CHRISTMAS SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson xii., December 21, 1913.

...words made flesh—Christmas Lesson.—John i. 1-18.

Commentary.—I. The divine nature of ... (vs. 1-5.) 1. In the beginning—...ent makes clear the eternity ...existence. Before the crea... matter, Christ was. He ... Farther back through ... the human mind can ...ed. The fact that the ... not comprehend eternity ...s for concluding that Christ ...always existed. The Word—...rm is applied to Christ (vs. 1, ...He is called the Word because he ...fully revealed the Father. "He is ...living expression of the nature, pur... and will of God."—Plummer. As ...Word, Christ was the embodiment ...divine revelation. The Word was ...with God—The Word was in vital and ...eparable union with God. The Word ...ming with God—The Father never ...the Father and the Son are ...same—The Word. In the ...the Son. 3. All things ...him—Christ not only ex...beginning, but he created all ...things. Out of nothingness he caused all ...things to become. Without him—Apart ...him. Was not any thing made ...made—This is a denial of the ...ity and non-creation of matter, ...was held by the whole thinking ...Judaism and Christian... rather, its proper creation was ...so much as dreamed of save by ...children of revealed religion.—J., F. ...4. In him was life—He is the ...source of life. Everything being owes ...life to him. This is true of both ...natural life and spiritual. The life was ...the light of men—There can be no light ...a being in which there is no life ...physical light, intellectual light and ...spiritual light come to man by virtue ...the life divinely imparted to him. ...life brings the knowledge of God, ...duty, of privilege, of holiness, of hap..., of heaven. 5. The light shineth ...darkness—Divine light has constantly ...been shining out into the darkness of a ...benighted world, and especially since ...the incarnation. The darkness compre...hended it not—The gross darkness of sin ...and superstition would not yield to the ...divine influence of this light. Spirit ...darkness prevails largely to-day, but ...it was in Christ's time, there are ...those who receive the illumination that ...brings

...the incarnation vs. 6-17). 6. ...The Word, the eternal "Logos" ...Greek for "Word") has just been ...described; now man the noblest earthly ...child of God, is introduced ...as having ...a part in the proclamation of the Word ...made flesh, sent from God—A messen...ger formally sent with a most important ...message—John—The son of Zacharias ...and Elisabeth. The name means "grace ...of Jehovah." 7. came for a witness—The ...object of his witness was foretold (Isa. ...42:1; 43:10; 44:8; 49:1; 55:4; 61:1; 4:5). John, in his Gos...pel uses the term witness forty seven ...times. He bear witness of the Light—...The mission of John the Baptist was to ...prepare for the coming of the Messiah, and ...to lead him to the people when he ...should appear. He is here called by a ...new name, the Light. He ...is not the Light, the Light of ...the world (John 8:12). He might believe—...It was a deep purpose was so to proclaim ...Christ's coming and introduce him as to ...lead the world to receive him as King ...and Saviour. 8. he was not that ...Light—As great as was his mission, ...ability and effectiveness, there was one ...infinitely greater than he to come. He ...was simply the herald of "that Light." ...9. which lighteth every man—John the ...Baptist shed light upon the people of ...his day, and upon those who came to ...know of his work. "He was a burning ...and a shining light" (John 5:35). He ...was a lamp, borrowing 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. ...10. he was in the world—Christ was ...in the world from the beginning, and ...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 ...people were filled with visions of an ...earthly king and a splendid temporal ...kingdom and not with a vision of the ...humble Galilean.

11. 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 had made. His own received Him not—The very people whom He had made, and for whom He underwent the deepest humiliation, rejected Him. 12. but as many as received Him—While the multitudes rejected Jesus, 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 sons of God—Individuals become the children of God by way of 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 birth is the process often mentioned to represent the change wrought by God in the human heart. Not of blood. The life of spiritual life is not transmitted from parent to child. Nor of the will of the flesh—No sort or amount of physical exertion will produce the change from nature to grace. Nor of the will of man—Man is not made a new creature by the exercise of his will, yet his will must be set in the right direction as a condition upon which he is born again. But of God—God is the source whence comes spiritual life. Man places himself in an attitude of submission, desire and faith before the Lord, and he is created anew in Christ Jesus.

14.—The Word was made flesh—The Word was God (v. 1), but He became flesh at the incarnation. He was not only clothed with a human body, but He 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 His public ministry there shone forth the glory of His wisdom, love and power, 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 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 Moses as an agent. Grace and truth—Grace to bring salvation to man; truth to guide him in the way to that salvation.—Whedon. They proceed from Jesus Christ as their source.

III. Christ reveals the Father (v. 18). 18. 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 the 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 Father.

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 being born of God?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christ dinine.

I. The Author of creation.
II. The source of life and light.
III. The medium of revelation.

I. The author of creation. The doctrine 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 Messiahship 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 thought and will of God in the hearing of mankind; of the divine Life, quickening the world from spiritual death; of the divine Light, scattering human darkness and bringing in the morning of immorta lday. He writes as one who loves and venerates him of whom it is his office to inform his fellow-men. He 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 with God.

II. The source of life and light. The desire of a Saviour had attained maturity in the period of universal decline which preceded the advent. In Eden, man saw God face to face. Then followed a long period, during which the light shone on chosen men, places, institutions. When the fulness of time came, the Christ, the life and light of men, the word of promise, the substance of all shadows, types and prophecies, the medium of God's communications with the world, was made manifest. He came physically, personally and visibly to his own people. He came to humanity generally, but through a particular nation. He was in the world as one of its inhabitants, under its laws and necessities, in human nature as the Word made flesh, the most wonderful fact in all history. He did not gain one perfection more by becoming man, nor could he lose anything of what he possessed as God. The gracious character of Christ appears from the great design of his dispensation. The purpose of his coming was that all men might through him enjoy spiritual illumination. Christ is no less the true light because they to whom he came did not acknowledge him. He is the substantial, the essential, the original, the permanent light, as opposed to the shadowy, derived, transitory; the complete, as opposed to the imperfect; the full, as opposed to the partial.

III. The medium of revelation. Christ made known at an infinite sacrifice his Father's character, will and purposes, his truth, wisdom, love, holiness and power of Christ. The hand that Jesus reaches to humanity is the hand of the Almighty. The incarnation foreshadowed all the great truths of redemption. Jesus Christ brought "authentic tidings of invisible things." In him the divine and human were so united and blended as to give certain and reliable conclusions as to the nature of God, so far as that nature can and need be known by 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 received the Son of God and became the children of God. The gospel is the Son's revelation of the Father. As the wisdom of God he communicates the Father'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 to realize it.

FARM AND GARDEN

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 hours.

Milk is an ideal medium in which bacteria can grow, and if it is kept warm they develop very rapidly, feeding on 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 freshly drawn milk contains bacteria, it is important that it should be cooled quickly to 40 or 50 degrees to prevent their development. Or if the milk is separated, the cream should be cooled if it is desired to keep it sweet. Milk in the cow's udder usually contains some bacteria, but 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. To limit 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 wet while milking. 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-efficient.

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 pan" system, which consists of putting milk into pans or crocks.

For a person keeping five or more 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 system. Besides a more thorough skimming, the centrifugal separator produces a better quality of cream 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 warm, as the separator has its greatest efficiency if the milk has a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees Fahr. If the cream is to be held for several days before churning, it should be kept in a can with a clean cloth tied over the top to keep out the dust. It should not be subjected to odors 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 on 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 in which milk and dirt may lodge and become the source of numberless bacteria and bad odors. This may be avoided by using vessels which have no sharp corners in which all crevices have been filled with solder. 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 nad 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 sterilize 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 bacteria. If possible put them where they will be exposed to the direct rays of sunlight, as sunlight is a great germicide.

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 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 carbolic acid, at the rate of one pint of crude carbolic acid to four gallons of whitethe 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 if desired this preparation can be applied with a broom or spray pump.

Ewes that are in good condition require little or no grain now, if they have plenty of good roughage. About a 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 meet 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.

The most profitable dairy cow is one that has an tendency to put on flesh, has a good appetite and a large udder, indicating great consuming and assimilating capacity. A cow with this conformation is said to be of the true type.

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 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 temperature around 45 degrees, never falling below the freezing point and always containing a plentiful supply of fresh air without drafts. A stable which is made warm at the expense of proper ventilation is not a place in which to keep cattle in a healthy condition.

What the brood sow needs is a combination of foods which will keep her 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 cabbage leaves, when fed in connection with the grain ration, will aid digestion and promote the general health of the animal.

COURT SITTINGS

From January 1st to June of 1914.

Assignments of Justices For Ontario.

The Chancellor.

Saturday, January 10.—London, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, January 13.—Cornwall Winter Assizes.
Monday, January 13.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, February 24.—Lindsay, Jury.
Tuesday, March 3.—Barry, Jury.
Saturday, March 7.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 10.—Napanee, Jury
Saturday, March 14.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, March 16.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, March 23.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 31.—Walkerton, Jury.
Tuesday, April 21.—L'Orignal, both.
Tuesday, April 28.—Peterboro', Non-jury.
Monday, May 4.—Toronto jury.
Saturday, May 9.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May. 12.—Goderich, Non-jury.
Saturday, May 16.—London, Weekly Court
Monday, May 18.—Toronto, non-jury.
Monday, May 25.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, 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, Non-jury.
Monday, February 2.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, February 24.—Chatham, Jury.
Tuesday, March 10.—Orangeville, both.
Saturday, March 14.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 17—Stratford, Jury.
Saturday, March 21.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, March 23.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, March 30.—Toronto, Weekly.
Tuesday, April 14.—Cornwall, Jury.
Tuesday, April 21.—Cobourg, Jury.
Tuesday, April 28.—Lindsay, Non-jury.
Tuesday, May 12.—Pembroke, both.
Saturday, May 16.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
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.
Tuesday, June 16.—Belleville, Non-jury.

Meredith, C. J. C. P.

Monday, January 12.—Toronto Jury.
Saturday, January 17.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Saturday, January 24.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday January 26.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday, February, 2.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Tuesday, March 3.—Goderich, Jury.
Tuesday, March 10.—Milton, both.
Tuesday, March 17.—Whitby, both.
Saturday, March 21.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 24.—Kingston, Jury.
Saturday, March 28.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, March 30.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, April 6.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday, April 20.—Hamilton, Jury.
Monday, April 27.—Hamilton, Jury.
Tuesday, May 12.—Simcoe, Non-jury.
Saturday, May 23.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 26.—St. Thomas, Non-jury.
Saturday, May 30.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, June 1.—Toronto Non-jury.
Monday, June 8.—Toronto, Weekly Court.

Britton, J.

Monday, January 12.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday, January 19.—Toronto, Jury.
Saturday, January 24.—Ottawa, Weekly
Saturday, January 31.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, February 9.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday, February 16.—Toronto, Non-jury.
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.
Monday, April 6.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Tuesday, April 14.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 5.—Sault Ste. Marie, both.
Tuesday, May 19.—Bracebridge, both.
Tuesday, May 26.—Guelph Non-jury.
Saturday, May 30.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, June 2.—Brantford, Non-jury.
Saturday June 6.—London, Week Court.
Monday, June 8.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, June 15.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, June 23.—Cornwall, Non-jury.

Teetzel, J.

Wednesday (January 7,) Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday (January 26,) Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday (February 2,) Toronto, Weekly Court.
Monday (February 9,) Toronto, Jury.
Saturday (February 14,) London, Weekly Court.
Monday (February 16,) Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (March 17), Guelph, Jury.
Tuesday (March 31), Cayuga, both.
Saturday (April 4), Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (April 7), Sudbury, Jury.
Saturday (April 11), London, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (April 14), Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday (April 20), Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (May 5), Chatham, Non-jury.
Monday (May 11), Toronto, Jury.
Tuesday (May 19), Napanee, Non-jury.
Tuesday (May 26), Woodstock, Non-jury.
Saturday (June 6), Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Saturday (June 13), London, Weekly Court.
Monday (June 15), Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday (June 22), Toronto, Weekly Court.

Latchford, J.

Monday (January 12), Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday (January 26), Toronto, Jury.
Saturday (February 7), Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Monday (February 9), Toronto, Non-jury.
Saturday (January 14), London, Weekly Court.
Monday (January 23), Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (March 3), Brampton, both.
Tuesday (March 17), Owen Sound, Jury.
Tuesday (March 31), Brockville, Jury.
Tuesday. (April 7), Kenora, both.
Saturday (April 11), Ottawa, Weekly Court
Saturday (April 11), Ottawa, Weekly Court.
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, Non-jury.
Tuesday (June 2), Sarnia, Non-jury.
Saturday (June 13), Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday (June 16), Walkerton, Non-jury.
Saturday (June 20), London, Weekly Court.
Monday (June 22), Toronto, Non-jury

Middleton, J.

Monday, January 12.—Ottawa, Winter Assizes.
Saturday, February 14.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Saturday, February 21.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, February 23.—Toronto, Non-Jury.
Monday, March 2.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 10.—St. Catharines, Jury.
Tuesday, March 24.—Sandwich, Jury.
Tuesday, March 31.—Perth, both.
Tuesday, April 14.—Toronto, Jury.
Saturday April 25.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, April 27.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, May 4.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 12.—Welland, Non-jury.
Tuesday, May 19.—Stratford, Non-jury.
Tuesday, May 26.—Owen Sound, Non-jury.
Tuesday, June 2.—Brockville, Non-jury.
Monday, June 8.—Hamilton, Non-jury.
Tuesday, June 16.—Cobourg, Non-jury.
Saturday, June 20.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Saturday, June 20.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Saturday, June 27.—London, Weekly Court.

Kelly, J.

Monday, January 12—Hamilton, Winter Assizes.
Saturday, February 21.—Ottawa, Weekly Court
Tuesday, February 24.—Peterborough, Jury.
Saturday, February 28.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, March 2.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday March 9.—Toronto, Weekly 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 Court.
Tuesday, April 28.—Berlin, Non-jury.
Saturday, May 2.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, May 4.—Toronto, Nonn-jury.
Monday, May 11.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 19.—Haileybury, both.
Tuesday, June 2.—Kingston, Non-jury.
Tuesday, June 9.—Fort Frances, both.
Tuesday, June 16.—Port Arthur, Non-jury.
Saturday, June 27.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.

Lennox, J.

Monday, January 19.—Hamilton, Winter Assizes.
Tuesday, February 24.—Berlin, Jury.
Saturday, February 28.—Ottawa, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 3.—Simcoe, Jury.
Saturday, March 7.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, March 9.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, March 16.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, March 24.—St. Thomas, Jury.
Tuesday, April 7.—North Bay, Jury.
Tuesday, April 14.—Ottawa, Jury.
Tuesday, April 21.—Belleville Jury.
Monday, April 27.—Toronto Jury.
Saturday, May 2.—Otawa Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 5.—Port Arthur, Jury.
Saturday, May 9.—London, Weekly Court.
Monday, May 11.—Toronto, Non-jury.
Monday, May 18.—Toronto, Weekly Court.
Tuesday, May 16.—Sandwich, Non-jury.
Tuesday, June 9.—Gore Bay, both.
Tuesday, June 16.—North Bay, Non-jury.
Monday, June 22.—Ottawa, Non-Jury.

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 3,394 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 milk.

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 with the object of making money. A simple milk record shows definitely which cows in the herd earn the most; don't keep the best, but make sure that each cow pays.—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts were liberal.
189 cars, 3,365 cattle, 1,305 hogs, 1,605 sheep and lambs, 105 calves.

CATTLE—There was an active market and higher prices for cattle in all the first classes.

Choice butchers' steers	$7 00	to	$7 00
Good butchers' steers	6 60	to	6 90
Medium butchers' steers	6 25	to	7 00
Common butchers' steers	5 75	to	6 00
Choice butchers' heifers	7 00	to	7 00
Common butchers' heifers	6 50	to	7 00
Choice cows	6 00	to	6 75
Good cows	5 50	to	6 00
Canners	3 50	to	4 00

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS—The market was firm but steady for feeders and stockers.

Choice steers	$6 40	to	$6 75
Medium steers	5 75	to	6 25
Stockers	4 75	to	5 25

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS—Prices for choice milkers were firm at $70 to $100, each, bulk sold at $75 to $95 each.

CALVES—Market firm.
Choice veals, $9.00 to $10.50; good veals $8.00 to $9.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prices were firmer.

Sheep	$5 00	to	$6 00
Culls and rams	3 50	to	4 50
Lambs choice ewes and wethers	8 75	to	9 25

HOGS—Market easier.
Selected, fed and watered $8.25 and $7.90 f. o. b. cars and $8.50 weighed off cars, were packers' prices.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	10 25	to	11 00
Do., light	11 00	to	12 25
Butter, dairy, lb.	30	to	33
Eggs, dozen	55	to	70
Chickens, lb.	18	to	20
Fowl, lb.	13	to	14
Ducks, lb.	16	to	17
Turkeys, lb.	22	to	25
Geese, lb.	15	to	16
Apples, bbl.	2 50	to	4 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	to	1 10
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	11 00	to	12 50
Do., hindquarters	14 00	to	15 00
Do., choice sides	12 50	to	13 00
Do., medium	11 50	to	12 50
Do., common	9 50	to	10 50
Mutton, light, cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Veal, common, cwt.	11 50	to	12 50
Do., prime	13 00	to	14 50
Lamb, cwt.	15 00	to	16 50

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 40		
Do., Redpaths	4 40		
Do., Acadia	4 35		
Beaver granulated	4 25		
No. 1 yellow	4 00		

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

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	0 84½	0 84¼	0 83⅝	0 83⅝
May	0 89¾	0 89¾	0 89¼	0 89¼
July	0 91¼	0 91¼	0 90¾	0 90¾
Oats—				
Dec.	0 34⅜	0 34⅜	[illegible]4	0 34⅛
May	0 38½	0 38½	0 38⅛	0 38⅛
Flax—				
Dec.	1 22	1 23	[illegible]21	
May	1 30	1 31		

DULUTH GRAIN MA[illegible]

Duluth.—Close: Wheat—No. 87 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 86 1-2c; do., 84 1-2c to 85c; Montana hard, 86 1-4c; Dec., 84 3-8c; May, 8[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 84 1-8c; May, 87 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 87 3-4c to 88c; No. 1 northern, 85 3-4c to 87 1-4c; No. 2 do., 83 3-4c to 85 1-4c; 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, receipts 60,00.
Market steady.

Beeves	6 50	to	9 50
Texas steers	6 35	to	7 70
Stockers and feeders	4 90	to	7 50
Cows and heifers	3 40	to	8 30
Calves	7 00	to	11 25

Hogs, receipts 36,000.
Market slow.

Light	7 30	to	7 75
Mixed	7 50	to	7 85
Heavy	7 50	to	7 90
Rough	7 50	to	7 60
Pigs	5 50	to	7 30
Bulk of sales	7 65	to	7 80

Sheep, receipts 20,000.
Market slow.

Native	420	to	5 50
Yearlings	5 35	to	7 65
Lambs, native	6 25	to	7 90

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts 150 head; steady; prices unchanged.

Veal, receipts 75 head; active and 25c higher; $6.00 to $12.25.

Hogs, receipts 7,000 active and 5 to 10c higher, heavy, and mixed, $8.00 to $8.25; yorkers and pigs $7.50 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 $8.30; yearlings $4.50 to $7.00; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $3.00 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $5.25 to $5.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—7s, 1d.
No. 2 Manitoba—7s, 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—6s, 11 1-2.
Futures steady, March—7s, 2 7-8d.
May—7s, 2 1-8d.
Corn, spot firm.
American mixed—6s, 8d.
Futures Laplata firm.
December—4s, 10 7-8d.
January—5s, 1-2d.
Flour, winter patents—28s, 6d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£5, to £7.
Beef, extra India mess—112s 6d.
Pork, prime mess, western—110s.
Hams, short, cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—64s, 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—75s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—72s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—73s 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—72s, 6d.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—70s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—58s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—66s, 6d.
Colored—67s, 6d.
Australian in London—74s, 6d.
Turpentine, spirits—32s, 3d.
Resin, common—9s, 2d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—28s, 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 stated.