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LESSON XI-DECEMBER 15, 1912

Forgiveness.-Matt. 18: 15-35

Commentary.-!. Duty and privilege (vs. 15-20.) There is one right way to deal with those who injure others. If one does wrong to another the latter must avoid making the matter public, and should go alone to the offending brether to sek reconciliation. If that effort should fail, then let the one wronged take one or two persons with him and try to remove the difficulty. In case of failure the church should undertake to win the offender. If he will not hear the church, he is to be consideerd as having no place in the church.

M. The forgiving spirit (vs. 21, 22.) 21. Then came Peter-The discourse about offenses had moved peter to make definite inquiry as to his duty in granting forgiveness. It is easy to infer that he had been criticised and even wrong-Impulsive and forward, it would not be strange if he should receive rebuffs and slights from time to time. How oft shall I forgive-It was easily granted that forgiveness was a duty, but how many times should it be repeated was the question that weighed upon Peter's mind. Seven times-The rabbinical law limited forgiveness to three times, but Peter considered the new kingdom nad its principles, as laid down in the Sermon on the Mount, as far more exalted than the old system of conduct, and believed the requirements would be much higher. In placing the number at seven, he thought he had ben abundantly liberal. It is evident that he used the number "seven" in its literal sense and not in the figura-tive sense of a perfect number. 22. I say Indicating the authority with which the answer was given. Until seventy times seven-It is doubtful whether the original means four hundred, ninety or seventy-seven (seventy times seven, or seventy times and seven, as in margin of Revised Version.) But in Private admonition should always go either case it is a symbolical expression for never-ending forgiveness. Love is not to be limited by the multiplication table.—Schaff. It is to be granted "so long as it shall be needed and sought; you are never to come to the point of refusing forgiveness sincerely asked."-J., F. & B.

MI. The unforgiving servant (vs. 23-351 23. The kingdom of heaven- The divine government in the dispensation of Jesus Christ. Forgiveness has an important and essential place in this kingdom. Would take account-"Would make a reckoning."-R. V. The picture is drawn from an Oriental court. The provincial governors, farmers of taxes, and other high officials are summoned before a despetic sovereign to give an account of their administration.—Cam. Bib. The fundamental moral principle in God's kingdom is righteousness. The great King of heaven and earth will, one day, recken with all of his subjects. Servants Those who were directly accountable to him. 24. One was brought-Being so greatly indebted to the king he would not care to face him, hence he was brought." Owed him ten thousand talents This sum is estimated at from ten milion to fifteen million dollars. The servant was a ruler of a province or some other portion of the king's domain, and was entrusted with the raising of the revenue, and in keeping back the tribate he might become thus greatly indebted to his covereign. This cum repre sents a debt so great that there would be no possibility of discharging it, and thus represents our indebtedness as subjects to our king. 25. Had not wherewith to pay (R. V.)—He had collected the revenue and misued it, and therefore was bankrupt. We are bankrupt also, having nothing wherewith to pay our debt to our Sovereign. Commanded him to be sold-Creditors had power to sell insolvent debtors in several countries of Europe, as well as in Asia, in ancient times.—Benson.

26. The servant..... worshipped him.
He placed himself in the attitude of a supplicant seeking mercy. He had done wrong and begged for his master's forbearance. The sinner with his weight of debt upon him can only find relief by applying to God with repentance and faith. We have nothing to pay and no claim upon his money, yet he graciously listens to our plea and pities our hopeless condition. Will pay thee all—It would seem impossible for the servant to have paid all his debt. It would be mpossible for the sinner to discharge the debt he owes to God from his own resources, even though he should live a thousand years. 27. Was moved with compassion A fitting representation of the mercy of the King to whom we are indebted. 28. The same servant-He had just received great mercy at the hand of his master. Found one of his fellowservants As if he sought for him. Owed him an hundred pence-A sum equivalent to about fifteen dollars. The sum he had owned the king was seven hundred thousand times as large as that due him from his fellow servant. Took him by the throat-The law permitted the creditor to bring the debtor to trial.

29. Fell down at his feet, and besought-He saw enacted before his face what he had but recently done in the presence of the king to whom he was countable. The man who owed the indred pence was just as sincere and rnest as his creditor had but recently when he uttered the same prayer. And he would not-He could accept the discharge of a ten-milliondollar debt one or even show any mercy to his debtor. Cast him into prison-He who had just escaped imprisonment through the mercy of his superior, would exercise no mercy toward his inferior and imprisoned him on a trifling charge. 31. Were very sorry-It was but natural that the fellow servants of the imprisoned debtor should feel grieved, and should report the matter to the king. This part of the parable fills out as I had pity on thee. The servant is here shown the obligation he is under to his fellow servants, because of the mercy that had been shown him. 34. Wroth-Justly displeased, indignant. Delivered him to the tormentors He was imprisoned and subjected to further punishment, perhaps by scourging.

35. So likewise—This verse is an application of the whole parable. "The parable is not intended to teach us that God reverses his pardons to any, but that he denies them to those who are not worthy of them." These who have not forgiven others their trespesses have never yet truly repented, and that which is spoken of as having been taken away is only what they seemed to possess. From your hearts-When we deal with God mere pretensions will not answer. The one who really forgives the trespasses of his brother will not call them up at every provocation.

Questions When and where was this lesson spoken? Who came to Christ and what question was asked? What was the meaning of Christ's reply? What leading truth is brought out in the parable? What lesson do we learn from the "ten thousand talents"? How did the servant approach his lord? How must a sinner come to Christ in order to be saved? What did the servants do to his fellow servant? To whom did his lord deliver him? On what condition does the Lord forgive?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Golden rule piety.

I. Seeks to win the erring.

II. Exhibits the spirit of Christ. I. Seeks to win there ring. It required repeated lessons from the Master to bring his disciples to realize that an offender inflicts a worse injury on himself than on the one he affronts. How to meet offenses by brotherly admonition and private entreaty was valuable instruction, since the object of Christian reproof is to win the erring one. A reprover is like one who is taking a mote out of his brother's eye. It requires cautious dealing. It is one of the severest tests of friendship and Christian love to tell a brother of his faults. Gaining a brother in fellowship and for the kingdom of Christ is no small gain. before public censures. God's work should be done effectually, but without undue parade. His kingdom comes with power, but "without observation." Jesus emphasized the importance of having wrongs righted, but urged more concern for the character of the individual who offended, and for his repentance and restoration than for the one injured. He sought to enable his disciples to feel more sorrow for the wrong-doer than indignation for the wrong done themselves. He would have them heal a wound without leaving a sear. When all the measures prescribed to gain a brother fail, he must not then be turned over to the evil one, but dealt with as a sinner, who needs to be won to Christ, as one capable of being restored again. He stands in the relation of a heathen or publican to whom the gospel must bring enlightenment and conviction which leads to repentance. The work of admonition here taught is not mere reconciliation to friendship be-tween brethren. It is the recovery of a brother from the error of his ways. The principles of the gospel must be enforced. The laws of the kingdom must be obeyed, else there is no gain. Prayear sentence should be passed which faith could not ask God to confirm. As difficult as the work may be recover an offending brother, it is the Lord's work and he will superintend it by his own presence, though the task be laid upon a few praying and believing ones. Jesus had before taught his disciples the lesson of forgiveness, and Peter had not forgotten it: and yet he did not fully understand the nature of forgiveness. He had yet to learn that there must be no measuring or limitation in its exer-

II. Exhibits the spirit of Christ. The parable here given is a comment on the fifth petition of the Lord's prayer. It represents the administration of the gospel dispensation in the family of God. It sets forth the Master's great clemency to his servant's unreasonable severity toward his fellow servant and the master's just resentment of the cruelty of his servant. The forgiving of the debt was the loosing of the debtor. Though the servant begged for time and promised payment, his conduct proved that he had been convinced, but not humbled. His manner was lordly and his spirit base and servile. He did not compare his claim upon a fellow servant with his master's claim upon him. Jesus' teaching was that the feeling of brotherhood must be kept higher than that of revenge. and that retallation and revenge must give place to feelings of kindness and benevolence, as though no injury had been done. The disciples were receiving primary lessons in real love for souls, which prompts the unselfish desire to win them to Christ .- T.

CANADIAN WINS

Many Successes at Chicago Stock Show.

Chicago. Dec. 9.-Lord Gieniffer, the seven-year old Clydesdale stallion, imported and owned by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., was awarded the grand championship for Clydesdale stallions at the International Live Stock show today. Graham Bros. also won first and fourth in aged stallions, with Bright Smile, first in two-year-olds with King of All, and second in yearlings with

Albert. Some of the shorthorn awards were made to day. Mr. Caswell, of Saskatoen. was awarded third place in two-year-old the picture and has no direct spiritual bulls on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on the Canadian National exlimits on this year, and who was reserved to the control of the Canadian National exlimits on the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits on Gainford Marquis, the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion of the Canadian National exlimits of the grand champion albeition this year, and who was reserve



PREPARING STOCK FOR WINTER. Every farmer should be prepared for the winter.

Often we see calves shivering in fence corners beneath a drizzling rain or in a sleety blast, and the farmer quite heedless of the suffering caused the poor animals, and the great loss to himself. Foals, sheep, and even the larger animals "hardened to the blast," lose in value and in flesh at this period of the

One night out in this weather may leave its effects for months on the animals, lessening their vitality and power to withstand the rigour of a Canadian winter.

A few nights in the lee of a wire fence, or the shelter of an old tub, may prepare the body for a successful attack of some of the diseases following a chill. All animals should be sprayed with some of the insecticides before being put into winter quarters.

Comparing all the insecticides I know of (and I have used many), my choice formulae and how to apply it.

while hot pour into it the two gallons of coal oil, and churn thoroughly. This I have found is most easily done with any of the compressed air sprayers, by placing in the tank, pumping strong nozzle, opening the stopcock and forcing the fluid against the inside of the pail or bucket with such power as will form the coal oil and soapy water into an emulsion When mixed from 40 to 60 gallons of rain water should be added If the emulsion is properly made, this will mix quite readily, and show no separation of coal oil. Never use hard wa-

to the skin.

be repeated in a week.

ter to squarate.

daily checks annoyance from black flies. flies, horn flies, etc.

iter milking has no ill effect on the milk, which cannot be said of some of the other preparations. Before putting cattle in the stable.

see that the doors and windows are all right and tight, and the ventilators in order. It is easier and better to open ventilators and doors when too warm than to fix up to keep cold out in bad

about any farm than shovelling snow and cutting holes in the ice where cattle may drink. Give them a chance to have a drink in a sheltered place, and they will take on flesh more readily, s and give a better flow of milk.

is Kerosene Emulsion; not that it is more effective, but because it is cleaner, nicer to use, and probably the best out of the areas in question. cleanser of the skin in use. Where cattle, horses, sheep and hogs have been properly sprayed to keep flies off during the summer, there is no danger of their going into winter quarters swarming with lice, as often is the case when own ers wonder at cattle getting lousy so soon after stabling. The fact is known by every observant farmer, that lice inthe summer, and the warmth and inactivity after stabling, being conductive to the multiplication of the vermin, they soon become a torment. Two gallons of coal oil, and a half pound of hard soap will make enough of the emulsion of the emulsion to spray the stables, hen houses, and piggeries on most farms, and for your readers and the comfort of the animais, I give the

Discolve the half pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling a water, and pressure, shaking the tank well for a few seconds, and then after taking off

In spraying animals be sure to spray round the base of horns, in and about the ears, between the legs and all over the body. If coat is very thick, use a carder, and card till the spray enters

One spraying is not enough. It should

must accompany church discipline. No there is a tendency for the oil and was tuberculosis cases is never heard of can This mixture put on working horses

This prepaartion if put on milk cows

Comfortable quarters for all animals is a saving of feed. Have water handy and in a sheltered place.

There could not be a worse feature

Whitewash the stables everywhere overhead, stalls, manger, and everythe stable light and cheerful.

PERFECTION

OIL HEATER

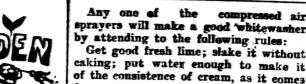
Made with nickel trimmings

plain steel or enameled tur-

quoise-blue drums). Orna-

or years. Rasily moved from

ntal. Inexpensive. Lasts



sprayers will make a good whitewasher by attending to the following rules: Get good fresh lime; slake it without caking; put water enough to make it of the consistence of cream, as it comes from a separator.

Strain through a timothy screen. Do not allow sprayer to stand on end when not in use, but lay it down on its side, so that the lime will settle away from the inside tube. Have good pressure on lift sprayer; shake well, and turn hose Dressed hogs \$11 50 \$12 00 on the work.-Wm. Welsh in Canadian Farm.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Apples have to be pretty cheap when it doesn't pay a farmer to pick and pack the crop in his own orchard.

Dribs count up when there are enough of them. The many small incomes from orchard and garden go quite a way towards rounding out the yearly revenue of the farm.

So persistent and continued are the ravages of the Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths that the United States Department of Agriculture propose to quarantine a large extent of territory in Eastern New England, Maine and New Hampshire. Shipments of plants would have to pass inspection before going

If the weather will permit it, a little time may yet be well spent in cleaning up the refuse vegetation of the garden and burning surviving weeds and other rubbish, so that all will be clear for early work next spring. When that is done, a liberal dressing of manure, preferrably well decomposed, in order to be as free from vital weed seeds as possible, should be applied and plowed under. Such soil, if properly drained, should be in good order for planting very early potato and other chops, which are most appreciated for the home and profitable for the market. A little extra preparation in the late autumn will greatly hasten E operations and make the spring work more pleasurable.—Farmer's Advocate.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

ONTARIO HEALTH

November Report Is Not Quite Satisfactory.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—Despite the improvement in the reporting of tuberculosis as Keep a good lookout during the winter, and if need be, spray again.

Any proportion of this formula may be really and only that quantity which can be put on the day it is made, as the industries. Especially of the Provincial Health Department are still far from satisfied with the manner in which the extent of the disease is being recorded. What percentage of tuberculosis cases is never heard of can hardly be determined but investigation.

In a majority of cases in the put of the biggest success in the put of the disease is being recorded. What percentage of tuberculosis cases is never heard of can hardly be determined but investigation.

In a majority of cases is heardly be determined but investigation. No. 1 herd 84 5.8a. No. 1 No. 1 herd 84 5.8a. No. 1 No. 1 herd 84 5.8a. No. 1 No. 1 herd 186 5.8a. No. 1 No. 1 herd 18 hardly be determined, but investigation No. 1 hard, 84 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, shows that in the weekly reports from local boards only forty per cent. of the deaths from the disease are the subject | 44:. Outs-No. 3 white, 30 1-4c to of notification.

The month of November was not as satisfactory, so far as the public health to \$4.45; second patents, \$4 to \$4.25; is concerned, as November of last year. Typhoid and diphtheria showed an increase, and the total number of communicable disease cases reported show. ed an increase of nearly 150. The returns

	-1912	-191i-	
Case	es. Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
Smallpox 33	0	28	. 0
Sear. fever 165	12	188	9
Diphtheria . 287	13	244	20
Measles 91	1	108	2
Whooping C. 44	. 2	28	2
Typhoid144	27	103	13
Puberculosis 148	80	72	49
Inf. paralysis 3	0	3	0
Sp. meningitis 1	1	3	3

Tody-Jennie tells me young Woody proposed to her last night. Viola-I where where it can be sprayed on, and don't think I know him. Is he well off? it will act as a disinfectant, and make Tody-He certainly is. She refused him.

Milkman

writes us that he warms his

He makes his rounds

This milkman has

You may not drive a

in comfort. Zero weath-

adapted this wonderful

little heater to his own

milk-wagon, but there are

countless ways in which

one of these heaters would

be a convenience and

comfort to you in your

home. You can adapt it to

your own requirements

er doesn't bother him.

milk-wagon on cold days with a Perfection Oil

particular needs.

Heater.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limite



FARMERS' MARKET.

•		ΨI- 0
n	Butter, dairy 30	3
	Eggs, fresh, doz	3
	Do., new-laid 50	58
	Chickens, ib 16	18
1	Ducks, Ib.	19
	Geese, lb 14	15
•	Turkeys, lb 23	24
	Apples, winter, bbl 2 50	3 50
-	Potatoes, bag 1 10	J 18
5	Celery, dozen 30	
-	Cabbara dag	40
	Cabbage, doz 40	45
7	Beef, forequarters 7 25	8 25
	Do., hindquarters, cwt 11 00	12 00
	Do., choice sides, cwt 9 50	10 50
	Do., medium, cwt 8 00	9 00
	Do., common, cwt 6 00	7 00
-	Mutton, light, cwt 7 00	9 00
-	Veal, common, ewt 8 00	10 00
- 1	Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13 00
.	Lamb	12 00
.		12 00
١.	SUGAR MARKET.	
1	Sugars are quoted in Toronto in	1
	Suzara are dubled in loronto i	n hage

rs are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Beaver granulated

No. 1 yellow

4 45 for the last grain, and should be fresh.

One on watching a flock of heavy lay
one on watching a flock of heavy lay-

stock rards to-day were: 830	eatt.
63 calves, 715 hogs, 215 sheep; a	t Ci
Cattle Market: 300 cattle, 200 she	ep. 2
hogs, 29 calves.	L. 7
Prices in all lines were firm:	
Export cattle, choice \$ 6.00	\$ 6.
Do., medium 5.25	5.
Do., bulls 2.75	3.
Butcher cattle, choice 5.75	6.
Do., medium 5.50	5.
Do., common 2.75	3.
Butcher cows, choice 4.50	5.
Do medium 3.50	4.
Do., canners 1.50	9
Do., buils 3.00	5.5
eeding steers 5.25	5.
stockers, choice 5.00	5.5
Do., light 4.00	4.5
dilkers, choice, each 4000	85.0
pringers 40.00	60.0
theep, ewes 4.25	4.5
Bucks and calls 2.50	3.0
ainde 600	6.8
logs, fed and watered 8.25	0.0
10gs, 1.0.b. 7.90	
alves 7.00	9.0
	0.0
OTHER MARKETS	

UTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

	Wh	ea	t —		Open	. High.	Low.	Close
į	Dec.				791/28	79% a	791/46	793/1
	May Oat			• •	841/28	S13/4 b	841/sb	843/41
	Dec.			٠.	313/48	32b	313/4	317/1
	May				34348	35a	343/	343/1
	X		MIN	ZE	APOLI	S WH	EAT.	

82 5-8e to 84 1-2e; No. 2 Northern, 82 1-Se. Corn No. 3 yellow, 43 1-4c to 30 1-2c. Rve. No. 2, 51 to 57c. Bran-\$18 to \$18.50. Flour-First patents, \$4.15

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth-Linseed-On track and to arrive, \$1.26 3-4; December, \$1.25 3-4; January, \$1.20 3-4 asked; May \$1.31 3-4. Wheat-No. 1 hard, 83 7-8c; December, 81 3-8e bid; May, 86 1-8e bid.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Glasgow - Messrs, Watson - Batchel-or, cattle importers, of this city, say that a sharp trade was experienced at Mark-lasd's wharf. The Best Irish steers brought 13 1-8c to 14 1-4c; secondary, 12-

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts, 6,500.

Market-Steady.	
Beeves	5 00 \$11 2
Texas steers	4 40 5
Western steers	1 10 3
Stockers and fanders	5 40 9 1
Stockers and feeders	4 36 76
Cows and helfers	270 71
Caives	6 50 10 5
110gs-Receipts, 28,000.	
Market-Steady to shade him	her
	7 25 7 6
Mixed	7 20
Heavy	7 30 7.7
Pough	
Rough	7 25 7 4
Pigs	5 25 7 2
Bulk of sales	25 7 6
Sneep-Receipts, 22 000	
Market-Steady t ostrong	
(Native	3 65 4 6
Vearlings	3 90 4 6
Yearlings	6 00
Lambs, native	75 77
Western	75 76
BUFFALO LIVE STO	K
Fresh D. (1)	

East Buffalo, N. Y. Despatch-Cattle-Receipts, 50 head: firm.

Veal-Receipts, 50 head; active; 50 cents Hogs-receipts, 4,000 head; active; pigs, 15 to 25 cents lower; others strong; heavy and mixed, \$7.70 to \$7.75; yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.70; pigs, \$6.75 to \$7; roughs, \$6.75 to \$6.90; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.25 to

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, \$5 to \$7.90. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat—Irregular. No. 1 Man., 7s 7d.
No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 3d.
No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 1 1-2d.
Futures—Firm. Dec., 7s 2 1-2d; Mar.,
s 3 1-4d; May, 7s 2d. Corn—Spot, steady.

American mixed, sold via Galveston, & 1-2d. old. 6s 5d. Futures-Steady; Dec., 4s 10 2-8d; Jan. 4s 10 7-8d.
Flour-Winter patents, 29s 6d.
Hops-In London (Pacific Coast), 56 50

3 55 12s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 67s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 64s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 10 ha

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs. etc.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs. etc.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. etc.
Lard, prime western, in therees, 50s etc.
American, refined, 55s etc.
American, refined, 55s etc.
Colored, etc.
Tallow, prime city, 25s.
Australian, in Lendon, 25s 16, 1-26.
Turpentine, spirits, 25s etc.
Resin, common, 35s 4 1-36.
Petroleum, refined, \$ 2-36.
Lincool etc. 25s etc.
Cotton seed etc. 25s etc.

**************** THE POULTRY WORLD

The different methods of feeding are giving different results in the flocks. Take three flocks, all leghorns, and one poultry raiser will obtain a greater egg yield than the other two. There may be a difference in the strain, which has much to do with egg production, but taking it for granted that the three strains are the same, one will find a difference in the egg yield where different methods are used in feeding. At present there is no real balanced ration. Poultry culture is too new for any expert to have cammed to have found the ideal feed for best results. Breeders have proved that year by year they are getting better results. The foundation of all our mashes, it is defined by the feeder dry helpy the better method. led either wet or dry, at the option of the teeder, dry being the better method, is bran, findings, cornmeal, ground oats, with beef scraps added or fed in hopper separate, at the feeder's option. In the grains, corn, wheat and oats are properties to the popular grains. With this, fresh water, charcoal, oyster shells and grital are essentials. With us, two pounds of mealed alfalfa, with 15 per cent. of of mealed alfalfa, with 15 per cent. of good beef scraps, have proved a good egg producer during the winter in the making of the dry mash. This is fed in hoppers and is before the fowls, at all times. Grain is fed in the morning and afternoon feeding from 4 to 5 cursts to

No. I yellow

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Despatch—Reccipis at Union Stock Yards to-day were: 830 cattle, 63 calves, 715 hogs, 215 sheep; at City Cattle Market: 300 cattle, 200 sheep, 250 hogs, 28 calves.

Delicas in all lines were firm:

and should be fresh.
One on watching a flock of heavy layers will soon realize by the amount consumed that grit, cyster shell and charcoal are important. This is often neglected by even those who should know better. But, even with good feeding, if the fowls are not properly housed, success in obtaining winter eggs will not be the poultry keeper's hope. For, without healthy fowls, eggs cannot be obtained, and to insure health the fowls must be quartered in a good house, that is rain quartered in a good house, that is rain quartered in a good house, that is rain tight and well ventilated. It should face the south or southeast if possible to obtain the winter sun. Four square feet should be given each fowl for best results. For green feed, beets and cabbage are good, and give satisfactory results. If not obtainable one can use sprouted outs with the same results.

oats with the same results.

In conclusion it should be said that in spite of good housing and care the fowls must be hatched at the proper time and properly grown. One cannot expect to obtain a good supply of eggs from birds that are not properly matured. This is one great disappointment: many beginners, who realize four late that their beginners, who realize too late that their fowls have been hatched too late in the season to make layers when he season to make layers when eggs are high. But with properly-intched fowls, housed and fed right, any one can obtain a good yield of eggs during the cold months and when eggs are high.

NOTES

Only those who have been engaged in poultry raising for the past five or ten years can fully realize that wonderful actuancement poultry cultury has room within the past few years. For a number of years back the growth of the industry was slow, but steady; but the fast-in-creasing demand for poultry and eggs. coupled with advanced knowledge of the business, caused the growth of the past few years, and vet the business is just beginning. The country is growing just as fast as the industries. Especially

ning.

Do not neglect the little essentials to sucess, such as lime, grit, meat, plenty of clean water, green food, dust bath, charcoal, oyster shell regularly supplied to thelayers. This advice is often given and little hecded. It is the small things that make a success out of poultry rate. that make a success out of poultry rais ing.
Keep a strict account of every cent of

first clears, \$3 to \$3.30; second clears, expenditure and receipts. Charge the poultry with all expenses, and credit them with all receipts. The droppings them with all receipts. The droppings at 65 cents a barrel, and cheap at that, at 65 cents a parrer, and cheap at that, considering their value in actual results when applied to the growing crops, will go a long way toward paying the feed bill. Market gardeners and farmers are eager to obtain clean droppings.

The season of the year has arrived when the poultryman can behold the results of the year's work and his eyes de-light in the near maturity of the flock which he has carefully watched and cared for. But his duties do not end here. These birds must still be looked afhere. These birds must still be looked after if they are intended for the winter shows. The best of them must be selected and kept by themselves on free range if possible. Keep the cockerels on separate ranges. Market all that are not needed. There is no profit in surplus stock

There is nothing better than cut straw to clean the legs of chickens. Cover the floor to the depth of six inches with clean, dry straw; throw a few oats and some wheat among it and let in the poultry. The amount of scratching cleans the legs and gives them fine exercise which does them good.

Indian Runner ducks are fast coming to the front. They have much to recommend them from a utility standpoint. as well as the fancy, and that means their popularity will not be short-lived like so many breeds with nothing back of them but fancy points. Whenever birds have known utility qualities, they are apt to stand the test.

A Pill That is Prized -There have been many pills put on the market and pressed upon public attention. but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of Higher, at \$4 to \$12.59.
Hogs—Receipts, 4,669 head; active; pigs, and they need no further advertisethem has attested their great value ment than his. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable prepara-

CREW'S BAD PLIGHT

Steamer Foundered and Lifeboats Capsized.

New York, Dec. 9.—Ten men from the crew of the harbor steamboat Commodore, which foundered on Nov. 16, off Neuvitas, Cuba, arrived from that port to-day on the steamer Clinda. The Commodore left New York for Neuvitas, Nov. 5, and was caught in a gale just before she reached her destination. The crew had to abandon the little vessel, and in making for the shore their two lifeboats were capsized, and Gotleib Sherwood, the cook. was drowned. The others succeeded in righting their boats, and rowed to a small island, where they remained four days, until the storm abated. Then they rowed to the mainland and

went to Neuvitas.

The Commodore went down shortly after they left her, seven miles neetheast of Neuvitas Light.

