discharge from the nose, just a dose or two of Peruna before these symptoms begin is generally sufficient. But after the cold is once established with the above symptoms prominent, a bottle of Peruna, or maybe two, will be necessary.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



Now is the time to buy right if you are running short on hay. Top grades. All kinds. Write us for best prices, whether you want to buy or sell. Carloads a specialty. MAXWELL HAY COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

Just So. "Dental parlor, eh? Why call a workshop a parlor?" "It is certainly a drawing room."

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

How to Move Them. First Rector—"I am going to preach to the Four Hundred. How can I move them?" Second Rector—"You'll have to move them in limousines.—Judge.

Horses and Cards. "Why is it you always win at poker?" she asked, "and always lose when you back horses?" "Well, my dear," came the genial response, "I don't shuffle the horses."—London Express.

Insisted on Fair Game. Golfer (unsteadily by good cheer) to Opponent—"Sir, I wish you clearly to understand that I resent your unwarranted—your interference with my game, sir. Tilt the green once more, sir, and I chuck the match!"—Punch.

His Object in Waiting. Reserved Parson (doing an odd job with the church fence)—"You appear to be watching me very closely, boy. Do you take an interest in carpentry?" Boy—"No." Rev. P.—"Then what are you waiting for?" Boy—"I'm waitin' to hear wot a parson says when 'e 'its 'is fumb wiv 'is 'ammer."—Punch.

Quite Natural. A traveler was riding on muleback through a very wild and turbulent region where human life was among the cheapest of commodities. Noticing a cross surmounting a heap of stones by the roadside, he asked his guide what it meant.

"That is a grave," said the guide. "It means that the man died on that spot and was buried there."

"Indeed," remarked the traveler, "and how did he die?"

"He died a natural death, sir."

"What do you mean?"

"He was shot."

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Post Toasties

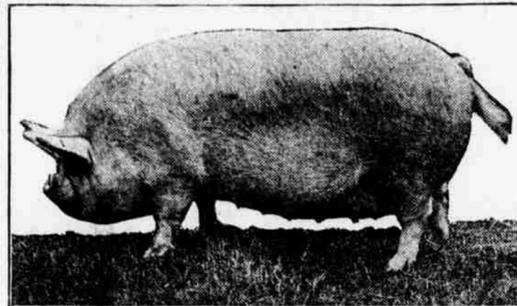
—Sure! Toasties are wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.

Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

Fresh, tender and crisp, ready-to-eat direct from the package. With cream and a sprinkle of sugar—"The Memory Lingers"

Toasties sold by grocers everywhere.

ENDEAVORING FOR THE BEST BACON TYPE



Excellent Bacon Type.

The style of animal which best meets the bacon curer's ideal has often been spoken about, but the desired standard is not always reached, and this in many cases is due to faulty breeding.

To consider briefly one or two of the indications as to what is really a good bacon pig, we might start first from the head.

Here length of snout, which partly includes length of jaw and the absence of loose flabbiness so frequently seen there, indicates as a rule a lengthy animal. The idea has been to reduce the cheap parts of the animal and to increase those which are dearer. On that account a light forehead is necessary, but it must not be at the expense of width of back or depth in the pig.

As a rule a pig narrow at the poll (between the ears) is not the widest on his top, nor is he the thriftiest of feeders. There may be exceptions to this rule, but it can be applied generally. The advantages of a prominent eye and a smooth un wrinkled jaw or cheek, as well as width between the eyes, are that they invariably indicate a smooth, lean-fleshed animal.

A short heavy head is invariably associated with a very round body and a wide and very fat back, altogether a very wasteful carcass. The neck should not be too long, otherwise it indicates weakness and a short neck generally goes with a short side, which from the bacon point of view of course is not desirable. It is important to note the character of the middle piece.

The ribs should spring from the back, but they should not be entirely round. They should rather spring well and allow the animal to be turned out slightly flat from the sides. There will then be less wasteful fat on the top without decreasing the depth of the pig.

What is wanted is a pig that contains a maximum of lean meat and an undercut with as much streak as possible. The loin should of course be covered and muscular, because so much depends on good development there. The rump should not be too straight, otherwise the hams will invariably be short. There should be no flabbiness about the hams and a well-carried tail puts finish to a pig, which helps it greatly at the time of sale to the butcher.

The quantity of bone should also be accompanied by strength of bone, because it is not possible to carry a heavy weight of meat of very fine quality without substance. Round bone should be avoided as it indicates lack of breeding and is invariably associated with a fat carcass.

The pasterns should not be weak and the pig should be straight on its legs. This is likewise of great importance for exercise is necessary in the production of the best class of carcass.

These may seem small points yet they all indicate particular functions which the bacon pig is supposed to fulfill.

PROPER FEED FOR LAMBS PAYS WELL

Sudden Change in Ration Creates Dietetic Disorders and Consequent Loss of Life.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College.) A small percentage of loss in lambs in the feed lot is to be expected, but this loss in some instances is far greater than it should be. When range lambs are placed on a fattening ration the change of feed is so sudden that dietetic disturbances cause a general disorder and several dead sheep are found in the pens each morning. This invariably leads to the suspicion that they are dying of some infectious disease.

In some cases the ration is not well balanced to secure the best gains and the conditions of care and handling might be better, but these things will account for only a nominal loss.

The change from grass to alfalfa, corn, barley, molasses and straw, ensilage, etc., must be made gradually and herein lies the secret of the heavy losses of lambs in the feed lots in the early fall. The desire to get the lambs on a fattening ration as early as possible and falling to appreciate the danger of too heavy feeding and change of ration has helped to make lamb feeding an unprofitable business in some instances. A sudden change of feed or overfeeding must be guarded against in the domestic animals, especially in this true with the horse and sheep.

FATTENING PIGS ON SHELLED CORN

Experiment Conducted at South Dakota Station Shows Advantages in Using Milk.

Ordinarily, with all ages of swine, a bushel of shelled corn will produce an average of ten pounds of pork. In an experiment at the South Dakota station, on an average for the two years of feeding period of sixty-two days each, a bushel of shelled corn yielded 11.9 pounds of pork. But when an average of 163 pounds of milk was fed with a bushel of shelled corn, an average yield of 17.7 pounds of pork was produced.

This was a difference of 5.8 pounds in favor of the milk lots; or, in other words, the milk was equal to 5.8 pounds of pork. However, it must not be understood that this quantity of milk fed to a pig without the corn would yield that amount of gain, but when fed in combination, as above stated, similar results are to be expected.

Healthy Poultry. Clean quarters and wholesome food are worth more to keep poultry healthy than all the fancy condition powders you can give them.

Early Peas. Early peas bring quick returns and may be followed by some other cash crop. The dwarf varieties, such as Nott's Excelsior and Alaska, are most profitable and there will be plenty of time for a crop of late celery after the peas have been sold.

Importance of Skunk. Economic importance is now claimed for the skunk in that he destroys large numbers of white grubs, grass hoppers, cutworms, hornets, wasps, and other injurious insects.

Incubator Difficulty. One of the most difficult tasks of the incubator operator is to adjust moisture and ventilation correctly.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box. Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Tact. A miner got killed, and a tactful associate was delegated to break the news to the widow.

So the tactful fellow called at her house and said:

"With your golden hair, blue eyes, and pink-and-white complexion, ma'am, you'd break every heart in town if you were widow's weeds."

The young woman laughed and blushed for pleasure.

"Oh, go on," said she.

"And you are a widow, too," said the tactful miner quickly, seizing his chance. "Bill's legs and arms was just blown off in an explosion. But, by Jimminy, ma'am, ain't you goin' to look good in black, though?"

FACE BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and spotted and burned all the time."

"I tried _____ and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 22-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Only Cuts. "Does the razor pull, sir?" asked the barber.

"No," replied the victim, as he squirmed in his chair, "but the blood running down my neck kind of tickles me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

If you don't believe a woman can keep a secret, just ask her age of one on the shady side of thirty.

Don't burn your bridges behind you. On the other hand, don't burn them in front of you, either.

A Benefit. "I almost changed countenance when I heard it."

"What a pity you lost such a chance!"

Diplomat. "Pa, what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son, is a man who remembers a lady's birthday, but forgets her age."

WESTERN CANADA CAME INTO EVIDENCE

AT THE CRUCIAL PERIOD FOR SUPPLY OF WORLD'S FOODSTUFFS.

The present demand for foodstuffs in all parts of the world, and the expense of producing it on high-priced lands, would make it seem that western Canada came into evidence at the crucial period. There is to be found the opportunity that will be a large factor in meeting this demand. With its millions of acres of land, easily cultivatable, highly productive, accessible to railroads, and with unexcelled climatic conditions, the opportunities that are offered and afforded are too great to be overlooked.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and was burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in western Canada.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop, less than eight per cent of the land is under the ploughs, four per cent, being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only 71,000,000 bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent of the available cultivatable area produces something over 200,000,000 bushels, what will 44 per cent produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149, 17,000 being from the United States; in 1906 it was 159,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1913 it was about 400,000, of which about 140,000 were Americans. But why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, just like his Canadian brother, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead and pre-empt half a section for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age upon lands as rich and fertile as those he left, and producing indeed several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change.

And then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brawn, muscle and sweat, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which it has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has been touched.

No country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in western Canada today.—Advertisement.

Good Reason for Selling. A well-known lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, would induce him to cross without stopping. So he advertised him:

"To be sold, for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town."

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"A diplomat, my son, is a man who remembers a lady's birthday, but forgets her age."

Advertisement for Castoria 900 Drops. Includes text: "ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. H. H. Pitcher. THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK. 4 to 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act. Exact Copy of Wrapper."

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: "CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY."

Advertisement for Pisco's Remedy. Includes text: "PISCO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Held by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS."

Advertisement for Parker's Hair Balm. Includes text: "PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. It cures itching humors. For Restoring Color and Brings to Gray or Faded Hair, Back to Its Original Color. Sold Everywhere."