COTTON SEED MEALS.

Practical Feeders Differ Greatly in the Estimate of Their Value as a Stock Food.

Much has been said and written relative to the use of cotton seed meal as a cattle food. Nearly all investigators agree in giving it a high value and urge dairymen to use this material not only because it is a cheap source of protein but because it also has a high manurial value. Practical farmers differ greatly in their estimates of cotton seed meal. Some seem to use it very satisfactorily for awhile and later conclude that the feed is not well adapted for their purposes. Occasionally a feeder observes that the health of the animals is affected by the feeding of cotton seed too freely, and it sometimes happens that even after animals have been fed for months with apparent success that they are injured by its continued use. It has also happened that cows fed upon cotton seed meal do well for a time and that later the milk flow is diminished without apparent cause. There are at present no other concentrated feeding stuffs which vary so much in composition as cotton seed meals from different sources and different mills. Within three weeks the station has examined samples varying from 22 per cent. to over 53 per cent. of protein.

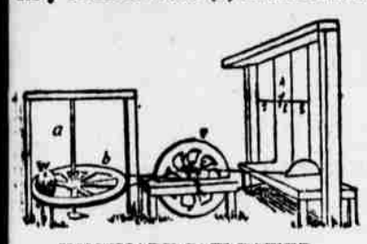
This greater variation in different lots of cotton seed meal may explain the different estimates of different practical feeders and of the same feeders at different times. If a cow is fed a cotton seed meal containing 26 per cent. protein and is then fed an equal weight of meal containing 52 per cent. it is evident that the amount of protein which she receives will have been doubled by the change. If she has been fed up to her full capacity in the first instance such an increase must result disastrously. On the other hand, changing from a cotton seed of high protein content would diminish the milk flow unless the amount of meal feed is correspondingly increased.—Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

FOR CUTTING WOOD.

Saw Power Which Can Easily Be Constructed at Home by Any Bright Farmer.

Sawing the year's supply of wood is a long, hard and laborious job. Many forms of power are now available, such as gas engines, windmills, water wheels, etc., which do the work quickly and easily. Where such cannot be afforded a natural mechanic can make a horse power cutter as illustrated herewith.

First make a shaft (a), on which place a wheel(b) for the horse to work in. Make it 16 to 20 feet in diameter. A heavy balance wheel (e) is then made



HOMEMADE SAW POWER.

and a pulley (c) fastened to it and the horse power wheel. A driving pulley (d) connects the balance wheel with the saw shaft. The saw frame (f) should be made strong and durable. The wood to be sawed is laid on the iron hooks (g), which are stapled so as to swing in and out by the saw. They hang from a heavy durable frame. A connecting bar (h) holds the hooks (g) in a uniform position. Rollers may be put on hooks (g) so the sticks to be cut will roll to the upright frame, the distance to be cut. One-fourth of wheel (b) is hinged in to take the horse in and out.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

Results of a Comparative Test Made a Year Ago at the Ohio Experiment Station.

A year ago the Ohio experiment station began a comparative test between cow manure, taken directly from the stable to the field in the spring, and manure of the same sort which had been allowed to lie in the open yard during the winter. The plan of the experiment is to apply both kinds of manure to land intended for corn, plow under at a shallow depth, and follow the corn with wheat and clover, without any further manuring. Four duplicate plots are treated with each kind of manure, applied at the rate of eight tons per acre, the treatment for each pair of plots being exactly alike in all other respects. The result thus far is that the corn of 1897 gave an increase of 13 bushels per acre from the yard manure against 16 bushels from the stall manure, and the wheat crop following has given an increase of ten bushels per acre for the yard manure against 11 bushels from the stall manure. Valuing the corn at 33 cents and the wheat at 80 cents per bushel and the straw and stover at three dollars per ton, the increase from the yard manure in the two crops has amounted to $15 per acre and that from the stall manure to $17, an average of two dollars per ton for the manure, with further effect probable on succeeding crops.

At the End of the Year.

We all like to put aside a surplus of profit at the end of a term of labor. That means we are gaining. But if we make a fair living and meet our expenses, with nothing at the end of the year for surplus, we can hardly say that times are hard. We have had our supplies—all that we needed—and only when we fail in them and really suffer, can we say with reason that times are hard. But we hope, nevertheless, that every one of our folks will be secure in a nice surplus at the end of the year.—Farm Journal.

CHRIST AT THE FEAST.

Sunday School Lesson in the International Series for February 26, 1899—John 7:14, 28-37.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.—John 7:37.

THE SECTION includes the whole chapter.

TIME.—October 17, A. D. 29. About six months after the last lesson. The Feast of Tabernacles this year began on October 11 (Lewin), and this was the seventh day of the feast.

PLACE.—Jerusalem, in the court of the temple.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Jesus Teaching in the Temple.—V. 14. The opposition of the rulers to Jesus was growing very intense, so that it was difficult for Jesus to accomplish much at Jerusalem (7:1). He therefore kept away from the capital and spent His time working in Galilee. But when one of the three great feasts of the Jews came, He could go up with more safety, because there were so many strangers from Galilee and elsewhere that the rulers feared to make a disturbance when so many of His friends were near to defend Him. But in due time, when the right hour struck, Jesus went up secretly to Jerusalem, and the first thing the rulers knew He was teaching in the temple.

II. Opposition Brings Out the Authority by Which Jesus Taught.—Vs. 28-31, including also Vs. 15-27.

28. "Then cried Jesus:" The word translated cried signifies a loud expression of strong emotion. "In the temple:" The courts of the temple. "Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am:" You do indeed have a degree of knowledge about me, it is true. You know my appearance, my family, my home; and by my miracles you know that I am from God. "I am not come of myself:" I have a Heavenly origin, and am the messenger of God. "He that sent me is true:" Real, genuine, the one true God, "whom ye know not:" You who are selfish, sinful, not pure in heart, you know about God, but you do not know Him, His goodness, His love, His desire to save.

29. "But I know Him," and represent Him. I have had every opportunity of knowing, for I have been with Him, I am His messenger.

30. "They sought to take Him:" They kept seeking, because He claimed to be the Messiah, and thus took ground against their claims and their teachings.

31. "And many of the people believed on Him:" In contrast with the rulers who sought to kill Him. The teaching of Jesus was not in vain. The faith may have been weak and imperfect, but it was sincere and so accepted. "Will He do more miracles?" Signs. Miracles were God's signature to and indorsement of His messenger, and were signs expressing His loving kindness, His desire to help, His power over evil, the blessings His Gospel would bring to man.

III. Opposition Showing Whither Jesus Was Going.—Vs. 32-36. 32. "Sent officers:" Because the murmuring or mutterings of the people divided in opinion made them think that it would be safe to arrest Jesus.

33. "Yet a little while am I with you:" He lived six months longer among them, offering them the opportunity of salvation for themselves and their nation. "And then I go (withdraw, retire) unto Him that sent me:" When that hour came they would be able to kill Him, but not till then.

34. "Ye shall seek me:" You will seek me for help in your distress, when the awful judgments shall come upon you and your city, wars, and famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, and great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of the world. Then they would seek Him early and not find Him. "Thither ye cannot come:" Because you do not seek aright, you do not desire the kingdom of God, and to be saved from your sins, but only to be delivered from trouble while in your sins.

35. "Then said the Jews:" According to Lange, "The mocking malice of their reply rises in a climax of three clauses: (1) "Whither will He go, that we shall not find Him?" To Paradise? to God, who has done so much for our nation? Who could believe that we are not as much heirs of Heaven as He is? (2) "Will He go unto the dispersed (Jews) among the Gentiles?" Will He seek His fortune among the Jewish dispersion among the Gentiles, with the less orthodox, less respectable and intelligent Jews? (3) "And teach the Gentiles?" Will he become the Prophet and the Messiah of the Gentile world? He had welcomed publicans and Samaritans. He had burst the narrow bonds of Jewish tradition, so that they imagined that He might go wholly over to the Gentiles if the Jews rejected Him.

IV. Amid Opposition. The Invitation to the Living Waters.—V. 37. "In the last day:" Either the seventh day or perhaps the eighth (Lev. 23:36,39). "That great day of the feast:" At the close of this morning service there was a pause in the services while the priests prepared to offer the special sacrifices for the day. At this moment there arose, so loud as to be heard throughout the temple, the voice of Jesus. He interrupted not the services, for they had for the moment ceased; He interpreted, and He fulfilled them. "If any man thirst:" Every man is full of thirsts, of longings and desires. "Let him come unto me, and drink:" For He only can satisfy the thirsts of the soul.

Figs and Thistles.

When a man gets on the narrow path, he finds there is no room for crooked dealings.

"He went about doing good"—sociability, activity, benevolence.

Chance and luck are the twin children of ignorance and infidelity.

Many are sick of evil, without the courage to be well.

To love upward is human, to love downward, is divine.

The manner in which you spend your leisure, will determine how you will spend Eternity.—Ram's Horn.

Her Mistake.

Lady (to tramp)—Now, you've had your dinner, why don't you go right out and saw that wood? What are you waiting round here for?

Tram—Don't be in a hurry, lady. Do you take me for a slot machine?

Lady—I expect you to act like one.

Tramp—I'm like one of the slot machines that don't work.

And is he walked leisurely out of the yard picking his teeth she was sorry she hadn't let him alone.—Harlem Life.

No Spare Hours.

Mr. Hayseed (arriving at city hotel)—I s'pose I kin hear the gong here when it rings for dinner, can't I?

Clerk—We have no gong. We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 12 to 6, supper from 6 to 11

Mr. Hayseed—Jehoshaphat! How am I to git time to see the city?—N. Y. Weekly.

His Poor Argument.

"Your money is nothing at all to me,"
The lover impatiently cried.
"Then get out: you haven't a business head,"
Her rich old father replied.
—Chicago Daily News.

MAKING SURE.

Maud—Do you pin your faith on Charlie?

Ethel—I'm not satisfied with pinning. I want a good, hard knot tied.—Philadelphia Press.

An Observation.

Chill breezes now
The tree-tops woo,
The snowbird's note
Is falling due.
—N. Y. Truth.

How It Happened.

Sympathetic Visitor (to prisoner)—My good man, what brought you here?

Facetious Prisoner—Borrowing money.

"But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money!"

"Yes, I know, but I had to knock the man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Pick-Me-Up.

A Brilliant Career.

"Miss Bright has made quite a success on the comic opera stage."

"Decidedly. Five years ago she was an obscure soubrette, and since then she's made enough money to support three extravagant husbands."—Brooklyn Life.

Sympathetic.

"Yes," said the young man, "literary work is very fatiguing."

"I should imagine so," replied Mrs. Cayenne. "When I realize that some authors have to keep their minds on the stuff they write I feel positively sorry for them."—Washington Star.

Rather Warm.

"Speaking of battles, major," said the bud of a former season, "were you ever in what might be termed a real, serious engagement?"

"Well, rather," replied the major, "I was once engaged to a widow for three weeks."—Chicago Daily News.

Perils of Mediocrity.

Meek Husband—You ought to remember, Henrietta, that you married me for better or worse.

Aggressive Wife—That's just it! I got fooled. You are neither one!—Chicago Tribune.

A Hurry Call.

"I called Bigguns a liar right to his face yesterday."

"Is that so? What did he say?"

"I don't know. I happened to be called away before he had time to reply."—Chicago Daily News.

Off for the Honeymoon.

Bridegroom—I am afraid we will look so happy and contented that everyone will know we are just married.

Best Man (consolingly)—Don't worry, old chap; it will be only for a day or two, you know!—Puck.

In His Element.

"What is Squeem's business?"

"He's a starch manufacturer."

"Did he enjoy Boston?"

"Very much; he says the people there are so stiff."—Chicago Record.

Has to Keep Moving.

Parker—One place is just as good as another for a man without money.

Tucker—Yes, and it is fortunate, too, for a man without money can't stay in the same place long.—N. Y. Truth.

Two Views.

He—He that courts and runs away will live to court another day.

She—But he that courts and does not wed may find himself in court instead.—Tit-Bits.

It Seems Not.

"Stubrust, the critics say your book shows great promise for your future."

"Future? Great Jupiter—can't a man ever do anything and then quit?"—Detroit Free Press.

Uncompanionable.

"Toby Boggs can't stand his own society a single evening."

"Well—he knows himself better than we do."—Chicago Daily Record.

Never Before Midnight.

He—Does your husband stay out late at night?

She—No; he generally comes in late at night.—Yonkers Statesman.

Jury List.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Snyder county held at Feb. Term, commencing Monday, Feb. 27, 1899.

GRAND JURORS.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Aringer, William H.	Farmer,	Union
Bailey, Jackson,	"	Center
Bailey, John H.,	"	Moore
Bickhart, David,	"	Washington
Bolig, Carl,	Carpenter,	Selinsgrove
Beyer, John M.,	Surveyor,	"
Burns, Isaac,	Justice of the Peace,	"
Fisher, John P.,	Gentleman,	Penn
Gaugler, Charles,	Tanner,	Selinsgrove
Goss, Ammon F.,	Farmer,	Spring
Hassinger, Allen,	"	Middlecreek
Hendricks, Charles,	Wagonmaker,	Centre
Herrister, Howard,	Farmer,	West Beaver
Herrold, David B.,	"	Chapman
Jarrett, Jacob,	"	Washington
Kerstetter, A. M.,	Blacksmith,	Perry
Kreb, William J.,	Farmer,	West Beaver
Kerver, Andrew,	Lumber,	Franklin
Mengle, Michael A.,	Farmer,	Perry
Moyer, William A.,	Teacher,	Selinsgrove
Oldt, John A.,	Farmer,	West Beaver
Rhynesline, John W.,	Painter,	Selinsgrove
Wagner, Harry,	Farmer,	Spring
Walter, John,	Blacksmith,	Monroe

PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Snyder County, Pa., held at February Term, commencing February 27, 1899.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Arbogast, H. Frank,	Farmer,	Perry
Aurand, George E.,	"	Middlecreek
Beufer, Daniel,	Sawyer,	Adams
Bingaman, Fred,	Gentleman,	Centre
Bowersox, Jerry,	Farmer,	Adams
Coleman, William H.,	Justice of Peace,	Beaver
Diehl, Nathan,	Laborer,	Washington
Garman, Gust C.,	"	Perry
Gerhardt, Jerre,	Farmer,	Adams
Gilbert, H. C.,	Cigarmaker,	Washington
Goss, John D.,	Laborer,	Spring
Graybill, Ephraim C.,	Gentleman,	Middleburg
Hendricks, John S.,	Laborer,	Washington
Hendricks, John H.,	Farmer,	"
Hare, John D.,	Laborer,	Franklin
Hackenburg, Milton,	Thrasher,	Centre
Hoot, Henry P.,	Farmer,	Union
Hassinger, M. K.,	"	Franklin
Haupt James,	Laborer,	Selinsgrove
Ingram, Charles,	Farmer,	Adams
Keller, David,	Laborer,	Selinsgrove
Keppler, John,	Farmer,	West Perry
Kessler, B. O.,	Clerk,	Selinsgrove
Knepp, Jerry,	Farmer,	West Beaver
Knepp, William,	Blacksmith,	" "
Kramer, Jacob,	Farmer,	Franklin
Lenley, James,	"	Spring
Lesher, John D.,	Student,	Monroe
Ludwig, Joseph A.,	Farmer,	Selinsgrove
Martin, William,	"	Jackson
Maloney, John,	Gentleman,	Selinsgrove
Maneval, George D.,	Laborer,	Franklin
Miller, J. S.,	Liveryman,	Selinsgrove
Riegle, John R.,	Mason,	Union
Rine, George S.,	Merchant,	Chapman
Row, Charles A.,	Laborer,	Middlecreek
Stetely, John,	Student,	Penn
Stangler, J. S.,	Laborer,	Jackson
Snook, William A.,	Farmer,	Monroe
Schnee, Absalom,	Agent,	Perry
Snyder, Henry W.,	Farmer,	West Beaver
Sassaman, Daniel, Junior,	Farmer,	Monroe
Stahl, Benjamin G.,	"	Union
Stine, Frank H.,	Postmaster,	Centre
Stroup, August H.,	Farmer,	Chapman
Stroup, Charles M.,	"	Middlecreek
Woodrug, John I.,	Teacher,	Selinsgrove
Young, James,	Laborer,	Monroe