THE FARMER'S HOME AND ACRES

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness is godliness in the hog liness. Although the hog is often ken of as the dirtiest of all farm als, nevertheless clean treatment lean surroundings count for a cket-book and make the lift big mortgage possible. Raise ad treat them right and you able to wear diamonts.—Farm-ome Journal.

Taking Notice.

n to note small things. How people have noticed that a bean-limbs the pole from the sun hop-vine toward it? That a gets up "front wheels first," and hind legs first? That no dew rain, and that crows flying neans fair weather? Nature with surprises not found in —Farmers' Home Journal.

Dairy Herds.

estern dairy writer in his refer-o several dairy herds says that smallest amount of milk pro-l by any cow last year was 7,054 ds and 249 pounds of butter by o-year-old heifer. The herd av-ed 8,052 pounds of milk and 314 ids of butter per cow. This in-led everything in milking from the treated cow to the two that were fed. The cows had short feed st year, as the winter was a wet and prevented the usual picking he fields and part of the time it impossible to haul hay from the ks. Seventeen out of the 30 cows e heifers with their first calves. best records will show up in the ial testing of the herd. There are al 500-pound butter cows now in d. The herd was fed last win-n alfalfa hay and corn silage. rains, however, are very hard the cows and this season I mean to ry to keep them in the barn during heavy storms.

Hog Cholera Prevention.

It is announced by the Missouri agricultural college that the new serum first discovered by Dr. Dorset, of the Department of Agriculture, is proving a successful preventive of hog cholera in that state. This is the serum to which we have several times alluded. The Illinois agricultural college station is preparing to establish a laboratory on 40 acres in that state where the hogs are to be grown from which to manufacture this serum, and to furnish it to the farmers of Illinois. This state, at Purdue, is also considering such a laboratory for the same purpose, but must wait an appropriation by our legislature to afford the money for the work. Millions of dollars are lost annually by hog cholera, and a movement to prevent it would be a great saving to Indiana, many times the cost of such an outlay by the state. Ten thousand dollars would enable Purdue to establish a laboratory.

Model Orchards.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture contemplates establishing a number of model orchards in that state, about five in each county, the object being to direct, in each fruit growing district, the care of an orchard in an up-to-date manner, to show the public how to obtain the best results, especially in pest control.

It is believed that the value of the example of one successful man in a neighborhood is beyond computation. Should the methods in his orchard prove to be the best, as shown by indisputable returns of larger yields and better products, it invariably results in other persons adopting the methods which have proved most successful in that locality.

The owner of the orchard adopted by the Division of Zoology will be asked to provide himself with a comparatively inexpensive spraying outfit, which the division will help him purchase at the lowest discount price. The Division of Zoology will outline a plan for his orchard management, and furnish without charge, all materials used for instruction and demonstration purposes, and also aid him in spraying, pruning, thinning of fruit, planting trees, cultivation, fertilization and such other practical work as may be necessary to secure the best results.

This is a grand idea, and should be adopted in this and all other states that are adapted to fruit growing.

Naming Live Stock.

The family name of chief among horses is popular and now being freely used by the breeders of saddle horses. It would seem that it more properly designates the stallion, as we are prone to think of the head of the tribe or family as a chief, but breeders are vieing with one another in its use as a family name for mares. So we have Mary Chief, Daisy Chief, etc., all right so long as the given name denotes sex, but when it is coupled with some cognomen which may be either sex, as is often done, it is apt to lead to confusion.

While on the subject of naming animals it is not too late to say that it is more important than many think. Short, crisp names should be chosen if possible. The family name can then be added and still not make the whole too long for the space allotted in the ordinary blanks for registration.

A breeder recently submitted to a registry association a name that contained more letters than are found in the alphabet and of course it was necessary to carve it some. Think of perpetuating so long a name in future pedigrees. Most of the associations with several thousand already taken it is difficult to change them suitably. It is always a good idea to give a ...nd in c... first is taken.—Farm-...me.

Two Good Breeds.

The Indian Runner duck and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are coming to the front very fast, as egg producers; they very closely approach the leghorns in this respect; so it is claimed by persons who have had considerable experience with those breeds as well as others.

We sent to some of the most noted breeders in America and bought the best grades they had listed and crossed them together which gives us a strain that for quality, shape and beauty can't well be beat.

We have stock (chickens whose sire took first prize at Philadelphia last year) also stock whose sire won first prize at Buffalo and by getting the best grades of the best breeders we get the benefit of their many years' experience, and therefore have got the same blood and breeding that they have and we have but few culls by this method of breeding.

We had one pullet (Tuttle strain) which began to lay January 12th and laid more than fifty eggs before she became broody, then on being broken up she began to lay again and laid until moulting time almost eight months altogether.

We also had one duck which began to lay in December, about the 12th, and laid until July at intervals. We also had one which began to lay in February and laid more than thirty eggs when she got hurt and died and upon examination she was found to be chuck full of small eggs.

We have only one pen of ducks to breed from, all from the very finest Chicago winners headed by a first prize bird at Akron, Ohio, whose sire was a first prize bird at Madison Square Garden, the dam also was a winner at the same show. By this cross we will have stock that for quality of breeding can not be excelled in America. Only a few of the best is our motto.—W. A. S., in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Scared hens are never profitable.

When you don't give much food to hens, don't look for much in return.

Look over the old market reports for poultry, this will enable you to sell when prices rule highest.

Where hens are not continuously housed, a wind break of some kind is a necessity for best results.

Don't hold the market turkeys too long, sell three weeks before the holidays, or else hold until after February.

Promissory notes won't work with the hens, to get satisfactory returns, it is necessary to give satisfaction in the way of feed, care and houses.

It is impossible to be too well posted about poultry, but the great value of knowing will not amount to much unless the knowledge is put in practice.

An ax is the best remedy for roup; in short the only remedy, if the "cured" birds are meant for the breeding pen. Such strenuous measures will save disappointment another season

Keep account of poultry sales made, number of head, number of pounds and price received for same; if account is kept of the feed, as it should be, you will know how much profit or loss, you have sustained.

Warm wheat is a fine breakfast for hens. Place the vessel containing the wheat, in the oven, and let remain until the grains feel quite warm to the hands; the same for shelled corn at night, during very cold weather.

It has always seemed that a windbreak on the north and west, would be a great benefit to the poultry yard. A tight board fence, five feet high, would be fine, but of course the expense would count up, but the tool shed, smoke house, granary, woodhouse and such buildings, when connected, could be utilized as wind breaks by arranging the chicken runs to the east and south of them.

He Showed Him.

A local physician who acts as examiner for an accident insurance company said that he has to be watchful in order to keep the company he represents from being "stung" on accident claims.

"A man was in my office," he said, "who said that he had fallen from a street car. I examined his arm, and though there were a few bruises on it it didn't appear to be badly hurt.

"'How high can you raise it?' I continued, and he answered by raising his arm with apparent difficulty until his hand was a few inches above his head.

"'Pretty bad,' I commented. 'Now show me how high you could raise it before this accident happened.'

"He lifted it easily then 'way up in the air, and it wasn't until I began to laugh that he realized that he had exposed himself. He cleared out in a hurry then."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Appleton's Tag Day Idea.

Since there is strength in union Mrs. Lysander John Appleton suggests that the women combine to force Christmas money. She suggests a Tag Day for husbands.

On a certain day, say Thursday next, every woman will give her husband a tag if he has come across literally with Christmas spending money.

A man wearing one of those tags on that day will show to the community at large that he is a Good Husband.

Mrs. Lysander John Appleton wishes to hear from the women. If they favor it, let her know that she may Act At Once.—Atchison Globe.

Ohio produced 26,270,639 short tons of coal last year, a decrease from the previous year's output of about 18.27

FOREST DESTRUCTION AND THE EROSION OF ARABLE LANDS

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

The work of the elements in eroding or eating away the surface of the United States affords a study for the scientists which is of extreme interest and importance. So many are the causes of erosion and so many and varied are its effects, however, that a series of volumes would be needed to describe the effect of air and water merely on the different soils, in the various climates, and at the various altitudes.

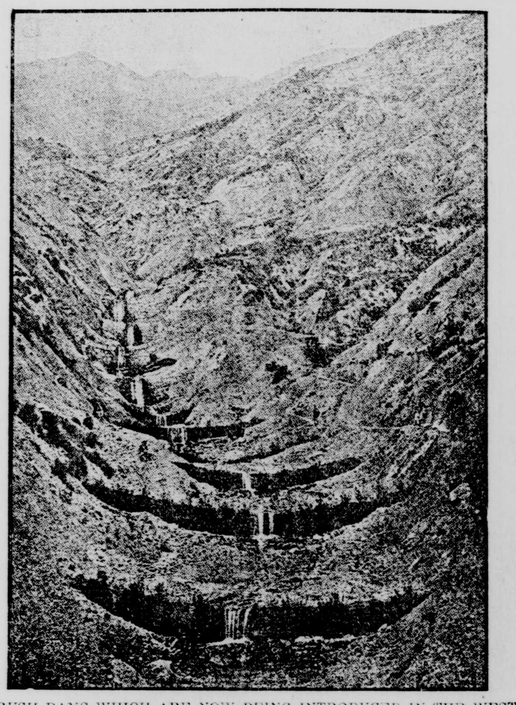
Perhaps the most familiar effects of earth erosion are in the West, in such regions as the Arizona desert, where the crumbling away of the surface has revealed the petrified forests. The remarkable formation in the Bad Lands of Dakota and Nebraska and the picturesqueness of the famous Garden of the Gods in Colorado are due almost entirely to the wearing away of the softer formation, exposing the curious shapes formed by the more solid composition. Much of this erosion is due to the extremely dry climate and high temperature, which have caused the earth to become remarkably friable. Here and there can also be seen the effect of water upon the soil, but a really wonderful result of the power of water is in what is now the Salton Sink, into which the detritus from millions of acres in the States of Arizona and Utah has been carried and deposited by the action of the Colorado River, the original surface of the sink being covered in some spots to a depth of no less than 200 feet.

Erosion caused by a river or creek, however, is seldom beneficial. In the case of the Colorado, the material carried down in flood contains so many fertile ingredients that it has reclaimed a large area of the Southwestern desert, making it fit for cultivation by irrigation. In this respect the conditions resemble the annual inundation of the Valley of the Nile with its renewal of the fertility of the soil.

In many other portions of the United States, however, the result of erosion by water has brought literal destruction to very large areas of farm land and of territory available for agriculture by reason of its advantages of climate and soil. In spite of the enormous extent of cultivated lands in the various portions of the country and the many tracts which can be made available by the farmer in the East as well as in the West, this destruction has already assumed such large proportions that it has seriously affected our most important industry. While evidences of the injury done by erosion can be found in New England and in many parts of the Middle States, possibly the Southern States present the most notable illustrations. This is due to several conditions, such as the topography, the character of the soil, the size and number of the streams and the volume of water which they carry, especially in the flood season. A considerable area of the South is composed of the flat, level land adjoining the seacoast. The descent of the rivers from the mountains where they have their source to the coastal plains is so abrupt that experts of the Geological Survey who have been investigating the Appalachian region estimate that nearly 3,000,000 horsepower could be secured from the principal water courses—more than enough to operate all of the industries of the South at the present time.

This figure illustrates the volume and force of the water in the Southern rivers. During the flood season, when the rivers are swollen by the melting snows in the mountains or by heavy rains, and the flow of the water is many times greater than at other periods, some of the streams become literal torrents and carry down their course an enormous amount of sand, gravel and other detritus, much of which is held in solution. Unfortunately this material is unlike what is carried by the flood waters of the Colorado and the Nile; for it usually covers the land to such a depth that the soil is worthless for agricultural purposes. This distribution of alluvial material is one of the most serious destructive effects of erosion. Every year large areas of the valleys in the Piedmont section, as well as of the lands of the coastal plain, are inundated by the high waters, and this deposit left upon their surface. The direct erosion caused by the flood water, however, is another great injury to agriculture. The soil of the Piedmont region consists largely of clay and loam, the upper statum of which is so soft and loose that the contact of water causes it to dissolve just as a pile of sand will be disintegrated by a small jet of liquid. It is this quality of soil which is noted for its crop production. Upon the "red lands," as they are called, of the Carolinas and Georgia is raised a large proportion of the cotton crop, some of the planters averaging nearly two bales of cotton to the acre. This land is also adapted for the growing of fruit, as is shown by the great peach orchards in the red lands of Central Georgia. Much of it is included in the older plantations which have been cultivated for over a half century. It is in this country, however, that erosion from water has done great injury; for many of the plantations are situated in the foothill country where the land is sufficiently rolling to permit a rapid flow of water.

The erosion even of a small rivulet is of such an extent as to seem almost incredible. The writer has measured ravines and gullies in the plantation districts of South Carolina which were actually fifty feet in depth, yet only two or three feet wide at the top. The drainage water cut through the soft surface like a knife, and with no hard clay or rock to stop its course, had eaten its way into the earth. With such a formation, it is not strange that one can see fields of fifty acres or more which have been abandoned because so creviced by the water. But even greater damage has been done to plantation and other bottom lands in the valleys through which flow the mountain rivers. Such may be the force of the flood torrent that it will carry away the entire earth crust, washing it down to the rock itself. As these bottom farms are usually extremely fertile and produce large crops of corn and cotton, the loss to the farmer is very great.—Scientific American.



BRUSH DAMS WHICH ARE NOW BEING INTRODUCED IN THE WEST TO HOLD BACK THE MOUNTAIN TORRENTS.

United States Commissioner John A. Shields, of Brooklyn, has completed fifty-five years' service in the Federal courts. He began as a clerk and has been a commissioner for forty-one years.

New Noise Maker.

Just how much credit is due the Chicago man who invented the toy in the illustration can be decided individually. Doubtless the predominance of adult opinion will be that he should have been hanged before he had the inspiration. The invention, which is a noise maker, pure and simple, consists of a long screw-threaded rod with a reverse curve near one end and a handle on that end. On the other end a nut is affixed. A perforated disk is mounted on the rod and moves back and forth, producing loud and painful sounds. As a burglar alarm or an automobile warning the device might be found useful by grown-ups. Otherwise its chief users will be small boys who have beaten the heads out of their drums or tired of their other instruments of torture. One thing seems certain, the inventor lives in a soundproof house, where no children are allowed, and his windows look out over a cemetery or deaf and dumb asylum.—Washington Star.

A Sharp Distinction.

Alabama defeated the prohibition amendment by over 26,000, but a large majority of the people of the State favor temperance.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOME IDEAS AND ECONOMIES

Salad Cups.

Peppers can be pickled whole and then used for salad cups. Let them soak twenty-four hours in salted water, using enough salt to float an egg. Then rinse and cover with hot vinegar, spiced or not, as preferred. Set them away in a cold cellar. When needed rinse them, wipe dry and use for cups or in salad or pickles.—New York Tribune.

Fruit Cheese.

For fruit cheese such as a California woman makes, grind together a pound each of raisins, figs, dates, currants, blanched almonds and two pounds of English walnuts. Make the mixture into a solid cake and put under a press for two or three days. A plate with a flatiron on top does the work. Then cut in cubes and roll in sugar.—New York Sun.

Raisin Fudge.

For raisin fudge, cook together two cupfuls of sugar, a cupful of milk, butter the size of an egg and half a cupful of chocolate. Boil until the syrup spins a thread. Then stir in half a pound of English walnuts and a pound of seeded raisins both chopped fine. Stir until the candy begins to grain and turn into buttered pans. Mark off in squares when cool enough.—New York Sun.

Raisin Pie.

The following rule for raisin pie hails from the West. Stew a pound of seeded raisins in a pint of water with a cupful of sugar until the raisins are tender. Then add the juice of one large or two small lemons and two beaten eggs. Thicken the mixture with soft bread crumbs and bake it like a lemon pie, covering the top after the inside is done, with a meringue or with whipped cream.—New York Sun.

Gravy is Useful.

A gravy and maitre d'hotel butter are good things to have on hand. They can be made about once a week and kept in the refrigerator without spoiling. Prepared from the bones of a rib roast or similar meat, gravy is useful in making croquettes, meat loaves and the like.

For a maitre d'hotel butter beat a large cupful of butter to a cream, add one scant teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and two of chopped parsley. Stir these thoroughly with the butter. Press it into an earthenware pot and cover closely, so that no foreign odors will reach it. Keep in a cold place.—New York Tribune.

Breakfast Dish.

The pear-shaped Japanese plums which may be found in several big New York City markets make an attractive addition to the breakfast fruit dish. Their flavor, while not pronounced, is refreshing, especially to a flagging appetite.

These plums, owing to their large size and rich yellow color, make a most effective preserve. The flavor is like that of any variety of plums. Put the plums into an agate ware preserving kettle, keeping them separate from one another. For this reason it is better to preserve only a few at a time. Cover them with hot water, adding for every two quarts of water one quart of sugar. Let the preserve simmer very slowly (so that the fruit will not be broken) until the syrup is rich and thick and the fruit tender enough to be pierced with a straw. Lift the plums out carefully, put them into sterilized jars, cover with the syrup and seal. If cooked in an orange flavored syrup the preserve will be of a more pronounced flavor.—New York Tribune.

Hints.

A little good toilet water or cologne poured into a bath is delightful in its effects.

Cream cheese mixed with canned currants or jellied cranberries makes a good sandwich filling.

To keep varnished wood looking fresh and bright rub it thoroughly with oil from time to time.

Clean oilcloth with a wet towel pinned over a stiff broom and rub with long sweeping strokes.

If your heart is weak, do not indulge in showers, and be careful to temper the water, no matter how strong th heart.

Small cold cream jars and the lik if scalded, make excellent container for jelly which at some time or othe you will desire to place in a lunc basket.

An excellent household remedy f burns is pure vaseline or olive o The great thing is to exclude the a and dirt from the burned surface, a this the oil will do.

When putting away the silver t er coffee pot which is not used eve day lay a little stick across the t under the cover. This will allow t fresh air to get in and prevent mus ness.

If you are beginning to have troul with your feet, bathe them often, pow der them freely, rub alcohol on them occasionally—give them careful attention until you discover the sort of treatment they respond to.

To take disagreeable medicine eat one or two cloves or hold ice in the mouth until the tongue is chilled, and the medicine will be less disagreeable. Medicines that discolor the teeth may be taken through soda straws.

Eggs which are to be broken into water should not be broken into boiling water, as the motion destroys their shape, but let the water be as hot as possible without boiling, and then let them stand several minutes on the back of the stove.

Paper bags in which many articles are sent from the grocery store should be saved for use when blacking a stove. You can slip the hand into one of these and handle the brush just as well and the hand will not be soiled, and when through with them they can be dropped into the stove

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 23.

Subject: True Blessedness, Matt. 5: 1-16—Commit to Memory Verses 2-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Matt. 5:8.

TIME.—Midsummer A. D. 28.

PLACE.—Horns of Hattin.

EXPOSITION.—I. How to Be Happy, 1-12. In this lesson Jesus answers the great question that man is ever asking, How to be happy. Jesus points out eight classes whom God pronounces happy. They are not those whom the world esteems happy. Indeed they are in part those whom the world esteems most unfortunate. But time has justified, and eternity will more abundantly justify the declarations of Christ. (1) The first class are "the poor in spirit," i. e., the lowly in heart, those who recognize their need and are contrite and humble in spirit (comp. Ps. 34:18; 51: 17; Prov. 29:23; Isa. 57:15; 66:2; Phil. 3:3). Theirs is the kingdom of heaven. The good of this present evil age belongs to the self-assertive and self-esteeming; the good of the coming age belongs to the self-renouncing and self-abhorring. The door of the kingdom is only open to those who realize their utter moral poverty and humble themselves in the dust (Jas. 4:9, 10; 1 Pet. 5:6; Luke 18:14; 1:53). The spirit of the twentieth century is utterly opposed to the poverty in spirit here described. (2) The second beatitude sounds equally strange. The world's estimate is "blessed are those who are not called to mourn; those who have no bereavements and no sorrows." "Not so," says Jesus, "deep sorrow is one of the greatest blessings of the life that now is." All who have learned to know the deeper joys that are in Christ, have been led into them through great heart-aches. The reason why those who mourn are happy is because "they shall be comforted." It is "the God of all comfort" Himself who comforts them (2 Cor. 1:3, 4). (3) The third class who are happy are the "meek," i. e., the humble, gentle and mild as distinguished from the self-assertive and contentious and harsh (1 Cor. 4:21; 6:1; Eph. 4:2; 2 Tim. 2:22; Tit. 3:2). The world's thought is that there is no chance for the meek man in a selfish, hustling age like this; and that his gentle voice can never be heard amid the universal clamor. Jesus says, "they shall inherit the earth" (comp. Ps. 37:11; Isa. 57:13). Certainly they are the most fit, and it will be a happy day for the earth when they do. Even now the words of the meek travel farthest and are remembered longest. Many a man who has had a message has failed to get the world to listen to it, because of his self-assertive and censorious manner in declaring it. How we cry to God for something more, something higher, deeper, more perfect! How we long to be perfectly like Him, between whom and ourselves we see so wide a difference! Jesus says, "you shall be filled." But if one is satisfied with present attainment, there is nothing more for him (Luke 1:53). (5) "The merciful." Mercy is that genuine loving kindness toward the needy that leads to helpful action in their behalf. The man who helps others in their distress will be helped of God in his own distress (Luke 3:68; Ps. 41:1). On the other hand, he who has a deaf ear to the cry of the needy will find that God has a deaf ear when he cries to Him (Prov. 21: 13; Matt. 18:23-35). (6) The next happy ones, "the pure in heart." Theirs in the supreme blessedness, "they shall see God." God is infinite beauty and infinite glory in personal manifestation. The joy of beholding the greatest masterpiece of art, the most wondrous landscape, the face of most matchless beauty, is nothing to the joy of gazing into the face of God. The pure in heart and they alone have this ineffable joy (Heb. 11:14). A sinful heart makes a blind eye. The pure in heart already see God (Jno. 14:19, 21, 23), but "in a glass darkly," but in the coming day "face to face" (1 Cor. 13:12). (7) "Peace makers," their blessedness is because "they shall be called sons of God" (R. V.). The God of the Bible is "the God of peace" (Ro. 15:33; 16:20; Phil. 4: 9; Heb. 13:20). Surely then the peace makers are justly called His sons. On the other hand one who stirs up strife must be son of the devil. All discord and strife has entered the world through the devil. The wisdom that leads to bitter envying and strife "is earthly, sensual, devilish." Those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, upon them a two-fold happiness is pronounced.

of mine captured a snake. We were up in the Kearny woods playing Indian, and were gathering leaves to make a bonfire. Gordon (for that was my friend's name) went to a hollow to get a nice armful, when a small snake jumped out from under the leaves and started away. Gordon picked up a stick which he found and hit the snake lightly on the head. We thought it was dead, and put it in an old tin can to take it home. When we got home we discovered that it was alive. We measured it and found that it was just twenty inches long.

I still have it, and it seems to be as happy as ever. It plays in the grass, and is not afraid of me any more.—Philip H. Coe, in the New York Tribune.

Santo Domingo, according to an glish mineralogist who explored it, geological curiosity shop, containattered samples of nearly every own mineral.

CHRISTIAN ENDEA

JANUARY TWENTY

Topic—Does Religion Pay? 18-23.

Religious for nothing. Je
What religion costs. Ma 26.
What religion yields. C
What religion promise 1-9.
What religion gives. 30.
Where religion take 1-5.
No real wisdom i worldly wisdom, the not look beyond this wisdom (v. 19).
All things are y yours to whom a 21).
You are glad you also glad t when you unde the portal to et
When are we will is ours. A will to give us a

Sugges

If Americans, as j ularly interested in pay, they should b ested in religion.

To find out whethe not, do not go to thos tried it.

Religion pays for this wo once, but it goes on paying at a creasing rate and forever.

Religion is the only enterprise that carries its profits into the next world. Shall we there think that it has paid?

Illustrations.

The less substantial the worldly investment, the higher interest is paid; but in religion the reverse is true.

Some things pay like an endowment policy: at the end of the term we take out what we have put in; but religion returns to us daily all that we put in, and with interest.

In renting a house one must get ten per cent on the cost of the house in order to clear four or five per cent, the rest going for repairs, taxes and insurance; but in religion there are no discounts and deductions, but all is clear returns.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.

How to Have a Conscience Void of Offense—(Acts 24. 26; I Tim. 1. 5-19; 1 Pet. 3, 15, 16.)

The original word for "conscience" in these and other New Testament texts, means, literally, "a knowing with oneself," and is used once by John, three times by Peter, and twenty-six times by Paul. The word means "self-knowledge," or "self-inspection," and has reference, chiefly to a man's knowledge or inspection of his own moral conduct and character.

Consciousness is the notice which we take of our mental states. Wh we think, we may or we may not be conscious; but when we think, and think that we think, then only do we become conscious. In a similar fashion conscience is the notice which we take of our moral states, or of the moral quality of things. Conscience is the moral sense, a faculty of the soul. It not only takes notice of our moral states and of the moral quality of things, but it produces an experience of pleasure in that which is morally right, and a feeling of pain in that which is morally wrong.

Therefore to have "a conscience void of offense" in the meaning of our tests, evidently means to live a blameless life, to so live that our character and conduct win the constant approval of our moral sense. That is the only happy life, for thus our moral acts become a constant source of satisfaction and pleasure instead of pain and remorse.

This theme practically places before us the whole subject of man's moral nature. His spiritual nature is the product of divine grace, and is the special bestowment of the Holy Spirit; but man's moral nature is an inheritance in which every man—saint or sinner—is equally interested. A man may reject divine mercy and miss his spirit nature altogether; and great would be his loss. But man already has a moral nature with which he must constantly square accounts. His conscience is a part of himself. He cannot reject it nor escape the consequences of his treatment of it. Some themes therefore become exceedingly practical.

IMPRISONED IN HEATING BOILER

Imprisoned in a big boiler underneath which a fire was gradually heating the flues to a point which would have meant a horrible death if his escape had been delayed but a few minutes longer, is the experience undergone by Arthur McDonal, a young boiler maker of Arkansas.

He has just left the hospital, a nervous wreck. His hair, which was coal black, now hangs over his forehead, a soft, glistening white.

At a sawmill at Hope, Ark., a new set of boilers had been put in. Something went wrong, and McDonal was called upon to repair the dificulty. After fixing the first boiler, he ordered the firemen to fill it with water and build a fire under it. McDonal then entered the second boiler, and had been working about an hour when he noticed his candle growing dim, and started to investigate. Sick with horror, he realized that the negroes had misunderstood his orders and were building a fire underneath the boiler in which he was at work.

He struck his hammer against the sides of the boiler, hoping to attract their attention. Soon the heat began to be felt. With hands torn and bleeding, and eyes almost bursting from their sockets, the now thoroughly crazed man crawled back and forth in his prison, panting and praying and moaning. The flues became so hot they burned his feet, and his head swam with the heat. At almost the last moment a way of escape dawned upon him. Grasping the chisel he placed it against one of the flues under water and dealt it terrific blows The chisel broke through the flue letting the water follow. The negroes heard the water when it struck the flames, and, believing that the boil still leaked, opened the water plug and raked out the fire. McDonal had a faint recollection of a patch of daylight when the manhole was opened but knew nothing more for five

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