SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—JAN. 21, 1912.

The Birth of Jesus.—Luke 2: 1-20.

Commentary.—I. Jesus born in Bethlehem (vs. 1-7). The explanation of the presence of Joseph and Mary at Bethlehem at this time is found in verses 1-4. A decree had been issued by the Roman emperor, Caesar Augustus, that a census must be taken of the subjects of his empire, preparatory to levying the taxes, and since Joseph and Mary were of the lineage of David, it was necessary for them to go to the ancestral city for enrolment. The Roman system of enrolment provided that the people should be registered at their place of residence, but the Jewish plan was to have them registered in the ancestral city, where the family records were kept. Although Palestine was under Roman authority, the Emperor allowed the Jewish system of enrolment to be carried out. This took place while Cyrenious, or Quirinus, was acting with the authority of governor of Syria, although he did not become governor in the full official sense of the word until several years later. The large companies of people who were at Bethlehem at this time, in obedience to the Emperor's decree, exhausted the accommodation at the inn, which was a large building erected at public expense for the convenience of travellers, and Joseph and Mary found shelter in some home in Bethlehem. It was common for the family and their domestic animals to occupy the same building, hence the presence of the manger, which became the first cradle of the infant Jesus.

II. His birth announced to shepherds (vs. 8-12). 8. in the same country—In the region of Bethlehem, where the raising of sheep was an important industry. keeping watch by night over their flock (R. V.—The people lived in villages and no dwellings were found in the country as with us. The flocks were guarded by night against robbers and wild beasts. There is no absolute proof that Christ was born in the month of December, but the fact that shepherds abode in the fields by night would be no argument against the date, because, frequently the grass is green and the weather pleasant in Palestine in December. It is very probable that these shepherds moved from place to place as pastures could be found for their flocks, and remained, perhaps, but a single night in a place. 9. angel of the Lord—A messenger from heaven sent on an exalted mission. It is interesting to note the number of times angels are mentioned as messengers from heaven during the period from the announcement to Zacharias the ascension of the Lord. the glory of the Lord—A heavenly radiance appeared about the angel and enveloped the shepherds. This was again and again the symbol of the divine presence, power and holiness are shown by the scriptures, they were sore afraid—They were taken completely by surprise. The appearance of the angel was so unusual, and the scene so startling, that they were awe-stricken.

10. fear not—Words of encouragement that have been spoken again and again to God's people to to those who desire to become such. "Fear not" is an exhortation repeated upward of fifty times in the Bible. good tidings—Good news producing "great joy." to all people—The gospel is for all nations in all ages. It came first to the Jews, but its blessings are for mankind. 11. unto you—Jesus came as the shepherds' Savior, as he came to all the world. city of David—Bethlehem. Christ—The Anointed One, the Messiah. Lord—The King of kings the Lord of lords. 12. a sign—That they were making a true announcement. ye shall find—They would recognize the Child Jesus from his clothing and his position. swaddling clothes—In the east it is the custom now, as it was in those days, to wrap the infant round and round with a long strip of cloth three or four inches wide, from the neck to the toes. This announcement came to the shepherds as they were attending to their everyday duties. An angelic visit was received by Zacharias while he was serving in the temple.

III. The angels' tribute (vs. 13, 14). 13. A multitude—the angelic host realized that a great gift was being brought to earth, and their voices raised a song of praise to the God of grace and power. Heavenly host—This multitude of the heavenly host had just now descended from on high to honor the new-born Prince of Peace, to give his parents the fullest conviction of his glory and excellence, and to teach the shepherds, who were about to be the first proclaimers of the gospel, what to think, and what to speak of Him, who, while He appeared as a helpless infant, was the object of worship to the angels of God.—Clarke. 14. Glory to God in the highest—Honor and Praise are ascribed to Him who is the source of all excellence, who dwells in the highest heaven. Peace is declared as coming to men, as between God and man and between man and man.

IV. The shepherds' visit to Jesus (vs. 15-20). 15. Let us now go—The gracious words of the angel, and the chorus of the heavenly host had deeply impressed their minds and they were determined to learn more of the blessed news of the coming of Christ. Such a message as they had received called for immediate action. The Lord hath made known—They accepted the angels' words as a message from God. 16. Came with haste—They were seeking Jesus. They were eager and determined. Such a search for Jesus is always successful. 17. Made known—The events were so full of promise and blessing that they would have done wrong in not telling the good news. The saying—That Christ, the Saviour, the Lord, was born, and that peace and good-will toward men had been proclaimed. 18. Wondered—The message appealed profoundly to the hearers. The hope of the ages was being realized. The expectation of the nations was being fulfilled. The people did not at the time comprehend the full import of the good news. They thought it meant national deliverance and prosperity, and no doubt had vague notions of spiritual blessings, but the news then published is being borne down the ages and carried to the remote regions of the earth, and yet it causes those who receive it to wonder even to-day.

19. Pondered them in her heart—Many must have thought of the words of the angel to her (Luke i. 32, 33), and of the words of the angel to her husband (Matt. i. 21), and, with the message just received from the lips of the shepherds, she had sufficient reason for pondering them. She was unable to foresee all that was to come upon her and her child, but she knew there was a great future for him. 20. The shepherds returned—They received the message, believed it, and were filled with holy guadness. As the heavenly messenger had come to them, while attending to their ordinary work, so, when the supernatural manifestation was over, they returned to their usual employment. God made shepherds His agents in declaring the wonderful message, instead of entrusting the duty to kings or even to priests. The humble station of Mary, the manger cradle, the shepherd messengers, all attest the humility of the Prince of Peace, while the angelic announcements and the chorus of the heavenly host declare His exalted origin.

Questions.—Where and when was Christ born? Of what ancestry? By whom and to whom was His birth first announced? What were the words of the heavenly host? What occurred after the angels had gone away into heaven? How did the appearance and message of the angels affect the shepherds? By what title, indicating His work, is Christ called in this eseon? What are the rewards of seeking Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Redemption through Christ.

I. Announced by angels to lowly men.

II. Welcomed and proclaimed among men. The redemption of fallen, guilty, helpless man was the grand design of the Saviour's birth. Jesus Christ is God manifested in the flesh. The glory and excellency of God are manifest in his love and mercy in Christ. The miracle of the incarnation transcends every other miracle that has been or will be wrought. When Jesus was born in Bethlehem, the glory of God was most fittingly celebrated; for then was the glory of his grace manifested, and then was the glory that should be rendered him by our humanity assured. A minute prophecy so many times imperiled in the course of centuries was at last minutely accomplished. The whole of the world's history led up to that night. It was remarkable that Christ's birth should take place in connection with a great political engagement. While men were moving from all quarters in response to the decree of Caesar Augustus, the angels of heaven were gathering around the world's greatest event. An ambassador was sent from heaven to earth, from God to man. Particular attention was paid to time, place and other circumstances to show their agreement with ancient prophecy. The music that broke through that wonderful birth-night was not a dirge, but an anthem. Angels announced the advent of Jesus with strains of highest rapture. It was a bright exhibition of the glory of God, the means of bringing peace upon earth, a marvelous display of the good-will of God to man.

II. Welcomed and proclaimed among men of the spirit of Simeon. They quickly understood the message borne to them. They responded as if it were the intimation of that for which they had been waiting. They were men obscure and lowly, but the first to whom the proclamation was made. The lowliest and highest of God's rational creatures were thus brought together. It was not until news for the persons to whom it was sent. God knew whom he was choosing when he opened heaven on these close-hearted keepers of flocks. They discredited neither messenger nor message. When the song ceased and the bright host vanished, the shepherds did not sleep. They verified the vision as earnest, constant men. They said, "Let us now go .... and see." It was a grand journey of faith from the sheepfold to the manger. The trial of their faith came after God's awakening angels had gone away. Visions are transient, angels go away, but Christ abides. The shepherds were genuine preachers of the truth concerning Christ. They spoke from experience which fitted them for service and inspired them with a true zeal. Their one theme was Christ. Prompt, honest, manly faith was made known in their open confession. No sooner had they found Christ than they made it known abroad that they had found him. The gospel is self-propogating. Wherever it makes a convert it makes a preacher. The shepherds caught the strain of the angels' song, and the spirit of it. Angels sang of redemption with a view to God's glory. They glorified God for his goodness to man, and the shepherds glorified him because peace had come to earth and good-will had already gone out toward men, and because the fulfilling of a great hope had come. The shepherds investigated, proclaimed and exemplified the great truth which was made known to them. They accepted it as welcome news from heaven, allowing it to claim precedence over every other claim. They carried the great joy of finding a Saviour with them as they continued to pursue their ordinary duties. "Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart," for the current of her soul flowed far too deep to reveal its emotions. The "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" subdued the mighty swellings of her soul.—T. R. A.

Eight Years of Bad Eczema on Hands

Miss Mary A. Bentley Montreal

Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, writes, in a recent letter: "Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was troubled at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema.

"Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, and after only having a few applications and finding ease from Cuticura Ointment, it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, let them write me."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 55 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

THE BEST CROPS

Experimental Union Meeting at Guelph.

Farmers Should Grow Fewer Varieties of Potatoes.

Guelph despatch: It is impossible to get a carload of potatoes in Ontario all of the same variety, but if the farmers of the Province would get together and raise three or four varieties, whichever is best suited to the land in their locality, they would raise more and better potatoes and would secure greater prices."

So spoke Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., to the members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, which commenced its thirty-third session this morning in Massey Hall, which was crowded with the members of the union and students of the college.

In the unavoidable absence of President W. J. Lennox, of Newton Robinson, Mr. F. W. Goble, of Woodstock, occupied the chair. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, the secretary, presented his report, showing the membership of the union for 1911 to have been 4,490, an increase of 221 over 1910.

Prof. R. Harcourt gave a paper on "Results of the Co-operative Experiments with fertilizers on fruits and vegetables."

Prof. Zavitz then gave an address on "Some of the Most Important Conclusions From the Co-Operative Experiments on Nearly 5,000 Farms in Ontario in 1911." He first took up the oat crop of Ontario, which last year was reaped from 3,000,000 acres. The leading variety grown is the Banner, with the Siberian second, this latter having been brought out by the Ontario Agricultural College twenty-three years ago from Russia. In eighty-seven experiments conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College, a new variety, the Ontario Agricultural College No. 72, proved to have the greatest yield per acre with strength of straw and freedom from rust, having 39.8 bushels to the acre, the next being the Siberian, with 38.7, the regenerated Abundance, with 38.2, and the Lincoln, with 34. The only way that the new Ontario Agricultural College No. 72 can be secured, he pointed out, is from the co-operative experimenters, who had planted the seed sent out by the Ontario Agricultural College and had replanted it for the increase. This was the way in which the Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 barley had been distributed, which had taken all the prizes in the standing crop competition at Toronto and Guelph Winter Fair. In plots at the Ontario Agricultural College the new oats gave sixteen bushels per acre more than the Banner, while the percentage of hull was two per cent. less than the Siberian strain from which it was produced.

In other grains the following have been found by experiments to be the best: Wild Goose spring wheat, O. A. C. 61 spring rye, buckwheat, Early Yellow Soja or Soja beans, which are equal to cottonseed meal when ground up with grain, Early Britain and New Canadian Beauty peas, and for mixed grains one bushel of Manscuria barley and Daubigny oats by weight, per acre. The best table corn is the Golden Banner, which is small, but sweet and juicy.

Of the 400 varieties of potatoes tested, and of the forty-three leading varieties reported to have been grown in Ontario last year by the experimenters the best late potatoes are the Rural New Yorker No. 2, the Empire State and a new variety of Scotch descent, "Davies Warrior," which gives twenty bushels to the acre more than the others. The Extra Early Eureka is the best early potato.

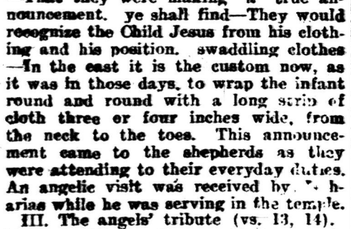
It was while dealing with this that Prof. Zavitz made the appeal for fewer varieties for commercial use.

The closing papers were given by a number of speakers on the "Source of Good Seed Grain for Ontario Farmers for the Spring of 1912."

This afternoon practical work in stock judging, with discussion, was taken up in the live stock pavilion, under the direction of Prof. G. E. Day.

This evening's session was held in the gymnasium, when Deputy Minister Mr. C. C. James, spoke on "Improved Methods in Europe," and Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, Ithica, on "Some Important Factors in Farm Management."

WRIST WATCH FREE



LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Mighty Polished Gunmetal Watch with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather Bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.00 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral Greetings, Comics, also Valentines, &c. Picture and Easter in season. When sold send us the $4.00 and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every home and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Premium. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. ... CANADA GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 39, Toronto, Ont.

Keep 'Dick' At His Best.

He'll give you his sweetest song only when he's in the pink of condition. Put him there, and keep him there, by feeding him on

Brock's Bird Seed

He'll enjoy it more, thrive better out, look finer and sing more sweetly. The seed is a scientific mixture—a perfectly balanced food for songbirds in this climate—and the cake of Brock's Bird Treat in every package is a splendid bird tonic.

Let "Dick" try this Bird Tonic at our expense. Mail us the coupon below, filled in, and we will send you, absolutely free, two full-size cakes of Brock's Bird Treat. 46

NICHOLSON & BROCK
9-11 Francis Street, Toronto.

For this coupon please send me, free of charge or obligation on my part, two full-size cakes of Brock's Bird Treat, and oblige.

Name .....

Address .....

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$ 8 75	$ 9 50
Butter, good to choice	0 30	0 35
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 40	0 45
Chickens, lb.	0 15	0 17
Ducks, lb.	0 15	0 17
Fowl, lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, lb.	0 21	0 23
Geese, lb.	0 14	0 16
Apples, bbl.	2 50	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 30	1 50
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	10 50	12 50
Do., forequarters	7 00	8 50
Do., choice, carcase	9 50	10 50
Do., medium, carcase	8 00	8 25
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	7 00	9 00
Lamb, Spring	11 00	12 00

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—There are a great many hides of poor quality offering, and prices are easy. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 11 1-2c per lb.; No. 2 stock, 10 1-2c; and No. 3, 9 1-2c; country stock, cured, 11c to 12c per lb., and green, 9 1-2c to 10c, at outside points.

Sheepskins—The market is firm at 80 to 90c.

Calfskins — Th market here remains unchanged, at 14c to 15c, and outside at 13c to 14c.

Horsehides—$3 to $3.25.

Horsehair—Farmers' or peddlers' stock, 30c to 35c.

Tallow—Solids quoted at 5 1-2c; cakes, 6 1-2c.

Wools—Unwashed, 12 1-2c to 13c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejections, 15c to 15 1-2c per lb., at country points.

SUGAR ARMKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 65
Do., Redpath's	5 65
Do., Acadia	5 60
Imperial granulated	5 50
Beaver granulated	5 50
No. 1 yelow, St. Lawrence	5 25
Do., Redpath's	5 25

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: To-day's market is very small, but what cattle are being offered are selling fairly well. Sheep, lambs and hogs are about stationary.

Butcher cattle, choice	$ 6 50	$ 6 75
Do., medium	5 50	6 50
Do., common	4 00	5 00
Do., canneds	2 25	2 50
Do., bulls	4 00	5 00
Milkers, choice, each	75 00	80 00
Springers	30 00	40 00
Sheep, ewes	3 50	4 00
Bucks and culls	3 00	....
Lambs	6 50	7 15
Hogs, fed and watered	6 50	....
Hogs, f.o.b.	6 15	....
Calves	4 00	8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Wheat—					
May, old	100⅞	101xa	100⅝b	100⅞	100¾
May, new	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100¼b	100
July	101¾	102	101¾	101½b	101¼
Oats—					

	To-day.	Yest.
May	41⅝	41⅛

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat — May, $1.06 1-2; July, $1.07 1-4 to $1.07 3-8; No. 1 hard, $1.07 1-2; No. 1 northern, $1.06 1-2 to $1.07; No. 2 northern, $1.04 1-2 to $1.05; No. 3 wheat, $1.02 1-2 to $1.03; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62c to 63c; Oats—No. 3 white, 47c to 47 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 91c. Bran, $22.50 to $23.75. Flour—First patents, $5.20 to $5.50; seconds, $4.90 to $5.10; first clears, $3.60 to $3.95; second clears, $2.50 to $2.90.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 8,500. Market—Steady.

Beeves	$ 4 75	$ 8 50
Texas steers	4 20	6 25
Western steers	4 20	6 25
Stockers and feeders	3 25	5 60
Cows and heifers	2 60	6 75
Calves	6 00	9 75

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 23,000. Market—Steady to strong.

Light	5 20	6 20
Mixed	5 20	6 22½
Heavy	5 25	6 40
Rough	5 25	5 40
Good to choice hogs	5 40	6 40
Pigs	4 25	5 65
Bulk of sales	6 10	6 30

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 16,000. Market—Slow.

Native	3 25	5 00
Western	3 50	5 00
Yearlings	5 25	6 25
Lambs, native	4 75	7 25
Western	5 25	7 40

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spots firm; No. 2 Manitoba, 8s 3d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 10d; futures, firm; July, 7s 5 1-8d; March, 7s 6 5-8d; May, 7s 4 7-8d.

Corn—Spot, easy; American mixed, new 5s 1d; do., old, 6s 8 1-2d; futures, firm; Jan., 5s 9d; Feb., 5s 9 1-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, 28s.

Hops, in London, Pacific Coast, £11 to £12.

Beef—Extra India mess, 100s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 87s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 47s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 48s 6d.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s 6d.

Long, clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 48s 6d.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 48s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 46s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 46s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 47s 3d.

American refined—47s 3d.

Butter—Finest U. S., no stock.

Cheese—Canadian, finest white, 73s.

Colored—73s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 32s.

Turpentine, spirits—26s 9d.

Resin—Common, 17s.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock market the receipts of live stock for the tweek ending Dec. 6th were 859 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 925 hogs and 300 calves, while the offerings on the market this morning for sale amounted to 800 cattle, 450 sheep and lambs, 1,350 hogs and 150 calves. There was no further change in the condition of the market for cattle since Monday, prices being first at the advance noted above, owing to teh fact that the supply was not large and the percentage of good to choice stock was small as compared with the requirements of such. The demand was good owing to the favorable weather for keeping stock, and the fact that butchers had no surplus supplies on hand. A few choice steers sold as high as $6.75 per cwt., but the bulk of the trading was done in good stock at $6.25 to $6.50, while choice cows brought $5.50 and good bulls $5. The market for sheep was firm under a good demand, but lambs were stronger and prices ruled 10c per cwt. higher, with sales at $7.10 per cwt. Calves were scarce, there being no good to choice stock on the market, and the highest price realized for the best was $10. A stronger feeling developed in the market for hogs, and prices scored an advance of 10c to 25c per cwt. owing to the good demand from packers and butchers. Sales of selected lots were made at from $7.10 to $7.25 pe rcwt., weighed off cars. Butchers' cattle, choice, $6.75; do., medium, $5.50 to $6.50; do., common, $450 to $5; canners, $2.50 to $3.50; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $5.50 to $6; do., medium, $4.75 to $5.25; do., bulls, $4 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $75; do., common and medium, each $50 to $60; Springers, $30 to $40. Sheep—Ewes, $4.50 to $5; bucks and culls, $4 to $4.25; lambs, $7.10. Hogs—F.o.b., $7.10 to $725. Calves—$3 to $10.

BEST CURE FOR SKIN SORES

—IS ZAM-BUK.

An illustration of the way in which Zam-Buk cures even the most serious and chronic cases of ulcers, eruptions and sores is provided by Mr. R. H. Barker, of Glencairn, Ont. He says:

"I would not have believed that any remedy could cure so quickly, and at the same time so effectively, as Zam-Buk cured me.

"My face became covered with a kind of rash, which itched and irritated. This rash then turned to sores, which discharged freely and began to spread. I first tried one thing and then another, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and the eruption got worse and worse, until my face was just covered with running sores.

"Apart from the pain (which was very bad), my face was such a terrible sight that I was not fit to go out. This was my state when some one advised me to try Zam-Buk. I got a supply, and, marvellous as it may sound, within little under a month every sore on my face was healed. I was so amazed that I have told the facts to several persons, and I have no objecting to you stating my experience for the benefit of other sufferers."

Zam-Buk is purely herbal in composition, and is the ideal balm for babies and young children, for whose tender skin coarse ointments are so dangerous. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patched, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

MAD DOGS.

Rabies Outbreak in Brantford and District.

Brantford, Ont., despatch: Brantford and surrounding district are in danger of a rabies outbreak, according to Dr. Cuteliffe, local inspector, here, to-day. A couple of mad dogs recently escaped and have not been caught. On the outskirts of the city several sheep and cattle are dead from rabies, and a little girl residing on the same farm is now receiving treatment at Toronto. The authorities are taking the strictest precaution and all dogs in this city have been ordered tied up or muzzled.

Over twenty dogs have already been killed. Were it not for the extremely cold weather it is feared the situation would become very serious.

Swine Breeder

If you have a sow that is a good breeder, keep her as long as she produces strong pigs.

Have the hog pen a good istance from the house. The odors from them are not always agreeable.

To many pigs should not be allowed to sleep together i nthe same bed. They will crowd in so close together that it will cause them to get too hot and catch cold, and as a result they will not winter so wel nor make such good hogs as they otherwise would.

A god waoy to staughter hogs is to shot them in the brain with a revolver ar small rifle. They can then be stuck and bled with no fright or injury.

The most desirable litters aer generally obtained by breeding large, old sows to aged boars.

Never feed potatoes to hogs unless they are cooked. Most of the nutriment in them consists of starch, and this exists i nthe form of granules in cells, containing water. Fed raw, these cells are only partly broken up, and a large percentage of the nutritive is therefore lost by not being digested. But if potatoes are well cooked the cells are broken up and the starch rendered as digestible as possible. It is polley, however, starch not being a well-balanced food, to boil the potatoes with corn or the like and then add some skimmed or separater milk.

Study to get all the value you can out of the feed given to pigs. See that none is wasted, and the proper combination made for the greatest gain.

See that the hogs have a god warm place in which to sleep. Many pigs destined to make large porkers, fail to do so because of the cold they are subjected to in winter.

Rots of various kinds with apples and meal make an economical food for swine. Pumpkins may be added, or pumpkins, apples and meal may be used. Provide no roots are at hand, boiled pumpkins and meal make an excellent combination, much appreciated by swine.

When a hog has indigestion, change its diet to lighter feed at once, and if possible put it on grass. A slop of middlings, milk, bran, a very little corn meal and flaxseed meal is generally good to give, to which lime water is added at each meal. When the animal is doing well again the lime water by degrees may be discarded. Another important thing is to see that the slop barrel and feed trough are kept scrupulously clean.

Avoid raising fall litters of pigs unless you are able to provide good shelter and some kind of succulent feel that is suitable.

Improve the hog pastures now by sowing grass seed over the badly-rooted places.

When a pig trough is constructed, upright boards should be inserted occasionally to keep the pigs from crowding and chasing one another from feed.

The hoofs of old hogs, unless trimmed, wil sometimes become so long that filth is liable to stand straight on its feet. This is something that always wants to be looked out for.

Movable pens are excellent to have on any farm where hogs are raised. If these are used and moved from place to place the hogs are kept clean and healthy, and the manure more evenly distributed.

SANITARY HOG WALLOWS.

There are objections to the filthy mud holes that hogs often make to wallow in, but theer is nothing better for hogs of al ages during the summer month than reasonebly clean water. I find that my etment hog wallow is one of the most satisfactory improvements I have ever put on tne tarm. It is situated near a storage tank that is fed by a wind pump, and is directly over an eight-inch drain.

The water is allowed to flow through the hog wallow, and out into the tile, so it is always pure for the hogs to drink. I have never had any sickness among them ir tahe last fourteen years, and I have used this method.

I find that the hogs get great satisfaction from lying down and wallowing, except in the winter, at which season they are content to drink from the sides. My cement wallow is 10 feet long, five feet wide and 12 inches deep, inside measurements, and has a cement floor several feet wide beyond each side, so that the wallow will not get so muddy. Though the hogs manage to carry some mud to it, I find that it can be cleaned out very easily every few weeks.

A wallow of this kind is very useful in exterminating the lice on hogs; this can be done by stopping the outlet and the inlet and using any standard disinfectant or crude oil. The crude oil stays on top of the water and has the same effect as if used i na dipping tank. With the use of the disinfectant the hogs get benefits both externally and internally.

Some authorities object to giving hogs all the water they want during the summer months, but I have never found any ill-effects from allowing hogs of all ages al lthe water they can drink at all times.

HOME RULE.

Lord MacDonnell on Irish Fiscal Autonomy.

London, Jan. 15.—Lord MacDonell, ex-Under Secretary for Ireland, who it is stated, is likely to become a member of the Government before long, made an important statement on the finances under home rule at a congress held at the School of Economics yesterday.

The statement is of unusual interest at the present time and for Lord MacDonnell is in close touch with the Government, and it is fairly safe to say that he has been consulted in regard to the forthcoming home rule bill. Lord MacDonnell said that fiscal autonomy for Ireland can only be supported if it can be shown unquestionably that it involves no danger and no risk to Great Britain.

"For my own part," he said, "I cannot conceive how we can have fiscal autonomy in Ireland without a possibility of serious danger and serious risk to the fiscal policy of Great Britain."

No man is so down and out that he can't find a fellow whose misfortunes make his own seem trivial.—Winshell Smith.