## CHRISTMAS SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson xii., December 21, 1913.

The words made flesh-Christmas Les son.-John i. 1-18.

Commentary .- I. The divine nature of Christ (vs. 1-5.) 1. In the beginning-This statement makes clear the eternity of Christ's existence. Before the crea tion of spirit or matter, Christ was. He was uncreated. Farther back through the ages than the human mind can beach, he existed. The fact that the finite mind can not comprehend eternity is no reason for concluding that Ohrist has not always existed. The Word—This term is applied to Christ (vs. 1, 14.) He is calle dthe Word because he personally revealed the Father. "He is the living expression of the nature, purposes and will of God."—Plummer. As Word, Christ was the embodiment of divine revelation. The Word was with God-The Word was in vital and inseparable union with God. The Word beginning with God-The Father never was God-The Father and the Son are was God—The Father and the Son are one 2. The same—The Word. In the existed without the Son. 3, All things were made by him—Christ not only existed in the beginning, but he created all things. things. Out of nothingness he caused all things to becime. Without him—Apart from him. Was not any thing made thing from him. Was not any thin was made—This is a denial eternity and non-creation of the which was held by the whole thirting world outside of Judaism and Christian ity; or, rather, its proper creation was er so much as dreamed of save by children of revealed religion.—J., F & B. 4. In him was life-He is the cource of life. Everything being owes its life to him. This is true of both physical life and spiritual. The life was the light of men—There can be no light to a being in which there is no life. Physical light, intellectual light and spiritual light come to man by virtue of the life divinely imparted to him. This life brings the knowledge of God, of duty, of privilege, of holiness, of hap-piness, of heaven. 5. The light shineth i ndarknes—Divine light has constantly been shining out into the darkness of a sin-Dighted world, and especially since the incurnation. The darkness compre-hende it not—The gross darkness of sin and superstition would not yield to the benign influence of this light. Spirit ual darkness prevails largely to-day, but as it was in Christ's time, ther are come who receive the illumination that II. The incarnation vs. 6-17).

The Word, the eternal "Logos" (the Greek for "Word") has just been mentioned; now man the noblest earthly creation of God, is introduced as having a part in the preclamation of the Word ger divinely sent with a most important John-The son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. The name means "grace of God." 7. came for a witness. The coming of this witness was forefold 'Isa. 40:3; Mal 3:1; 4:5). John, in his Gospel, uses the term—witness forty seven times, to bear witness of the Light— The mission of John the Baptist was to proclaim the coming of the Messiah, and most appropriate name, the Light, said of himself later, "I am the light of the world" (John 9:5). might believe-John's deep purpose was so to proclaim the world to receive him as King and Saviour. S. he was not that Light—As great as was his mission, ability and effectiveness, there was one person ability and effectiveness, there was some infinitely greater than he to come. He with God.

Was simply the herald of "that Light."

H. The source of life and light. The was simply the herald of that Lague.

9. which lighteth every man—John the Baptist shed light upon the people of turity in the period of universal decline nis day, and upon those who cames to know of his work. "He was a burning and a shining light" (John 5:35). He was a lamin, horrowing from the control of the was a lamp, berrowing from another his illuminating power; but Christ was the Light, himself the source of light, and shining by his own power; but Christ was the Light, himself the source of light, and shining by his own power. On the word of promise, the substance of all shadows, types and prophecies, the medium of God's communications with the world. borrowing from another his 20, he was in the world chilst was in the world from the beginning, and came physically, per was the Creator, the world knew him to his own people. was the Creator, the world knew him not—The world that he had made, and to which he came as its Saviour, failed to recognize him. The minds of the recognize him, wisions of an increasities, in human nature as the

humble Galileau.

H. He came unto His own—The general opinion is that this means that Jesus came to the Jews, His own people, but there are some who hold that He came to His own world, the world He bad made. His own received Him not Tife very people whom He had made, and for whom He underwent the deepest hamiliation, rejected Him. 12, but as many as received Him—While the multitudes rejected desus, there were some that accepted Him as the Messiah and as their personal Saviour, Gave the power—This expression includes both the right and the ability. To become the children of God by way of the new birth cloin 3, 18). The conditions are repentance and faith, on the will of man Man is not made a new creature by the exercise of his will, yet will must be set in the right direccondition upon which he is But of God—God is the n . But of God—God is the scree comes spiritual life. Man places himself in an attitude of sub-Lord, and he is created anew in Christ

14. The Word was made flesh-The Word was God (v. 1), but He became flesh at the incarnation. He was not clothed with a human body, but had a human soul and a human spirit. Dwelt among us—During the thirty-three years of his earthly life in the flesh. Beheld His glory—During in the flesh. Beheld His glory—During His public ministry there shone forth the glory of His wis lom, love and powto realize it.

er, and at the transfiguration there was a manifestation of His unveiled glory. The only begotten of the Father—From eternity the relation of Sonship existed. 15. John bare witness of Him—As the forerunner of Christ. Preferred before Iorerunner of Christ. Preferred before me—Christ's superiority is strikingly stated by John (Matt. 3. 11, 12). For He was before me—Christ's previous existence is expressly stated. According to the flesh, John was older than Jesus. 16. Of His fulness—Christ imparts His grace and truth to His disciples. Grace for grace—"Grace upon grace."—R. V., margin. 17. The law—The moral and ceremonial law. By Moses—Through oeremonial law. By Moses—Through Moses as an agent. Grace and truth— Grace to bring salvation to man; truth to guide him in the way to that salva-tion.—Whedon. They proceed from

Jesus Christ as their source

no man hath seen God-Jesus, the child of Nazareth, is the eternal Christ the divine presence in the world, the expression of the relationship between man nad God, and his unending interest in man.—Ramsay. God is invisible. He appeared to Old Testament saints only under some assumed and invisible form. in the bosom of the Father—Expressive of the nearness of relation between Father and the Son. he hath declared him—Christ is the personal and complete revelation of the Father. Jesus himself asserted that he was giving the world a revelation of God. He said to one of his disciples, "Have I been so long with you, and yet hast thou not known me. Phillip, he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father?" (John 14:9). The works wrought by him declared the character of the

Questions.—When and where was Christ born Under what names is he mentioned in this lesson? Why is he called the Word? What kind of darkness is mentioned? What works are attributed to Christ? Why was Christ not generally received? What was John's mission? Upon what conditions do men receive Christ? What is involved in be-

ing born of God?

Topic.-Christ dinine. I. The Author of creation.

II. The source of life and light. III. The medium of revelation.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. The author of creation. The doc trine of the Trinity is a deep mystery, but it is fundamental in Christianity. The records declare that divinity and humanity united in the person of Jesus. His acknowledged Messiaship is a recognition of the pre-existence of Christ, as well as of his highest dignity. The Word was therefore in existence before time and before creation. The soundest shortest argument for the being of God is Christ. The world is full of witnesses to the divine Word. Divine attributes are ascribed to him. Divine works were wrought by him, Divine worship was demanded by and paid to him. John speaks of the divine Word, uttering the hought and will of God in the hearing of mankind; of the divine Life, quick-ening the world from spiritual death; of the divine Light, scattering human darkness and bringing in the morning of immorta Iday. He writes as one who loves and venerates him of whom it is his office to inform his fellow-men. has one great figure to portray, one great name to exalt, one great heart to unfold, one Savior, who is the eternal God. He reiterates the eternity, the personality, the oneness of the Word

ed a long period, during which the light in the world Christ was the world, was made manifest. came physically, personally and visibly people were filled with visions of an exactly king and a splendid temporal word made flesh, the most wonderful fundle Galileau.

H. He came unto His own The control one perfection more by becoming man.

Father's characteristics of Christ. The hand that Jesus the hand of the the new birth (John 3, 1-8). The conditions are repentance and faith, on the human side. On the divine side, there is the impartation of spiritual life, 13. Which were born Regeneration or the new birth's the process often mentioned to represent the change wrought by grace in the human heart? Not of blood. The gift at spiritual life is not transmitted from parent to child. Not, of the will of the flesh -No sort or amount of the nature of God, so far as -No sort or amount of n will produce the that nature can and need be known by men. The greatest loss ever sustained by the world was to let its incarnate than Man is not made a new the men. The greatest loss ever sustained by the world was to let its incarnate Creator and Redeemer be in it unknown. and unrecognized. He was received by a small, but noble minority. They re-ceived the Son of God and became the children of God. The gospel is the Son's children of God. The gospel is the Son's revelation of the Father. As the wis-dom of God he communicates the Fath-er's counsels to men. He shows God's er's counsels to men. He shows God's living way of making himself known to men and his way of illuminating their lives. The new birth is a marvellous a creation as was Adam. The law was a shadow of good things to come. The grance and truth of Jesus Christ are supplied to us by virtue of our union with him, -T. R. A.

It takes a woman with a vast amount of judgment to be fat, and also

PROPER CARE OF MILK.

The New Mexico College of Agriculture says nearly all changes which occur in milk or its products are due to the action of bacteria. Bacteria are very small microscopic single-celled plants. which are found almost everywhere in nature. They are most abundant where there is dust and filth, and if subjected to favorable conditions, as warmth, food and moisture, multiply very rapidly, the resulting progeny of one bacterium often amounting to many million in 24

Milk is an ideal medium in which becteria can grow, and if it is kept warm they develop very rapidly, feeding on the milk sugar and converting it into the milk sugar and converting it into lactic acid. The acid causes the milk to become sour and curdles or precipitates

the curd or casein.

Bacteria grow very slowly or not at all at low temperatures. Since all fresh-ly drawn milk contains bacteria, it is mportant that it should be cooled quickly to 40 or 50 degrees to prevent their development. Or if the milk is separatcream should be cooled if it is desired to keep it sweet. Milk in the cow's udder usually contains some bacbut far the larger number get into the milk through dust in the stable hairs from the cows, an unclean milker, particles of manure that may fall into the milk or unclean utensils. the number of bacteria which get into the milk the cows should be milked in a clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable. The cows should be well groomed and their flanks and udder dampened before they are milked. The milker should wear a clean suit and have clean hands. The teats should never be while miking. To avoid dust in the stable it is well to sprinkle the floor lightly and feed no hay until after the cows are milked.

The milk should be removed from the stable as quickly as possible to the milk room. This should be light and airy and entirely separate from the stable. If the gravity method of separating the cream is used, the milk should be cooled quickly to 40 to 50 degrees Fahr. There are three different forms of the gravity system: The "shallow pans or crock,' the "deep setting' 'and the "water dilution." The last-mentioned is not worthy of discussion, as it is wasteful and non-

Of the other two methods, the "deep setting" is the more satisfactory. It consists of a deep, narrow can, sometimes called a shotgun can, which is set in cold water. When the cream rises it can be removed with a ladle or dipper. The cream rises in it more quickly and more thoroughly than in the "shallow system, which consists of putting milk into pans or crocks.

For a person keeping five or

cows, it is economy to own a hand separator. According to the Purdue Experiment Station, by using a cream separator there is a saving of \$3.50 to \$7 per cow per year over the gravity sys tem. Besides a more thorough ming, the centrifugal separator separator produces a better quality of creany and a more satisfactory thickness, removes many bacteria and other impurities, and produces a skim milk in good condition for feeding. If a separator is used, the milk should be separated while still while still warm, as the separator has its greatest efficiency if the milk has a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees Fahr. If the cream s to be held for several days befor churning, it should be kept in a car with a clean cloth tied over the top to keep out the dust. It should not be subjected to oders of any kind, as cream and milk absorb odors very readily. If milk or cream is kept in the same compartment of a refrigerator with meat, vegetables or fruit, it will take or strong odors and tastes, which are often mistaken for a sour or impure product No new cream should be added to the

old until it has been thoroughly cooled. Oftentimes buckets, strainers and other utensils have crevices and corners which milk and dirt may lodge and be source of numberless bacteria and bad odors. This may be avoided by using vessels which have no sharp corwhich all crevices have been filled with soider. The cream separator if not properly cleaned, is also a source it will eliminate part of the bacteria from the milk and cream. It should be carefully washed nud aired after each separation. In washing separators and other milk utensils it is well to observe the following rules: First, rinse the parts in clear lukewarm water; then wash in hot water, using washing powder. Rinse in warm water, and steril-ize by holding over live steam or dipping in boiling water. Set where the parts may drain well and dry by evaporation. Never wipe them dry with a cloth, as most drying cloths are infested with bac. teria. If possible put them where they will be exposed to the direct rays of sunlight, as sunlight is a great germi

Before the hogs go into winter quarters it is a good plan to do a satisfactory job of disinfection for the purpose of killing lurking disease germs and vermin. Probably the most convenient method of general disinfection is of bacteria, though if properly eared for of bacteria; though if properly cared for by slacking lime in the proportion of one and one-half pounds of lime to one gallon of water. The effectiveness of this wash is increased by adding carbo-lic acid, at the rate of one pint of crude carbolic acid to four gallons of whitecarbolic acid to four gallons of white-the custom of applying whitewash made wash. For disinfection of building a 3 per cent, solution of any of the coal tar preparations is recommended, and desired this preparation can be plied with a broom or spray pump.

Ewes that are in good condition reave that are in good condition require little or no grain now, if they have plenty of good roughage. About month before lambing time a little grain should be given them daily, so that they will be able to produce a good supply of milk and satisfactorily the other demands made upon them. Thin ewes will need grain all through the winter months, so that they will be able to pick up themselves and at the same time produce a good, strong lamb and a large crop of wool.

that has no tendency to put on flesh, that has no tendency to put on ness, has a good appetite and a large stomach, indicating great consuming and assimilating capacity. A cow with this conformation is said to be of the true

Muriate of potash and nitrate of soda give better results with grass and mangel wurzels than when the nitrogen and potash are secured in the form of nitrate of potash.

Sandy soil ought not to be heavily manured at any time, but should receive frequent small applications.

In order to get the maximum profit from feeding a balanced ration to the cows it is necessary to keep them in a warm, comfortable stable which is well lighted and ventilated, otherwise much of the feed which should be used to or the feed which should be used to produce milk will be required to keep the animals warm. We do not mean by a warm stable one heated up to 60 or 70 or 70 degrees F. in cold weather. But one which maintains an even temperaone which maintains an even tempera-ture around 45 degrees, never falling be-low the freezing point and always con-taining a plentiful supply of fresh air without drafts. A stable which is made warm at the expense of proper ventila-tion is not a place in which to keep cattle in a healthy condition.

What the brood sow needs is a comwith ground oats and peas. A few

From January 1st to June of 1914

Assignments of Justices For Ontario.

Tuesday, January 13 .- Cornwall Winter

Monday, January 19.—Toronto, Weeks Tiesday, February 24.-Lindsay, Jury.

Tuesday, March 10 .- Napanee, Saturday, March 14.-London, Weeking

Court.

To esday, March 31.—Walkerton, Jury.
To esday, March 31.—Walkerton, Jury.
To esday, April 21.—L'Orignal, both.
To esday, April 23.—Peterboro', Non-jury.
Mcmay, May 4.—Toronto jury.
Saturoay, May 9.—Ottawa, Weekly
ourt.
Tuesday, May 19.—Ottawa, sday, May. 12.—Goderich, Non-jury.

ourt Aonday, May 18.—Toronto, non-jury. Monday, May 25.—Toronto, Weekly urt. Lucsday, June 16.—Sudbury, Non-jury.

Falconbridge, C. J. K. B. Saturday, January 10.-Ottawa, Weekly Monday, January 12.-London, Winter Assize, Saturday, January 17.—London, Weekly Court, Monday, January 19.—Toronto, Nonjury.. Menday, February 2.—Toronto, Weekly sday, February 24.—Chatham, Jury Tresday, March 10.—Orangeville, both. Saturday, March 14.—Ottawa, Weekly surt.

March 23.—Toronto, Non-jury, March 39.—Toronto, Weekly, April 14.—Cornwall, Jury, April 21.—Cobourg, Jury, April 28.—Lindsay, Non-jury, May 12.—Pembroke, both, May 16.—Ottawa, Weekly

Meredith, C. J. C. P. Morday, January 12.-Toronto Jury. Saturday, January 17.-Ottawa, Weekly Saturday, January 24.-London, Weekly day January 26 .- Toronto, Weekly Monday, February, 2.-Toronto, Non-

Tuesday, March 10.—Milton, both. Tuesday, March 17.—Whitby, both. Saturday, March 21.—Ottawa, Weekly Court. Tuesday, March 24.—Kingston, Jury. Scturday, March 28.—London, Weekly

ourt.
Monday, April 20.—Hamilton, Jury.
Monday, April 27.—Hamilton, Jury.
Tresday, May 12.—Simcoe, Non-jury.
Saturday, May 23.—Ottawa, Weekly Curt. Tresday, May 26.-St. Thomas, Non-

Jourt. Monday, June 1.—Toronto Non-jury, Monday, June 8.—Toronto, Weekly Britton, J. Monday, January 12 .- Toronto, Weekl

Ourt. Monday, January 19.—Toronto, Jury. Saturday, January 21.—Ottawa, Weekly Saturday, January 31.—London, Weekly ourt. Monday, February 9.-Toronto, Weekly Court. Monday, February 16.-Toronto, Non-

Monday, April 6.—Toronto, Non-jury, Tuesday, April 14.—Toronto, Weekly ourt. Tuesday, May 5.—Sault Ste, Marie, both, Tuesday, May 19.—Bracebridge, both, Tuesday, May 26.—Guelph Non-lung, Saturday, May 30.—Ottawa, Weekly

Court.
Monday, June 8.—Toronto, Non-jury,
Monday, June 15.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Ti esday, June 23.—Cornwall, Non-jury.
Teetzel, J.

bination of foods which will keep in perfect health and at the same time in perfect health and at the same time build up the bodies of the embryo pigs which she is carrying. There is probably nothing better for this purpose than skim milk thickened with equal parts of wheat bran and middlings or with equal parts of wheat bran and middlings. or with ground oats and peas. A few roots, potato peelings, apples or cab-bage leaves, when fed in connection with the grain ration, will aid digestion and promote the general health of the ani-imal.

## **COURT SITTINGS**

The Chanceller.

Saturday. January 10 .- London, Weekly

Tresday, March 3.—Barry, Jury. Saturday, March 7.—Ottawa, Weekly

Menday, March 16.—Toronto, Non-jury. Menday, March 23.—Toronto, Weekly

sday, March 17—Stratford, Jury. gray, March 21.—London, Weekly

ert. Saturday, May 23.-London, Weekly Court,
Monday, May 25.—Toronto, Non-jury,
Monday, June 1.—Toronto Weekly Court
Monday, June 1.—Toronto Weekly Court
Monday, June 8.—London, Non-Jury,
Tresday, June 16.—Belleville, Non-jury

Tresday, March 3.—Goderich, Jury, Trusday, March 10.—Milton, both.

ourt. Monday, March 30.—Toronto, Non-jury Monday, April 6.—Toronto, Weekly

Saturday, May 30.—London, Weekly

iry. Tuesday, March 10.—Welland, Jury. Tuesday, March 17.—Picton, both Tuesday, March 24.—Sarnia, Jury. Saturday, March 28.—Ottawa, Weekly Court. Saturday, April 4.—London, Weekly Court.

ourt. Tuesday, June 2.—Brantford, Non-jury, Saturday June 6.—London, Week

Wednesday (January 7,) Toronto, Week-The most profitable darry cow is one wonday (January 26.) Toronto, NonSaturday (January 31), Ottawa, Weekly ourt. Monday (February 2), Toronto, Jury. Saturday (February 7), London, Weekly ourt. Monday (February 16), Toronto Week

Monuay (Narch 17), Guelph, Jury, Tuesday (March 17), Cayuga, both, Saturday (April 4), Ottawa, Wee m. Weekly Saturday (April 4), Ottawa, Weekiy Court. Tuesday (April 7), Sudbury, Jury. Seturday (April 11), London Weekiy Tuesday (April 14), Toronto, Non-jury, Monday (April 20), Toronto, Weekly

Court.
Tiesday (May 5). Chatham, Non-jury.
Monday (May 11), Toronto, Jury.
Tiesday (May 19), Napanee, Non-jury.
Tiesday (May 26), Woodstock, Nonry. Saturday (June 6), Ottawa, Weekly Saturday (June 13), London, Weekly Court. Monday (June 15). Toronto, Non-jury. Monday (June 22), Toronto, Weekly

Latchford, J. Monday (January 12), Toronto, Nonury. Monday (January 26), Toronto, Jury. Saturday (February 7), Ottawa Weekly Monday (February 9), Toronto, Nonry. Saturday (January 14), London, Weekl ourt. Monday (January 23), Toronto, Weekly Monday (Januar) 27, Court. Tuesday (March 17), Owen Sound, Jury. Tuesday (March 31), Brockville, Jury. Tuesday (March 31), Brockville, Jury. Tuesday, (April 7), Kenora, both. Saturday (April 11), Ottawa, Weekly ourt Saturday (April 11), Ottawa, Weekly Saturday (April 18), London, Weekly Court.

Monday (April 20), Toronto Non-jury

Monday (April 27), Toronto, Weekly

Court.
Tuesday (May 5), Barrie, Non-jury.
Tuesday (May 19), St. Catharines, Nonjury. Tuesday (June 2), Sarnia, Non-jury. Saturday (June 13), Ottawa, Weekly Court. Tuesday (June 16), Walkerton, Nonjury. Saturday (June 20), London, Weekly Nonday (June 22), Toronto, Non-jury

Middleton, J. Mcnday, January 12.-Ottawa, Winter Assizes. Saturday, February 14.—Ottawa, Weekly ourt. Saturday, February 21.—London, Weekly Court. Monday, February 23.-Toronto, Non-Jury. Monday, March 2.-Toronto, Weekly Tuesday, March 10.-St. Catharines, Tuesday, March 19.—St. Catnarines, Jury.
Tuesday, March 24.—Sandwich, Jury.
Tuesday, March 31.—Perth, both.
Tiesday, April 14.—Toronto, Jury.
Saturday April 25.—London, Weekly

Court.
Monday, April 27.—Toronto, Non-jury,
Monday, May 4.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tresday, May 12.—Welland, Non-jury,
Tresday, May 19.—Stratford, Non-jury,
Tresday, May 20.—Owen Sound, Nonary.
Tucsday, June 2.—Brockville, Non-jury.
Monday, June 8.—Hamilton, Non-jury.
Tucsday, June 16.—Cobourg, Non-jury.
Saturday, June 20.—Ottawa, Weekly

Satur**da**y, June 20.—Ottawa, Weekly Saturday, June 27.—London, Weekly

Kelly, J. Menday, January 12-Hamilton, Winter Assizes. Saturday, February 21.—Otawa, Weekly Court Tresday, February 24.—Peterborough, ury. Saturday, February 28.—London, Week-Court. Monday, March 2.—Toronto, Non-jury. Monday March 9.—Toronto, Weekly Monoay march s.—Loronto,
Court.

Tuesday, March 24.—Woodstock, Jury.
Tuesday, March 31.—Brantford, Jury.
Tuesday, April 7.—Parry Sound, Jury.
Tuesday, April 14.—London, Jury.
Saturday, April 25.—Ottawa, Weekly Tuesday, April 28.—Berlin, Non-jury. Saturday, May 2.—London, Weekly Court. Menday, May 4.—Toronto, Nonn-jury. Monday, May 11.—Toronto, Weekly oerday, May 19.—Halleybury, both. esday, June 2.—Kingston, Non-jury, lesday, June 9.—Fort Frances, both. esday, June 16.—Port Arthur, Non

Spiturday, June 27.-Ottawa, Weekly Lennox, J. nday, January 19.-Hamilton, Winter ssizes. Tuesday, February 24.—Berlin, Jury. Saturday, February 28.—Ottawa, Vack Court. Lesday, March 3.—Simcoe, Jury. aturday, March 7.—London, Weekly Curt. Monday, March 9.—Toronto, Non-jūry. Monday, March 16.—Toronto, Weekly curt.
Tuesday, March 24.—St. Thomas, Jury.
Tuesday, April 7.—North Bay, Jury.
Tuesday, April 14.—Ottawa, Jury.
Tuesday, April 21.—Belleville Jury.
Morday, April 27.—Toronto Jury.
Saturday, May 2.—Otawa Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 5.—Port Arthur, Jury.
Saturday, May 9.—London, Weekly
ourt. ourt.
Monday, May 11.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, May 18.—Toronto, Weekly curt. Tuesday, May 16.—Sandwich, Non-jury. Tuesday, June 9.—Gore Bay, both. Tuesday, June 16.—North Bay, Non-

## DOES EACH COW PAY

You Must Keep Records if You Would Know.

Some records of total production for the production for the last seven months sent in to the dairy division, Ottawa, showing how individual cows on adjoining farms vary in real earning capacity, will be of both interest to the average farmer and of value to men who are planning for better results next year.

A ten-year-old cow that calved on March 12 has given since then just 2,812 pounds of milk and only 102 pounds of fat. A neighboring 7-year-old, calved 2nd April, gave 6,420 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of fat, a little more than twice as much. In another contrasted pair in Glengarry, an eight-year-old, calved 6th April, gave only 2,394 pounds of milk and 129 pounds of fat; while a five-year-old, calved 26th March, gave\_ 7,280 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of fat, or again more than twice as much

Have these two owners of two such poor cows the wrong type of cow; is it the old placid contentment with "average" yields, which are liable to degenerate so quickly into poor yields? An income from the milk of one cow of only \$28, when another adjoining cow earns \$72 as seen above, cannot be considered satisfactory when a man is supposed to be keeping cows the object of making money. A si A simple milk record shows definitely which cows in the herd earn the most; don't "average" good and poor together, keep the best, but make sure that each cow pays.—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK. UNION STOCK YARDS. UNION STOCK YARLS.
Receipts were liberal.
188 cars. 3,390 cattle, 1,366 hogs, 1,643
sheep and lambs, 165 calves.
CATTLE—There was an active market
and higher prices for cattle in all the fat Asses, holce butchers' steers . \$9 00 to \$9 50 ood butchers' steers . 8 00 to 8 50 ood butchers' steers . 8 00 to 8 50 ledium butchers' steers . 6 75 to 7 00 ommon butchers' steers . 5 75 to 6 50 holce butchers' helfers . 7 50 to 8 00 ommon butchers' helfers . 6 50 to 1 00 holce cows . 6 00 to 6 75 ood cows . 5 50 to 6 50 ood cows . 5 50 to 6 50 anners . 3 50 to 4 50 anners . 3 50 to 4 50 anners . 5 50 to 6 50 anners . 5 50 to 8 50 anne Canners ... 350 to 450
FFEDERS AND STOCKERS—The market was firm but steady for feeders and stockers.

SHEEF AND BASING TO SEE THE STATE TO SHEET AND BASING THE SHEET AND THE

FARMERS' MARKET. ssed hogs, heavy . . . 10 25

Butter, dairy, lb. Fowl, lb.
Ducks, lb.
Turkeys, lb. 
 Turkeys, Ib.
 22

 Geese, Ib.
 15

 Apples, bbl.
 2 50

 Potatoes, bag
 1 00

 Beef, forequarters, ewt.
 11 00
 Do., hindquarters . . . . Do., choice sides . . . . Do., medium ..... 11 50 10 50 12 00 SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence . . \$4 40 | Extra granulated, St. Lawrence | 4 40 |
Do., Redpaths	4 40
Do., Acadia	4 25
Beaver granulated	4 25
4 00	o. 1 yellow . . . . . . . . . . . 4 00 In barrels, 5c per cwt, more; car lots

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High. Low. Close. .0841/4 0841/4 0835/8 0835/8  $0.089\frac{3}{4} 0.89\frac{3}{4} 0.89\frac{1}{4} 0.89\frac{1}{4}$  $0.091\frac{1}{4} 0.91\frac{1}{4} 0.90\frac{3}{4} 0.90\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. . . . . 0 343/8 0 343/8 0 34 0 344/8 1ay . . . . . 0 381/2 0 381/2 0 381/8 0 381/8 May Prax— Dec. . . . . . 1 22 1 227/8 1 211/2 1 211/2 May . . . . . 1 30 1 31 1 30 1 30 May DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard, 87 1-2e; No. 1 northern, 86 1-2e; No. 2 do., 84 1-2e to 85e; Montana No. 2 hard, 86 1-4e; Dec., 84 3-8e; May, 88 1-2e. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 84 1-8e; May, 87 3-4e; No. 1 hard, 87 3-4e to 88e; No. 1 northern, 85 3-4e to 87 1-4e; No. 2 do., 83 3-4e to 85 1-4e; No. 3 white, 81 3-4c to 83 1-4c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 63c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 37 3-4c to 38c. Flour and bran-Unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, rece:pts 60,00. Market steady. Texas steers 6 65 to 770
Stockers and feeders 4 90 to 750
Cows and helfers 3 40 to 8 30
Calves 7 00 to 11 25
Hogs, receipts 36,000.
Market slow.
Light 7 50 to 7 85
Mixed 7 50 to 7 85
Heavy 7 750 to 7 90
Reugh 7 50 to 7 60
Pigs 5 50 to 7 80
Sheep, receipts 20,000.
Market slow.
Native. 420 to 5 50
Market slow.
Native. 420 to 5 50
Lambs, native. 6 25 to 7 90
BULETAG LIVE STOCK Monday. June 22.-Ottawa. Non-Jury.

BUFFAIG LIVE STOCK. BUFF3165 LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts 150 head; steady; prices unchanged.
Veal, receipts 75 hear; active anr 25c higher; 86.00 to \$12.25.
Hogs, receipts 7.000 active and 5 to 10c higher, heavy, and mixed, \$8.00 to \$8.25; yolkers and pigs \$7.90 to \$8.00; rough, \$7.25 to \$7.40; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.00; dairies, \$7.75 to \$8.00.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 4.000; active; sheep steady; lambs, 5c higher; lambs \$5.50 to \$5.70; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. LIVERPOOL PRODUCK.

Whest spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—is, 1d.
No. 2 Manitoba—is, 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—6s, 11-2.
Futures steady. March—7s, 2-7-8d.
May—7s, 2-8d.
Coin. shot firm.
American mixed—6s, 8d.
Fitures Laplata firm.
December—is, 10-7-8d.
January—5s, 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—25s, 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—25, to

Beef, extra India mess-112s 6d. Pork, prime these, western—1198, 6d, Hams, short, cut. 14 to 16 lbs.—668; Bacon, Cumberland cut. 25 to 30 lbs.— 9, 6d.

is, 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—75s.
Clear belliés, 14 to 16 lbs.—75s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.
73s 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.
75s, 6d. Lone clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs, 172s, 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 170s, Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 162s, 6d.
Lard, prime Western, in therees, 56s, Chese, Canadian, finest white 16s, 6d.
Colored-6cs, 6d.
Australian in London-3ds, 6d.
Turnentine, spirits-32s, 3d.
Resin, common-9s, 3d.
Petroleum, refined-9 3-8d.
Libseed Oil, 16s, 2d.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull, refined, spot-31s, 3d.

STEAMER ASKS AID. Winnipeg repore: John Krafchenko, Nancy Lee, from Hull, arrived in the Saguenay this morning.

This afternoon the Marine and

Fisheries Department received a request from her asking for aid. The ice-breaker Montcalm received orders to leave for the Saguenay at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. What is the matter with the Nancy Lee is not