

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

There Are Others.

Heiney—Don't you know that fellow Upon reminds me of an egg?

Omar—Had, I suppose?

Heiney—Not exactly, but he's too full of himself to contain anything else.

STOP EATING MEAT IF KIDNEYS OR BACK HURT

Take a Glass of Salts to Clean Kidneys If Bladder Bothers You—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.

His Job.

There was once a rich but very mean old lady who paid her servants as little as possible, and kept very few.

One of her staff was a thin, very miserable-looking lad of twelve, who answered the door, did the knives and the windows, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the poodle and had the rest of the time to himself.

One visitor asked him: "Well, my boy, and what do you do here?"

"I do a butler and a gardener out of a job!" snapped the lad, sourly.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON 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.

Natural History.

Tutor—Listen, Harold! The camel can go eight days without water. Isn't that wonderful?

Student—Not very—you ought to hear Charlie Brown tell one!—Judge.

There's always room for one more oyster in the soup.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1915, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

PETER'S SERMON AT PENTECOST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:14-47. GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.—Acts 2:21.

Comparing verse one (R. V.) with the last clause of verse 15, we conclude that this was one early morning prayer meeting which drew a crowd. In this crowd (vv. 9, 10) and on this occasion we see in miniature the evangelism of the world. What Peter hoped to accomplish is an interesting speculation and is answered by his manner and mode of testimony. His famous "sermon" consists of 12 verses, and the balance in quotations from Joel, Psalms, etc.

I. The Empowered Witness, vv. 14-36. (1) Peter testified that Jesus is alive. (a) These men, speaking by the power of the Spirit, are not drunk, but are speaking in soberness of a great fact. (b) This that they hear "is that" prophesied by Joel (2:28, 29). This Jesus of whom they have been speaking had fulfilled this prophecy by mighty deeds (v. 22), by having risen from the dead (v. 23) and of this the disciples were all witnesses (v. 32); he had also been "exalted" (v. 33), and his glory Peter had witnessed upon the mount (II Peter 1:16-18). (2) Peter asserts that whosoever believes in Jesus as Lord and Christ, the Anointed One, the Messiah, shall be saved (vv. 21, 36). (a) He shall be saved from sin and misery in this world; (b) saved unto a life eternal; (c) he shall receive this same power the disciples had received. Peter's witnessing is the same as Jesus has a right to expect of us, the testimony of personal experience, backed up by the word of God. Jesus was indorsed by his miracles, the testimony of those who had seen him as the risen Lord and by his fulfillment of Messianic prophecy.

He was also exalted in the testimony given in all tongues by the empowering Spirit.

II. The Powerful Result, vv. 37-42. The truth of Peter's words was carried home by the Holy Spirit producing deep conviction of sin. (1) Conversion. The question of verse 37 was a result. They had seen the place of Jesus in the plan of prophecy or God. They saw the boldness of these disciples and they also saw their sin. (2) Confession. Peter's answer to their question was plain and simple. (a) "Repent," i. e., change their minds and their attitude towards Jesus, from that which had caused his crucifixion, to one of absolute surrender, of repentance and renunciation of sin; the surrender of the will to Jesus as Lord. (2) "Be baptized. Outward water baptism is involved but it is the symbol of the inward change of heart, of the renunciation of sin, death to self (Rom. 6:4) and the putting on of Christ (Gal. 3:25, 27). (3) Continuance (v. 42). Having accepted and confessed Christ, they were to teach others, to have fellowship with believers in prayer and in breaking of bread, to continue "in the way."

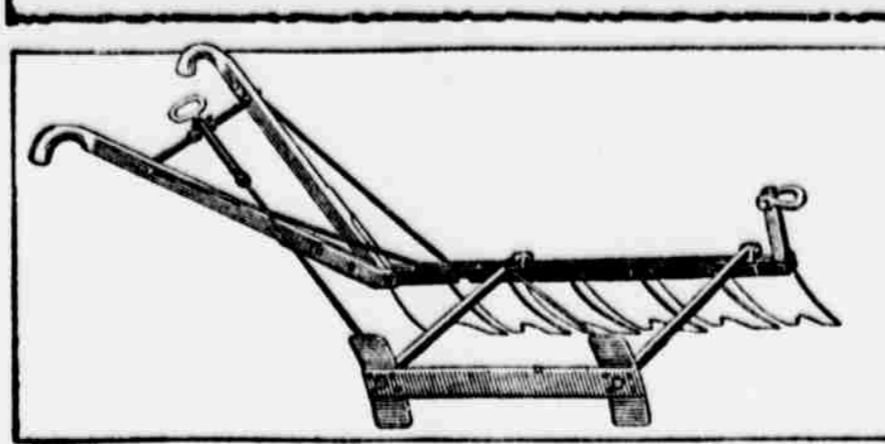
III. Added Evidence of Power, vv. 43-47. This passage is not a brief for communism. It is interesting to note that this communism was among believers (v. 44). It was for a special occasion, for they had "arrived at Jerusalem" many days, and beyond doubt had not provided for a long visit. It was according as each "had need." It was purely voluntary (5: 4, 9). The Holy Spirit, however, does bring unity and altruism among believers which expresses itself in social relations and service. There is a difference between the gift of the Holy Spirit and the Holy Spirit's gifts (I Cor. 12). The baptism of the Holy Spirit or "the gift of the Holy Ghost" is always dependent upon real repentance and is accompanied by remission of sins. This experience is the blood-bought right of every believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. To "receive" is to take or to claim, and by simple prayer and faith that to which we have a right (Acts 4:31; 8: 15, 16; Luke 11:13; I John 5:14, 15). By making Jesus Lord and Christ we shall receive the promise (v. 39) which Peter declared, was for Jewish believers, their children for coming generations, and "all that are afar off even as many as the Lord our God shall call," i. e., gentiles of every coming century.

In other words, Pentecost was but an episode which ushered in an age, the age of the Holy Spirit, and he is for every child of God, Jewish and gentile, in every age and in every church.

During that apostolic age every new manifestation of the spirit through its accompanying addition to the number of believers—"The Lord added day by day those that were saved . . . many believers; believers were the more added . . . multitudes of both men and women . . . the word of God increased; a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith."

Peter's sermon honors the Scripture, Christ and the Holy Spirit. The spirit can and does use the living word in preparing men for the kingdom of God.

COST OF HARVESTING AND STORING ICE



An Ice Plow With Guide Gauge.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

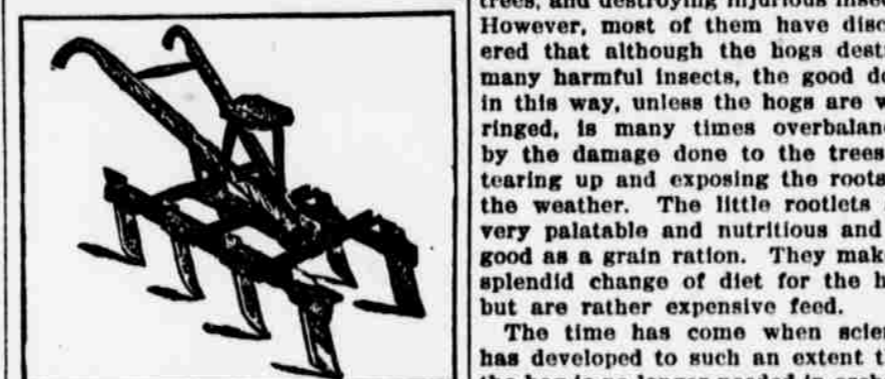
Under certain conditions natural ice may be cut by the farmer at a price as low as one cent for a cake of 220 pounds, making the ice cost, exclusive of hauling and packing, 9 cents a ton. The usual price, however, it has been found by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture averages about 2 cents a cake, or 18 cents a ton. In some instances the original cost of the ice and the packing amount to \$2 a ton, but in these cases the storage houses were at long distances from the pond.

One cubic foot of solid ice weighs about 57 pounds. Considering this weight as the standard and allowing for packing, one ton of ice will occupy approximately 40 cubic feet. The following table shows the number of cakes of various thicknesses required per ton of ice (size of cake, 22 by 22 inches).

Thickness of ice, inches.	Number of cakes required per ton.	Cutting space required per ton. Square feet.
4	31.3	106.4
6	20.9	70.2
8	15.6	52.6
10	12.5	42.1
12	10.4	35.1
14	8.9	30.1
16	7.8	26.3
18	6.9	23.4
20	6.3	21.1
22	5.7	19.1

In compiling the foregoing table square cakes 22 by 22 inches were used merely because the investigators found that the majority of farmers were storing cakes of that size.

Farmers who have a comparatively small quantity of ice to harvest will find that they need for equipment only two saws, two ice tongs, two ice hooks, and a pointed bar. Many farmers have found it very profitable to cooperate with three or four neighbors



Small Ice Plow With Capacity of Twenty to Forty Tons an Hour.

in filling their icehouses. In such instances each individual may use his own tools, or the complete outfit may belong to a co-operative association.

In marking the ice, a long plank may be used as a straightedge, or it may be used to guide the handsaw. The advisability of cutting square or oblong cakes must be decided by the harvester.

After the ice cakes are broken apart, two men with ice tongs can pull with little difficulty a cake of ice from the water and load it on a wagon or sled. If desired, a slide and a table platform may be used and a horse employed for drawing the cakes from the water on to the platform, from which they may be easily loaded.

Before building an icehouse of any kind, the quantity of ice to be stored should be determined. The quantity needed for cooling purposes necessarily will vary according to the local conditions and cannot be definitely stated in all cases, though it may be calculated approximately. After studying the conditions on a large number of farms and obtaining figures regarding the amount of ice used for cooling and keeping milk and cream in a



Wooden Icehouse, Insulated With Sawdust or Mill Shavings.

sweet condition for from one to four days, the following facts were established:

- (1) Ice water tanks were in general use for cooling milk and cream.
- (2) The quantity of milk or cream cooled in this manner varied in individual cases from 21 pounds to 336 pounds a day.
- (3) The temperature of the milk and cream held in such tanks averaged about 40 degrees F.
- (4) In each case a cake of ice was found floating in the water; this

FIRE LOSS IN STATE WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT HARVEST

REPORTED AT NEARLY \$2,000,000 FOR YEAR JUST ENDED.

NEWS OF THE STATE HOUSE

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources at State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. State Fire Commissioner W. S. Ridgell's annual report to Governor Morehead is a concise statement in regard to an annual wanton waste of \$2,000,000 worth of property, fire prevention, carelessness, arson and matches, over insurance that breeds incendiarism and a determination to enforce the laws. Bright and luminous in the report appears a chapter praising the work of firemen and fire chiefs. Between the people and their property the fire fighting force of the state is pictured by Mr. Ridgell. He says the work of firemen does not stop at putting out fires. It must be continued in the work of fire prevention. The most thankful thanks is extended by Mr. Ridgell for assistance firemen have lent toward making his department the great success he admits it is.

Puts Tax on Delinquents. Treasurer W. G. Ure of Douglas county and other county treasurers who have not been remitting each month to State Treasurer Hall, as he directed them last March to do, have been charged up by the state auditor with 10 per cent interest penalty on the funds they have held back, as disclosed by the annual settlement sheets now being received from the delinquent officials. In each case where a remittance has come from one of the slow pay county treasurers to square up his accounts in the annual settlement, Bookkeeper L. R. Willis, of the auditor's force has entered the amount as part payment only, subject to the decision of the Nebraska supreme court in the Ure mandamus suit which was submitted on arguments a few days ago.

Noted Men at Breeders' Meeting. In addition to many farmers who will offer the results of such practical experience at the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders' association during Organized Agriculture week, January 17 to 21, some of the most prominent speakers on live stock problems in the middle west will be on the program. Among those from out of the state are C. F. Curtis, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture; J. H. Skinner, dean of the Indiana College of Agriculture; George McKerron, Pewaukee Wis.; and H. R. Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., (formerly of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.) Secretaries of several of the national breeders' associations and members of the Nebraska College of Agriculture will also speak.

Million Dollars in the Bank. The monthly financial showing of State Treasurer Hall at the close of December business shows \$1,000,125 of state cash deposited in banks. The treasurer also had on hand at that time \$19,045 of other cash and was carrying bonds and warrants in the amount of about \$265,000 as cash items, making a grand total of \$1,284,068 in all state funds. The general fund balance on the date mentioned was \$132,300, and the temporary school fund contained \$375,424. Educational trust fund investments at present aggregate \$9,743,117, which is an increase of \$900 during the month of December.

Have Had Previous Experience. Indorsement of the short ballot, a smaller legislature and other reforms calculated to shift the state government almost entirely around, steps which Congressman Stephens counseled in a meeting here recently, led an investigator at the state house to look up some facts on the make-up of the law-making body for several sessions past. It was found that in the 1915 legislature there were sixteen senators and twenty-nine members of the house who saw service in the previous session. And there were four members who had been in sessions several years before. In the 1913 legislature were eleven senators and twenty-six house members who had seen service in the session just two years before that date. And three members had served in sessions from four to eight years before that.

In the 1911 legislature were ten senators and thirty members of the house who had been in the 1909 legislature and two who had been in sessions before the 1907 session. The investigator concluded that on the average about one-third of members of each legislative session have had previous legislative experience.

Fifteen state institutions under supervision of the board of commissioners for the year ending November 30, 1915, cost the state \$1,394,515.88, including \$10,321.69 for the board itself. Classified by grand division of expenditure the fifteen institutions cost as follows: Maintenance \$1,017,954.78 Furniture and equipment. 35,279.68 Permanent improvements. 55,889.05 New buildings and land. 236,110.99 Deficiencies, etc. 35,696.26

Grand total \$1,384,194.26 "Maintenance" includes all salaries

Rotation in Severe Cases. Recent experiments have shown that in certain sections of the country the soil of a field producing a crop of smutted wheat this year may harbor enough smut spores to cause the appearance of smut in next year's crop if the field be reseeded to wheat. This sometimes occurs, where smut is very bad, in spite of the planting of treated seed, and shows that in such localities crop rotation should be practiced in addition to seed treatment. Bunt or covered smut of wheat attacks no other cereal crop, but other cereals have their own smut diseases.

Two Sows in One Pen. Not more than two breeding sows should be kept in one pen, and then care should be had that they agree perfectly.

Speaking of conditions generally in Canada, the most encouraging feature of the year, from a trade and financial standpoint, has been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. It is estimated that the grain crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has a market value to the producers of approximately four hundred million dollars, in the use of which we may anticipate not only the liquidation of much indebtedness, but the stimulation of current trade.

The annual reports of the various banks throughout Canada are now being published. They savor of optimism all the way through, and, contrary to what might be generally expected in war times, business is good everywhere. The General Manager of the Bank of Montreal at the recent annual meeting said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity."

In the same report it is said that the Canadian West "has recovered to a marked extent from the economic dislocation of a year ago."

The season's wheat and other cereal crops have exceeded all previous records in quantity and quality, and, despite the enormous yield, prices have been uncommonly well maintained.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of these results to the Prairie Provinces—and the Dominion at large.

The prosperity of those engaged in mixed farming and ranching is most encouraging.

The four mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are busy and are doing well. Their combined daily capacity is about 37,000 barrels.

The large advances of the Dominion Government to farmers in certain districts, principally in the form of seed, were made very opportune and have been amply justified by the very large crop yield in those districts.

Business in many important lines is good and should continue to improve as returns from grain yet to be marketed are received.

The general business outlook has been transformed by the large crop. The returns of the gross earnings of Canadian railroads for November show those of the Canadian Pacific increased \$1,796,000 or 78 per cent for the last nine days of the month. Compared with same month year ago, increase no less than \$5,291,000 or 67.6 per cent against a 45 per cent gain in October, and a decrease of 4 1/2 per cent in September.

H. V. Meredith, of the Bank of Montreal, in a recent address delivered at Montreal, declared that the most encouraging feature from a trade and finance standpoint had been the bountiful harvest of the Northwest, where the greatly increased area under cultivation had given the highest average in history of the country. He estimated the grain crop of the three provinces at a value of over \$400,000,000, and said that such remarkable results would have the effect of attracting the tide of immigration to our shores, when the world is again at peace. The restoration of a favorable balance in our foreign trade is a factor of supreme importance at the present time.

It is the general opinion in the East that the 1915 grain crop in the Prairie Provinces not only put the whole Dominion in a sounder trade and financial standing, but that it will also result in a big increase in immigration to the West of agricultural settlers, who will include capitalized farmers from Europe and the United States as well as homesteaders.—Advertisement.

But Will They "Stick"? It is said that an organization of women in Japan numbers 10,000 members, who have sworn never to marry unless their prospective husbands agree to support a movement for obtaining for them equal treatment with men and an improved economic position.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 35 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Strong for 'Em. "How is the new bookkeeper on figures?" "Always runs to the window when a good one goes by."

Peace at Any Price. "Do you let your wife have her way?" "Certainly; and most of Boston Evening Transcript."

Piles Relieved by First Aid. And cured in 6 to 10 days by FAZO, the universal remedy for all forms of hemorrhoids. Refund money if it fails.

The United Ancient Order has completed an existence years as a friendly society.