Scholarly Discourse By Rev. Winfield Scott Beer.

NECESSES SERVICES SER

Brooklyn, N. Y.-The Rev. Winfield cott Baer, who came from Grace Church, Sandusky, O., to assume the rectorship of St. George's Church, a man of attractive personality and an excellent speaker. His subject Sunday morning was "Christian Life." His was from Psalus exxii:1-2: will lift up mine eyes unto the bills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, who made

heaven and earth." Mr. Baer said: It is from the heights that we gain our widest vision. It is from the heights of human attainment that we see life most truly. To gain these heights we need to go where Christ has climbed. There are certain inci-dents in His life which preserve to us the intimate connection between the truth of His life and the place where it was revealed in its fullness. us lift up our eyes unto the bills, from whence cometh our help.

Up into a mount, with a few chosen disciples. He went by night to pray. In the darkness of the night those who accompanied Him beheld a vision. Before them was the Son of Man. transfigured, with shining face and garments all aglow. Then there came garments all aglow. Then there came a voice from God, "This is my beloved hear Him.

How often in the days to come must have recalled that vision with How often in the night of their perplexity, when they questioned what to do, must they have heard the voice, "This is my Son, bear Him." Their brethren saw not the vision, heard not the voice. In the valley below they slept. They had not been asked to go with their Master, and they did right to rest their wearled frames for work of the morrow. But those who went with Him saw the vision and tenral the voice which declared to them that whatever other teachers were, or had taught, the perfect now away. The glory of the morning star is swallowed up in the light of the sun, which it foretells. So, day by day, these men saw in Him the trans figuration of humanity, the glory of a life lived with the Father; they heard the voice of that Father saying, "This is my Son, hear Hlm," and knew in Christ the perfection of sonship as God intended it to be

Is this a vision of past history? A page torn from the biography of Jesus of Nazaretii? Is this a day when there is no vision, and no prophet; is this the mount of God far away, and must one journey to the Holy Land to see it? Nay; since He trod the earth, all lands are holy, and we may go into the mount, may gain a vision and hear a voice. For the glory of Christ is not dimmed, nor the voice of God stilled. As one looks back through the vista of centuries and asks for the force which has unlifted man, there dawns upon him for answer the vision of the transfigured As one seeks for the highest inspiration of brush and chisel, again, clearer or dimmer, as he may see, the stands before him the vision of the transfigured man. As he gazes at glorious cathedrals, wondering at the greatness of the work and the beauty of the art, again the Son of Man appears as the Alpha and Omega, the beginning of the inspiration, the end

of all the faith.

Ah, yes, and one need not go to me erpieces of art to discern the transfigured man. Closer and nearer is He to us in the than in canvas or in Wherever man kneels down in prayer, wherever in thought he lifts up his heart to God, wherever in time of meditation he goes apart to be with the Father, there comes a vision of transfigured man, glowlog with the glory of God. The young man looking out into he world, the old man walthis vision and must have it, if he would do his work nright. our life as Christians would be if all we did was daily round of duty on the trendmill of existence. How long the days would be; how I yless the task, with our song at best a stole chant, How glad when weary work was done, and weary eyes were closed, and weary hands were folded on the breast. But that is not the Christian lite. It is life and more abundant, with its outlook and its hope. In study of the Scriptures, a musings when the heart is too full for speech, in hours of worship when hearts and volces are upraised to God, there may come to us a vision of strength, of truth, of the better man to be, the answer to all our pauting and throbbing desires to come into the fullness of life. It may be dim, the fullness of life. It may be dim, because our eyes are dult. But as our eyes grow brighter, the indistinctness fades away into the glory of the transfigured man Christ Jesus. The vision of man is given to us in Him, We long, too, for knowledge of Godtas we creep up "the great after stairs which slope through darkness up to God," far, far above us we see the light of the eternal glory. And as we draw nearer, the light resolves itself into the face of the transfigured One. into the face of the transfigured One.
"We have the knowledge of the glory
of God in the face of Jesus Christ," in
whom God graciously velical Fils brightness that our weak eyes might

Our fullest vision of God and omlearest vision of man are had in Him We may see Him in life of noble man and pure woman as we walk through the streets. We may saidenly be brightened in the darkness of a home of sin by a glimpse of Christ shining through the life of one who lives with Him. Let us ever seek for thet vision of Christ in the life of our fellows, and if we seek, we shall find. But let us remember that it is well to take time with Him in worship, in family prayer, where two or three are gathered to-gether, in our own communing with the Father, as we go apart in the mount of prayer, which is the mount of vision, the mount of glery.

Another vision, not now on mountain

high, apart from others, with veil of sight drawn down, but in light of day on little knoll by side of road where throngs from the city pass. Three crosses reared black against the sky, and the form of Him in the midst is as the form of Him who was transfigured on the mount. When He came down from the mount of transfiguration He met His disciples at the foot of the hill surrounded by a envious and disputing crowd. There was a strife of tongues; there was need and sorrow of man; there was weakness of His followers. The call was made on 'lim, and the demon was expelled, sorrow was done away, the distressed through His strength was restored to peace. This was the epitome of His life. Then He set His face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem. From vision to service; from communion with God to service of man; from transfiguration to cruci-fixion. His life was a life of service. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister; He was a teacher, a preacher, a setter forth of God and than in word and life. He ministered

to men's bodies; He enlightened their minds; He cleansed their souls; He strengthened them to realize the ideal which His whole life was pouring out for man in sacrificial love, as He hum bled Himself and became poor might become eternally rich; He gave Himself up to death for us miserable shnors that we might have eternal life. The depth of sin shows the height of His love. The Cross of Calvary is the offering up of self for

others. As we know well there is wondrous strife of tongues. From every quarter there are questionings. Old forms of belief are losing power, but the old belief, we know, is not. It still inspires and uplifts, because it is life in God, Change is on the face of the earth new and strange things are taught sometimes even as the gospel of Christ; the seething waters of life rush to and fro, and at times one is tempted to believe that there is a reversion to chaos in spiritual things. We pass from this hurch, where we are gathered to ship God with the voice of thanksgiv-ing and melody, the sound of prayer and praise, or we go from the quiet slience of our meditation, which was all filled with God's voice, into our life with other men. They may have no interest in these things, or best it may be an intellectual or speculative interest. They are very critical

In that babel to whom shall we listen, what voice will still the deep and make a great calm? What but the old voice of the Transfiguration: "This is my Son, hear Him." Study His words to ascertain the truth to meet the inquiries of man's mind. But with all the study that we can give it we can never come to the truth of that which the taught until in our life we live the I'fe of service, as He; He served; therefore is He great. It is a blessed privilege to be on the mount with God, but the vision must pass into service, as we go down, and by words and life declare the vision whi we have had of truth and love. It will mean cost. If He found that service of others meant cost, bitter trial and weariness of body and mind, can we expect that as His followers we shall have naught to endure? May there not be for us misunderstandings. temptations from fortune and power and ambition? May there not be hardships for us, does service cost maught? It cost Him the cross. And the disciple is not above his Master. The nearer we come to realizing the vision of the perfect man the closer we draw to Calvary in the offering up of self for others. This mount of service and sacrifice is not far away, inaccessible peak capped with the everlasting snow, The service is here, where throngs of men pass to and fro; it is a lowly turmoll and dust of the streets, among busy men thronging the city of man, which should be the city of God. It is lowly, yea, but hard to climb. Easie far to go up on mount of prayer and gain the vision of what we ought to be than in life of service to be what But thanks be to Him who is with us on Calvary as on Transfiguration. His spirit strengthens and helps us and enables us to offer ourfiguration. selves a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God. "My help cometh from the Lord. Is this all-vision, service, death?

Nay, Christianity is not a law of death, but a law of life. Buddhism may hope to escape life, but Christ came that we might have life, and have it more abundantly. Christianity is life, not death. A few weeks after the crucifixion, on another mount, was a gathering of men with laving eyes fixed on Him who was the centre of the up; and His form was as the form of Him who had been nailed to the cross, the same, yet changed. Giving them His command, and His benedi tion. He ascended into heaven. Vision, service, life-not vision, sacrifice death. Through His obedience to what He knew to to right, through His translation into a life of service of the perfect vision, which He had, He had come into the higher life, and is seated on the throne with God. summation of such a life, the crowning with the glory of manhood, fulfilled and ennobled to its greatest height. The law of sacrifice is not the law of death, but the law of spiritual life. He that loseth his life for My sake, indeth it. He that humbleth himself is exalted. He that bendeth down in

For the truth of the Mount of Ascendon is a higher life for man into which he comes through vision and through service. Is it wrong to wish to use aright those powers which we feel within; is it wrong to long for a fuller life than that which now we have; a spiritual attainment, in character y, if we be Christians, we cannot content, as we behold the hills of Fransfiguration and Calvary, of vision and sacrifice, and on the hill of Ascen sien behold manhood crowned by God a a fuller and larger life than that which earth affords, with clearer range of vision, with larger realm of service, with richer glory of the man, as He comes more and more into the likeness of Mis Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ

Nothing is sweeter than love, nothing stronger, nothing higher, nothing broader, nothing better, either in heaven or earth; because love is born of God, and, vising above all created things, can find its rest in Him alone.

Do I really love Jesus? Have I ever told Him that I love Him? Let me tell Him now. Do I know Him as my friend to whom I can always go When I am weak, do I think of His strength? When I am sinful, do I think of His purity? When I am in doubt, do I think of His wisdom? When I am ired, do I go to Him for rest?—Floyd W. Tomkins.

Sent Quarter Through Mail. The most peculiar piece of mail that has ever come to an Alabama postoffice, so far as known, reached

the New Decatur postoffice to-day. It was a silver quarter of a dollar with a small piece of paper pasted on each side. On one side was written the address and on the other a few words. The quarter was tied in the center of a bundle of letters when it arrived. It had traveled many miles and was delivered safely to the one for whom it was intended .- Decatur correspondence Nashville American.

Famine in India Prophesied

A circular distributed among the villagers in India prophesies that this year, Burmese year 1267, is to bring famine, sickness, pestilence and distress to the people. All Buddhists are urged to raise in their towns a pagoda of sand and make offerings after the manner of the old kings of Burmah to ward off the impending disaster. The recidents of a certain section of Rangoon are now busy collecting the reuired sand and funds.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

MARCH 25-AFRICA.

Program by the Mission Study Class. -Josh. 1. 1-9.

Africa is, of all the continents, most nteresting to the student of missions He sees it as it was not many year ago-forgotten, neglected, suffering is the dark. He sees its missionary pi oneers-men the echo of whose voices has hardly died away. He sees the struggle between the powers of heath enism and the gospel complicated by ie greed and cruelty of men Christian lands. He sees, at last, the joining of hands by which missions and commerce work together to bring light to Africa.

The work which has been done there has given the lie to the cheap jests about missionaries. Missionaries Africa have been hard-headed, ready nanded men and women, who coul wield tools of the farm and shop and ome as well as the sword of the Spir There have been constructive statesmen among them, no less worthy of praise because the kings they have counseled were black savages.

Africa is the oldest of the mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Thurch. In past years it has been of the least productive. Doubtless some mistakes have been made, some efforts wasted. But the African field is ready now for larger things. The great powers of Europe are planning colossal enterprizes in Africa. It will shortly be the home of millions white people. Its greatest need is that whatever industrial and pollitical progress it may make, it shall be pre empted for the gospel. The growth of the to-morrow may be greater than

we have yet dared to dream. Africa was claimed for God in the life and death of Melville Cox, our Methodism's first foreign missionary It is "the coming continent." have desolated it in almost every mile of its vast extent, but now there bright prospects of lasting peace. has been the scene of the unimagine horrors of the slave trade, but that ghastly traffic is disappearing in the face of the unceasing opposition of the Christian nations.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH TWENTY-FIFTH.

Ecuntiful Sowing: Our Gifts to Christ's Cause .- Luke 6:38; 2 Cor. 9:1-15.

Every one likes "good measure," up high. Must not God like eaped.

No gift is at its best till it is given n gratitude for the Best Gift. II you want to give only a dime and yet do give a dollar, God counts it only a

Is your harvest of happiness scanty nat is proof of a scanty sowing. Proportionate and systematic ing may be generous or stingy. What needed is a generous system and roportion.

He gives twice who gives quickly applies to missions as well as to char

Full sowing avails not unless fol owed by full tending.

"A prayer and a penny" soon be-omes a prayer and a dollar. Sowing seems to be throwing away One of the chief graces of our giving is that it is done in faith. It is not giving when we place our money in the savigs bank, or when we expect a money return from God. Generally the larger the interest the

posite in lending to the Lord. What merchant would know how his business stood unless he kept ac counts: How can we know how well or poorly we give unless we keep ac counts?

It is possible to sow too much seed in a farmer's field, but it not possible to sow too much gospel seed. Do I use my possessions as a trust from God?

Questions.

Do I hold my money as if I should hold it forever? Am I living for myself or for the kingdom of God?

HYPNOTIZED OVER THE PHONE. Remarkable Performance Vouched for

by Medical Men. Some remarkable experiments the way of hypnotizing by telephone have just been carried out in the Savoy Hotel by Mr. F. F. Abbott. The experiments were conducted in the presence of a considerable number of medical men. Mr. Abbott introduced a young Scotsman, whom he had hypnotized seven times during the previous formight. After passing his hand over the face of the subject, Mr. Abbott soon reduced the man to a passive state, and then, accompanied by one of the medical men, he left the building, and from a distance of two miles telephoned to the hotel in which the seance had been held. When the bell in the hotel room rang the young Scotaman went to the telephone, and, with a shudder, fell back quite unconscious. Mr. Abbott had commanded him over the telephone to go to sleep, and the subject remained in a hynotized state until Mr. Abbott returned and awakened him .- London Tit-Bits.

Daring Rallway Building. The work of constructing a railroad to the summit of Mount Blanc has been begun with enthusiasm and the engineers in charge of the undertaking will push the construction with all possible speed. The line will be built like the Jungfrau line in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. It will have a total length of nineteen kilometers (eleven and four-fifths miles) and will. it is hoped, be completed within five or six years. The carriages will be heated and lighted by electricity, and the train will be composed of an electrical engine and two saloon cars made to accommodate about eighty people. A special arrangement of the windows will permit all travelers indiscriminately to enjoy the scenery. Three kinds of powerful brakes, indeendent of each other, will be attached to the cars, thus rendering all accidents impossible. The telephone will be established along the line and will connect any point thereof with the head stations.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 25

Temperance Lesson, Prov. xxiii., 29 35-Golden Text. Prov. xxiii., 32-Memory Verse, 31 - Topic: Drink's Chamber of Horrors.

Strong drink destroys happines (vs. 29, 30.). 29, "Who," A divine commission to every man to investigate the prevailing cause of woe and sorrow and strife, and thus be deterred from taking the wrong course in life Robinson call this lesson the drunk ard's looking glass, set before those whose face is toward the drunkard' habits, so that they may see what they will be if they go on. "Wee." Direful distress; both the condemnation for a sin committed, and a certain awful con dition of suffering. Sin of all kinds brings its own punishment, but there is no sin which so speedily and relent-lessly pursues its victim as the sin of drunkenness. "Who hath sorrow." The Hebrew word means, first, poverty and then misery. The cup contains more than one wee; a single sorrow is not all These are so numerous as to call forth a constant and long continued cry of "Who hath contentions. cuguish. Nine-tenths of all the brawls and fights, quarrels and misunderstandings are traceable to drink. "Who hath babbling." This refers to the tendency of strong drink to foolish and incessant talking, revealing secrets, vile conversation and noisy demonstrations, which are common in different stages of drunkenness. Nothing goes right with the drinker. He complains of God, of society, of his family, of his circumstances, of everything. Nothing can be right to one who is thus wrong. "Wounds without cause." Wounds received in wholly unprofitable disputes, such as come of the brawls of drunken men. Drinkers are especially exposed to accidents and diseases which temperance would have prevented. "Red-ness of eyes." Bloodshot, blurred or bleared eyes (Gen. 49:12). Alcohol induces a paralysis of the nerves control ling the minute blood vessels, the ca-pillaries, which results in a dilation

that speedly shows itself in the eye.

30. "They that tarry long." This answers the above questions. He who begins to drink continues to drink, tarrying often a whole night, and from that to day and night. "They that go." To places or among people where in-toxicating drinks are made or stored or used. "Mixed wine." Spiced, drugged, medicated wine.

II. Strong drink prohibited (vs. 31, 32). 31. "Look not." This prohibits even moderate drinking. It is our duty to avoid temptation. See Prov. 4:14. The person who enters into temp tation is almost certain to fall. "Red." The bright color of the wine gives it an attractive look. "His color in the cup." Literally, its eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles, on which the wine drinker looks with "Goeth down smoothly" (R. pleasure. V.) This verse pictures the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little, when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerves with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous-this Bowery entrance to the path that leads to death. At such a time, beware! 32. "At the last it biteth." The pleasure will be attended at last with intoler able pains, when it works like so much poison in thy veins and casts thee into diseases as hard to cure as the biting of a serpent, "Adder." In the Geneva Bible this word is translated "cocka-It was a very venomous ser-But the pleture cannot be overdrawn. The curse of strong drink is worse than the bite of a thousand ser-Strong drink rulnous to charac-

ter (v. 33). 33. "Ey "Eyes shall behold," etc. "Thine eyes shall behold strange things." R. V. Some think there is a reference here to the delirium tremens. rendering in the Authorized Version, which is retained in the margin of the Revised Version, is, according to the Cambridge Bible, "in keeping with the usage of the word in the Book of Proverbs, and with the undoubted con tion between excess of wine and lust." The "lust of the eyes" causes the downfall of many. We should hasten to close our eyes to that which we ought not to see. "Heart shall utter." When men or women indulge in the use of strong drink they let down the bars to every sin that follows in the

IV. Strong drink leads to folly (vs 34. "In the midst of the sea." make one's bed on the waves of the sea would be to be swallowed up in death. So is the drunken man. Or as a pilot who has gone to sleep when his ship was in the troughs of the sea, allowing the tiller to slip out of his hand, and his ship to be swamped with the waves which he might have outridden. Stupefied, besotted men know not where they are or what they are doing and when they lie down they are as if tossed by the rolling waves of the sea, or upon the top of a mast. Their heads swim. Their sleep is disquiet, and troublesome dreams make sleep unre freshing. "Top of a mast." To "Have stricken-not hurt" (R. With conscience seared and selfrespect gone, the drunkard boasts of the things which should make him blush with shame. "Have beaten-felt "Angry companions have done their worst to end my life, says he, but their blows did not affect me." "Will see-again." Rather, when I shall see-again," Rather, when I shall awake I will seek it again. Self-control is all gone. The drunkard is a slave to appetite. He is as insensible to the pleadings and warnings of those

The Horseless Age. A Yankee down East thus sizes up

who seek his salvation as he is to the beatings of his comrades when he is

the horseless age. "I pity the man who says the automobile will drive out the horse. There is all the difference in the world between the horse and the machine. The difference between the living and dead; between the game, resolute, do-or-die spirit of the horse that compels admiration and the inanimate muchine that does not. Take a clock that has stopped forever, even a faithful clock, and you can't wring a tear out of the children with a force pump; but they'll ery as if their hearts were broken over a St. Bernard that's passed on to the animal heaven. The steam engine and the trolley haven't put horses out of commission and the automobile won't; still, I hope for their sake, that it'll take a few of them out of the hands of the brutal and ignorant who don't know how to use them.

and the chances are that the stock will be found of all grades, shapes, colors

and sizes. Among the lot will be found lot will prove unprofitable, owing to foe

winter over and feed scrubs that show no signs of thrift, and which give the flock the appearance of being mixed to such an extent as to destroy even the prospect of better results in the

future. This is due to the fallure of farmers to secure uniformity in the flock. There is no excuse for having a little use of pure-bred males will overcome all such obstacles.

farmer should use pure-bred fowls only, for the crosses are excellent, but billity would be any greater, and it if crosses are to be used, let some might possibly be less. judgment be used in securing such crosses. Breed for just what you want, using certain males and females In the majority of instances the base for that purpose, and not turn out the of each of these is a by-product of the whole flock together, and then trust manufacture of some more valuable to chance for the character of the article. These by-products are some offspring. There is too much useless material in nearly all flocks, but it can be bred out.-Prairie Farmer.

Counting Cost of Farming. When the harvest is over farmers are in a position to know pretty well if the operations of the last year have been profitable. In some sections crops may have been partial failures; in others some crops may have been so good that prices rule exceedingly low. If the year has not been prosperous, what has been the trouble? One thing worthy of serious thought is whether one is wearing out his farm. This is quite likely to be the case in the older States. If the crops have been satisfactory, have we, in growing them furnished to the soil enough fertility to grow the crop and still return to the soll the plant food which it contained before the seed was sown? If not, we may consider that just so much we have taken from the vitality of the soll, and that, in consequence, the next crop will be correspondingly smaller,

While old-time farmers thoroughly believe in the old rule of making the farm grow everything needed for the living of the family and stock before planning to sell any part of the crops, conditions may change this rule slight ly. One would not be justified in rais ing hay for one or two animals, when the soil would bring him a much better return if it grew strawberries, for example. At this season of rest each of us should carefully look over the past and search for the mistakes quite as earnestly as for the successes .- Indianapolis News.

To Give Medicine to a Horse, In giving liquid medicines to a horse says the Horse World, have the medicine in a stout bottle with a sloping shoulder-an ordinary "pop" bottle does very well-and do not add any more water to it than is necessary to properly dilute it, as a very large drench is difficult to administer. Next get the horse in a good position, so that he has to take his medicine. If the construction of the stable permits it, back him into a single stall, throw a rope over the beam at the back, make a noose op the end of it, pass it under the nose hand of the halter and place it is the horse's mouth below the upper jaw. Now raise the horse's head until the medicine will run back in the mouth Don't pull it too high or the horse will have difficulty in swallowing and there is danger of the medicine going the wrong way. You can easily keep the head in this position by holding the rope in one hand while you pour in the drench with the other. Pulling out the tongue and squeezing and thumping on the throat are quite useless as induce ments to the horse to swallow, and may cause coughing. Should coughing or cur, the head should be released at ence, even if the medicine is lost, as otherwise it might get into the lungs This is a much better and more at mane way than putting up the bead with a twitch, and a drench is usually

given without any difficulty.

Preparing For the Oats Crop. pally the spring oats. The winter oats has not met with much favor, on ac count of its winter killing. Usually the spring is late and the preparation for the out sowing comes when the breaking for corn is in order. This danger of the work doubling up causes the out crop to suffer. The land is often broken wet, worked down wet and the seed sown while the land is very cold. The work of preparing seed bed for oats is hurriedly done Frequently old corn land is disked, the seed sown broadcast in the loose trast and cornstalks, and the land run over with a straight-toothed barrow, and the work is done. Only rich or fresh land can produce a paying crop under sucl conditions. The oat is sown in the Oftentimes not more than four months lapses from seeding time to harves Hence, the oat crop works rapidly. draws heavily upon the plant food in of moisture. If it fails to get available produce a stunted straw and a very small grain yield.

The oat plant is a rapid grower if given plenty of food and moisture. demands a well-worked seed bed, free from clods and young growing weeds. It needs even more thorough preparation than wheat, because it must com plets its work in much less time.- W. B. Anderson, in the Indianapolis News

Buying Store Feed. into corn and cob meal and buy some of the cheaper, more nitrogenous conin price when total digestible matter

Buckwheat middlings and dried dis- rapid .ce vision.

tiller's grains are comparatively rich Go into any barnyard or poultry yard in protein, and are also among the lowest in price. Where they can be had at the prices given, their use is to be recommended for a part of the some excellent layers, but the whole ration at least. Since they both tend to produce a soft, oily butter fat it might be advisable to feed a little Yet there are hundreds who annually cottonseed meal to counteract this tendency. Wheat bran, often fed for the protein it contains, is rather low in this constituent, and is also among the highest in price when digestibility is considered. It and oll meal or linseed meal are valuable, however, for their general effect upon the condition of the animal. Alfalfa meal, just now being widely advertised, proves to be of everything-good and bad-as the one of the most expensive feeding stuffs on the market, if we assume that its digestibility is the same as that of We do not mean to claim that the alfalfa hay. There seems to be no reason for assuming that its digesti-

Each year a number of new brands of stock food is put on the market times sold alone and sometimes mixed with some of the staple feeding stuffs They are often sold under fancy names which give no clew to their composi tion, and are frequently on the market some time before an official examination can be made and the results an nonneed.

It is always best to buy these to small quantities and test them before laying in a supply. This, however, is not always practicable, and the next best thing is to rely upon the testimony or the experience of some responsible party. Even this may be misleading. as conditions are not always the same and some are not so readily apparent In case nothing definite can be learned concerning the new feed excepthrough the manufacturer or agent, it is wise to stick to the standard known brand of articles.-T. I. Mairs, in the American Cultivator.

Soil Analysis Deceptive. The first question that suggests itself to the average mind is that of plant food. Is there plenty of available plant food? It is supposed by many that this question can be readily answered by a chemical analysis; but as yet the chemists do not feel that their analysis gives a satisfactory answer to the question.

The plant food in a soll may be divided into that portion which becomes dissolved during the growth of the crop, and that which does not. The principal problem in soil analysis has been to find a solvent which will disfolve the materials in the proportion in which they are dissolved by the plants.

It is comparatively easy to make a complete analysis of the soil; but such an analysis gives but little information as to the amount of materials that a plant can take from the soil; and while many solvents have been tried with the hope that the amounts of food shown would correspond with the growth of crops on the soil a satisfactory solvent has not yet been found,

Another reason for this unsatisfactory condition is that the weight of material removed from an acre of soil by one crop is so smal! in comparison with the weight of the soil on an acre to a depth of two or three feet ie within the limits of error of analysis. Of two soils one might contain enough soluble for, say a crop of wheat, and the other not enough, and yet the analysis be practically the

Even the amounts of potash, phos phoric acid or nitrogen which are usually added per acre in fertilizers if disseminated through the first two feet of the soil would scarcely show on analysis, and yet we know that they show a marked effect on the yield of the crop.-J. D. Tinsley, in the Amerlean Cultivator.

Too Busy to Work

The luxury of physical inactivity appears to be fully appreciated in the South, writes Mr. Bradford Torrey in Nature's Invitation; and as on illustration, he tells of a walk he took near Miami, Florida, and of a conversation he overheard.

I was walking away from the city at a rather brisk pace one moring, when I passed a lonesome shanty. A white man sat upon the rude plazza, and another man and a boy stood near. "Are you going to work to-day?" asked the boy of the occupant of the plazza.

"No," was the answer, quick and pithy.

"Why not?" "I min't got time."

I do not expect to hear the philosophy of indolence more sur-incily and pointedly stated if I live a thousand

"Ye-es," Mr. Billings said, reluctantly, in reply to his friend's remark spring, and two or three weeks after that Mrs. Joyce was "an awfully wheat harvest out harvest is here. It sweet little woman." "So cheerful! Almust grow a good straw and mature ways sunny; always looking on the seed within less than five months' time. bright side!" Billings' friend continued, cuthusinstically.

"There's such a thing as overdoing that 'bright side' business," said Billings. "The other night I was up there the top soil and requires a large supply and Joyce-you know how absent minded he is?-put the lighted end of plant food at once, or falls in getting his cigar in his mouth. He jumped sufficient moisture it cannot wait, but three feet, and was a little noisy for must adjust itself to the conditions and a minute. Right in the midst of it all Mrs. Joyce smiled blandly, and

"'How fortunate you were, dear, to It discover it at once!"

An Ingentous Apparatus

The stroboscope is an ingenious ap paratus for making visible rapid move ments, like those of machinery. moving object is illuminated by a rapid succession of electric sparks, cause the machine to appears station In general it will pay the farmer ary when their period coincides with who has ear corn to have it ground the revolutions, but shot the movement much retarded when they are made to lag behind. The formation of centrates to supplement it. Cottonseed a sewing machine stitch or the working meal is richest in protein, but is high of an engine and many other machinmovements, can thus be studied, al-though their actual speed is much to-



Airship travel seems to be already popular. W. de Fonvielle estimates that seven or eight sundred balloon voyages are now made annually, and states that the members of the French Aero Club alone made more than two hundred last year. The forms and colors of the clouds, the brightness, and the new views of the earth give a wonderful charm to sky automobiling.

Julius Rosenberg considers ultro-violet rays remedial agents of the greatest value, especially for the relief of pain, says the Baltimore Sun. He employs a thirty-five-ampere arc, with mirror reflectors, and attaches importance to the use of iron-carbide electrodes. He concludes that the ultra-violet rays obtained in this way are a specific remedy in acute muscular pain, such as lumbago.

Professor W. E. Ayrton points out that the common expression "buying electricity" and "consuming electric current" are misleading. No electricity is used up in lighting buildings, driving machinery, and propelling cars and trains. "Just as much electricity flows away per minete, through the return conductor, from your electrically lighted house as flows to it through the coming conductor.

The pomelo, sometimes called the Chinese brendfruit, a citrus-fruit which may be described as a cross between the orange and the grapefruit, combining the good points of both, is the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Anderson, the United States Consul at Hangchow. Mr. Anderson regards it as the finest fruit grown in the Far East. He believes that it might be in-troduced with profit into the Southe United States.

The gigantic animals of the so-called age of reptiles, whose remains are especially abundant in some of the lands bordering the Rocky Mountains, appeal so powerfully to the imagination that an exaggerated notion of their size and weight is frequently enter tained. It has more than once been pointed out that, as far as paleontology shows, the earth never contained more bulky creatures than the whales of

The construction of an ordinary telegraph line between Lima, on the Pacific side of the Andes in Peru, and Iquitos, near the Amazon, being all but impossible, btcause of the density of the forests and the animosity of the ignorant natives, the wireless method is to be employed. Already communication by wireless telegraphy exists between Lima and Puerto Bermuder, and this line will be extended to Iquitos, a distance of about 600 miles, with three intermediate stations.

One on the Conductor.

Colonel Sanders was a passenger on one of the Montana railroads at one time. He had the annual pass on the road, but on this occasion he had left it at home. He had traveled the same route many times before and was wel known to the conductor. When that official came around for the tickets, the Colonel told him of his forgetfulness The co. ductor, however, was obdurate he must have ticket or money. Colonel, rather than have a scene, finally pulled out a five dollar bi which cas ample to cover the expense of his trip. It was a very ragged at

fair-all torn and pasted. "That's a fine looking bill to give me." gre" led the conductor. Colonel Sanders was by this time

thoroughly nettled. "Well,' he cried in a voice that cou be heard all over the .ar, "if you don' like it, turn it in to the company."

The laugh that went up was at th expense of the conductor. - Pittsburg Dispatch.

Wild Beasts of India.

Year by year records are published of the destruction of human and co tle life by the wild beast and snake of British India. Last year 24,57 human beings and 96,226 cattle we killed, and of the people, 21,827 death were attributed to snakes, while the cattle, 86,000 were killed by beasts, panthers being charged 40,000, and tigers with 30,000 of t total; snakes accounted for 16.0 And this is but a triffing percentage the actual annual mortality, as it cludes the feudatory States, with the 700,000 square miles and 60,000,000 habitants, where no records are obta able. Nor do the fatalities grow terially less, notwithstanding the forts of sportsmen and rewards Government, because the develops of railways and roads, as the jungle reclaimed for agriculture, means finuous invasion of the snake and the infested territory .- Caspar Whitney "The Trail of the Tiger," in Outing

Irrigation in Chins.

The question of modern irrigation me of the greatest importance to No China, and one which the Chinese G ernment appears never to have cor wed. Year after year the crops from lack of rain, immense tracts country are laid waste, the people s er and become rectless. There is de water to irrigate the greater p if this territory, but to do so requ t large capital and a wait of two bree years for returns. The return lowever, would be great and the set ty ample for any foreign capit surpose. _

The Professor's Function.
An Oxford professor, distinguis or scholarly habits of the most l counced description, remarked to cepted the invitation of a well kno peer for a week's shooting in Scotis "Wby, Professor Blank," excisi

his companion, "I didn't know were a gun!" "I'm not, my dear." said the pr sor. "I'm a knife and fork."

Jewish Banker a Peer.

Sir Herbert de Stern, who was cently made a peer, is a Jewish biller in London, and is a son of Bar Hermann de Stern, whose title ?